

娄底市 2023 届高三仿真模拟考试

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 thought the movie was too violent?
A. The woman. B. The man's sister. C. The woman's sister.
2. Where is the science museum?
A. On Main Street. B. On Third Avenue. C. On Second Avenue.
3. When did the woman arrive?
A. At 3:50. B. At 4:00. C. At 4:15.
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Workmates. B. Old friends. C. Neighbors.
5. What does the man mean?
A. Japanese is the most difficult.
B. A language is not easy to learn.
C. He doesn't like learning languages.

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 the woman want to do?

- A. Buy an apartment. B. Rent an apartment. C. Place an advertisement.

7. When will the speakers meet?

- A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. The day after tomorrow.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What do we know about the paintings?

- A. The man painted them.
B. The man bought them.
C. The man found them.

9. Why does the woman come to the man?

- A. To tell him she likes his paintings.
B. To tell him someone has paintings to sell.
C. To tell him people might buy his paintings.

10. What does the woman say about the tourists?

- A. They talked with her.
B. They are in the market.
C. They are looking for the man.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When does the woman want to leave?

- A. After the class. B. Before the class. C. During the class.

12. How will the woman make up her missed work?

- A. By learning by herself.
B. By asking the man for help.
C. By asking someone for help.

13. What does the man tell the woman to do?

- A. Catch up with the class.
B. Try not to be late any more.
C. Come back to school in time.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did the man eat at Burger Fest?

- A. Fried chicken. B. A chicken burger. C. A double beef burger.

15. How often does the woman eat at fast food restaurants?

- A. Seldom. B. Never. C. Often.

16. How does the man feel about what the woman ate at the restaurant?
A. It's unnecessary. B. It's unhealthy. C. It's unthinkable.
17. What is the woman's opinion about fast food?
A. It should be sold no more.
B. It can't be eaten too often.
C. It can be eaten on special occasions.
18. How long does the flight take?
A. Three hours. B. Four hours. C. Seven hours.
19. Where will the tourists have lunch the second day?
A. In Times Square.
B. In an Italian restaurant.
C. In the Empire State Building.
20. What is the speaker talking about?
A. The travel tips. B. The travel plans. C. The travel expenses.

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

Artwork Contest—Create a Character!

Are you an artist? Do you love testing your creative abilities? This may be the perfect contest for you! For this contest, we want you to create your own character. You must create a backstory for the character and give it a name make sure to leave these in the author's notes section of your submission!

Your character must be completely original. Any character that is not created from your own idea and work will not be considered for the contest.

Rules:

- You must be a teen (aged 13-19) with a Teen Ink account to enter.
- No inappropriate content.
- Submissions must relate to the topic (Create a Character).

Guidelines and Details:

- All art mediums are accepted.
- There is no limit to the number of pieces you can submit.
- Give your character a name and backstory. Leave these in the "Author's Comments" section of your submission.

How to Submit:

- Submit entries through our website. All entries submitted to Teen Ink are automatically considered for the contest. See our submission guidelines for more information.

- Include the words "Character Contest" in your submission's title.
- Submit your reviews to the "Artwork" category on our site. Select the art type that is relevant to what you are submitting.

Prizes:

- Honorable mentions will have their characters published in our magazine.
- The overall winner will receive a \$ 200 Amazon gift card.

21. What is the requirement for your submission?

- A. It must be original work.
- B. It must be about your own life.
- C. It must include a story of yourself.
- D. It must include several characters.

22. Which of the following is there a limit to for your submission?

- A. The form of art. B. The age of a participant.
- C. The number of pieces submitted. D. The name given to your character.

23. What do we know about Teen Ink?

- A. It's a magazine. B. It's an art club.
- C. It's an art school. D. It's a student organization.

B

Michael Laffoon has a vivid memory of the day he decided to piece his life back together. "I literally woke up in my van (小货车) and I thought . I can't do this anymore because I'm going to die," he says. "It was just a strong feeling that I had come to the end of a chapter."

For eight years, the Santa Cruz, California resident drifted in and out of homelessness because of a serious drug addiction. It was a frustrating, impossible lifestyle. In 2009, Laffoon learned about Homeless Garden Project at a kitchen where he was volunteering. The not-for-profit aims to lift people living on the streets of Santa Cruz out of homelessness through farming. The end goal is that they will leave the farm with stable housing and a full-time job.

