浙江省嘉兴市2023届高三教学测试（一模）



英语试题卷（2022.12）

考生须知：

1.全卷分选择题、非选择题和答题纸三部分, 试题卷12页，答题纸2页，满分为150分，考试时间为120 分钟。

2.本卷全部答案必须做在答题纸的相应位置上，做在试题卷上无效。

3.请用黑墨水签字笔将考生个人相关信息填写在答题纸的相应位置上。

选择题部分(共95分)

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纸上。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。

1. What does the woman's mother look like?

A. She wears glasses. B. She has dark eyes. C. She has white hair.

2. What is the weather like now?

A. Cold. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.

3. When is the man most likely to meet the woman tomorrow?

A. At 2:00 p.m. B. At 1:00 a.m. C. At 11:00 a.m.

4.What does the man mean?

A. His class is difficult to pass.

B. The woman can handle the situation.

C.30% of his students may take the program.

5.Where are the speakers going first?

A. The chemist's. B. The sports shop. C. The bookshop.

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. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Salesman and shopper.

B. Waiter and customer.

C. Neighbors.

7. What does the woman need?

A. Two eggs. B. Some coffee. C.A cake.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What do we know about the speakers?

A. They are on vacation now.

B. They went on a journey last year.

C. They've decided on the holiday destination.

9. How long does the trip in the advertisement take?

A.14 days. B.21 days. C.28 days.

10. Why doesn't the woman like the trip in the advertisement?

A. She doesn't like the food.

B. She hates travelling by ship.

C. She prefers to stay in one place.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Why did the woman get a ticket from the police?

A. Her kids jumped out of the car.

B. Her kids shouted loudly in the car.

C. Her kids didn't wear their seat belts.

12. Who is Jason?

A. The man's nephew. B. The woman's nephew. C. The man's son.

13. What does the woman think of what the man said about Jason?

A. Unbelievable. B. Meaningful. C. Interesting.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. When did the old lady finish her college education?

A. At the age of 84. B. At the age of 86. C. At the age of 87.

15. Why did the old lady once drop out of college?

A. She failed the exams.

B. She was forced to work.

C. She was tired of school life.

16. What is the woman?

A. A student. B. A writer. C. A teacher.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What did James' parents suggest he do?

A. Camp near home. B. Take a raincoat. C. Stay at home.

18. How does James plan to go to the campsite from the village?

A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.

19. What is Polly asked to bring?

A. Food. B. A tent. C. Drinks.

20. When will James and Polly get to the village?

A. At 4 p.m. B. At 5 p.m. C. At 8 p.m.

第二部分阅读（共两节，满分50分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Podcasts (播客) have exploded into our culture and are an excellent way to entertain yourself while using public transport, working out or traveling.

Think Fast, Talk Smart

We all have the ability to communicate more clearly, especially at work. Stanford Graduate School of Business lecturer Matt Abrahams discusses real-world challenges and offers tips such as writing better emails and preparing for meetings and presentations.

Unreal: A Critical History of Reality TV

Since it exploded in the early 2000s with shows like Big Brother and Survivor, reality TV has both amazed and shocked viewers. The BBC’s Sirin Kale and Pandora Sykes dig into themes such as the Kardashians' creation of celebrity, and why Selling Sunset and Real Housewives are so successful.

Terrible, Thanks for Asking

This podcast features guests who open up about their pain and loss. Host and author Nora McInerny describes herself as a “real loser”. In one episode of Terrible, Thanks for Asking, Nora, suffering from depression, goes to Twitter to survey listeners about what keeps them up at night.

A Song of Ice and Fire

For those who like long listens, George R.R. Martin's series claims the (Iron) Throne. The first book, the 33-hour-long Game of Thrones, won a Guinness World Record for the “most character voices in a book” with224 characters alone.

HOW TO GET PODCASTS

To listen on the web: In a search engine, look up “Think Fast, Talk Smart", for example, and click on the play button.

To download: Download an app such as Podcatchers or iTunes on your phone or tablet and simply search by title.

21. When is it not suitable for you to listen to a podcast?

A. When writing an essay. B. When jogging in the park.

C. When going to work by bus. D. When taking a trip abroad.

22.Where will you find someone sharing a similar experience after a break-up?

A. Think Fast, Talk Smart. B. Unreal: A Critical History of Reality TV.

C. Terrible, Thanks for Asking. D.A Song of Ice and Fire.

23.How can you get a podcast?

