

# 2023 年普通高校招生考试仿真模拟卷(一)

## 英 语

### 注意事项:

1. 本试卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
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,并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
3. 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。
4. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并收回。

### 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. How will the speakers go to the theatre?  
A. On foot.                      B. By bike.                      C. By subway.
2. What is Mr. Williams busy with?  
A. A study.                      B. A meeting.                      C. A phone call.
3. When did the man and Mike meet?  
A. At 7:50.                      B. At 7:55.                      C. At 8:05.
4. What does the man suggest the woman do?  
A. Clean the camera.                      B. Replace the camera.                      C. Choose a good angle.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A holiday plan.                      B. A useful website.                      C. A complaint.

#### 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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Brother and sister.                      B. Dad and daughter.                      C. Mother and son.
7. What will the woman probably do tomorrow?  
A. Go to the supermarket.                      B. Clean the bathroom.                      C. Clean the backyard.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does this conversation probably take place?  
A. In a company.                      B. In a restaurant.                      C. In a hospital.
9. Why was the woman permitted to see Mr. Brown right now?  
A. She knows Mr. Brown well.  
B. She needs emergency aid.  
C. She has an appointment.





25. What does Sagarika want to do through her actions?  
A. To have an influence on others.                      B. To expand her digital platform.  
C. To organize cleanup campaigns.                      D. To become a young climate activist.
26. What does the fourth paragraph mainly tell us?  
A. What can help change our future.  
B. What people should do at present.  
C. What Kids for a Better World does.  
D. What courses are taught on the platform.
27. Which of the following words can best describe Sagarika?  
A. Generous and friendly.                                  B. Strong-willed and inspirational.  
C. Brave and smart.    D. Noble-minded and careful.

C

A company called OpenAI has recently announced a new version of its AI artist, DALL · E2. Given just a short sentence describing a picture, the tool can create complicated(复杂的) images in many different styles.

The name of the tool combines the name of the robot in the Pixar movie *WALL · E*, and the name of the famous Spanish artist Salvador Dali, who painted amazing but impossible scenes. Like Dali, DALL · E2 can create images that are not only incredible, but also incredibly unlikely. For example, one of its works shows teddy bears mixing sparkling chemicals as mad scientists in a steampunk(蒸汽朋克) style.

The company has already changed the world once with its AI writing tool, GPT-3. When released in 2020, it shocked people by quickly creating complete, well-written articles in different styles. It can be used to finish a piece of writing, answer questions, write code for computers, and to do many other tasks.

DALL · E2 actually grew out of an effort to apply GPT-3 to images. It was trained on large numbers of pictures with matching descriptions. That means it “knows” a lot about how different things look, even when they’re represented in different styles, such as a photo, a painting, or even a cartoon. Then, it uses its knowledge of what things look like to combine them in ways that few people would expect. With its knowledge, it can also edit existing pictures. The user can select an area of an image and ask it to put something into the picture, or take it out.

The power of DALL · E2 has many people excited, but it also has some people worried. Some artists are concerned that their job opportunities might be reduced if a computer system can generate such high-quality pictures on demand so easily. But the company says the tool will allow artists to be creative in new ways.

Still, OpenAI is also worried about the power of DALL · E2—but for a different reason. The company wants to make sure the tool isn’t misused. They already have strict rules about the sorts of images that can be created with the tool. One of those rules prevents it from creating realistic pictures of actual people. However, before identifying possible problems, the company won’t release the product.

28. Why was the tool named DALL · E2?  
A. It learned to imitate Dali’s works.  
B. It was used in the Pixar movie *WALL · E*.  
C. It has a creation style similar to that of Dali.  
D. It was created by Dali in the movie *WALL · E*.

29. What can we learn about DALL · E2 from paragraph 4?  
A. It can be represented in different styles.  
B. It can match pictures with descriptions.  
C. It can select images and add them to pictures.  
D. It can combine things to create something unexpected.
30. What are some artists worried about?  
A. DALL · E2 will be misused.  
B. DALL · E2 will limit their inspiration.  
C. DALL · E2 will take job opportunities away.  
D. DALL · E2 will reduce the quality of their pictures.
31. Which of the following may be the next step of OpenAI?  
A. Promoting DALL · E2 among artists.  
B. Making the rules about the use of DALL · E2.  
C. Developing a new version based on DALL · E2.  
D. Testing DALL · E2 among a small number of people.

