

2023 年高三第一次模拟考试

英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用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。
3. 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。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 will the man probably do this weekend?
A. Climb mountains. B. Have a picnic. C. See his grandparents.
2. Where does Bill work now?
A. In a supermarket. B. In a garage. C. In a restaurant.
3. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student.
B. School friends.
C. Fellow workers.
4. How does the woman feel about the meal?
A. Greatly satisfied.
B. A bit dissatisfied.
C. Terribly disappointed.
5. Why does Amber call Mike?
A. To ask a favor.
B. To rent an apartment.
C. To find him a roommate.

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. What are the speakers talking about?
- A. How to start a speech.
 - B. How to behave in public.
 - C. How to connect with people.
7. What is the woman's attitude towards the man's suggestion?
- A. Supportive.
 - B. Doubtful.
 - C. Disapproving.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How often does the man run?
- A. Twice a week.
 - B. Four days a week.
 - C. Every day.
9. Which event is the man good at?
- A. Short distance.
 - B. Middle distance.
 - C. Long distance.
10. How fast can the man run the event now?
- A. In 3 minutes and 47 seconds.
 - B. Within 4 minutes.
 - C. In about 6 minutes.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why does the woman want to plant vegetables?
- A. To save money.
 - B. To sell fresh food.
 - C. To try a new hobby.
12. What is the man concerned about?
- A. The lack of gardening skills.
 - B. The limited room for gardening.
 - C. The time to clean the backyard.
13. What will they do next?
- A. Purchase some seeds.
 - B. Check out a website.
 - C. Ask neighbors for help.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man doing?
- A. Attending a lecture.
 - B. Conducting an interview.
 - C. Holding a press conference.

15. What has the woman been planning to do?
 A. Take photography classes in an art school.
 B. Work as a photographer in the future.
 C. Do multiple jobs at the same time.
16. What does a *National Geographic* photographer do?
 A. Develop photos of different colors and sizes.
 B. Host photographic exhibitions to make money.
 C. Present geographic features by photographing in various places.
17. What is the most important thing for commercial shooting?
 A. To follow some set routines.
 B. To satisfy the needs of customers.
 C. To express the voices of some people.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. When did Mozart begin to compose music?
 A. At the age of four. B. At the age of five. C. In his early teens.
19. Where was Mozart's first major opera performed?
 A. In Milan. B. In Vienna. C. In Salzburg.
20. What did Mozart do when he stopped performing?
 A. He did business.
 B. He taught for a living.
 C. He composed music.

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

To live better and be healthier, having helpful apps for smart devices can be of great benefit.

Lifesum

The app offers personalized dietary (饮食的) and fitness guidance for everyone. It not only allows users to track their weight, height, gender, and fitness goals but also provides micro tracking for those with specialized dietary requirements. The food and exercise tracking are accessible for free, as well as social features. Everything else requires subscriptions paid for three, six, or twelve months at a time in advance.

Home Workout

This health app provides workouts you can do at home with no equipment. Ranging from warm-ups, stretching, weight training and strength training, it provides

video and animation guides, charts and tracking to help beginners. With this app, you won't need to spend a fortune on exercise equipment—just a download button and a few extra minutes for your daily fitness exercises.

Headspace

This meditation (冥想) app offers various guided meditations, emergency SOS sessions for calming needs and various programs according to your individual requirement. It even sends you the occasional message telling you to calm down and breathe a little bit. With a free 10-day trial and two fee-based subscription choices: \$12.99 per month and \$69.99 per year.

TickTick

TickTick is a great to-do list app which helps users to remember occasions such as doctor's appointments, taking medicines or buying protein shakes. It is suitable for work and home tasks. It even allows users to share their categories and tasks with others. Though not a health app exactly, it's definitely helpful for health reasons. The free version offers all features and up to two reminders per task, while more than that costs extra \$27.99 per year.

21. Which app offers dietary guidance?

- A. Lifesum.
- B. Home Workout.
- C. Headspace.
- D. TickTick.

22. What is the benefit of using Headspace?

- A. Boosting your passion to work out.
- B. Developing a healthier eating habit.
- C. Helping relieve your stress and anxiety.
- D. Having access to diverse programs.

23. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To compare the functions of health apps.
- B. To introduce some helpful health apps.
- C. To teach readers how to subscribe apps.
- D. To guide readers to use apps for free.

B

There was a unique restaurant in London that beat out thousands of stylish restaurants to earn the top ranking on the popular TripAdvisor, despite not existing.

