

上饶市 2023 届高三第一次高考模拟考试英语试题卷

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英语卷

座位号	

满分：150分 考试时间：120分钟 命题人：杨云仙 胡琴琴 张萌

- 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）

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。

1. What does the man especially like about Chongqing?
A. Its climate. B. Its scenery. C. Its food.
2. How will the speakers go to the People's Park?
A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By subway.
3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Schoolmates. B. Mother and son. C. Teacher and student.
4. On which floor are children's toys?
A. The 3rd floor. B. The 4th floor. C. The 5th floor.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A book. B. A writer. C. An organization.

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 happened to the boy?
A. He felt under the weather. B. He was late for school. C. He skipped breakfast.
7. What will the woman do first?
A. Cook some noodles. B. Call the doctor. C. Make some tea.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Who is Mike?
A. Ann's husband. B. Ann's colleague. C. Ann's roommate.
9. Why does Susan make the call?
A. To arrange a meeting. B. To get some information. C. To find a part-time job.

10. When will Susan meet the teachers?

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

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man think of the suite?

- A. It is beautiful. B. It is expensive. C. It is comfortable.

12. Which is included in the price?

- A. Breakfast. B. Lunch. C. Supper.

13. How much will the man pay for his room?

- A. \$250. B. \$500. C. \$750.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What will the woman and her aunt do first during the holiday?

- A. Travel around Hollywood.
B. Go to Palm Springs.
C. Visit a friend.

15. Why does the woman want to drive to Palm Springs?

- A. To save time.
B. To carry things easily.
C. To enjoy the scenery.

16. What is the man's plan for the first week?

- A. Taking a trip.
B. Doing the gardening.
C. Having some classes.

17. How will the man learn swimming?

- A. Teach himself.
B. Learn from his brother.
C. Hire a swimming instructor.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where does kiwifruit originally come from?

- A. America. B. New Zealand. C. China.

19. When was "zipper" trademarked?

- A. In 1923. B. In 1930. C. In 1959.

20. Who is the largest producer of zippers?

- A. An American company.
B. A Japanese company.
C. A France company.

第二部分 阅读 (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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Guide to Stockholm University Library

Our library offers different types of studying places and provides a good studying environment.

Zones

The library is divided into different zones. The upper floor is a quiet zone with over a thousand places for silent reading, and places where you can sit and work with your own computer. The reading places consist mostly of tables and chairs. The ground floor is the zone where you can talk. Here you can find sofas and armchairs for group work.

Computers

You can use your own computer to connect to the WiFi specially prepared for notebook computers; you can also use library computers, which contain the most commonly used applications, such as Microsoft Office. They are situated in the area known as the Experimental Field on the ground floor.

Group-study Places

If you want to discuss freely without disturbing others, you can book a study room or sit at a table on the ground floor. Some study rooms are for 2-3 people and others can hold up to 6-8 people. All rooms are marked on the library maps.

There are 40 group-study rooms that must be booked via the website. To book, you need an active University account and a valid University card. You can use a room three hours per day, nine hours at most per week.

Storage of Study Material

The library has lockers for students to store course literature. When you have obtained at least 40 credits, you may rent a locker and pay 400 SEK for a year's rental period.

Rules to Be Followed

Mobile phone conversations are not permitted anywhere in the library. Keep your phone on silent as if you were in a lecture and exit the library if you need to receive calls.

Please note that food and fruit are forbidden in the library, but you are allowed to have drinks and sweets with you.

21. What can you do on the ground floor?

- A. Read in a quiet place.
- B. Drink sodas.
- C. Talk freely if you want.
- D. Get your computers fixed.

22. How many hours can you use a study room a day?

- A. 3 hours.
- B. 6 hours.
- C. 8 hours.
- D. 9 hours.

23. What can be allowed to do in the library?

- A. To keep phones on silent.
- B. To make mobile phone conversations.
- C. To eat food and fruit.
- D. To use group-study rooms anytime.

B

If art preserves the culture of the Crow people, then Crow women are the keepers of that culture, cultivating it to reflect the modern day.

