

吉安市 2023 年高考模拟测试卷

英语试题

(测试时间:120 分钟 卷面总分:150 分)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四部分组成。其中,第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题,第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。
2. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
3. 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。
4. 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,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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the man?
A. He is an accountant. B. He is a teacher. C. He is a reporter.
2. What does the woman say about her teacher?
A. He talks too fast.
B. He uses difficult words.
C. He speaks with a terrible pronunciation.
3. What does the woman think of the plates?
A. They're of poor quality. B. They're worth buying. C. They're overpriced.
4. Where are the speakers?
A. In a wine shop. B. In a supermarket. C. In a restaurant.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Statistics on labour market. B. Requirements of most bosses.
C. Decreasing popularity of taking gap year.

第二

中选

小题

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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,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、7 题。

6. What will cause a delay of fetching the watch?
A. The change of the battery.
B. The replacement of the band.
C. The repair of the watch.

7. When will the watch finally be ready?

- A. On Tuesday.
B. On Wednesday.
C. On Thursday.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who is the woman?

- A. A travel agent.
B. An office manager.
C. The man's secretary.

9. Why does the woman call Mr. Smith?

- A. To remind him of a discount.
B. To arrange a flight schedule.
C. To check his flight time.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What will happen next Tuesday?

- A. The speakers will sit the mid-term tests.
B. The teacher will mark the mid-term tests.
C. The woman will get the result of the mid-term tests.

11. What class does the man intend to attend?

- A. Internet Technology.
B. Software Engineering.
C. American Revolution.

12. How does the man probably feel in the end?

- A. Astonished and embarrassed.
B. Sad and hopeless.
C. Disappointed and annoyed.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How did the woman know the gym?

- A. From a friend.
B. From a website.
C. From a newspaper.

14. How long is the gym open a day?

- A. 16 hours.
B. 19 hours.
C. 24 hours.

15. What service does the gym offer?

- A. Free personal trainers.
B. The lowest membership fee.
C. Healthy meals.

16. What does the woman decide to do at last?

- A. Pay a visit to the gym.
B. Choose a personal trainer.
C. Apply for a membership card.

选项
每

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was the weather like in the south last weekend?
A. Rainy. B. Dry. C. Cloudy.
18. Where is there a thunderstorm today?
A. In London. B. In Manchester. C. In Leeds.
19. What will the highest temperature be in England this week?
A. 21°C. B. 23°C. C. 30°C.
20. When will it rain in the south coast?
A. By Thursday morning. B. By Friday afternoon. C. By Saturday afternoon.

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

Wang Zhenyi (1768-1797)

Born at a time when girls were prevented from getting a formal education, Wang Zhenyi got encouraged from her father to read books including works on astronomy, mathematics, geography, medicine, as well as poetry. She conducted experiments at home, in one of which she used a round table as the Earth, a lamp as the Sun, and a mirror as the Moon to understand their motions and finally revealed the mystery of lunar eclipse(月食). Wang often expressed in her poetry inequalities in society and fought for the rights of women.

Jocelyn Burnell (1943-)

Jocelyn Burnell was born in Northern Ireland, whose father Philip was an architect. In 1965, Burnell began her graduate studies in physics at Cambridge University, building a telescope to look for radio signals from space. Later, she found signals from space and was the first to confirm the existence of neutron stars(中子星). In 1974, she missed out on the winning of a Nobel Prize for this discovery. But in 2018, she won a Breakthrough Prize for it.

Mercedes Richards (1955-2016)

Mercedes Richards grew up in the capital of Jamaica. At 11, she knew she wanted to be an astronomer. Her father, who was a police detective, taught her the skills of observation and inference, while her mother, an accountant, taught her the importance of precision. Richards studied astronomy at York University and the University of Toronto, and investigated binary star(双子星) systems to determine how gas flows between the paired stars to create enormous explosion of energy called novae(新星).

21. What is special about Wang Zhenyi?
A. She was well-educated by her family.
B. She made the first discovery of a new star.
C. She was faced with gender discrimination.
D. She was a female pioneer in the field of astronomy.

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22. Who first discovered the existence of neutron stars?
A. Wang Zhenyi.
B. Jocelyn Burnell.
C. Philip Burnell.
D. Mercedes Richards.