The tale began with a belief that Oobah Butler had developed after a part-time job writing fake (虚假的) TripAdvisor reviews for restaurants; The site was a “false reality”, despite millions of genuine reviews. He decided to see how far he could take a fake restaurant on the site so “The Shed at Dulwich” was born. Butler created a web page with a menu based off of emotions and attractive photographs of dishes. He also

listed its location as the street he lived on with no address, calling it an “appointment-only restaurant”, to avoid being attacked by fact-checkers.

The Shed was unexpectedly approved by TripAdvisor to be listed in May, starting out as the 18,149th-ranked restaurant in the city; dead last. Butler began having family and friends flood the site with fake reviews. “Spent a weekend in London and heard that this place is a must-visit,” one wrote. “After a few mildly frustrating phone calls I was in.” Soon the customers started calling. “We’re fully booked,” Butler told the would-be diners. However, the restaurant’s reputation started to grow in TripAdvisor’s rankings. Some companies used an estimated location of The Shed on Google to send free samples to Butler, expecting to work with him. In November, Butler received a note from TripAdvisor saying The Shed had become the No.1 ranked restaurant in London!

Butler thought it was time to expose the trick. The story has been praised as an incredible feat (事迹). However, in an era that is increasingly being influenced by all of the disinformation that can be found online, it has also served as another reminder of the ease with which dishonest actors are able to handle online platforms to sometimes unthinkable results.

24. What does Oobah Butler think of TripAdvisor?
- A. It is a reliable information source.
 - B. It creates a false sense of reality.
 - C. It has too many genuine reviews.
 - D. It is a useful tool for his part-time job.
25. How was The Shed ranked the No. 1 restaurant?
- A. By offering discounts and special deals.
 - B. By sending free samples to customers.
 - C. By getting a specific location on google.
 - D. By flooding the site with fake reviews.
26. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Butler earned people’s trust.
 - B. False information can be disastrous.
 - C. Online information is threatening our safety.
 - D. Online platforms are totally unreliable now.
27. What message does the story convey?
- A. No investigation, no right to speak.
 - B. Well began is half done.
 - C. Honesty is the best policy.
 - D. God helps those who help themselves.

It's unlikely that we'll see a dodo, a flightless bird, walking this earth anytime again, according to Beth Shapiro, a evolutionary molecular biologist.

"When most people think about de-extinction, they're imagining cloning," Shapiro said. Cloning, the approach that created Dolly, the sheep in 1996 and Elizabeth Ann, the black-footed ferret in 2020, creates an identical genetic copy of an individual by putting DNA from a living adult cell into an egg cell from which the nucleus (细胞核) has been removed. Adult cells contain all the DNA needed to develop into a living animal. Egg cells then use that DNA as a blueprint to turn themselves into many kinds of cells—skin, organs, blood and bones—the animal needs.

"But no living cells from dodos exist. Instead," Shapiro said, "you'd have to start with a closely related animal's genome (基因组) and then change it into one similar to dodos." For example, mammoths (猛犸) are also extinct, but they were very closely related to modern Asian elephants, so researchers are attempting to bring mammoths back from extinction by creating a hybrid mammoth with some mammoth genes replacing part of the elephant genome in an elephant egg cell. However, there are likely millions of genetic differences between the genome of an Asian elephant and that of a mammoth according to Shapiro.

As for the dodo, its closest living relative is the Nicobar pigeon. Mammoths and Asian elephants are pretty closely related, whereas it had been more than 20 million years since the dodo and the Nicobar pigeon had any common ancestors. Genetic differences between the two bird species are therefore much greater, making it a formidable task to create a successful hybrid in the lab, Shapiro said.

Even if scientists manage to bring dodos back, the island where they once lived is a very different place nowadays, which make it impossible to reintroduce dodos without major intervention.

28. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The special role of DNA.
- B. The process of cloning.
- C. The development of cloning.
- D. The complexity of cloning.

29. What does Shapiro want to show by the example of mammoths?

- A. Dodos are harder to bring back to life.
- B. Their living cells are hard to preserve.
- C. Cloning can be used to recreate extinct animals.
- D. They share a similar genome with Asian elephants.

30. What does the underlined word “formidable” mean in Paragraph 4?
A. Urgent. B. Possible.
C. Tough. D. Different.
31. What is Shapiro’s attitude towards the rebirth of dodos?
A. Favorable. B. Intolerant.
C. Objective. D. Negative.

