

东北育才学校科学高中部
2023 年高考模拟考试英语科试题

命题人：高三英语组

校对人：高三英语组

总分：150 分

时间：120 分钟

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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 want?

A. Cups.

B. Notebooks.

C. Carpet cleaners.

2. How does the man find the problem?

A. Quite difficult.

B. Very interesting.

C. Too simple.

3. What does Paul want to do?

A. Save money.

B. Study abroad.

C. Change his job.

4. What does the man mean?

A. Tony always worries a lot.

B. Tony likes riding bikes.

C. Tony is expert at repairing bikes.

5. What does the woman suggest doing?

A. Finding a volunteer.

B. Clearing up together.

C. Helping prepare the party.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. Why does the woman come to see Rick?

A. To say goodbye.

B. To get some advice.

C. To invite him to her home.

7. Which country would the woman like to visit?

A. Canada.

B. France.

C. Germany.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. Whom will the man meet on Saturday?

A. Hebe.

B. Daniel.

C. His cousin.

9. What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Attend her birthday party.
- B. See her off at the airport.
- C. Invite Daniel to dinner.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What are the speakers preparing for?

- A. A festival.
- B. A camping trip.
- C. A birthday party.

11. What can the man cook?

- A. Fruit salad.
- B. Fried eggs.
- C. Chicken wings.

12. What fruit does the woman want to buy?

- A. Apples.
- B. Bananas.
- C. Peaches.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a hospital.
- B. In a gym.
- C. In a park.

14. What happened to the woman yesterday?

- A. She fell off the bed.
- B. She had trouble in breathing.
- C. She almost died of heart disease.

15. What was the woman's decision?

- A. Changing her lifestyle.
- B. Drinking less coffee.
- C. Seeing the doctor regularly.

16. What annoys the woman most?

- A. Having scary dreams.
- B. Giving up fried chips.
- C. Getting up early.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What is the speaker?

- A. A teacher.
- B. An editor.
- C. A student.

18. What is necessary for a volunteer?

- A. Communication skills.
- B. High scores.
- C. Experience.

19. What's the best reason for taking the job?

- A. To learn to write.
- B. To make money.
- C. To have fun.

20. When are volunteers expected to start working?

- A. Right after the meeting.
- B. Tomorrow morning.
- C. Next week.

第二部分：阅读理解(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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

While any work environment provides opportunities to make friends, some jobs are more social than others.

A Coffee Shop

Thanks to Starbucks, coffee shops have never been more plentiful. Coffee places are great for opportunities to meet people because there are usually a variety of people coming in and out through the day. You can chat with customers and coworkers alike.

The casual environment encourages conversation and the flexible schedule allows you to work there even if you have a full-time job already.

A Book Store

Book lovers are great friends to have. They're often misunderstood as being "not social," but they just interact with people in a different way. Bookstores are perfect for finding passionate friends and connecting you with other folks who enjoy reading and intellectual pursuits.

Hospitality Jobs

Jobs like bartenders, restaurant workers, and wait staff usually have flexible hours and attract a variety of people. For some, it's their full-time career. For others, they're working for extra money or because they're involved with another life goal (like college) and need the flexibility.

This type of diversity is a good environment to make friends in and as a bonus, you'll see many different people coming through as customers as well.

Retail Sales

Stores and businesses are busy and have a wide variety of people coming in and out. This is the perfect environment to meet a few new folks.

Many retail employees bond quickly with their coworkers because the jobs can be challenging and stressful at times, so they lean on each other, share stories, and find ways to relax and blow off steam outside of work. All of these are good for making friendships that will last.

21. Which of the following helps connect people thirsty for knowledge?

A. A Coffee Shop B. A Book Store C. Hospitality Jobs D. Retail Sales

22. What can college students needing extra money choose to work as?

A. Grocers. B. Librarians. C. Retailers. D. Waiters.

23. What do all the jobs have in common?

A. They are stressful.
B. They offer high salaries.
C. They enhance social skills.
D. They require rich experience.

B

Every year in springtime, particularly at Easter, many people “impulse buy” ducklings as gifts, often for their kids. People associate baby animals like ducklings, chicks, and bunnies with springtime, says John Di Leonardo, an anthrozoologist and president of the animal-advocacy group Humane Long Island. But after the holiday, sometimes months later, animal rescuers routinely see an uptick in abandoned adult ducks in local parks and ponds, Di Leonardo says. He estimates tens of thousands of domestic ducks are dumped each year throughout the U.S.

