绝密★启用前

**镇海中学高三英语练习**

（2023年5月）

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。

3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 阅读理解（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和D四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。

A

It's that time of year, again, somehow time for the list of UK LEGO events of this year 2023. Here is a rough guide.

**Discovery Brick Show**

Date:30th, April-1st, May

Place: Discovery Museum

Description: This LEGO show in central Newcastle returns, with LEGO models from builders across the UK, activities and a marketplace for LEGO-lovers.

Cost: Some free activities; entry to the marketplace requires a paid ticket.

**Thirsk Brick Show**

Date:12th February

Place: Thirsk &Sowerby Town Hall

Description: A small LEGO show in this town hall, back for its third year. The money that is made from the show goes to an aged care centre in the town. LEGO displays and some activities.

Cost: A small entry fee in aid of charity.

**Hull Brick Festival**

Date:13th-14th August

Place: Guildhall C

Description: This show is in its seventh year and this time it's in town for the whole weekend! Awesome!

LEGO creations from the best builders in the UK, fun activities plus several specialist

LEGO traders with everything from new bargain sets, loose bricks to custom accessories.

Cost: Free entry; ticket booking is recommended.

**Caterham Model Show**

Date:17th September

Place: Sacred Heart Centenary Hall

Description: This remarkable LEGO and model show is back again this year. LEGO as well as non-LEGO displays, activities and traders who buy and sell a lot of unique LEGO creations.

Cost: Paid tickets are required for entry; see the event page for details.

1. Whose profits will be used to help people in need?

A. Discovery Brick Show's. B. Thirsk Brick Show's.

C. Hull Brick Festival's. D. Caterham Model Show's.

2. Where will a free but ticketed LEGO event be hosted?

A. In Discovery Museum. B. In Thirsk &Sowerby Town Hall.

C. In Guildhall. D. In Sacred Heart Centenary Hall.

3. What do the four events have in common?

A. They have been held before. B. They are aimed at selling LEGO models.

C. They have their marketplace. D. They include some non-LEGO activities.

B

The first time a tortoise walked through my hut at Middle Camp on Aldabra Atoll, I was amazed. I grabbed my camera and carefully positioned myself to take this wildlife encounter. The second time: same thing. The third time: I picked up my phone and took a snapshot. By the fourth or fifth time, I didn't even look when I felt something bump into me. I knew what it was.

I was there to shoot a story about island restoration（修复） in the Seychelles, far off the east coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean. Until roughly the middle of the past century, the small island nation showed signs of real environmental killing-local vegetation（植被）-cleared to make way for coconut plantations, foreign rats and mice running uncontrolled, native sea turtles and giant tortoises being exploited. Biodiversity seemed destroyed. But then the country experienced a shift in conservation awareness—and the giant Aldabra tortoises are among its most visible signs.

Every morning when I woke up and walked outside the hut, I had to remind myself that I hadn't traveled back in time. I could see flightless Aldabra rails, coconut crabs the size of dinner plates, and giant tortoises-roughly four feet long and weighing up to 550 pounds—just wandering around. The number of sharks in the bay was crazy. Frigatebirds and boobies（鸟） nested in the mangroves （a kind of tree）. When we left our hut doors open, which we often did to let in air, the tortoises would walk right through.

In the late afternoon or early evening, whenever they'd finished eating, the tortoises would drop themselves down and fall asleep with their heads outstretched. That made nighttime trips to the outhouse perilous（险 恶的）. To get there, we'd have to go 200 feet into the mangroves, negotiating what I called the tortoise slalom（之形障碍） trail. It was a track without a pattern, because of course they picked different places to sleep every night. Avoiding them was important: Falling headfirst over a tortoise onto the sharp coral rock could lead to serious injury on an island far from medical facilities.

Nothing was easy on Aldabra, and much of it was insanely difficult. Yet living among the tortoises in this primordial place, in one of the last spots where reptiles still rule, was one of the happiest times of my life.

4. How did the author feel about his final meeting with the tortoise in his room?

A. Calm B. Excited C. Concerned D. Disturbed

5. What made the wildlife on the island suffer during the last century?

A. Introducing foreign species. B. Killing too many rats and mice.

C. Planting lots of coconut trees. D. Repairing the building on the island.

6. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 3?