A. By clicking a web link. B. By searching on iTunes.

C. By starting a search engine. D. By downloading Podcatchers.

B

The studio of the Lyon-based artist known as Ememem received an urgent call from an architectural firm close to Place Sathonay last year. Someone was in the process of removing a mosaic (马赛克) he had fixed on the road in front of their offices. By the time he arrived, the man was gone.

Part of that artwork may have disappeared, but many of Ememem’s creations remain dotted (分散的) throughout the city streets...about 350 and counting.

Ememem calls himself “the road's surgeon". He has written that the works are “a memory notebook of the city". His works have been drawing more and more attention. “He's a star of local street art,” says Lisa Mambre, the mayor of Lyon. “His work is so noticeable. Everyone you ask seems to know about it."

Yet while Ememem’s works may be visible, he prefers to remain unknown to the Public. He refuses to be photographed and doesn't give either phone or face-to-face interviews. Ememem’s agent, Guillaume Abou, who has known him for 15 years, can offer some insight. “He's someone with a great urge to give,” says Abou. “He's quite laid-back."

Whoever he is and whatever his growing popularity brings, one thing is for sure: Ememem will continue to go out at night to beautify Lyon's damaged roads. He sees his interventions not only as a service to the community, but also as a means of bringing beauty to daily life. “The goal,” he writes, “is to spread a touch of poetry under our shoes, to generate a moment of amazement, a smile."

24.What did Ememem do after he received the call?

A. He called the police immediately.

B. He went to have a check himself.

C. He began repairing the artwork.

D. He set off to search for the thief.

25.Which of the following best describes Ememem’s artworks?

A. Priceless. B. Puzzling. C. Inspiring. D. Impressive.

26.What do we know about Ememem?

A. He considers fame to be insignificant.

B. Many of his artworks have disappeared.

C. He is called the city's memory notebook.

D. Street art becomes noticeable thanks to him.

27.Why does Ememem beautify Lyon's damaged roads?

A. To make his daily life colorful.

B. To share his understanding of art.

C. To fill people with surprise and delight.

D. To raise public awareness of community service.

C

In this period of anxiety about the size of our waists and what we consume, simple dietary rules are appealing. “Eat like our ancestors” is a particularly catchy slogan (口号) to live by.

But who are these ancestors we are supposed to follow? Are they our great-great-grandparents, cooking healthy things? Or are they hairy animals we imagine “cavemen" to be? The popular ancient diet blames modern health problems on the birth of agriculture, claiming that we should stick to eating meat, nuts and berries.

This kind of stone age trend is based on the false assumption that palaeolithic (旧石器时代的) peoples all ate the same food, regardless of their location. Nevertheless, England's 9,000-year-old Cheddar Man would not have eaten the same foods as his contemporaries on the Kenyan plain. The amount of meat peoples ate, and how much was obtained by hunting, are also up for debate.

Moreover, the stone age trend is focused on what's perceived to be good for our bodies, without any concern for the rest of nature, including other humans whose livelihoods are threatened by western overconsumption. Were I to eat like my Punjabi farming great-grandparents, my diet would be based on the wheat and milk products that people in the Punjab have relied on for probably at least the last two thousand years. But delicious and “original” as it might be for me to follow its lead, the morals of industrially farmed milk products in the 21st century make the situation more confusing and complicated.

Now, probably more than ever before, what we eat connects us to the fate of other beings, human and non-human, and to the fate of our planet. A dogmatic (武断的) approach to this would be a mistake. Better to preserve what's worth keeping and remain clear-eyed about our cooking past, much of which is unknowable, immoral and impossible to follow in any case.

28. What does the text concern?

A. An ancient study. B. An immoral case.

C. A balanced diet. D. A popular belief.

29. Why does the author mention Cheddar Man in paragraph 3?

A. To illustrate an opinion. B. To present a fact.

C. To clarify a concept. D. To introduce a theory.

30.What does the author focus on in paragraph 4?

A. The eating behavior of our great-grandparents.

B. The connection between food choice and nature.

C. The relationship among eating, hunting and farming.

D. The impact of food overconsumption on the environment.

31.What is a suitable title for the text?

A. Punjabi diet: popular again

B. Should we eat like our ancestors?

C.Is the fate of the planet in our hands?