However, the dumped domestic ducks don’t thrive in local parks and ponds—and assuming they will is “pretty similar to going to Yellowstone and seeing a wolf and being like, ‘Oh, if this wolf can survive, my dog can survive,’” says Adison Smith, president of the Utah rescue Wasatch Wanderers. Dumped ducks lack foraging instincts, and many quickly starve to death or succumb to illness. A majority cannot fly because of their tiny wings. They don’t migrate, so if they survive until winter, “we often find them frozen to the water,” Di Leonardo says.

Ducks can be messy, producing more waste than other pets. What’s more, domestic ducks can’t be kept inside, and outdoors, they require a predator-proof enclosure. The birds can also imprint on humans, and once they do, they can’t be left alone. “Even if you leave them for 30 seconds,” Di Leonardo says, “they’re terrified.”

The issue is largely a lack of education, which is why Smith has been campaigning to raise awareness. So far, she’s hung more than 50 signs in a dozen cities warning parkgoers that pet ducks won’t survive in the wild, and that dumping them can be illegal by state law. “Our goal is to get the problem at its source,” she says. Most people tend to buy ducklings at farm and tractor supply stores for less than a dollar each, or kids take them home from school hatching projects.

24. Why do people buy ducklings as presents at Easter?
- A. They are related to spring time.
 - B. They are symbols for good luck.
 - C. They are kids’ favourite gift of all.
 - D. They help kids learn to care for animals.
25. What does the author intend to say by mentioning “seeing a wolf in the Yellowstone”?
- A. To explain why wolves and dogs can survive.
 - B. To tell that Yellowstone supports all forms of life.
 - C. To show people’s mistaken assumption about ducks.
 - D. To compare the surviving ability of a wolf and a dog.
26. Which of the following makes keeping ducks troublesome?
- A. Ducks don’t migrate.
 - B. Ducks lack strong wings.
 - C. Ducks eat more than other pets.
 - D. Ducks always need our company.

27. What can be a suggestion from Adison Smith?

- A. Citizens should avoid keeping ducks.
- B. Schools should stop their hatching projects.
- C. People shouldn't dump their ducks in the wild.
- D. The choice for presents on Easter should be diverse.

C

Researchers from Carnegie Mellon University have demonstrated a more effective way to support learning and increase engagement. They used artificial intelligence to create a new genre of interactive, hands-on exhibits that includes an intelligent, virtual assistant to interact with visitors.

When the researchers compared their intelligent exhibit to a traditional one, they found that the intelligent exhibit increased learning and the time spent at the exhibit. "Having artificial intelligence and computer vision turned the play into learning," said Nesra Yannier, head of the project, who called the results "purposeful play."

Earthquake tables are popular exhibits. In a typical example, kids build towers and then watch them tumble on a shaking table. Signs around the exhibit try to engage kids in thinking about science as they play, but it is not clear how well these work or how often they are even read.

Yannier led a team of researchers that built an AI-enhanced earthquake table outfitted with a camera, touchscreen, large display and an intelligent agent, NoRilla, that replaced the signs. NoRilla --- a virtual gorilla --- interacts with participants, taking them through different challenges and asking questions about why towers did or didn't fall along the way and helping them make scientific discoveries.

The pre- and post-tests and surveys revealed that children learned significantly more from the AI-enhanced intelligent science exhibit compared to the traditional exhibit while having just as much fun. Their experiment at the Science Center also showed that people spent about six minutes at the intelligent exhibit, four times the 90-second average of the traditional one.

"This research will have lasting implications for future exhibit experiences at the Science Center," said Jason Brown, the Henry Buhl Jr. director of the Carnegie Science Center. "Creating hands-on fun and inspirational exhibit experiences that scaffold science, technology, engineering or mathematics learning and discovery is what positions us as one of the most unique museums in the region."

28. What can we learn about AI enhanced intelligent science exhibits?

- A. They require more action than thinking.
- B. They're less interactive and instructional.
- C. They're more like demanding learning activities.
- D. They increase the time people spent at the exhibits.

29. Why did the author mention Earthquake tables?
- A. To introduce the background of the project.
 - B. To reveal the drawbacks of traditional exhibits.
 - C. To explain how intelligent exhibits help learning.
 - D. To show the strengths and weaknesses of intelligent exhibits.
30. Which aspect of the research does the last paragraph focus on?
- A. Its findings. B. Its principle. C. Its limitations. D. Its significance.
31. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. Intelligent Exhibits Turn Learning into Play
 - B. Intelligent Exhibits Replace Traditional Ones
 - C. A New Genre of Exhibits Comes into the World
 - D. Intelligent Exhibits Help Kids' Learning and Engagement

D

Steel plays a significant role in the automobiles we drive and the transportation infrastructure that connects us. However, it also contributes to 7% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. In recognition of this, 45 nations made a pledge in 2021 to strive towards nearly zero-emission steel production within the next ten years.

