2023 年 5 月

绵阳南山中学 2023 年高考仿真考试英语试题

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本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

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?

    A. £ 19. 15.   B. £ 9. 18.   C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the man?

    A. A student.   B. A librarian.   C. A job hunter.

2. Where did the woman work?

    A. At a drug store.   B. In a hospital.   C. At a college.

3. What does the woman mean?

    A. She'll attend the party.   B. She'll have to work.   C. She'll invite Tom.

4. What is the woman doing?

    A. Asking for help.   B. Asking for leave.   C. Asking for permission.

5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

    A. In a classroom.   B. In a hospital.   C. On the phone.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. How does Joshua go to school in Japan probably?

    A. He takes a school bus every morning.   B. He rides the subway alone at 8:00 am.

C. He walks with other students.

7. What time does Joshua probably come home from school most days?

    A. Between 1:00 pm and 2:00 pm.   B. Between 2:00 pm and 3:00 pm.

    C. Between 3:00 pm and 4:00 pm.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. How long has the man played the piano up to now?

    A. For 5 years.   B. For 10 years.   C. For 15 years.

9. What do we know about the man?

    A. He started to write music at five.   B. His CDs became the best seller last year.

    C. He has given concerts in schools.

10. What is "Someone Like You"?

    A. A short story.   B. An album.   C. A poem.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. What was the woman planning to study originally?

    A. Law.   B. Business.   C. Medicine.

12. What made the woman change her mind?

    A. The outbreak of COVID-19.   B. The lockdown of schools.

    C. The increasing unemployment.

13. What kind of school did the man want to go to?

    A. A law school.   B. A medical school.   C. A Business School.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 16 三个小题。

14. Who gave the woman her first mountain bike?

    A. Her uncle.   B. Her father.   C. Her brother.

15. What happened in the Regional Championship?

    A. A fallen tree blocked the road.   B. A photographer suddenly fell off a tree.

    C. Someone appeared on the road suddenly.

16. What does the woman think is the most important before a race?

    A. Doing sports to keep fit.   B. Looking at the route in advance.

    C. Making sure the bike is in good condition.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

    A. Space travel.   B. Chatting on the Internet.   C. Hotel expense.

18. What can we know about the hotel?

    A. It runs 320 km around the sun.   B. It can hold two guests at a time.

    C. It will be put into use in 2022.

19. What can guests do in the space hotel?

    A. Cook food.   B. Have a video chat.   C. Take the astronauts' place.

20. What does the speaker think of the space trip?

A. Relaxing. 　　　　　B. Dangerous. 　　　　　C. Expensive.

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

L.A. Science Weekend: Natural History and Space

Join in **The New York Times Journeys** for three days of scientific learning in Los Angeles. This program includes visits to the city's most fascinating sites for natural history, zoology and space with experts helping you gain relevant knowledge.

Your New York Times experts:

Kenneth Chang is a science reporter for *The New York Times*. With a background in physics, he specializes in writing about the physical sciences. His articles have included the mysteries of neutrinos(中微子), and the discovery of a planet around a distant star.

Cornelia Dean is a lecturer at Brown University, a science writer and a former science editor of *The New York Times*. When she worked in the paper's science department, members of its staff won every major journalism prize as well as the Lasker Award for public service. She is at work on her fourth book about how to make the best of the land in coastal areas.

John Schwartz is a reporter at *The New York Times* who writes about climate change. In his career at *The New York Times*, he has also covered the space program, which took him to half a dozen shuttle launches, two zero-gravity flights, and Space City in Russia, where astronauts train together to fly to the International Space Station.

Anahad O'Connor, who joined *The New York Times* in 2003, covers consumer health, medicine, science and other topics. As a graduate of Yale University with a degree in psychology and a focus on child studies, he is the author of four books, including the best-selling *Never Shower in a Thunderstorm*. His work has been featured in *The Best American Science Writing*, a collection of articles selected by Atul Gawande. Anahad is a frequent guest on national media programs, including *PBS Newshour*, *Good Morning America*, and NPR's *All Things Considered*.

21. What do we know about Cornelia Dean?

　　A. She used to be a science reporter.

　　B. She got a personal award as a volunteer.

　　C. She specializes in the study of coastal land use.

　　D. She remains an editor of *The New York Times*.

22. Which of the following topics is covered by more than one expert?

　　A. Climate. 　　　　B. Psychology. 　　　　C. Space. 　　　　D. Health.

23. Who should you consult if you are interested in medicine?

A. Kenneth Chang.   B. Cornelia Dean. C. John Schwartz. D. Anahad O'Connor.

B

For some people, October is Octobear. On October 5, Katmai National Park and Preserve in southern Alaska kicked off Fat Bear Week, when fans compare before and after photos of bears to vote for the one they think has gained the most weight before they bed down for the long freezing winter. Bear 747, also known as "Bear Force One", took the first-place spot with 68,105 votes. It weighed around 1,400 pounds.

