

鄂东南省级示范高中教育教学改革联盟学校2023年五月模拟考

高三英语试卷

命题学校：黄冈中学 命题教师：程全富 祁珊 卫亚丽

审题学校：大冶一中 审题教师：王利娟

考试时间：2023年5月11日上午8:00—10:00 试卷满分：150分

☆祝考试顺利☆

注意事项：

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，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：用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并上交。

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

1. Where does the man plan to put the painting?
A. In the kitchen. B. In the living room. C. In the front hallway.
2. What did the woman do yesterday?
A. She had a meeting. B. She typed an e-mail. C. She finished her daily report.
3. What will the woman do first?
A. Finish her homework. B. Design a water system. C. Go over the instructions.
4. Why does the man make the phone call?
A. To cancel an appointment. B. To offer some information. C. To organize a business trip.
5. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Doctor and patient. B. Journalist and player. C. Employer and employee.

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。

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6. When will the woman take her flight?
A. At 9:25. B. At 12:45. C. At 21:00.
 7. How will the woman pay for the ticket?
A. In cash. B. By check. C. By credit card.
- 听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。
8. Why does the woman come to the man?
A. To change a tie. B. To express thanks. C. To make a complaint.
 9. What does the woman like about the wallet?
A. The colour. B. The design. C. The material.
 10. How much is the wallet today?
A. 10 dollars. B. 18 dollars. C. 20 dollars.
- 听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。
11. What is the man doing?
A. Doing a survey. B. Taking an interview. C. Hosting a program.
 12. What did Wang Yaping do in 2008?
A. She became an astronaut. B. She flew for 1,567 hours in total. C. She contributed to the Beijing Olympics.
 13. What does the woman think of Wang Yaping?
A. Calm and interesting. B. Strong and encouraging. C. Inspiring and cooperative.
- 听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。
14. Who is the woman most probably speaking to?
A. A retiree. B. A patient. C. A librarian.
 15. What does the man need to do with the records?
A. To return them. B. To collect them. C. To update them.
 16. Why does the lunch club need more drivers?
A. It is located in a neighboring community. B. It promises to provide a lift for its members. C. Many members are from other communities.
 17. When will Mrs. Carroll go to the hospital?
A. Next Friday. B. Next Tuesday. C. Next Monday.
- 听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。
18. What products does Stevenson's produce?
A. Metal goods. B. Medical tools. C. Machine parts.
 19. Who is Ronald Stevenson?
A. The director of the company. B. The founder of the company. C. The manager of the company.
 20. What is the school unable to do this year?
A. Arrange a morning presentation every week. B. Hire a teacher to observe and talk to the students. C. Send a teacher to find out about the group's progress.

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27. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Aim high, shoot low. B. Never give up on a dream.
C. Kill two birds with one stone. D. Stay open to new possibilities.

C

“Hey Alexa, play ‘You Raise Me Up,’” Kate Compton said from her home in Evanston, Illinois, where she teaches computer science at Northwestern University. A nearby smart speaker launched into an explanation: The song was not available, but it could be if Compton paid for a subscription. Alexa continued to walk us through the pricing plans. Compton tried again: “Hey Alexa, play classical music.” “Here’s a station you might like,” Alexa said, adding that the songs were hosted on Amazon Music.

From 2019 to 2021, the use of voice assistants among online adults in the United States rose to 30 percent from 21 percent. While use is on the rise, social media jokes paint voice assistants as automated family members who can’t get much right. As Brian Glick, founder of Philadelphia-based software company Chain.io, puts it, “I am not apt (倾向于) to use voice assistants for things that can have bad results.”

Take voice shopping, a feature Google and Amazon said would help busy families save time. Glick gave it a try and he’s haunted (烦扰) by the memory. Each time he asked Alexa to add a product – like toilet paper – it would read back a long product description: “Based on your order history, I found Charmin Ultra Soft Toilet Paper Family Mega Roll, 18 Count.” In the time he spent waiting for her to stop talking, he could have finished his shopping, Glick said. “I’m getting upset just thinking about it,” he added.

An Amazon spokeswoman said Alexa’s understanding has improved significantly, despite increasingly complex requests from users. For its part, Google says it’s investing in the assistant’s language understanding and speech technology to help it better deal with nuance (细微差别) and respond in a natural way.

But there’s a deeper emotional problem at play, says Compton. In developing voice assistants, she says, companies ignored the often unspoken rules of human small talk. We use small talk to show other people that we’re on the same wavelength – it’s a quick way to signal, “I see you, and I’m safe,” Compton said.

28. How did Alexa bother Compton?

- A. It often tried to fool her. B. It went too far sometimes.
C. It responded to her slowly. D. It failed to understand her.

29. Why did Glick complain about Alexa’s voice shopping function?

- A. It was unhelpful. B. It was inaccurate.
C. It made him overspend. D. It destroyed his privacy.

