2023年苏州中考英语一模模拟卷

第一部分 完形填空 (共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

For three days, Dr Diarra Boubacar didn't get a single patient. Then on the fourth day, a woman opened the door, saw him and ran away.

The doctor had to run after her and said, "I can help you with the problem. If my 1_{-1} is not helpful, I will not take any money from you."



The woman finally 2 his suggestion, and she felt well after she had the treatment. She started bringing her relatives there, and they all became Boubacar's patients. Gradually, Dr Boubacar became one of the most 3 doctors in the hospital.

Born in Mali, an African country, Boubacar first came to China in 1984 to study Chinese in Beijing. When completing the course, he chose to learn Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) in Guangzhou. <u>4</u> there were many ancient Chinese characters in the medical textbook, students had to learn more about ancient Chinese history, culture and literature.

"That's a subject _______ Chinese people find difficult. It's surely a great _______ to me too," Dr Boubacar said. But with his hard work, Boubacar _______ became the first foreigner to get a doctoral (博士的) degree in TCM. He now works in a hospital in Chengdu, Sichuan Province.

However, his work did not <u>8</u> in the hospitals of big cities. In 1997, he also joined a WHO training project in Yunnan Province. Since then, he has <u>9</u> more than 3 000 village doctors. They together helped many villagers with their health care. And they did that for free.

Even though Boubacar is <u>10</u> medicine in China, he has not forgotten about his people back in Mali. He plans to build a hospital with an educational centre where people can learn TCM in Africa in the future. "If they learn TCM there, they will be able to treat people in Africa in a very cheap and effective way, "he said.

() 1. A. promise	B. discovery	C. treatment	D. research
() 2. A. offered	B. doubted	C. accepted	D. remembered
() 3. A. popular	B. serious	C. unusual	D. polite
() 4. A. If	B. Unless	C. Though	D. Since
() 5. A. even	B. just	C. always	D. perhaps
() 6. A. hope	B. chance	C. present	D. challenge
() 7. A. especially	B. suddenly	C. finally	D. probably
() 8. A. increase	B. stop	C. continue	D. succeed
() 9. A. cured	B. trained	C. thanked	D. greeted
() 10. A. developing	B. organizing	C. operating	D. practicing

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第二部分 阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

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	Farming Mus	seums	alf al syntax
Gift shop			stance l'entrée
Open daily 10:00 a.m5:3	0 p.m.		sheemed hands do
Children's playground ar	nd activity area		Stopes What as
● Visitors may adopt (领身	专) an animal for free!		Andrey - 7 d Jol
			Bill I application real
Admission (门票)			
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Children (up to 16) : \$5			9 9 9
Children (under 3) : Free		2	LEN DITE
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Family (2 adults & 2 childr TOILET FOR THE DISA) 1. When can the visitor	ren): \$20 FREE CAR AND CO ABLED AND WHEELC s buy the gifts? B. At 11:00 a.m.	DACH PARK EHAIR ACCESS (通道) II C. At 6:00 p.m.	
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 Family (2 adults & 2 childr TOILET FOR THE DISA) 1. When can the visitor A. At 9:30 a.m.) 2. How much is a ticket A. \$5. 	ren) : \$20 FREE CAR AND CO BLED AND WHEELC s buy the gifts? B. At 11:00 a.m. t for a 15-year-old boy? B. \$7. pout the museum?	OACH PARK EHAIR ACCESS (通道) II C. At 6:00 p.m. ?	D. At 10:00 p. D. \$20.

B

Wrestling (摔跤) champion Audrey Jimenez,15,talks about being the only girl on her school's wrestling team in Tucson, Arizona.

Scope: How did you get into wrestling?

Audrey: I used to play softball and volleyball. About three years ago, I started jujitsu (柔术), which is similar to karate (空手道). My coach taught me a move called a takedown, which is a wrestling move. I loved it. I realized that wrestling seemed more interesting to me.

Scope: How did you start wrestling on a boys' team?

Audrey: When I started wrestling in middle school, my school didn't have a girls' team. My older sister managed the wrestling team at her high school and when they had meets, I went with her. She introduced me to the coach and told him that I'd like to start wrestling with the team. He was all for it, so I started practising with them. At the time, I was the only girl.

Scope: How did the boys react (反应) to you?

Audrey: They probably thought I wouldn't know anything, but when I told them about my background in jujitsu, they respected that. Still, no one came over to talk to me. They didn't really accept me at first --- plus, they went easy on me, and I hated it. I felt like I wasn't learning anything.

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Once we became closer, I said to them, "Just go hard like you would do with anyone else. I'm no different." Now we're friends. We hang out after school. We teach each other. We help each other in school, in wrestling, and in life.

Scope: What's been your biggest wrestling achievement so far?

