

## 20230607 项目第三次模拟测试卷

### 英语

#### 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 building is the tallest?

A. Teaching building.

B. Dormitory building.

C. Lab building.

2. Where does the woman want to go?

A. National Museum.

B. Bealty Street.

C. Downtown Block.

3. What's the woman's problem?

A. Cough.

B. Stomachache.

C. Flu.

4. How many dishes will the speaker order?

A. 4.

B. 6.

C. 8.

5. Why should people say "after you" instead of "you go first"?

A. To show respect.

B. To be more polite.

C. To avoid embarrassment.

#### 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. Which country might the man have been to?

A. France.

B. Thailand.

C. America.

7. What attracts the woman most to go to Europe?

A. Scenery.

B. Food.

C. Shopping.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8, 9 题。

8. What's wrong with the man's phone?

A. Water damage.

B. Broken screen.

C. Signal problem.

9. How will the man deal with his phone?

A. Repair it.

B. Buy a new one.

C. Exchange a new one.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Which lessons do the man's kids take?

A. Soccer lessons.

B. Painting lessons.

C. Basketball lessons.

11. Who often helps the man pick up the kids?

A. The woman.

B. His parents.

C. His parents-in-law.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends.

B. Classmates.

C. Couple.

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听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Helping with language learning.
- B. Studying different types of dialects.
- C. Teaching foreigners to learn Chinese.

14. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She is good at English.
- B. She has taught Chinese before.
- C. She wants to improve her Chinese.

15. Why does the woman want to practice speaking English?

- A. To study abroad.
- B. To build confidence.
- C. To help the man.

16. When is the woman available?

- A. On Monday evenings.
- B. On Monday afternoons.
- C. On Wednesday evenings.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What emotions have increased since 2020?

- A. Boredom.
- B. Anxiety.
- C. Disappointment.

18. Why is dealing with emotions difficult now?

- A. It's very hard for people to get help.
- B. There are not many friends to talk to.
- C. People don't want to show their weakness.

19. What does the speaker think of all emotions?

- A. Reasonable.
- B. Negative.
- C. Beneficial.

20. What is the speaker's advice on going through hard times?

- A. Hiding your emotions.
- B. Ignoring your difficulties.
- C. Taking your feelings down.

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

##### A REAL DOLL

I've worked at an amusement park and when another Barbara joined the team, I changed my name tag from "Barb" to "Barbie." It was funny to see how small kids related to me differently. I changed it at my other job, too, and began answering the phone. Ninety percent of callers now respond with my name: "Barbie, can you tell me ..." Pronouncing that long "e" sound forces your mouth into a smile. But I've found the smile is usually returned voluntarily.

—Barbie Bosco Latrobe, Pennsylvania

##### RICE TWICE AS NICE

We replaced rice with cauliflower rice. There's not much of a difference in taste, and it seasons well, cooks in minutes, and is a vegetable instead of empty carbs.

—Michelle·Byrd Marlton, New Jersey

##### HAPPY WIFE, HAPPY LIFE

Early in our marriage, my husband would come home exhausted from work and I'd be exhausted from the kids. We often ended up arguing. It got to a point where I worried we were on the verge of











31. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The NHS scheme makes a difference.
- B. Hepatitis C is under control now.
- C. Experts cooperate to deal with hepatitis C.
- D. AI is a new weapon against hepatitis C.

D

Smartphones are everywhere, which means most of us effectively carry around in our pockets billions of web pages, as well as a calendar, calculator, address book and as electronic reminders for upcoming tasks, events or appointments that must not be missed or forgotten. Many users fear that they may come to suffer from “digital dementia”, finding their ability to keep information worsens as they increasingly rely on devices as a form of “external memory”.

However, a study has found the opposite could be true. Researchers took 158 volunteers aged between 18 and 71 and showed them up to 12 numbered circles on a screen. Some of the circles which were classed as high value, low value and zero value would briefly appear pink or blue before fading. Volunteers had to drag them to either the pink side or the blue side of the screen later. They had to remember which side of the screen to drag the circles to in order to earn points. In some of the experiments they had to rely on their own memories. In others, they could set an electronic reminder on a device.

