

大庆市高三年级第三次教学质量检测试题

英 语

2023.04

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。第 I 卷 1 至 9 页，第 II 卷 10 至 12 页。考试结束后，只将答题卡交回。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名、班级、考场填写在答题卡上，认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号，并将条形码粘贴在答题卡的指定位置上。
2. 选择题答案使用 2B 铅笔填涂，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案的标号；非选择题答案使用 0.5 毫米中性（签字）笔或碳素笔书写，字体工整，笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效。
4. 保持卷面及答题卡清洁，不折叠，不破损。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What did the man plan to do?
A. Go to the movies.
B. Meet his boss.
C. Go to the office.
2. Why was the man late?
A. He was caught in a traffic jam.
B. He had to drive his children home.
C. The babysitter was late for work.
3. Where are the speakers?
A. In a shop. B. In a classroom. C. In a restaurant.
4. How does the woman like the city?
A. Awful. B. Wonderful. C. Just so-so.
5. When is the man's appointment?
A. At 10: 00. B. At 10: 30. C. At 11: 30.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where does the man want to go?

- A. The Bus No. 8 stop.
- B. The Bus No. 30 stop.
- C. The zoo.

7. How far will the man walk to get to the Bus No. 8 stop?

- A. One block.
- B. Six blocks.
- C. Eight blocks.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does Hung want to travel after graduation?

- A. He wants to have a break.
- B. He can't find a proper job.
- C. He is crazy about traveling.

9. How many countries will Hung probably visit?

- A. 3.
- B. 4.
- C. 5.

10. What does Nicole hope to do just after graduation?

- A. Visit Italy.
- B. Rent a house.
- C. Find a job.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man doing?

- A. He's hosting a program.
- B. He's chairing a meeting.
- C. He's giving an explanation.

12. Why did early Europeans hold birthday parties?

- A. To collect presents.
- B. To show their cultures.
- C. To scare away bad spirits.

13. What do the Russian children get on their birthdays?

- A. Birthday cakes.
- B. Birthday pies.
- C. Birthday candles.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where are plastic bottles forbidden?

- A. On the whole planet.
- B. In European countries.
- C. In some European towns.

15. Why does the woman think plastic is terrible?

- A. Plastic does great harm to the environment.
- B. It costs a lot of money to make plastic.
- C. It is inconvenient to use plastic.

16. What can we know about the man?
A. He thinks glass is better than plastic.
B. He thinks glass is bad for the environment.
C. He thinks plastic is better than glass.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What is the most important in giving speeches and presentations?
A. Preparation.
B. Speaking louder.
C. Being professional.
18. When should a speaker check the equipment?
A. When it goes wrong.
B. Before speaking.
C. When he dries up.
19. What should a speaker do when he forgets what to say?
A. Become nervous.
B. Stay calm.
C. Read the notes.
20. What are the most successful speakers like?
A. Famous and learned.
B. Determined and calm.
C. Confident and enthusiastic.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

With the temperature rising and the world coming back to life, what's better for the weekend to sit on a bench in a park and enjoy some good books? Just check out our newest releases on the way and expect a fruitful day!

From Scratch

By David Moscow

Adventurous Anthony Bourdainesque eaters and readers will appreciate David Moscow's every word as he travels far (bye, Sea of Sardinia) and near (hello, Texas plains) to learn from farmers, hunters, fisherfolk and scientists about how our food reaches our plates.

Release Date: Apr. 30th

Price: Hardcover: \$17.95 Paperback: \$11.95

The Extraordinary Life of an Ordinary Man

By Paul Newman

In 1986, Paul Newman tasked his best friend, Stewart Stern, with interviewing co-workers, family and friends for his memoir(回忆录), recently unearthed from Joanne Newman's home nearly 15 years after her husband's passing.

Release Date: Apr. 6th

Price: Hardcover: \$19.95 Paperback: \$15.95

The Boy and the Dog

By Seishu Hase

In this Japanese bestseller translated to English and French, a dog displaced by the 2011 tornado, enters the lives of the six different people who take him in during his five-year adventure to return to his owner.

Release Date: Mar. 26th

Price: Hardcover: \$29.95 Paperback: \$20.95

Cook as You Are

By Ruby Tandoh

The Great British Bake Off veteran Ruby Tandoh meets readers more than halfway to make quality home cooking accessible. Recipes range from people-pleasing meals for big groups to easy one-pot dinners for nights to yourself.

Release Date: Apr. 13th

Price: Hardcover: \$12.95 Paperback: \$10.95

Buy 3 or more books and save \$5!

So, what are you waiting for? Hit us with your order and enjoy your free time!

21. Which will you choose if you're curious about harvesting crops?

- A. From Scratch
- B. The Extraordinary Life of an Ordinary Man
- C. The Boy and the Dog
- D. Cook as You Are

22. How much will you spend at least for three different books?

- A. \$28.85.
- B. \$33.85.
- C. \$40.85.
- D. \$48.85.

23. How may the readers feel after reading the dog's story?

- A. Sorrowful.
- B. Grateful.
- C. Entertained.
- D. Touched.

B

My wife, Hannah, and I don't usually keep houseplants. Anything in pots gets either overwatered or underwatered, but after my diagnosis(诊断) with brain cancer, I loved the idea of having something green around.

A friend gave me what he said was a lucky bamboo plant in a deep-green bowl. We placed the plant in the living room and I told Hannah I wanted to care for it myself. When it

didn't immediately turn yellow or lose leaves, I was pleasantly surprised. Tending to the plant gave me a sense of accomplishment when I sometimes felt useless. As a family physician, I was used to offering care, not receiving it.

Since my diagnosis, I had to rely on help from other people. Watering the plant, small act as it was, connected me to a core part of my old identity.

