

高 2023 届高三一诊模拟考试

英语试题

注意事项：

1. 答题前，务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时，必须使用 2B 铅笔将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，再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时，必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔，将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答，在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后，只将答题卡交回。

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，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. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the hotel. B. At the customs. C. At the cinema.
2. How much money will the man get back?
A. \$4. B. \$6. C. \$10.
3. How does the woman feel finally?
A. Defeated. B. Depressed. C. Encouraged.
4. What does the man want?
A. Ship models. B. Some chips. C. Pig dolls.
5. What made the woman wait so long for her clothes?
A. Her not being informed in time.
B. The wrong delivery of her package.
C. The breaking-down of the company.

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，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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. How long will the speakers wait for?
A. 45 minutes. B. 55 minutes. C. 60 minutes.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

First Aid: To the bone

With summer in full swing and kids excited to head outdoors to play, the possibility of getting injured isn't a distant possibility. When the injury takes a more serious tone, such as a sprain or a fracture (骨折), it's important to know what to do and not to panic.

How do we tell the difference between a sprain and a fracture?

It is difficult to differentiate as both conditions result in swelling around the injury, bruising of the skin and both feel pretty painful. The best thing to do is to treat the injury as if it is a fracture.

How many types of fracture are there?

Generally, there are two types. Closed fracture is when there is a break in the bone but no damage to the skin or tissue. There will be swelling or skin discolouration at the site of the injury and the injured limb (肢体) cannot move. Open or compound fractures are more obvious as there is a break in the bone, bleeding, and an open wound near the fracture. There is a risk of bacteria getting into the bone, which can cause infection, so seek treatment without delay.

What should parents do?

1. Take clothing off the injured area.
2. If there is no open wound, apply an ice pack to relieve pain and swelling.
3. If a bone fracture is suspected, make a simple splint (夹板) with a board or folded newspapers to immobilise the limb.
4. For open fractures, do not wash the wound or push in any bone that's sticking out as this causes infection. If the wound continues to bleed, use a clean cloth and press the wound to stop the bleeding. Do not straighten the deformed or curved limbs.
5. If the injury is to the head, neck or back, do not move your child and call 999 immediately.

21. Who is the text intended for?

- A. Surgeons. B. Parents. C. Children. D. Teachers.

22. What is the feature of closed fracture?

- A. Broken skin. B. Cracked bone. C. Risk of infection. D. Immobile limb.

23. How can we treat open fractures?

- A. By putting ice pack on the wound. B. By repositioning the broken bone.
C. By moving the injured person to safety. D. By applying pressure to stop the bleeding.

B

As a child growing up in a suburban town in the Northeast of the United States, the arrival of spring had little meaning for me. Sure, we had a week long spring vacation from school, but the key word there was vacation, not spring.

For the kids in my neighborhood, the arrival of spring was a non-event. There were two important seasons: winter, when we could go skating and sledding or build snow forts, and summer, when we could finally make proper use of the beach about 100 meter east of my family home. Spring and autumn were just technical details, weeks and weeks of waiting for the good times' return.

Admittedly, spring later developed its own attractions for me – “In the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love”, as the poet Alfred Lord Tennyson noted – however, it was not spring itself, but the other stuff that got my attention.

In short, I never thought much at all about spring...and then I arrived in China. I had been in Beijing for about three months when my first Spring Festival rolled around, and it could hardly be ignored. Aside from the random bursts of fireworks at any time day or night, what stood out most for me was that the capital seemed to be empty.

It was as though the crowds and streams of cars and trucks commonly seen in the capital had all gone into hiding. My puzzlement cleared up when I returned to work. My colleagues explained that Chinese traditionally travel, if necessary, to visit their families during Spring Festival, and that many Beijingers were not natives of the capital.

I also got my first knowledge of something about Spring Festival that never stops to amaze me. Regardless of when the holiday is set to begin, there is an almost immediate and sudden change for the better in the weather. Spring really does arrive.

I can't begin to figure out how the ancient Chinese could create a system for the millennia (千年) that would almost always accurately predict when the season would shift year after year after year. But they did.

24. What did the author think of spring as a child?

- A. Eventful. B. Hopeful C. Dull. D. Thrilling.

25. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Spring Festival tends to indicate the coming of spring.
B. Spring to the author is a season when he could do nothing.
C. Empty streets and random bursts of fireworks upset the author.
D. The author never had a spring vacation before he came to China.

26. What's the author's attitude towards China's traditional culture?

- A. Doubtful. B. Admirable. C. Objective. D. Confused.

27. Which of the following can be the best title?

- A. Springtime – a season of waiting B. Spring Festival – a time of loneliness
C. Spring Festival – a time of celebrating D. Springtime – a season of senses awakening

C

A demonstration mission to test an idea to clean up space debris (残骸) launched Monday morning local time from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. Known as ELSA-d, the mission will exhibit technology that could help capture space junk, the millions of pieces of orbital debris that float above Earth.

