

昆明市第一中学 2023 届高中新课标高三第八次考前适应性训练 英语 试 卷

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本试卷共三个部分。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分 120 分，考试用时 100 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必用黑色碳素笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚，并认真核准条形码上的准考证号、姓名、考场号、座位号及科目，在规定的位上贴好条形码。

2. 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。如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。答在试卷上的答案无效。

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The University of Amsterdam

The University of Amsterdam is a public research university located in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Founded in 1632 as the Atheneaeum Illustre by the scholars Gerardus Vossius and Caspar Barlaeus, it is the third-oldest university in the Netherlands. The University is one of Europe's largest research universities with 7,900 scientific publications each year. It is the largest university in the Netherlands by the number of students. The campus is located primarily in the City Center of Amsterdam, with a few faculties located in adjacent boroughs.

The National University of Singapore

The National University of Singapore is Singapore's oldest university. It is the largest university in the country in terms of the number of students and curriculum offered. It was formed with the merger (合并) of the University of Singapore and Nanyang University in 1980. The merger was done in part due to the government's desire to pool the two institutions' resources into a single and promote English as Singapore's only main language. The university's campus is located in southwest Singapore at Kent Ridge, with an area of approximately 1.5 square kilometers.

英语·第 1 页（共 8 页）

Simon Fraser University

Simon Fraser University is a Canadian public research university in British Columbia with its main campus on Burnaby Mountain in Burnaby. The main campus of 1.7 square kilometers, located 29km from downtown Vancouver, was established in 1965 and has more than 35,000 students and 950 faculty members. The downtown campus has expanded to include several other buildings in recent years. Similar to most Canadian universities, SFU is a public university, with more than half of its funding coming from taxpayers and the remaining from tuition fees. It was named after Simon Fraser, a fur trader in North West Company.

Lomonosov Moscow State University

Lomonosov Moscow State University is the oldest and largest university in Russia. Founded in 1755, the university was renamed in honor of its founder, Mikhail Lomonosov, in 1940. It also claims to have the tallest educational building in the world. Since 1953, most of the university's faculties have been situated on Sparrow Hills, in the southwest of Moscow.

1. Which university has the longest history?

- A. Simon Fraser University.
- B. The University of Amsterdam.
- C. The National University of Singapore.
- D. Lomonosov Moscow State University.

2. Why did Singapore's government merger the two universities?

- A. To admit more students.
- B. To honor the founder.
- C. To raise more funds.
- D. To integrate resources.

3. Who is the founder of Lomonosov Moscow State University?

- A. Gerardus Vossius.
- B. Mikhail Lomonosov.
- C. Caspar Barlaeus.
- D. Simon Fraser.

B

"Can I see my baby?" the happy new mother asked. She moved the fold of cloth to look upon his tiny face. She gasped. The baby was born without ears. Time proved that the baby's hearing was perfect. It was only his appearance that was marred (损伤).

One day he rushed home from school, buried himself into his mother's arms and cried out "A boy, a big boy...called me a freak (怪胎)." She sighed, knowing that his life was to be heartbreaking. But he grew up, handsome and a favorite with his classmates for his misfortune. He might have been class president, but for that.

He later displayed a talent for literature and music. The boy's father talked with the family physician to see if nothing could be done. "I believe I could transplant a pair of outer ears, if we could get them," the doctor decided. So the search began for a person who would make such a sacrifice for a young man. Two years went by. Then, "You are going to the hospital, son. Mother and I have someone who will donate the ears you need. But it's a secret," said the father.

英语·第2页(共8页)

The operation was a brilliant success, and a new person appeared. His talents blossomed into genius, and school and college became a series of success. He had a good job and married. "But I must know" he urged his father, "who gave so much for me! I could never do enough for him."

"I do not believe you could," said the father, "but the agreement is that you are not to know... not yet." The years kept their secret, but the day did come, one of the darkest days for a son. He stood with his father beside his mother's coffin.

