

咸阳市 2023 年高考模拟检测（一）

英语试题

注意事项：

1. 本试卷共 10 页, 全卷满分 150 分, 答题时间为 120 分钟;
2. 答卷前, 考生须准确填写自己的姓名、准考证号, 并认真核准条形码上的姓名、准考证号; 来源: 高三答案公众号
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, 再选涂其它答案标号。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, 监考员将答题卡按顺序收回, 装袋整理; 试题不回收。

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. How did the man learn his basketball skills?

- A. From his school team. B. From his brother. C. From his work team.

2. What will the boy do first?

- A. Watch a movie. B. Have dinner. C. Finish his homework.

3. Where did Sally buy her shirt?

- A. At the department store. B. At an expensive store. C. On the Internet.

4. How does the boy feel about his exam?

- A. Wife and husband. B. Teacher and parent. C. Friends.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where are the woman's parents staying before they retire?

- A. In New York. B. In California. C. In Florida.

15. What will the man do after high school graduation?

- A. Travel around the world.
B. Attend university in Boston.
C. Take a part-time job.

16. When did the man take a campus tour?

- A. Last week. B. Yesterday. C. Last month.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is Anna?

- A. An operator. B. An assistant. C. A rider.

18. What is the speaker explaining?

- A. What a ride operator should do.
B. How they should take a picture on the ride.
C. What rules they are for the ride.

19. What happened earlier today to a rider?

- A. His safety belt broke.
B. He lost his phone on the ride.
C. He was removed from the park for spitting.

20. What will the audience do next?

- A. Board the car.
B. Ask Anna some questions.
C. Get some food and drinks.

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

Ticket Information

Due to extremely high demand, tickets for the three traditional end-of-year concerts of the Vienna Philharmonic are drawn exclusively on the Vienna Philharmonic website. In this way, people worldwide have an equal chance to purchase these highly desired tickets.

Application Period: February 1-28, 2023

During this period, interested persons can apply on this website for tickets to the Preview Performance, the New Year's Eve Concert, and the New Year's Concert. The first step toward making an application for tickets is to register for the drawing. The registration is separate from your user account for the Webshop and is specifically for the drawing. Users can enter their ticket preferences for the upcoming concerts during the application period.

Price Categories

The number of tickets for the New Year's Concert is limited to two, and the number of tickets for the Preview Performance and New Year's Eve Concert can be up to four. The ticket prices range between 35 € and 1200 € for the New Year's Concert, 25 € and 860 € for the New Year's Eve Concert, and between 20 € and 495 € for the Preview Performance. If you wish to change your application, you may only do so during the application period. In March, you will know the results of the drawing.

When Should I Apply?

Within the one-month application period, the actual time of application is irrelevant. An application made on February 1 has the same chances as an application made on February 28. The only way to obtain tickets for these concerts is by taking part in the online drawing! Requests submitted through the postal system, by e-mail or by any other means will not be considered!

21. Who could be most interested in this information?

- A. A website designer. B. A painting lover.
C. A music fan. D. A tourist guide.

22. What do you have to do to get tickets?

- A. Apply one month in advance.
B. Participate in the drawing.
C. Send e-mails to the webshop.
D. Use the same name as the user account.

23. How much must you pay at least for two tickets for the Preview Performance?

- A. 70€. B. 25€. C. 50€. D. 40€.

B

Born in Russia and living in an orphanage (孤儿院) for the first 13 months of her life, Jessica Long had no idea what her future would hold. The little girl born with Fibular Hemimelia would not only go on to be a 13-time gold medal-winning Paralympic champion, but she would inspire others to chase their dreams.

Long was born in Russia, where she lived in an orphanage until her parents adopted her in 1993. Soon after being adopted, she had to have her legs amputated (截肢) at only a year and a half. "It gave me a lot of freedom and movement," Long said. "But growing up was definitely really hard. From a very early age, I just decided that I was going to be unstoppable and I wasn't going to let my legs hold me back." From that point forward, she didn't let anyone tell her what she was or wasn't capable of doing. She started doing gymnastics as a kid. Then, in 2002, Long found her sport for life: swimming!