The more than 8,000 metric tons of debris threaten the loss of services we rely on for Earth-bound life, including weather forecasting, telecommunications and GPS systems.

The spacecraft works by attempting to attach itself to dead satellites and pushing them toward Earth to burn up in the atmosphere.

ELSA-d, which stands for End-of-Life Services by Astroscale, will be carried out by a “servicer satellite” and a “client satellite” that launched together, according to Astroscale, the Japan-based company behind the mission. Using a magnetic docking technology, the servicer will release and try to “date” with the client, which will act as a model piece of space junk.

The mission, which will be run from the U.K., will carry out this catch and release process repeatedly over the course of six months. The goal is to prove the servicer satellite’s ability to track down and dock with its target in varying levels of complexity.

The spacecraft is not designed to capture dead satellites already in orbit, but rather future satellites that would be launched with compatible (兼容的) docking plates on them.

According to NASA, cleaning up space and addressing the risks associated with debris depend on preventing the accumulation of more waste and actively removing it.

The development of other cleanup technologies has been underway for years. In 2018, a device called RemoveDebris successfully cast a net around a model satellite. The European Space Agency also plans to send a self-destructing robot into orbit in 2025, which the organization’s former director general has referred to as a space “vacuum cleaner”.

These efforts could prove increasingly important as private space projects like SpaceX continue to fill low Earth orbit with a “mega-constellation” of satellites.

28. What do we know about space junk?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. It has a potential effect on our daily life. | B. It has been cleaned up several times so far. |
| C. It is what astronauts desert in outer space. | D. It circles around the earth alongside satellites. |

29. What does the author tell us about ELSA-d in paragraph 4?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Its two new satellites. | B. Its theoretical principle. |
| C. Its achievements in space. | D. Its space mission in orbit. |

30. What’s the purpose of designing the spacecraft?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Sending astronauts into space. | B. Testing docking technology. |
| C. Removing existing space junk in orbit. | D. Capturing satellites to be launched. |

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. ELSA-d’s experimental process. | B. Dead satellites floating in orbit. |
| C. New effort to clean up space junk. | D. The application of docking technology. |

D

Search “toxic parents”, and you’ll find more than 38, 000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one’s mental health from abusive parents. However, as a psychoanalyst (精神分析学家), I’ve seen that trend in recent years become a way to manage conflicts in the family, and I have seen the severe impacts estrangement (疏远) has on both sides of the divide. This is a self-help trend that creates much harm.

“Canceling” your parent can be seen as an extension of a cultural trend aimed at correcting imbalances in power and systemic inequality. Today’s social justice values respond to this reality, calling on us to criticize oppressive and harmful figures and to gain power for those who have been powerless. But when adult children use the most effective tool they have – themselves – to gain a sense of security and ban their parents from their lives, the roles are simply switched, and the pain only deepens.

Often, what I see in my practice are cases of family conflict mismanaged, power dynamics turned upside down rather than negotiated. I see the terrible effect of that trend: situations with no winners, only isolated humans who long to be known and feel safe in the presence of the other.

The catch is that after estrangement, adult children are not suddenly less dependent. In fact, they feel abandoned and betrayed, because in the unconscious, it doesn’t matter who is doing the leaving; the feeling that remains is “being left”. They carry the ghosts of their childhood, tackling the emotional reality that those who raised us can never truly be left behind, no matter how hard we try.

What I have found is that most of these families need repair, not permanent break-up. How can one learn how to negotiate needs, to create boundaries and to trust? How can we love others, and ourselves, if not through accepting the limitations that come with being human? Good relationships are the result not of a perfect level of harmony but rather of successful adjustments.

To pursue dialogue instead of estrangement will be hard and painful work. It can’t be a single project of “self-help”, because at the end of the day, real intimacy (亲密关系) is achieved by working through the injuries of the past together. In most cases of family conflict, repair is possible and preferable to estrangement – and it’s worth the work.

32. Why do young people cut ties with the family?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. To gain an independent life. | B. To restore harmony in the family. |
| C. To protect their psychological well-being. | D. To follow a tendency towards social justice. |

33. What does the underlined word “catch” in Paragraph 4 mean?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. Response. | B. Problem. | C. Operation. | D. Emphasis. |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|

34. To manage family conflict, the author agrees that young adults should _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. break down boundaries | B. gain power within the family |
| C. live up to their parents’ expectations | D. accept imperfection of family members |

35. What’s the author’s purpose of writing the passage?

A. To advocate a self-help trend.

B. To justify a common social value.

C. To argue against a current practice.

D. To discuss a means of communication.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Every boy and every girl expects their parents to give them more pocket money. Why do their parents just give them a certain amount? 36

The amount of money that parents give to their children to spend as they wish differs from family to family. 37 Some children get weekly pocket money. Others get monthly pocket money.

