

绝密★启用前

# 沧州市 2023 届高三年级调研性模拟考试

## 英语试题

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、班级和考号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15.                      B. £9. 18.                      C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. Which country is Joe going to this time?  
A. Italy.                      B. Germany.                      C. Denmark.
2. When can Lily meet Mr. Smith?  
A. At 10:30.                      B. At 11:10.                      C. At 11:40.
3. How much will the man pay for the two tickets?  
A. \$ 35.                      B. \$ 50.                      C. \$ 60.
4. What is the main reason for Julie to choose the University of Tennessee?  
A. The school fees.                      B. The location.                      C. The major.
5. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. At home.                      B. In an office.                      C. At a bus stop.

#### 第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the woman going to do?  
A. Repair her shoes.                      B. Buy a book.                      C. Post a letter.
7. Where is the store?  
A. Opposite the bookshop.                      B. On Third Street.                      C. Near the post office.

高三英语 第 1 页(共 10 页)





## 第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

### 第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

#### Royal Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology: Alberta, Canada

The first museum for dinosaurs in Canada, Royal Tyrrell is open seven days a week in order for visitors to experience their amazing collection of specimens(标本). Standouts of their collection include the skeleton(骨架) of a new armored dinosaur, Borealopelta markmitchelli, which was discovered in 2011 and was the oldest dinosaur found in Alberta to date.

#### Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Science: Brussels, Belgium

Founded in 1846, the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Science has the largest Dinosaur Gallery in Europe, devoted to displaying dinosaur fossils(化石) and information about them. In 1878, there were 38 nearly complete Iguanodon skeletons found in a coal mine in Belgium, of which the museum acquired 30.

#### Natural History Museum: Paris, France

The Natural History Museum has 14 sites around France, with 4 situated in Paris. The museum is the third-largest collection of specimens in the world, with about 62 million in reserve. There are many dinosaurs and prehistoric animals to be found here.

#### Zigong Dinosaur Museum: Zigong, China

Opened in 1987, Zigong Dinosaur Museum is unique from many of the other destinations on this list, as it is situated upon a site where dinosaur fossils were found. The mild climate in Zigong has made it a gold mine for dinosaur-related discoveries!

Spread out over three floors, the museum covers around 710,000 square feet and contains a number of exhibits devoted to the Jurassic period, which occurred around 205 million to 135 million years ago. There were 100-plus specimens discovered at the Zigong site alone, and thirty of them were complete (or nearly complete) skeletons!

21. Which museum will you visit to see Borealopelta markmitchelli?

- A. Natural History Museum.
- B. Zigong Dinosaur Museum.
- C. Royal Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology.
- D. Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Science.

22. When was the museum with the largest Dinosaur Gallery in Europe founded?

- A. In 1846.
- B. In 1878.
- C. In 1987.
- D. In 2011.

23. What is special about Zigong Dinosaur Museum?

- A. It is open seven days a week.
- B. It houses about 135 million specimens.
- C. It has many prehistoric animals fossils there.
- D. It is located at a site where dinosaur fossils were discovered.

B

Tammy Ruggles always wanted to be a photographer. In her First Person Vox narrative, she writes, “I’d always loved taking pictures. Ever since I was a little girl, taking photos of my family and pets with the Kodak camera has been my favorite hobby.”

But like her driver’s license and social work career, Ruggles accepted that photography was something she would have to give up due to Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP), a progressive blinding disease that worsens the retinas(视网膜) over time. Ruggles is legally blind, only capable of making out unclear shapes. How could she practice an art form that is only dependent on vision, if she had none?

That’s when Ruggles heard of point-and-shoot digital cameras which didn’t necessitate a dark room, exact precision, or changing manual(手动) settings. Ruggles went to her backyard, pressing the shutter at shapes as an experiment. After transferring the images to black and white on her 47-inch monitor (she sees best in contrast), she noticed little things she had never seen even prior to losing her vision—blueberries in some brush, wild pumpkins at the edge of the woods, individual leaves on a tree. And with that, her camera became her eyes, capturing things she herself couldn’t see and had never seen.

