

## 2022~2023 学年高三年级模拟试卷

### 英 语

2023.1

本试卷分四个部分。满分 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

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。

( )1. How will the woman help the man?

- A. By filling in a form.                      B. By helping him paint.  
C. By handing in a painting.

( )2. What is the woman doing?

- A. Having a haircut.      B. Giving directions.      C. Asking the way.

( )3. What does Todd have to do alone?

- A. Pick up the clients.      B. Give a presentation.      C. Go on a business trip.

( )4. What does the man mean?

- A. He gave Jane a ride.                      B. He took a bus home yesterday.  
C. He didn't see Jane on the way home.

( )5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Some songs.      B. A car race.      C. A video game.

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. How many languages can the man speak fluently now?

- A. Two.      B. Four.      C. Six.

( )7. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates.                      B. Waiter and customer.  
C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

( )8. When will Sally celebrate her birthday?

- A. This Friday.      B. Next Monday.      C. Next Friday.

( )9. Who will most likely help the woman?

- A. Helen.      B. Sara.      C. Carmen.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

( )10. What is the book about?

- A. Traveling rules.                      B. Foreign languages.  
C. Tourist attractions.

( )11. Where is the man going after his business trip?

- A. To Saudi Arabia.      B. To Italy.      C. To France.

( )12. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Give her some suggestions.                      B. Buy her a souvenir.

C. Make a plan for her.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

( )13. Why did Carla change the way she worked?

A. She didn't enjoy the work she did.

B. She spent little time at home.

C. She had health problems.

( )14. What is the reason that Carla runs her own business?

A. To have a flexible schedule.

B. To take more holidays.

C. To earn more money.

( )15. What has Carla changed about exercise?

A. The amount. B. The time. C. The form.

( )16. Which time-saving idea does Carla find efficient?

A. Making to-do lists.

B. Spending little time choosing clothes.

C. Checking e-mails on the way to work.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

( )17. Who might Mary Locke be?

A. A news reporter.

B. A plane designer.

C. A fire ranger.

( )18. Where do the pilots pick up water?

A. From a river.

B. From a lake.

C. From the Fire Center.

( )19. How does the speaker describe the pilot's job?

A. Extraordinary.

B. Exciting.

C. Dangerous.

( )20. What can we learn from the talk?

A. The crew has to drop water 20 times to put out the fire.

B. The plane's tanks hold no more than 5, 000 liters of water.

C. The fire rangers should keep the plane away from the fire.

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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**Beware of Phone/Online Scams**

Have you been the victim of a phone/online scam? If you ever think that there's really no reason to worry, just remember the following statistics.

—315, 000 cases broken in 2015 – 2017 in China.

—More than billions of money involved.

—Victims of 19 years old top the list in terms of age.

—Victims of 18 – 25 years old account for 52.4% of the whole.

—.....

And here in below we are sharing 4 typical types of Phone/Online scams and how to deal with them.

Type 1	Type 2
<p>Hello, this is police station. You're involved in a case of money laundering(洗钱) (or some other financial crime). We need your cooperation with the investigation ... Please transfer your money into the national security account.</p> <p><i>Tip 1:</i> If you are really involved in financial</p>	<p>Hey! Wang (he may know your name). Drop by my office tomorrow morning. BTW, I will be treating some VIP clients soon. I need you to transfer some money into this account. It will refund your money tomorrow.</p> <p><i>Tip 2:</i> Think about it. How could any boss in the</p>

<p>crime, police will visit your home at the first opportunity and take you for investigation. Police are not so dumb as to inform you via telephone. And there is no such thing as national security account.</p>	<p>world ask you for money? Meeting VIP clients without a cent in his pocket? And why doesn't he ask you to give the money to him in person? He is nobody but a scam!</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Type 3</p> <p>You've got a package which contains illegal drugs or goods. You are now requested to call this number to contact the Public Security Bureau. (Then it all follows scenario 预设). <i>Tip 3: Public Security Bureau WILL NOT deal with cases via phone calls. NEITHER WILL they send out notification via message.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Type 4</p> <p>(In some cases the number is disguised as authentic bank number through software). We are sorry to inform you that you have a bank overdraft. Please contact this customer service representative. His number is ××××××××××××. <i>Tip 4: DO NOT panic. REMEMBER to dial the official contact number of the bank to double check.</i></p>

