

## 2023 年江苏省扬州市仪征中考三模英语试题

学校:\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名:\_\_\_\_\_ 班级:\_\_\_\_\_ 考号:\_\_\_\_\_

### 一、单项选择

1. —Do you still remember when he performed \_\_\_\_\_ musical *Cats*.  
— I only remember it was on \_\_\_\_\_ hot summer evening.  
A. a; the            B. an; the            C. the; a            D. /; a
2. If you don't take the GPS with you, you will be \_\_\_\_\_ a blind man in the rainforest.  
A. as good as        B. as well as        C. as silly as        D. as slow as
3. The “*Wandering Earth*” series and TV drama “*Three—Body*” once again brought Liu Cixin, a famous science fiction writer, to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Chinese people.  
A. notice            B. interest            C. attention            D. attraction
4. — Look at Lucy! How weak she looks!  
— Well, she never eats \_\_\_\_\_ and that's why she is not healthy.  
A. completely        B. rapidly            C. smoothly            D. properly
5. China's Beidou System can now be directly \_\_\_\_\_ to mobile phones, so we can find where the phones are even when there's no signal (信号).  
A. connected        B. pointed            C. devoted            D. reported
6. —Did you have a good sleep last night, Eric?  
—Yes, I have never slept \_\_\_\_\_. Now I've got a fresh mind again.  
A. better            B. best                C. worse                D. worst
7. Betty will join a summer camp that she's looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ different kinds of abilities.  
A. develop            B. to develop            C. developing            D. develops
8. —The high school entrance examination is coming.  
—Yes, our teacher tells us we \_\_\_\_\_ be too careful while taking exams.  
A. mustn't            B. shouldn't            C. needn't                D. can't
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are crazy about listening to pop music in their spare time.  
A. Bill as well as his friends            B. Neither Victor nor Tom  
C. Not only Tim but also the twins        D. Either Anita or Jack

10. —What are the workers doing on the power poles (电杆)?  
—Look, they are \_\_\_\_\_ some cute boxes on the poles as new homes for birds.  
A. putting on      B. putting out      C. putting up      D. putting in
11. There are more than 900 national wetland parks in China, and now ninety percent \_\_\_\_\_ to the public for free.  
A. was open      B. are opened      C. has opened      D. have been open
12. That was his first invention. It was a machine \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.  
A. that was used to wash      B. which was used to washing  
C. which got used to washing      D. that used to wash
13. —Boys and girls, what do you want to know about H1N1(甲流)?  
— I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when the disease has happened      B. what we can do to fight against it  
C. how long the virus started      D. why has the disease spread so fast
14. — I love the Internet. I've come to know many friends on the Net.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ . Few of them would become your real friends.  
A. I can't agree more      B. I'm pleased to know that  
C. That's not the case      D. That's for sure
15. —Mr Wu, I'm sorry to make so many mistakes. I promise I will spend more time on English.  
—Tom, remember that \_\_\_\_\_. You should really do what you say you will do.  
A. every dog has its day      B. actions speak louder than words  
C. it never rains but it pours      D. many hands make light work

## 二、完形填空

阅读下面短文，然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Oleita, an African-American student and environmentalist, lives in Detroit, US. She thinks she may find the way to \_\_\_16\_\_\_ two of our country's problems: litter and poorness. It's called the Chip Bag Project. She is asking chip lovers for \_\_\_17\_\_\_: Instead of throwing empty chip bags into the waste bin, \_\_\_18\_\_\_ them. So she can turn them into sleeping bags \_\_\_19\_\_\_ the homeless.

Chip eaters \_\_\_20\_\_\_ their bags at two places in Detroit: a print shop and a clothing store,

where Oleita and her volunteer-helpers collect them. 21 they clean the chip bags in soapy (肥皂质的) hot water, they open them, 22 them flat, and iron (烫平) them together. They use padding (内衬) from 23 coats to fill the insides.

It takes about four hours to make a sleeping bag, and each takes around 150 to 300 chip bags, depending on the 24 of single-serve or family use. The result is a sleeping bag that is waterproof, lightweight, and 25 to carry around.

