**2023年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试模拟卷(一)**

**英语科**

**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**

**Cambridge Open Days, July and September 2023**

Every July and September, the University of Cambridge opens its doors to welcome prospective applicants and their parents and supporters to find out what it’s really like to live and study here.

**July Open Days - 6 and 7 July 2023**

Our next Open Days will take place on 6 and 7 July 2023 and will include both online and in-person elements. You can find out all about our courses, the Colleges and departments, University facilities, the application process, student life and finance via：

* Information stands
* Course presentations and sample lectures
* College and department tours
* Q&A sessions with current students and staff

The programme will run from 9:30 – 16:30 (UK time) and is similar on both days so you should only need to attend one of the days. Further details will be announced in due course.

**September Open Day - 15 September 2023**

With a focus on choosing your College, our September Open Day provides another opportunity for you to visit the Cambridge Colleges and ask current students and staff any questions you may have.

**Booking information**

To attend our Open Days you must register in advance.

* Bookings for our July Open Days will open in May 2023.
* Bookings for our September Open Day will open in summer 2023, after the July Open Days.

[Subscribe to our](https://www.undergraduate.study.cam.ac.uk/find-out-more/student-newsletter) *[Student Newsletter](https://www.undergraduate.study.cam.ac.uk/find-out-more/student-newsletter)* to be notified when bookings open and for details of other opportunities, advice and resources.

1. Who will be most interested in Cambridge Open Days?

A. Its previous applicants. B. Its possible students.

C. High school graduates. D. Its cooperative partners.

1. What can you learn about July Opening Days?

A. The programme hours will add up to seven.

B. Participants will offer a course presentation.

C. The programme will be virtual.

D. It is advisable to attend one of the days.

1. What should you do if you want to attend September Open Day ?

A. Ask college staff’s permission. B. Make an appointment in May.

C. Register after July Open Days. D. Sign up for it in *Student Newsletter*.

**B**

When it comes to making lunch for their kids, moms and dads have usual favorites. For some parents in the US, those favorites are peanut butter and jelly sandwiches - also known as PB&Js. Fruit like apples and bananas are also popular.

But one mother has an unusual go-to ingredient for her children’s lunches. Jenny Mollen uses funny-looking candy eyes. She has learned that her children will eat any healthy food if it has edible eyeballs attached. The “eyeballs” are really pieces of candy.

Her children laugh while they eat healthy foods like bell peppers, kiwis, or dates. Mollen says candy “eyes” make lunch more fun.

“Honestly, first of all, just buy yourself some candy googly eyes. They are tried-and-true,” she said. She admits that “you lose something nutritionally” by giving children candy. But she thinks that getting children to eat healthy food by putting candy on it is worth it.

Mollen’s lunch tricks bring together food and craft**.**She uses tricks because her two sons hate to eat different kinds of foods. So, she decoratestheir food to resemble animals or even their favorite Pokémon characters. She makes edible “bugs” made from dates, pretzel sticks for the legs, and, of course, candy “eyes”. She also uses leftover Chinese food to make panda bears from rice and seaweed.

Mollen says her lunch projects are easy to do. And her sons think they have won a big prize at their midday meal. Mollen says making fun-looking, artful lunches for her children helps ease her guilt as she is a working mom. Her artful lunches are her way of reminding her children that she is thinking of them.

Mollen says she also wants to teach them healthy eating habits. She says that by getting kids to eat vegetables at a young age, they will grow up to eat healthy foods later in life. She also says it is a good way to get children to try foods from other cultures. If they need to be “tricked” sometimes, that is okay.

24. What’s the purpose of Mollen’s lunch projects?

A. To make her children’s day. B. To remind people to save food.

C. To persuade other parents to follow suit. D. To ensure her children’s healthy diet.

25. What is typical of Mollen’s lunch？

A. It contains all kinds of food. B. It is comprised of candy.

C. It combines art and nutrition. D. It is full of Chinese styles.

26. How have Mollen’s lunch projects affected her children?

A. They have taken to their fun-looking lunches.

B. They have broaden their knowledge of food.

C. They have bonded with their favorite animals.

D. They have swept to victory in the meal competitions.

27.What are the last two paragraphs mainly about?