23. Which column is the passage probably from?
A. Science News.
B. Her Story Files.
C. Tour of World.
D. Literature Appreciation.

B

Korten went to a public school. There were students who were friends with Korten and who weren't. But deep down, our hero knew that he was "that kid" in school because of his autism(自闭症). Diagnosed that he could never speak, Korten was often pulled out of class for speech treatment. He was infamous for having "breakdowns" in the middle of a class and for seeing specialists inside and outside of the school.

When all hope seemed lost, it was athletics that came to Korten's rescue. After trying swimming, he took up running and joined the cross-country team of his school. But autism seriously affected him. In the beginning, Korten couldn't run around the school yard without stopping at least a couple of times. Frustrated, he would often drop out of them.

However, the sportsperson's mentality(心态) which was locked up by his autism before had begun to rise. Despite his condition, Korten decided to take part in the cross-country races during the upcoming season. He worked on his skills with his father during the summer break and to his surprise, Korten was not only competing but successfully finishing the races with some of the best records. He even almost won the 1,500-metre race that year.

When he started his college life, Korten realized that he wasn't the only one with "issues". There were people who, though, may not be autistic, were fighting their own battles. Having displayed his real and complete self in front of the world, Korten not only was able to give his 100% to sports, but also was awarded the "Who's who among students on campus", a valuable recognition given to those with high academics along with participating in many after-school activities.

24. Why was Korten referred to as "that kid" in school?
A. He dropped out of school.
B. He had no friends at school.
C. He was a hero of his school.
D. He was often absent for his condition.
25. What inspired Korten's inner strength?
A. His love for sport.
B. His special condition.
C. His newly-found fighting spirit.
D. His father's encouragement.
26. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. One should accept his real self.
B. Everyone in college fought for a goal.
C. Few students in college knew Korten.
D. Korten was more recognized in academics.

27. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Show Concern for Autism
- C. Find an Interest in a Sport

- B. Face Your Life Challenges
- D. Recognize Your Own Issue

C

A toothpaste(牙膏) tube, squeezed and twisted out of shape in vain to force out its remaining contents, regularly appears in many a bathroom. But Colgate, an American consumer-goods giant, has taken up an invention by a pair of experts in super-slippery surfaces to produce toothpaste tubes that promise to deliver every last bit.

In 2012 Kripa Varanasi, a professor at the MIT, and his students, set up a company called LiquiGlide to commercialize their work on making liquids flow more easily through pipes and out of containers. What caught many people's imagination then was a demonstration of how this could be used to empty a ketchup(番茄酱) bottle without shaking it violently.

So far, ketchup-makers have not embraced the idea. But the health and beauty industry, where products are more expensive than ketchup, is interested. Mibelle Group, a Swiss producer of health care and beauty products, employs the technology to lessen the amount of material left stuck to the insides of pipes in its factories in a clean-up. LiquiGlide's deal with Colgate is, though, the firm's first big break into a consumer business.

The new toothpaste, called Elixir, comes in three varieties; a formula(配方) for whitening teeth, one for teeth care and one removing impurities from the mouth. All are packaged in plastic tubes that can be emptied with ease.

To produce their slippery pipes and containers, they first create a special pattern on them and then apply a certain liquid. This creates a surface across which soft and sticky substances slide easily. Any risk of pollution can be removed by making the liquid from materials used in the product.

Besides pleasing customers who like to get their money's worth, the new, slippery toothpaste tubes should help with recycling. Existing tubes are seldom recycled, not only because they have residues inside them but also because they are usually made from a thin slice of plastic and metal materials. Mixed materials of this sort are hard to recycle, and therefore end up being dumped in landfill, or burnt.

28. What is the problem with the existing toothpaste tube?

- A. The product is too slippery to use.
- B. The quality is difficult to guarantee.
- C. The tube is easily twisted out of shape.
- D. The material left is hard to squeeze out.

29. How does the market react to the idea of LiquiGlide company?

- A. The beauty industry thinks little of it.
- B. Toothpaste companies show no interest in it.
- C. Producers in health industry will benefit since waste will be reduced.
- D. Ketchup companies like the idea since people want to empty ketchup bottles.