Fashion designer Bethany Yellowtail grew up riding horses and running in the fields and swimming in the river and being around her people in the Crow Nation and Northern Cheyenne Indian reservations in southeastern Montana. She knows first-hand the importance of art to maintaining native traditions. In 2015 she turned that knowledge into her own brand: B.Yellowtail. A year later, she created the B.Yellowtail Collective, made up of native artists, to foster economic opportunities for their communities. Many of those artists are

women from different tribes but all of them preserve their culture and move it forward through their medium of choice.

Yellowtail and her team work for the native-owned business that's rooted in community. Artists within the Collective typically receive 70% of profit from retail sales, and for a portion of the pandemic (流行病) the brand has upped that to 100%. The extra money has, of course, increased artists' income in the past year, but the relationship is interdependent: without the work of those artists, B.Yellowtail wouldn't exist and native culture would feel the loss.

Dewanda Little Coyote is Yellowtail's mother. Family is deeply important to their tribe. So is art, which often runs in the family—and along the matriarchal (母系的) side. Little Coyote picked up her entrepreneurial spirit from her parents, who owned a gift shop. "My parents said, 'If you have hands, create something. Do something, and make a living off of that,'" she said. After her parents passed away, the artist began learning beading (串珠) earrings herself. Dentalium, a tusk shell often used in native jewelry, caught her eye in particular. "I love it, because back in the day, our Cheyenne women wore a lot of dentalium," she said. "So I wanted to give a contemporary look to that—to what our ancestors wore."

Yellowtail herself learned sewing from her aunts and grandmothers before moving to Los Angeles in 2007 to study fashion design. Now, native women support native women—and matriarchal art evolves.

24. Why did Bethany Yellowtail set up B.Yellowtail?

- A. To make their culture continue.
- B. To become rich as soon as possible.
- C. To reflect the modern fashions.
- D. To inspire more women to work.

25. What can we learn from the third paragraph?

- A. Native-owned businesses make money more easily.
- B. The profit from the Collective has fallen sharply.
- C. Local artists love to work in their community.
- D. Artists' income is related to the development of native culture.

26. Why is Dewanda Little Coyote mentioned in the text?

- A. To prove she loves her daughter deeply.
- B. To show how native culture is handed down.
- C. To praise her efforts to help the young.
- D. To appeal to more women to join in jewelry design.

27. What kind of person is Bethany Yellowtail?

- A. Humorous, modest and cooperative.
- B. Traditional, cautious and outgoing.
- C. Independent, competitive and creative.
- D. Creative, determined and selfless.

C

Researchers out of Australia's Flinders University recently studied various physical reactions during sleep when exposed to noise. They found that certain levels of noise while sleeping, even those below recommended safe levels, may affect a person's cardiovascular (心血管的) response. When slowly activated during sleep, these responses "could potentially have **adverse** effects on the cardiovascular system," said researchers.

Researchers exposed 20 adult participants to various decibels (分贝) of wind farm and road noise while asleep, and then monitored physical responses including blood flow and heart rates as well as sleep awakenings. Although asleep, participants reacted to these noises, as found by the researchers.

For example, a 48-decibel (dB) noise, which is quieter than the 50-dB hum of a refrigerator, was 3.4 times more likely to cause a change in participants' pulse wave amplitude (脉搏波振幅), which is a measurement that relates to blood flow. Participants' heart rates responded to the noise as well. After being exposed to a noise of over 40 dB, they experienced an increase followed by a decrease in their heart rates. The study noted that these sound levels are under the recommended 70 dB limit by the World Health Organization.

Physiological reactions that the study monitored, such as heart rates and blood flow, may root in the

proper responses that may be "potentially needed to defend against threats during sleep," researchers said.

Sleep is typically a time for the body to rest and recover, and noise-caused activation of these cardiovascular responses during sleep may prevent a person from getting the proper amount of healthy sleep they need.

Researchers noted that being exposed to noise pollution during sleep may increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, such as hypertension, heart disease, and other harmful health effects. To help reduce the potential increased health risks caused by frequent noise-caused sleep disturbances, researchers note that their findings help create public policies around noise levels during sleep.

28. What does the underlined word "adverse" in the first paragraph mean?

- A. Positive. B. Obvious. C. Harmful. D. Common.

29. Which of the following will NOT react to the noises?

- A. Pulse wave amplitude. B. Sense of safety and duty.
C. Blood flow and heart rates. D. Possible sleep awakening.