A. Mollen’s plans for cooking lunches.

B. The benefits of Mollen’s lunch tricks.

C. Mollen’s expectations of her children.

D. The culture elements in Mollen’s lunch.

**C**

Bee protection is a big issue these days in America, with people planting native pollinator gardens, setting up bee houses, and taking part in scientific activities to monitor local bee populations. And this is for good reason - in North America, a quarter of native bee species are at risk of extinction. Bees pollinate 35 percent of our global food supply and many of the wild plants our ecosystems depend on.

No Mow May, a movement that began in the UK, is now rapidly spreading throughout the US. Its popularity lies in its being simple: Just give bees a help during the crucial springtime by removing a chore from your list and letting your lawn grow for the month of May. This lets “lawn flowers” such as dandelions grow at a time when bee food is rare.

Dandelions, despite being pretty and useful, are non-native. Then why do we promote a movement that encourages their growth? Here’s the basic answer - don’t let “perfect” be the enemy of “good”. Sure, it’d be great to turn your entire neighborhood into a bee kingdom of native plants, but that can take lots of time and money.

While dandelions have become the poster child for No Mow May, other plants-including native species may also appear in your lawn. “Besides dandelions, there are many other plants that are going to be there,” says Dr. Claudio Gratton at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

In Massachusetts, scientists found 63 species of plants in lawns, 30 percent of which were native to the state. Most of the Americans probably loved dandelions as children but have tended to hate them as adults because of American lawn culture, which allows no flowers. “No Mow May forces us to think about our relationship with nature. We should reflect on the way we have made nature suit our needs, and realize flowers play really important roles,” says Dr. Claudio Gratton.

28. What is the background to No Mow May in the US?

A. Native bee species are increasing. B. There is a tendency to protect bees.

C. Bees mainly depend on garden plants. D. More people have no time to cut lawns.

29. What do we know about the No Mow May?

A. It needs almost no cost. B. Few Americans support it.

C. It is aimed at growing dandelions. D. It appeals for careful attention to the lawns.

30. What does the underlined part “poster child” in paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Slight element. B. Rare exception.

C. Typical example. D. Difficult problem.

31. Which of the following agrees with American lawn culture?

A. A bee-friendly lawn. B. A regularly cut lawn.

C. A lawn growing naturally. D. A lawn with native flowers.

**D**

Foods high in sugar are unhealthy, but these additives are too delicious for many of us to give up or reduce in a way. What if we could somehow enjoy their taste without actually eating them? A student team has now designed a spoon with a structure that stimulates taste buds (味蕾) to produce a sense of sweetness without adding calories or chemicals. The project follows previous work involving favor-enhancing cutlery like chopsticks that increase sweetness with a mild electric current.

The five undergraduate and graduate research students wanted to create a new spoon called Sugarware for people with such disorders as diabetes, with which sugar is largely off their menu.

The new spoon would have several bumps (凸起) on its underside to press against the tongue. The bumps can be covered with a permanent layer of molecules (分子) called ligands. These ligands bond with taste-cell receptor proteins that typically react to sugar molecules or artificial sweeteners. The bond can activate nerve signals, causing the brain to register a sense of sweetness. A diner could thus stimulate sweetness receptors without actual intake of sugar or artificial sweeteners.

This idea is similar to the previous work in that they all use cutlery to enhance taste without a user having to actually consume any sugar. “But the mechanism for stimulating the taste buds is completely different,” Shiyu Xu, one of the student researchers, says, “It uses bumps and taste-bud- stimulating molecules rather than electricity.”

The idea is “very creative,” says Paola Almeida, who is the global director of corporate innovation at candy maker Mars. But the product’s commercial success would require a significant behavioral shift among consumers: instead of adding the usual sugar or artificial sweeteners, “now we’re saying, ‘Use this cutlery,’” Almeida says, “It remains to be seen whether favor-enhancing cutlery will catch on.”

32. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. How the new invention works. B. How a diner feel sweetness.

C. How ligands and proteins link. D. How sugar molecules function.

33. In what way is the previous flavor-enhancing cutlery different from Sugarware?

A. It makes food more delicious. B. It sends out signals to the brain.

C. It uses electricity to enhance taste. D. It reduces users’ food consumption.

34. What is Paola Almeida’s attitude to the future of Sugarware?

A. Positive. B. Uncertain. C. Critical. D. Worried.

35. What’s the best title of the text?

A. Struggling for Low Sugar? — Try This Spoon

B. Looking for Delicious Food? — This is How

C. Working for Commercial Success? — Be Creative

D. Dieting for Better Health? — Mind Sweeteners

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。

STEM is short for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. The term was coined by Judith Ramaley while a director at National Science Foundation in 2001. Since then, STEM-focused education has been extended to many countries beyond the United States. However, education is a constantly evolving game. 36 One of the latest philosophies gaining steam is adding an arts component to the STEM educational focus, thus, creating the STEM vs. STEAM debate.

The believers in STEM education want the focus to remain on the core STEM principles. 37 Tasks involving product design encourage students to draw and create. Adding arts will take away from the original intention of focusing on the STEM disciplines.

38 They argue that adding arts to STEM is a way to develop strong STEM students who think creatively. Several studies have shown that engaging students’ arts strength increases their motivation when it comes to STEM activities. 39 Furthermore, for kids who might be turned off from STEM subjects due to a dislike of numbers, highlighting the artistic component of lessons can reach out and draw them in.

While they seem to be opposed, both sides of this argument may have the right idea. 40 Consider the growing field of computer animation, where you must have both artistic abilities and strong technology fields. Also, the most basic of all children’s toys, wooden blocks, are an incredible example of STEAM exploration. They bring design, geometry, and engineering concepts to our youngest learners, setting them up for a lifetime of creative thinking.

A．The STEAMers disagree.

B．Actually, science and arts are inseparable.

C．It consistently introduces new theories and practices.

D．Their idea is that there are already enough arts in their approach.

E．Thus, good teachers are always learning to keep pace with updated knowledge.

F．It also improves the probability of success in complicated tasks and challenges.

G．They believe adding art makes the STEM courses accessible to more students.

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Every year, I’d read over 2,000 college applications from students all over the world. It is quite 41 to choose whom to admit. However, in the chaos of SAT scores and recommendations, one 42 is always irresistible in a candidate: kindness.

The most surprising 43 of kindness I’ve ever 44 came from a student who had excellent scores and a supportive recommendation from his college counselor. Even with these qualifications, he might not have 45 . But one letter of recommendation caught my eye. It was from a school security 46 . Letters of recommendation are 47 written by people like former presidents, celebrities, and Olympic athletes.

The security guard wrote that he supported this student’s admission because of 48 . This young man was the only person in the school who knew the names of every member of the guard staff. He turned off lights in empty rooms, consistently 49 the hallway monitor each morning and tidied up the classroom after his peers 50 school even if nobody was watching. This student, the security guard wrote, had a(n) 51 respect for every person at the school, regardless of position, popularity or power.

It gave us a 52 onto a student’s life in the moments when nothing “counted”. That student was admitted by unanimous (一致的) vote of the admissions committee.

Next year there might be a (an) 53 of security guard recommendations due to this essay. But if it means students will start 54 as much attention to the people who clean their classrooms as they do to their principals and teachers, I’m happy to help start that 55 .

