

## 2023 年长安区高三年级第一次模拟试题

### 英 语

#### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用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。

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分, 共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

#### 第 I 卷(满分 100 分)

#### 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纸上。

##### 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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What does the woman mean?  
A. She doesn't like going camping.  
B. She admires those who go camping.  
C. She believes going camping is enjoyable.
2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. Inside a stadium.                      B. Outside a theater.                      C. Beside a bookstore.
3. What color is the skirt the woman is trying on?  
A. Yellow.                                      B. Orange.                                      C. Blue.
4. What do we know about John?  
A. He plans to read a novel.  
B. He rides a bike to school.  
C. He likes doing sports.
5. How long has Henry worked for the organization?  
A. 3 years.                                      B. 12 years.                                      C. 15 years.

##### 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 6-7 题。

6. What size of a car does the man recommend?  
A. A mid-size car.                              B. A full-size car.                              C. A mini-size car.



C. To avoid being late for work.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. Two useful apps.

B. Ways to fall asleep.

C. The favorite alarm.

**第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)**

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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**

“My Story of Chinese Hanzi” is an international competition, hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and organized by People's Daily Online.

The entire competition consists of preliminary rounds(预赛), semi-finals, and finals.

The first two rounds of the competition will be held online. Contestants will answer the questions and provide one-minute videos in the preliminary rounds. The second-round contestants will produce videos featuring a virtual talent show. Votes will be cast by fans online, and the top ten selected winners will move onto the finals, which will be held offline in late August.

Each finalist will deliver a seven-minute speech focusing on the theme of “Ren”, a fundamental value long cherished in Chinese culture.

**Eligible (具备条件的) candidates:**

International students in China, including ethnic Chinese who are at least third generation immigrants;

Foreigners working in China whose native language is not Chinese and whose parents' native language is not Chinese;

Other non-native speakers of Chinese (including full-time students and community members) who are non-Chinese citizens. There is no age limit for contestants.

**Schedule:**

Preliminary rounds--The top 30 contestants will receive participation awards and be eligible to enter into the semi-finals.

Semifinals--The contest organizing committee will upload the videos of the winners of the preliminary rounds onto the People's Daily Online website, organize online voting, and then select ten winners after completion of online voting and scoring by the judges.

Finals--Upon finishing up the speech competition, various awards will be announced after the scoring is carried out by the judges, with the scores comparing competitors' Chinese language speaking abilities, expressiveness, the core message behind their stories, and how their stories promote exchanges between different civilizations.

To take part in the contest, please scan the QR code and complete the questionnaire. CPAFFC reserves all rights for final explanation.

21. Who decide the winners to move onto the finals?

A. Committee members.

B. Non-Chinese citizens.

C. Online Fans.

D. International judges.

22. What determine the qualification for the competition?

A. Occupation and gender.

B. Native language and nationality.

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- C. Education and age. D. The stories selected.
23. What can we learn about the finals?
- A. The finals will be held offline.  
B. Fluency will be weighed most by judges.  
C. The scores will be given by the audience.  
D. People can attend by scanning the QR code.

**B**

Kurth Reis of San Francisco, California, has been through many hard times in his life. In 2018, Reis had a serious motorcycle accident and spent time in a hospital. The accident affected him deeply, body and spirit. He had several medical operations. Reis said he felt like he was “reborn” each time he woke after an operation. Following 88 days in the hospital, Reis was released and felt ready to change his ways.

Lately, he says he just wants to make people happy by making bubbles. You can watch him perform his bubble art for hours at a time around the city’s streets and in its parks. Sometimes he puts out a glass container called a tip jar. People who watch his show can drop money into it if they want to.

If the weather is good for bubbles, Reis makes a special mixture that can make bubbles the size of a small car. Humidity, or the amount of water in the air, is good for bubbles. So, he does not perform on very dry days. To make his large bubble, he puts a small rope hanging from two long sticks into the bubble mixture. As he removes it, he opens his arms wide and the bubbles begin to form. Once enough air is inside the bubble, he moves his arms back together to set the bubble free. Some people feel it looks like a bubble “ballet.”

While Reis may seem like a bubble-making expert, he only got started in April 2020. Reis can support himself with donations from crowds that watch him perform. But money is not what **stirs** him to make bubbles. He feels his art is useful in more important ways. Not long ago, a woman told Reis after a performance that his bubbles had lifted her spirit when her dad died.

Reis can see smiles rise from under the face covers worn by those watching him perform. Children cheer and clap their hands. Reis said such reactions make him feel like an essential worker whose job is to spread joy during the health crisis.

“I’m just trying to put a smile on somebody’s face by doing some bubbles.” said Reis.

