

秘密★启用前

高 2023 级第二次模拟考试 英语试题

本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、座位号和准考证号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时，必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后，再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时，必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔，将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答，在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后，只将答题卡交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. What does the man probably want to buy?
A. Some books. B. A tree. C. Some flowers.
2. How does the woman sound?
A. Stressed. B. Understanding. C. Awful.
3. Where are the speakers?
A. In the museum. B. At home. C. In the car.
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Family members. B. Schoolmates. C. Waiter and customer.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Notes and textbooks. B. Physics problems. C. Exam preparations.

听第 6 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man's problem?

- A. He went to the third floor. B. The water is out of service. C. His room is wet.

7. What will the woman do next?

- A. Send someone to help. B. Go to check the third floor. C. Get the man a spare key.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8 至第 10 题。

8. What is the woman concerned about?

- A. Her busy work.
B. Her dull life.
C. Her poor lessons.

9. What does the woman suggest doing?

- A. Taking a meaningful course.
B. Learning AI technology alone.
C. Making traditional culture videos.

10. How much does one lesson cost?

- A. \$90. B. \$70. C. \$50.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 11 至第 13 题。

11. How did the man learn new skills in school?

- A. By studying in projects.
B. By taking online courses.
C. By joining school clubs.

12. What is the man's view on students using AI for learning?

- A. It should be strictly limited.
B. It has reasonable causes.
C. It's only for advanced learners.

13. What is the woman's main concern about AI learning?

- A. It reduces students' independent thinking.
B. It makes students miss teamwork practice.
C. It makes students rely too much on technology.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至第 16 题。

14. When should the family arrive at the airport?
A. Before 6:30 pm. B. Before 7:55 pm. C. Before 11:55 pm.
15. What will the family do first in London?
A. Going through security and customs.
B. Visiting a museum.
C. Having a rest.
16. What can we learn about the trip?
A. The family will travel without a car.
B. The kids are looking forward to the trip.
C. They will take a morning flight to London.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. Where can the first son be found?
A. On ancient weapons.
B. On musical instruments.
C. On rooftops.
18. Why is the fourth son used on bells?
A. To make sound louder.
B. To keep away bad spirits.
C. To show his great strength.
19. What can we infer about the fifth son?
A. He is the strongest of the nine.
B. He is linked to special events.
C. He is powerful and brave.
20. What do we know about the ninth son?
A. He prevents fire.
B. He likes writing.
C. He symbolizes justice.

第二部分 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选项。

A

In Chinese culture, the horse is a symbol of vitality, courage, and progress. When this zodiac animal appears in China's intangible-cultural heritage (ICH), it inspires creative works with rich cultural meaning. Horse images appear in traditional crafts and performances, showing the close relationship between people and this energetic animal. These traditions preserve old skills while expressing hopes for strength, success, and good fortune. Here are four examples of intangible cultural heritage featuring horse motifs.

Chinese Paper-cutting

Chinese paper-cutting, a UNESCO-listed ICH, is a widely practiced folk art across China. Using scissors or knives, artists cut delicate patterns from red paper to decorate homes during festivals. In the Year of the Horse, families create horse designs to celebrate the Spring Festival and send good wishes.

Morin Khuur Craftsmanship

The morin khuur, or horsehead fiddle, is a traditional Mongolian bowed instrument. It is named after the horse-head carving on its neck. With its deep, smooth sound, the instrument reflects the vast grasslands and the Mongolian people's close connection with horses.

Shui Horsetail Embroidery

Shui horsetail embroidery from Sandu Shui Autonomous County in Guizhou is a unique craft of the Shui people. Using horsetail hair as a key material, artisans create bold patterns with a slight raised effect for baby carriers and traditional clothing.

Bamboo Horse Dance

The bamboo horse dance is a lively folk performance dating back to the Tang and Song dynasties. Dancers wear bamboo horse props around their waists and move as if riding horses, bringing excitement and joy to festivals.

21. Why do people make horse-themed paper-cuttings nationwide?

- A. To decorate new houses.
- B. To develop traditional folk art.
- C. To create complex cultural patterns.
- D. To embrace the Year of the Horse.