Researchers found subjects tended to use digital devices to store information about which were the high-value circles. This led to an 18 per cent increase in accuracy when placing these circles. They also found, to their surprise, using electronic reminders for high-value circles led to a 27 percent increase in accuracy when telling from memory between the low and zero-value circles, even when no electronic reminders had been set for these.

The study, published in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, shows that external memory tools work. Far from causing digital dementia, using an external memory device can even improve our memory for information that we never saved electronically. Dr Sam Gilbert, from UCL's Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, said: “When people had to remember by themselves, they used their memory capacity to remember the most important information. But when they could use the device, they saved high importance information into the device and used their own memory for less important information instead.”

So, it is perfectly healthy to rely on your smartphone to keep track of important information. But be sure not to lose your device. Your brain does not keep its own backup of the things you make note of digitally.

32. What does the author want to tell us in paragraph 1?

- A. Smartphones play an important part in life.
- B. Smartphones may weaken our ability to memorize.
- C. We completely rely on smartphones to memorize.
- D. We would forget important events without smartphones.

33. How is the study conducted?

- A. By analyzing facts.
- B. By comparing figures.
- C. By doing experiments.
- D. By observing samples.

34. Which aspect of the study is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The result.
- B. The process.
- C. The significance.
- D. The purpose.



35. What can be learned from Dr Sam Gilbert's words?

- A. People tend to rely on the device to store less important information.
- B. Electronic devices weaken our memory for the less important information.
- C. Electronic devices can boost our memory capacity to keep key information.
- D. People prefer electronic devices to their memory to keep key information.

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。

#### Why Is Sitting Bad For You?

Our bodies love to sit, right? Not really. Sitting for brief periods can help us recover from stress. But nowadays, our lifestyles make us sit much more than we move around, and our bodies simply aren't built for such a sedentary(久坐的) existence. 36 The human body is built to move, and you can see evidence in the way it's structured.

Inside us are over 360 joints, and about 700 skeletal muscles that enable easy, fluid motions. Our blood depends on us moving around to be able to circulate properly. 37 Our skin is elastic (有弹性的), meaning it molds to our motions.

So if every inch of the body is waiting for you to move, what happens when you don't? Let's start with the backbone of the problem. A common way of sitting is with a curved back and slumped shoulders, a position that puts uneven pressure on your spine, causing wear and tear in your backbone.

38 It means your lungs have less space to expand into when you breathe. That's a problem because it temporarily limits the amount of oxygen that fills your lungs and filters into your blood.

Recent studies have found sitting for long periods is linked with some types of cancers and heart disease. 39 So what seems like a harmless habit actually has the power to change our health.

But luckily, the solutions to this increasing threat are simple and straightforward. When you have to sit, try switching the slouch for a straighter spine, and when you can leave your seat, move around much more. 40

- A. In fact, just the opposite is true.
- B. Then, there comes the lung cancer.
- C. Actually, sitting is bad for your health.
- D. Our nerve cells benefit from movement.
- E. This bent shape also shrinks your chest while you sit.
- F. But mostly, just appreciate bodies are built for motion, not for stillness.
- G. In fact, researchers have worked out inactivity causes about 9% of earlier deaths a year.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

As a teenager, you may sometimes feel helpless when having conflicts with your parents and talk to your friends for comfort. Chen, a 17-year-old from Shenzhen, has 41 a charity community called Dear Theodosia to offer professional help to families facing similar 42. It now has 2,000 regular participants.

Chen's idea was 43 by the three-child policy. "My friend Sina and I thought it would bring problems, such as parent's preference and financial 44," Chen said, "and most families still don't know any system methods to 45 this."

They started to do research on 46 parenting styles. After reading a lot of studies on the topic and 47 more than 1,000 people, they concluded that the influential parenting style, where parents





are highly 48 in their children's life, is 49 and the most effective for family relationships. They then founded the community to 50 the idea.

"We mainly hold lectures and discussions to 51 useful information," Chen said. "We also go on radio and TV programs to 52 a wide audience all over China."