24. What can we know about Kurth Reis from Paragraph 1?
- A. He suffered a minor accident.  
B. He had to repay his operation fees.  
C. He intended to do something different.  
D. He gave up his career as a motorcyclist.
25. What may people do when they watch Reis’ performances?
- A. Put some money into a tip jar near him.  
B. Give him a hand when he sets a bubble free.  
C. Grasp a small rope hanging from two long sticks.

- D. Add a special mixture to help him make large bubbles.
26. What does the underlined word “**stirs**” in Paragraph 4 mean?  
A. stops                      B. forces                      C. determines                      D. encourages
27. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?  
A. Lost Time Is Never Found Again  
B. Small Actions Have a Big Impact  
C. Ups and Downs Make One Strong  
D. Everything Comes to Him Who Waits

C

Electronic sensors built into paper could be used in a range of ways from information storage to touch screens and more. Electronic sensors built into cartons (纸盒) may make it easier to tell when it's time to throw out rotten milk or orange juice. And that's just the start. At least that's the goal for researchers working on putting electronics into paper. They're trying to figure out how to combine the flexibility, low-cost and recyclability of paper with the information-carrying ability of electronics.

Daniel Torbjork, a physics graduate student in Finland, has been working on the problem. He's published a review of the field in the journal *Advanced Materials*.

Much research has been focused in this area. While most electronic applications require patterned conducting structures, conductive paper could be used in applications such as energy storage devices, sensors, electric heaters and others, according to Torbjork.

“You could even have some interactive functions in magazines,” Torbjork said, “You could put a simple game in a package. If you want a touch screen, press a button and then something happen. Sensors in paper could tell us when something has gone bad.”

Additional applications, such as information storage and security paper, have been suggested for magnetic papers containing magnetite. In Massachusetts, researchers have figured out how to post a video of such a device put into a paper airplane.

German researchers have also put electronic chips in paper bank notes to defend counter-feiters (造伪币者). Paper is a good material but printing electronics also requires low-cost manufacturing. As many US and European paper makers lose market share to cheaper paper from China, these big paper companies are looking for added value products. That's where electronic paper devices could make a difference.

“The major obstacles are paper's large surface roughness and chemical impurities.” Torbjork says. But others in the field think that electronic sensors in paper are still far from the consumer marketplace.

“I don't think it's going to happen.” said Roy Horgan. “You need a conductive surface. It could be 10 years out. What we are looking for are solutions that you can commercialize to-day.”

Solar Print is partnering with Italian automaker Fiat to develop a unique auto-glass with tiny photostatic cells (光电) that can capture electricity from the sun. In the meantime, using paper to conduct electricity is still a “blue-sky” project.

“I would love to see someone prove me wrong, because that means that it's actually

happening.” Horgan said. “If someone comes up with conductive paper, then that’s a very interesting technology.”

28. Putting electronics into paper will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. combine the advantages of paper and electronics
  - B. help consume rotten milk or orange juice
  - C. depend on flexible conductive structure
  - D. cut the cost and impurity of paper
29. Paragraphs 4 to 7 mainly talk about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the conductive paper.
- A. theories
  - B. practical use
  - C. structures
  - D. design process
30. Some paper makers welcome the new technology probably because it will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. add more value to paper
  - B. make the paper smoother
  - C. put an end to fake money
  - D. improve the printing technology
31. From the passage, we know that Roy Horgan \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. showed much interest in Solar Print industry
  - B. has a burning desire to make a great profit
  - C. started a “blue-sky” project to study paper
  - D. is not confident about the conductive paper

**D**

As a society we might want to rethink the time and money spent on education, so that these resources can benefit a greater percentage of the population. Ideally, both high schools and colleges can prepare individuals for the ever-changing roles that are likely to be expected of them.

High school degrees offer far less in the way of preparation for work than they might, or than many other nations currently offer, creating a growing skills gap in our economy. We encourage students to go on to college whether they are prepared or not, or have a clear sense of purpose or interest, and now have the highest college dropout rate in the world.

We might look to other countries for models of how high schools can offer better training, as well as the development of a work ethic (美德) and the intellectual skills needed for continued learning and development. I recommend Harvard’s 2011 “Pathways to Prosperity” report for more attention to the “forgotten half” (those who do not go on to college) and ideas about how to address this issue.

Simultaneously, the liberal arts become more important than ever. In a knowledge economy where professional roles change rapidly and many college students are preparing for positions that may not even exist yet, the skill set needed is one that prepares them for change and continued learning.