D

The two terms nature and nurture have been subjects of comparison since the 16th century. The argument is centered on the question as to whether it is nature or nurture that makes us who we are.

Nature provides the starting point for an organism that will interact with nurture, the environment, during the organism’s life. Nature does not just affect an organism during its lifetime, but it also can directly affect the expression of genes in offspring (后代). For the Geneticists, they believe that our lives are entirely determined by genetics, which is nature. An opposing view is that there is no indication that genes (基因) determines one’s personality, rather there is growing evidence that nurture serves as the determining factor in personality development.

Nurture refers to the conditions under which living things grow and develop after birth. When applied to human beings, it means how the person is raised, which includes nutrition, education, care, as well as the kind of surroundings, such as cultural influence, family and friends.

The argument of nature and nurture as to which is more important is necessitated by an attempt to differentiate how much effect genetics has on a person’s development against how easily humans are influenced by one’s environment.

While nurture undeniably plays its part on the growth and development of one’s personality, nature dramatically outweighs nurture, for nature can be likened to a foundation. The impact of nurture on the development of persons cannot be totally denied. However, nature is regarded as being of most importance because of the fact that it affords an opportunity and creates a foundation and the basis for the question of nurture to arise at the very first instance. Even without nurture, the nature impact can still stand independently without necessarily causing destruction. More so, even when the nurture impact is successfully effected, it does not remove the genetic characteristics of a person. It therefore stands correctly that nature is that which determines the substance of a person.

32. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?
- A. Nature's role is supported by additional evidence.
 - B. Personality development is determined by nurture.
 - C. Nature impacts gene expression in later generation.
 - D. Environment shapes personality more than genetics.
33. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. What nurture means to human beings.
 - B. How living things develop after birth.
 - C. How nurture shapes human development.
 - D. How surroundings influence human beings.
34. How does the author stress the greater importance of nature?
- A. By giving examples.
 - B. By making contrast.
 - C. By conducting experiments.
 - D. By citing research data.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. A Long Story of Nature and Nurture
 - B. A New Research on Nature and Nurture
 - C. Who Can Tell What Makes Who We Are?
 - D. Which Is More Important, Nature or Nurture?

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可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Gardening can be a fun and rewarding activity for people of all ages, but it can be especially beneficial for children.

Gardening enhances children's senses and motor skills. In addition to being able to touch the soil, use various tools and seeds, children can also spot the differences between different plants, and hear sounds of different insects. 36. Gardening activities like digging, planting, watering, and weeding can stimulate movements of the body, particularly arms and hands, and help children learn about the natural world.

37. Children's curiosity about plants starts with the first seed they sow. They learn about natural process by observing the growth and fruit ripen. They also come to appreciate the vital role of insects and worms for plants and recognize that everything in nature is connected.

Plant care fosters (培养) patience and responsibility. 38, and children learn what it means to be responsible for something to help ensure its health. Gardening also teaches children about caring for the environment, fostering a love and respect for nature.

Gardening promotes nutrition and healthy choices for kids. Planting and cultivating (培育) plants, picking vegetables and fruit, and involving kids in cooking with what they grew will certainly result in a wish to try and consume the food they prepared. They will gladly try vegetables and fruit they planted and cultivated themselves.

39.

Gardening gives your family bonding time. Bonding with your family is so important, but it can be hard to realize with the digital age. 40, which contributes to parent-child relationship.

- A. Plants need regular and consistent care
- B. Gardening gives you a chance to dial this back
- C. Children get a head start on learning about science
- D. Gardening involves scientific observations and creativity
- E. It provides good, healthy outdoor activity for the whole family
- F. This helps children to nurture self-confidence and healthy diet habits
- G. Interacting with the surrounding nature encourages the learning process

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, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In my childhood, my family struggled to make ends meet. With three children to feed, my father worked as a janitor (看门人) and farmed our small field until dark. Despite our 41 difficulties, my parents always did their best to 42 for us.

One day, Mrs. Harper, my headteacher, brought a box of toys to school to give to 43 children. Everyone was 44 to contribute some of their own toys, but I hardly had any toys of my own. Glued to the toys in the box, my 45 got wide with excitement. Mrs. Harper 46 my expression and allowed me to choose two toys for myself. I was so 47 feeling like the luckiest girl in the world.

Upon my arrival at home, I couldn't wait to 48 them to my mother. But she gently explained that I couldn't 49 the toys because there were many other children who were less 50 than us. Although I was 51, I was proud to 52 them to the box because they were for those who needed them more.