Ruggles now considers her vision problem a plus to her photography. Unlike most photographers who visualize what they want their photo to look like, Ruggles approaches her art with zero preconceived(预想的) ideas about what she hopes to capture. With her loss of vision, Ruggles gained another pair of eyes—ones that can see the hidden beauty of the world around her.

24. What do we know about Ruggles?

- A. She was born blind.
- B. She is fond of photography.
- C. She has got her driver’s license.
- D. She’s still taking pictures with the Kodak camera.

25. Which of the following can best describe Ruggles?

- A. Brave and ambitious.
- B. Confident and optimistic.
- C. Generous and gifted.
- D. Helpful and sincere.

26. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Ruggles will give up shooting due to her loss of vision.
- B. Ruggles imagines the photos in her mind before shooting.
- C. Ruggles views her vision issue as a strength to her photography.
- D. Ruggles has achieved great success because she can see the hidden beauty.

27. What is the author’s purpose of writing the text?

- A. To call on people to protect eyes.
- B. To help people be a good photographer.
- C. To promote point-and-shoot digital cameras.
- D. To praise the photographer’s bravery and perseverance.

(高三英语 第4页(共10页))

At the South African nature preserve where Miya Warrington and colleagues study Cape ground squirrels, the maximum daily temperature has increased by about 2.5°C in just 18 years. The animals have found some ways to tolerate the region's extreme heat, says Warrington, a conservation ecologist at the University of Manitoba.

Sprawling(趴) flat on the ground in a pose called splooting, for example, helps the animals remove heat from their less furry undersides. The squirrels also take shade under their bushy tails, which they curl above their heads like tiny umbrella. When it's really hot, they return to their burrows(窝) to cool off. But Warrington warns that, even with all these options for keeping cool, "still they could be at the limits of their tolerance" due to such a rapid climactic shift.

That intense pressure could be why their bodies have begun to change shape, Warrington says. She found that, over the course of just under two decades, the squirrels' already incredibly large hind(后边的) feet, which may help dissipate heat, have grown relative to their body sizes by about 11 percent. Meanwhile, their spine lengths have become about 6 percent shorter.

And the Cape ground squirrel isn't the only animal that appears to be shape-shifting in response to climate change. As scientists accumulate more evidence that many species' bodies are undergoing different changes over a relatively short period of time, it remains unclear whether their adaptations can keep ahead of rising temperatures—and how close they may be to a breaking point.

Youngflesh, another ecologist who is not involved in the study, sought to determine whether bird body sizes shrank temporally as climate change has driven hotter weather in areas throughout North America. "The scale of their project is large," he says, adding that to record this change in so many species over such a short period "really suggests that there is something global affecting all these birds—and climate change is what makes sense".

28. What does the underlined word "dissipate" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Absorb.                      B. Reduce.                      C. Boost.                      D. Produce.
29. What are scientists certain about?
- A. The specific functions of the squirrel's hind feet.  
B. The squirrel's adaptations to the rising temperatures.  
C. How the bird in North America responds to extreme heat.  
D. Many species change their body shape in a brief period of time.
30. What is Youngflesh's attitude to Warrington's study?
- A. Positive.                      B. Doubtful.                      C. Negative.                      D. Worried.
31. What is the best title of the text?
- A. Living Habits of Cape Ground Squirrels  
B. Negative Effects of Climate Change on Animals  
C. Animals Are Shape-Shifting in Response to a Warming World  
D. High Temperatures Are Approaching the Limits of Animals' Tolerance

D

These days, if you hear about the birth of an Olivia or a Liam, you might feel sympathy—the poor child has been cursed(诅咒) with the most popular name of their time and might be at risk of sharing it with a kindergarten classmate. “The name Mary, for instance, was the most popular girls’ name from 1880 to 1961,” said Laura Wattenberg, the founder of the naming-trends site *Namerology*.

In the past 60 or so years, American parents’ approach to naming their kids has undergone a deep shift. Today, many parents seek out less popular names to help their kids stand out. But in the past, parents typically picked common names, consciously or not, so that their kids would fit in.

In 1880, the percentage of babies who got a top-10 most popular name was in the neighborhood of 32 percent, according to Wattenberg’s calculations. In 1950, it was about 28 percent. And in 2020, it had fallen to an all-time low of 7 percent. “We are deep in an era of naming individuality, where parents assume that having a name sound distinctive and unique is a virtue,” Wattenberg said.

