

2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试模拟演练

英 语

2023.5

本试卷共 10 页，满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、试室号和座位号填写在答题卡上。 用 2B 铅笔将试卷类型（B）填涂在答题卡相应位置上。并在答题卡相应位置 上填涂考生号。因笔试不考听力，试卷从第二部分开始，试题序号从“21”开始。

2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡对应题目选项的答案 信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试 卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目 指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案； 不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。

4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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**

In this most unusual year, the gift of giving will feel especially good. These tips can help make the season merry and bright for everyone.

**What’s Different This Year**

Hot Ticket Items May Be Extra Hot: Some companies have scaled back their holiday ordering this year to trim inventory, so popular products might sell out fast — in stores and online. So if you see a good price for an item on your list, be sure to grab it. And plan to ship gifts at least two weeks before Christmas Eve.

**Online Sales Will Start Early**

This year, it may be more like Cyber Season, with online promotions and sales starting right after Halloween. With concerns about crowds, retailers will likely save a lot of their inventory for

online sales. To avoid parking lot chaos, try to pick up your purchases first thing in the morning or later in the evening, when wait times should be shorter.

**Outlets Are Online Too**

If one of your holiday shopping traditions is a trip to the outlets, you can still experience the thrill of the bargain hunt — from home. *Shoppremiumoutlets.com* is the virtual version of the country’s largest outlet company. In some ways, it’s even better than an in-person trip because you can shop by item or category and immediately see what different retailers have in stock, rather than going store to store.

**When to Shop**

Not on Thanksgiving: Many stores that opened their doors on the holiday last year have announced that they will be closed this year. One upside for shoppers is rock-bottom prices as some stores liquidate ( 清 仓 ). The downsides: They might not be around if you need to return something or use a gift card. In other words: Bankruptcy buyers beware.

21. Which is the best time to send gifts?

A. October 30. B. December 9. C. December 15. D. December 24.

22. What can we learn about holiday shopping this year?

A. Shoppers can only buy items online.

B. Shopping on Thanksgiving is the best choice.

C. Popular products might sell out fast only in stores.

D. Shoppers may see a good price for an item right after Halloween.

23. Who will be most interested in this passage?

A. People who are money-less. B. People who like shopping at home. C. People who are retailers. D. People who are fond of bargains.

**B**

Ever wonder how your brain works when making decisions bigger than medium versus spicy salsa, like buying a car or accepting a job offer? Researchers from the University of Dundee in Scotland conducted a study that clarifies why you may want to have a small bite before making that big decision.

Benjamin Vincent from the University of Dundee’s Psychology department and his co-author Jordan Skyrnka tested 50 people two times: once when they followed their normal eating patterns and once when they did not eat anything during the day. Using three different types of rewards (food, money, and song downloads), the team discovered when presented with the choice of

receiving the reward now versus double the award at some point in the future, participants would usually volunteer to wait for 35 days to earn a larger  **bounty**, but when they were hungry, they said they would only wait three days.

“We wanted to know whether being in a state of hunger had a specific effect on how you make decisions only relating to food or if it had broader effects, and this research suggests decision-making gets more present-focused when people are hungry,” Vincent said in a story about the study on the university’s website. “You would predict that hunger would impact people’s preferences relating to food, but it is not yet clear why people get more present-focused for completely unrelated rewards. Hunger is so common that it is important to understand the non-obvious ways in which our preferences and decisions may be affected by it,” he said.

In an earlier study of the subject by a team at Cambridge University in England, the researchers noted that serotonin plays a major role in the decision-making process. “Since the raw material for making serotonin — an amino acid called tryptophan — only comes from diet, levels of the chemical decline between meals,” reports a piece in the Telegraph about the study. “This can lead to aggressiveness and impulsiveness,” say the team.

