

2023 年全国高考模拟试卷(样)

英 语

注意事项:

1. 本卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上,并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答: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。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答:用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后,请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

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。

1. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Customer and guest. B. Strangers. C. Colleagues.
2. Where are the speakers?
A. In a flower shop. B. At home. C. At school.
3. What will the man probably do?
A. Have dinner. B. Clean the table. C. Read the notebook.
4. How many foreign countries has the woman been to?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
5. When does the bakery close?
A. At 6:55. B. At 7:00. C. At 7:30.

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. How old is the woman's daughter?
A. Three years old. B. Four years old. C. Ten years old.
7. What's the matter with the woman's daughter?
A. She is sick. B. She had some poison. C. She drank some ink.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Which color does the woman suggest?
A. Black. B. Brown. C. Yellow.
9. What does the woman say about the shoes?
A. Their sizes are different. B. Their prices are the same. C. Their colors are similar.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman usually do in the morning?
A. Listen to the radio. B. Read books. C. Watch TV.
11. Which of the following is the hardest for Li Ping?
A. Vocabulary. B. Grammar. C. Culture.
12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. What to read. B. When to study. C. How to improve English.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What can we learn about the male speaker?
A. He is a little boy. B. He has poor eyesight. C. He is not living in Beijing.
14. How is the weather today?
A. Windy. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.
15. Why are the people asked to go out with face covering?
A. The air is too dry. B. There is sand in the air. C. The temperature is too low.
16. What should people do to prevent sandstorms?
A. Avoid using water. B. Plant more trees. C. Protect the animals.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which place does Laura want to go?
A. School. B. Home. C. Beach.
18. Why does Mr. Brown ask Laura to go to the front of the classroom?
A. To help him teach the lesson.
B. To punish her in front of the class.
C. To put her answers on the blackboard.
19. What might Mr. Brown think of Laura?
A. Lazy. B. Creative. C. Annoying.
20. What is the speaker doing?
A. Teaching Laura. B. Telling a story. C. Writing on the blackboard.

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Music Moves Europe

ABOUT US

Music Moves Europe is the framework for the European Commission's initiatives and actions regarding the European music. The general goal of Music Moves Europe is to identify and support innovative approaches to music education and learning through cooperation between music and education.

Music education can be beneficial in many ways; however, the range of Music Moves Europe will be limited to projects that contribute to promoting social inclusion to allow people to have access to musical education and learning. Social inclusion means in this context providing the necessary support to all learners according to their particular needs, including those from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds or those with special needs. It wants to test small projects with a European background and promote European music diversity.

FOR BRITISH APPLICANTS

Please be aware that following the entry into force of the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement (PDF) on February 1 and in particular Articles 127(6), 137 and 138, the references to natural or legal persons residing (居住) in the Member State of the European Union are to be

understood as including natural or legal persons residing in the United Kingdom.

UK residents are therefore eligible(有资格的) to participate under this call.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Due to the exceptional circumstances of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Commission has decided to also accept applications sent by email. Please note that the same rules apply to an application sent by email, but it has to be complete with all supporting documents and sent within the deadline. If a document cannot be provided due to these exceptional circumstances, the burden of proof lies with the applicant.

21. What is the aim of Music Moves Europe?

- A. To encourage new ways to teach music.
- B. To find music talents at school.
- C. To make students self-learn music.
- D. To offer students financial support.

22. What do the projects focus on?

- A. High status.
- B. Social inclusion.
- C. Healthcare reform.
- D. Economic growth.

23. What are applicants supported to do?

- A. Enjoy free trips in the UK.
- B. Seek help with their health.
- C. Send applications by email.
- D. Ignore supporting documents.

B

COVID-19 was a hit on our senior writers' group, as a gathering of more than ten people was prohibited. It looked like our precious hours together would have to be put off endlessly. One of our members, Dea, suggested an online meeting service called Zoom that she used at work, which would make it possible for us to have an online meeting, reading our works to each other just like always.