"Your mum said she was glad she never let her hair be cut," his father whispered gently, "and nobody ever thought her less beautiful, did they?"

4. What can we learn about the boy?

A. He was born deaf.

B. He was elected class president.

C. He was gifted in literature and music.

D. He was on bad terms with classmates.

5. When was the secret exposed?

A. Before an operation.

B. In a funeral.

C. Until the boy graduated.

D. During a family gathering.

6. Who donated the ears to the boy?

A. His father.

B. His mother.

C. A suitable donor.

D. His family physician.

7. Which might be the best title of the passage?

A. Parents' Agreement

B. Born with Disability

C. Mother's Responsibility

D. The Secret of Outer Ears

C

Doctors commonly view excessive (过多的) daytime sleepiness as a sign of disturbed or inadequate sleep. But a new study suggests it could also signal depression or even diabetes (糖尿病), regardless of whether an individual doesn't sleep well.

Among a random sample of 16,500 men and women ranging in age from 20 to 100 years old from central Pennsylvania, 8.7 percent had excessive daytime sleepiness.

Researchers, who considered a wide range of possible reasons for why these individuals were excessively sleepy during the daytime, found that excessive daytime sleepiness was more strongly associated with depression, diabetes and overweight than with sleep-disordered breathing.

Depression was by far the most significant risk factor for excessive daytime sleepiness, researchers reported in the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*. The likelihood of being excessively sleepy during the daytime was more than three times higher in those who reported they were being treated for depression. The researchers also observed strong ties between excessive daytime sleepiness and diabetes. Individuals reporting treatment for diabetes were close to two times more likely to report excessive daytime sleepiness than those who were not being treated for diabetes. Being overweight also increased the likelihood of excessive daytime sleepiness.

英语·第3页(共8页)

Excessive daytime sleepiness was more common in people younger than age 30, who were in a state of unmet sleep needs and depression. As for the over-75 crowd, increasing medical illness and health problems were the causes.

Sleep-disordered breathing — brief episodes when breathing stops during sleep — was not a significant player in excessive daytime sleepiness. This was consistent with prior studies that had reported only weak associations between sleep-disordered breathing and excessive daytime sleepiness.

8. Which of the following is slightly associated with excessive daytime sleepiness?

- A. Depression.
- B. Overweight.
- C. Diabetes.
- D. Sleep-disordered breathing.

9. What can we learn from paragraph 4?

- A. Treatment for diabetes can make patients sleepy.
- B. Depression is linked with overweight and diabetes.
- C. Excessive daytime sleepiness contributes to depression.
- D. Overweight may result in excessive daytime sleepiness.

10. Which may lead to the over-75 crowd suffering from excessive daytime sleepiness?

- A. Medical conditions.
- B. Lack of sleep.
- C. Breathing problem.
- D. Depression.

11. What does the passage talk about?

- A. The reasons for excessive daytime sleepiness.
- B. The consequences of excessive daytime sleepiness.
- C. The approaches to curing excessive daytime sleepiness.
- D. The features of excessive daytime sleepiness.

D

Amazingly for the British, who love queues, there is no formal line-up. The bar staff are skilled at knowing whose turn it is. You are permitted to try to attract attention, but there are rules about how to do this. Do not call out, tap coins on the counter, or wave like a drowning swimmer. Do not sigh or roll your eyes. And whatever you do, do not ring the bell hanging behind the counter. This is used by the landlord to signal closing time. The key thing is to catch the bar workers' eyes. You could also hold an empty glass or some money, but do not wave them about. Do adopt an expectant, hopeful, even slightly anxious facial expression. If you look too complacent, the bar staff may assume you are already being served.

Always say "please" and try to avoid some of the British bar staff's annoyance. They do not like people to keep others waiting while they make up their minds. They don't like people standing against the bar when there are a lot of customers wanting for service. And they do not like people who wait until the end of the order and ask for such drinks as Guinness Stout which take considerably longer to pour than other drinks.

