

# 高州市 2023 届高三第一次模拟考试

## 英 语

2022.12

### 考生注意：

1. 本试卷由三个部分组成。满分 120 分，考试时间 100 分钟。
2. 考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
3. 本卷命题范围：高考范围。

### 第一部分 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

There are many scientific breakthroughs made by women in the Antarctic. Here are four landmarks in Antarctica and they're named for the female pioneers.

#### Jones Terrace(梯田)

The ice-free terrace in eastern Antarctica's Victoria Land bears Jones name. In 1969, geochemist Lois M. Jones led the first all-female research team from the US to work in Antarctica. Jones and her team studied chemical weathering(风化作用) in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, an ice-free area of Antarctica. Through chemical analyses of rocks they had collected, Jones and her team discovered many geochemical characteristics of the valley's ice-covered lakes.

#### Mount Fiennes

8, 202-foot-high Mount Fiennes, located on Antarctica's largest island—Alexander Island—is named for Ginny Fiennes. She established and maintained 80-foot-tall radio towers in the Antarctic. In 1985, Fiennes became the first female invited to join the Antarctic Club, a British supper club open to individuals who have spent extended time in the Antarctic region.

#### Francis Peak

The 3, 727-foot-tall peak on Antarctica's Adelaide Island is named after Dame Jane Francis, who is the first female director of the British Antarctic Survey, the national polar research institute of the UK. Her collection of fossils on Seymour Island helped conclude in a 2021 paper that Antarctica's abundant plant fossils indicate the continent once had a much warmer climate than it currently does.



4. What can we learn about the author's first experience of baking scones?
  - A. She practiced hard before actually trying.
  - B. She turned to her mom when necessary.
  - C. She wanted to perform better than her mom.
  - D. She managed to do it despite a little imperfection.
5. How did Mom respond to the author's attempt?
  - A. She made improvements to the scones.
  - B. She expressed her appreciation for the job.
  - C. She shared her first experience of baking.
  - D. She was surprised by the mess in the kitchen.
6. What does the author think of her practices of "doing before learning"?
  - A. They are just a barely usable method.
  - B. Most of them have ended up in failure.
  - C. They contribute a lot to her self-improvement.
  - D. They only apply to the learning of specific skills.
7. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
  - A. To stress the importance of keeping learning.
  - B. To show the benefits of doing before learning.
  - C. To encourage people to do something they can't do.
  - D. To call on readers to change their way of learning.

## C

Scientists believe nature is good for our well-being. But what's the secret that brings about the benefit? A recent study by researcher Craig Anderson and his workmates suggests it could be awe(敬畏)—that sense of being in the presence of something greater than ourselves that fills us with wonder.

The first part of the study had some people go on a four-day river rafting(漂流) trip. They rowed through dangerous rapids in the forested areas in California. They also camped out in the wild. Before and after the trip, they reported on their well-being, including their stress levels and satisfaction with life. During the trip, they kept diaries about their sentiments, including whether they'd felt awe, peace, gratitude, joy, or pride that day. At the end of the trip, their well-being had increased greatly. After the trip, the researchers discovered awe—above other positive emotions—seemed to explain the improvement.

In the second part, Anderson studied whether awe played a role in more ordinary, everyday nature experiences. The answer is also yes. This is good news, says Anderson, because sometimes it's not that easy for people to have long wilderness trips. "You don't have to do amazing experiences in nature to feel awe," says Anderson. "By taking a few minutes to enjoy flowers or a sunset, you also improve your well-being."

Anderson says that awe may benefit well-being by causing a "small self"—a sense that you will have when you're in the presence of something bigger than yourself, which may make worries and stresses less significant by comparison.



But he also says that there could be other ways that nature experiences improve our well-being, besides causing awe. For example, the related physical exercise in nature could have made a difference, too. Anyway, Anderson believes there's enough evidence to encourage us to add more nature to our daily life. "People need to slow down and make space for that in their lives," Anderson says.

8. What did the study by Anderson and his workmates mainly find?
- A. The benefits a trip has on people.  
B. What interests travelers in nature.  
C. The views people have about nature.  
D. What makes being in nature beneficial.
9. What does the underlined word "sentiments" in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Feelings.                      B. Desires.                      C. Discoveries.                      D. Experiences.
10. How does awe take effect according to the text?
- A. By stressing the greatness of nature.  
B. By helping people forget their worries.  
C. By encouraging people to be lost in nature.  
D. By making people's problems seem less serious.
11. What does Anderson suggest people do?
- A. Make time to do exercise.  
B. Show respect to nature.  
C. Get in touch with nature.  
D. Make a comparison with others.

