

重庆八中高 2023 届高三(下)全真模拟考试
英语试题

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What did the dog do yesterday?

A. She dug a hole.

B. She lost a toy.

C. She hid under the fence.

2. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Colleagues.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

3. What does the woman intend to do?

A. Form a club.

B. Sign up for yoga classes.

C. Count her steps

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a bus stop.

B. In a taxi.

C. At a subway station.

5. What is the man's suggestion to the woman?

A. Focus on her work.

B. Ask for sick leave.

C. Have healthy food.

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。听完每段对话或独白前后, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的炸答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

6. What is Bard?

A. A student.

B. A teacher.

C. An editor.

7. What will the woman do in the evening?

A. Look after a baby.

B. Visit a friend.

C. Pay a visit to Mike.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至第 9 三个小题。

8. What is the woman probably doing?

A. Reading a map.

B. Asking for advice.

C. Having a meeting.

9. Which place will the woman visit first?

A. Purple Mountain.

B. The Confucius Temple.

C. 1912 Bar Street.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. How soon will the man's fight take off?

A. In three and a half hours.

B. In one hour.

C. In two hours.

11. What does the woman think of reading at the airport?

A. It's impractical.

B. It's relaxing.

C. It's interesting.

12. Why does the man go back to China?

A. To buy presents.

B. To get together with the family.

C. To spend spring break.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. Why does the woman need a job?

A. To gain experience.

B. To kill time.

C. To help her through university.

14. What should the woman do if she takes the job?

A. Do the home delivery.

B. Sort goods.

C. Buy supplies.

15. What can we learn about the woman?

A. She has no time for after-class activities.

B. She is a little impatient.

C. She does well in schoolwork.

16. When does the shop open in the morning?

A. At 9:00.

B. At 8:00.

C. At 8:30.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 三个小题。

17. What is Shu Lin's Grandpa?

A. A magazine.

B. A painting.

C. A book

18. What became a hot discussion at the London Book Fair in 2022?

A. The number of Chinese books.

B. The method of illustrating books.

C. The way to tell Chinese stories.

19. What kind of Chinese element can people find in Shu Lin's Grandpa?

A. Classical dances.

B. Ink painting.

C. Traditional clothes.

20. How many Chinese publishing companies took part in the book fair in 2022?

A. About 900.

B. About 60.

C. About 600.

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，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项。

A

2023 Upcoming Book Releases

The Villa by Rachel Hawkins

Although they were inseparable growing up, Emily and Chess have begun to grow apart in their 30s. Now they hope to reconnect on a girls' trip to an Italian villa(别墅) that was the setting of a celebrity murder. The further Emily tries to solve the long-ago murder, the more Chess becomes uncomfortable and their hidden secrets come spilling out. You won't be able to tell the true killer until the last minute.

Stateless by Elizabeth Wein

This thrilling murder mystery set in 1937 Europe rises quickly with attraction, secrets, and betrayal. When Stella North is chosen to represent Britain in Europe's first air race for young people, she knows all too well how high the stakes are. But promoting peace in Europe feels empty to Stella when civil war is raging in Spain and the Nazis are gaining power.

Good for a Girl by Lauren Fleshman

Lauren Fleshman is a distance runner in the United States. In Good for a Girl, Fleshman tells her true story of how she fell in love with running as a girl and shares her own running journey. Yet, the book isn't just a memoir(回忆录). It's a powerful look at how competitive

sports are designed for men and boys and routinely fail female athletes, leading to injuries, eating disorders, and mental health issues.

All the Dangerous Things by Stacy Willing ham

One year ago, Isabelle Drake's life changed forever her toddler son, Mason, was taken out of his little bed in the middle of the night while she and her husband were asleep. With little evidence and few clues for the police to chase, the case quickly went cold. With great twists, the excellent thriller will keep you gripped to the page, never knowing which character you can trust.

21. Which book might attract a history lover?

- A. The Villa. B. Good for a Girl.
C. All the Dangerous Things. D. Stateless.

22. In which section can you find Good for a Girl?

- A. Nonfiction. B. Romance. C. Fantasy. D. Mystery.

23. What do The Vila and All the Dangerous Things have in common according to the text?

- A. Someone was dead in these two books.
B. They criticize the police for their failure.
C. They tell stories happening between friends.
D. They keep readers guessing until the very end.