30. In which aspect should voice assistants be improved according to Compton?

- A. They should work more and talk less. B. They should speak in a cautious way.
C. They should become effective chatters. D. They should willingly interact with their owners.

31. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Hey, Alexa B. Ready for Alexa?
C. Voice Assistants Pose a Threat to Us D. Voice Assistants Wear on Our Nerves

D

Science fiction has always been the source of all sorts of wonderful ideas about what life might be like in years to come. Writers, film-makers and video game designers have all turned their imaginations to the effects technology might have on our future. Now it seems like we’re finally catching up with some of these futuristic ideas thanks to nanotechnology.

Nanoscience focuses on the study of tiny molecules – only one billionth of a meter in size. For years, nanoscience has explored ways of applying this research to different types of technology, and recently it has begun to engender more and more diverse and fascinating developments.

Imagine a substance with the ability to heal any wound almost immediately. This is a common feature in video games; when characters suffer injuries, a gel (凝胶) is applied which heals them and prolongs (延长) their lives. Not long ago, it seemed impossible to recreate this in real life. But now, by extracting polysaccharide polymers (多糖聚合物) from the cell walls of plants, scientists have created a gel which will hold a wound together and rapidly stop any bleeding without the need for pressure to be applied. Although not yet available in hospitals, this gel is likely to help medical professionals treat patients with serious injuries more effectively.

While some advances in nanotechnology might improve our health and safety, others could have the opposite effect. In the food industry, nanoparticles (纳米粒子) are already in use to improve the appearance of products. The problem is, nanoparticles are more reactive in the body, and no tests have been done to check their safety. In effect, we are all part of a real-life experiment. Will they help or hurt? Nobody knows.

What is clear is that nanotechnology has huge potential for shaping our lives in the coming decades. Even if we can’t see it with our eyes, we will surely see the impact on our surroundings, and perhaps our bodies. In the future, the lines between reality and science fiction are likely to become even more blurred.

32. What does the underlined word “engender” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Focus on. B. Bring about. C. Slow down. D. Deal with.

33. What do we know about the gel mentioned in paragraph 3?

- A. It can make people live longer.
B. It can replace the need for surgery.
C. It is designed for high-pressure situations.
D. It is expected to be used in emergency treatment.

34. What does the author think about the effects of nanotechnology on food?

- A. They are long-lasting. B. They are overestimated.
C. They are currently unclear. D. They are surprisingly beneficial.

35. What is the author’s attitude to nanotechnology?

- A. Objective. B. Indifferent. C. Conservative. D. Disapproving.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

With so many different kinds of plants out there, telling them apart can seem like an impossible task. But you don’t have to have a degree in botany to start putting names to the plants you come across. Learning to recognize various species begins with studying the plants’ unique physical features carefully and recording what you see.

36 If you spot a plant outdoors and don’t have the first clue as to what it is, start identifying it
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by scanning your surroundings. In particular, consider the overall climate, the conditions of the terrain, and any nearby water sources. A quick glance should be able to tell you what you're looking at.

Study the plant's features carefully. Whenever you come across a species you've never seen before, stop and take note. Look over each of the individual parts, like the stems (茎, 梗), leaves, and flowers. 37

Use viewing aids to take a closer look. A magnifying glass will allow you to zoom in and analyze a plant's features in more vivid detail. Similarly, you may require a pair of binoculars or a telescopic lens when you want to inspect a particular specimen (样本) from a distance. 38

Write down the plant's key features. 39 Be sure to make mention of attributes like size, shape, color, and texture, as well as any unique patterns or other distinguishing marks. In order to learn to identify plants on your own, you'll need to hone (磨练) your use of descriptive language to be as precise as possible.

Ask an expert to take advantage of their firsthand experience. Show your notes and any photos you've taken to a botanist, gardening specialist, or respected outdoorsman and see if they can help you discover the identity of a certain plant. 40 People who have spent years studying plants can often pick them out by sight or description.

- A. Observe the plant carefully at first.
- B. Take your environment into consideration.
- C. Record each characteristic in your own words.
- D. Judge the age and shape of the plants you have found.
- E. Without these tools, you'll be stuck doing a lot of guesswork.
- F. You'll have an opportunity to absorb a little of what they know.
- G. Most plants can be grouped and distinguished by these structures.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

At the age of nineteen, Amy Purdy, who was an eager snowboarder, experienced flu-like symptoms that were later diagnosed (诊断) as a 41 blood infection.

Amy was given less than a 2% chance of living. Losing both of her legs, hearing in her left ear, and her kidney, Amy was forced to 42 how she would embark on (开始) new adventures and achieve her dreams.

Essentially, Amy had to decide how she wanted her life to go and how she would write the next 43 of her life.

While leaning into change is never 44, Amy embraced it as an opportunity. She 45 herself two things: one, she would get back on her snowboard. "I was so 46 about snowboarding, which really is what got me through my 47 days. I'm grateful that I was alive." And two: something positive would be born out of this 48. That's been her steadfast determination ever since.