However, how is it possible to produce the steel required for society with zero emissions?

A new study shows that if we are truly committed to reaching zero emissions, we must be prepared for a scenario where the amount of steel we can produce is lower. Japan has set a target for a 46% reduction in emissions from steel by 2030, and zero emissions by 2050. So far, the roadmap for achieving this relies heavily on future innovations in technology.

In the study, Dr. Takuma Watari, a Japanese researcher argues that there is no silver bullet. He says that current plans to cut carbon emissions underestimate how difficult it will be to develop CCS and hydrogen technologies and deploy them widely: "These technologies still face serious technical, economic, and social challenges, and have yet to be implemented at scale."

According to Dr. Watari, "zero-emission steel production is possible by 2050, but in limited quantity and quality compared to current total production. This is due to the limited availability of zero-emission compatible resources and downcycling practices of scrap steel."

The implication is clear. It is not enough to rely on a technological silver bullet materializing to transform the supply of steel. We also need to look seriously at strategies to reduce demand by shifting our culture of steel use and improving our material efficiency.

Dr. Watari concludes that we do need to invest in technological innovations, but we cannot simply wait for them to appear. Instead, steel users need to prepare for a world where there is less steel available: "We do not deny the need to invest in innovative production technologies. Rather, what we want to highlight is that we should look for far more strategic options, instead of simply relying on silver bullet production technologies."

32. Which is the key factor that affects zero-emission steel production?
 A. Market requirement. B. Scrap steel recycling.
 C. Government support. D. Technical improvement.
33. What does the underlined words *silver bullet* mean in Paragraph 4?
 A. A good solution. B. Precious treasure. C. A deadly weapon. D. Critical strike.
34. What's Dr. Watari's attitude towards the present steel use culture?
 A. Supportive. B. Ambiguous. C. Unconcerned. D. Critical.
35. What is the suggestion given to steel users?
 A. Learning to live with less steel.
 B. Producing steel without emissions.
 C. Upcycling steel to remove impurities.
 D. Stopping investing in technological innovations.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 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。

All of us ought to be able to brace ourselves for the predictable challenges and setbacks that crop up every day. If we expect that life won't be perfect, ____36____ But even if you are strong enough to persist the obstacle course of life and work, sometimes you will encounter an adverse event that will completely knock you on your back.

Whether it's a financial loss, the loss of respect of your peers or loved ones, or some other traumatic event in your life, ____37____ You may even wonder if things can ever change for the better again.

Adversity happens to all of us, and it happens all the time. ____38____ To ignore adversity is to give in to the ultimate self - delusion.

____39____ Abraham Lincoln overcomes a difficult childhood, depression, the death of two sons, and constant ridicule during the Civil War to become arguably one of the greatest president ever. Helen Keller made an impact on the world despite being deaf, dumb, and blind from an early age. Franklin Roosevelt had polio.

There are endless examples. ____40____

- A. What doesn't kill you makes you stronger.
 B. we'll be able to avoid that impulse to quit.
 C. these major setbacks leave you doubting yourself.
 D. Some are either there or in wait just around the corner.
 E. we'll learn to accept imperfection and compromise with reality.
 F. But history is made by people facing hurdles but achieving greatness.
 G. People faced adversity bravely, learned valuable lessons and moved ahead.

第三部分: 语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Young boys often dream of superpowers to solve their problems. It was 1933, while the country was still ___41___ the Great Depression, Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster put their ___42___ down on paper. In the process, they created the world's most popular superhero, Superman.

Joe was the artist and sketched all the time, ___43___ out at newsstands absorbed in magazines, especially “Amazing Stories,” and then ___44___ to recreate them at home. Jerry was the storyteller. The idea of Superman ___45___ upon him in the middle of a sleepless summer night. When the Superman’s origin story started ___46___, he dashed over to Joe’s place and showed it to him. Then they just sat down, and worked straight out.

As is often the case, when we experience something ___47___ in life, we deal with the feeling through ___48___ expression. Jerry’s father had died during a robbery. A young child might ___49___ that experience by wishing something could have ___50___ it. For Jerry, out came the Man of Steel, who was ___51___ to bullets and protecting innocent people was his ___52___.