I was too old for this sort of thing. I mentioned the idea to my twenty-something niece. She lived in Denver and offered to help me long-distance. She showed me the website and how to start a free membership. But I was hopelessly lost when they wanted my e-mail address and my Facebook password. I could never remember passwords. I had to get the hang of this, or our beloved writers' group would join the ranks of organizations closed by COVID-19. Dea helped me through a few more of the numerous steps to sign up.

On our Facebook page, I gave everybody the link to use the next day. That night, I decided to take a practice run at signing on. Somehow I managed to open three separate memberships under three different e-mail addresses—complete with passwords!

The next day, I'd noticed that the camera on the computer added ten years to my appearance, so I piled on the make-up. Soon, I joined two members, who both claimed they could see each other but couldn't see me. Then Dea came on board. Soon, with her guidance, I was visible in all my glory. Within minutes, we were off and running, joined by other members. It was just like old times, with each person reading a piece of their work.

It turns out that a seventy-two-year-old grandma can learn how to do something new on the Internet.

24. What did the author fail to do at first because of COVID-19?

- A. Concentrate on her daily writing.
- B. Communicate with her relatives.
- C. Have group discussions on writing.
- D. Get in touch with group members.

25. Why did the author insist on learning to use Zoom?

- A. She intended to improve her memory.
- B. She planned to join new organizations.
- C. She liked communicating with her niece.
- D. She wanted to keep the writers' group alive.

26. What trouble did Dea help the author settle?
- A. How to look much younger on camera.
 - B. How to get her seen by others on Zoom.
 - C. How to read a piece of her work to others.
 - D. How to do a proper make-up for a meeting.
27. What message does the story mainly convey?
- A. It's never too old to learn.
 - B. Kill two birds with one stone.
 - C. Failure is the mother of success.
 - D. God helps those who help themselves.

C

Targeted advertising and news coverage are powerful tools for influencing human behavior. As researchers were working to improve conservation of the wildlife, my partner and I wondered if we could change these tools' main use of selling products and political ideas to instead promoting positive conservation messages.

In response to global species decline, we set out to develop an effective approach to limit demand for unsustainable wildlife and test this approach in practice.

One species under significant trade impact is the saiga antelope (高鼻羚羊), an endangered animal from Central Asia, whose horn(角) is used in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Singapore is a top saiga horn consumer country, so we decided to test whether advertising of news media would be an effective way to bring about desirable responses among a target audience of Singaporean middle-aged women, who were selected because they were most likely to purchase saiga horn for both themselves and their families. We hoped to change Singaporean saiga horn consumers towards more sustainable TCM treatments.

It is well evidenced that repeated exposure to an idea increases the chance that an individual will adopt that idea. Targeted online advertising has proven highly effective at directing an audience's attention in a way that maximizes profits for both advertisers and platform operators.

To test whether repeated exposure to news content via targeted advertising could form a powerful behavioral influence, we employed targeted online advertisements through Facebook to promote news articles discussing the origin of saiga horn products. Advertising performance and in-depth Facebook analyses let us assess audience response. Our message spread widely through Singapore's media, with our advertisements shown almost five million times, and with the story running on at least seven news media.

Our analysis found that 63% of Facebook users showed positive features, such as calls for public action to reduce saiga horn consumption, anger at having unknowingly used an endangered species, and self-commitments to stop using saiga horn products.

28. For what does the author expect to use advertising?
- A. Selling products.
 - B. Protecting wildlife.
 - C. Attracting consumers.
 - D. Sharing political ideas.
29. What did the author and his partner do for their test?
- A. They exposed advertisements on social media.
 - B. They collected saiga horns all over Singapore.
 - C. They promoted TCM treatments in local stores.
 - D. They wrote articles on the origin of saiga antelopes.
30. What does the last paragraph suggest?
- A. Facebook users make few responses.
 - B. Online advertising is unacceptable.
 - C. Saiga horn products are easy to get.
 - D. The result of the test is satisfying.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. A call for animal conservation.
- B. Benefits of online advertisements.
- C. An effective way to save wildlife.
- D. How advertising affects behavior.

D

Space travelers face a number of health risks. Astronauts have reported loss of bone and muscle. Some have developed immune(免疫的) disorders or heart issues. A new study finds that energy-producing structures in cells might be to blame for many of these problems. That finding could guide treatments for future astronauts on the way to such faraway places as Mars.