- ( )21. What's the main purpose of mentioning the statistics at the beginning?
- A. To remind the public of the figures.  
B. To highlight the accuracy of the figures.  
C. To show the gravity of the phenomenon.  
D. To prove the existence of the phenomenon.
- ( )22. Which types of Phone/Online scams require people to transfer money directly?
- A. Type 1 and Type 2      B. Type 3 and Type 4  
C. Type 1 and Type 3      D. Type 2 and Type 4
- ( )23. Where can you probably find the article?
- A. On a security leaflet.      B. On a travel brochure.  
C. In a poster from a bank.      D. In an email for students.

**B**

In the early 19th century, Egypt connected two vast regions: the Ottoman Empire(奥斯曼帝国) and the African continent. For centuries, the Ottoman Empire had been at the center of Eurasian trade. It had also been a major center of manufacturing which produced handmade goods for Europe and Africa.

However, the industrialization of Europe meant that cheaper goods made by machines soon flooded into the Ottoman Empire. The result of this competition was that Africa was increasingly seen as a place that provided new materials for European factories, rather than one that had factories of its own.

Egypt was an African country that was technically part of the Ottoman Empire. It was first invaded by the French army. With British help, the Ottoman forces drove the French out of Egypt. Following this, Muhammad Ali successfully brought about Egyptian independence from the Ottoman Empire. By 1831, he was effectively an independent ruler of a more modern Egypt.

Egypt was already a small-scale producer of cotton, which was sold to Britain. Ali encouraged even more cotton production nationwide. With the money from this cotton production, Ali's government began to aid factories so that the country could profit from its own industrialization. By the late 1840s, it looked like Egypt would eventually become an industrial power.

During the following years, Egypt's economy stagnated and slowly slid into decline. The factories ceased production, and by the 1880s, it had to seek help from Britain financially. Though Egypt remained formally independent, it seemed to be

more like a British colony.

Europeans kept interfering in Egypt partly because of the Suez Canal. Egypt's new leaders were already stressful because of the industrial collapse that left their country unable to repay the money borrowed from Britain. Finally, in 1875, the king sold his share in the Suez Canal Company to the British, giving them control of this important national resource. The powerful British took advantage of this instability and seized the country.

( )24. For Africa, what was the result of the industrialization of Europe?

- A. The new factories began to spring up in Africa.
- B. The prices of the goods became higher in Africa.
- C. Africa was reduced to material suppliers gradually.
- D. Handmade goods became popular in Europe and Africa.

( )25. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “stagnated” in Paragraph 5?

- A. Recovered.    B. Bounced.    C. Ruined.    D. Stopped.

( )26. Which is the right order as for the events in history?

- ① French invaded Egypt.    ② The Ottoman Empire ruled Egypt.
- ③ Britain seized Egypt.    ④ Egypt gained independence.

- A. ①③②④    B. ①②④③    C. ②①③④    D. ②①④③

( )27. According to the passage, which of the following can best describe the 19th-century Egypt?

- A. The Suez Canal was the main contributing cause of all disputes.
- B. Egypt enjoyed booming development and underwent social unrest.
- C. Egyptians were so brave as not to obey the rulers of other countries.
- D. Egypt lived up to the status—one of the Great Ancient Civilizations.

### C

How are you feeling today? Often when we ask people that question, they reply “not bad”, or “could be worse”. But what would make us feel “perfect”? Maybe we could live better by being healthier, less stressed, more motivated—but how?

Of course there are many ways of improving our mental health, but sometimes there are small and simple solutions to helping improve our well-being. It's something the TV programme *Easy Ways to Live Well* has been looking at. It suggested several “health hacks” which the programme's presenters tried and gave their “seal of approval”. And maybe they could help us too.