D. Our cooking past: a complicated history

D

Voices offer lots of information. It turns out that they can even help diagnose (诊断) an illness and researchers are working on an app for that. The National Institutes of Health is funding a massive research project to collect voice data and develop an AI that could diagnose people based on their speech.

Everything such as your breathing patterns when you speak offers potential information about your health, says Dr. Yael Bensoussan, the director of the University of South Florida's Health Voice Center and a leader on the study. “We asked experts: Well, if you close your eyes when a patient comes in, just by listening to their voice, can you have an idea of the diagnosis they have?" says Bensoussan. “And that's where we got all our information." Someone who speaks low and slowly might have Parkinson's disease. Depression or cancer could even.be diagnosed.

The project is part of the NIH’s Bridge to AI program, which was launched over a year ago with more than $100 million in funding from the government, with the goal of creating large-scale health care databases for precision (精准) medicine.“We were really lacking what we call open source databases," says Bensoussan. “Every institution has their own database. But to create these networks was really important to allow researchers from other generations to use this data."

The ultimate goal of the project is an app that could help bridge access to rural or underserved communities, by helping general practitioners (行医者) refer patients to specialists. To get there, researchers have to start by **amassing** data, since the AI can only get as good as the database it's learning from. By the end of the four years, they hope to collect about 30,000 voices.

There are a few roadblocks, however. HIPAA, the law that regulates medical privacy, isn't really clear on whether researchers can share voices. Every institution has different rules on what can be shared, and that opens all sorts of moral and legal questions.

32.What is the project aimed at?

A. Examining voice data. B. Detecting speech problems.

C. Offering health information. D. Developing a medical diagnosis app.

33.What did Dr.Yael Bensoussan learn from the experts?

A. Doctors work better with their eyes closed.

B. Parkinson's disease can be easily discovered.

C. How a person walks shows his health condition.

D. The voice of a patient may indicate a certain illness.

34.What does the underlined word “amassing" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Storing. B. Analyzing. C. Collecting. D. Exchanging

35.What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. The difficulty in carrying out the project.

B. The need to share voices concerning the project.

C. The way to protect medical privacy in the project.

D. The proposal for issuing rules related to the project.

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。

Cloud storage is a flexible and convenient way to store data with complete peace of mind. \_\_36\_\_ This means you can store all your digital things remotely, without taking up space on your computer. There are two options available: public cloud storage allows you to share hosting space with other users; private cloud storage is the ideal choice for companies who want to have their data stored in their own environment.

\_\_37\_\_ Once you have registered and set up your account, you simply save your files via the internet using your username and password. This ensures your data remains secure and inaccessible to anyone else. Should you choose, you can put certain permissions in place, which makes it easy to share your data with your colleagues or your family.

When you sign up to cloud storage, you can choose the amount of space you need. \_\_38\_\_ You can store anything digital: all your files, videos and pictures. Whether you want to use this storage solution to store your family photographs or you want to use it to store your work documentation, you will find it quite convenient.

Is it better than your computer or an external drive? The answer is a definite yes. Computers crash all the time. This is the most common cause of lost work and memories. \_\_39\_\_ Here you also have the added risk of misplacing it or having it stolen. There are so many advantages to cloud computing, from the ability to access your data from wherever, whenever, to not needing expensive external storage devices. \_\_40\_\_

A. Cloud storage is very simple to use.

B. You will find cloud storage very cheap.

C. External hard drives can still break, or fail.

D. It enables you to store your data on hosted servers.

E. Cloud storage providers offer multiple layers of data security.

F. The only disadvantage, however, is that you need internet to access files.

G. You can start with a small amount and increase the storage size later on.

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。

Simba was our first dog. When we saw him at the shelter, he was about three months old, \_\_41\_\_ scared and would shy away if anyone came to pet him. However, with time and \_\_42\_\_, Simba grew fast and made us laugh more times than I could count.

When Simba was sixteen, he developed hyperthyroidism (甲亢). He was slowly growing weaker. \_\_43\_\_, he spent his days just \_\_44\_\_ in his bed in the back yard, watching the birds in the feeder.

One morning, a white dove (鸽子) landed on the wall next to the house. The dove walked back and forth along the wall and \_\_45\_\_ Simba for hours. By sunset, he was eating out of my hand. He \_\_46\_\_ every morning thereafter. He was \_\_47\_\_ by Simba and spent most of the day walking around his bed, \_\_48\_\_ the other birds away from the feeder, and sitting in the bushes above Simba's head \_\_49\_\_ his dove songs. We never gave the dove a name and just \_\_50\_\_ it was a “he" We called him “Simba's friend.” The dove returned daily for four \_\_51\_\_.