Learning to express ideas well in both writing and speech, knowing how to find information, and knowing how to do research are all-solid background skills for a wide variety of roles, and such training is more important than any particular major in a liberal arts college. We need to continue to value broad preparation in thinking skills that will serve for a lifetime.

Students also need to learn to work independently and to make responsible decisions. The

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lengthening path to adulthood appears exacerbated (恶化) by parental involvement in the college years. Given the rising investment in college education, parental concern is not surprising, but learning where and when to intervene will help students take more ownership of the outcomes of these increasingly costly educations.

32. What kind of education does the author think is ideal?
- A. It encourages students to learn throughout their lives.
  - B. It benefits the great majority of the general population.
  - C. It prepares students to meet the future needs of society.
  - D. It ensures that students' expectations are successfully fulfilled.
33. What does the author say is the problem with present high school education?
- A. Ignoring the needs of those who don't go to college.
  - B. Teaching skills to be used right after graduation only.
  - C. Giving little attention to those having difficulty learning.
  - D. Creating the highest dropout rate in the developed world.
34. What characterizes a knowledge economy according to the passage?
- A. Students majoring in liberal arts usually have difficulty securing a job.
  - B. New positions are constantly created that require people to keep learning.
  - C. People have to receive higher education to qualify for a professional position.
  - D. Colleges find it hard to teach students how to cope with the changing economy.
35. What does the author think a liberal arts college should focus on?
- A. Practical skills urgently needed in current society.
  - B. Solid background knowledge in a particular field.
  - C. Useful thinking skills for advanced academic research.
  - D. Basic skills needed for change and lifelong learning.

**第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 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。

Do you sometimes wish there was a quick and easy way to do your homework? Well a new artificial intelligence technology has been released and people are concerned that it could lead to students cheating on their work.

ChatGPT is an online service which can not only answer questions but also write realistic school essays just like humans. \_\_\_36\_\_\_.

But what exactly is ChatGPT and how could it affect the future of homework? ChatGPT was released late last year by company OpenAI, which was founded by Elon Musk. \_\_\_37\_\_\_, answering questions from the user. The online chatbot has been trained on lots of information and data from the internet - it can have a human-like conversation answering questions, admitting mistakes and rejecting any inappropriate questions.

Experts say it can be used to write essays, stories, poems and even solve computer coding. \_\_\_38\_\_\_, which OpenAI admit. Sometimes it writes answers which are incorrect or don't make sense, and it occasionally guesses what the user has asked it, rather than asking more follow-up questions to understand the question better.

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What are people saying about it?

\_\_\_39\_\_\_. Some think students might use it to cheat whereas others think they should use the tool in the classroom to help children learn.

\_\_\_40\_\_\_. They argue that, just like when the calculator or Google were created, people were unsure at first, but if teachers introduce the technology and teach pupils the benefits but also the downfalls that could help their learning.

There are the problems with ChatGPT. CEO of OpenAI, Sam Altman tweeted last year: "ChatGPT is incredibly limited....it's a mistake to be relying on it for anything important right now."

- A. But there are limits to what it can do
- B. ChatGPT is an easy way for students to write an essay
- C. ChatGPT is getting mixed reviews from people
- D. The technology chats in a conversational way
- E. It also isn't always accurate as well
- F. Some people have suggested that the software should be welcomed
- G. Teachers are worried that students may use it to cheat

### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

It was a golden season. I could see the yellow leaves \_\_\_41\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_42\_\_\_ wind. In such a season, I liked walking alone in the leaves, listening to the sound of them.

Autumn is a \_\_\_43\_\_\_ season and life is uninteresting. The free days always get me down. But one day, the sound of a violin \_\_\_44\_\_\_ into my ears like a stream flowing in the mountains. I was so surprised that I \_\_\_45\_\_\_ to see what it was. A young girl, standing in the wind, was lost in playing her violin.

I had \_\_\_46\_\_\_ seen her before. The music was so attractive that I listened quietly. Lost in the music, I didn't realize that I had been standing there for so long but my existence did not seem to \_\_\_47\_\_\_ her.

Leaves were still falling. Every day she played the violin in the corner of the building \_\_\_48\_\_\_ I went downstairs to watch her performance. I was the only audience. The autumn seemed no longer lonely and life became \_\_\_49\_\_\_. We didn't know each other, \_\_\_50\_\_\_ I thought we were already good friends. I believed she also liked me.

Autumn was nearly over. One day, when I was listening devotedly, the sound suddenly stopped. To my \_\_\_51\_\_\_, the girl came over to me.

"You must like violin," she said.

"Yes. And you play very well. Why did you stop?" I asked.

Suddenly, a \_\_\_52\_\_\_ expression appeared on her face and I could feel something unusual.