A. To stress the importance of their work.

B. To introduce how large the tortoises are.

C. To present his daily routine on the island.

D. To show how the wildlife is diverse on the island.

7. What might be the suitable title for this passage?

A. Island fills with curious tourists.

B. Aldabra calls for wildlife protection.

C. Tortoises rule on this isolated island again.

D. Efforts are made to protect the environment.

C

A child's early years of language development are important for the basics of school readiness, such as literacy（写） skills and social and emotional growth. In a recent study, University of Miami Assistant Professor of Psychology Lynn Perry and a team of fellow researchers who examined child speech communications over the course of a year found that children benefit from conversations with their peers（同人） and their teachers. The study examined how language use and development in 2-and 3-year-old children was influenced by what they heard from their teachers and their peers.

"Previous research on language development looked mostly at the role of parent-child communication within a home setting or a lab environment, which means we're missing a big part of a child's everyday life —the classroom, " said Perry. "We know that parent language is important for children's development and their academic achievement, but we don't have much research on what happens in the kindergarten or preschool setting. "

Using a device （设备） called a Language Environment Analysis （LENA） recorder, Perry collected hundreds of hours of audio recordings. Children wore the LENA recorder once a week. LENA software then assessed whether the recorded audio was speech or not, and whether the speech came from the child wearing the recorder or from an adult or another child talking to them.

After studying the audio data, Perry found that the speech children heard from other children was positively related to their own language use, meaning children who heard the most from their peers learn more new words and **vocalize** more during the course of the year. Additionally, there was a positive association between a teacher talking and children's language use and development-but only when that teacher talked to the child in a back-and-forth conversation, rather than just talking to the child with no opportunity for the child to respond.

"One important aspect of the study that stands out to me is how important it was to see those conversational turns with teachers, and that back-and-forth conversation with the child is very beneficial. We talked to the teachers about the results, and they are very excited about this finding and currently brainstorming additional opportunities to have conversations with children, " adds Perry.

8. What does the new study focus on?

A. The basics of school readiness for preschool children.

B. The parent-child communication at home or in the lab.

C. The influence of conversations in the kindergarten on children.

D. The ways to improve preschool children's healthy growth.

9. How did the researchers perform their new study?

A. By observing the children in class.

B. By conducting a survey of teachers.

C. By communicating with the children.

D. By recording the children's speech in class.

10. What does the underlined word "vocalize" in paragraph 4mean?

A. Listen. B. Speak. C. Read. D. Write.

11. What do teachers plan to do to develop children's speech ability according to the text?

A. Have more back-and-forth conversations with children.

B. Encourage children to listen more to their own speech.

C. Inform parents of the importance of conversational turns.

D. Add more brainstorming activities to their daily teaching.

D

Do you crave chips, pizza, donuts, or cake? These kinds of foods are high in sugar and fats, which make them delicious but not nutritious. A recent analysis suggests that certain ingredients in these types of processed foods can be addictive.

According to the research published in the journal Addiction, certain foods can trigger the same feelings as drugs. It all comes down to what's happening in the brain. When we feel happy, it's due to a flood of the feel-good chemical dopamine（多巴胺） in the striatum. This region is part of the brain's reward circuit. The striatum gets a dopamine rush when something good happens. Drugs and alcohol can . . cause a similar high. So, it turns out, can some popular snack foods.

"We're designed to find carbohydrates（碳水化合物） and fats, " says Ashley Gearhardt, a psychologist at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Evolving such tastes helped our ancestors "overcome famine and make sure we survive, " she explains. That critical role shaped the brain's reward system, making us hard-wired to enjoy carbohydrates and fatty foods.

The problem isn't with all foods containing carbohydrates and fats. Fruit is full of sugar. Oats and other whole grains have lots of carbohydrates. Nuts and meat have fat. But such unprocessed foods-eaten in a form that's similar to how they grew -also contain other nutrients, such as fiber, that slow digestion. That limits how quickly our bodies can absorb the nutrients.

Cookies, candy, soda, fries and other highly processed foods lack those additional nutrients. Such foods contain ingredients that have been highly changed from their natural state. They're chock full of easy-to-absorb carbohydrates and added fats. What's more, they often contain ingredients that don't naturally occur together. When we eat these foods, we get a quick "hit" of carbs and fats that give the brain a boost. That makes us want to eat them again and again.