There came a turn toward novelty and distinctiveness in the 1960s. It was driven by many broader shifts in daily life. As family sizes shrunk and kids stopped doing labor, Americans “started to focus on the uniqueness of each child,” as the sociologist Philip Cohen has written, and “individuality emerged as a project—starting with naming—of creating an identity.”

Another crucial change is that in the 1960s, parents started gaining access to data on baby-naming trends, according to Evans, a professor in Bellevue University. Books informed parents which names were popular—and, by extension, which overexposed names they might want to avoid. As this information became more widely available, Evans argues, parents felt more social pressure not to pick the same name as everyone else, for fear of not following the latest fashions.

32. Which of the following was the most welcome as a girl’s name from 1880 to 1961?

- A. Olivia.                      B. Liam.                      C. Laura.                      D. Mary.

33. Why did parents typically pick common names for their kids?

- A. To help their kids stand out.  
B. To help their kids develop a virtue.  
C. To help their kids integrate with others.  
D. To keep names in circulation for a long time.

34. What do the last two paragraphs mainly talk about?

- A. The uniqueness of each child.                      B. The reasons for baby-naming shift.  
C. Enormous shifts in American society.                      D. The importance of creating an identity.

35. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A column in a newspaper.                      B. A review of a bestseller.  
C. A story in a magazine.                      D. A chapter of a science book.



第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

One of the best ways to practice forgiveness is with the REACH method. REACH stands for Recall, Empathize (移情), Altruistic (利他的) gift, Commit and Hold. 36

**Recall.** The first step is to recall the wrongdoing in an objective way. The goal is not to think of the person in a negative light, but to come to a clear understanding of the wrong that was done. 37 Don't push aside anything, especially if it makes you feel angry or upset.

**Empathize.** Try to understand the other person's point of view regarding why he or she hurt you, but don't minimize the wrong that was done. Sometimes the wrongdoing was not personal, but due to something the other person was dealing with. 38 They often don't think clearly when they hurt others, and they just lose control.

**Altruistic gift.** This step is about addressing your own shortcomings. Recall a time when you treated someone unkindly and were forgiven. 39 Recognizing this helps you realize that forgiveness is an altruistic gift that you can give to others.

**Commit.** Commit yourself to forgiveness. For instance, write about your forgiveness in a journal or a letter that you don't send or tell a friend.

**Hold.** Finally, hold on to your forgiveness. This step is tough because memories of the event will often happen again. Forgiveness is not erasure(消除). 40 When bad feelings arise, remind yourself that you have forgiven and finally you want good for the offender.

- A. How did it make you feel?
- B. Here is a look at each step.
- C. Forgiveness is a character of the strong and wise.
- D. How can you acquire the habit of showing kindness to others?
- E. Rather, it's about changing your reaction to those awful memories.
- F. Visualize the person and situation and all the feelings that come with it.
- G. People who attack others are sometimes themselves in a state of fear and worry.

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

#### 第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Suhana has a sister, Shahrine, who is older by 18 months. While Shahrine's mother was pregnant with Suhana, their uncle came to town for a visit. During the visit, their uncle was quick to 41 that Shahrine did not seem to be talking at an age appropriate level or 42 when called upon. Shahrine would also 43 the volume on the television when others could hear it without 44. Shahrine's parents had thought that her speech development and behavior were 45 for a kid, but thanks to the uncle expressing his 46, the family soon 47. A hearing test found that Shahrine was hard of 48.

Due to Shahrine's diagnosis(诊断), Suhana received a hearing 49 at birth and was found to be hard of hearing, as well. Had it not been for her uncle's concern, Suhana wouldn't have had a hearing test at birth.

As a result of their 50 diagnoses, Suhana and Shahrine's parents were able to gain the 51 they needed to make sure both of their children could reach their full 52 in life. They had 53 to early services from a team of physicians, speech therapists and teachers.

Suhana 54 her own success to her parents, saying that she couldn't have made it without their 55 and patience. Today, Suhana works as an expert who provides help for children who are deaf or hard of hearing.