**D**

Osa is an athletic yet stubborn 62-pound German shepherd (德国牧羊犬). The six-year-old dog has mastered the art of sniffing(嗅) out cancer and is key to a research project that has the potential to change oncology(肿瘤学).

Osa is part of an ambitious effort launched five years ago at the University of Pennsylvania that aims to develop one of the most powerful scent-detection machines in the world: the canine nose. She is able to distinguish between blood samples taken from cancer patients and their healthy peers simply by sniffing them.

In fact, Osa is one of five cancer-detection dogs trained by Annemarie DeAngelo and her co-workers at the university's Penn Vet Working Dog Center. The most important goal is to develop an "electronic sniffer" that can approach the cancer-sniffing superpowers of Osa and her partners. Osa arrived at the Penn Vet Working Dog Center from a breeder at two months of age. Ever since, she has taken training. The process is demanding, challenging and repeated until the dog has mastered the most essential task of all. Finally, she has succeeded in sniffing out cancer. To transform Osa's remarkable abilities into an electronic nose, researchers use a similar approach to train the machine.

An electronic nose prototype(雏形) has been built, and it's successful in sniffing out cancer 90 to 95 per cent of the time. That team has also correctly detected different types of cancer, and is building a cancer-detecting device for the National Institutes of Health. One objective is to be able to distinguish between early- and late-stage cancer. "It would be incredible to identify people at an early stage and really have an impact on saving lives," says a researcher. "The dogs have been able to detect that. With that ability, a blood test could be sent to a central lab, or ideally performed in a doctor's office, making some hidden cancers a thing of the past. We expect that the cancer-sniffer device will be complete in a short time."

12. What can we learn about Osa from the first two paragraphs?
- A. She used to be a strong German dog.  
B. She was hard to deal with in the research.  
C. She uses her nose to know the presence of cancer.  
D. She can change the development of the oncology.
13. Which word can best describe the training Osa received?
- A. Strict.                      B. Complex.                      C. Unstable.                      D. Endless.
14. What can we infer from the researcher's words in the last paragraph?
- A. Blood tests will be more difficult in the future.  
B. There will be more dogs used for detecting cancer.  
C. Distinguishing cancers is important in early experiments.  
D. Hidden cancers may be detected by an electronic nose soon.
15. What is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. The Results of a Study on Special Dogs  
B. The Importance of Dogs in Detecting Cancers  
C. The Approaches to Distinguishing Cancers  
D. The Problem of Having a Cancer Blood Test

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。

Wherever you live you all want a home where you can just get in and forget the outside world. People don't often turn it into what they want because they worry about the cost. 16 —you don't need to spend a lot of money in order to make your home cozy(温暖舒适的). Here are some inexpensive ways to get you started.

**Clear**

The first thing you need to do before buying or rearranging anything is clear. 17. There is no way to turn a cluttered(杂乱的) space into an inviting one without organizing it. So, the first thing you do is clear. You don't have to throw out everything—clearing can be an ongoing process that takes time, and that's okay.

**Add Greenery**

18. Aside from the eye-pleasing effect plants and flowers have, they also remove toxins(毒素) from the air, making your environment healthier. If that isn't enough for you, they tend to help calm people down.



### Try Darker Colors

Another thing you can do to make a room look warmer is to use some darker shades in the decoration. Lighter colors are great for making a room feel bigger, but darker colors create more of a cozy and inviting feeling. 19.

### Adjust the Lighting

Last, but certainly not least, is lighting. The lighting in a room can make or break it, depending on how you go about it. 20. Think of using the fireplace if you have one, lighting some candles and hanging up some string lights. Even a lamp can make all the difference to the environment of a room.

- A. However, this is a common misconception
- B. Don't keep plants and flowers in your bedroom
- C. Disorder is the exact opposite of warm and inviting
- D. If you want the room to feel cozier, go for dim, warm lighting
- E. Aside from making it easier to keep warm, blankets add more color to a room
- F. Not to mention, throwing in some darker colors will make the room look perfect
- G. The best way to make a room look more inviting is to add plants and fresh flowers

## 第二部分 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。

When I was still a teenager, there was a new daycare program started for kids three to six years old in our community. I decided to help at the nursery as an assistant.

One little girl that I remember was 21 who truly loved being in our class and getting to play with the other little kids. Unfortunately, she also suffered from severe separation anxiety. She would cry when she was dropped off. This led to a(n) 22 situation: a child that loved to be in our classroom and yet cried 23 she was being tortured(折磨).

I had one game I 24 playing with the kids during snack time. I would go up to the children and tell them not to smile, and 25 if they were starting to smile. Since the girl happened to have the most beautiful smile, capable of lighting up a room, she was almost always one of the kids I'd do this game with just to 26 that smile.

