

# 2023 北京交大附中高三三模

## 英 语

命题人：高三英语组

审核人：高三英语组

本试卷共 9 页，100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。

### 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

#### 第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

As a child, I was truly afraid of the dark and of getting lost; these fears were very real and caused me some uncomfortable moments.

Maybe it was the strange way things looked and sounded in my familiar room at night that 1 me so much. There was never total 2, but a streetlight or passing car lights made clothes hung over a chair take on the 3 of a wild animal. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw the curtains seem to move when there was no wind. A tiny sound in the floor would seem a hundred times louder than in the daylight. My 4 would run wild, and my heart would beat fast. I would 5 very still so that the “enemy” would not discover me.

Another of my childhood fears was that I would get lost, 6 on the way home from school. Every morning I got on the school bus right near my home—that was no problem. After school though, when all the buses were 7 up along the street, I was afraid that I’d get on the wrong one and be taken to some unfamiliar neighborhood. On school or family trips to a park or a museum, I wouldn’t let the leaders out of my sight.

Perhaps one of the worst fears of all I had as a child was that of not being liked or 8 by others. Being popular was so important to me then, and the fear of not being liked was a 9 one.

One of the processes of growing up is being able to recognize and 10 our fears. Understanding the things that frightened us as children helps us achieve greater success later in life.

- |                 |              |              |               |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. wounded   | B. destroyed | C. surprised | D. frightened |
| 2. A. quietness | B. darkness  | C. emptiness | D. loneliness |
| 3. A. spirit    | B. height    | C. body      | D. shape      |

- |                  |                 |                |               |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 4. A. belief     | B. feeling      | C. imagination | D. doubt      |
| 5. A. lie        | B. hide         | C. rest        | D. wake       |
| 6. A. especially | B. occasionally | C. probably    | D. constantly |
| 7. A. called     | B. backed       | C. lined       | D. packed     |
| 8. A. protected  | B. guided       | C. believed    | D. accepted   |
| 9. A. strict     | B. powerful     | C. heavy       | D. meaningful |
| 10. A. avoid     | B. celebrate    | C. overcome    | D. contain    |

第二节 语法填空 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

This year, the 13th Spring Festival Joint Exhibition of Chinese Books, 11 theme was “Reading China”, was held on January 24th in 85 bookstores worldwide. It carried out a variety of activities such as book exhibitions and cultural performances. Books 12 (display) in the exhibition were philosophical and artistic, which 13 (close) met the needs of overseas readers. Overall, this year’s book exhibition presented the newest and finest Chinese publications 14 local readers so that they could better understand China in the new era.

B

Imagine 15 (abandon) at the age of 6 by his poor parents! Charles Mulli was forced to become a street beggar in order to survive. Yet even in the midst of his poverty and despair, he still dreamed of being an important man someday. He 16 (labor) at many difficult jobs for the following several years. Mulli then saved money and bought a car. That was 17 he began using as a taxi and in time, he started a transportation service company with a fleet of vehicles. All of his hard work turned Mull into a millionaire and an important man.

C

It’s evident that not everybody has a sense of humor. Learning about theories of humor doesn’t guarantee that one’s ability to tell a joke will improve in any measurable degree. It would be distressing to learn about humor’s many benefits only 18 (discover) that it’s an entirely a product of genetics. Still, psychologists are divided on whether humor is an innate or learnable trait. In the past, they believed that only some cultures developed humor, but this 19 (believe) has changed, as no culture has ever been found lacking of comedy. So, if you want to improve your sense of humor, trying to look on the funny side of life 20 (work).

第二部分: 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节（共14小题；每小题2分，共28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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

To increase your chances of landing an assignment for a travel guidebook, you need to find out what the publishers are looking for. Here are links to their submission guidelines with a few special requirements and tips.

**Fonor's**

Fonor's is a publishing company of both travel guidebooks and online content covering thousands of destinations worldwide. Visit *Fonors.com/about-us*, and near the bottom of the page you'll find "Write for Us" with information for submitting articles. Do remember to attach a copy of one of your other works when contributing.

*TIP:* Fonor's almost always hires writers who live in the destinations they cover. So, it's good to remember: While you may want to write about a foreign destination, more than likely you're closer to being an expert about the place where you live.