Audrey: In May 2022, I won a women's national tournament(锦标赛) in Texas. Then in October, I won a gold in women's freestyle at the U15 Pan American Championships. I went undefeated in all three of my matches.

Scope: What are your hopes for the future?

Audrey: I'd love to go to the Olympics. I've also been encouraging more girls at my school to start wrestling. I did a wrestling demo ($\overline{a}\overline{x}$) at school one day with the boys so that the girls could see that they could do it too. Now we have a girls' team too, and I wrestle for both teams.

() 4. Which of the following sports hasn't Audrey played according to the passage?

A. Jujitsu. B. Volleyball. C. Softball. D. Karate.

() 5. How did Audrey start wrestling on a boys' team?

A. She asked her older sister for help. B. She asked her coach for help.

C. She asked her father for help.

D. She asked her friends on the team for help.

() 6. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to Audrey's third answer?

A. Audrey didn't know anything about wrestling when she just joined the team.

B. The boys on the team didn't take Audrey seriously in wrestling at first.

C. Audrey always felt that she was the most special one on the boys' team.

D. The boys went easy on Audrey because they didn't want her to learn anything.

()7. What attitude(态度)would Audrey hold to girls' wrestling?

A. Worried. B. Doubtful. C. Uninterested. D. Supportive.

С

Four women have been chosen for an unusual job in Antarctica --- running the world's southernmost post office and gift shop, and counting penguins (企鹅).

Port Lockroy, the post office which also serves as a museum, had been closed for some time since COVID-19 began. In preparation of re-opening Port Lockroy, the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust posted four job positions: a base leader, a postmaster, a shop manager and a wildlife monitor (监督员). They received 6 000 applications, but four women were chosen to travel 9 000 miles to do the job: Clare Ballantyne, Mairi Hilton, Natalie Corbett and Lucy Bruzzone. Vicky Inglis, who had worked there before, returned for 10 weeks as the team's leader to help get them prepared.

Clare Ballantyne is the postmaster. She is in charge of (负责) dealing with about 80 000 postcards mailed from Port Lockroy each year. Mairi Hilton is the wildlife monitor. She is in charge of counting the penguin population and keeping an eye on baby penguins and nests. Natalie Corbett is the shop

manager. She looks after the gift shop, which can receive up to 18 000 visitors during the season. Lucy Bruzzone is the base leader. She manages the team, and manages all ship visits.

The team is expected to work for five months at Goudier Island in the Antarctic Peninsula, **abandoning** all "home comforts". They don't have running water or a flushing (2^{+}) toilet, and have to deal with low temperatures. They live in almost entire (完全的) daylight, as the place has about five months of daylight during its summer months --- October to February --- and seven months of darkness in its winter months, March to September.

The women have finished training, including lessons from a "penguinologist (企鹅学家)", and lessons of remote first aid (急救). They began their task in early November last year and will stay in Antarctica until March 2023.

() 8. Why was Port Lockroy closed for some time?			
	A. Because no one visi	ted it.	B. Because COVID-19	spread.
	C. Because the war bro	oke out.	D. Because the owner w	vas ill.
() 9. What is the main idea	of Paragraph 4?		
	A. They have different	jobs.	B. They work in a diffi	cult condition.
	C. They don't work lor	ng in Antarctica.	D. They have an intere	sting experience.
() 10. What does the underlined word "abandoning" mean?			
	A. Giving up.	B. Cheering on.	C. Looking for.	D. Picking up.
() 11. What is the best title	of the passage?		

A. A Team Works for Five Weeks at Goudier Island.

B. The Penguin Population Has Increased in the Past Years.

C. Four Women Run Port Lockroy in Antarctica.

D. Port Lockroy Will Stop Serving as a Museum.

D

Micro plastics (微塑料) are tiny bits or threads (线状) of plastic, often too small to be seen. In recent years, micro plastics have been found almost everywhere, from the North Pole to Antarctica (南 极洲), from the top of the Earth's tallest mountain to the deepest point in the sea.

In a recent study led by a group called Ocean Wise, researchers made four trips across the Arctic Ocean. They took 71 samples from between 10 feet and 26 feet (3-8 metres) below the ocean's surface. They also took 26 more samples, some from more than 0.6 miles (1 kilometre) below the surface.

They found micro plastics in all except one of the samples taken, with an average of about 40 micro plastic particles (颗粒) in every cubic (立方的) metre. In the study, the scientists used a tool based on infrared light --- a kind of light that humans are unable to see. This tool allowed them to work out not just which bits were plastic, but exactly what kind of plastic they were.

Over 92% of the micro plastics found were small threads, called micro fibers (超细纤维). About 73% of these fibers were made of a plastic known as polyester (聚酯). The researchers looked into the size and colour of the fibers and found they matched polyester used in clothing.

