

成都七中高2023届高三下期高考模拟考试

## 英 语

### 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。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?

答案是C。

1. What will the speakers do on Thursday?  
A. Play football.      B. Watch a movie.      C. Go hiking.
2. What does the man want to do?  
A. Place an order.      B. Design a uniform.      C. Form a team.
3. What is Sally's favorite city?  
A. Paris.      B. Madrid.      C. Venice.
4. Where will the speakers go?  
A. To a cafe.      B. To a dessert shop.      C. To a bookstore.
5. What relation is Mr. Gomez to the man?  
A. His teacher.      B. His client.      C. His boss.

## 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。

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What are the speakers discussing?  
A. A job candidate.      B. A new workmate.      C. Travel arrangements.

9. How does Steven Johnson impress the man?  
A. By his working experiences. B. By his communication skills. C. By his international background.

10. When will the speakers meet Steven Johnson?  
A. Tomorrow. B. Next week. C. The week after next.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What will the man do on Monday?  
A. Attend a meeting. B. Pack his belongings. C. Start a new position.

12. What is the man busy doing now?  
A. Moving to his new office.  
B. Checking off office supplies.  
C. Preparing for a promotion campaign.

13. What does the woman offer to do?  
A. Review an expense report.  
B. Provide the man with supplies.  
C. Arrange a company celebration.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Where will the event take place?  
A. At a coffee shop. B. At a music hall. C. At a park.

15. Why did the woman choose the location?  
A. It's private. B. It's family-friendly. C. It's requested by the charity.

16. What does the woman ask the man to do?  
A. Contact some bands.  
B. Contribute some money.  
C. Organize some activities.

17. What is the event's purpose?  
A. To hear some live music.  
B. To help an animal shelter.  
C. To have some family fun.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Why did the speaker learn Arabic?  
A. She wanted to study in Cairo.  
B. She was inspired by her teacher.  
C. She became interested in the culture.

19. What is the biggest challenge for the speaker?  
A. Suffering from culture shock.  
B. Finding a hotel and accommodation.  
C. Mastering written and spoken Arabic.

20. What excites the speaker most?  
A. Being invited to a meal.  
B. Shopping at a local market.  
C. Getting to know the locals.

## 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

##### Your Garden Escape

Even in the big city you can find oases (绿洲) of calm and beauty. From a royal palace to a classical garden, we recommend great green spaces to escape the hustle and bustle of London.

##### **Horniman Gardens**

Horniman Gardens cover 16 acres with breathtaking views of London. Visitors can enjoy the Sound Garden, Meadow Field, and even a Prehistoric Garden, which features a display of “living fossils”. The gardens are very popular with families, and dogs can be let off their leads in the Meadow Field.

##### **Chiswick House & Gardens**

As a classical garden landscape in London, it was here that the English Landscape Movement was born with William Kent’s designs. Enjoy fresh bread, seasonal food, and natural wines in the award-winning cafe, while admiring the beauty of the naturalistic landscape, spotted with impressive art and statues.

##### **Buckingham Palace Garden**

The 39-acre garden boasts more than 350 types of wildflowers, over 200 trees and a three-acre lake. The garden also provides a habitat for native birds rarely seen in London. A tour of the garden can be completed by having a cream tea in the cafe overlooking the Palace’s famous grassland and lake.

##### **Kew Gardens**

The Royal Botanic Garden at Kew is one of the world’s most famous gardens and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Have a walk through the vast garden, spot local wildlife at the lake, or get your hands dirty by trying a gardening lesson. Be sure to visit the Temperate House, which contains some of the rarest and most threatened plants.

21. What can visitors do in both Horniman Gardens and Chiswick House & Gardens?

- A. Study living fossils.
- B. Taste delicious food.
- C. Enjoy impressive art.
- D. Appreciate fine views.

22. Where should visitors go if they want to join in hands-on activities?

- A. Kew Gardens.
- B. Horniman Gardens.
- C. Chiswick House & Gardens.
- D. Buckingham Palace Garden.

23. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To inform visitors of famous gardens.
- B. To entertain interested garden visitors.
- C. To stress the necessity of garden escape.
- D. To show the benefits of touring gardens.

**B**

Penn Station Shoe Repair and Shoe Shine is a small shoeshining business in New York City. On a recent weekday, customers sat down at the shoeshine business and pulled out newspapers and phones to read while their shoes got shined. The shoeshiners cleaned the footwear and added an oily substance to protect the shoes' leather material. When it was finished, the customers paid eight dollars for the work.