Firstly, to deal with putting on weight and to cut the calories, the programme found sniffing(嗅) peppermint(薄荷) stops our longing for a snack. Presenter, chef and writer Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall says “a scientific theory called ‘mutual competition’ shows that a strong smell can distract our brain from the food we're thinking about”.

If your addiction to your smartphone is getting you down, it's suggested that turning your phone screen grey helps you reduce screen time because a black and white screen becomes less attractive to look at. With recent studies showing our phones can make us 26% less productive and increase our stress, it seems like a no-brainer to try this “dim” idea.

Fancy a swim in ice-cold water? Well, the TV programme found a daily dip in freezing water gets you used to the stress of doing it and therefore prepares you for other life stresses. And another way to “chill out” is to leave your smartphone at home, immerse yourself in a forest, and breathe in the fresh air. Forest bathing is the perfect tonic(补品) for the stresses of urban life.

Other life-improving ideas included things such as singing to reduce pain and walking around more to get away from our sedentary(久坐不动) lives. But whatever way we choose to adopt, it seems any change to our lifestyle can help improve our body and mind.

( )28. What's the function of a series of questions in the first paragraph?

- A. To provide more background information.
- B. To provoke thinking and bring out the topic.

- C. To expect readers to give specific answers.  
D. To attract readers to focus on physical health.
- ( )29. What's the author's attitude towards the TV programme *Easy Ways to Live Well*?  
A. Favorable. B. Unclear. C. Negative. D. Critical.
- ( )30. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?  
A. The strong smell of peppermint is bound to cut the calories.  
B. To remove life stresses, you must have a swim in freezing water.  
C. Making the phone screen colorful makes us more focused and efficient.  
D. An ice-water swim and forest bathing have the similar effect on stresses.
- ( )31. What's the purpose of the passage?  
A. To tell readers how to be perfect.  
B. To introduce a popular TV programme.  
C. To offer some ways to better well-being.  
D. To get rid of some bad habits in daily life.

#### D

There is increasing alarm about the extent of microplastic pollution, which has been found everywhere from Everest to the Arctic. However, it turns out there's an even smaller and more toxic form of plastic pollution entering remote reaches of the globe. A new study published in *Environmental Research* found significant quantities of nanoplastics in ice samples from both the North and South Poles.

“Now we know that nanoplastics are transported to these corners of the Earth in these quantities. This indicates that nanoplastics are really a bigger pollution problem than we thought, ” study lead author Dusan Materic said in a press release.

Nanoplastics are plastics that are smaller than a micrometer in size. Their small size means they are more difficult to study than microplastics, or plastics between five millimeters and a micrometer. But they may be even more dangerous.

“Nanoplastics are very toxicologically(毒理学地) active compared to, for instance, microplastics, and that's why this is very important, ” Materic said.

Materic and his team used new methods to measure nanoplastic pollution in ice samples from Greenland and Antarctica. They sampled a 14-meter-deep ice core from the Greenland ice cap and sea ice from Antarctica's McMurdo Sound. They found that there were an average of 13.2 nanograms per milliliter of nanoplastics in the Greenland ice and an average of 52.3 nanograms per milliliter in the Antarctic ice.

But what was even more surprising than the amount of nanoplastics in the remote ice was just how long they had sat there. “In the Greenland core, we see nanoplastic pollution happening all the way from the 1960s. So organisms in that region, despite the lack of the solid evidence, likely all over the world, have been exposed to it for quite some time now, ” Materic said.

The study also looked at the types of plastic present in the samples. Half of the Greenland nanoplastics were polyethylene (PE), the kind of plastic used for plastic bags and packaging. A quarter came from tires and a fifth were polyethylene terephthalate (PET), which is used for clothing and bottles.