**Workman**

Workman publishes unique and unexpected travel guides such as *1,000 Places to See Before You Die*, and *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*. Consider them if you're interested in writing a nontraditional travel guide. You can find their submission guidelines at *workman.com/work-with-us*. They require a typical nonfiction book proposal with a suggested table of contents and author information. A chapter of your other books is also required. Send your submissions to *submissions@workman.com*.

*TIP:* If they don't accept your article, you might be lucky enough to get feedback about why.

**Lonely Planet**

Writers can get in touch with Lonely Planet by visiting their "Become a Contributor" page at *LonelyPlanet.com/contribute*. At that page you'll find a form asking for a résumé (简历) and links to your other writing, but there's also space for more travel-related information such as geographical knowledge and level of fluency in relevant languages.

*TIP:* You'll find they also accept articles for "Travel News." If they say yes, you may get another chance for a bigger job such as a guidebook.

***For more information on publishers, please visit ContributorsDigest.com.***

21. The passage is mainly for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. guides                      B. writers                      C. travelers                      D. publishers





25. What was the author's change after attending the improvisation class?
- A. She formed her own idea quickly.
  - B. She came up with lots of creative responses.
  - C. She paid more attention to the logic of answers.
  - D. She became a good listener before giving an opinion.
26. The author mentions applying the “yes, and” approach to her scientific experiments to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. explain the process of using the method
  - B. prove the benefits of the improvisation class
  - C. share her own research experiences with readers
  - D. attract fellow scientists to attend the improvisation class
27. What can be inferred about scientists from the last paragraph?
- A. They should attend the improvisation class.
  - B. They should question all preconceived ideas.
  - C. They should carry on research by admitting earlier data.
  - D. They should try to improve their professional knowledge.

C

Vaccines(疫苗) may soon make their first film appearance. Led by expert Maria A. Croyle, researchers have developed a thin sheet that preserves vaccines for long periods without refrigeration. This means the carefully cooled small bottles now used to ship vaccines could potentially be replaced by lightweight films that can be mailed in an envelope and stored on a shelf.

Croyle's laboratory began developing the technology in 2007. Inspired by amber's ability to preserve the DNA of insects, the researchers set out to create their own version of the substance by mixing “a lot of sugar and a little bit of salt, much like hard candy,” Croyle explains. The vaccine-containing film is administered by mouth—sweet news for many who dislike needles.

The film is tailored to suit each specific vaccine candidate and provide a protective coating. “We've learned over time that the key to really stabilizing whatever the film holds is to have it intermixed with all the components,” Croyle says, adding that the process is quick and uses affordable, standard equipment. “We really wanted to come up with something that would be transferable to developing countries.”

Immunization(免疫) programs depend heavily on keeping vaccines cold( $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) as they are transported, sometimes over thousands of kilometers to far-away locations. Delivery can be difficult and costly, and transport disruptions can cause the vaccines to be ineffective.

But this new product can store live viruses, bacteria and antibodies for several months at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . In a paper published in *Science Advances*, the scientists show that the live viruses in one vaccine were preserved in the film even after 36 months. They also find that a flu vaccine suspended in their film

compares favourably with a traditional flu shot(流感预防针). “The study demonstrates early proof of concept for an exciting platform for vaccine product development,” says Lisa Rohan, a pharmacologist, who was not involved in the study. She also notes that each vaccine type would need a custom formulation(配方) for future stages of development.

Finding partners to mass-produce for clinical trials is the researchers’ most pressing problem, Croyle says. They are also exploring packaging methods to keep their films stable up to 40°C.

Size is a major advantage—a letter-sized sheet of the film can carry more than 500 doses(剂) of vaccine, about 1/900 the weight of the same amount of traditional doses. By making it easier and cheaper to ship and preserve vaccines efficiently, Croyle says, the technology could vastly improve immunization rates the world over, particularly in middle- to low- income countries.

28. What can we learn about the film?

- A. It contains animal’s DNA.
- B. It will replace vaccines.
- C. It comes in different flavours.
- D. It can hold bio-products.

29. The author mentions Lisa Rohan’s words to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. advise personalizing vaccines
- B. suggest the product is promising
- C. prove the study is supported widely
- D. stress the functions of a new platform

30. What will be the next urgent task for Croyle’s team?

- A. Advertising the film worldwide.
- B. Improving the film’s capacity.
- C. Reducing the shipping cost.
- D. Seeking ideal manufacturers.