- |                    |                  |                |                |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. recommend   | B. agree         | C. demand      | D. notice      |
| 42. A. move        | B. complain      | C. respond     | D. explain     |
| 43. A. take off    | B. turn up       | C. put off     | D. pick up     |
| 44. A. hesitation  | B. mercy         | C. difficulty  | D. doubt       |
| 45. A. strange     | B. normal        | C. serious     | D. interesting |
| 46. A. concern     | B. satisfaction  | C. confusion   | D. gratitude   |
| 47. A. lost heart  | B. made progress | C. took action | D. had fun     |
| 48. A. reading     | B. writing       | C. speaking    | D. hearing     |
| 49. A. intervening | B. identifying   | C. screening   | D. discovering |
| 50. A. early       | B. hurried       | C. wrong       | D. delayed     |
| 51. A. energy      | B. knowledge     | C. reputation  | D. experience  |
| 52. A. health      | B. chance        | C. power       | D. potential   |
| 53. A. access      | B. attitude      | C. reference   | D. approach    |
| 54. A. limits      | B. credits       | C. contributes | D. devotes     |
| 55. A. sympathy    | B. forgiveness   | C. influence   | D. support     |



第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

With its landscape of plateaus (高原) bound by mountains, Shanxi province in North China is regarded as being associated with fields of wheat and iconic wheat products. *Daoxiao* noodles is one of the most popular 56 (dish) there. This dish 57 (date) back to China's Yuan Dynasty (1271—1368), so this type of well-received noodles has a long history.

58 (make) *Daoxiao* noodles, hold the dough(面团) with one hand, and on the other hand, using a sharp knife that's 59 (specific) made, slice the noodles into a pot of boiling water. According 60 the locals, some of the most skilled chefs can slice up to 200 noodles a minute. At restaurants, customers often watch in amazement as 61 (talent) chefs perform a dance while making *lamian*, which means pulled noodles. The chefs swing the noodles around with elegance as they stretch longer and longer, thinner and thinner before finally 62 (land) into the pot for boiling. There is always thunderous applause for 63 routines.

In the city of Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi province, any number of fine restaurants can 64 (find) serving up delicacies (美食) from across the country such as from Sichuan and Hunan. But it is the Shanxi food 65 really gets most people to have a big appetite.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的美国朋友 Peter 暑假要来中国旅游,他希望你推荐一家中国主题公园,请你给他写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 主题公园的名字和位置;
2. 你推荐的理由;
3. 表示欢迎。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

Yours,  
Li Hua

## 第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I was filled with envy when I saw my friend's new Disney watch. That's what I wanted for Christmas.

"You're not old enough for a watch yet." My mother's voice revealed no argument. "What else would you like for Christmas?"

I hung my head. "Nothing." I dragged my feet as I walked away. Looking back, I realize my parents had no money to waste on something I would likely lose. However, I still wanted that watch.

When presents began gathering under the tree, none matched the size and shape of a jewelry box that might contain a watch. However, one with my name on it did raise my curiosity. Mama had wrapped it well with thick paper, and the few times I could sneak(溜) to the back of the tree to check it out failed to give me any clues about its identity. My curiosity grew. Christmas seemed so far away.

One day, I could no longer stand it. While Mama cooked dinner, I pulled my four-year-old sister Shelly into the living room and pointed to the mystery gift. "Do you know what that is?"

Shelly nodded.

"What is it?"

"Mama told me not to tell you," she said.

I put my arm around her and used my best conspiratorial(阴谋的) voice. "Let's make a deal. I'll tell you what I got you for Christmas if you tell me what's in that present."

Shelly brightened. "Okay. Watch."

I watched her. Nothing happened. "So what's in the present?"

"Watch."

I frowned(皱眉头) for a moment and then comprehension dawned. "You mean a watch? They got me a watch for Christmas?"

She smiled and nodded.

As I told her I bought her a coloring book, I was still doubtful about her words.

The big day came, and I headed straight for that gift. When I tore off the paper, I did find a beautiful Cinderella watch with a pink band. I was so excited. "You got me the watch! Shelly told me you had, but I didn't believe her."

注意:1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

*Suddenly Mama looked at Shelly with disappointment, letting out a deep sigh.*

*I felt a little ashamed and apologized for not trusting Shelly's words.*

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