英语·第4页(共8页)

One Dutch tourist who spent six months visiting 800 of Britain's 61,000 bars and interviewing 50 bar workers and more than 1,000 customers said, "I can not understand how the British ever manage to buy themselves a drink." But they do, and if you follow these tips you should be able to do so, too.

Speaking of tips, you should never offer the bar staff cash. The correct behavior is to offer them a drink. Bars pride themselves on their equal atmosphere. A tip in cash would be a reminder of their service role. However, the offer of a drink is a friendly gesture.

12. What does the underlined word "complacent" in paragraph 1 mean?
- A. Contented. B. Worried. C. Polite. D. Annoyed.
13. How should customers attract the bar staff's attention?
- A. To tap coins on the counter. B. To hold an empty glass or some money.
C. To wave like drowning swimmers. D. To ring the bell hanging behind the counter.
14. What does the writer suggest people do in bars?
- A. Correct bar staff's misbehaviors. B. Tip bar staff in cash.
C. Offer people present a drink. D. Help to maintain the equal atmosphere.
15. Which column might the passage be taken from?
- A. Health. B. Culture. C. Economy. D. Politics.

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。

Every day we hear about people making career changes. The opportunities exist. 16

Following are four practical steps towards coming to terms with why you do what you're doing. Realize that your job does not define you, but how you do it does. There's a lot to be said for attitude. Any job can be done well, done with compassion, done with care. 17 They have a profound influence on the people you work with.

Find the significance in what you do. Take some time to really think about what you do. Do you provide an essential service? Do you get to see the finished product? Do you give direction that gets things done? Then ask yourself "How is this job done differently because I am doing it?" 18

Dare to ask yourself if it's worth it. If you can't find the part of your job that you like, or if you can see yourself turning into the person you said you would never be, consider the reasons. It may not be a new job that you need, just a new direction. 19 If not, are there changes you can make to the way you do your job or is the job itself the problem? Learn to say "no". As much as you can choose the things you spend your time on, don't attend events or meetings only because everyone expects it.

20 Money will never be enough so stop using it (or the lack of it) as an excuse. Try tracking every penny you spend in a week. Seeing where your money is really going can help you to refocus your spending towards the things you really want. Getting paid is only one small part of what you do, your work has to be more than just a paycheck to be fulfilling.

- A. What you earn counts.
- B. Stop focusing on the money.
- C. Do you like yourself doing the job?
- D. Those help you make a wise judgement.
- E. Try to remember why you took the job in the first place.
- F. But will all these changes make us any happier once we get there?
- G. Your attitude at work and the way you treat people do not go unnoticed.

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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

19-year-old Gabe Adams was born with Hanhart syndrome, a rare disease 21 by underdeveloped limbs, mouth and jaw. In Gabe's case, none of his limbs grew at all. From a young age Gabe started using a wheelchair but his parents were determined that their son would be as 22 as possible.

It was obviously tough to 23 a son with no arms and no legs to be self-reliant (自力更生的). His parents worked hard with Gabe to help him overcome different obstacles and that of course involved a lot of 24 and tears.

When young, Gabe often went home feeling extremely 25. Whenever he cried about his 26, his mom would give him a big hug, 27 him that he just looked different, which didn't mean he was 28 of nothing. Things began to change when Gabe thought he needed to take a(n) 29 where he could get out of the wheelchair and have fun.

So Gabe signed up for a dance class when a friend told him he should 30 for the dance team. 31, he discovered he could use his limbless body to his advantage in break dancing after several classes. When others doubted Gabe, the dance coach told him, "You get a spot on this team because you 32 it." This was really a huge moment for him. His 33 as a dancer has really grown and so has his faith in life.