D

Search “toxic parents”, and you’ll find more than 38,000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one’s mental health from abusive parents. However, as a psychoanalyst, I’ve seen that trend in recent years become a way to manage conflicts in the family, and I have seen the severe impacts estrangement(疏远) has on both sides of the divide. This is a self-help trend that creates much harm.

Research by Karl Pillemer, a professor at Cornell University, indicates that 1 in 4 American adults have become estranged from their families. I believe that’s an undercount, because others have stopped short of completely cutting off contact but have effectively broken the ties.

“Canceling” your parent can be seen as an extension of a cultural trend aimed at correcting imbalances in power and systemic inequality. Certainly the family is one system in which power has never been balanced. In 1933, the psychoanalyst Sandor Ferenczi warned that even the simple indication that someone has more power than we do could potentially be damaging.

Today's social justice values respond to this reality, calling on us to criticize oppressive and harmful figures and to gain power for those who have been powerless. But when adult children use the most effective tool they have—their selves—to gain a sense of security and ban their parents from their lives, the roles are simply switched, and the pain only deepens.

Often, what I see in my practice are cases of family conflict mismanaged, power dynamics turned upside down rather than negotiated. I see the terrible effect of that trend: situations with no winners, only isolated(孤独的) humans who long to be known and feel safe in the presence of the other.

The **catch** is that after estrangement, adult children are not suddenly less dependent. In fact, they feel abandoned and betrayed, because in the unconscious, it doesn't matter who is doing the leaving; the feeling that remains is "being left". They carry the ghosts of their childhood, tackling the emotional reality that those who raised us can never truly be left behind, no matter how hard we try.

What I have found is that most of these families need repair, not permanent break-up. How else can one learn how to negotiate needs, to create boundaries and to trust? How else can we love others, and ourselves, if not through accepting the limitations that come with being human? Good relationships are the result not of a perfect level of harmony but rather of successful adjustments.

To pursue dialogue instead of estrangement will be hard and painful work. It can't be a single project of "self-help", because at the end of the day, real intimacy(亲密关系) is achieved by working through the injuries of the past together. In most cases of family conflict, repair is possible and preferable to estrangement—and it's worth the work.

31. Why do young people cut ties with the family?

- A. To gain an independent life.
- B. To restore harmony in the family.
- C. To protect their psychological well-being.
- D. To follow a tendency towards social justice.

32. What does the underlined word "catch" in Paragraph 6 mean?

- A. Response.
- B. Problem.
- C. Operation.
- D. Emphasis.

33. To manage family conflict, the author agrees that young adults should \_\_\_\_.

- A. break down boundaries
- B. gain power within the family
- C. live up to their parents' expectations
- D. accept imperfection of family members

34. What's the author's purpose of writing the passage?

- A. To advocate a self-help trend.
- B. To justify a common social value.
- C. To argue against a current practice.

D. To discuss a means of communication.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

根据短文内容，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。

### Public Speaking and Critical Thinking

What is critical thinking? To a certain degree, it's a matter of logic—of being able to spot weaknesses in other people's arguments and to avoid them in your own. It also includes related skills such as distinguishing fact from opinion and assessing the soundness of evidence.

In the broad sense, critical thinking is focused, organized thinking—the ability to see clearly the relationships among ideas. 35 The greatest thinkers, scientists, and inventors have often taken information that was readily available and put it together differently to produce new ideas. That, too, is critical thinking.

36 As the class goes on, for example, you will probably spend a good deal of time organizing your speeches. While this may seem like a purely mechanical (机械的) exercise, it is closely connected with critical thinking. If the structure of your speech is loose and confused, chances are that your thinking is also disordered and confused. If, on the other hand, the structure is clear, there is a good chance your thinking is too. Organizing a speech is not just a matter of arranging the ideas you already have 37

What is true of organization is true of many aspects of public speaking. 38 As you work on expressing your ideas in clear, accurate language, you will improve your ability to think clearly and accurately. 39 As you learn to listen critically to speeches in class, you will be better able to assess the ideas of speakers in a variety of situations.

If you take full advantage of your speech class, you will be able to develop your skills as a critical thinker in many circumstances. This is one reason public speaking has been regarded as a vital part of education since the days of ancient Greece.