The Chip Bag Project has collected more than 800, 000 chip bags and 26 110 sleeping bags since its start in 2020.

27, it would be simpler to raise money to buy new sleeping bags. But that's only half the goal for Oleita—who moved to the US with the 28 of getting a better life—and her fellow volunteers. “We are making an effect not only 29, but environmentally,” she says.

As Oleita said, “I think it's time to show the 30 between all of these things.” And it has become the symbol of recycling bags that would otherwise land in the waste bin and using them to help the homeless.

- |                   |               |               |                |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. A. discuss    | B. face       | C. solve      | D. consider    |
| 17. A. help       | B. advice     | C. money      | D. food        |
| 18. A. match      | B. reuse      | C. present    | D. design      |
| 19. A. to         | B. with       | C. for        | D. by          |
| 20. A. cut off    | B. get off    | C. turn off   | D. drop off    |
| 21. A. While      | B. After      | C. Before     | D. Since       |
| 22. A. lay        | B. place      | C. clear      | D. brush       |
| 23. A. dirty      | B. cheap      | C. old        | D. modern      |
| 24. A. shape      | B. size       | C. height     | D. number      |
| 25. A. normal     | B. free       | C. special    | D. easy        |
| 26. A. created    | B. sold       | C. served     | D. kept        |
| 27. A. Luckily    | B. Certainly  | C. Finally    | D. Immediately |
| 28. A. action     | B. direction  | C. support    | D. dream       |
| 29. A. naturally  | B. culturally | C. socially   | D. physically  |
| 30. A. connection | B. relation   | C. influences | D. background  |

### 三、阅读理解

#### A strange siphon

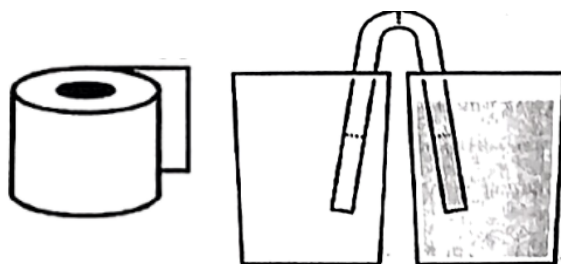
A siphon (虹吸管) is a simple tool for moving water from one place to another and it's usually made with a hose (软管) of some kind.

Here's one that's made of nothing but paper:



You'll need

- Toilet paper
- Two drinking glasses



1. Tear off (撕掉) five squares of toilet paper and gently roll them into a long cylinder (圆柱形).

2. Fill one of the glasses with water, stand it next to the empty glass and lay the paper into as shown in the picture.

3. Leave the glasses and check them a day later.

What happened?

Some of the water—as much as half of the water if your siphon works well—will have moved from the full glass to the empty glass.



Water is made up of tiny particles (粒子), and a piece of paper contains tiny spaces between the paper fibers (纤维) that hold onto water particles.

Those tiny spaces pull water along with a force called capillary action (毛细管作用). In your siphon, they pulled the water particles over into the empty glass.

31. What is the siphon made of in this experiment?

- A. Hose.            B. Paper.            C. Water.            D. Plastic.

32. How much toilet paper do we use to make a siphon?

- A. 4 square meters.            B. 5 square meters.            C. 4 squares.            D. 5 squares.

33. What makes the water move from one glass into the other?

- A. Paper fibers.            B. Tiny particles.            C. Capillary action.            D. Water particles.

In a restaurant, a big bug (虫子) suddenly flew out of nowhere and landed on a woman. She started shouting out of fear. With a shocked face, she started jumping around with both her hands shaking, trying to scare away the bug. Her reaction (反应) was so strong that it made everyone in her group nervous. She finally got the bug off her, but then it landed on another woman in the group. Now it was her turn to continue the reaction.

A waiter rushed to their table. The second woman managed to get the bug onto the waiter. The waiter stood quietly and looked at the bug on his shirt.

While remaining calm, he carefully picked up the bug with his fingers and then threw it out of a window. People around him were surprised.