"I was the only girl with no legs on the swim team," she said. "There were moments I struggled, but my teammates treated me like a friend. When I look back on my life and I think about anyone on that team, no one made fun of me for having no legs and they were so kind." Long defied (顶住) all odds and surprised everyone when she qualified at age only 12 for the Paralympics in 2004 in Athens. After four Paralympics, Long has won 13 gold, six silver, and four bronze medals. She has dozens of World Championship medals and has broken numerous world records throughout her career so far. But she didn't concentrate on winning awards or being famous. "I really just love swimming. It's important for any athlete to remember just why you started," she said.

As one of the most decorated athletes in history, Long's goal is to just keep competing as long as her body allows. "Dream big," she said. "There are so many possibilities out there, so find your passion, be consistent and work hard. You define your own success."

24. How old was Long when she found her life sport?

- A. 11 B. 10. C. 12. D. 13.

A. 11. 25. What made Jessica determine to devote herself to swimming?

- A. Her experience of winning 13 gold medals.

- B. Her parents' support and teachers' help.
- C. Her teammates' understanding and kindness.
- D. Her focus on winning awards and fame.
26. What is the text mainly about?
- A. A poor orphanage and her close friends.
- B. A happy girl and her confusing childhood.
- C. An amazing illness and its terrible influence.
- D. An inspiring story about an unlucky person.
27. Which of the following may Long most agree with?
- A. If you can dream it, you can make it.
- B. If you want to succeed, learn to swim.
- C. A man never reaches success until disabled.
- D. A sportsman's goal is winning gold medals.

C

Neuroscientists (神经科学家) now know that brain maturation (成熟) occurs far later than previously thought. Great changes in brain are still taking place during young adulthood, especially in the regions that are important for planning ahead, expecting the future results of one's decisions, and comparing risk and reward. Indeed, some brain regions do not reach full maturity until the early 20s. Should this new knowledge make us rethink where we draw legal boundaries between kids and adults?

Maybe. But it's not as simple as it seems for two reasons.

First, different brain regions mature along with different timetables. There is no single age at which the adolescent brain becomes an adult brain. Systems responsible for logical reasoning mature when people are 16, but those involved in self-regulation are still developing in young adulthood. This is why 16-year-olds are just as capable as adults when it comes to permitting informed medical papers, but are still immature in ways that reduce their criminal responsibility, as the Supreme Court has noted in several recent cases. Using different ages for different legal boundaries seems strange, but it would make neuro-scientific sense if we did it reasonably.

Second, science has never had much influence on these decisions. If it did, we wouldn't have lived in a society that allows teenagers to drive before they can buy beer. Age boundaries are drawn

mainly for political reasons, not scientific ones. It's a pity that Neuroscience won't have much of an impact on politics although it is always correct.

Children are so changeable in their growth and how cultures understand child development is so different. It is pointless to try to determine the “right” age of maturation. The Dutch, for example, allow children to drink alcohol at the age of 16 but not to drive until they are 19. Even if I firmly believe legal decisions should refer to Neuroscience seriously and it's a good idea to lower the drinking age and raise the driving age in the US, I recognize that the government might never accept it.

28. What can we learn about brain maturation according to the passage?

- A. All the brain areas become mature at the same time.
- B. Scientists' brain matures much earlier than politicians'.
- C. The region in charge of logical reasoning isn't mature until 18.
- D. The time of brain maturation is not as early as thought before.

29. What is the author's attitude towards Neuroscience?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Skeptical.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Intolerant.

30. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. It's illegal for a Dutch boy to drive at the age of 16.
- B. The culture of the Dutch is much better than the USA.
- C. It's of great value to determine the right age of maturation.
- D. The influence of science on law and policy making is very big.

31. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A. Should Children Learn from Capable Adults?
- B. Can Neuroscience Create Mature Scientists?
- C. Should Neuroscience Affect Law Decisions?
- D. Can Children Drive and Drink Beer Like Adults?

D

Both lab-grown and plant-based alternatives are close to the taste and nutritional value of real meat without environmental damage.

The UN expects the world to have 9.8 billion people by 2050. By that date, according to the predictions, humans will consume 70% more meat than they did in 2005. And it turns out that raising animals for human consumption is among the worst things we do to the environment. Depending on the animal, producing a pound of meat protein (蛋白质) with Western industrialized methods needs 4 to 25 times more water, 6 to 17 times more land, and 6 to 20 times more fossil fuels than producing a pound of plant protein. The problem is that people aren't likely to stop eating meat anytime soon. This means lab-grown and plant-based alternatives might be the best way to limit the damage.