Eventually, she got to the point that just telling her not to smile would lead to a giant smile. Not wanting to 27, she would cover her face with her hands. So then the game was to see if I could "find" the smile she was 28.

The trick was so 29 that I started to use it on her whenever she was dropped off. She would always be handed to me 30 loudly. I'd find some way to 31 her attention so she would listen to me. Then I would tell her not to smile. Her hands would 32 go to cover up a big smile, and after a brief game of "hunting" for the smile, she would stop crying. Then she would forget all about her 33 from her mother and happily run off to find some kids to play with.

I still have fond memories of that sweet little girl, her beautiful smiles, and how she  
 34 her mother that I was a(n) 35 worker.

- |                   |               |                  |               |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. outgoing   | B. sensitive  | C. shy           | D. generous   |
| 22. A. urgent     | B. dangerous  | C. common        | D. strange    |
| 23. A. as if      | B. even if    | C. every time    | D. in case    |
| 24. A. imagined   | B. considered | C. avoided       | D. enjoyed    |
| 25. A. argued     | B. commented  | C. rose          | D. waited     |
| 26. A. see        | B. wipe       | C. touch         | D. greet      |
| 27. A. lose       | B. help       | C. explain       | D. appear     |
| 28. A. believing  | B. noticing   | C. hiding        | D. ignoring   |
| 29. A. flexible   | B. reliable   | C. simple        | D. silly      |
| 30. A. laughing   | B. speaking   | C. shouting      | D. crying     |
| 31. A. escape     | B. fix        | C. shift         | D. force      |
| 32. A. gradually  | B. constantly | C. immediately   | D. obviously  |
| 33. A. attraction | B. suggestion | C. concentration | D. separation |
| 34. A. answered   | B. convinced  | C. recommended   | D. impressed  |
| 35. A. beautiful  | B. honest     | C. amazing       | D. polite     |

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。

The Silk Road seems rather familiar to people, but not everyone knows about the Hexi Corridor(河西走廊) and the Qilian Mountains.

The 36 (long) of the Hexi Corridor is about 1,000 kilometers. It's 37 golden channel in the history of cultural exchange between China and the West. In ancient times, the Silk Road passed through here to Central and West Asia. The Qilian Mountains is the source of some rivers 38 flow in the Hexi Corridor.

39 (dominate) by the continental highland climate, the Qilian Mountains' climate is mostly dry and cold with frequent winds. The glaciers(冰川) in the mountains are major water resources of the Hexi Corridor. More than 3,000 glaciers 40 (exist) in the mountain range are equal 41 tens of billions of cubic meters of water. The animals, plants and people along the Hexi Corridor highly depend on the melting water from the Qilian Mountains 42 (survive).

However, due to climate change, glaciers in the Qilian Mountains are decreasing 43 (rapid). As the important source of water, the glaciers' change is crucial to the region's 44 (sustain) development. The Qilian Mountain National Park, one of the country's first pilot national parks, 45 (complete) in 2020 to better protect these areas.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是高三学生李华,你校上周举行了一场劳动技能大赛。请你为校英文报撰写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 比赛时间、地点;
2. 比赛项目(如钉纽扣、烹调蔬菜);
3. 活动感受。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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。

Our car ran over the sand and rocks, leaving a cloud of dust. It was a beautiful spring day. The sun was bright and the sky was clear—perfect conditions for off-roading(越野).

Back then, in 1984, my wife Sue and I were living in southeastern California. The views were wonderful, but with dangers. The temperatures could rise above 50°C, and it was no place for tourists to go off-roading without enough preparation.

Sue and I always took a bag with us, packed with snacks, water, and a first aid kit. We also had a car specially changed for driving in the desert. With it, we could go anywhere a jeep could go.

That day, we drove about 20 miles into the park. Around midday, we stopped to have a rest. As usual, we could see the desert before us. When the spirit of adventure moved us, we went back into the car. But when I turned the key nothing happened. I tried again and again. Nothing happened. I could see Sue was thinking the same thing—the engine wouldn't start.

Our car had one strange problem. About once a year, it would refuse to start. If left overnight, the engine would run just fine the next morning. But no one could find anything wrong with our car. Because it happened so rarely, we'd just learned to live with it. But it had never happened suddenly.

“What should we do?” I felt a little anxious. I hadn't seen a person on our drive out here, and we had no way to call for help. “We could walk back to town,” Sue said. Eager not to waste any more daylight, we quickly packed our things. We were about to set off when Sue called my name. “Look!” she cried. Sure enough, there was something, getting closer.

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。

It wasn't long before I could make out what it was—a jeep! \_\_\_\_\_

He checked the engine and said, “I know what's wrong.” \_\_\_\_\_



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