B

Wangari Maathai's story starts in 1940, when she was born in a small village in Kenya. Her early upbringing occurred in an area rich with natural beauty and wildlife. This taught her to love nature from a very early age. In 1960, she was one of 300 Kenyans selected for a special scholarship to study in America. Ten years of careful study later, she became the first East African woman to receive a doctorate degree.

Wangari Maathai was active in the National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK) in the 1970s. Her early work with the NCWK convinced her that the environment was the key to improving the lives of poor women. Next, she put her theory into practice. She began planting trees in 1976 and established the Green Belt Movement in 1977. By 1986, her movement had spread to the rest of the continent. To date, it has planted over 40 million trees in Africa. As if that wasn't enough, their goal for the next decade is to plant over one billion trees worldwide. Though Ms. Maathai's activism began with the environment, it eventually expanded into political matters. This got her into trouble with Kenya's ruling elite (精英). Between 1982 and 2001, she was beaten up, arrested, forced into hiding and even had to barricade herself in her house at one point. However, in 2002 democracy prevailed, and Ms. Maathai was elected to Kenya's parliament. The very next year, she was appointed Assistant Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources.

In 2004, Wangari Maathai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of her efforts to promote environmental protection, women's rights, and political freedom. It marked the first time the prize was awarded to an African woman. Africa lost one of its most brilliant activists in September 2011 when Wangari Maathai died of ovarian cancer. She may be gone, but her message of political freedom and caring for our environment live on in the Green Belt Movement.

24. What can we know about Wangari Maathai from paragraph 1?

- A. She was studying in America in 1962.

- B. She was born in a rich village in Kenya in 1940.
 C. She was the only Kenyan to win a special scholarship.
 D. She was the first African woman to gain a doctorate degree.
25. Why did Wangari Maathai start to plant trees in 1976?
 A. She was convinced to do so by NCWK.
 B. She developed love for nature at an early age.
 C. She loved areas rich with beauty and wildlife.
 D. She wanted to help some people by planting trees.
26. Which of the following best describes Wangari Maathai?
 A. Creative and modest. B. Patient and sociable.
 C. Accomplished and caring. D. Humorous and simple.
27. What is the main topic of this article?
 A. The importance of planting trees.
 B. Major figures in Kenya's politics.
 C. The history of the Green Belt Movement.
 D. The life and achievements of an African activist.

C

We often hear that 60 is the new 50 and 70 the new 60. Just check out images of your grandparents or great-grandparents and notice their bent bodies, their lined faces and how they seem anchored in their chairs when they were barely pushing 60. What a contrast with vigorous, gym-going sexagenarians (六十几岁的人) of today!

A pair of new studies from Finland --one looking at physical aging and one looking at cognitive aging --comparing populations born in different decades has looked beyond these surface impressions to find out actual physical and mental differences in the ways we are aging. The research compares adults born in 1910 and 1914 with those born roughly 30 years later. The two age groups were assessed in 1989 and 1990 and in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The results showed that the later-born group could walk faster, had a stronger hand grip and could exert more force with their lower leg. On cognitive tests, the later group had better verbal fluency, clocked faster reaction time on a complex finger-movement task, and scored higher on a test matching numbers to symbols. But not everything changed across the generations, for example, there was no improvement in the short-term-memory task of recalling a string of digits.

There are many reasons that people are aging better, but the factors that appeared largest were that the later-born adults were more physically active and had bigger bodies, which suggests better nutrition. For brain function, the key seems to be more years of education. "With more education, you are probably going to have a larger income, which means you are more likely to go to the doctor, have good nutrition and have a job that is not damaging your body," says Luigi Ferrucci, scientific director of the U.S. National Institute on Aging.

28. What does the word "anchored" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
 A. Fixed. B. Retired. C. Seated. D. Relaxed
29. How did the studies from Finland obtain their findings?
 A. By recording some surface impressions.
 B. By evaluating the cognitive differences.

C.By comparing different age groups.

D.By measuring the memory ability.

30.Which of the following is TRUE about the study results?

A. Nothing changed across the generations.

B. The earlier-born group could walk steadily.

C. The later-born group could speak more fluently.

D.Short-term-memory improved a little in both groups.

31. What could be the best title for the passage?

A. Is 70 Really the New 60?

B. Is It Better to Be Born Later?

C. Is It Possible to Keep Youth Forever?

D.Is Education Important to Stay Young?