The story of Superman has inspired kids for generations. It has ___53___ their fears and driven their dreams. Most ___54___, the Man of Steel has inspired us all to find our superpower and use them to help others. Therefore, the next time you are inspired to ___55___ a friend from being bullied, or help the widow next door with your superpower smile, thank Joe and Jerry, two awkward high school kids who dreamt up Superman — making the world a little more safe and fair.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. | A. evaluating | B. undergoing | C. controlling | D. overcoming |
| 42. | A. concepts | B. principles | C. ideas | D. disputes |
| 43. | A. hanging | B. working | C. running | D. figuring |
| 44. | A. get out | B. stand out | C. set out | D. put out |
| 45. | A. struck | B. dawned | C. fell | D. occurred |
| 46. | A. taking action | B. taking effect | C. taking shape | D. taking aim |
| 47. | A. tiresome | B. tragic | C. memorable | D. grateful |
| 48. | A. creative | B. personal | C. academic | D. skillful |
| 49. | A. remember | B. commend | C. judge | D. process |
| 50. | A. defeated | B. predicted | C. prevented | D. supported |
| 51. | A. subject | B. resistant | C. sensitive | D. accustomed |
| 52. | A. responsibility | B. belief | C. command | D. contribution |
| 53. | A. shared | B. confirmed | C. boosted | D. calmed |
| 54. | A. unexpectedly | B. importantly | C. fortunately | D. obviously |
| 55. | A. ban | B. help | C. save | D. facilitate |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

One early September morning, as the sun rose and the morning fog ____56____(gradual) faded, the hillside village of Huangling began waking up. Some residents took the peppers and corn from their shelves, ____57____ placed them on the long wooden brackets (托架), under the roof.

In China's Jiangxi Province, an ancient village has gained ____58____ (popular) in recent years Huangling in Wuyuan County. Huangling is one typical example of a village in Wuyuan. Because of its remote location, this village has maintained its ____59____ (origin) features for many years in terms of the natural environment, traditional lifestyles, ancient customs, and typical Hui - style architecture.

Autumn is the best time of year ____60____ (visit) Huangling. In early autumn, large bamboo baskets ____61____ (fill) with crops, pumpkins, and flowers, are placed in front of local doorsteps. This process ____62____ (call) shaiqiu, the local custom of drying and preserving yields (产量). Today, this longstanding practice has become ____63____ symbol of homegrown culture and a highlight of rural tourism.

____64____ (attract) over one million tourists a year, the community has also played a significant role in driving the development of surrounding villages. As a result, the World Tourism Alliance recognized Huangling ____65____ a successful case in tourism-based poverty reduction.

第四部分：写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 David 在中国旅行，他对中国菜很感兴趣，你所在的城市将在下周举办“中华美食节”，请你写封电子邮件邀请他参加这个活动。要点如下：

1. 举办时间、地点；
2. 活动内容、安排；
3. 邀请并期待对方参加。

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。

参考词汇：中华美食节 Chinese Food Festival

Dear David,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

“Good morning, everybody,” Mrs. Harris greeted the students as she entered the music room. The 65-year-old music teacher had a reputation for being strict in class, despite music seeming like a light subject. But Mrs. Harris took her job seriously, and teaching music was a massive passion for her.

She walked to the piano and started leading the students into a song to get them warmed up. This semester, she was going to teach them about composition and songwriting. Suddenly, one student raised her hand.

“Mrs. Harris, what do you like to listen to in your leisure time?” she asked curiously.

“I bet she listens to Beethoven and Tchaikovsky at home,” another student said.

“But I actually like a lot of pop music, and even some of the things you, young people, listen to nowadays. But I must admit that I listen to a lot of old songs, especially Paul McCartney,” Mrs. Harris answered, smiling at the kids.

Soon enough, the students got used to her, and some started taking her lessons more seriously. Others still liked to be playful, but she wasn't truly mad at them.

However, the worst was yet to happen. Her husband suddenly died in the middle of the school year, and she didn't have the heart to go to work. Fortunately, the school was accommodating. They gave her some well-deserved time off.

At first, she was like a zombie(迟钝无生气的人) at home, lying in bed all day. She didn't even listen to music anymore. But when her daughter encouraged her to start playing tunes once again, she began to play again until she decided to return to school.

She called the headmaster, letting him know she was ready to get back to normal, even if the love of her life was gone.

“Good morning, everyone,” she began upon entering the classroom for the first time since her husband's death. She placed her things on her desk and started to speak again. “Before we begin, I want to apologize...”

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答

Paragraph 1:

But before she could go on, the sound of notes being played cut her off.

Paragraph 2:

Her students approached her one by one.