D

California's teens can sleep more from July 1st. A new law requires all public high schools to start no earlier than 8:30 a. m. , half an hour later than the American average. Middle schools (ages 11—14) must start at 8 a. m. or later. For 3.3 million children, this will be a welcome relief.

Poor sleep is associated with several woes. Physical-health problems can include obesity (肥胖). As for mental health, studies have found a link between lack of sleep and feelings of hopelessness, anxiety and depression. Sleep deprivation(缺乏) also seems to increase risky behaviours among teens, such as use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

Concentration suffers. A county in Kentucky that pushed back its school-start time found that car-crash rates among teen drivers fell by nearly 17% (the rest of the state experienced an increase). More sleep improves academic performance. A study of 29 schools in seven states found that attendance and graduation rates improved after start times were moved to after 8:30 a. m.

So why don't the teens just go to bed earlier? During puberty(青春期), adolescents' sleep cycle changes. They begin to go to sleep later (by about two hours) and wake up later as well. But they still require a full night's rest—8.5 to 9.5 hours. Early school-start times interrupt this.

California's bill has its critics(批评者). The later start times could mess with parents' schedules. In winter the end of school could occur during dusk, pushing after-school activities later into the evening. The law also upset the teachers' union. The California Teachers Association argued that start times should be decided at the local level. The new law will not apply to rural districts, but all others will have to follow it.

32. What does the underlined word “woes” in paragraph 2 mean?  
A. Reasons.                      B. Factors.                      C. Cases.                      D. Problems.
33. What's the reason why the teens fail to go to bed earlier?  
A. Teenagers live a colourful night life.  
B. Teenagers' sleep cycle has changed as they age.  
C. Teenagers are heavily loaded with schoolwork.  
D. Teenagers spend more time on after-school activities.
34. What might be the attitude of some parents to the new law?  
A. Negative.                      B. Cautious.                      C. Supportive.                      D. Unclear.

【仿真模拟卷(一)·英语 第5页(共8页)】

35. What's the best title for the text?

- A. California's New Bill Has Its Critics
- B. A New Law Brings Relief for Tired Teens
- C. The Benefits of Later School-Start Times
- D. The Influence of Insufficient Sleep on Teenagers

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。

Friendships are an important aspect of life, but sometimes making friends can seem tough. Perhaps there is a new person in your school who seems cool, and you'd like to get to know them. Here are some ways for you to break the ice.

● Smile.

When you see them, greet them with a kind smile. 36 You may have never smiled at or even made eye contact with them before, so they may have no idea that you want to be friends with them. Smiling will plant a seed in their mind that you have some level of interest. They won't be as caught off guard when you actually do speak to them.

● Greet them with a "hello".

If you see them in the mornings or walk past them on your way to class, greet them with "hello". This will likely begin to spark an interest in them to know more about you and to talk to you. 37

● Ask a favour.

This is another way to guarantee that you are noticed and a way to start building a friendship with them. For example, you might ask them something like, "38" if they are standing by the supplies desk in the classroom.

● Ask a question.

Another great way to begin having small conversations is to ask small, simple questions. They will appreciate the opportunity to be able to help you if you ask questions like "39". If you're lucky, they may begin to rely on you when they have questions as well.

● 40

If you have common friends with this person, a great way to make their acquaintance is to have your friends introduce you to them. This is perhaps the easiest and most effective way to break the ice.

- A. Can you take a pencil for me?
- B. Always listen more than you speak.
- C. Smiles indicate friendliness and warmth.
- D. Ask your common friends to introduce you.
- E. This also will guarantee that they notice you.
- F. The act of smiling can also affect your feeling.
- G. What chapter did the teacher say we should turn to?

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。

It has always been horrifying for me to picture my life in old age. My recent visits to the senior care centre, however, 41 some of my fears and provided valuable food for 42.

Looking for meaningful ways to spend my weekends, I 43 an arts programme for the

elderly. I was 44 that the Renci Nursing Home housed some of the less 45 elderly. Some background research gave me the 46 that many of them suffered from physical issues and had little family support.

