

秘密★启用前

九江市 2023 年第三次高考模拟统一考试

英语

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

第 I 卷(选择题,共 100 分)

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的学号、姓名等内容填写在答题卡上。
2. 第 I 卷每小题选出答案后,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。第 II 卷用黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上书写作答,在试题卷上作答,答案无效。
3. 考试结束,监考员将试题卷、答题卡一并收回。

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)做题时,先将答案划在试卷上。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,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个小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a classroom. B. In a bookstore. C. In a library.
2. How will the man go to the railway station?
A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By subway.
3. Why can't the man go for a walk now?
A. He has much work to do. B. He is feeling sick. C. He is too tired.
4. How does the woman feel about the movie?
A. Quite interested. B. Terribly dissatisfied. C. Somewhat bored.
5. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Put a bell on the cat.
B. Keep the cat at home.
C. Keep the birds in the cage.

第二节(共15个小题;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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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至7题。

6. What did the woman buy for her husband?

- A. A hat. B. A tie. C. A shirt.

7. Why does the man refuse to change the item for the woman?

- A. It has been worn. B. She is very rude. C. She bought it too long ago.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What should the woman's aunt avoid eating?

- A. Tofu. B. Chicken. C. Pork.

9. What does the man say about fish?

- A. He is allergic to it.
B. He quite likes to eat it.
C. He dislikes its smell.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. How much younger is the old woman than her husband?

- A. One year. B. Two years. C. Four years.

11. What title was given to the man's grandparents?

- A. The highest people in the US.
B. The oldest people in the US.
C. The longest-living married couple in the US.

12. How many children do the man's grandparents have?

- A. Two. B. Five. C. Eight.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman find difficult in studying Spanish?

- A. Reading and writing. B. Listening and speaking. C. Listening and writing.

14. How does the woman learn Spanish?

- A. By using some tapes.
B. By taking a morning class.
C. By watching some programs.

15. What is the man's suggestion?

- A. Take more relevant classes.
- B. Learn more Spanish vocabulary.
- C. Practice speaking Spanish more.

16. How does the woman sound in the end?

- A. Anxious.
- B. Relieved.
- C. Disappointed.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Who is the speaker?

- A. A news reporter.
- B. A disabled athlete.
- C. A club manager.

18. When was the first sports club for the deaf set up?

- A. In 1860.
- B. In 1976.
- C. In 1888.

19. Where did the first Winter Paralympic Games take place?

- A. In Italy.
- B. In Sweden.
- C. In the UK.

20. What do we know about the International Paralympic Committee?

- A. It has existed over 100 years.
- B. It was established in Germany.
- C. It is a profit-making organization.

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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Not too hot, not too cold. Spring is the perfect time to visit Europe for ideal weather. The best European countries to visit in the spring include; France, Netherlands, Slovakia, Romania and so on.

France

As one of the most tourist-packed countries in Europe, France offers lesser crowds and more excellent weather during the spring months. Just outside of Paris are the impressive castles and country houses of Sceaux, where the cherry blossom can easily be seen in spring.

Netherlands

The Netherlands is well-known for its vast fields of flowers, making spring a perfect time for a Dutch holiday. The tulip fields in the Noordoostpolder are a must. In Veluwe National Park, tourists will be rewarded with the sight of red deer eating grass. A trip to the Netherlands would, of course, be incomplete without a visit to Amsterdam.

Slovakia

Slovakia is a wonderfully diverse country with rich cultural history and awe-inspiring natural sites. Slovak Paradise is a natural park that offers 19 nature reserves and over 350 caves. Due to its hot summers and cold winters, spring is a perfect time to explore all that Slovakia has to offer.

Romania

Romania hosts a variety of great cultural sites and lively cities, especially attractive during spring months. The Statue of King Decebalus, a 141-foot-high upper part of Decebalus carved into the side of a rock, is a wonderful attraction. Braov Old Town is one of Europe's most charming destinations for those looking to escape the capital city of Bucharest.

21. What can tourists enjoy in both France and Netherlands?

- A. Flowers.
- C. Castles.

- B. Rocks.
- D. Deer.

22. Which is the best choice for cave lovers?

- A. France.
- C. Slovakia.

- B. Netherlands.
- D. Romania.