Fat Bear Week started in 2014. At first, it was just Fat Bear Tuesday. Mike Fitz, a former park keeper at Katmai, noticed that live webcams showing the bears generated a lot of online comments, so he let people vote for their favorite fat bear on the Internet. The one-day event attracted 1,700 votes. In 2015, it was extended to a week. Last year, nearly 800,000 people got involved, turning it into a global campaign.

The contest serves two main purposes. First, some of America's national parks are in remote and undeveloped areas, which are difficult or costly to reach. Fat Bear Week brings Alaska's wilderness to fans' computer screens. "It's not limited to the fortunate few who can go to the river anymore," Fitz said.

Second, Fat Bear Week brings attention to the bears and the ecosystems they live in. The 2,200 bears of Katmai are strong for feeding on some of the healthiest salmon(三文鱼) in the world, said Sara Wolman, a former park keeper. Salmon in the Pacific Northwest are suffering from overfishing, dam construction and warming rivers due to climate change. Luckily, Brooks River, which Katmai's bears like to fish in, has been free from these threats so far.

Fat Bear Week has spread like viruses. Fans and creators say it's because it shows a conservation success story. For one week, people don't have to focus on climate change or habitat loss. "Maybe things aren't super great all the time in the world," said Felicia Jimenez, who is a current Katmai keeper. "But there are some really fat bears in Alaska."

24. Why did Bear 747 become the winner of Fat Bear Week in southern Alaska?

A. It gained the most pounds.   B. It was the heaviest.

C. It presented the best photos.   D. It was the most famous.

25. What is the purpose of paragraph 2?

A. To show the popularity of fat bears.   B. To review the history of the event.

C. To praise Mike Fitz for his work.   D. To explain the role of live webcams.

26. What can we learn about Katmai's bears?

A. They bring tourists to the park.   B. They face a population decline.

C. They remain difficult to be seen.   D. They have a stable food source.

27. Which can be the best title for the text?

A. Fat Bear Week: Conservation Is Joyful

B. Brown Bears: Winter Survival Is Crucial

C. Bear 747: A Fat Yet Healthy Champion

D. Katmai's Bears: A Special Beauty Contest

C

Whether you admit it or not, people's love for Christmas jumpers(毛衣) around Christmas has increased over recent years. And while you may be less willing to get involved in the Christmas jumper trend, Christmas Jumper Day now enables you to do more with your jumper than build up sweat in an incredibly warm office.

The origin of the Christmas jumper can date back to the late 19th century in the USA. Americans in the 1930s knitted(编织) for Christmas to create an item of clothing to keep them "warm" during the tough period- the Great Depression. They copied the jumpers they saw their favorite stars wearing on the big screen. From the 1950s, it was common to see American families wearing festive jumpers as they sat down to eat their Christmas dinner.

Now, alongside wearing a festive jumper for the fun of it, there are other positive outcomes. Christmas Jumper Day has been set up to encourage people to make the world better and raise funds tor Save the Children by wearing a Christmas jumper and making a minimum donation of £1. Ladbrokes, a company, in the UK, is running a competition in which all you have to do is take a selfie(自拍) outside of one of their shops while wearing a jumper- the winner will win a good prize and for every submission Ladbrokes will donate £5 to St. Luke's Hospital charity. For you, it's a win-win situation.

If you're still unconvinced that it's about time you bought yourself a Christmas jumper, then maybe the fact that Taylor Swift, Justin Bieber and Snoop Dogg have all been spotted wearing Christmas jumpers will raise your enthusiasm. Retailers(零售商) such as Topshop, Burberry and H&M have also become committed to Christmas Jumper Day and have their very own types of Christmas jumpers.

28. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

    A. Christmas jumpers serve many functions.

    B. Wearing Christmas jumpers in the office has been a trend.

    C. Christmas jumpers have gained huge popularity.

    D. Everyone should have a Christmas jumper.

29. For what reason did Americans in the 1930s make Christmas jumpers?

    A. To protect them from cold weather.   B. To lift their spirits.

    C. To follow the stars they like.   D. To establish a tradition.

30. What does the author mean by saying "it's a win-win situation" in Paragraph 3?

    A. You may help others and win some money.

B. You may raise awareness and save resources.

C. You may make a donation and achieve fame.

D. You may get some aid and promote Ladbrokes.

31. Why does the author mention Taylor Swift, Justin Bieber and Snoop Dogg?

A. To encourage people to donate Christmas jumpers.

B. To show the significance of Christmas Jumper Day.

C. To persuade readers to purchase a Christmas jumper.

D. To prove Christmas jumpers are popular among stars.

D

According to a new study from *Oxford Economics*, a rise in artificial intelligence will result in an increase in "income inequality" as they estimate that 20 million manufacturing jobs will be lost in the next 11 years. In China alone, there could be 14 million robots taking work currently done by humans by 2030. While in the United States, more than 1.5 million workers would have lost their employment to technology by 2030.

The report predicts the use of robots worldwide has increased to 2.25 million over the past two decades. The researchers said, "As a result of robotisation, tens of millions of jobs will be lost, especially in poorer economies that rely on lower-skilled workers, which will therefore translate into an increase in income inequality."

However, the researchers noted how "robotisation" has the potential to boost productivity and economic growth. They predicted a 5.3 percent rise in global gross domestic product(GDP) in 2030. The report said, "This means adding an extra $4.9 trillion per year to the global economy by 2030(in today's prices)."

The report remained positive about the use of automation and urged lawmakers not to sand in the way of robots in the workplace, despite the threat of job losses.

The researchers said, "These findings should not lead policy-makers to seek to prevent the adoption of robot technology. Instead, the challenge should be to distribute the robot profits more evenly by helping workers prepare for and adapt to the big changes it will bring about. Explore all policy options from training, initiatives (新方案) and new welfare programs such as universal basic income."

32. What is the number of potential job loss in *Oxford Economics* report based on?

    A. Accurate figures.   B. Official statistics.

    C. Artificial intelligence.   D. Approximate calculation.

33. What can we infer about the trend of robotisation in manufacturing industry?

A. It may enlarge the gap between rich and poor.

B. It has helped increase the global income.

C. It may increase international competition in lawmaking.

D. It has been universally recognized.

34. What do the researchers suggest to policy-makers in the last paragraph?

A. Boosting national economic development.

B. Providing citizens with lifelong education.

C. Slowing down the spread of robot technology.

D. Protecting workers' interests by making new plans.

35. What's the researchers' attitude towards "robotisation"?

A. Skeptical.   B. Favorable.   C. Conservative.   D. Tolerant.

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。

Museums become the next stop many students want to visit at their leisure. __36__. However, the experience of visiting a museum could be quite disappointing if not done right, even for the experienced museum goers.

__37__. No matter how much you're enjoying yourself, many museums can take hours, days, or even weeks to fully explore. If you try to put it all in, you will get worn out to the point that you won't really be seeing anything. Pick a few paintings and explore them in a detailed way, and your museum experience will be more relaxing.

Have you ever started your visit by waiting in line in front of the museum for a few hours just to get in? And that's the sad reality when visiting many of those world-famous museums. Thus, be smart to browse the instructions for visiting and book in advance online. __38__

What if you don't like some museums? Then don't visit them! I'm not a massive fan of parks, so I would hardly ever end up in any park while travelling. __39__. Do they have a nice collection of an art style you love? Just ask yourself and visit the museum website to see what the highlights are.

There is nothing worse than impolite manners while visiting. We've all witnessed that guy being yelled at by the security for touching or taking flash photos. __40__. Otherwise, not only will you absolutely get embarrassed by security guards, but you can actually ruin artworks!

All of these ground rules are often neglected by us. Bear them in mind before setting off, and you will enjoy your museum tour!

A. It's the same with the museums

B. But most of them do it all wrong

C. If you haven't, don't let it be you

D. That way you can have an easy access

E. The first step is to research how to enjoy everything

F. Sometimes you may sigh museum tiredness is a real thing

G. Generally, there is no right or wrong way to visit a museum

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 remember the night, some years ago, my wife and I were going to dinner at a friend's house in New York city. As we hurried toward the house, with its welcoming ___41___, I noticed a car pulling out from the sidewalk. Just ahead, another car was waiting to ___42___ into the parking space. But before he could do so another car came up from behind, and sneaked into the ___43___.

"That's a(n) ___44___ trick." I thought. While my wife went ahead into our friend's house, I stepped into the street to give the ___45___ driver a piece of my mind. A man in work clothes ___46___ the window.