Shoeshining has a long history in the United States, dating back hundreds of years. But today, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, more people work from home than in the past. And it has become popular to wear more casual work clothes. Those mean fewer customers for shoeshining businesses.

Rory Heenan is a 38-year-old accountant from Philadelphia. He said as a young boy he would take the train with his father to his office one Friday each month and watch him get a shoeshine.

“And here I am, you know, 30 years later, doing the same thing. So, it’s certainly something that’s passed down over time,” he said.

At David Mesquita’s Leather Spa, which operates five shoe repair and shine businesses in the area, the repairs are the major part of its sales. But shoeshines are still an important offering to bring people in as most shoe repair businesses don’t have the service.

Before the pandemic, Leather Spa had four shoeshine chairs at its business inside New York’s Grand Central Terminal. It employed six shoeshiners. Together, they would complete about 120 shines a day. Now, there are only three shoeshiners who do 40 or 50 shines a day at most.

“Traffic is slowly coming back in, though we’re still not back 100 percent of what we were,” Mesquita said, adding that shoeshining isn’t something that will ever fully go away. “People like to treat themselves,” he said, “whether it’s once a week or twice a week or once every two weeks. It’s just nice.”

24. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

- A. The dark future of the shoeshining business.
- B. Reasons for the change of people’s lifestyle.
- C. The rise and fall of the shoeshining business.
- D. Causes of the decline of the shoeshining business.

25. What did little Rory Heenan do regularly?

- A. He accompanied his father to work.
- B. He shined his father’s shoes personally.
- C. He greeted his father at the train station.
- D. He recorded his shining his father’s shoes.

26. According to the text, what is true of Leather Spa’s shoeshining service?

- A. It means a great deal to its overall business.
- B. It does expand gradually during the pandemic.
- C. It can be enjoyed in most shoe repair businesses.
- D. It is more profitable than its shoe repair business.

27. What’s Mesquita’s attitude towards the future of shoeshining?

- A. Mixed.
- B. Hopeless.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Worried.

## C

Humans are not the animal kingdom's only fashionistas. Tits (山雀) can be fashion followers, too, apparently. A latest study shows that, given the chance, they decorate their nests with this season's must-have colour.

Dr. Wild and Dr. Aplin were following up on a study published in 1934 by Henry Smith Williams, an American naturalist. He noticed that when he put various coloured balls of yarn (纱) out in his garden, almost always one and only one became popular that season for being included into local birds' nests. But which particular color was favoured varied from season to season. This suggested that the colour chosen by one of the early birds was spotted and copied by others.

Williams's work was, however, forgotten until they came across it while following up on a different study, published by a team at the University of Toulouse, suggesting fashion-following, too. Dr. Wild and Dr. Aplin therefore set out to re-run Williams's experiment, but this time to collect some actual numbers.

The birds they followed were part of a well-monitored population of blue tits in a wood near the institute. Most birds in this wood carried tracking devices fitted to them after their capture in mist nets. That allowed the institute's researchers to keep track of a vast number of individuals by recording their arrival at food containers throughout the wood. Instead of food, these containers were loaded with wool of different colors. Interestingly, researchers soon found that most nests of blue tits included only the color of the wool first chosen by a nest-builder.

Tits, then, do seem to be "on trend", when it comes to nest-building materials. Why that should happen remains obscure. Dr. Wild and Dr. Aplin suspect the fashion leaders are older birds, and that evolution favours younger ones copying their elders since those elders have evidently survived what fortune has to throw at a tit. Williams's original work, though, suggests such initial choices are at random – a bit like those of the leaders of human fashions.

28. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. Dr. Wild and Dr. Aplin contributed to William's work.
- B. Early birds' color preference was copied by their fellows.
- C. The color favored by local birds was fixed all year round.
- D. Yarn was local birds' favorite material to decorate their nests.

29. How did Dr. Wild and Dr. Aplin improve William's experiment?

- A. They observed the blue tits.
- B. They studied the habits of blue tits.
- C. They adopted the data-collecting method.
- D. They fitted tracking devices to food containers.

30. What does the underlined word "obscure" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Hidden.
- B. Evident.
- C. Complicated.
- D. Shallow.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Birds favor certain colors in decoration.
- B. Young birds follow their elders in fashion.
- C. Young birds are just as intelligent as people.
- D. Birds are just as fashion-conscious as people.