23. In which section of a newspaper can you find this passage?

- A. History.
- C. Geography.

- B. Education.
- D. Travel.

B

Zheng, 22, was born in Taiwan. But, because her parents are from different sides of the Taiwan Straits — her mother is from Fujian province, while her father is from Jiayi, Taiwan — she has felt the connection between the island and the Chinese mainland from a very young age.

Currently studying at Hunan University, Zheng has taken part in various cross-Straits exchanges but she's always wanted to do something food-related, since it's not only her personal passion, but also, she believes, a passion shared by people across the Taiwan Straits.

So, during this past Spring Festival, Zheng set up a stand on the streets of Taiwan's Beigang to sell renaibao (hot rice cream), a trendy kind of "ice cream cone" that originated in Henan province.

Initially worrying that people would hesitate to try something they were not familiar with, Zheng was quickly overwhelmed by the enthusiasm of the crowd. The sales easily went beyond her expectations — she sold more than 200 renaibao on her first day.

"It was not just a business," says Zheng. "I was deeply affected by the enthusiasm of everyone I met."

This enthusiasm, Zheng believes, is thanks to online video platforms like TikTok, Xiaohongshu and Bilibili. According to her, she and her high school friends used to watch online cooking videos together of, for example, the Tianjin-style jianbing guozi — known as Chinese crepes. They were so addicted to it that Zheng can still remember the process, step-by-step, in detail. Among her customers were also those who learned about the snack she was selling from just such a video.

Zheng is planning to bring home more trendy foods from the mainland, so that more people can experience their wonderful flavor. She would also love it if her friends in Taiwan can join her for an exchange of knowledge and travel in the mainland.

24. What made Zheng set up a street stand?

- A. Her preference for the food business.
- B. Her parents' long lasting influence.
- C. One cross-Straits exchange program.
- D. The great value Chinese attach to food.

25. How did Zheng mainly feel on her first selling day?

- A. Proud.
- B. Concerned.
- C. Surprised.
- D. Curious.

26. Why were the customers so enthusiastic about renaibao?

- A. They had ever tasted it somewhere before.
- B. They liked this new flavor in particular.
- C. They wanted to do something food-related.
- D. They had known it on some video platforms.

27. What does the underlined word "They" in paragraph 6 refer to?

- A. Video platforms.
- B. Chinese crepes.
- C. Zheng and her friends.
- D. Online cooking videos.

Fungi (菌类) often appear naturally around trees, but a new study has found that growing edible mushrooms (types that can be safely eaten) in forests on purpose could be a good way to provide healthy food for millions of people and help the environment too.

Fungi are living things that feed on organic matter, such as dead plants. Mushrooms, mould and yeast are all types of fungi.

Paul Thomas and Alistair Jump, from the University of Stirling in Scotland, spent two years studying edible fungi that grow alongside trees. The pair discovered that while they are growing, fungi

remove carbon dioxide from the air and store it in the soil. This is good for the planet, because too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is one of the main causes of climate change.

Thomas points out that forests around the world are often cut down to create fields for producing food, such as beef or wheat. Trees take in carbon dioxide as they grow, so chopping them down makes climate change worse. However, edible fungi **thrive** in the shade of trees. That means if fungi was being grown as a food crop, there would be no need to chop down forests. In fact, if fungi became very popular, more trees could actually be planted. Edible fungi contain lots of substances that are good for humans. Thomas's idea is that other ingredients, such as meat, could be swapped for fungi in people's diets. He estimates that growing fungi around trees could feed up to 19 million people each year.

Blue milk caps are a species of edible fungi that Thomas says could work particularly well. They can be grown on and around trees, exchanging useful minerals and nutrients in return for carbon. They are also very nutritious, and some studies have suggested that they can help to treat cancer.

28. How do fungi help the environment?

- A. They release oxygen into the atmosphere.
- B. They prevent soil from being washed away.
- C. They provide shade for other plants and animals.
- D. They absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

29. What does the underlined word "**thrive**" in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Struggle.
- B. Boom.
- C. Weaken.
- D. Shrink.

30. What could be the future of edible fungi like?

- A. Disappointing.
- B. Promising.
- C. Controversial.
- D. Doubtful.

