

炎德·英才大联考湖南师大附中 2023 届模拟试卷(三)

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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. Who is the man?

A. The woman's neighbor.

B. The woman's brother.

C. A salesman.

2. What happened to the man?

A. He couldn't stop the car.

B. He was driving carelessly.

C. He was stopped by a policeman.

3. What will the woman do next?

A. Feed the pets.

B. Get dressed.

C. Call a taxi.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At home.

B. On the express way.

C. In the car.

5. How does the woman feel now?

A. Nervous.

B. Excited.

C. Tired.

英语试题(附中版) 第 1 页(共 13 页)

15. Why does the man think the project is important to the community?
A. It makes a profit.
B. It entertains the tourists.
C. It benefits the neighborhood.
16. What do the local businesses plan to do for the school project?
A. They will reward the students.
B. They will provide manpower.
C. They will donate materials.
- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. When is the talk probably taking place?
A. In the late spring.
B. In mid-summer.
C. In the early winter.
18. What does the speaker think will happen?
A. Decrease of tourists.
B. Recovery of the country.
C. Slowdown in economic growth.
19. Who is likely the speaker?
A. A tour guide.
B. A hotel owner.
C. A government leader.
20. What is the most important for tourism businesses according to the speaker?
A. Hiring new workers.
B. Increasing borrowing.
C. Raising investment in advertising.

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

Explore Scenic Train Journeys

The four most scenic train journeys provide not only beautiful sceneries at destination cities, but also charming views outside the trains' windows on the way.

Route 1: Xining to Lhasa

Length: around 1,900 km

Duration: 22 hours

英语试题(附中版) 第 3 页(共 13 页)

23. What do the four routes have in common?
- A. Travelers can experience high altitude train trips.
 - B. Travelers can witness a plateau view and some yaks.
 - C. Travelers can appreciate the scenery of Qinghai Lake.
 - D. Travelers can admire beautiful views from the train windows.

B

Twenty-four trains, nine countries, 13,500 miles. They are the numbers behind the heroic round trip one man took from Southampton in the UK to eastern China.

Roger Tyers, 37, used over \$2,500, which was almost twice more than the cost of a return flight, to travel to the Chinese port city Ningbo for academic research in May, 2019. The man spent a month on board 15 trains during the first leg of his round trip. It was the climate crisis, not a love of trains, that drove the sociologist to choose this complicated route over a return flight. He stopped flying when UN climate experts warned that the world had less than 11 years to avoid terrible levels of global warming. Tyers calculated that his train journey to China produced almost 90% less emissions than a return flight.

Tyers is not the only person to avoid air travel in response to climate change. Thousands of people worldwide have publicly promised to stop flying. Activist Maja Rosen launched the “Flight Free” campaign in Sweden with the goal of encouraging 100,000 people not to fly for one year. Although only around 14,000 people signed the online “#flightfree2019” pledge(保证), Rosen, who stopped flying 12 years ago, says that the campaign has made more people worry about the climate crisis and aware of harm of travel by air and motivated them to try new ways of travelling.

According to a survey released in May 2019 by Swedish Railways, 37% of respondents chose to travel by train instead of by plane where possible, compared to 20% at the start of 2018. A spokesperson said: “Rail travel has been boosted due to the worries.” Domestic passenger numbers in July fell by 12% compared to the previous year, according to Swedavia, a company which operates Sweden’s 10 busiest airports.

“The collective pledge helps fight the sense of hopelessness many people feel when it comes to tackling climate change,” Rosen said. “One of the problems is that people feel there’s no point in what you do as an individual. The campaign is about making people aware that if we do this together, we can actually bring changes.”

24. Why did Roger Tyers travel to China by train?
- A. He was terrified of traveling by plane.
 - B. He had a preference for railway tours.
 - C. He tried to be environmentally friendly.
 - D. He was advised to protect the environment.

英语试题(附中版) 第5页(共13页)

25. What's the function of the statistics in paragraph 4?
- A. To prove the advantage of rail travel.
 - B. To show the impact of the campaign.
 - C. To introduce new ways of travelling.
 - D. To state current problems with tourism.
26. What do we know about the "Flight Free" campaign?
- A. It fueled the development of tourism.
 - B. It aimed to warn of the danger of flying.
 - C. It achieved great success all over the world.
 - D. It inspired people's confidence to make a difference.
27. In which section of a newspaper may this text be found?
- A. Travel.
 - B. Environment.
 - C. Education.
 - D. Lifestyle.

C

Across the gardens of Britain, people are building sheds(工棚). People have gone crazy about sheds. The Timber Trade Federation reports that in October, the last month for which statistics were available, imports of softwood were 34% higher than a year earlier. With stocks(库存) running low, what wood is available is quickly sold out.

A garden shed used to be mostly a place to store tools, or a place to discuss how to grow flowers and enjoy tea and snacks while the rain falls outside, according to Michael Rand, an expert gardener. But the creative brain-worker has long put it to more productive use. Roald Dahl and Dylan Thomas wrote in sheds. George Bernard Shaw had one in his Hertfordshire garden that faced the sun.

