

绝密★考试结束前

姓名		准考证号	
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2023 年宝鸡市高考模拟检测试题（二）

英 语

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. 作答时，务必将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷及草稿纸上无效。
3. 考试结束后，请将答题卡交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

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。

1. What will Susan do this afternoon?

- A. Give the man some advice. B. Have a job interview. C. Make a call.

2. How much does one ticket cost?

- A. \$20. B. \$40. C. \$80.

3. Why is Tom going to Florida next summer?

- A. To have a business trip. B. To go sightseeing. C. To visit friends.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A song. B. A country. C. A study.

5. When does the performance start?

- A. At 6 o'clock. B. At 7 o'clock. C. At 8 o'clock.

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 does Wendy plan to do this Sunday?

- A. Work overtime. B. Attend a wedding. C. Go shopping.

英语 第 1 页（共 10 页）

7. Where are the speakers?

A. In a friend's house.

B. In a store.

C. In an office.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man going to do at 7: 00 tonight?

A. Have his teeth fixed.

B. Play basketball.

C. Go on a date.

9. How soon can the man eat regular food?

A. In four hours.

B. In two hours.

C. In half an hour.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. TV host and guest.

C. Teacher and student.

11. What language is Betty studying now?

A. English.

B. French.

C. Spanish.

12. What helped Betty most in learning foreign languages?

A. Traveling in those countries.

B. Listening to the radio.

C. Watching TV.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does Paul want to do tomorrow at first?

A. Go hunting.

B. Go fishing.

C. Go hiking.

14. How does Paul sound?

A. Excited.

B. Embarrassed.

C. Worried.

15. What did Sara ask Paul to bring?

A. Raincoats.

B. Food.

C. Boots.

16. Where will the speakers stay tonight?

A. In a tent.

B. In a hotel.

C. At home.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Whose storytelling do most children want according to researchers?

A. Their mother's.

B. Their father's.

C. Famous people's.

18. What percentage of children aged 3-8 liked reading with parents most?

A. About 30%.

B. About 50%.

C. About 75%.

19. How can parents become good storytellers?

A. By making faces.

B. By using funny voices.

C. By telling their own stories.

20. What is Richard's opinion about parents' reading with children?

A. It's common.

B. It's easy.

C. It's beneficial.

英语 第 2 页 (共 10 页)

number of times crossed. And I'm feeling excited, determined and proud to represent Australia.

On August 8 in 2015, under the gaze of the White Cliffs of Dover, I walked down the pebbly beach and I got into the water in England. By then the cold was horrific and every cell, every fibre of my being shouted at me to extricate myself from the water. The cold was deep inside of me with my core temperature dropping dangerously low. It was at this point my body knew it was dying.

I knew the only way to successfully finish this crossing was to overcome my body's natural survival mechanism to live and that's what I did for the last 10 hours of that swim. For the next 36, 000 arm strokes (划水), I used every trick in my tool kit to overcome pain, hallucinations, monotony, severe hypothermia (a serious medical condition in which a person's body temperature falls below the usual level) and survival instincts to keep swimming. After 130, 000 arm strokes and fighting deadly hypothermia I reached the shallows of a secluded French beach. I made it!

I learned so much about myself after that swim, including the power of ice cream. Really! The secret to achieving the crossing was to eat more ice cream as it put a protective layer of fat around my internal organs to delay the onset (发作) of hypothermia. That's also how I avoided intensive care (特别护理) that year.

Right now, I'm excited to break the world record, and I'm fuelled by the hope I can inspire others too. It has been an incredible journey—one with determination, setbacks and some incredible support. I have worked so hard to get here and I can't wait to get in that water and bring the world record home to Australia.

24. What does the underlined phrase "extricate myself from" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. jump into. B. keep away from. C. get out of. D. adapt myself to.

25. What does the author need to practise to safely cross the English Channel?

- A. Performing routine exercise. B. Experiencing extreme cold.
C. Familiarizing the tricks of swim. D. Coping with intolerable physical condition.