**D**

Rising sea levels and the potential impacts to huge coastal populations worldwide rank near the top of concerns when it comes to consequences of a worsening climate emergency. But a lesser-known danger poses an equal or arguably more urgent threat to millions around the world living at much higher altitudes: flooding from glacial lakes.

With average temperatures rising around the world in recent decades, a number of these lakes high above population centers in South America and Asia have become swollen and unstable as the reserves of snow and ice that feed them melt ever faster.

For the first time, an international team of researchers has quantified (量化) this threat. It reports that 15 million people are in the path of potential floods from these swollen bodies of water. “Understanding which areas face the greatest danger from glacial flooding will allow for more targeted and effective risk management actions, which in turn will help minimize loss of life and damage to infrastructure (基础设施) downstream,” said Rachel Carr, head of physical geography at Newcastle University.

In 1941, a glacial lake outburst flood, or GLOF, from Lake Palcacocha killed thousands in the town of Huaraz below and largely inspired the beginning of research into the phenomenon. Dams and other infrastructure were put in place to relieve the threat from the lake in the 1970s, but its volume is now over 30 times greater, requiring new improvements to safely drain and release water pressure.

Lead researcher Caroline Taylor says the researchers also found that understanding the danger requires more than just counting lakes and measuring their volume. “Instead, it is the number of people, their distance to a glacial lake and importantly, their ability to cope with a flood that determines the potential danger from a GLOF event.”

In recent years, a warning system was set up at Lake Palcacocha that could give residents of Huaraz enough time to get out of the way of an incoming flood. Meanwhile, other threatened villages with no such alert system continue to rely on hope and luck.

32. Why does the author mention rising sea levels in the first paragraph?

- A. To make a comparison.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To provide an example.
- D. To support his argument.

33. What can we learn about GLOF from the passage?

- A. Effective risk management will rid people of the danger.
- B. An international team first figured out the dangerous areas.
- C. Threatened villagers without warning systems can easily get hurt.
- D. A GLOF in the 1970s determined the start of study into the danger.

34. Which factor decides the potential danger according to Caroline Taylor?

- A. The number of the unstable lakes.
- B. The volume of the unstable lakes.
- C. The ability to handle a flood.
- D. The degree of climate change.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Glacial Lakes: a Potential Danger
- B. GLOF: an Overlooked Threat
- C. Climate Change: the Cause of GLOF
- D. Warning Systems: a Solution to GLOF

## 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。

### Why you're more creative in coffee shops

Some of the most successful people in history have done their best work in coffee shops. 36. Among them are Pablo Picasso, J.K. Rowling, Francois Voltaire and Bob Dylan.

### A sweet spot of noise and crowds

Some of us stick in our earbuds as soon as we sit down to work in a public setting. But scientists have known for years that background noise can benefit our creative thinking. A study showed that a modest level of surrounding noise in a place like a cafe can actually promote your creative output. 37. Therefore, this can lead to more creative idea generation.

### Air of informality

The typical coffee-shop user might be a lone worker struggling with a creative effort. However, experts say these cafe settings can also benefit work groups who are brainstorming. There is a formal air when gathering on digital meeting platforms. 38. All those audio and visual stimuli (刺激) help groups, too, compared to the meeting in a formal meeting room.

39

One thing that can make working from home or the office feel boring is the visual environment. Often we sit in the same chair and look at the same four walls all day long. In the coffee shops, people come and go. 40. The pleasant smells of coffee and food vary. While we tend not to take conscious notice of these micro-stimuli, and likely don't openly choose to work in this location because of them, these activities around us make our brains work a bit differently than at home.

- A. Visual variety
- B. The daylight changes
- C. The birthplace of countless great works
- D. Not all kinds of noisy surroundings are bad for your creativity
- E. By contrast, there is an informal atmosphere when meeting up at a bar or cafe
- F. Whatever their careers, they have tapped into their creativity working at a table in a cafe
- G. If you're slightly distracted from the task at hand, it raises your abstract thinking ability

## 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。

When I was eight, I wanted a toy and needed \$10 to buy it. But, as usual, I was broke. I decided to ask my 11-year-old sister, Kathleen, for a loan. I went to her room, 41 her for the cash. Laughing, she agreed to 42 me the money, but added, "I will charge you 10 percent compound interest every 43 until you pay me back."

"Compound interest – what's that?" I asked.