Besides growing flowers, the sheds now being built are also often intended for work. However, they are grander than the ones those pioneer shed-writers used. Green Retreats, which mostly builds garden offices, says that overall sales on building sheds grew by 113% between 2019 and 2020. Larger and fancier structures are especially popular.

This has an important impact on cities. Urban scholars like Richard Florida and Edward Glaeser are busy trying to work out whether the rise in home-working that has occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic will continue when the virus declines. If it does, many service jobs in cities, from waiters to taxi drivers, will disappear. Public transport systems will struggle. The value of city-centre housing will drop. The shed boom makes that outcome more likely.

A white-collar worker who has tried to work from the kitchen table for the past nine months might be keen to return to the office. A worker who has a beautiful garden shed with

英语试题(附中版) 第6页(共13页)

Wi-Fi will not hope so. Joel Bird, who builds personalized sheds, is certain that his customers expect a long-term change in their working habits. “They don’t consider home-working to be temporary,” he says. “They’re spending too much money on sheds.”

28. Why did Britain buy more softwood from other countries?
- A. Softwood was cheaper this year.
 - B. Demands for sheds were on the rise.
 - C. Softwood suppliers were fewer than before.
 - D. Britons stored softwood like crazy due to COVID-19.
29. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. Previous shed-writers.
 - B. Various functions of sheds.
 - C. Improvements on shed-building.
 - D. The development of shed-offices.
30. What can we infer from the text?
- A. The shed boom might threaten economy in cities.
 - B. Workers are eager to return to work in their offices.
 - C. More people prefer gardening in their beautiful sheds.
 - D. People’s working habits remain the same after COVID-19.
31. What is Joel Bird’s attitude to returning to work in office after COVID-19?
- A. Unclear.
 - B. Optimistic.
 - C. Indifferent.
 - D. Pessimistic.

D

Bees have evolved to be skillful flying builders. Worker insects team up to finish a complex hive(蜂房) that ends up being many times their size. It is these insect building teams that inspired Mirko Kovac, a roboticist at Imperial College London, to develop a way to improve the flexibility of 3D printing.

A typical 3D printer is limited by the range of its nozzle(喷嘴), and can only make objects smaller than itself. Dr Kovac’s team has removed these limits by giving the printer nozzle wings. They designed a system of flying robots that is composed of two types of drones: builders and scanners. The builders carry the 3D-printing nozzle, while the scanners are equipped with cameras that monitor the building process.

The building process switches between builders and scanners, layer by layer, printing and adjusting until the structure is complete. To start, the builder hovers over its area of operation

英语试题(附中版) 第 7 页(共 13 页)

and begins to release a jet of building material as it moves skillfully along its flight path. Once the builder robot has sprayed a layer of material, the scanner robot flies over and inspects the progress. The system then calculates the next layer that the builder should make, while also correcting any errors.

The researchers tested the system by building both a large cylinder(圆柱) made of foam and a small cylinder made of the cement mixture. The tasks were not simple due to the difficulty in ensuring maximum stability. Dr Kovac's robots made it with flying colours—the cylinders were built to be within 5 mm of the width and height of the planned structures, meeting British building standard.

While these robots have been shown to be capable of manufacturing, Dr Kovac believes their primary use will initially be in repair. The flying robots can operate anywhere, making them ideal for fixing things in dangerous or inaccessible places. These robots could be used more quickly, cheaply, and with less risk to humans. Thinking more long term, Dr Kovac even sees a potential future for his construction robots building on the surfaces of the Moon or Mars.

32. What is the design of Dr Kovac's team based on?
- A. Bees building hives while flying.
 - B. Bees flying in a flexible way.
 - C. Bees growing bigger than the hive.
 - D. Bees working together as a team.
33. What is the function of the builders in the building process?
- A. Correcting any errors.
 - B. Spraying construction material.
 - C. Carrying the scanning camera.
 - D. Monitoring the building process.
34. What does "made it with flying colours" underlined in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Lost balance in the sky.
 - B. Passed the test excellently.
 - C. Stopped the work halfway.
 - D. Made the cylinders colourful.
35. What might the flying robots first be used to do according to Dr Kovac?
- A. Manufacture products.
 - B. Construct buildings.
 - C. Repair damage in risky places.
 - D. Monitor air pollution in the sky.

英语试题(附中版) 第 8 页(共 13 页)

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。

Have you ever heard someone say, ‘breakfast is the most important meal of the day’, or give you advice about why it’s vital to start the day with a healthy breakfast. 36 Is it really that important? In a sense, it really matters.

Energy restoration

The word ‘breakfast’ comes from ‘breaking the fast’—the idea of ending the period in which we didn’t eat during the night. The regeneration process that takes place while we sleep consumes some of our natural food reserves to heal our bodies. 37 So, in that way, a healthy breakfast makes sense.

Weight management

There are also many often-quoted studies which seem to link a state of obesity with skipping breakfast. 38 In a US study, 50,000 people were monitored over seven years, and those who ate a healthy breakfast were found to have a lower BMI, which seems to suggest that breakfast may indeed help people maintain a healthy weight.