Making lab-grown meat involves getting muscle tissue from animals and growing it in bioreactors (生物反应器). The end product looks much like what you'd get from an animal, although researchers are still working on the taste. Researchers at Maastricht University, who are working to produce lab-grown meat at scale, believe they'll have a lab-grown burger available by next year. One shortcoming of

lab-grown meat is that the environmental benefits are still small—a recent World Economic Forum report says the emissions (排放) from lab-grown meat would be only around 7% less than emissions from beef production. A better environmental case can be made for plant-based meats from companies like Beyond Meat Foods, which use pea proteins, wheat, potatoes, and plant oils to mimic the real taste of animal meat. According to an analysis by the Center for Sustainable Systems at the University of Michigan, a Beyond Meat pie would probably generate 90% less greenhouse-gas emissions than a traditional burger made from a cow.

32. Why were lab-grown and plant-based meat introduced?

- A. To eat more tasty and delicious meat.
- B. To reduce damage to the environment.
- C. To have as much protein as people can.
- D. To rid the world of severe hunger problems.

33. What can we learn about lab-grown meat from Paragraph 3?

- A. Making lab-grown meat involves killing animals first.
- B. Consuming lab-grown meat can be realized next year.

- C. The cost of lab-grown beef is 7% cheaper than real beef.
D. The damage of lab-grown meat to the environment is still big.
34. What does the underlined word “mimic” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Copy.
B. Ruin.
C. Change.
D. Sell.
35. Where is this text probably taken from?
- A. A textbook.
B. An exam paper.
C. A science magazine.
D. A course plan.

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。

A rhetorical question is a question that requires no reply, either because the answer is obvious or because the asker already knows the answer. As one of the most commonly used persuasive techniques for speeches, it is so effective at attracting your audience. 36. So, you need to find the right balance!

1. Force your audience to think.

37. and your audience will start thinking about the answers by themselves. These questions don't have fixed or standard answers. For example, “What do you think the world will look like in 50 years? What were some ideas that popped into your head? Is the world exactly the same as ours today? Does it have levitating（悬浮）cars and magic glasses? Or is it dying from climate change?” You see, when someone asks you a rhetorical question, you start to explore different ideas in your mind. 38.

2. Emphasize a specific point.

You can use rhetorical questions to emphasize your previous statement. 39. For example: “67% of all Australians are overweight. Are you one of them?” Here, the rhetorical question

hammers the previous statement in your mind. You realize that 67% is actually a really high percentage.

3. Evoke emotions.

Rhetorical questions can also evoke (引起) emotions by putting the audience in a situation where they can have real-time experience with what is being discussed. Let's change the statement "Future generations will never see tigers or polar bears again" into a rhetorical question "What if your child and their child can never see a tiger or polar bear again?" 40.

This helps you convince them to believe your speech.

- A. Ask open-ended questions
- B. When your audience think you are a nice man
- C. Use new technologies to prevent your audience from taking a nap
- D. Many people will be certainly emotional by hearing such questions
- E. This will make your audience think hard about what you said just now
- F. You might even find yourself exploring new possibilities you never thought before
- G. However, overusing rhetorical techniques can also make your speech sound too repetitive

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，从短文后各题所给四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Almost eight years ago, AI Nixon decided to begin each day from a bench, enjoying a spectacular sunrise at the St. Petersburg, Florida, waterfront. "I call it 'life rising' because watching a 41 makes me feel centered before starting my day," says Nixon. It's Nixon's own 42 of his motivation.

However, a year later, a passing woman 43 his original thought on his daily 44. "She said, 'Every morning when I see you sitting here, I know that 45 is going to be OK,'" Nixon 46. "It was at that moment that I suddenly realized: Every person who stopped by the bench 47 my attention. I needed to make eye 48 and let people know we 49 to each other."