The study found far more micro fibers near the Atlantic side of the Arctic Ocean than near the Pacific side. The fibers on the Atlantic side were also newer. The team believes this suggests that the fibers come from Europe and North America. Peter Ross, who led the research, said, "With these polyester fibers, we've… created a cloud throughout the world's oceans."

Most samples were taken from an ocean layer (表层) where lots of sea life finds food. The scientists believe this means that many kinds of sea life, from the smallest to the largest, are likely to be influenced by the pollution.

So how do these micro fibers get into the sea? They break off when clothes are washed and are emptied into sewers (下水道) as washing machines drain (排水). One recent study suggested that laundry(洗衣) from the US and Canada carries around 3500 000 kilograms of plastic micro fibers into the sea every year.

One way to avoid sending so much plastic into the sea for clothing makers is to reduce man-made materials, especially those that easily break down into micro fibers. Washing clothes less often will also help. There are also special filters(过滤器) for washing machines which help prevent micro fibers from escaping. At present, people have to buy these filters and add them to their washing machines. If every washing machine came with such a filter built-in, it could make a big difference.

- () 12. What do we know about the recent study?
 - A. The samples were collected from different oceans.
 - B. Half of the collected micro plastics are micro fibers.
 - C. A total of 96 samples contained (包含) micro plastics.
 - D. Almost all of the micro fibers came from North America.
- () 13. Why did the researchers study the size and colour of the micro fibers?
 - A. To find a way to solve the problem of micro plastics.
 - B. To see what harm they did to the ocean.
 - C. To design new types of tools.
 - D. To know where they were from.
- () 14. What is a solution (解决方案) to the problem mentioned in the text?
 - A. Washing clothes by hand.
 - B. Making large washing machines.
 - C. Using natural materials to make clothes.
 - D. Cleaning clothes with certain chemicals (化学品) in water.
- () 15. What is the main idea of the text?
 - A. How pollution influences life in the sea.
 - B. Micro plastics are increasing in our lives.
 - C. How to protect the oceans and sea animals.
 - D. The Arctic Ocean is polluted with micro plastic fibers.

5

第三部分 信息还原(共5小题;每小题1分,满分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。

Listening is one of the most important social skills to build better connections with others. Still, many people struggle to pay attention during a conversation. They always overthink or wait for the chance to speak. (1)

Stay present

Active listening starts with an effort to focus on $(\notin \Xi \pm)$ what the other person says in a conversation. That means actually following what the other person has to say, rather than waiting for the chance to speak. (2) You should make sure you add to the conversation.

Use body language

People can tell if you are listening to them through certain gestures (姿势). (3) This tells them indirectly that you are listening to them carefully.

Show interest in the other person

(4) Instead of continuing a conversation by looking for the chance to show off or talk about yourself, go into it with a real interest in what the other person has to say.

Ask open-ended questions

Open-ended questions are a gateway to learning about other people and keeping up a conversation. For example, rather than asking yes or no questions like "Do you like to travel?", ask "What do you love about travelling?" (5)

Developing social skills like active listening doesn't happen overnight. However, with a bit of practice, you can improve your listening skills, leading to deeper and more meaningful connections with others.

A. To be interesting, you must be interested.

- B. It is hard to read the feelings behind what a person says.
- C. You shouldn't repeat what the other person has already said.
- D. Using this kind of question can make them open up about themselves.
- E. People may also express their feelings through their facial expressions.
- F. You can turn your ear in towards them in order to hear them better.
- G. A few key habits below will help you become al. active listener.

第四部分 词汇运用(共13小题;每小题1分,满分13分)

第一节 根据下列句子所给汉语注释或首字母,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

1.Although she is in her_____ ($\mathcal{N}+$), the doctor still keeps on doing research on medicine.

- 2. Being left-handed is no longer a sad story. Instead, it is something you may take _____(骄傲) in.
- 3. Some students said that they got a sense of _____(成就) when they finished reading a paper book.
- 4. The driver _____ (后悔) his carelessness in driving and went to the hospital to say sorry to his passengers.
- 5. A tour bus designed for dogs and their owners _____ (出现) on the streets of London last week.

友果培优



6. Mr Li has got two invitation letters, but he is going to accept <u>n</u> of them.

7. We often <u>m</u> Tom for his brother because they looked alike when they were young.

8. Having no friends to talk to at the gathering made her feel quite <u>1</u>

第二节 请认真阅读下面短文,从方框中选择适当的单词或短语,在横线上填入其正确形式。每个单词或短语仅用一次。

although	they	decide	up to	speak highly of	
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The job of a pilot is difficult and risky, but is 9. . . Airline pilots often travel thousands of kilometres and can find <u>10.</u> in a different time zone (时区) every day. They see many parts of the world and get to know new people most of the time. But pilots also face problems. They often suffer from jet lag (飞行时差反应) and can become tired when flying through different time zones. They spend many days away from home and their family.