First of all, children are expected to make a choice between spending and saving. Then parents should make the children understand what is expected to pay for with the money. At first, some young children may spend all of the money soon after they receive it. Parents are usually advised not to offer more money until it is the right time. 38

In order to encourage their children to do some housework, some parents give pocket money if the children help around the home. Some experts think it not wise to pay the children for doing that. 39

Pocket money can give children a chance to experience the three things they can do with the money. They can spend it by giving it to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. 40 Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice. Saving can also open the door to future saving and investing for children.

A. They can save it for future use.

B. Timing is another consideration.

C. As helping at home is a normal part of family life.

D. Some children are not good at managing their pocket money.

E. Learning how to get money is very important for every child.

F. One main purpose is to let kids learn how to manage their own money.

G. By doing so, these children will learn that spending must be done with a budget.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（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。

It was a beautiful day with the sun shining brightly. 41 to spend some time outdoors, I went up the mountain with Uncle Jimmy. The mountain was not easy to climb and had tough rocks and streams on it. Halfway up the mountain, 42 and hot, I couldn't go any further. 43, we went back down the mountain in the end. On the way back down, Uncle Jimmy asked me a question, which 44 me speechless for a second: "What's your dream, young lady?" "I have no idea," I answered after thinking for

a while. Then he smiled and told me about his 45. He didn't 46 well at school when he was a student. Although 47 thought he could succeed, he knew 48 what his dream was – to be a 49. "I knew I wasn't 50 when it came to studying, so I tried to buy snacks from a nearby market and sell them after class," he told me. After he left school, he started selling different items to 51 which one was most attractive to customers. Of course, he often had no money in his pocket, but however 52 life was, he never gave up.

"There is no doubt that a person who puts in a great deal of 53 to reach his or her goal will have good luck at some point. The meaning of life is to 54 your dream," he said in a gentle voice.

That night I could not fall asleep. With my eyes wide open, I lay in bed tossing and turning and I asked myself, "What's my motivation?" I wanted to be a top student, but the hard work 55 meant putting everything into following my 56. If I find myself 57 willpower, what should I do? Leaving home early the next morning, I climbed the mountain again all by myself. It made me think: If we don't 58 it to the top of a mountain, how can we enjoy the scenery there? At last, I reached the top and was 59 by the warm breeze and sunshine. Nothing could be more 60 than that.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. Hesitant | B. Eager | C. Satisfied | D. Unwilling |
| 42. A. worried | B. anxious | C. scared | D. exhausted |
| 43. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Meanwhile | D. Furthermore |
| 44. A. left | B. caused | C. pushed | D. brought |
| 45. A. career | B. story | C. idea | D. confusion |
| 46. A. behave | B. respond | C. perform | D. impress |
| 47. A. somebody | B. everybody | C. nobody | D. anybody |
| 48. A. clearly | B. directly | C. shortly | D. rapidly |
| 49. A. chef | B. scholar | C. deliveryman | D. businessman |
| 50. A. skilled | B. gifted | C. diligent | D. knowledgeable |
| 51. A. make sure | B. check in | C. figure out | D. count on |
| 52. A. secure | B. tough | C. reliable | D. boring |
| 53. A. talent | B. potential | C. effort | D. ambition |
| 54. A. chase | B. create | C. change | D. promote |
| 55. A. directed | B. connected | C. pulled | D. involved |
| 56. A. demand | B. ability | C. strength | D. passion |
| 57. A. desiring | B. sharing | C. lacking | D. possessing |
| 58. A. make | B. reach | C. get | D. bring |
| 59. A. shocked | B. amused | C. honored | D. greeted |
| 60. A. unexpected | B. pleasant | C. relaxing | D. challenging |

第三部分 英语知识运用

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。

Gandhi, an Indian national hero, was honoured as 61 father of the Indian nation. He has been respected and beloved by the Indians. He was born in India in 1869. He 62 (get) married at the age of 13, and in 1888 he sailed to England, 63 he studied law for three years and became a lawyer. 64 (return) to India, he was sent to South Africa to work on a law case a year later. In South Africa he was surprised to find that the problem of racial discrimination was serious. There he formed an 65 (organize) and started a magazine to fight for equal rights. Gandhi returned to India in 1915, when India was under the control of the British. He led the 66 (Indian) to fight for an end to the British rule and independence for his country. In the political movement many people, Gandhi 67 (include), were put in prison. 68, the struggles never stopped. The British government had to give 69 and India won its independence in 1947. But 70 (fortunate) Gandhi was shot by an Indian who opposed his views and died on January 30th, 1948.

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 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（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Dear Editor,

I am high school student. Here I would like to express my sincerely gratitude through your newspaper to all the medical workers for your devotion and sacrifice in this battle against the Covid-19 virus. It is they who, despite of the lack of equipment and the potential of infection, desperately rescue those infecting and striving for life. It is also they who have shed new light on the virus to build up our confidence to defeat it. It is they who deserves all the admiration and love! I can ever express our thankfulness too much for their selfless contributions. As the virus is very hard to clear, I'm convinced that China will win the battle and make a quick recover. Finally I hoped all of them will stay healthy and happy.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