31. What can be a best title for the text?

- A. The Nutritional Benefits of Edible Fungi
- B. Fungi: A Sustainable Solution to Organic Food
- C. The Role of Fungi in Fighting Climate Change
- D. How Fungi Could Feed and Benefit the World

D

You can misremember something just seconds after it happened, reframing events in your mind to better fit with your own preconceptions (预想).

Marte Otten at the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands and her colleagues wanted to figure out the relationship between previous expectations and short-term memories. The team

conducted several experiments on more than 400 people that involved showing the participants random letters arranged in a circle on a computer screen.

In the simplest form of this experiment, the participants were shown the letters for a quarter of a second before the screen went blank. After a gap of 3 seconds, a box appeared where one of the letters had been for half a second, followed by a different circle of letters for half a second. The participants were asked to recall which letter from the original circle had been in the position held by the box on the screen. Crucially, some of the letters were flashed, which Otten calls “fake-letters”. The participants were clearly warned not to mistake them for real ones. This test was repeated.

After recalling the letters, the participants were asked to rate their confidence in each answer. The team focused its analysis on the most confident participants, in order to remove random guesses. The researchers found that, when asked to recall the position of a fake-letter, the confident participants incorrectly gave the answer as its real letter 39 per cent of the time, despite their high confidence in the answer.

“People seem to be sensitive to this memory illusion (错觉) where they already have a preset concept of what the world should look like. This effect appears to be due to a feature of our neural system that relies on generating predictions about the world. We expect to see normal letters when reading. These predictions are normally quite helpful and efficient in normal life and this is not something we have control over,” says Otten.

Several studies have previously shown that long-term memory is unreliable and affected by previous expectations. This new study reveals that the same is true for short-term memories.

32. What did the participants see on the computer during the experiment?

- A. Random letters hidden in a box.
- B. Random letters lined in a circle.
- C. Random boxes arranged in a circle.
- D. Random circles showed in a box.

33. What is the main purpose of paragraph 3?

- A. To introduce the topic of the passage.
- B. To unfold the process of the experiment.
- C. To present the result of the experiment.
- D. To show the background of the research.

34. How did the researchers ensure the accuracy of the results?

- A. By focusing on the least confident participants.
- B. By showing participants' letters after 3 seconds.
- C. By changing letters' positions from a different circle.
- D. By analyzing participants' confidence in each answer.

35. What can we know from the new study?

- A. Short-term memories can be affected by preconceptions.
- B. Long-term memories are unreliable and easily affected.
- C. Memory illusion relies on predictions about the world.
- D. Our predictions about the world can be controlled.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

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

A recent study found that only eight percent of people actually end up achieving their new year's resolution. Here's a couple of tips and tricks on how to do just that.

36

No one has ever said "oh, I'm going to be healthier this year" and the next day woke up healthy. There has to be a plan, goals, and action that need to be taken. So you can say something like "I'm going to go to the gym every other day this year."

Choose resolutions wisely.

37 . The majority of resolutions involve some sort of habit change, and habit changes have a huge consumption on your body's willpower. Willpower is like a battery that needs to be charged every night. When you have too many resolutions, the burden on this battery causes it to run out before you have a chance to charge it.

Write your resolutions down.

This makes the resolution feel like a contract. 38 . You can write down every resolution for the entire year. Every time you look at it, you will feel a tremendous amount of pressure to make sure that you continue to keep your resolution.

Don't tell anyone about your new year's resolution.

Usually, when you talk about something that you haven't accomplished, you will trick their brains into visualizing a situation where you have accomplished it. 39 .

Find yourself an accountability buddy.

An accountability buddy is somebody who makes sure that you're going out there every single day, and doing the things that you promised yourself that you would do. 40. At the same time, you help them keep themselves in lines too!

- A. Have a plan
- B. Keep healthy
- C. Don't choose too many resolutions
- D. It creates pressure for you to complete it
- E. It's interesting how physical a contract can feel
- F. It's somebody who helps you keep yourself in line
- G. This causes you to lose tons of motivation that you had beforehand

第三部分:英语知识运用(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)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意。然后从41-60各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该题涂黑。

Why are younger age group so much more willing to post an offensive message on social media?

Why aren't we changing the 41 in the actual cyberbully (网络欺凌)? That's when I had a(n) 42. What if I gave them a chance to 43 what they were doing? If an adolescent 44 to post an offensive message on social media, and if I went, "Whoa! Hold on. You're about to 45 an offensive message to someone. That can really 46 them. Are you sure you want to post this message?", would they still be 47 to do it?