24. How did Benjamin Vincent and Jordan Skyrnka carry out their research?

A. By analyzing reasons. B. By making comparison.

C. By giving examples. D. By filling questionnaires.

25. The underlined word “bounty” in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by .

A. bonus. B. quantity. C. income. D. fortune.

26. What conclusion can we draw from Vincent’ study?

A. It’s common to make a wrong decision if you are hungry.

B. Make sure you are not hungry before making a big decision.

C. The more hungry you are, the quicker you will make a decision.

D. Being hungry drives you to make a decision connected with food.

27. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. What should be eaten to make a wise man.

B. How can we get enough serotonin from our diet.

C. What other factors will influence one’s decision-making.

D. How does a chemical function in the course of making a decision.

**C**

Traditionally, profiting from forests often meant capitalizing on timber ( 木 材 ) —

choosing commercial timber. Yet increasingly, there is an understanding that it’s of greater significance to keep trees standing than cut them down for financial profit. Money is not everything. We have to recognize real and lasting value is from natural resources. But money is a fact of life.

Good news is that we can expect entire natural woodland is left undamaged and still provides a revenue ( 收益) stream. Leaving woodland complete does not necessarily mean that we do not touch it at all. Conservation work may involve building back biodiversity or the removal of

foreign plant species.

A healthy woodland system can provide a range of yields (产物). Besides eatable yields-top fruit, berries, and food crops, it produces substances for chemical use. The non-timber forest

products provided by natural ecosystems will vary significantly depending on where they are. But there’re almost always ways to explore to acquire revenue.

A project in the U.K. shows woodland is also a draw for visitors. It engages a community who creates a sustainable area of woodland. The sale of handmade wooden items and non-timber forest products is involved. But the community largely obtains revenue by opening up parts of the natural woodland to the public with an adventure playground and outdoor recreational activities on the site. It also offers courses on nest building, special wildlife events and more. The project is thought to have great uniqueness. In terms of revenue, it centers round the existing natural land; the yields woodland can provide become side products.

Recreational activities, tours, and classes are just the commencement. A rich and biodiverse woodland can be an ecosystem that draws in people looking for a beautiful place to stay. Woodland has great value in ecological and social terms. And when you nurse it, it could also add to the income from your land.

28. What do people increasingly think about forest conservation?

A. It is difficult to carry out.

B. It means making full use of timber. C. It outweighs financial development.

D. It should centre on building back biodiversity.

29. Why is the project considered unique?

A. It makes woodland itself the main product. B. It focuses on protecting natural land.

C. It aims to promote ecotourism.

D. It provides educational experiences.

30. What does the underlined word “commencement” mean in the last paragraph?

A. Intention. B. Wish. C. Exception. D. Beginning.

31. Which is a suitable title for the text?

A. Woodland Brings Profit While Staying Complete. B. A Project Creates Sustainable Woodland.

C. Forest Conservation Has Been a Top Priority.

D. Non-timber Products Help Gain More Revenue.

**D**

It’s not hard to be poetic about the broad and deep benefits of spending time in natural spaces, from amazing national parks to the simple loveliness of a walk around a city park or tree-lined neighborhood street, and some time working in the dirt of your own garden.

A new study from researchers at Clemson University has found another benefit to simply putting your body in a natural space: it can lower the amount of money you spend on health care.

“The mechanisms linking nature and health are very diverse,” said Matthew H. E. M. Browning, the principal investigator on the study, "but the benefit is believed to be in part because being in green space can decrease stress, promote healthy behaviors and enable you to breathe fresh air.”

Browning and his team used satellite data to investigate how much green space was within

250,500 and 1,000 meters (820,1,640 and 3,280 feet) of five million northern California residents who were insured by Kaiser Permanente. They then determined the costs the insurance company paid out to those same members over a two-year period. They took into account age, gender, race and a number of neighborhood characteristics including population density and education levels.

Even with all these factors included into their analysis, the researchers found that those who lived near the most green space had an average of $374 less per year in health care expenses compared to those who lived farther from natural spaces.

The researchers hope their findings will support public policies that prioritize( 优 先 考 虑 )

natural elements in residential areas. For you, maybe this learning will inspire you to plant a tree

or a potted flower today-or create a beautiful garden to enjoy, with a view of some health-giving, green goodness.

32. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 1?