12. According to the article, which types of food can be addictive?

A. Fruits and grains. B. Cookies and cake.

C. Nuts and meat. D. Oats and fiber.

13. Why are humans hard-wired to enjoy carbs and fatty foods, according to the article?

A. They provide quick energy.

B. They helped our ancestors survive.

C. They are full of fiber.

D. They contain natural sugars.

14. How does the brain react when we eat certain highly processed foods?

A. It gets a boost of carbs and fats that make us feel full.

B. It slows down the digestion process.

C. It triggers the same feelings as drugs.

D. It releases feel-good chemicals that prevent addiction.

15. What is the main idea of the article?

A. Certain processed foods can create addictive responses.

B. Unprocessed foods are better for you than processed foods.

C. Our brains are born to enjoy carbohydrates and fats.

D. The lack of additional nutrients in processed foods makes them unhealthy.

第二节（共5小题;每小题2分, 满分12. 5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。

**Learn to Cite Sources**（引用资料）

During your university education, you'll be exposed to ideas and scientific theories of scholars and scientists. Unavoidably, your own ideas will be shaped by the ideas you come across. \_16\_That means you should go beyond what you learn in your textbooks or in the library. Your original work is the basis for your professor's evaluation of your performance. Thus, academic honesty is fundamental in your university education. It demands that you cite the source materials you base your own work on. \_17

Correctly citing your sources helps you distinguish your own ideas from those of other scholars. readers' side, it permits a reader to determine the depth of your research. 18 On the contrary, lack of citing will only raise your reader's doubt.

On the So you need to learn when to cite and how to provide an adequate or accurate reference list. If you fail to cite your sources, whether deliberately or carelessly, you will be found responsible for plagiarism （抄袭）. \_19\_If you are not sure, ask your professor for guidance before submitting the paper or report. Keep in mind this general rule: when in doubt, cite!

20 For example, students from East Asia may think that copying directly from sources is the proper way to do research. Students in France, preparing for the final examination, may be encouraged to memorize whole passages and copy them into papers. Those cultural differences can lead to false assumptions about academic expectations in the country you study in.

A. Some university students may cheat in different ways.

B. "These include other scholars' ideas, figures, graphs and so on.

C. The academic challenge you face is to make something original.

D. Often, students want to use others' opinions to support their own essays.

E. It also allows a reader to appreciate your original contribution to the research.

F. For international students, it is important to know local academic expectations.

G. Not knowing academic regulations is an unacceptable excuse for such behavior.

第二部分 语言知识运用（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。

My cousin is nine years old, a little bit fat and doesn't do really well at school. She is heavily\_21\_, and thus has developed some resistance and\_22\_towards adults, who usually don't put high hopes in her.

Yesterday we went to an art exhibition together. There were paintings from kids with disabilities. My little girl has a\_23\_eye, for the paintings she liked most were also the best of the show. She voluntarily helped to 24 the chairs and table for a sharing session, painted by herself alongside new friends while I attended the sharing, and also 25 helped me to get my bag from another room, 26 that doesn't happen often at home as she's usually glued to her iPad.

In the afternoon, we went to buy books together. I bought a book written by a mom 27\_her journey with her autistic（自闭的） son. On the bus back home, I briefly 28\_the book to my cousin, and to my surprise she was 29 interested. She kept asking me to tell more stories about the boy in the book who 30\_with small things in life. Even when the subject strayed（偏离） elsewhere, she insisted on hearing more about this boy. This is the first time I've seen her so interested in a 31 Usually when she talks to me she describes events at school and at home without a 32 focus. I'm very touched that the life of a 33 has found its way into this little girl's heart.

I'm very thankful for the power of books, for the beauty that my cousin revealed to me, and for the time we had together. I 34 that I can keep seeing clearly the wonderful things in her, so that whenever the\_35\_world puts her down, I can remind her how truly wonderful she has always been.