D

The rise of satellite-enabled GPS was revolutionary for navigation, and with the rise of mobile phones, anyone can have their personal navigation. GPS navigation apps enable egocentric(自我中心的)navigation with easy-to-follow turn-by-turn directions. With these conveniences at our fingertips, we are no longer active navigators, we are passive passengers aboard the GPS.

However, multiple experiments have shown that this easy egocentric navigation also reduces spatial awareness and mental mapping when compared to more traditional forms like paper maps.

Our question is: Can we find a way to still use GPS but reduce the harmful effects of current GPS navigation on memory? The challenge is to create alternative forms of GPS navigation that will remain easy enough for the general public, but also enable traditional navigation and thus be more likely to improve spatial awareness.

Our research finds that appropriately-designed audio beacons(声音指引) offer an alternative that develops a much more active form of egocentric navigation. Instead of guiding users to turn right and turn left on the way to their desired destination, we can change a location of interest to a distinctive auditory beacon via earbuds or headphones. Our auditory navigation application, known as Soundscape, has an effect that resembles a church bell, where loud ringing of the bell or calls to prayer can be heard at great distance; our would-be navigator can make way by heading toward the sound.

Auditory beacon navigation is an example of how we are entering into an era where negative effects of automation on our brain health will be at the forefront of technological development. Technology does not need to replace our evolutionary functions and distance us from our environments, but rather with appropriate design can add the sensory inputs processed by our brain. Perhaps instead of evolving into a new species of turn-by-turn zombies, we can thereby all engage more deeply with humanity, our local environment. and life itself.

32.How does GPS navigation negatively affect people?

A. It turns people into active navigators.

B. It makes people develop to be selfish.

C. It weakens their sense of space and mental mapping.

D. It encourages people form bad habits while driving.

33.What makes it difficult to reduce the harmful effects of current GPS navigation?

A. Creating new apps to improve health.

- B. Replacing those technological functions.
 - C. Making alternative forms more intelligent.
 - D. Combining the conveniences and traditional ways.
34. What is the possible solution mentioned in the text?
- A. Properly designed signal guides.
 - B. Distinctive headphones.
 - C. New species of turning zombies.
 - D. Automated brain processors.
35. What can be inferred in the last paragraph?
- A. Technology will distance people from the environment.
 - B. Technology is not necessarily connected to people's lifestyle.
 - C. It's impossible to wipe out all the negative effects of technology.
 - D. A good design is to develop a bond between technology and people.

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 共 12.5 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个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。

Four Ways to Make You a More Patient Person

We could all use a little more patience, especially in the fast-paced world we live in. Think about it for a minute. 36 We expect packages delivered the day we place the order. We expect immediate results in the gym. Maybe it is time we slow down and practice a little patience. Here are four ways to be the patient person you never thought you could be.

Make yourself wait. A study published in Psychological Science shows that waiting for things actually makes us happier in the long run. Start with something small like waiting a few extra minutes to drink that milkshake and then move on to something bigger. 37

Stop doing things that aren't important. We all have things in our lives that take time away from what is important. Take a few minutes and evaluate your week. Look at your schedule from when you wake up to the time you go to sleep. 38 It's time to learn to say no to those things that cause stress and make us impatient.

Be mindful of the things making you impatient. Most people have several tasks in their head, and they jump from thought to thought without taking the time to finish one task first. 39 This will help you slowdown and focus on one task at a time.

40. Taking slow deep breaths can help calm the mind and body. This is the easiest way to help ease any impatient feelings you are experiencing.

- A. Calm your mind and body.
- B. Relax and take deep breaths.
- C. The world works in a fast pace.
- D. You will gain more patience as you practice.
- E. We all want instant satisfaction and things without waiting.
- F. Take out two or three things that you do that aren't important but take time.
- G. The best way to change it is to write down what makes you impatient.

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, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Qidai is a new film released in 2023. It tells a son, who is a musician living and performing in Beijing, returns to take care of his mother, who 41 severe signs of

Alzheimer's(老年痴呆症).

The musician brings his mother back to their old house in the countryside, but the mother who is often lost in __42__ insists on returning to her "home", a place seemingly __43__ to her childhood memories.

After discovering that his mother was __44__ trying to leave the house to find her so-called "home" the son finally decides to __45__ some simple items — a tent and some kitchenware — onto his motorcycle and tries to seek her "home". His only clue as to its __46__ is an old photo, describing a boundless wilderness.