Watching the event go on, I started wondering: Was the bug the reason for their behaviors? If so, then why was the waiter not troubled? He solved the problem perfectly without any mess.

In fact, it was not the bug, but the ability of those people to deal with the trouble caused by the bug that influenced the women.

Then I realized that it was not the shouting of my father or my boss or my wife that influenced me, but my ability to deal with the trouble caused by their shouting that influenced me. It's not the traffic jams on the road that troubles me, but the lack of my ability to deal with the mess caused by the traffic jams that troubles me.

It is not the problem, but my reaction to the problem that creates trouble in my life.

34. From the story, we can know that the second woman \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was not scared because she was strong    B. continued watching the event go on  
C. threw the bug back on the first woman    D. reacted the same way as the first woman
35. Which of the following is the right order of the story?
- ①The waiter helped solve the problem.  
②The big bug landed on a woman.  
③The woman tried to get off the bug.  
④The writer realized what created trouble.
- A. ①②④③    B. ②③①④    C. ①③②④    D. ②①③④
36. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The waiter stayed calm when trouble hit.    B. It was the women who caused the trouble.  
C. The two women were able to deal with big bugs.    D. The bug was the cause of people's different behaviors.
37. The writer thinks \_\_\_\_\_ are the most important when facing difficult situations.
- A. attitudes and experiences    B. causes and results  
C. one's ability and reaction    D. one's goals and plans

Sales of electric vehicles (EVs), like electric cars and electric buses, grew 40 percent last year worldwide. Nearly a third of drivers want their next car to be electric.

But EVs are nothing new. Scottish inventor Robert Anderson developed the first electric carriage (马车) around 1832, then William Morrison of Iowa perfected the model years later. By the turn of the century, nearly a third of all road cars in the US were electric. One of the earliest fans of electric cars, Thomas Edison said that electric cars would need to depend on powerful batteries (电池), though he was unsuccessful in developing one himself. However, one of today's best-known electric car companies called Tesla has successfully produced electric ones.

EVs are becoming more affordable though some of them are still expensive. Tesla's latest one will start at \$200,000, while the cheapest model is \$41,000. Plenty of others are even more affordable. Companies like Nissan and Chevy all offer models for around \$30,000. Meanwhile, many states in the US will offer buying incentives (刺激) if people are choosing an electric car.

In China, there are about 49,000 public energy stations outside, which make it easy to get electricity. But for most electric car owners, charging (充电) at home is the way to go. It takes longer, but you can do it overnight when electricity is cheapest.

Most EVs get about 250 miles from a full charge, which is far less than the distance most gas-powered cars can go on a full tank. But EVs are catching up. Tesla comes the closest. Its 2020 Model S gets about 400 miles on a single charge, and the newer 2021 one gets closer to 500. Charging technology is also improving. For example, BMW makes a fast-charging system that adds about 60 miles of drive in about six minutes.

EVs produce far fewer wastes than common cars do, however, they aren't without environmental problems. For example, coal is still burned to create the electricity that charges them. EV production is also harmful because of the need to extract lithium (提炼锂) for the batteries.

38. Paragraph 2 mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_ of EV.

- A. the inventors
- B. the sales
- C. the advantages
- D. the development

39. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The price of EVs is keeping rising these days.
- B. Half of the families will choose EVs in the near future.
- C. Producing an EV will also cause an environmental problem.
- D. It's still difficult to get charged while driving an EV outside.

40. How does the writer show the improvement of charging technology in Paragraph 5?

- A. By listing numbers.
- B. By expressing ideas.
- C. By making examples.
- D. By comparing differences.

41. The passage is written to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. introduce the facts about EVs
- B. guide people how to save electricity

- C. encourage people to choose EVs
- D. make people know the history of EVs

Medicine development is a risky and expensive business. Many possibly effective medicine fails to cut the mustard during the experiments. One reason is that medicine which works on lab animals may not work quite so well in human tests. Being able to pick winners and losers as early as possible would save money, and the One Health Company thinks it may have found a way. It is offering to help medical groups test their cancer medicine on sick pets.