26. How did the author delay the attack of hypothermia?

- A. By eating more ice cream. B. By accepting intensive care.
C. By building up strong body. D. By causing no harm to his organs.

27. What can we learn about the author from the text?

- A. He is a professional athlete. B. He is an expert in swimming.
C. He bears hardships in his lifetime. D. He has a deep love for his country.

C

A powerful eye in the sky is helping scientists spy "super-emitters" of methane (甲烷), a greenhouse gas about 80 times more powerful than carbon dioxide. That observer is NASA's Earth Surface Mineral Dust Source Investigation instrument, or EMIT for short. EMIT has been mapping the chemical composition of dust throughout Earth's desert regions since being installed on the exterior (外部) of the International Space Station (ISS) in July, helping researchers understand how airborne (carried by air or wind) dust affects climate.

英语 第4页 (共10页)

That's the main goal of EMIT's mission. But the instrument is identifying huge plumes of heat-trapping methane gas around the world—more than 50 of them already, in fact.

“Controlling in methane emissions (排放) is key to limiting global warming. This exciting new development will not only help researchers better find out where methane escapes are coming from, but also provide insight on how they can be dealt with—quickly,” NASA Administrator Bill Nelson said in a statement. “The International Space Station and NASA’s more than two dozen satellites and instruments in space have long been invaluable in determining changes to the Earth’s climate,” Nelson added. “EMIT as a new development is proving to be an important tool in our toolbox.”

EMIT is an imaging spectrometer. “It turns out that methane also has a spectral (光谱) signature in the same wavelength range, and that’s what has allowed us to be sensitive to methane,” EMIT principal investigator Robert Green, of NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Southern California, said during a press conference on Tuesday afternoon.

Green and other EMIT team members gave some examples of the instrument’s sensitivity during the Tuesday media call. For example, the instrument detected a plume of methane—also known as natural gas—at least 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) long in the sky above an Iranian landfill. This newfound super-emitter is pumping about 18, 700 pounds (8, 500 kilograms) of methane into the air every hour, the researchers said.

“We are really only detecting the surface of EMIT’s potential for mapping greenhouse gases,” Andrew Thorpe, a research technologist at JPL, said during Tuesday’s press conference. “We’re really excited about EMIT’s potential for reducing emissions from human activity by discovering these emission sources.”

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. The functions of the observer.
- B. Airborne dust’s impacts on climate.
- C. An introduction of NASA’ discovery.
- D. A powerful eye’s spying on sandstorm.

29. What does Bill Nelson say about the new development?

- A. It does good to climate studies.
- B. It will be adopted to solve air pollution.
- C. It is a critical tool to limit global warming.
- D. It can locate chemicals on Earth’s surface.

30. Why was an Iranian landfill mentioned in paragraph 5 ?

- A. To serve as experimental area.
- B. To prove sensitivity of the instrument.
- C. To help scientists find out natural gas.
- D. To indicate local environmental pollution.

31. What can be inferred about application of EMIT?

- A. Its potential advantages outweigh the problems.
- B. It is human activity that gives off greenhouse gases.
- C. It has played a part in benefiting environment.
- D. Its ability to spot emission sources is within limits.

英语 第 5 页 (共 10 页)

D

Among my friends, many of whom are women of a certain age, one topic seems to dominate our conversations about health: bones. It makes sense, given that 20 percent of American women ages 50 and older have osteoporosis (骨质疏松症) that more than half have detectable bone loss. For men, the respective figures are lower: 4 percent and a third.

Bone is a dynamic tissue (组织), constantly renewed with new cells. Calcium is the key nutrient for building bone, and vitamin D enables the gut (消化道) to absorb calcium from the food we eat, so doctors often recommend D supplements to counteract age-related bone loss.

But to the surprise of many, a huge study published this past summer in the New England Journal of Medicine found that taking vitamin D for five years did not reduce the rate of bone cracks in healthy adults ages 50 and older. That result built on earlier findings, led by the same team, that D supplements do not improve bone density.