Despite our financial struggles, my mother taught me to see myself 53 and make me believe that we were rich in 54. My mother's 55 has remained a constant source of inspiration, reminding me of the importance of empathy (同感能力), generosity, and sympathy.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. various | B. severe | C. financial | D. social |
| 42. A. work | B. look | C. pay | D. provide |
| 43. A. poor | B. lonely | C. sick | D. hungry |
| 44. A. brought up | B. called on | C. cheered up | D. sent out |
| 45. A. mouth | B. heart | C. eyes | D. hands |
| 46. A. confirmed | B. noticed | C. imagined | D. respected |
| 47. A. grateful | B. hopeful | C. proud | D. surprised |
| 48. A. give | B. describe | C. explain | D. show |
| 49. A. keep | B. receive | C. hide | D. fetch |
| 50. A. capable | B. fortunate | C. positive | D. successful |
| 51. A. worried | B. angry | C. confused | D. disappointed |
| 52. A. donate | B. return | C. present | D. bring |
| 53. A. patiently | B. completely | C. differently | D. honestly |
| 54. A. faith | B. imagination | C. creativity | D. love |
| 55. A. expectation | B. experience | C. lesson | D. gift |

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。

Walking into the Palace Museum, visitors can see an architectural complex with many characteristics of Chinese culture. But 56 can't be seen is the science and technology behind it. The Palace Museum combines traditional restoration techniques with modern science and technology, thus 57 (enhance) its capacity for cultural exhibition, communication, tourism services and heritage protection.

The Palace Museum, 58 (equip) with a cultural heritage protection and research team with China's most complete variety, has developed and integrated 14 types of special monitoring devices 59 independent intellectual property rights (IPR). The 60 (history) risk data is used to study and compile (编译) safety risk assessment index system, risk judgment and early warning systems, and preventive measures. With the introduction of AI, big data and cloud computing, the museum has also established a unique monitoring and response system and 61 emergency platform for immovable cultural relics.

Additionally, digital technologies 62 (apply) by the Palace Museum to protect cultural relics. It has introduced 1.86 million pieces of cultural relic information, 850,000 pieces/sets of images, 1,500 three-dimensional models and high-precision panoramic images (全景图) of all open areas, bringing cultural resources to life and offering 63 (good) digital services for internet users. The Palace Museum is 64 (true) an amazing example of applying the 65 (combine) of modern and traditional technologies to the restoration and preservation of more of the cultural relics.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华。你校将举行废品手工制作爱心义卖活动。请给交流生 James 写邮件邀请其参加，内容包括：

1. 活动时间、地点；
2. 活动内容。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

<p>Dear James,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours, Li Hua</p>
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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。

“Why are we bringing groceries for Mrs. Killinger?” Bobby asked his mother, Anna, as they walked back from the supermarket with a few extra bags for their elderly neighbor. He enjoyed helping his mother with these tasks, but they had never bought anything for any neighbor before.

“Honey, Mrs. Killinger is now having trouble walking around, so I offered to bring some things from the market,” Anna explained as they climbed up the wooden steps to Mrs. Killinger’s house and rang the doorbell.

“Oh, but she could get a wheelchair and move around,” the boy commented as if it was the most straightforward solution in the world.

“You know, Bobby. Mrs. Killinger doesn’t have the money to buy one right now.

They can get expensive.” Anna explained, and Bobby pursed his lips in thought.

Mrs. Killinger answered the door, smiled, and invited them for some coffee and cookies. Bobby noticed how slowly she moved, and an idea formed in his mind. He told the older woman and his mother all about it, and they grinned at him indulgently (宽容地笑). Neither of them thought Bobby would do it.

That’s why Anna was surprised the following day when Bobby had made several ads. “Mom, can you add your phone number here, so people can call me with work?”

“Oh, honey. This is very sweet. But I don’t know if it’ll be enough to raise the money she needs to buy a wheelchair,” Anna explained. She loved that her son had such a big heart, but he didn’t want him to be heartbroken if no one called or he couldn’t raise the money.

“Well, at least, I can say that I tried to help,” Bobby chirped (欢快地说) with his bright smile and eager eyes. Anna nodded and added her phone number to the ads. In his ad, Bobby offered his “services” which included helping with shopping, mowing lawns, keeping company, and walking dogs. He also left the price of his services, which made Anna smile. He honestly just wanted to help.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Anna helped him put up the ads around the neighborhood.

Two weeks later, Bobby still hadn’t raise the amount of money he wanted.