There are several benefits (益处). By treating animals with cancers, it hopes to avoid a problem with modern animal research, which is that the “model” animals and diseases that are used to test medicine are not always good stand-ins (替身) for the natural illness. For example, mice used to test cancer medicine may have had their tumours (肿瘤) placed into their bodies, or their immune systems (免疫系统) weakened with medicine.

Another benefit is that pet owners who are very knowledgeable about their four-legged friends can take care of their pets. They are likely to report even small changes in behaviors. However, lab animals are checked far less often.

Perhaps the most useful aspect of using pets for medicine experiments, however, is that there is no law on animals’ medical records. One Health has been able to get 98% of records on animals from hospitals—a number that is impossible for humans. That allows the company to find the right animals for a medicine experiment.

Based on the benefits above, the company hopes that pets will prove useful in other diseases in addition to cancers. Horses, for example, seem to be good stand-ins for humans when it comes to arthritis (关节炎). Cats, meanwhile, may prove instructive in breast cancer research.

42. What do the underlined words “cut the mustard” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Meet the requirements.
- B. Reduce the pain.
- C. Affect the test results.
- D. Tell the differences.

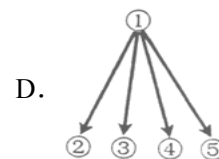
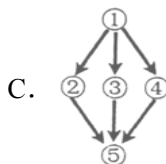
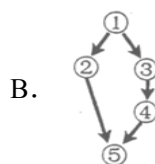
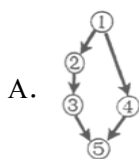
43. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of One Health’s idea?

- A. It makes sure the animals with natural diseases are used.
- B. It makes sure the model animals are checked more often.
- C. It makes sure most animals’ medical records are possible to get.



D. It makes sure the model animals are in healthy condition.

44. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?



45. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. How to help sick pets at a low price.      B. How to improve medicine experiments.  
C. How to save the medicine business.      D. How to treat some pet diseases.

#### 四、单词拼写

46. The days of \_\_\_\_\_ are windy and clear. What a perfect time to fly kites! (四月)  
47. Each camel has two \_\_\_\_\_, so they can live in the desert for a long time. (胃)  
48. Mum is always busy with housework. She has the \_\_\_\_\_ spare time in our family. (最少的)  
49. My cousin Andy likes keeping goldfish as pets because they are not \_\_\_\_\_ at all. (吵闹的)  
50. Last Sunday, a stranger offered to give Millie a ride on the street, but she \_\_\_\_\_ politely. (拒绝)  
51. Two \_\_\_\_\_ of the students have read the book *Alice in Wonderland*. (three)  
52. A friend of \_\_\_\_\_ will come for a visit. So we are preparing something necessary. (we)  
53. I have always dreamed of going horse riding on the \_\_\_\_\_ grassland in Inner Mongolia. (end)  
54. Making telephone calls while driving is not \_\_\_\_\_ against the law. It's a matter of life or death. (simple)  
55. The \_\_\_\_\_ from Suzhou University spent their time developing a new type of solar panel. (invent)

#### 五、任务型阅读

阅读短文，回答下面 5 个问题。(每题答案不超过 10 个词)

Tom didn't like Sundays. He had to wear shoes and go to Sunday school. He had to do

homework, and it was boring. Mary tried to help him, but it was difficult. He wanted to do his homework because then he would get a blue ticket. If you had ten blue tickets, you could get a red one. If you had ten red tickets, you could get a yellow one. If you had ten yellow tickets, you could get a new book.

Tom had lots of tickets. He wasn't very good at doing his homework, but he was good at trading. He gave Bill a piece of candy and a fishhook. Bill gave him a yellow ticket. He gave other boys some of the things he had from letting others paint the fence and got more tickets. Some were blue, some were red, and some were yellow. Finally, he had enough to get a new book.