What does help maintain strong bones for all of us? The easy answer is foods that are high in calcium, such as a type of red meat, sardines and tofu. Health authorities recommend a lot more calcium than most of us routinely get: 1, 300 daily milligrams for kids ages nine through 18 who are building bone density for a lifetime, 1, 000 daily mg from age 19 to 50 and 1, 200 mg for women after 50 and men after 70.

Federal surveys indicate that only 61 percent of Americans and just half of children hit these targets. For example, you would need to eat at least three daily cups of plain yogurt or nearly nine cups of cottage cheese to get 1, 200 mg of calcium. Getting it from food is best, LeBoff says, "because there are so many other nutrients, and you have a more continuous absorption than with a pill."

The other key element of skeletal health involves calories out rather than calories in. Weight-bearing exercise stimulates bone formation throughout life. And you don't have to lift dumbbells. Just supporting your own weight while walking, running or jumping does the trick. So while boning up on better nutritional choices, add more exercise to your menu of New Year's resolutions.

32. What are the statistics in paragraph 1 about?

- A. State of poor nutrition.
- B. Lack of vitamin D.
- C. Poor eating habits.
- D. Bone loss.

33. What is the consequence of taking vitamin D in the study?

- A. It is likely to improve bone density.
- B. It is no use lowering the risk of bone cracks.
- C. It demands combination with sun exposure.
- D. It helps absorption of calcium from the food.

34. Which of the following is not helpful to maintain strong bones?

- A. Plain yogurt.
- B. A tin of sardines.
- C. Fried rice.
- D. Roast beef.

英语 第 6 页 (共 10 页)

35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. How Diet Builds Better Bones.
- B. How Important Calcium to Health Is.
- C. Why People Suffer Severe Weaker Bones.
- D. Why Exercise Can Stimulate Bone Formation.

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。

Be More Body Confident

“I wish I was shorter”; “I wish I had straight hair”; “I’d love curly hair”. At times, we all want to look a bit more like someone else. However, the images we see on TV and social media can give us unrealistic ideas about how our bodies “should” look. 36 Accepting and feeling good about our bodies is important for our wellbeing and self-esteem.

What is body confidence?

Body confidence is when someone accepts, appreciates, and behaves kindly towards their body. 37 Jade Parnell from the Centre for Appearance Research says that having body confidence is “about being accepting of your body and what it does for you”.

Why does it matter?

If you feel positively about your body, you are more likely to take care of it. Research has even shown that you are more likely to take part in activities and perform well in school. 38 The cost of trying to achieve the “perfect” appearance is high. If you’re spending a lot of time trying to look a certain way, you will have less time to spend with friends and to make important memories.

39

It’s important to remember that everybody is different. To develop a positive body image, Parnell says, “Try not to talk negatively about your own body or other people’s bodies. Try not to focus on appearances. 40 For example, do your legs really make you run fast?”. She also recommends treating your body well by eating a variety of foods, exercising to feel good and to have fun, and getting plenty of sleep. Treating yourself as kindly as you would your best friend can also help you to develop body confidence, reminding you that you are more than how you look.

- A. How to appreciate yourself?
- B. How to be body confident?
- C. Try not to complain about yourself always.
- D. The truth is that everyone is unique and that’s a good thing.
- E. Instead, think about all things that your body does for you.
- F. That includes our size and shape, skin color, and any physical disabilities.
- G. By contrast, feeling anxious about your body could make you do less well at school and even feel depressed.

英语 第 7 页 (共 10 页)

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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。

From a young age, Allison Gilbert loved to write—and now the award-winning 41 is telling the story of a trailblazer (先驱者) whose ambitions were similar to hers. Gilbert's 42 book is *Listen, World!: How the Intrepid Elsie Robinson* 43 *America's Most-Read Woman*. It is the first biography ever written 44 Elsie Robinson, one of the most influential news 45 in US history.

Gilbert, 52, got 46 in journalism by writing for her high school and college newspapers and went on to 47 major stories for *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, CNN, and other news outlets. She 48 *The Week Junior* that she discovered Elsie Robinson while 49 her mother's belongings after she died. When she found a 50 attributed to Elsie Robinson and did some 51 about her, Gilbert learned that Robinson was a great journalist in the 1900s. She was the highest-paid female writer at the Hearst media 52 and the nation's most-read columnist.