41. A. decent B. difficult C. delicate D. desperate

42. A. ability B. quality C. limitation D. assumption

43. A. signal B. image C. appearance D. indication

44. A. come out B. pick up C. come across D. bring up

45. A. stood up B. stood out C. given up D. given out

46. A. guard B. teacher C. principal D. counselor

47. A. once B. seldom C. typically D. always

48. A. wisdom B. bravery C. encouragement D. consideration

49. A. bothered B. answered C. visited D. thanked

50. A. arrived B. quit C. left D. continued

51. A. refreshing B. amusing C. demanding D. puzzling

52. A. passion B. trouble C. method D. window

53. A. flood B. means C. sense D. aspect

54. A. respecting B. noticing C. paying D. deserving

55. A. policy B. trend C. arrangement D. career

第二节(共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填如1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

**ChatGPT is high-tech progress, not a revolution**

ChatGPT is a powerful chatbot developed by OpenAI and launched in November 2022. 56 (build) on top of OpenAI’s GPT-3 family of large language models, it engages in human-like dialogue egged by prompting. It 57 (design) to respond in a natural, intuitive way and has numerous potential uses.

From a scientific point of view, there is a need to closely watch the development of such 58 (technology) before reaching a conclusion about their efficacy and helpful nature. Technology progresses step by step. So we should not panic thinking ChatGPT will take up jobs 59 till now need humans to fulfill.

ChatGPT is an example of high-tech progress, not a revolution.

First, ChatGTP 60 (make) quite some progress in natural language processing, yet it still has a long way to go to completely understand the human mind and language faculty, because when it comes to professional writing, ChatGPT at times writes plausible-sounding but 61 (correct) or nonsensical answers. It might give some good answers to most of the general questions, 62 it is no substitute for professional advice, such as medical prognosis and prescriptions, or legal advice.

Second, ChatGPT is still a product 63 very limited application. It has the potential to be used for enhancing search engine functionality but, as a pre-trained language model, it will have limited use.

Due to these limitations, investors should not 64 (blind) invest huge amounts to further develop ChatGPT and should not expect quick returns on investment. Yet as a 65 (promise) AI development, ChatGPT is likely to advance in the medium, if not the short term.

**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，你校上周举办了“迎亚运”为主题的海报设计大赛，请为校英文报撰写一篇报道，内容包括：

1.比赛过程及结果；

2.比赛影响。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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| **A Poster Design Contest on Welcoming the Asian Games** |

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。

Ahmad sat at a table in the school cafeteria. The election for fifth-grade class president was only about two weeks away, and Ahmad knew it was time to begin seriously campaigning.

“I think you need a catchy slogan,” said his friend,twirling (旋转) a pencil as he thought. “How about Authentic and Approachable: Always Ahmad?” Ahmad beamed. “It’s got a nice ring to it.”

“You need something that people will remember. They won’t forget that Olivia was the fourth-grade president last year and they’ll like the fact that she has experience,” his friend added. Ahmad nodded, grinning. “I know, but I think I can bring some fresh ideas. Do you know Olivia’s plans for the campaign?”

Olivia, meanwhile, sat at her kitchen table with her twin sister. They were eating cupcakes while discussing what to put on the signs they planned to make. At the center of the table were poster board in bright colors, markers, pens, colored pencils, and crayons.

“Where should we start?” asked her sister, brushing the cream from her hands. “What do you want people to know about you?” Olivia raised her head and thought for a moment. “I want them to know I’m a hard worker,” she said, eyes bright and alert. “I have experience as class president. I also have a lot of ideas of making this a great school year.” “Experience is truly important,” commented her sister. “Dad once told me he would vote for someone who had proven to be the kind of leader he was looking for in his company.”

An enormous grin spread across Olivia’s face. “What about Olivia for President - All Original, All Experience,” suggested her sister. “Oh, or Olivia for President, Opportunity for All?” “I like both of those,” exclaimed Olivia. “The first one reminds the voters of my experience. The second one lets them know I will listen to their ideas and work for and with them.” Her words fell as she took out a fat red marker and began the first poster.

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。

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| --- |
| Two weeks later on the election, Ms. Pond announced, “Now, we have two candidates with same votes.”  Ahmad went to the front of the room to begin his speech after Olivia. |