30. What do researchers hope to see after their findings?

- A. All people can rest and recover in noise-free environments.
B. Physiological reactions can be monitored for most people.
C. Frequent noise-caused sleep disturbances will disappear soon.
D. Official policies can be put on noise pollution to guarantee better sleep.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Noise during sleep affects your heart. B. Noise-free sleep is changing your life.
C. Noise pollution during sleep will be banned. D. Various physical reactions arise during sleep.

D

Scott Case, Vice President of the environmental marketing firm Terra Choice, was not happy. Case last year sent his researchers into a big-box retail store to evaluate the green advertising claims of some of the products on its shelves. The results were shocking, of the 1,018 products Terra Choice surveyed, all but one failed to live up fully to their green boasts.

He couldn't believe the result, and had his team redo the survey, but the results came back the same. "It just shows we're awash in greenwash." He said.

Many consumers may not have heard the term greenwashing, but they've surely experienced it—misleading marketing about the environmental benefits of a product. Greenwashing isn't new—ever since the environment was an issue in the early 1970s. As going green has become big business, environmental advocates worry that truly green companies could get lost in the situation.

"We have such a challenge ahead of us on climate change," says Kevin Tuerff, a co-founder of the marketing consultancy EnviroMedia. "Greenwashing harms the effort we need to be making."

The first step to cleaning up greenwashing is to identify it, and Tuerff and his partners have hit on an innovative way to spotlight particularly abnormal examples. They've launched the Greenwashing Index a website that allows consumers to post ads that might be examples of greenwashing and rate them on a scale of 1 to 5—1 is a little green lie; 5 is a big green lie.

It's a simple device, but it shows the power of the Internet to uncover misleading ads with a simple Web search, any consumer can find out the index they want to know. Googling isn't the only way to take out the greenwashing, however. The Terra Choice website offers a list of what it calls the "six sins of greenwashing"—six simple signs that should remind consumers of a company that is more interested in selling the earth than saving it.

"We have better green products but a lot of exaggerated (夸张的) claims," says Case. "That could be enough to destroy the whole green movement"—and that's not a little green lie.

32. Which of the following statements is TRUE about greenwashing?

- A. It is harmful for the environment.
 - B. It is a special way to wash so as to save water.
 - C. It is environment-friendly so it should be advocated.
 - D. It is beneficial for both the consumers and the companies.
33. Which measure should be used to tackle the greenwashing?
- A. Holding hearings to tell genuine environmental claims from false ones.
 - B. Launching the Greenwashing Index a website to expose greenwashing.
 - C. Offering a list of "six sins of greenwashing" for companies' reference.
 - D. Updating Green Guide for consumers which hasn't changed since 1998.
34. Which of the following shows NO sign of greenwashing?
- A. Organic products but without any certificates.
 - B. Energy-efficient products made of harmful material.
 - C. Food which is low in nutrition but high in calorie.
 - D. Pesticides which are said to be environment-friendly.
35. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. The effort on environmental protection.
 - B. The advocacy of green advertisements.
 - C. The distinction between green products and common ones.
 - D. The distinction between real environmental claims and false ones.

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。

"Always wear sunscreen." "Eat a balanced diet." "A penny saved is a penny earned." You probably all learned these lessons as a kid. But chances are, despite knowing these, you still stepped outside without putting on sunscreen, gulped an entire bag of chips in one go or spent more money than you had expected.

36

It's a mistaken idea that knowing is half the battle. In most situations, just knowing something is not nearly enough for you to put it into practice. 37 Behavioral scientists have seen people struggle to save money, to cut back on their expenses, even after they've taken a financial class. People know what they need to do to improve their financial situation—to save more and spend less. They believe that financial security is just a problem that can be taught to solve. 38 America spends nearly 700 million dollars every year on financial education programs, yet researchers have found that these programs explained only 0.1% of the change in financial behavior.

39 If you are struggling, it's not because there's something wrong with you. It's most likely because there is something wrong with how your environment is set up. Look around you. The signals to spend money have got smarter and faster. 40 You can reshape your environment and how you interact with it.

- A. How to address that?
- B. But it is often not the case.
- C. So what is the reason for it?
- D. Information doesn't always change behavior.
- E. Behavior change is not educational pursuit but an environmental one.
- F. They refer to financial education as a way that can make money for them.
- G. Targeted ads are getting more personalized; everything around you is focusing on spending.