22. What gives the morin khuur its name?

- A. Its unique deep sound.
- B. Its long history in old times.
- C. The horse-head decoration on it.
- D. Its close link with the grasslands.

23. What do the last two items have in common?

- A. They are both made of horsetail hair.
- B. They both serve folk life needs.
- C. They both date back to Tang.
- D. They are both performed by dancers.

B

The wind blew over the mountain as Liu Sitong waited at the starting line of the Tofane Alpine Skiing Centre, at the 2026 Milano-Cortina Winter Paralympic Games. Below her, the course plunged steeply, twisting and dropping nearly 750 meters. Sharp turns, sudden dips, and narrow gates followed one another, testing every skier's skill.

"Stay in control at the start," her coach Wang Jingping reminded her. Liu nodded. Four cable cars and three warm-up runs had brought her here.

At 31, the sitting-class skier faced one of the toughest courses she had ever encountered. Rolling bumps threatened to lift her into the air, requiring careful timing and precise control.

"The bumps are tricky," she said before the race. "I must choose the right line and turn at the exact moment."

Alpine skiing was unpredictable. A single mistake could end a run. Liu had already competed in all five events and earned three bronze medals, yet medals were not her only goal.

"Our goal is to show courage," she had told her teammates. "Standing on the starting line is already a victory."

Taking a deep breath, Liu leaned forward and pushed off. The icy wind roared past her as she navigated each curve, handled every bump, and passed every gate with precision. The crowd's cheers echoed along the slope, urging her forward.

With a final sharp turn, she crossed the finish line. Her time was not the fastest, but her run was clean and controlled. Liu smiled, her heart racing. She had faced the mountain and conquered it on her terms. In that moment, she understood what true victory meant — just as she had believed before the race: it was not the fastest time, but the courage to step up, the focus to keep going, and the determination to challenge herself again and again.

24. What do we know about the Tofane course from the text?

- A. It needs three pre-race warm-up runs.
- B. It is steep and highly skill-demanding.
- C. It has a total length of 750 meters.
- D. It is designed for professional para skiers only.

25. What is Liu's biggest concern before the race?
- A. The track's sharp turns.
 - B. The exact timing for turns.
 - C. The 750-meter vertical drop.
 - D. The rolling bumps on the track.
26. What can we infer from Liu Sitong's words in Paragraph 6?
- A. Taking part itself reflects great courage.
 - B. Winning relies on hard training.
 - C. Medals mean a lot to athletes.
 - D. Medals matter more than races.
27. Which best describes Liu Sitong according to the text?
- A. Careful and calm.
 - B. Talented and focused.
 - C. Brave and determined.
 - D. Modest and ambitious.

C

Green tea is widely recognized for its proven potential to protect the heart, brain and metabolism, while sugary bottled and bubble teas may do far more harm than good to human health. This is the finding of a comprehensive scientific research, recently published by a professional research team from the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The research **links** regular tea consumption, especially green tea, to significantly reduced risks of cardiovascular disease, obesity and type 2 diabetes. Regular drinkers also show slower age-related cognitive decline, better muscle preservation and lower all-cause death rates. These positive effects are supported by **both** laboratory tests and long-term human observation studies. Its health benefits mainly come from natural polyphenols (多酚), especially catechins (儿茶素). Green tea has been studied **exhaustively**, while the exact health effects of black, oolong and white tea remain less explored by the scientific community.

Yet the research also warns of hidden health risks tied to commercial tea products. Highly processed options like bottled and bubble teas often contain harmful artificial additives, such as added sugars, sweeteners and preservatives. Heavy long-term tea drinkers may also face low-level risks from pesticide residues or heavy metals in a small number of tea leaf samples. These risks are often overlooked by most daily tea drinkers.

Overall, the study concludes that freshly brewed tea offers the most reliable and consistent health benefits. Moderate regular intake of brewed tea may effectively cut risks of common chronic diseases, while processed tea products should be consumed with proper caution. The authors note

further targeted research is needed to clarify effects across different tea types and consumer groups, to provide scientific guidance for public daily tea drinking habits.