The film re-explores the __47__ between parents and children. In the film, the son, to __48__ his mother from getting lost or encountering danger, ties a thick __49__ around both of their waists and keeps it __50__ from day tonight, __51__ when he is working or sleeping. In the __52__ moments of the film, the son seems to have become the father eventually and the mother has become the __53__. They are connected to each other by the rope, which __54__ the 'umbilical cord'(脐带). The film's director hopes it will help young audiences to __55__ their relationship with their parents and reflect more deeply on the meaning of life.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. reveals | B. becomes | C. permits | D. gives |
| 42. A. admiration | B. romance | C. confusion | D. panic |
| 43. A. adding | B. connecting | C. reacting | D. appealing |
| 44. A. unwillingly | B. repeatedly | C. possibly | D. delightedly |
| 45. A. break up | B. clear up | C. give up | D. pack up |
| 46. A. scenery | B. moment | C. location | D. nest |
| 47. A. element | B. relationship | C. foundation | D. gratitude |
| 48. A. prevent | B. discourage | C. ban | D. excuse |
| 49. A. net | B. rope | C. label | D. cloth |
| 50. A. nailed | B. wrapped | C. fastened | D. locked |
| 51. A. even | B. rather | C. just | D. ever |
| 52. A. exact | B. rare | C. initial | D. final |
| 53. A. client | B. prisoner | C. bride | D. child |
| 54. A. symbolizes | B. declares | C. establishes | D. shows |
| 55. A. continue | B. build | C. value | D. discover |

第二节 短文填空(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。

Innovation is key to business __56__ (survive), and a lot of resources have been invested by companies into inspiring employees to develop new ideas. Nevertheless, there are people __57__ (work) in comfortable, enjoyable and state-of-the-art centers aimed __58__ stimulating innovation who find that their environment doesn't make them feel creative at all. And there are those who don't have a budget or much space, but they innovate __59__ (successful). For Robert B. Cialdini, Professor of Psychology at Arizona State University, one reason __60__ companies don't succeed is that innovation starts with recruitment(招聘). Research shows that __61__ nt between an employee's values and a company's values affects what contribution they __62__ (make) and whether they will still be at the company two years after they join. Studies at Harvard Business School show that though some individuals may be more creative than __63__ (other), almost every individual can be creative in the right

circumstances. Cialdini says," Leaders are supposed __64__(encourage) everyone to contribute. And they should also guarantee that every recommendation will __65__(give) full attention."

第四部分写作(共二节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你们班将要举行题为"Internet celebrity--To be or not to be?"的英文辩论赛, 请你写信邀请交换生 Mike 担任辩论赛评委, 并在赛后分享自己的观点。

要点:

1. 表达邀请
2. 活动介绍
3. 表达希望

注意:

1. 字数不少于 80 字;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Mike,

Yours sincerely,
LiHua

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。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

Last year, during the summer break, my friends and I decided to go for a walk in the forest. The forest had paths, and we decided that we would hike along the paths and meet at a central point to have a drink later. The whole team had several groups and we had planned on meeting with the rest of the team after three hours. I had a lighter, a partially charged phone, and a bottle of water. We continued on our way towards the deeper part of the forest until we were far from any recognizable trail. After two hours, we were in the deepest part of the forest, and we could not trace our other friends.

All of a sudden, a bear came rushing along our path, and we all run in different directions. After running for about five minutes, I stood alone in a bush. I had no clue about my surroundings as I had never been there before. I shouted at my friends' names loudly, but all was in vain: there was no reply, and the whole place was silent. I was confused and felt like crying as I realized I was alone with nothing to protect myself. With a lot of fear, I tried to trace the part where I had come from, but all was useless: I was lost.

As I walked along the path trying to locate my friends, I realized that I was tired, and nothing was looking familiar. I was out of food, water, and barely had any battery in my phone. I decided to walk through the bushes as the trees had grown so close together. I squeezed myself between the little trees. After some thirty minutes, it started raining heavily. Though I had heavy clothing, I was rained on until I was soaked up. I started freezing and

praying to the God for protection and direction out of the forest.

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；

With darkness approaching,I tried to figure out various ways of making a signal to my colleagues.

While sitting down and warming myself around the fire,I heard some distant noise.-