As a systems biologist, Afshin Beheshti studies how multiple parts of the body work together. He is part of a team of researchers who wanted to know how spaceflight might affect cells and tissues. “It’s a basic question,” he notes. The team consulted NASA GeneLab, which is a collection of data from past space biology experiments. The scientists studied cells and tissues from mice and people. They were looking for a possible chemical fingerprint of space travel. To do this, they compared space travelers with others that had remained on Earth.

“The idea is not only to look at one type of chemical,” Beheshti says. Rather, they wanted to “look at the living system as a whole”. And in doing that, they found a common theme—mitochondria(线粒体), which are the energy powerhouses of cells. And after time in space, mitochondria often don’t work as well as they should. Those findings are consistent with samples from NASA’s Twin Study. Before retiring, astronaut Scott Kelly spent nearly a year aboard the International Space Station. His twin, Mark, remained on the ground. Afterward, blood samples from the two showed different mitochondrial activity.

Damage to mitochondria may be a common reason for spaceflight health risks, the team now concludes. If mitochondria are the culprit, targeting them could help protect future astronauts. Some diseases cause problems related to mitochondria. Drugs used to treat such diseases may reduce astronauts’ health risks. “We don’t have to reinvent the wheel,” Beheshti says. “Future studies can test if existing drugs prevent mitochondrial problems in cells, animals and people on long deep-space voyages.”

32. How did Beheshti’s team do the research?

- A. By doing a variety of experiments in space.
- B. By making use of some existing information.
- C. By observing astronauts’ behavior in person.
- D. By interviewing some astronauts for many years.

33. What can be known about mitochondria?

- A. They provide energy for cells.
- B. They prevent the blood flow.
- C. They build a house without cells.
- D. They ruin the whole living system.

34. What does the underlined word “culprit” in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. Something helpful to reduce health risks.
- B. Something that protects future astronauts.
- C. Something that falls victim to existing drugs.
- D. Something responsible for causing a problem.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Scientists Need a Way to Reduce Astronauts’ Health Risks
- B. Space Travel Really Does Great Harm to Astronauts’ Health
- C. Space Travel May Harm Health by Damaging Mitochondria
- D. How to Prevent Mitochondrial Problems Is Under Discussion

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Climate change is one of the biggest issues we face on the planet. It may be pretty tough to convince other people and make a difference. 36. There're many others making the same efforts. Also, there are so many things you can do to help raise awareness and work with others.

Learn as much as you can about climate change. 37, you have to know the research. Read through climate and science websites so you can see the most recent research about how it's affecting our planet. That way, you can always tell people accurate information and find additional resources to help convince other people.

Participate in a climate strike or protest. A lot of organizations plan marches or protests to show how many people in your area think climate change is a major issue. 38. Communicate with others you're protesting with to connect with like-minded people and learn more about the next steps you can take.

Join a climate organization. If you're still in school, see if there are any student associations or clubs about climate change. Otherwise, check online or on social media to see if there are community groups in your area that you want to volunteer with. 39.

Contact your government to prioritize (优先考虑) the issue. Your local and state politicians have the power to make changes on a legal level to help fight against climate change. Contact their offices over the phone or by mail, and ask them what solutions they're preparing. 40, urge them to look into plans and solutions so they know it's important to you.

- A. You can set a good example
- B. Set up an organization on social media
- C. If they don't have any measures in place
- D. But you aren't alone in supporting the cause
- E. Send them a message to ask how you can be included
- F. If you want to influence other people about how serious climate change is
- G. Follow some local organizers online and look for events planned in your area

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was privileged to join a college which not only created an environment for attaining professional qualification but also made sure that each and every student would be an all-rounded individual.

Most of the colleges in my country were commercially oriented (以商业为导向的) and students 41 to come in, have their lectures and off they went. The lecturers in the college had higher expectations and many kids coming straight from high school would 42 this college on the basis that it was 43. It was no bother to me anyway and I often 44 my college days.