<u>11.</u> many people think it is a real dream job, pilots must be responsible (负有责任的) people because they have the lives of <u>12.</u> a few hundred passengers in their hands. They have to have hundreds of hours of training before they can do their job. Pilots must remain calm in dangerous situations and have to make the right <u>13.</u>.

第五部分 短文填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

请认真阅读下面短文,填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

Dreams are often full of mysteries. One day, a man named Zhuang Zhou had a very (1) (interest) dream. He dreamed of (2) (become) a beautiful butterfly. Flying around, he could do anything he wanted. How happy and carefree (无忧无虑的) he was! He (3) (forget) that he was a man.

Then he woke up from his dream and found he was a man.

"Who am I, indeed?" he asked (4) (he), "Am I Zhuang Zhou or the butterfly?"

(5) (final) ,he said, "Maybe I am a butterfly. In my dream, I became a man and my name was Zhuang Zhou."

Zhuang Zhou lived more than 2000 years ago. We also (6) (call) him Zhuang Zi.

Zhuang Zi loved nature and freedom(\dot{B} \oplus). He thought that people and animals should be treated equally. There are many interesting stories about him and animals.

One day, Zhuang Zi and his friend took a walk (7) the river. Zhuang Zi said, "Look at the fish! How (8) (happy) they are swimming!" His friend asked him, "You are not a fish. How do you know they are happy?" Zhuang Zi smiled, "(9) you are not me. How do you know that I don't know (10) fish's feelings?"

第六部分 阅读表达(共3小题;1题2分,2题2分,3题3分,满分7分)

请认真阅读下面短文,用英语回答短文后的问题。

I am a Canadian. I started learning French when I was 10 years old. But my whole experience with the language was in the classroom. All of that changed, however, during my last summer of high school. As a 17-year-old girl, I flew across the country by myself for the first time! I headed for Quebec to live in the province with a French-speaking host family, who didn't speak any English. And I would learn French at a local school.

On the first day of school, all of us students were given a test to determine (测定) our language level. We were required to speak only French all summer.

I made every effort to communicate in a second language by making new friends, seeing movies and even ordering food from restaurants in French. Though I couldn't understand most of it in the very beginning, the whole experience was exciting and refreshing.

Finally my efforts paid off! At the end of the summer, I was able to communicate pretty well. I couldn't wait to go back to school and talk with my French teacher. Being fully immersed (沉浸) in a French-speaking environment was a valuable learning experience. And it could be the main reason for my improvement in French.

1. How long did the writer learn French before heading for Quebec?

2. How did the writer make efforts to communicate in French?

3. In your opinion, which method is a better way to learn a foreign language, living in a foreign country or learning in the classroom? Why?

第七部分 书面表达 (共1小题;满分25分)

随着智能手机的普及以及网络的快速发展,观看短视频逐渐成为人们的热门消遣方式。假如你是某中学九年级的一名学生,你们班本周的英语活动课上进行了主题为"Are short videos good for teenagers?"的英语辩论。请你根据正、反方的观点及写作提示写一篇总结报告。



yogor.cn





写作提示:1.同学们对青少年观看短视频的看法; 2.你的看法及建议。

注意事项:1.要点齐全,语句通顺,语法正确,书写规范;

2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3.100词左右(开头已给出,不计入总词数)。

Nowadays, short videos have become more and more popular in our daily life. Are they good or

bad for teenagers? The students have different opinions.



参考答案

-,	1-5 CCADA	6-10 DCBBD			
Ξ,	1-3 BAC	4-7 DABD	8-11 BBAC	12-15 CDCD	
Ξ,	1-5 GCFAD				
四、	1. eighties	2. pride	3. achievement	4. regretted	5. appeared
	6. neither	7. mistook	8. lonely	9. spoken highly	of
	10. themselves	11. Although	12. up to	13. decisions	
五、	1. interesting	2. becoming	3. forgot	4. himself	5. Finally
	6. call	7. along/by	8. happily	9. But	10. the/these

六、1. For 7 years.

By making new friends, seeing movies and even ordering food from restaurants in French.

 Living in a foreign country. Because we can have more chances to practise the language./ Learning in the classroom. Because teachers will provide us with lots of help.

七、

Nowadays, short videos have become more and more popular in our daily life. Are they good or bad for teenagers? The students have different opinions. Some students think watching short videos is helpful to teenagers, as it's a good way to gain knowledge as well as relax. However, others disagree. In their eyes, watching short videos is a waste of time. What's worse, spending too much time on screens may be harmful to our eyes.

In my opinion, we can watch short videos, but we had better make a good choice first. We should choose videos that can help improve ourselves. Besides, we need to control the time we spend on them — two hours each week is enough. If we use short videos properly, we can not only have fun but also learn something useful from them.