28. What does the underlined word “exhaustively” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. In a wide range.
- B. In an overlooked manner.
- C. In a brief manner.
- D. In a repeated way.

29. How does the author develop the content in the third paragraph?

- A. By quoting the research review.
- B. By making a comparison.
- C. By giving definitions.
- D. By providing examples.

30. What is the authors' attitude towards freshly brewed tea?

- A. Objective.
- B. Approving.
- C. Cautious.
- D. Reserved.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The unique health benefits of green tea.
- B. Hidden risks of commercial processed teas.
- C. A scientific review on tea and human health.
- D. Effects of different teas on human body.

D

New technology is enabling patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), a progressive neurodegenerative disease that robs people of muscle control, to operate a wheelchair using only their eye movements. Developed by a research team led by Professor Long Yunze at Qingdao University, in collaboration with multiple medical and industrial partners, the system marks the world's first self-powered eye tracking solution for ALS patients, with its core breakthrough lying in solving the power supply dilemma that has long restricted the daily use of traditional eye tracking devices.

Most traditional eye tracking systems depend on external power supplies, which make them bulky, heavy and unfit for prolonged daily wear. For ALS patients who rely on such devices to maintain independent mobility, heavy head-mounted equipment, tangled power cables and constant low-battery alerts have long been major barriers to their daily life. To address this unmet need, the

team developed a creative, user-centered solution: harvesting electricity directly from the wearer's natural eye movements.

The new system, ultra-light and fully wearable like a pair of ordinary prescription glasses, is designed for long-time comfortable wear. It adopts a dual-layer structure: a soft contact lens-like PDMS layer attaches gently to the eyeball, functioning as a mini triboelectric generator that produces steady electrical current through the friction generated by blinking or subtle eye rotations. The glasses frame is equipped with transparent electrodes that act as signal transmitters, converting tiny charge changes into real-time commands to steer the wheelchair accurately and smoothly.

While the technology brings unprecedented hope to ALS patients, it still faces practical hurdles before large-scale clinical and daily application. Zhang Jun, a core researcher of the team, noted that they are deepening cooperation with industry partners to accelerate commercialization. If mass production is achieved successfully, this self-powered system will grant ALS patients greater independence, dignity and control over their lives, all through a simple blink.

32. What is the main innovation of the new system?
- A. It enables ALS independent mobility.
 - B. It is the first medical eye tracking system.
 - C. It solves the long-standing power problem.
 - D. It achieves stable real-time signal transmission.
33. What is the difference between traditional and new systems?
- A. Power supply mode.
 - B. Wearing comfort.
 - C. Control accuracy.
 - D. Signal transmission speed.
34. How does the new system produce electricity according to Paragraph 3?
- A. By eye movements.
 - B. By external power supply.
 - C. By charge changes from signals.
 - D. By PDMS material in the lens.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Time to Replace Eye Systems.
 - B. The Self-Powered System Aids Patients.
 - C. Tips for Wearing Eye Systems.
 - D. Eye System Controls Wheelchairs Well.

第二节 根据短文内容(共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)。

从短文后的七个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。

Social isolation is a common problem in modern society, and it often leads to social anxiety in many people. For a long time, people have known that there is a close link between social isolation and social anxiety, but how exactly this happens was a mystery until a Chinese research team found out the answer. 36

Specifically, their study showed that social isolation can cause excessive iron accumulation in the brain regions responsible for emotion regulation. This is exactly the hidden biological mechanism they uncovered. Iron is essential for maintaining brain health and normal neural function. 37 An overload of iron can be harmful when people are under long-term psychological stress.

To prove this theory, the team carried out a series of experiments on mice. They found that mice living alone had significantly higher iron levels in the emotion-control brain area than those living in groups. 38 Too much iron in this area activates a specific protein, which further triggers abnormal brain cell activity and eventually causes anxiety-like behaviors in the test animals.

The abnormal brain activity has a direct impact on emotional regulation, and the team named this special iron-related mechanism “ferroplasticity” 39 It bridges the gap between excessive brain iron and emotional disorders, providing a brand-new angle to understand and treat such mental health problems.