30. What is known about the new toothpaste Elixir?
- A. Contents can be made to flow out easily.
B. The tube cannot prevent polluted liquid.
C. It has three functions and a new formula.
D. Recycling is easy with mixed materials.
31. What does the underlined word “residues” in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Solids. B. Liquids. C. Leftovers. D. Plastics.

D

Parents and teachers worry about the loss of learning caused by the COVID-19 and want to catch up immediately. But it's unrealistic to think that a few months will fully close the gaps.

Educators tend to underestimate the importance of knowledge, as though rote(死记硬背) teaching harms teaching higher-order thinking. But science shows otherwise. The processes that teachers care about most, like critical thinking, are closely interconnected with factual knowledge stored in long-term memory. Yet we continue to romanticize an impossible shortcut: teaching critical thinking as if it were a universally applicable skill.

Take the subject of reading, which schools see as thinking skills that can be taught directly: I will teach students what an inference is. Actually, students make inferences when they can read fluently and have the vocabulary and background knowledge to name what is unsaid.

Educators also often underestimate memory. Cognitive(认知的) scientist Paul Kirschner argues that building memory is “the aim of all teaching” and that “if nothing has changed in long-term memory, nothing has been learned”. At the end of a lesson, if students appear to understand an idea, their teacher may think, “Great, they really understand the point.” But if weeks later, the students forget it, learning has not really occurred.

Finally, we must consider students' emotional needs. Belonging is one of the most profound(深切的) human emotions. Consider a classroom in which students are socialized to comment: “I agree with Cassidy and want to provide another example.” That conveys to Cassidy that her comments were meaningful. This would also be achieved if, when Cassidy is speaking, her classmates are looking at her, nodding and sending positive nonverbal social signals that they value her words. Only peers can provide this sense of belonging, but teachers can cultivate the environment.

All in all, if we want to benefit students, we must ground our teaching in the science that value knowledge and memory, and the role that belonging plays in students' study.

32. What can we know about critical thinking according to the passage?
- A. It can be taught directly. B. It is gradually formed.
C. It is deeply rooted in reading. D. It is universally applicable.
33. According to Paul Kirschner, when does real learning happen?
- A. When students perform well in class activities.

- B. When students understand what has been taught.
C. When students achieve changes in long-term memory.
D. When students start to forget unnecessary information.
34. What is the main idea of Paragraph 5?
A. Nonverbal social signals matters in class.
B. Being sociable in the classroom is important.
C. Students should support each other in class discussions.
D. Classrooms are where the feeling of belonging is developed.
35. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
A. To urge schools to teach more knowledge.
B. To show concern about the influence of COVID-19.
C. To promote higher-order thinking like critical thinking.
D. To suggest a scientific way to catch up the loss of 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。

Fooling the Eye—Camera Tricks That You Can Do

Here are some easy tips and tricks that can create images that fool the eye.

Play with Perspective

One of the easiest tricks is called forced perspective. To do this, you set up a camera shot with someone closer and someone farther away. 36, and the person farther away will look very small.

Fly Superheroes

How can you take a photograph of a friend so that they seem to be flying superheroes? 37. First, have your friend dress up in superhero clothes, especially one with a cape. Pose them outside against the open sky, and have another friend hold the cape out. 38. Then you can edit it so that the hand holding the cape out isn't visible. The other is to take a sheet, lay it flat on the ground, and decorate it with buildings and clouds. Then have someone lie on the sheet to act as if they're flying above a city skyline.

39

Is the sky full of big, puffy (松软洁白的) clouds? Hold up an empty ice cream cone so it looks like it's filled with clouds instead of ice cream. Have a friend draw funny eyeballs on the back of their hand and then hold their hand across their real eyes for a funny face photo. You can create your own trick photos by exploring other ways to use all these tricks. 40.

- A. Try Other Tricks
B. Hold up Ice Creams
C. There are two methods for this

- D. The person in front will look large
E. Another is to have your friend lie flat on a sheet
F. The only rule is not to do anything risky and to have fun
G. Position yourself low and take the photo looking slightly upward

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。

Soon after Savannah Phillips got into her window seat on flight, she glanced over at her seatmate. He was in his 60s, and was busy 41. The font(字体) was unusually 42 and the screen was bright, making it easy for Phillips to 43 what he was tapping out: "Hey Babe, I'm sitting next to a smelly fatty."