- A. Rather, it is an important part of shaping the ideas themselves.
- B. This may seem like a lot of time, but the rewards are well worth it.
- C. It may also help you to know that there is no such thing as a perfect speech.
- D. It has often been said that there are few new ideas in the world, only reorganized ideas.
- E. If you are wondering what this has to do with your public speaking class, the answer is quite a lot.
- F. The skills you learn in your speech class can help you become a more effective thinker in a number of ways
- G. As you study the role of evidence and reasoning in speechmaking, you will see how they can be



used in other forms of communication as well.

### 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节 阅读表达（共4小题；第40、41小题各2分，第42小题3分，第43小题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。

#### Fashion's Melt Down

Throwaway culture is trashing the planet—but one young chemical engineer has her own way to turn it over.

Fast fashion has changed the way we dress. We buy more clothes, more often—but we wear them less. Alina Bassi, founder of Kleiderly, wants to give our clothing waste another chance at a useful life.

Bassi has always cared about the threat of climate change, but she actually started her career in the oil industry. After a few years, she landed at bio-bean, a startup that turned waste coffee grounds into products that could be burnt for heat and fuel. After a year, Bassi was keen to branch out—used coffee grounds are not the biggest threat facing the planet. Instead, she poured her efforts into tackling a much bigger global polluter: the fashion industry.

According to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, we produce 100 billion items of clothing per year, and this is set to double by 2050. But they don't last long enough to offset(抵消) the carbon cost of producing the material, creating the clothes, and then shipping them to customers. "It makes no sense that we have such a high carbon footprint for something so short-lived." Bassi says.

Using the principles of a circular economy, Bassi has developed a low-energy, multi-stage process to turn clothing fibres into an alternative to oil-based plastic. This new plastic can then be used by manufacturers in their existing machines, so that your old T-shirts and jeans will become different products instead of clothes, such as clothing hangers, or even furniture.

Fashion companies have some other ways to reduce fashion waste, from creating clothes designed to last, to recycling the fabric to make more clothing. But "a problem this big needs multiple solutions," Bassi says. "We think about the multiple lives of a product and how we can keep reusing it instead of letting it fall into landfills or incinerators(焚化炉)," she says.

40. Why did Bassi switch her focus to the fashion industry?

41. How did she tackle the problems caused by the fashion industry?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

● ***Kleiderly can change old jackets and trousers into a new material, which can be used to make more clothing.***

43. Please briefly present your own solution(s) to the throwaway problem in daily life. (about 40 words)

第二节（20分）

请同学们根据各班英语老师的要求选定题目

题目一、

你的英国朋友 Jim 所在的学校要组织学生来中国旅行，有两条线路可以选择：“长江之行”或者“泰山之旅”。Jim 来信希望你能给些建议。请你给他回信，内容包括：

- 1.你建议的线路；
- 2.你的理由；
- 3.你的祝愿。

注意：1.词数不少于 50；

2.开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

题目二、

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国好友 Jim 打算暑假期间来北京、天津和上海旅游，发来邮件询问相关信息。请你给他回复邮件，内容包括：

- 1.交通出行；
- 2.必备衣物。

注意：

1.词数不少于 50；

2.开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

---

---

(请务必将作文写在答题纸指定区域内)

## 参考答案

### 第一部分

#### 第一节 完形填空

1-5 DBDCA 6-10 ACDBC

#### 第二节 语法填空

whose ; displayed ; closely ; to; being abandoned

labored/laboured ; what ; to discover ; belief ; works/will work

### 第二部分

#### 第一节 阅读理解

21-23 BBD 24-27 DDBC 28-30 DBD 31-34 CBDC

#### 第二节 七选五

35-39 DEAFG

### 第三部分

#### 第一节 阅读表达

40. Because it's a much bigger global polluter.

41. Using the principles of a circular economy, Bassi developed a low-energy, multi-stage process to turn clothing fibres into an alternative to oil-based plastic.

Bassi used the principles of a circular economy and developed a low-energy, multi-stage process to turn clothing fibres into an alternative to oil-based plastic.

42. • ***Kleiderly can change old jackets and trousers into a new material, which can be used to make more clothing.***

According to the passage, the new material can be used to make different products.

43. 略

## 关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