After a year and a half of being in the program, Laffoon was able to secure employment and stable housing. He later obtained a degree in horticulture (园艺学). "It was the first step back into normal society—the first open door," he says.

Trainees are employed to grow fruit, vegetables, flowers and herbs on the farm. They get paid a wage, are given basic job skills training and are matched with a social worker to work through specific goals. The project has helped close to 1,000 people. Over the past five years, 96 percent of graduates have obtained jobs or stable income and 86 percent have found housing.

The project's staffers say that the project has always had a strong element of community, which is central to the healing process of its trainees, as they often feel like they've lost their

sense of belonging. Laffoon says that while he was homeless, he spent a lot of his time “trying to be invisible” and felt secluded from the rest of society. The project gave him meaningful work and a sense of belonging, which helped him get back on his feet.

Ella Fleming, the project's farm manager, has seen how growing food can have a life-changing and inspirational impact on trainees. “We provide a place where it's safe, it's nurturing, it's healthy and there's an exchange that happens,” she says. “When you're caring for a plant to try to get it to grow, you're also giving yourself some self-care to know that you can grow,” she says.

24. What kind of person is Laffoon described as in the text?

- A. A person who fights his drug addiction.
- B. A person who has experienced homelessness.
- C. A person who gets stable housing and a full-time job.
- D. A person who benefits from Homeless Garden Project.

25. What is the purpose of Homeless Garden Project for homeless people?

- A. To employ them to work on the farm.
- B. To provide them with housing and work.
- C. To enable them to make a living in society.
- D. To give them opportunities for volunteering.

26. What does the underlined word “secluded” in paragraph 5 indicate?

- A. Laffoon felt alone in the world.
- B. Laffoon felt sorry for himself.
- C. Laffoon felt different from others.
- D. Laffoon felt

unsatisfied with society.

27. Which of the following can best describe Homeless Garden Project?

- A. It's flexible.
- B. It's enjoyable.
- C. It's inspiring.
- D. It's comforting.

C

We grow up going to school and learning about “common core” subjects, along with others. We are also given information about things from the media, governments, and the Internet. We are conditioned by all of this information to see reality. But all that learning is not as important as it's made out to be. In fact, it can be limiting you to a life of mediocrity (平庸).

The more you learn about things, whether they are true or not, the more rigid your reality becomes. The less possible certain things seem to be limiting your ability to imagine possibilities as a child does. This goes for information as well as applied activities.

This is not to say that you should not learn anything. The key is, you should be able to learn, unlearn, and relearn. You should be able to get rid of information that becomes contradicted by something with more evidence supporting it, and reprogram over things which no longer serve your continued evolution.

The sooner you allow yourself to go through the process of unlearning, the easier it will be to unlearn things which are limiting your ability to see things as the limitless possibilities they

are. As Seneca once said, “The mind is slow to unlearn what it learned early.” This is why you see old people become set in their ways, being imprisoned by the same beliefs they had in their youth. Once those beliefs are formed in the brain, it will take something extraordinary to reprogram over them.

You can go about unlearning by making a list of a few beliefs you have about things which you feel may be holding you back from evolving. Then explore what else is possible in regards to those areas and take action. When you come across information and receive greater understanding on something, make it a part of your reality and belief system.

Remind yourself that even though some new information has replaced what you believed was true and worth continuing to support, it may one day also be replaced by something even more consistent with truth and more helpful with your evolution.

Learning to unlearn is the highest form of learning. You will begin to notice you are growing once again.

28. When should you unlearn things?

- A. When they become boring.
- B. When they are no longer helpful.
- C. When they are against your beliefs.
- D. When they are difficult to learn.

29. What is the purpose of mentioning old people in paragraph 4?

- A. To prove that the mind is slow to unlearn.
- B. To prove that unlearning should be done early.
- C. To show that it is hard for young people to unlearn.
- D. To show that it's unnecessary for old people to unlearn.

30. What message does the author intend to get to us in paragraph 6?

- A. Unlearning never ends.
- B. Unlearning requires patience.
- C. Unlearning is a slow process.
- D. Unlearning may be unsuccessful.

31. What advice can be given according to the concept of unlearning?

- A. Never learn useless things.
 - B. Always believe in yourself.
 - C. Always seek something better.
 - D. Never try to get too much.
- D

Not only do we humans enjoy talking-and talking a lot-we also do so in very different ways: about 6,000 languages are spoken today worldwide. How this wealth of expression developed, however, largely remains unknown. A group of researchers at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics have now found that word-orders in languages from different language families develop differently.