So early this year, using my science and technology skills, I 48 a software system. And basically, they were able to compare whether a 49 which caused adolescents to consider what they were doing actually reduce their 50 to post offensive messages.

In the end, I was able to get 1,500 51 trials of data. 93% of the time when adolescents 52 a caution that says, "Whoa! You're about to post an offensive message", they finally 53 their mind. I was able to 54 the willingness to post offensive messages from 71.4% to 4.6%.

Now, the app Rethink has become 55 popular. I also currently hold a patent for this 56 idea. According to the data, Rethink has 57 that, in those seconds, when you decide whether or not you're going to hit "post", the 58 of the seconds means so much in the future. So, I 59 all of you: rethink before the damage is done. We need to slow down, 60, and consider what we're doing.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. value | B. attention | C. behavior | D. interest |
| 42. A. idea | B. promise | C. conclusion | D. approach |
| 43. A. complain about | B. think about | C. focus on | D. comment on |
| 44. A. arranged | B. refused | C. managed | D. attempted |
| 45. A. shoot | B. distribute | C. transform | D. explain |
| 46. A. sacrifice | B. motivate | C. hurt | D. confuse |
| 47. A. stubborn | B. willing | C. ashamed | D. warm-hearted |
| 48. A. acquired | B. invested | C. approved | D. created |
| 49. A. threat | B. caution | C. concern | D. restriction |
| 50. A. intention | B. strength | C. desire | D. courage |
| 51. A. unique | B. academic | C. complicated | D. effective |
| 52. A. ignore | B. send | C. receive | D. post |
| 53. A. lost | B. changed | C. kept | D. set |
| 54. A. challenge | B. adjust | C. betray | D. decrease |
| 55. A. wildly | B. permanently | C. mildly | D. accidentally |
| 56. A. ridiculous | B. shallow | C. fantastic | D. conflicting |
| 57. A. proven | B. guaranteed | C. assumed | D. known |
| 58. A. imagination | B. flash | C. inspiration | D. stimulation |
| 59. A. believe | B. prefer | C. respect | D. encourage |
| 60. A. struggle | B. hesitate | C. pause | D. decline |

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 50 分)

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

More people have strong desire to travel and the market is seeing more 61. _____ (opportunity) for healing tourism, which means less tight schedules and more health-related projects, 62. _____ (bring) joy to the spirit, a new survey shows.

As China optimized(优化) their COVID-19 response measures, the pent-up(被抑制的) travel demand 63. _____ (release) in the past few months. About 91.24 percent of respondents to the survey said they have a plan to travel this year. About 60 percent of respondents said they have a plan to travel domestically, while 32.37 percent choose both domestic 64. _____ oversea tourism this year.

Though the tourism industry was hit hard by COVID-19, after the pandemic people began to pay more attention to 65. _____ (they) health and have strengthened their will to travel. 66. _____ increasing number of consumers are paying more attention to health-related projects, among 67. _____ healing tourism has become a bright spot.

About 87 percent of respondents to the survey said they are ready 68. _____ (purchase) healthy products, and more than half, or 55.24 percent, said they plan to participate in healing tourism 69. _____ (active) this year. Data from travelling platforms showed cities 70. _____ (locate) around the Tropic of Cancer such as Sanya, Zhuhai, Xishuangbanna, Dali, Xiamen, Haikou, Tengchong and Beihai are becoming popular.

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。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(\)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。

Ruth was once a community worker. In 2015, she quitted her job and begin to learn singing. When Ruth first started singing, there was little opportunity to singing with others. Then, through a friend, he discovered an excellent singing class. She became very interested in it that she started running her own classes, that she taught others how to sing well. The classes are held twice a month very successful. Ruth believes that singing has been brought them many benefits. Through singing, they often become confident than before but also learn to control stress. "Singing helps us live on peace together," she says happily.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

为助力创建文明城市,你校英文报社正在举办主题为“文明习惯满城市”的倡议信征文活动,现请你写一份倡议信投稿,内容包括:

1. 存在的不文明现象;
2. 应对措施;
3. 提出呼吁。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear fellow students,