A. Lead in the topic of the text. B. Summarize a recent study result.

C. Provide some advice for readers. D. Raise readers’ interest in exercise.

33. What does Matthew H.E.M. Browning try to explain in paragraph 3?

A. Why spending time in nature benefits health.

B. Nature and health can affect each other deeply.

C. How residential green space improves air quality.

D. The benefit of walking in a natural space is obvious.

34. What do the researchers expect of their findings?

A. They can encourage further relevant research. B. They can delight current insurance companies.

C. They can boost the establishment of green space. D. They can remind us to purchase more insurance.

35. What can be the most suitable title for the text?

A. Getting Close to Nature Keeps Us Happy

B. It’s Unnecessary to Invest Much in Health

C. It’s Not Hard to Keep Fit for City Residents D. Being in Nature Reduces Health Care Cost

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。

Navigation(导航) skills seem to come naturally to some but others aren’t so lucky. If you are

lacking in a sense of direction, especially sick of taking wrong turns, here’s how to start finding your way.

To begin with, I have to be frank that I had an interest in researching this topic because my own sense of direction is absolutely rubbish. 36 I can find my way there easily enough because there are signs pointing me in the right direction. But getting back to my dining table is another story. After all, there are no helpful signs saying, “This is where you were sitting less than five minutes ago, Jane.”

However,a good news is that according to scientists the hippocampus(海马体) - the part of

the brain associated with navigation-expands to accommodate the mental maps of those who are puzzled with directions. 37 They just need to work at it.

Firstly, it’s a good idea to put the GPS away. In a University of Nottingham study, drivers

who’d followed step-by-step GPS instructions found it harder to work out where they’d been. 38

39 Not least it is because the amount of mental energy it requires means it’s more likely to stick in your mind. Looking at online maps on a big screen or even studying a paper map also allows you to get a sense of that all important bigger picture and how everywhere fits together.

Finally, try to relax when you’re on unfamiliar ground. 40 But this sudden burst of anxiety will only increase your pressure and prevent you from calmly working out which way to go.

A. I always get lost when I am out.

B. Yes, they can improve the sense of direction.

C. Take popping to the toilet in a restaurant, for example.

D. They even failed to notice they’d been past the same place.

E. However，they can finally manage the direction completely.

F. It’s all too easy to get panicked by the suspicion of getting lost.

G. Studying a larger map and memorizing the route in advance can be helpful.

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。

It was a cold, rainy day, and I had no desire to drive up the winding mountain road to my daughter Carolyn’s house. But she 41 that I come to see something at the top of the mountain.

So here I was, 42 making the two-hour journey through thick fog. Nothing could be worth this, I thought as I 43 along the dangerous highway.

Turning down a narrow track, we 44 and got out. We walked along a path that was thick with old pine needles. Huge black-green evergreens( 常青树) 45 over us. Gradually, the peace and silence of the place began to 46 my mind.

Then we turned a corner and stopped at the top of the mountain and I was entirely held in

47 . There across fields and valleys were rivers of fully-opened yellow flowers from the light

one to the most brilliant. It looked as though the sun had tipped over and 48 the mountainside in gold.

49 occurred to my mind. Who created such beauty? How? When? As we approached the house that stood in the center of the property, we saw a 50 that read: “Answers to the Questions I Know You Are Asking.” The first answer was: “One Woman - Two Hands, Two Feet and Very Little Brain.” The second was: “ 51 at a Time.” The third: “Started in 1958.”

As we drove home, I was so moved by what we had seen that I could 52 speak. “She changed the world,” I finally said, “one small plant at a time. She started almost 40 years ago, probably just the 53 of an idea, but she kept at it.”

The wonder of it would not let me go. “Imagine,” I said, “if I’d had a dream and 54 it, just a little bit every day, what might I have accomplished?” Carolyn looked at me sideways,

smiling. “Start tomorrow,” she said, “ 55 yet, start today.”