Gilbert was 53 by Robinson's story. "She had no money, no resources, no connections, yet she had a 54," Gilbert said. "And through her own determination and hard work, she 55 it." Gilbert wrote *Listen, World!* 56 others could learn about Robinson and she would not be 57 to history.

The advice for aspiring writers Gilbert 58 with *The Week Junior* comes from Robinson. "Elsie would say that nobody is anointed (选定) a writer—you are a writer 59 you say you are," Gilbert said. "She would also say that writers 60, so just begin."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41 A. worker | B. farmer | C. gardener | D. journalist |
| 42 A. empty | B. new | C. brave | D. tidy |
| 43 A. Became | B. Pushed | C. Counted | D. Checked |
| 44 A. in | B. at | C. about | D. after |
| 45 A. pianists | B. columnists | C. patients | D. players |
| 46 A. dressed | B. started | C. washed | D. killed |
| 47 A. throw | B. stop | C. cover | D. bury |
| 48 A. told | B. allowed | C. served | D. hugged |
| 49 A. putting off | B. going through | C. turning down | D. taking up |
| 50 A. pen | B. glove | C. poem | D. coin |
| 51 A. money | B. soup | C. relief | D. research |

英语 第 8 页 (共 10 页)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 52 A. empire | B. family | C. farm | D. factory |
| 53 A. confused | B. terrified | C. inspired | D. relaxed |
| 54 A. dream | B. book | C. friend | D. letter |
| 55 A. taught | B. opened | C. trapped | D. attained |
| 56 A. or | B. so | C. and | D. but |
| 57 A. fixed | B. sent | C. given | D. lost |
| 58 A. wasted | B. carried | C. guessed | D. shared |
| 59 A. so that | B. until | C. because | D. whenever |
| 60 A. write | B. avoid | C. sing | D. laugh |

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。

According to Science Daily, the Arctic, the only natural habitat for polar bears, is in danger. Sea ice in the area could disappear 61 (complete) by 2035. This is undoubtedly bad news for the animal, as they use the floating sea ice to hunt.

Scientist made this 62 (predict) by using the UK Met Office's Hadley Center climate model. This model allowed researchers 63 (compare) Arctic sea ice conditions during the last interglacial period—the warm period that 64 (occur) around 127,000 years ago—to present day conditions. Researchers found during the last interglacial period many shallow pools of water formed on the surface of the Arctic sea ice. These pools 65 (know) as melt ponds, played a crucial role in the melting of the sea ice. This is because if there are larger areas of melt ponds, more heat 66 (absorb) by sea ice, which causes it to melt further.

In the last interglacial period, the Arctic sea ice actually disappeared. This is a 67 (frighten) thought for scientists 68 see the pattern repeating. “If what is happening to the Arctic right now is anything like the last interglacial period, there is 69 chance that it could be virtually free of sea ice in only 15 years,” the researchers said.

In addition 70 the potential extinction of some animal species, the melting of sea ice could cause devastating natural disasters.

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), 并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

英语 第 9 页 (共 10 页)

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

注意：1. 每次错误以及修改仅限一词；2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Kristy comes to a guidance counsellor, Mr McDougall, for advices about future jobs. Mr McDougall says there'll have new jobs related to information technology, bio-technology or green technology. So he advises Kristy learn different kinds of skills. First, he think the ability to learn new skills is important because of in the future people may have four or five jobs over many years. Second, using the Internet, learning new IT skills and keep up with technology developments will be important. She also mentions that people may speak the second language. Last, he says critical thinking and creativity will be crucial in the future.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是正在英国的一所高中学习中国交换生李华。你校手工俱乐部正在招聘一个志愿者教大家做风筝，请你给负责人 Smith 先生写信应聘这个工作。内容包括：

1. 介绍你的优势；2. 你和风筝的渊源；3. 表达愿望。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右（不含已经给出内容词数）；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr. Smith,

I'm Li Hua, an exchange student from China in our school.

Yours,

Li Hua

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