"Hey," I said, "this parking space belongs to that guy." I ___47___ toward the man ahead, feeling pretty manly in my new coat.

"Must you get ___48___?" the driver yelled, "None of your business!"

"No," I said. "You don't understand. That fellow was waiting for this space." Things quickly became ___49___, until finally he leaped out of the car. The huge man ___50___ me and bent me back over the hood(引擎盖) of his car. I was ___51___. I scrambled (跌跌撞撞) to my friend's front door. Seeing that I was ___52___, my wife and friends asked me what had happened. All I could say was that I had had a(n) ___53___ about a parking space. They had the thoughtfulness to let it go at that.

Perhaps half an hour later, the ___54___ rang. I was sure the guy had returned for me. My hostess got up to answer it, but I stopped her. I was morally ___55___ to answer it myself.

I walked down the halfway with ___56___. Yet I knew I had to face up to my fear. I opened the door. There he stood, ___57___ yet murmuring. "I came back to apologize," he said in a low voice. "The Brooklyn Navy Yard is closing. I've worked there for years. And today I got ___58___. I hope you'll accept my apology."

I often remember that big man. I think of the efforts and ___59___ it took for him to come back. He was man at his ___60___.

41. A. smell　　　B. atmosphere　　C. location　　　D. light
42. A. advance　　B. back　　　　　C. slide　　　　D. break
43. A. house　　　B. courtyard　　　C. destination　　D. spot
44. A. absurd　　　B. logical　　　　C. dirty　　　　D. invisible
45. A. fierce　　　B. cruel　　　　　C. mean　　　　D. dangerous
46. A. opened up　B. knocked at　　C. pushed aside　D. rolled down
47. A. gestured　　B. sighed　　　　C. hurried　　　D. moved

48. A. involved   B. interrupted   C. caught   D. annoyed
49. A. sharp   B. tense   C. illegal   D. smooth
50. A. criticized   B. seized   C. scratched   D. hugged
51. A. disappointed   B. mistaken   C. depressed   D. terrified
52. A. disabled   B. upset   C. fallen   D. drunken
53. A. competition   B. bargain   C. argument   D. assessment
54. A. doorbell   B. alarm   C. telephone   D. music
55. A. informed   B. allowed   C. supposed   D. ashamed
56. A. doubt   B. patience   C. scare   D. curiosity
57. A. towering   B. trembling   C. leaning   D. wandering
58. A. laid off   B. lifted up   C. cared for   D. dealt with
59. A. honesty   B. courage   C. energy   D. confidence
60. A. cost   B. risk   C. leisure   D. best

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。

Bird-watching has been included in a public benefit program "Park Classes" in Wuhan schools. ___61___(bury) in books and having little access to the outside world, many students don't have the ___62___(little) idea of what nature really is. This program is designed ___63___(raise) the awareness of environmental protection among school kids, ___64___ often feel greatly refreshed by appreciating the grace of the adorable creatures through cameras.

Among the selective courses ___65___(be) the restoration of small and micro wetlands. As for this course, what ___66___(need) is a lot of hands-on practice. Under the ___67___(guide) of their teachers, students are required to conduct a research on a 500-square-meter wetland in the city parks. Focusing their attention ___68___ the wetland's physical condition, they have recorded the number of plant and animal species to create a restoration plan. Thanks to their efforts, the biodiversity of the wetland has been ___69___(significant) improved.

"It's very meaningful," said Li Chenliang, ___70___ eighth grader from this project." I have learned a lot of knowledge that cannot be directly got from books. I should make full use of the city's ecological advantages and get more chances to get closer to nature."

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（∧），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：在错的词下画一横线，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。

Last Tuesday, the Students' Union in our school advised that Senior Three students do something specially for their parents on their 18th birthdays. All the students are active in responding it and most of them have come up with their ideas. Some say this is meaningful to express their appreciations as well as love for their parents through a letter. Others prefer to cook a big meal to show that they've already been grown up.

As for me, I want to do up hair but wash feet for my parents. By doing that my parents have been doing for me I can really know how much they've devoted to bring me up. Being 18 years old meant that we should learn to be independent and that we should be responsible for us.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

今年 4 月 22 日是第 54 个"世界地球日"，主题是"众生的地球（*Earth for All*）"。你校围绕这一主题规划了一系列的活动。请你代表学生会为下周举行的植树活动写一封倡议书，内容包括：

1. 树木的重要性；

2. 植树的倡议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。