- ( )32. Why should researchers focus more on nanoplastics?  
A. They are more important to science.  
B. They are smaller but more dangerous.  
C. They are easily polluted by ocean water.  
D. They are more active in cold surroundings.
- ( )33. What can we learn about nanoplastics?  
A. The North and South poles are the birthplace of nanoplastics.  
B. Nanoplastics have less influence on the planet than microplastics.



- C. Nanoplastics found in the samples are widely used in the daily life.  
D. Nanoplastics have been existing since the 1960s throughout the world.  
( )34. What does the underlined word “that region” refer to in Paragraph 6?

- A. Greenland ice cap.      B. Antarctica's McMurdo.  
C. The south and north poles.      D. All places in the world.

- ( )35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Microplastics—proving more dangerous.  
B. Nanoplastics—making its way to the poles.  
C. Nanoplastics—posing a threat to people's life.  
D. Microplastics—setting the alarm bells ringing.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Picture yourself sitting at home in a quiet reading corner, ignoring the world around you, lost in a tale. You read the brief introduction to a book, instantly become glued and now you're in the middle of an absolute page-turner. But, there's a hot debate—physical books VS. e-books VS. audiobooks. 36

Generally, reading uses several areas of the brain. There's attention span, reasoning, reading fluency, memory and language comprehension. Reading is known to strengthen communicative ability, vocabulary and increase emotional intelligence and social perception. 37

But, let's look at the pros to reading with your eyes—physical books and e-books. They can help to retain information better. 38 Besides, with physical books and e-books you can go back and find any part you missed, especially if your mind wanders at some point or other.

On the other hand, there's the audiobook. Headphones in, you're switched off from life and the story really comes alive, almost like watching a film—in your head. From a scientific perspective, listening to an audiobook is likely to help you develop a greater sense of empathy as you hear the emotion of the narrator. 39 Hearing the story engages different parts of the brain, heightening the intensity and imagery, making you enjoy it more.

40 Perhaps, next time you find yourself browsing bookshop shelves, also consider the format. It may just change your whole literary experience.

- A. You can more easily understand inflection(转调) and tone.  
B. So, whichever way you're reading, there are benefits definitely.  
C. Does the device you're using to read affect your reaction to the book?  
D. All in all, it seems that there are advantages to the three types mentioned above.  
E. Like e-books, physical books seem emotionless but make you free of distraction.  
F. In sum, there is no limit, which is decided by how much a person reads the rest of life.  
G. This is because when you can actually see the words, your attention is held more closely.

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,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Ken Hale was born in 1934 and grew up in the rugged American Southwest. As a boy, he kept his ears 41 for as many foreign languages as he could. He 42 Spanish, Navajo, Tohono O'odham, Hopi and more from his friends and roommates at boarding school. His obsession with learning languages once astonished all acquaintances around him. Even he got in trouble at school for 43 more on languages than homework.

Later on, he gained fame and 44 for publishing a truly surprising amount of research on many Australian aboriginal languages. Once there happened an impressive thing—he was so 45 by one, Warlpiri, that he raised his two sons speaking it.

Ken was always extremely 46 to the needs and wants of the local language communities. He established schools of

linguistics and language revitalization programs across the world so that native speakers could 47 their languages.

All his life, even during his teaching as a professor of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), he had a(n) 48 ability to learn languages quickly and 49.

You might want to take some lessons away from Ken's methods. Ken started out his way: 50 a devoted native speaker tutor who can 51 you on pronunciation first and review whatever notes you're taking; learn the 52 system first, because you'll want to hear every detail of what your tutor says—plus, that way, you can take more accurate notes.

Then he'd 53 quickly on to sentence patterns. If you learn how to say “I am walking to the river”, it's probably not far off from “I am running to the river” or “I am walking to the forest”. Besides, it takes a lot of patience to 54 your guesses with a tutor, and actually patience was a 55 of Ken. To him, speaking to somebody in their own language was a mark of respect. If only we could all be so respectful!