Amy's 49 back into daily life was hard, and she learned first-hand the countless 50 that people with disabilities face every day. What struck a real chord was the complete lack of 51 for engaging in active sports – which brought her the most happiness.

52 closing that chapter of enjoying and competing in snowboarding, Amy co-founded Adaptive Action Sports, a nonprofit organization 53 children and adults with disabilities who want to 54 active sports.

"She 55 not only these athletes that are in a similar situation that she has gone through, but she helps everyone believe in themselves and believe anything they put their minds to," says Morgan Whitehouse from the organization.

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|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. widespread | B. moderate | C. deadly | D. viral |
| 42. A. reassess | B. reemphasize | C. redescribe | D. rediscover |
| 43. A. journal | B. chapter | C. symphony | D. poem |
| 44. A. complex | B. necessary | C. easy | D. extraordinary |
| 45. A. awarded | B. taught | C. offered | D. promised |
| 46. A. nervous | B. secure | C. pessimistic | D. passionate |
| 47. A. finest | B. darkest | C. longest | D. busiest |
| 48. A. experience | B. legend | C. hobby | D. contest |
| 49. A. campaign | B. determination | C. courage | D. struggle |
| 50. A. jokes | B. whispers | C. challenges | D. threats |
| 51. A. preparation | B. arrangements | C. resources | D. motivation |
| 52. A. Apart from | B. Instead of | C. In spite of | D. On account of |
| 53. A. supporting | B. representing | C. connecting | D. rewarding |
| 54. A. get away from | B. put up with | C. make up for | D. take part in |
| 55. A. entertains | B. inspires | C. instructs | D. convinces |

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。

Over time, foreign audiences have been getting more of 56 taste of Chinese literature through the popular medium of online novels. Online communities such as Volare Novels have recognized high-quality Chinese online novels 57 have worked hard to translate these works from Chinese to English for foreign audiences 58 (enjoy).

But what makes these Chinese online novels different from online novels 59 (source) from other countries? Chinese online novels dabble (涉猎) in popular mainstream genres – like fantasy, sci-fi, romance, etc, whereas they also delve (挖掘) into genres and cultural elements native 60 China, including *wuxia*, *xianxia*, and so on.

Another interesting and popular element of these novels that 61 (tend) to crop up again and again is the idea of transmigration, or traveling to another world. It's not 62 (necessary) in the sense of traveling to another planet like Mars, but rather in the sense of moving through time to inhabit a new body and to live in an earlier era. Unlike many Western time travel novels 63 involve cycling or moving back and forth between multiple time 64 (period), Chinese online novels with this transmigration element usually involve a permanent trip to the previous era, making it very difficult to return to the 65 (origin) timeline.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你的爱尔兰网友 Tom 下周来你市参加短期语言培训, 他发来邮件请你帮忙推荐鄂东南教改联盟学校 2023 年五月模拟考 高三英语试卷 (共 10 页) 第 8 页

一家酒店方便学习期间入住。请给他回信，主要内容包括：

1. 表示欢迎；
2. 推荐理由；
3. 表达祝愿。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

“Will you do me a favor, Achenyo?” Mama called as she looked up from her weaving.

Beside her was a pile of wild-grass stalks (秆). Mama took a stalk, laid it along the length of the half-finished bag, and began to weave (编织). In the corner were pots of dyes (染料) she'd use to paint the finished bags. “Will you get me some water for the dyes?” “Of course, Mama!” Achenyo picked up a pot as she ran outside. She didn't like weaving, although it was a tradition for a mother to pass on the trade to her daughter. Outside, Achenyo called to her neighbor Ajuma. Both girls, with pots balanced on their heads, made their way to the river.

Achenyo and Ajuma soon arrived at the water's edge, and they found a huge surprise. The river was gone! In its place was a blanket of dark green leaves and lavender-colored (淡紫色的) flowers. “Oh no!” Achenyo cried. “Mama won't have water to mix the dyes for her bags.” When the adults arrived at the riverbank, they shook their heads, saying “They've struck again!”

Last year, the rainy season had brought an invasion (入侵) of water hyacinths. The plants had covered the river and left no room to dip a pot to get water. And now they were back. The adults walked into the water. They began pulling up water hyacinths and throwing them onto the riverbank. When they'd cleared enough plants, the girls filled their pots with water. A pile of water hyacinths lay on the riverbank. What a shame to waste such pretty flowers, Achenyo thought. She picked some for Mama, and then the girls headed home. Each day, they found the river covered by water hyacinths as if no one had cleared the waterfront (水边地) the day before. To fill their pots, they again had to pull up and throw water hyacinths

onto the riverbank. The pile on the sand grew taller.

One day, as Achenyo moved an armful of dried water hyacinths out of her way, she had an idea. Carrying the plants under her arm, she ran home.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。
3. 参考词汇：weave *vt. & vi.* (wove, woven) 编织

“Mama, will you teach me to weave?” asked Achenyo eagerly.

One afternoon, Achenyo held up her finished work made from water hyacinths.