That Sunday, the new girl came to Sunday school for the first time. Her parents came too, and the children learned that her father was a very important judge. The girl's name was Becky Thatcher. The Sunday school teacher wanted to show Judge Thatcher that it was a good class. He asked if any of the boys or girls had enough tickets for a new book. Everybody was very surprised when Tom stood up. The Sunday school teacher was more surprised than anybody else. He counted the tickets. There were enough for a new book. He gave Tom the book, and Tom was allowed to sit with the important new people. Judge Thatcher said hello, but Tom could not speak. He was too nervous and thinking about Becky.

“What's your name?” asked the judge.

Tom got his voice back and told him.

Then Judge Thatcher asked him an easy question from his homework. Tom did not know the answer. He guessed. He was wrong. He was so wrong that the whole class laughed at him.

(Taken from *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*)

56. To get a new book, how many red tickets did Tom need?

\_\_\_\_\_

57. How did Tom get enough tickets for a new book?

\_\_\_\_\_

58. Who did “**the new girl**” in Para3 refer to?

\_\_\_\_\_

59. Why did the whole class laugh at Tom?

\_\_\_\_\_

60. What do you think of Tom?

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## 六、短文填空

根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。（每空一词）

What's the first thing that comes into your mind when you think of wheat straw(稻草)? Most people would p\_\_\_61\_\_\_ see it as a pile of waste in a farmer's field. However, Wu Cui, an intangible cultural inheritor(非遗传承人), can turn the straw into beautiful and eye catching functional artworks.

The earliest straw-weaving(编织) products were d\_\_\_62\_\_\_ at Hemudu Cultural Ruins, a Neolithic cultural site in Zhejiang Province. *The Book of Rites* also r\_\_\_63\_\_\_ that there were already mats(垫子) made of cattail grass and professional straw-weaving craftsmen during the Zhou Dynasty.

Straw weaving is a m\_\_\_64\_\_\_ of making daily items or artworks. It was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage in 2008.

Wu explains the process of straw weaving: choosing from materials is the first s\_\_\_65\_\_\_ of a complicated, time-consuming and labor-intensive process that can take weeks, or even months to complete. You need to sketch(素描) the piece on paper, which r\_\_\_66\_\_\_ drawing skills. Next comes weaving, shaping and preserving of the work. Even by finishing that process, it does not mean that you will always create a good piece of work, and the h\_\_\_67\_\_\_ part is to make it lifelike.

In the past, woven straw items could be found almost in every household in the countryside, such as straw hats and straw shoes, because they were p\_\_\_68\_\_\_ in everyday life. But with the development of industry, manufactured goods have replaced such products, which make people gain little money, and there are only about 100 people joining in the work a\_\_\_69\_\_\_ the country.

Wu said, "Craftspeople should make a great effort to catch the chances of the times to create new traditional culture and create cultural creative products by d\_\_\_70\_\_\_ the straw-weaving technique."

## 七、翻译

71. 无论走到哪里，祖国一声召唤他即刻返回。

\_\_\_\_\_

72. 看，你的卧室完全一团糟，快收拾好。

\_\_\_\_\_

73. 你能告诉我怎样和我的同龄人和睦相处吗？

\_\_\_\_\_

74. 因为油即将耗尽，所以他们将被迫缩短行程。

\_\_\_\_\_

75. 抖音 (TikTok) 已经承诺采取措施来保护信息安全。

\_\_\_\_\_

## 八、书面表达

76. 成长的历程多姿多彩，但总也伴随着诸多的不解与困惑。每每这时，年少的我们总希望得到别人的帮助与支持。学校心理辅导中心(school psychological service centre)便在这种情况下应运而生。请根据以下的提示，选择一种你更喜欢的交流方式，谈谈理由，并提供 1-2 种合理的减压方式。

Face-to-face Communication	Online Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day	<input type="checkbox"/> From 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. every day
<input type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face communication with experienced experts (专家)	<input type="checkbox"/> Online communication with 5 students of your age
<input type="checkbox"/> Offer a report with the expert's advice	<input type="checkbox"/> No record of your personal information
...	...

要求：1) 观点明确，表达清楚，语法正确，上下文连贯；

2) 词数：100 词左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）；

Our school psychological service centre has been open since last month. I think if I have problems, I

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