This contradicts the common understanding that word-order develops in accordance with a set of universal rules, applicable to all languages. The researchers have concluded that languages do not primarily follow innate (固有的) rules of language processing in the brain. Rather, sentence structure is determined by the historical context in which a language develops.

The researchers analysed 301 languages from four major language families: Austronesian, Indo-European, Bantu and Uto-Aztecan. They focused on the order of the different sentence parts, such as “verb-object”, “preposition-noun”, or “relative clause-noun”, and whether their position in the sentence influenced the other parts of the sentence. In this way, the researchers wanted to find out whether the position of the verb has other syntactic (句法的) consequences: if the verb is placed before the object, for example, “The player kicks the ball”, is the preposition also placed before the noun (“into the goal”)? Such a pattern is observed in many languages, but is it a common feature of how languages develop?

“Our study shows that different processes occur in different language families,” says Michael Dunn, the lead researcher. “The evolution of language does not follow one universal set of rules.” For example, the “verb-object” pattern influences the “preposition-noun” pattern in the Austronesian and Indo-European languages, but not in the same way, and not in the other two language families.

“Cultural evolution has much more influence on language development than universal factors. Language structure is apparently not so much biologically determined as it is shaped by its ancestry,” says Michael Dunn.

32. What does the underlined “This” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. People enjoy talking a lot in different ways.
- B. About 6,000 languages are spoken today worldwide.
- C. The group of researchers at the Max Planck Institute.
- D. Word-orders in different languages develop differently.

33. Why did the researchers analyse the 301 languages?

- A. To find out which language family they belonged to.
- B. To find out whether they had an influence on sports.
- C. To find out how sentences in them were formed.
- D. To find out whether they developed the same way or not.

34. What can be known from the study about the language development?

- A. It's a natural process.
- B. It's a cultural process.
- C. It's a universal process.
- D. It's a biological process.

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

- A. How Languages Changed in History
- B. What Rules Language Development Obeys
- C. Historical Context Guides Language Development
- D. Sentence Structure Determines Language Development

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Communicating with Nature

The natural world is amazing. In fact, it is one that you can have a “conversation” with. 36 Apart from the obvious—that it's an enjoyable, uplifting thing to do—you may seek to communicate with nature to benefit your mental health, for example.

When you arrive at your chosen spot, sit quietly for a few moments. 37 Just talk in your head as you would to someone you're opening a conversation with. “Hey, I'm Nikki. How are you doing today? Do you have time for a chat?” It doesn't matter what you say, so long as you say it with an open heart, and you make it clear that you're inviting communication.

38 A million ways. You may notice a particular animal or insect coming closer to you and communicating energetically. You may notice a rhythm (韵律) or a pattern in the sound of the water or of the wind. Be mindful of what's going on around you, be part of the natural world—you'll soon notice so many ways in which your answers may come.

The first few times you attempt this exercise, you probably won't see, hear or notice anything you choose to interpret as communication. 39 If you practice this on a regular basis, however, you will start to pick things up. As you become more and more familiar with the oneness of yourself and the world around you, you will sense and understand more about what will occur during your “conversations”.

40 There should be some benefit to nature, just as there is a benefit to you. When your time is over and you're ready to leave, say thank you energetically and in your mind, but also say thank you in a practical way. Leave the area in a better state than you found it, for example, by picking up rubbish on your way out.

- A. That's OK. It doesn't happen overnight.
- B. How will you know if nature responds to you?
- C. Communication with nature should be a two-way street.
- D. And then ask to communicate with the nature around you.
- E. How can you start communicating with the natural world?
- F. It just depends on what you choose for your “conversation”.
- G. You may be wondering why you might want to communicate with nature.

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。

I'm a bird lover. I've 41 a lot of photographs of birds, among which is a photograph of a hawk (鹰) that I really like. I know when you look at a photograph of a hawk your first thoughts are not of 42. But without it, this photograph would not 43

Early one morning, I drove to Dacula to 44 the birds at Little Mulberry Park. I arrived well before sunrise, so I waited in my car until finally it started to get 45. I got out of my car and immediately heard the geese making all kinds of noise from the lake.

As I 46 around a bend, I stopped in 47. There before me was a beautiful red-shouldered hawk sitting on a post. I started photographing him, and then heard the footsteps of joggers behind me. I turned and asked if they would 48 waiting or walking on the other side of the road so they would not 49 the hawk off. I was deeply 50 when they said they could go in the other direction. The road is 2.2 miles around the lake, and they 51 and continued their running.