As a result, I 47 the atmosphere there to be depressing. I truly 48 a feeling of purposelessness there based on the elders' lack of interest in 49 activities.

Is it safe to say then that after retirement we will likely feel 50? But after I spoke to a man, I thought this wasn't 51 so. At the age of 90, he displayed a surprisingly strong sense of 52 over his life. His 53 was exceptional. He had spent his life either travelling around the world, or working hard to save up for his 54. He had made it a(n) 55 to learn foreign languages, exercise and eat healthily—something he continued to do during his 56 in the nursing home.

While he spoke to me about how his time in London had 57 his view of cultural difference, I looked into his eyes. I 58 that this was the kind of control over life that I wanted for myself.

I don't want to spend half of my time 59 about in foreign countries like he did, but I do 60 the richness that life has to offer.

- |                     |                |               |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. showed       | B. expressed   | C. eased      | D. caused        |
| 42. A. thought      | B. choice      | C. question   | D. example       |
| 43. A. put up with  | B. made up for | C. hold on to | D. signed up for |
| 44. A. informed     | B. warned      | C. requested  | D. convinced     |
| 45. A. nervous      | B. fortunate   | C. normal     | D. worried       |
| 46. A. impression   | B. suggestion  | C. fact       | D. possibility   |
| 47. A. claimed      | B. expected    | C. feared     | D. realized      |
| 48. A. assessed     | B. obtained    | C. sensed     | D. understood    |
| 49. A. cooking      | B. cleaning    | C. planting   | D. painting      |
| 50. A. aimless      | B. homeless    | C. hopeless   | D. tireless      |
| 51. A. commonly     | B. necessarily | C. actually   | D. suddenly      |
| 52. A. commitment   | B. belonging   | C. control    | D. duty          |
| 53. A. contribution | B. liveliness  | C. discovery  | D. achievement   |
| 54. A. trips        | B. education   | C. accidents  | D. insurance     |
| 55. A. chance       | B. right       | C. ability    | D. rule          |
| 56. A. inspection   | B. visit       | C. stay       | D. work          |
| 57. A. praised      | B. shaped      | C. repaired   | D. proved        |
| 58. A. ensured      | B. agreed      | C. promised   | D. knew          |
| 59. A. wandering    | B. talking     | C. bothering  | D. complaining   |
| 60. A. reject       | B. imagine     | C. appreciate | D. believe       |

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。

"There has long been a close connection between the palace museums in Beijing and Taipei. Now Hong Kong has joined to add another palace museum in the country, 61 there will be more communication among the three in the future," said Louis Ng, curator(馆长) of the new Hong Kong Palace Museum (HKPM).

After five years of 62 (work) with the Palace Museum in Beijing and despite so-called critics in the media and controversies surrounding the multibillion-dollar project, the HKPM is set to open to the public on Saturday, the day after 63 25th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland.

Ng explained 64 the Global Times that the current mission of the museum is to provide 65 (education) activities for students at local schools. Meanwhile, more communication with museums both domestic and abroad 66 (expect), too.

The HKPM 67 (receive) generous and diverse support from the Beijing Palace Museum so far. A total of 914 artworks and relics 68 (select) to display at the museum are on loan(借) from the Beijing Palace Museum. Among them, 166 are first-class cultural relics recognized as national treasures. This is the 69 (large) loan by the Beijing Palace Museum to another institution since 70 (it) establishment in 1925.

#### 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(Λ),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。

As high school students, we have to admit that failure is part of our life. Difficulties can arise now and then, that may cause us repeated failure. It's possible for us to get rid of it complete, but we can develop a positive attitude to failure.

When faced with failure, I never feel upset, blame on others or complain about the environment. Instead, I remained optimistic and regard every failure as a opportunity to learn. If we can draw a lesson from each failure, we'll on the right way to success. However, in the face of failure, take your courage in both hand. What's more, if necessary, turning to your classmates and teachers for help.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是高三学生李华。上周你们学校举行了一次以“追逐梦想”为主题的减压活动。所有高三学生都积极参与其中。请你写一篇文章投稿给校英文报。内容包括:

1. 活动的时间、地点和主题;

2. 活动的大致内容;

3. 活动的意义。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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