After graduating from high school, he has continued to 34 his independence, moving out of home and he is now 35 a career as a motivational speaker.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. prevented | B. featured | C. infected | D. spread |
| 22. A. sensitive | B. understanding | C. independent | D. talented |
| 23. A. raise | B. comfort | C. remind | D. persuade |
| 24. A. laughter | B. hopes | C. struggles | D. threats |
| 25. A. depressed | B. threatened | C. exhausted | D. confused |
| 26. A. grades | B. appearance | C. loneliness | D. failure |
| 27. A. warning | B. demanding | C. acknowledging | D. comforting |

英语·第6页（共8页）

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 28. A. fond | B. short | C. capable | D. sick |
| 29. A. place | B. class | C. stage | D. occasion |
| 30. A. make up | B. set out | C. try out | D. take responsibility |
| 31. A. Gradually | B. Immediately | C. Constantly | D. Regularly |
| 32. A. created | B. enjoyed | C. preferred | D. deserved |
| 33. A. patience | B. confidence | C. doubt | D. anxiety |
| 34. A. approve | B. resolve | C. prove | D. restore |
| 35. A. abandoning | B. presenting | C. ending | D. pursuing |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Hawthorn (山楂) trees or bushes are a familiar sight in the UK, where they are often found 36 (plant) along the edges of fields or used as garden boundaries. In May, they produce 37 (bunch) of white flowers, followed by fresh red berries.

38 its name suggests, the plant has large thorns (刺), 39 (make) it possible for self-protection. Both the flowers and the berries can be used 40 (medical) and are a traditional remedy (疗法) for heart conditions.

The use of hawthorn as a herbal medicine to protect the heart can be traced back for centuries. Its use 41 modern times dates from an Irish physician, who used it to treat heart diseases. This doctor guarded his secret remedy closely, and it was not until after his death that his remedy was examined 42 (find) how it worked. And it turned out to be an active ingredient made from the bright red berries of hawthorn.

Hawthorn is now a popular heart remedy throughout Europe. It can help to protect the blood system that feeds the heart. Hawthorn can also contribute to mild chest pains 43 (relieve). Some specialists suggest it may also 44 (apply) to reduce the extra fat in the blood system.

Hawthorn is regarded as one of the 45 (safe) herbal medicines and although side-effects such as sweating and tiredness have been reported, they are extremely rare.

第三部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 是校环保社团的社长, 现社团在筹备“青少年与环境”画展的过程中遇到了困难, 请你给外籍美术老师 Henry 写封邮件求助, 内容包括:

1. 所遇到的困难;
2. 请求当面指导。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

英语·第 7 页 (共 8 页)

Dear Henry,

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续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I have always been an introvert (内向的) person, not talking a lot and not hanging around too much. Luckily, I have a good friend, Vishu. She is active, fearless and outspoken. I am too shy to come out of my shell and she is everything I am not. Better still, she is so loving and caring towards me. Not a day goes by when I don't thank God for blessing me with such a good friend.

However, several days ago, a fight broke out between me and Vishu. There was nothing to fight about yet we did fight and things have changed since then.

What happened was, a few days back when I arrived at school, I saw Vishu talking happily with some other classmates. I walked towards them and I was on the point of saying "Hi" when I heard my name mentioned. I stopped, wondering what they were talking about. Then, "She is sometimes mean and too quiet." came into my ear. I was stunned. I couldn't believe my best friend said so. As it seemed, I was wrong about my friend, at least I thought of her to be my true friend but that day I felt that I barely knew her anymore.

When she saw me standing there looking at her angrily, she knew I had heard everything. She tried to explain by saying "You are my best friend. When I said you were mean, what I meant was...". I had a lot to say to her but I could not just because of my sense of pride. I said "You are not good enough to be my friend." I walked away without giving her any chance to say a word. I thought that walking alone was much better than walking with people for whom you mean nothing.

注意: 1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;

2. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好。

I went back home feeling it was the worst day ever. _____

I decided to make up for it and write her a letter. _____

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