"It was like confirmation of the 44 things I think about myself," the 33-year-old mother wrote in a Facebook post after the flight. Tears 45 down, and she tried to make herself as 46 as possible without being seen.

Sitting across the aisle(过道) behind them was Chase Irwin, a 35-year-old bar manager. He could 47 the man's texts, too—and he could see Phillips. "I noticed her looking at his 48," Irwin said, "I was very 49 and I could not allow this 50 to sit next to her and have her thinking he's making fun of her."

In no time, Irwin 51 his seat belt, stood up and waited beside the 52. "Hey, we are switching seats now." When he asked why, Irwin said, "You are texting about her, and I can't 53 with that." The texter agreed quickly. Irwin took his 54 next to Phillips and was soon cheering up his 55 seatmate.

Phillips wrote, "He kept 56 me everything would be fine. And he was 57." Phillips spent the rest of the 58 chatting with Irwin like old friends.

59, Phillips wrote with her faith in humanity 60, "Irwin was just my hero."

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|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 41. A. talking | B. playing | C. texting | D. calling |
| 42. A. large | B. simple | C. special | D. colorful |
| 43. A. realize | B. understand | C. sense | D. read |
| 44. A. bad | B. complex | C. happy | D. convinced |
| 45. A. pulled | B. rolled | C. slowed | D. broke |
| 46. A. scared | B. confident | C. serious | D. small |
| 47. A. guess | B. see | C. imagine | D. find |
| 48. A. phone | B. face | C. shoulder | D. smile |
| 49. A. anxious | B. curious | C. annoyed | D. tired |
| 50. A. actor | B. fellow | C. bachelor | D. chemist |
| 51. A. threw | B. untied | C. tore | D. cut |

52. A. texter B. manager C. lady D. waiter
53. A. put up B. get away C. fit in D. come down
54. A. charge B. place C. time D. order
55. A. tired B. painful C. new D. blank
56. A. warning B. pushing C. encouraging D. reminding
57. A. brilliant B. determined C. calm D. right
58. A. vacation B. flight C. hike D. comedy
59. A. Generously B. Delightedly C. Exactly D. Luckily
60. A. broken B. lost C. kept D. restored

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。

When skateboarding(滑板运动) started in 1960s, skateboards 61 (make) of wood and had clay wheels. Since the wheels didn't hold the concrete firmly, the riders could do very few tricks with them. In 1973, a new wheel made of a plastic 62 (call) urethane (氨基甲酸乙酯) was invented in California. A skateboard 63 these wheels moved very quickly and it also held the concrete well. During the next few years, skateboards were 64 (far) improved. The urethane was perfected, and the boards were shaped better. These skateboards gave new life to skateboarding.

Although skateboarding was easy 65 (ride), the streets weren't safe for it. As a result, skateboard parks sprang up. The first parks 66 (appear) in California and Florida. But at first there were only outdoor parks 67 had concrete slopes with small curves(曲面). The more exciting parks appeared which had steep downward slopes, banked curves 68 vertical walls. Today there are both indoor and outdoor parks where the riders must wear helmets as well as knee and elbow pads, which can avoid serious injury when 69 rider falls down. Whenever they ride, people should always use the safety 70 (equip). Many accidents happen during the first week of riding, so it's of vital importance to learn how to fall safely.

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。

After long flight, I finally arrived in Sanya. I spent my days explore the beautiful beaches, trying new food, or meeting people from all over the world. I even got to participate in a local dragon dance performance, that was a highlight of my trip. Although I were away from my family, I didn't feel lonely. I met many friendly locals who welcomed me into his homes and showed me the truly meaning of the Spring Festival. I learned about the customs and tradition of the area, and even have a traditional New Year's Eve dinner with a local family. My journey to Sanya was a trip that I would always remember about.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校交换生 Mary 即将回国,想挑选一些中国工艺品(art craft)给自己的家人和朋友,特向你求助。请你回复一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 愿意帮助;
2. 帮助方式;
3. 约定时间。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。
3. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Mary,

Yours,

Li Hua

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