41. A. asked B. commanded C. insisted D. predicted

42. A. unwillingly B. undoubtedly C. unknowingly D. unexpectedly

43. A. walked B. inched C. wandered D. fled

44. A. pulled over B. stepped down C. looked up D. turned off

45. A. greeted B. flowed C. reached D. towered

46. A. admit B. fill C. control D. read

47. A. amazement B. curiosity C. amusement D. confusion

48. A. pushed B. moved C. swung D. bathed

49. A. Doubts B. Ideas C. Questions D. Requests

50. A. signal B. symbol C. symptom D. sign

51. A. Each B. Some C. One D. That

52. A. surely B. barely C. mostly D. instantly

53. A. beginning B. intention C. ending D. absence

54. A. set off B. worked out C. set down D. worked at

55. A. Later B. Better C. Happier D. Harder

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。

Zibo city in Shandong province has 56 \_(expect) gone viral on Chinese social media since late February for its local barbecue specialty.

Passengers who board the train 57 (greet) by a banner reading “Welcome to the Special BBQ Train” at the entrance of the carriage. They also receive items 58 \_ (include) leaflets about Zibo’s culture and tourism draws, as well as small souvenirs and snacks. Many also took

videos and posted them on social media, drawing more visitors.

Barbecue is popular in China, 59 \_ Zibo’s barbecue is different on three counts; it’s made on a stove, and is served 60 \_ flatbread and dressings. The skewers are 70-80 percent cooked before they are brought to the table, 61 \_ diners can finish cooking them on their own stoves, which lends a sense of 62 \_ (participate). Diners are served flatbreads, scallions and other dressings at the table so they are able to assemble their own barbecue parcels, in much

63 \_ same way Peking duck is eaten.

The barbecue suddenly went viral after a group of college students shot videos of themselves

64 \_ (enjoy) a meal and posted them on social media in late February. However, the trend may be eventually end if the local government doesn’t take proper follow-up measures to promote the city as a whole, its culture and 65 \_ (tour), as well as its living and business environment.

第四部分 写作(共两节；满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分) 假设你是校报的小记者。最近校报针对学生使用手机的情况进行了一次调查，结果如

下表所示。请你参照表格内容，用英语写一篇 100 词左右的短文，介绍调查结果，并谈谈

你的看法，将此文刊登在校报英文版上。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 比例 | 理由 |
| 45% | 手机主要是用来娱乐的，课余时间能用手机上网、玩游戏； |
| 30% | 手机是与家人、朋友联系的工具； |
| 25% | 使用手机会影响学习 |

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 短文的题目已为你写好。

**A Survey on the Use of Mobile Phones**

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。

Melati and Isabel deeply love their home on the island, surrounded by tropical rain forests, green fields, and a vast ocean. Enjoying a swim at their local beach was once a daily pleasure for them. But when Melati was fifteen, and Isabel just ten, the sisters started to lose their enthusiasm for swimming in the waters near their borne. More often than not, plastic bags would be around them as they swam and some were scattered on the beach. They got really upset about that.

Melati didn’t think much about it until one day her teacher gave a lesson on some world heroes. Each of those people had sparked movements of positive changes in the world. They believed in the impact they could have and they did inspire more people to do something meaningful. After school, Melati walked home slowly in silence, concerned about the vast amount of plastic rubbish on the beach. The heroes crossed her mind. If they could do it, we could do it too, she thought. The idea lit her up. She couldn’t wait to share what she thought with Isabel and quickened her pace.

“So many plastic bags around! The beach is dirty and messy! It’s so terrible! We have lost the clean and beautiful beach. Can’t we do something to get it back?” Melati said heartily. Isabel felt a bit puzzled at what to do, but she also had a strong desire to do something. Picturing a beach as fascinating as before in mind, the pair jumped with joy.

They talked a lot, anxious to know how Dad and Mom would respond to their ideas. That night when the family sat by the dinner table, the sisters eagerly got their ideas across. While Mom and Dad listened to the girls carefully, their eyes shone. “How amazing that would be! We are so proud of you!” Dad exclaimed. Mom came up, gave them a thumb up and hugged the sisters.

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。

Melati and Isabel decided to make a positive impact straight away.

One month later, Melati received a call from the local newspaper.