One of the lecturers, in particular, 45 my attention most, not because of his tutorial skills but by his personal 46. He would always walk and leave no dirt or paper behind him; he would always bend over and 47 up any piece of paper on the floor and throw it to the nearest 48; he would always move the dustbins to the 49 position if the cleaners put them in a wrong position.

50, when I watched him, I would wonder why bother. 51, growing up with this

52 in mind, I have come to accept the same 53. Walking down the street, I often 54 bend over to pick up that piece of paper 55 by wind from the dustbin or thrown randomly on the street and 56 it in the next dustbin. Passing through a clean street and seeing a piece of 57 around just moves me to 58 the place clean.

I may not 59 the whole town but I'm 60 that I can make one pavement clean by just a small act, one at a time. I'll carry on with this belief.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. tended | B. refused | C. pretended | D. dreamed |
| 42. A. limit | B. fear | C. accept | D. destroy |
| 43. A. strict | B. unfair | C. traditional | D. expensive |
| 44. A. took over | B. looked forward to | C. put up with | D. contributed to |
| 45. A. needed | B. interrupted | C. attracted | D. ignored |
| 46. A. behavior | B. voice | C. profession | D. method |
| 47. A. burn | B. fold | C. pick | D. tear |
| 48. A. street | B. classroom | C. station | D. dustbin |
| 49. A. strange | B. right | C. safe | D. stable |
| 50. A. Luckily | B. Regularly | C. Initially | D. Particularly |
| 51. A. Therefore | B. Meanwhile | C. Otherwise | D. However |
| 52. A. scene | B. design | C. gift | D. idea |
| 53. A. position | B. purpose | C. plan | D. practice |
| 54. A. secretly | B. unconsciously | C. unwillingly | D. accidentally |
| 55. A. put away | B. mixed up | C. blown away | D. sorted out |
| 56. A. hide | B. expose | C. exhibit | D. place |
| 57. A. news | B. luggage | C. equipment | D. litter |
| 58. A. find | B. leave | C. prove | D. cut |
| 59. A. clean | B. support | C. extend | D. protect |
| 60. A. puzzled | B. proud | C. sure | D. worried |

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。

To celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival, an underwater dance performance titled *Pray* was aired on Henan TV on the first day of the holiday.

Featuring the goddess of Luo River, a mysterious beauty best known in the poetry of Cao Zhi during the Three Kingdoms period, the dancer Haohao He, a former synchronized swimmer(花样游泳运动员), recreated the elegance of this ancient Chinese goddess. The 30-year-old, 61 learned to swim at the age of 6, masters both the art 62 the technique of holding her 63 (breathe) as her lungs struggle to carry out their function.

"The performance is really 64 (create) and almost dreamlike. It brings a flying fairy alive vividly," one viewer writes on Sina Weibo.

"The combination of underwater cinematography(电影拍摄) and traditional Chinese dance 65 (be) so beautiful, which enables 66 (viewer) to appreciate traditional Chinese culture in a fresh way," another viewer writes.

After He 67 (invite) to play the role, she read a number of books about ancient Chinese goddesses and was inspired by flying fairies in the paintings of the Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang city, Gansu province.

"It took me a long time 68 (control) my body and my facial expression while dancing underwater. It's 69 beautiful art form though not many people knew about it when I first started to practise," says He, 70 (add) that she learned a variety of dances, such as traditional Chinese, ballet and street, which she combined in her underwater performance.

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。文中共有 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(Λ),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。

One of my classmates live alone in a rented room, and his parents work and live in another city. A few day ago, he had a bad toothache. He was unable to eating anything and also faced problems in speaking. No one was with him to take the care of him. He messaged me and asked help. I visited his room, took him to the hospital and provide him with proper care. After getting proper treatment and taking some medicine, he gradual recovered. Late, I talked to his parents on the phone and told him not to worry. They expressed their sincere thank to me.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是高三(2)班的班长李华, 下周五你班将在学校剧场举办“English Party”, 请你给新来的外教 Mr. John 发一封电子邮件, 邀请他参加并担任主持人。内容包括:

1. 晚会的时间和地点;
2. 发出邀请。

- ## 2. 发出邀请。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.