21. A. abused B. adored C. challenged D. teased

22. A. satisfaction B. dependence C. distrust D. appreciation

23. A. curious B. blind C. doubtful D. sharp

24. A. donate B. rent C. arrange D. distribute

25. A. finally B. unwillingly C. cheerfully D. secretly

26. A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything

27. A. beginning B. advertising C. recording D. taking

28. A. sent B. lent C. owed D. introduced

29. A. nearly B. hardly C. slightly D. truly

30. A. struggles B. plays C. deals D. lives

31. A. painting B. journey C. topic D. title

32. A. simple B. clear C. natural D. controversial

33. A. relative B. stranger C. traveler D. passer-by

34. A. pray B. suspect C. agree D. conclude

35. A. know-it-all B. not-so-kind C. on-the-go D. good-for-nothing

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。

In China calligraphy occupies a distinguished position in the field of traditional art. It is not only a means of communication, 36 a means of expressing a person's inner world in 37 aesthetic way.

Ancient people paid great attention 38\_calligraphy. A candidate could show his literary talent in the Imperial Examination, for good handwriting gave a first 39\_（impress） to the examiners.

To practise calligraphy 40（require） the basic tools of four treasures of study'（ writing brush, ink stick, paper, and ink slab as well as much concentration on guiding the soft writing brush charged with fluid ink, and writing on the paper 41\_the ink will diffuse （扩散） quickly. Once the brush movement hesitates, a black mark is created, so speed, as well as strength, is the essence of fine artwork. When 42\_（write）, many calligraphers will forget all worries and even 43\_（them）, combining all thoughts in the beauty of their art. Thus it can 44（compare） with Qigong, which also can shape and improve a person's temper and promote well-being. Today, although 45\_（variety） modem ways have been substituted for the original calligraphy, people still love the ancient form and practise it untiringly.

第三部分写作（共两节, 满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

假如你是校报的学生编辑李华, 前几天美国贝瑞中学（Barrie School）前来你校进行中美文化交流的交换生们参加了“中国戏剧文化探索”的系列活动。请你写一封邮件, 向他们征集感想文字和活动照片, 内容包括：

1. 作品要求：

2. 提交方式：

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

3. 开头和结尾以为你写好。

Dear Barrie School Exchange Student Team,

Li Hua,

Student editor of the school newspaper

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。 Sara Savick remembers one special Easter when she was nine years old. Her parents gave her a baby duckling in a yellow basket.

"Mom said later that she bought the little duck because she felt sorry for it, " recalled Sara. The people at the pet store colored the feathers pink for Easter. Sara named the duck Pinky.

Sara's mother really didn't think the baby duck would survive very long. But to her surprise, Pinky grew and got stronger and stronger. Soon, the little duckling was a healthy, hungry duck with white feathers.

"We fed Pinky oatmeal, cooked and uncooked, and small pieces of vegetables, " said Sara. Pinky lived inside the house with Sara and her family. She specially fancied taking baths with Sara. Everyone treated Pinky as a family member.

But just when everything appeared to be perfect, the night of the "talk" came. Sara's Mom and Dad sat her down, explaining that the best thing for Pinky was to live a normal duck life, with other ducks. It was not natural for ducks to live indoors with a family, her father told her. He added Pinky needed to swim in ponds and do all the same things that ducks in the wild do.

Sara started to cry, knowing what was going to happen. Sara's parents decided to take Pinky to a park, which was two miles away. There was a pond with a lot of other ducks. Pinky would have the chance to live a natural life and Sara could still visit her.

The big day came, Sara and her parents put Pinky in a box and drove to the park. Sara said that Pinky did not look happy; maybe Pinky was convinced that she was a human, not a duck.

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。

Paragraph 1: Everyone was sad when they left Pinky at the pond, even Sara's father.

Paragraph 2: The next morning, when looking out of the kitchen window, Sara couldn't believe her eyes!

23年5月镇海中学月考英语

第一部分：阅读理解

第一节：

A 篇: 1-3 BCA

B 篇：4-7 ACDC

C 篇：8-11 CDBA

D 篇: 12-15 BBCA

第二节：

16-20 CBEGF

第二部分：语言知识应用

第一节：完型填空

21-35DCDCC BCDDA CBBAB

语法填空

36. but

37. an

38. to

39. impression 40. requires

41. where

42. writing

43. themselves

44. be compared

45 various