第三部分语言知识运用 (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, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (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。

While working as a graduate student in Chicago, Andria Zafirakou was given the much exhausting job of collecting survey data in Ellis Ave. as part of an academic research project. 41 she approached a passer-by, she thought she would hear them tell her how annoyed they were. Yet the bad responses 42 came, many more people were 43 to answer the questionnaires than she had 44.

Was it possible, she wondered, that most of us are wrong about 45 people want to respond to our requests? Over the following decade, she conducted multiple studies that 46 this was indeed the case: under many different 47, people are often far more likely to 48 than we assume.

49, it seemed that the results provided a refreshingly 50 view of human nature. "It started as a positive thing—it is 51 to know that people are more likely to do things for you than you think." However, with time going by and more reflections on the results, Andria has come to 52 that her results reflect a broader tendency that we usually 53 how much influence our words can have 54 others, whether we're asking them to 55 actions that are good or bad. People often agree to do what they are asked because they find it too 56 to say no, even when they feel uncomfortable with our 57.

Knowing this can help us understand how our demands might 58 other people—particularly in the workplace and help us adjust our requests accordingly in ways that respect people's 59 and without 60 what they have done for us for granted.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. Over time | B. In no time | C. Each time | D. At times |
| 42. A. often | B. once | C. rarely | D. immediately |
| 43. A. reluctant | B. ready | C. anxious | D. hesitant |
| 44. A. recognized | B. requested | C. promised | D. expected |
| 45. A. if | B. whether | C. that | D. how |
| 46. A. made for | B. marked out | C. made out | D. made sure |
| 47. A. occasions | B. situations | C. circumstances | D. cases |
| 48. A. ignore | B. cooperate | C. reject | D. complain |
| 49. A. On the surface | B. On the whole | C. On the contrary | D. On the go |
| 50. A. neutral | B. critical | C. negative | D. optimistic |
| 51. A. strange | B. great | C. disappointing | D. normal |
| 52. A. deny | B. doubt | C. appreciate | D. subscribe |
| 53. A. underestimate | B. overstate | C. distinguish | D. misuse |
| 54. A. in | B. with | C. above | D. on |
| 55. A. imitate | B. practice | C. measure | D. perform |
| 56. A. awkward | B. touched | C. surprised | D. amused |
| 57. A. suggestions | B. requests | C. quests | D. order |
| 58. A. mislead | B. impress | C. infect | D. affect |
| 59. A. defense | B. assumptions | C. boundaries | D. rudeness |
| 60. A. ignoring | B. taking | C. going | D. bringing |

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。

Going against the tide of flocking to well-known tourist destinations on vacation, 61 growing number of holidaymakers in China tend to spend their leisure time at lesser-known 62 (resort) to seek unique, relaxed holiday experiences. This kind of tourism, 63 (call) "Reverse Tourism", has emerged 64 a new trend among young holidaymakers in China. They are 65 (increasing) reluctant to follow the herd, some of 66 are simply looking to take a rest somewhere quiet for a couple of days. Unlike 67 (popularity) destinations, some underexplored places with little online 68 (expose) can offer more surprises.

69 (give) a real boost to the tourism market, it is suggested that more efforts 70 (make) to tap the potential of underrated, lesser-known destinations.

第四部分写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节短文改错 (满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师请你修改以下作文。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。

I always had a dream to be a fluency speaker. However, such shy was I that I didn't dare to utter a word in public. That was just beyond my wildest imagination was that fortune should bless me with a chance to realize my dream. One day, my English teacher asked me to go to her office and told me I was given an unique opportunity to take part in an English speaking competition. Hearing this, I could hardly hide my excitement, hoped to give it a shot immediately. When making preparation for the competition, I wrote my speech heart and soul. After finishing the composition, I discussed it with my teacher and got much advice on how to improve it. Under the help of my English teacher, I didn't lose my heart and made great progress. Only then I realize that it was great beneficial to turn to teachers for help when confronted with difficulties.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

为庆祝“五一国际劳动节”, 学校英语报以“Labor Education Counts”为题征稿, 请写一篇英语短文, 内容包括:

1. 你的一次劳动体验。
2. 谈谈劳动教育的重要性

词数 100 左右; 题目已为你写好