Then, the day came when Simba \_\_52\_\_ peacefully. Two days later, Simba's friend \_\_53\_\_ at sunset and never returned. I always thought that he came for the food and stayed for the \_\_54\_\_ that he shared with Simba, but I think he really came to bring \_\_55\_\_ to our beloved Simba in his final days.

41. A. nervous B. guilty C. embarrassed D. confused

42.A. determination B. curiosity C. patience D. courage

43. A. Generally B. Accidentally C. Frequently D. Eventually

44. A. playing B. standing C. sleeping D. lying

45. A. fed B. watched C. taught D. comforted

46. A. nested B. visited C. left D. wandered

47.A. attracted B. amused C. changed D. supported

48.A. guiding B. taking C. forcing D. hiding

49.A. recording B. creating C. learning D. singing

50. A. proved B. assumed C. pretended D. suspected

51. A. decades B. years C. months D. days

52.A. died B. rose C. survived D. disappeared

53. A. passed by B. flew off C. hung above D. moved away

54. A. responsibility B. kindness C. friendship D. sympathy

55. A. peace B. honor C. faith D. life

非选择题部分（共55分）

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。

Walking in the park of Helanshan Rock Art Relics in Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui autonomous region is like \_\_56\_\_ (take) a wander through history. One can't help but be amazed at the number of artworks and carvings on the rocks at the entrance \_\_57\_\_ the Helan Mountains.

Altogether, about 6,000 carvings \_\_58\_\_ (find) in the park area since the 1970s. And in the Helan Mountains region, more than 25,000 \_\_59\_\_ (piece) have been discovered. This enables visitors to get \_\_60\_\_ brief look into prehistoric art, perhaps in a trip of just one or two hours. In other places, visitors often have to walk long distances to find such remains.

The highlight of the rock art in the Helan Mountains is \_\_61\_\_ (certain) the human faces carved on rocks, a feature \_\_62\_\_ is rare in other places. The patterns of the faces are interesting and sometimes hard \_\_63\_\_ (explain), such as a face with one eye open and one eye shut. Another face has sheep in the eyes. These creative patterns reveal a rich spiritual world of humans \_\_64\_\_ (live) in the past. Through this kind of art form, we can find out the substance of human nature: knowledge, culture, art, imagination \_\_65\_\_ religion (宗教).

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，你的英国朋友Alex对你校下周将举行的校园汉服节(the Hanfu Festival)很感兴趣。请给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1.活动时间、地点；

2.活动内容；

3.邀请参加。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Dear Alex,

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。

The homemade book bag was placed across my bed. It appeared to have taken over the entire room. I knew that my mom had spent all day happily sewing as she pictured me proudly walking from class to class with it over my shoulder. The next day I was to start seventh grade at a new school, in a new state, in the middle of the school year. I was nervous and excited.

That first day at school I heard the whispers. “Have you seen the new girl? She's from California. Did you see that big bag?” Then there were giggles (咯咯笑).

Because I started school in the middle of the year, all of the lockers had been assigned to other kids. There was no extra locker available for me, so I was forced to carry all my stuff around in the oversized bag. Wild stories flew back and forth about what I kept in the bag that never left my side. Drugs? Some kids wondered. Clothes? Is she homeless?

There was nothing interesting in that bag, just my coat during cold weather, school books, papers and pens. Eventually, most students pretty much ignored me, but some of the kids made fun of my bag. People grabbed at it, pretended to treat it like a dog and tried to drop litter into it. My teachers didn't seem to notice, probably because I didn't ever complain or ask for help. As the year progressed, I started to hate that bag. I blamed all my problems on it. I felt helpless, alone and homesick for California and my old friends.

One day toward the end of the school year, my math teacher assigned each student a partner to work with on word problems. I was told to work with Debbie, a popular girl who was in several of my classes. She smiled and waved me over toward her desk, so I grabbed my bag and quietly moved toward her. As I sat down, I realized that I had never spoken to her before.

注意：

1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

“So, what's in the bag?" Debbie asked loudly with a smile.

Then Debbie started to laugh, not at me, but at the situation.