"I came here to see my grandmother, but now I must leave. I once played very \_\_\_53\_\_\_. It was your listening every day that encouraged me." she said.

"In fact, it was your playing that gave me a \_\_\_54\_\_\_ autumn." I answered. "Let us be friends."

The girl smiled and I smiled.



I never heard her play again in my life. I no longer went downstairs to listen like before. Only thick leaves were left behind. But I will always remember the fine \_\_\_55\_\_\_ of the girl. She is like a \_\_\_56\_\_\_; so short, so bright, like a shooting star giving off so much light that it makes the autumn beautiful.

There are many kinds of friends. Some are always with you, but don't understand you. Some say only a few words to you, but are \_\_\_57\_\_\_ you. Many people will step in your life, but only \_\_\_58\_\_\_ friends leave footprints.

I shall always \_\_\_59\_\_\_ the autumn and the girl with the violin. She will always bring back the \_\_\_60\_\_\_ between us. I know she will always be my best friend.

- |     |                |             |               |                 |
|-----|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. | A. falling     | B. hanging  | C. shaking    | D. floating     |
| 42. | A. cool        | B. warm     | C. hot        | D. freezing     |
| 43. | A. lively      | B. lovely   | C. harvest    | D. lonely       |
| 44. | A. grew        | B. flowed   | C. flew       | D. ran          |
| 45. | A. jumped      | B. stopped  | C. happened   | D. slipped      |
| 46. | A. ever        | B. never    | C. just       | D. even         |
| 47. | A. satisfy     | B. astonish | C. disturb    | D. attract      |
| 48. | A. where       | B. while    | C. when       | D. though       |
| 49. | A. interesting | B. touching | C. dull       | D. exciting     |
| 50. | A. so          | B. and      | C. or         | D. but          |
| 51. | A. amazement   | B. delight  | C. pride      | D. satisfaction |
| 52. | A. happy       | B. sad      | C. strange    | D. surprised    |
| 53. | A. earnestly   | B. well     | C. badly      | D. carefully    |
| 54. | A. meaningful  | B. exciting | C. cold       | D. golden       |
| 55. | A. shadow      | B. picture  | C. figure     | D. influence    |
| 56. | A. song        | B. dream    | C. fire       | D. autumn       |
| 57. | A. close to    | B. far away | C. in need of | D. in front of  |
| 58. | A. good        | B. true     | C. new        | D. old          |
| 59. | A. spend       | B. forget   | C. recall     | D. value        |
| 60. | A. sound       | B. love     | C. care       | D. friendship   |

## 第II卷 (满分50分)

### 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。

The Chinese high-speed rails have a quality all on its own, because it's so massive. There are more than twice as many high-speed trains in China \_\_\_61\_\_\_ the rest of the world combined.

Tier 1 cities like Beijing have a couple hundred high-speed trains \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (stop) at the city every day. And the Chinese Spring Festival is just a mad house - an estimated 3 billion trips take place within a 2-week window, \_\_\_63\_\_\_ would be the equivalent of every American taking 10

trips during Christmas, or every European taking 5 trips during Christmas. All the train tickets are \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (instant) gone within 10 seconds they become available.

China's technology on building the railway is leading the rest of the world and there is no sign that other \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (country) could surpass China's position in near future. The trains \_\_\_66\_\_\_ (base) on Japanese, German and French models. At last, the scale of Chinese high-speed train is unthinkable to other countries.

My first opportunity \_\_\_67\_\_\_ (ride) the high-speed trains last week was amazing. I \_\_\_68\_\_\_ (travel) on an Amtrak train before in the US, and hated how slow it was and how many stops there were. If there were no windows, I wouldn't be able to tell when we were stopped or when we were traveling \_\_\_69\_\_\_ 300 km/h. Besides, the trains are very advanced and the stations are new with shops and food court. In all, the high-speed trains are \_\_\_70\_\_\_ (believe).

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

##### 第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Last Friday we held a discussion which we should do some good things for our school before we graduate. The students in our class have different proposal. Some students thought that we can raise money to buy some books for the school library or everything else for the school. Other think that it's not necessary to spend money. We can study hard and make our school feeling proud of us.

In my opinion, we don't have to spend money. We can consider doing something meaningfully instead. For an instance, we can do some voluntary work beautify the school or try to get satisfying results in the coming exams. Thus, our school will take pride of us.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 全国机器人大赛获奖者, 育才中学王校长邀请你去培训机器人爱好者, 请你回复邀请函, 内容如下:

1. 表态接受邀请;

2. 介绍培训计划;

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Principal Wang,

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Yours sincerely

Li Hua

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