In the lectures and discussions, some people felt embarrassed about 53 their stories. Chen and his friend Sina would do a one-on-one 54 with them after the lecture to make sure they have received help. "It's understandable that at first they need time to 55 us since we are young," Chen said. "But listening is the key, and 56 they will realize that we are professional."

57 many experiences, Chen has also come to realize that the three-child policy doesn't only bring a (n) 58 and financial challenge as many people have discussed. "We encountered many parents saying they never thought 59 a child would be this difficult, so I think it's really important that parents think it through whether they could 60 the responsibility before they rush into anything," Chen added.

- |                     |                |                |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. learned      | B. discovered  | C. created     | D. invented      |
| 42. A. topics       | B. issues      | C. events      | D. accidents     |
| 43. A. accepted     | B. achieved    | C. introduced  | D. inspired      |
| 44. A. help         | B. challenge   | C. quality     | D. effort        |
| 45. A. deal with    | B. take in     | C. pick up     | D. appeal to     |
| 46. A. easy         | B. special     | C. scientific  | D. complex       |
| 47. A. surveying    | B. telling     | C. helping     | D. understanding |
| 48. A. caught       | B. engaged     | C. located     | D. stuck         |
| 49. A. serious      | B. formal      | C. considerate | D. healthy       |
| 50. A. promote      | B. get         | C. enjoy       | D. form          |
| 51. A. save         | B. convey      | C. declare     | D. admit         |
| 52. A. call         | B. keep        | C. reach       | D. find          |
| 53. A. making       | B. remembering | C. forgetting  | D. sharing       |
| 54. A. conversation | B. speech      | C. test        | D. practice      |
| 55. A. wonder       | B. confirm     | C. convince    | D. trust         |
| 56. A. firstly      | B. eventually  | C. immediately | D. directly      |
| 57. A. In           | B. To          | C. By          | D. Through       |
| 58. A. legal        | B. educational | C. academic    | D. commercial    |
| 59. A. bearing      | B. punishing   | C. raising     | D. controlling   |
| 60. A. take         | B. deny        | C. claim       | D. ignore        |

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。

Which color will be the most fashionable in China this year? The answer may be Chinese Viva Red, which 61 (announce) by an on-line survey last year. Chinese Viva Red is described as an "unbelievable shade for an unbelievable time". It can best be seen 62 an energetic pink with a strong link to shades of red.

Chinese Viva Red's uniqueness lies in its flexibility, and this "delicate red tone" is able to both bring a feeling of 63 (warm) and coolness at the same time. It represents the important time that the world finds itself at: So much has 64 (recent) been overcome and yet there are so many more challenges 65 (lie) ahead. It serves as a reminder that, in times of uncertainty, we still have 66 power to define our own future.

The color also serves as a reminder of the force of nature in all of our lives. Although we as a

species are entering 2023 closer to technology 67 we have ever been before, we still have to remind 68 (we) of how much Mother Earth provides us. Chinese Viva Red is the color 69 (motivate) by nature to reach this purpose. It combines the richness and strength of natural matters with the rich, open horizons of the digital world.

However, it has been reported that the color of Chinese Viva Red doesn't actually exist, as there is not a specific wavelength of light 70 matches this color.

#### 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。

删减: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。来源: 高三答案公众号

修改: 在错词下面划一横线, 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。

There is a popular saying that goes, "The harder you work, the lucky you get." For me, good luck favor those who work hard, and thus they are more likely succeed.

The successful person always makes adequate preparation to greet good luck as it visits. Let's take Newton for example. Many people had watched an apple falling ahead of them, but it was Newton who worked hard to develop his knowledge and skills that discover the Law of Gravitation. However, Thomas Edison's famous remark "Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration." also highlights the significant of hard work. Therefore, for those who always owe his failures to the lack of luck, the first thing they should do is figure out that if they are working hard enough.

God helps those who help themselves. We all should work hard if we look forward to be lucky and want to be successful.

##### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的美国朋友 Tom 写信询问你学校开展的体育活动及相关信息。请你写信回复, 内容包括:

1. 学校体育活动项目介绍;
2. 体育活动场所及其开放时间;
3. 你参加的体育活动与感受。

注意:

1. 词数 100 字左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom, \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Hua



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