Besides, the study also brought a promising non-invasive treatment. Nasal medication targeting the iron or the related protein greatly reduced anxiety symptoms in mice within just two weeks. 40 In the future, the team plans to optimize the nasal-spray and conduct more clinical trials to make it suitable for human use.

- A. This protein can effectively reduce abnormal activity in brain cells.
- B. This iron buildup is the direct trigger of the anxiety-related brain changes.
- C. This mechanism has opened a new chapter in the study of anxiety treatment.
- D. But it only plays a positive role when kept within a normal concentration range.
- E. The team also explored the link between iron levels and social isolation in mice.
- F. Their findings finally uncovered the hidden mechanism behind this long-known link.
- G. This non-invasive method has clear advantages over traditional anti-anxiety medicine.

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, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

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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，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

mother. Instead, the outing soon turned into a real 41 of his courage and determination.

At a beach, Austin and his mother Joanne went out in a kayak(皮划艇). At first, the sea appeared 42. Soon, strong winds began to 43 violently across the water, raising huge waves. Minutes later, the kayak filled with water and suddenly 44, throwing them into the icy sea.

They struggled desperately, but the waves 45 them farther away. Joanne made a quick 46, and shouted, "Austin, swim to the beach and get help!"

Austin began swimming toward the distant shore. For four hours, he battled freezing waves and powerful 47. While he swam, Austin 48 happy thoughts to help him keep going. Finally, he felt sand beneath his feet. Shaking with cold, he 49 two kilometers along the beach to a telephone booth. He quickly 50 the phone and called 911 for help before 51 from exhaustion.

At around 8:30 p.m., a helicopter 52 Joanne far offshore. Rescuers checked her 53 and treated her for cold exposure.

People widely 54 Austin's strong will. Hearing their praise, the boy simply replied, "I just did what I had to do," revealing a calm 55 that impressed everyone.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. examination | B. opportunity | C. challenge | D. reflection |
| 42. A. undisturbed | B. unprotected | C. unnoticed | D. unbalanced |
| 43. A. brush | B. wander | C. sweep | D. rush |
| 44. A. overturned | B. sank | C. crashed | D. slipped |
| 45. A. followed | B. pushed | C. dragged | D. guided |
| 46. A. promise | B. complaint | C. decision | D. attempt |
| 47. A. winds | B. currents | C. tides | D. streams |
| 48. A. thought over | B. turned out | C. worked out | D. focused on |
| 49. A. ran | B. paced | C. marched | D. searched |
| 50. A. claimed | B. examined | C. grabbed | D. gathered |
| 51. A. dying | B. suffering | C. surviving | D. collapsing |
| 52. A. surveyed | B. observed | C. signaled | D. spotted |
| 53. A. situation | B. condition | C. position | D. reaction |
| 54. A. reported | B. questioned | C. remembered | D. appreciated |
| 55. A. bravery | B. confidence | C. kindness | D. patience |

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。

At Ichikawa City Zoo, a baby monkey named Punch has become a popular attraction. Last year, after being abandoned by his mother shortly after birth, he 56 (rescue) quickly by zoo staff.

Baby monkeys normally cling to their mothers for strength and 57 (secure). Keepers tried different 58 (alternative), such as towels and soft toys, before choosing a stuffed monkey 59 Punch could easily grasp. Since then, Punch has 60 (rare) been seen without the toy, carrying it everywhere despite its size. Although Punch has had some difficulties communicating with other monkeys, staff say he is slowly learning social skills and becoming 61 accepted member of the group.

The clips, 62 (release) on the internet and gaining rapid popularity among users, attracted a surge of visitors. Shoppers began searching 63 the same toy in stores. And many even shared photos of themselves 64 (hold) similar stuffed animals. Punch now spends most of his time playing and resting with his toy, which seems to give him much comfort. Pleased with the progress Punch 65 (make) so far, zoo staff say they hope he will gradually adapt to life among the other monkeys.

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，你的英国笔友 George 来信询问如今中国年轻人过春节的方式和过去相比有哪些变化。请你给他回一封邮件，内容包括：

- (1) 介绍变化；
- (2) 说明原因。

注意：

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 个左右；
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear George,

Yours sincerely,
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。