Because the joggers were kind enough to 52 that for me, I was able to photograph the hawk for 20 minutes. The first two joggers had actually jogged the whole road and were 53 to where I first met them. I thanked them again.

I am thankful that the joggers showed kindness to me. It was something so 54, but it meant getting my shot. They were willing to put me before 55

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. bought | B. found | C. taken | D. checked |
| 42. A. kindness | B. weakness | C. confidence | D. wisdom |
| 43. A. develop | B. exist | C. help | D. continue |
| 44. A. compare | B. train | C. protect | D. photograph |
| 45. A. warmer | B. colder | C. lighter | D. darker |
| 46. A. walked | B. drove | C. stood | D. rode |
| 47. A. amazement | B. puzzlement | C. trouble | D. peace |
| 48. A. avoid | B. delay | C. enjoy | D. mind |
| 49. A. see | B. keep | C. scare | D. push |
| 50. A. inspired | B. touched | C. embarrassed | D. astonished |
| 51. A. stepped forward | B. turned left | C. stepped out | D. turned around |
| 52. A. say | B. do | C. leave | D. hold |
| 53. A. up | B. inside | C. away | D. back |
| 54. A. small | B. unique | C. brilliant | D. practical |
| 55. A. others | B. everything | C. themselves | D. everybody |

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。

Hua'er, which literally means flower in Chinese, is known as a type of "mountain songs" and has been wildly popular in 56 (China) Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia and Xinjiang for hundreds of years.

Growing up listening to Hua'er, Sa Lina, 36, has been engaged in this 57 (tradition) art for almost 20 years. After graduating from a secondary school in 2005, Sa returned to her home county of Haiyuan in Ningxia and became a member of a local art group. Soon she was given a chance 58 (sing) with Ma Handong, a famous singer of Hua'er.

"I had never sung Hua'er before, so I listened and sang along with the tapes, and 59 my surprise, I soon fell in love with it," she said.

Since then, Sa has devoted 60 (she) to mastering the folk art from learning from Ma the techniques and skills used in performances, attending performances given by other well-known singers, practicing singing Hua'er whenever possible, to 61 (study) its origin and history.

"Maybe because I was born here, Hua'er is in my blood and bones and I 62 (learn) it quite fast," said Sa. At the age of 27, she 63 (name) an inheritor (传承人) of Hua'er, becoming 64 youngest inheritor of this traditional art at the time.

"What people long for in their hearts can be best expressed by singing a song. Just 65 the old saying goes, Hua'er reflects one's heart and people can't help singing it," said the artist.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你们班计划本周末去登山。Mike 是你的英国留学生朋友, 请给他写一邮件, 内容包括:

1. 邀请对方参加这次周末活动;
2. 登山活动的好处。

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 第 10 页 (共 12 页)

Dear Mike,

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

My husband and I wandered the tropical gardens of San Diego's Bahia Resort Hotel. We came to a large pool. A wet nose appeared out of the water and a seal (海豹) climbed up onto a rock to greet us. "Look!" I cried, delighted.

"Her name is Gracie," my husband said, reading a sign by the fence that enclosed the pool. A moment later, another seal swam past. "And that must be Billy," he added.

Gracie dove back into the water and chased after Billy. We watched in wonder as they raced around the pool happily.

The next day I found myself back at the seals' pool. Gracie and Billy were enjoying the morning sunshine on a large rock. I was surprised to learn that Gracie and Billy were blind.

They were thought to have suffered a head injury in stormy Alaska waters, which caused them to lose their sight. They needed to be taught to survive in a world of darkness. I felt sorry for them, as they could no longer return to the sea. At the same time, I was amazed how they had adapted to their new environment. They moved easily and beautifully, their lack of sight seeming to be no problem at all. I spent hours watching them playing happily in the pool, nosing large red and blue balls.

Three years later, in spring 2020, a serious illness damaged my eyes, making me almost blind. My eyes had to be protected from sunlight, so I couldn't go outside. I sat in my bedroom with the shades drawn, unable to read or even watch television. I was terrified. What if I lost my sight completely? How would I possibly manage? I felt so depressed that I began to lose hope.

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。

Then I remembered something that gave me the hope I needed.
So I made up my mind to live like those two seals.

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