Better brain function

39 Breakfast is also associated with improved brain function, including concentration and language. A review of 54 studies found that eating breakfast can improve memory, though the effects on other brain functions were inconclusive. However, one of the researchers says there is reasonable evidence that breakfast does improve concentration.

What’s most important is what we eat for breakfast. High-protein breakfasts have been found particularly effective in reducing food cravings and consumption later in the day. However, studies found that there is no agreement on what type of breakfast is healthier.

40

- A. Breakfast helps us refill the exhausted stores.
- B. This feast is necessarily gives us a new start.
- C. Weight-loss is likely to cause them health problems.
- D. Breakfast has been found to affect more than just weight.
- E. Thus, it is suggested that a healthy breakfast can regulate and lose weight.
- F. Many people are recommended to manage their weight by skipping meals.
- G. Breakfast types don’t matter as much as simply eating something.

英语试题(附中版) 第9页(共13页)

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。

My wife and I usually don't keep houseplants. But after having cancer, I 41 to be around some life. When my friend Mitch gave me a lucky bamboo plant in a bowl, I told Hannah I would 42 the plant myself.

When it didn't immediately turn brown or lose all of its leaves, I was pleasantly 43. Over the next few months, I recovered from surgery and completed the first round of 44. It nearly doubled in height and its leaves were 45 and thick. Both the bamboo and I were thriving(茁壮成长).

Then, surprisingly, it began to show 46 of illness. Whatever I did, the leaves kept 47 and dropping. I grew increasingly frustrated and 48. Once I even yelled, "I can't even care for a simple plant! I'm failing!" Suddenly, it dawned on me that I had 49 associated my devoted care of the plant—something over which I had some control—with my own 50—something over which I had little control.

If my tumor(肿瘤) returned, it would not be because of any 51 on my part.

As my anxiety decreased, I began to research how to 52 the plant. And we both began to thrive again. Whenever I look at the 53, I think of Mitch and all the people who have supported me. If the plant 54 me, I hope it will comfort Hannah and remind her that our large community will continue to 55 her after I am gone.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. declined | B. longed | C. hesitated | D. agreed |
| 42. A. play with | B. count on | C. keep off | D. tend to |
| 43. A. disappointed | B. anxious | C. surprised | D. frightened |
| 44. A. treatment | B. competitions | C. application | D. talks |
| 45. A. dead | B. shiny | C. colorful | D. dry |
| 46. A. expectations | B. history | C. indications | D. relief |
| 47. A. browning | B. recovering | C. thickening | D. trembling |
| 48. A. curious | B. unwilling | C. thrilled | D. uneasy |
| 49. A. unluckily | B. wrongly | C. immediately | D. hardly |
| 50. A. adventure | B. excellence | C. survival | D. judgment |
| 51. A. failure | B. conflict | C. threat | D. crisis |
| 52. A. cure | B. remove | C. feed | D. adopt |

英语试题(附中版) 第10页(共 13 页)

53. A. cancer B. mirror C. root D. plant
54. A. abandons B. outlives C. disappoints D. outperforms
55. A. forgive B. warn C. assist D. tolerate

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。

In the mountainous state of Meghalaya in India lives a fascinating phenomenon—living bridges by the Khasi people. The bridges over rivers are 56 (certain) essential for the local people, for they allow people 57 (live) in these remote areas to travel to different areas. 58 the bridges, access to essential services, medical treatment and school education would be extremely difficult.

Building roads in these regions is not possible. This is due to the terrain(地形) being mountainous, with dense jungles and 59 (waterfall) making any kind of permanent road structures impossible. This is where creating living bridges, using the natural resources of the area, is the most practical option. The bridges are made from the aerial roots of living banyan trees, which 60 (bend) into shape. Unlike conventional bridges, the Indian living bridges grow 61 (strong) with time than before. These bridges only allow 15 to 20 people to cross a day when first 62 (construct). After many years, the roots have strengthened, and can hold upwards of 50 people in one day. Some bridges are estimated to be more than 500 years old.

The Khasi people have a practical outlook and have created 63 unique, sustainable and eco-friendly culture. Inheriting(继承) a culture deeply 64 (root) in the environment, the people have developed the best living architecture 65 is found nowhere else in terms of its application and philosophy.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校英文报的学生主编李华,本学期该报开设了专栏“My school, I have something to say to you”,向全校高三学生征集稿件。请你写一封征稿函,内容包括:

1. 稿件要求;
2. 投稿方式;
3. 录用奖励。

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。

英语试题(附中版) 第11页(共 13 页)

are broken than perfect ones that you are searching for. We'll get the bucket filled faster with the broken ones." True, I thought, but who wants a bucketful of broken shells? Will stared at me as if he knew what I was thinking. "Mom, these shells are broken, but they are still beautiful," he explained.

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。

He began pulling the shells from the bucket and commenting on their uniqueness. _____

Back home, I decided to preserve the moment of realization with Will. _____

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