"Well, interest is what you call the 44 money borrowers have to pay back on a loan," she explained. "Compound interest means that the interest payments get bigger and bigger the 45 you

take to pay back the loan. To repay the loan, you will need to give me \$11 after one month. If you wait two months to pay me back, your 46 will grow from \$10 to \$11. So I'll be charging you interest on \$11. Then I will add that interest to the \$11 you already owe me, for a 47 of \$12.10. That's what you'll owe after two months."

"Sure. I get it," I said. Though truthfully, I was getting 48.

With the money, I bought the toy. My birthday came a month later, and my mom gave me \$10. 49, that was just the amount I needed to buy another toy I wanted desperately, the purchase of which made me penniless. I 50 paying my sister for a month. After another month, I 51 about the loan.

Several months later, on Christmas morning, my sister and I each found a \$20 bill in our stockings. I was just putting it into my 52 when Kathleen tapped me on the shoulder.

"Sorry, kiddo. That's mine. I'm 53 the debt from you."

"Huh?" Then I remembered the loan. "Hey! How can it be that much? I 54 borrowed \$10."

"True," she said, "but interest has been compounding for eight months. Now you 55 me \$21.43." She paused, then added. "You can pay me the \$21.43."

I 56 to believe that a \$10 loan could more than double so quickly. Much to my 57, my sister got her pencil and tablet and showed me exactly how it all added up.

My head 58 as I tried to keep track of Kathleen's 59, but this time, I got the basic idea of compound interest. I 60 the hard way that borrowing money can be "double trouble" in no time.

41. A. blaming	B. begging	C. searching	D. preparing
42. A. borrow	B. hand	C. lend	D. pay
43. A. month	B. year	C. week	D. day
44. A. little	B. same	C. enough	D. extra
45. A. less	B. longer	C. more	D. shorter
46. A. cash	B. saving	C. charge	D. debt
47. A. total	B. cost	C. number	D. bill
48. A. encouraged	B. shocked	C. confused	D. satisfied
49. A. Joyfully	B. Unfortunately	C. Foolishly	D. Gratefully
50. A. put off	B. kept on	C. set about	D. gave up
51. A. cared	B. disagreed	C. worried	D. forgot
52. A. account	B. stocking	C. pocket	D. property
53. A. reducing	B. collecting	C. commanding	D. counting
54. A. normally	B. nearly	C. only	D. really
55. A. owe	B. offer	C. take	D. make
56. A. decided	B. refused	C. pretended	D. managed
57. A. relief	B. regret	C. delight	D. annoyance
58. A. turned	B. nodded	C. stuck	D. hurt
59. A. calculations	B. excuses	C. directions	D. discoveries
60. A. explored	B. explained	C. learned	D. questioned

## 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。

A loyal Liverpool Football Club fan is always making sure to cheer on his beloved team whenever they play, and thanks 61 a letter from his loving elder brother, the team was recently able to return the favor.

Ian, a Liverpool City native, 62 hoped his hometown soccer team would do something special for his brother David, 63 (write) a letter to the club about David's condition. Since David was starved of oxygen as an infant, he developed differently from other kids. Though David struggled 64 (academic), his enduring loyalty to Liverpool FC never left him, and he is well-known in the community as being a great kid and a passionate fan.

David is a season ticket holder who 65 (try) to go and see Liverpool play as many times as he can. He could never have expected that one of the 66 (great) members of the team would go to see him while he was at work.

Liverpool FC defender Virgil Van Dijk, 67 (consider) to be the best defender and one of the best players in the world, visited David's place of work to give him the surprise of a lifetime, 68 trip to Liverpool FC's training ground to meet the team in person.

Not only that, Van Dijk presented David with 69 (ticket) for all the rest of the games to make sure they have his support from the stands for every one of the 25 70 (remain) games this season.

## 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 (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。

My brother has just returned back home from Hubei. He stays there for half a year. For the first three month, he lived in Wuhan and picked fruit on a farm, which is a wonder place. Afterwards, he had to move to Yichang to finish other job, where he worked in elegant Sichuan restaurant. He loved it because it reminded him of his hometown. This job was hard, but there were some nice people work with him. He really had fun during this trip, and that surprised him most was that he got his communication skills improve greatly in the process. He hopes to go back there sometimes in the future.

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是学生李华, 你班在英语课上举行了以“Say No to Phubbing”为题目的演讲, 请写一篇 100 词左右的演讲稿。要点如下:

1. 现象;
2. 影响;
3. 建议。

词汇: 低头族 phubbers; 低头族现象 phubbing



锦宏教育  
Jinhong Education