Instead of just 50 at the sunrise, Nixon started smiling at people and lending a (n) 51 to listen to them without asking for any return. And pretty soon, he started 52 with some early risers who began joining him on the bench. Later, some strangers even 53 themselves out to turn to

Nixon for advice about relationships, careers, and personal problems. “I was happy to 54,” Nixon, 59, says, “I wanted people to know that they needn't feel 55 or upset when walking away. At this period in life, this is 56 my purpose.” So, every morning, weather permitting, Nixon 57 at 4:30 a. m, puts on a hat, sips a cup of coffee, then 58 the waterfront, where he'll stay for two hours. His presence, his 59, to listen, and his kindness toward 60, have led some to nickname him the Sunshine Mayor.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. sea | B. wave | C. sunrise | D. passer-by |
| 42. A. description | B. organization | C. invitation | D. addition |
| 43. A. posted | B. ignored | C. regretted | D. changed |
| 44. A. routine | B. appointment | C. business | D. movement |
| 45. A. anything | B. everything | C. something | D. nothing |
| 46. A. rewards | B. reports | C. rebuilds | D. recalls |
| 47. A. avoided | B. deserved | C. attempted | D. paid |
| 48. A. direction | B. information | C. escape | D. contact |
| 49. A. belonged | B. separated | C. mattered | D. devoted |
| 50. A. staring | B. glaring | C. watching | D. enjoying |
| 51. A. heart | B. ear | C. nose | D. eye |
| 52. A. vacations | B. conflicts | C. arguments | D. conversations |
| 53. A. worked | B. left | C. poured | D. pointed |
| 54. A. listen | B. leave | C. stay | D. sit |
| 55. A. friendly | B. silly | C. lonely | D. likely |
| 56. A. regularly | B. definitely | C. secretly | D. frequently |
| 57. A. rises | B. sleeps | C. works | D. starts |
| 58. A. heads up | B. heads on | C. heads for | D. heads back |
| 59. A. selfishness | B. loneliness | C. hardness | D. openness |
| 60. A. colleagues | B. strangers | C. friends | D. acquaintances |

第二节（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。

Daily activities and 61. (ceremony) to show filial piety (孝心) have been an essential part of traditional Chinese virtues, and one important occasion in autumn is the Chongyang Festival, or Double Ninth Festival, which 62. (observe) on the ninth day of the ninth month on the Chinese lunar calendar, is an important occasion to show love toward parents.

Families will take seniors to climb up the mountains 63. (enjoy) the cool, refreshing air of the fall, appreciate a variety of chrysanthemums (菊花) in full bloom and wish for living long, among other activities to cheer up the elderly and make 64. (they) well-prepared for the coming winter.

This year, Chongyang Festival fell on Oct 4. China Traditional Cultural Museum mounted a series of public programs to 65. (rich) people's holiday and enhance the atmosphere of the Chongyang Festival.

Experienced handicrafts (手工艺人) were at the site to show skills 66. relate to the lives of old people in the past. For example, He Kaiying 67. the time-honored brand Neiliansheng, showed the process of 68. (make) cloth shoes in the old style which remains a favorite for walking among the elderly, 69. Zhang Quanling, famous for TaiChi, gave a lecture on how the soft moves benefit seniors' well-being.

The museum hoped the programs not only brightened up the life of old people but also pass on the qualities to the 70. (young) generations.

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）

假如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。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。来源：高三答案公众号

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。

On a recent weekend, my family had so many fun in Huangshandian village. The village, attracted more than 400, 000 tourist arrivals on average every year, becomes a hot spot thanks to it's country lifestyle. We took a part in adventures in the mushroom house and the outdoor pumpkin rolling classes in the morning. Then, we picked eggs, dig up sweet potatoes and ran after chickens in the field. It was calm at night, but we set a big campfire and a group tourists gathered round it, singing and dancing happily. My son who has never done farm work before said it was so different from that they did in school. He told me he couldn't wait to go here again.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

你校上周末举行了一次以“健康第一”为主题的登山比赛，校英文报现正以此为主题举行征文活动。请你写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

1. 活动当天的天气情况;
2. 比赛的过程与结果;
3. 你的感受。

注意：1. 短文长度 100 词左右；

2. 标题和开头句已为你写好，不计入总词数。

A Hill-climbing Competition

In order to enhance the students' awareness of body building, a hill-climbing competition, with the theme of “Health Is First” , was held last Sunday by our school.

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址：www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

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