- ( ) 41. A. cautious    B. open    C. conscious    D. shallow  
( ) 42. A. picked up    B. picked out    C. gave up    D. gave out  
( ) 43. A. agreeing    B. trying    C. resting    D. focusing  
( ) 44. A. money    B. time    C. respect    D. chance  
( ) 45. A. confident    B. fascinated    C. gifted    D. positive  
( ) 46. A. blind    B. keen    C. accustomed    D. sensitive  
( ) 47. A. speak    B. exchange    C. revive    D. lecture  
( ) 48. A. original    B. amazing    C. primitive    D. elegant  
( ) 49. A. permanently    B. definitely    C. roughly    D. accurately  
( ) 50. A. Seek out    B. Watch out    C. Hear from    D. Follow up  
( ) 51. A. coach    B. urge    C. consult    D. refresh  
( ) 52. A. education    B. writing    C. sound    D. reading  
( ) 53. A. talk    B. move    C. walk    D. step  
( ) 54. A. challenge    B. fulfill    C. communicate    D. check  
( ) 55. A. virtue    B. core    C. guarantee    D. calling

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。

### Why true happiness isn't about being happy all the time

Over the past two decades, the positive psychology movement 56 (brighten) up psychological research with its science of happiness, human potential and flourishing. It argues that psychologists should investigate not only mental illness but also 57 makes life worth living.

The founding father of positive psychology, Martin Seligman, describes happiness as experiencing frequent positive emotions, such as joy, excitement and satisfaction, 58 (combine) with deeper feelings of meaning and purpose. It implies a positive attitude in the present and an optimistic outlook for the future. Importantly, happiness experts have argued that happiness is not a stable, 59 (change) feature but something flexible 60 we can work on and ultimately strive towards.

Recent research indicates that psychological 61 (flexible) is the key to greater happiness and well-being. For example, 62 (be) open to emotional experiences and the ability to tolerate periods of discomfort can allow us to move towards a richer, more meaningful existence. Studies have also demonstrated that the way we respond to the circumstances of our lives has 63 (influence) on our happiness than the events 64 (they). Experiencing stress, sadness and anxiety in the short term doesn't mean we can't be happy in the long term. Often when people have faced difficulty, illness or loss, they describe their lives as happier and more meaningful as a result.

65 feeling happy, which is a temporary state, leading a happier life is about individual growth by finding meaning through the whole life. It is about accepting our humanity with all its ups and downs, enjoying the positive emotions, and making use of painful feelings in order to reach our full potential.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

为了给高三学生减压, 你校开展了快乐课间活动。请你给校广播站“英语之声”栏目写一篇广播稿, 报道这个活动, 内容包括:

1. 活动背景和意义;
2. 活动细节;
3. 效果和感受。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Happy Class Break

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。

Walking across campus with every pair of eyes on you can be embarrassing, especially when you're 13 years old. I looked around me in desperate search of a friendly face, a smile, anything. I was quite disappointed, to say the least. And I, in turn, felt somewhat foolish, walking across campus with a false smile on my face. I was simply attempting to follow the advice my mother had given me years before: when things get awkward, smile. No matter where you are, a smile will always be understood. A smile is universal. At that very moment, however, I felt my mother's advice didn't work.

On top of it all, my mind was racing with questions and concerns typical of any 13-year-old on the first day of school: where would I sit at lunch? Who would I talk to? Not to mention, how would I make friends when I didn't even speak the language? My heartbeat quickened, and I felt nervous. Still, I did my best to maintain calm so as not to let my guard down and reveal to others just how scared I truly was.

When the teacher introduced me to the class as the “American girl”, 10 sets of hands immediately shot up. Some students had questions, and others wanted to practice their English with me. Because I didn't speak much Chinese yet, I communicated with the other students through hand motions mixed in with broken English and Chinese. Despite the attention, I wasn't sure how much of it was positive. It was almost as if they weren't sure what to make of me and I was being examined. Then again, who could blame them? After all, I was the first American ever to attend the school. So essentially, we were all first timers.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Then                      came                      the                      first                      class—Chinese                      painting.

As I burnt with great embarrassment, Li Hua, my desk mate, gave me a warm smile.



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