After I recovered from the operation and returned to work, I continued to care for the plant. Soon, it had nearly doubled in height. Both the tree and I were thriving(茁壮成长). Then, without any reason, it began to show signs of stress. Its leaves kept browning and dropping to the floor. Hannah reminded me that we'd seen houseplants die before, but I couldn't shake the feeling that the plant had become a symbol of my health. I grew increasingly depressed and fearful.

Looking back, I realized I had wrongly connected my caring of the plant—something I could manage—with my own survival—something I couldn't. Knowing I couldn't control my fate(命运), my anxiety actually lessened. I began to search online to figure out how to care for my plant. Following the instructions, I transplanted the tree to a larger pot, giving it room to grow. When it was back in the sunny window, we both began to thrive again. Whenever I look at the plant in its new pot, I make a point to think of those who have cared for and supported me.

24. Why was the author surprised about the plant's good condition?

- A. Because of his recent diagnosis.
- B. Because of his worsening health.
- C. Because of his previous failures.
- D. Because of his unusual good luck.

25. What does the underlined part in paragraph 3 imply?

- A. The author considered himself useless.
- B. The author felt connected to the plant.
- C. The author desired to provide care.
- D. The author hoped to return to work.

26. Why was the author fearful?

- A. Because the plant's poor health might indicate his death.
- B. Because the stress of work would harm his well-being.
- C. Because he may have to rely on others from then on.
- D. Because he would experience a rather risky operation.

27. How did the author lessen his anxiety?

- A. By searching plant knowledge online.
- B. By thinking of those who supported him.
- C. By knowing he will survive in the end.
- D. By accepting his unavoidable limitation.

C

Lithium(锂) is called “white gold” for good reason. The metal’s value has been growing sharply over the last several years, in a large part because it is an essential part of batteries as well as several key sustainable technologies where energy storage is of huge significance. As electric cars, wind and solar power have grown into major players in the energy industry, lithium has become key to engineering a future free of fossil(化石) fuels.

But acquiring lithium comes at an enormous cost. It often works like this: Water containing lithium is delivered to the surface from underground and mixed with fresh water. The mixture then sits in pools to get rid of water, leaving the rest of its contents behind as brightly colored “mud”. Then heat and chemical reactions are used to get lithium from that, changing it into powder which is then packaged and shipped to buyers around the world.

Any accident that releases mine contents into surrounding communities or the groundwater supply could have unimaginable long-term impacts. To be specific, indigenous(土著的) communities often bear the damage, and political leaders have typically given little weight to their concerns. In Arizona, for example, an expanding lithium mine is threatening the Hualapai Tribe’s cultural and historic sites. Recently, mining lithium and other precious metals has brought about conflict: How do you ensure the availability of materials essential to the future of renewables while protecting those communities’ rights?

Mining of the metal is expected to increase dramatically in coming years. Over time, experts say, that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions(排放) by making electric cars more affordable and, therefore, more popular. As environmentally conscious consumers buy electric cars in ever-greater numbers, it’s important to be aware of the dirty process that powers those clean air vehicles.

28. What does the author’s intention of writing paragraph 1?

- A. Introduce the background of an event.
- B. Explain a complex industrial theory.
- C. Describe a noticeable recent tendency.
- D. Predict the future of a main technology.

29. Which may cause enormous environmental damage?

- A. Unexpected material leak.
- B. Violent chemical reactions
- C. Wrong political decisions.
- D. Lithium mine expansion.

30. What’s the author’s attitude towards mining lithium?

- A. Intolerant.
- B. Uncaring.
- C. Favorable.
- D. Objective.

31. What’s the most suitable title for the text?

- A. High Expense of Lithium Mining.
- B. Potential Benefit of Using Lithium.

- C. Hidden Threat behind Clean Energy.
- D. Bright Future of Renewable Resources.

D

There's no doubt that positive thinking impacts one's life. However, in recent years, I've come to understand that perhaps positive thinking can result in toxic(有毒的) positivity, which has negative consequences. What we should be aiming for instead is emotional validation(确认).

Toxic positivity is the maintenance of positive thinking even in situations where it isn't appropriate. "It often comes at the risk of denying our own real feelings or the feelings of others," says Nina Vasan, MD. While positive thinking in general is a great thing, toxic positivity isn't. It's the act of denying anything negative that's actually happening, and it can involve making people feel bad for having normal human emotions. Someone practicing toxic positivity might say things like "everything happens for a reason" or "just look on the bright side" when a friend shares something difficult in his/her life.

Vasan tells us that with toxic positivity, emotions like sorrow and anger are pushed aside. However, emotional validation allows you to have your feelings. To be exact, emotional validation is about allowing people to experience their feelings and acknowledging that having negative feelings is real and often important. That doesn't mean it promotes and encourages negative thinking endlessly, though.

Toxic positivity encourages us to focus only on the positive, which can stop us from dealing with the feelings we need to work through. Practicing emotional validation is a healthier option for you and the ones you love. "This can be as simple as saying 'I understand you're really sad'." explains Vasan. Offering your understanding shows our loved ones that we care about their feelings. Besides, instead of telling someone to look on the bright side, you should offer words and thoughts of support instead.

Toxic positivity has become prevalent, and you probably know a lot of people who dismiss your negative experiences with statements like "You're too sensitive". Now you can say: Whatever you're feeling is temporary and allowing yourself to feel it will help you get through it.

32. What is emotional validation?
- A. Permitting emotional ups and downs.
 - B. Denying people's negative feelings.
 - C. Maintaining positive in hard times.
 - D. Avoiding risks in terrible situations.
33. What may the author recommend you to say to a sad person?
- A. Perhaps something fortunate is still waiting for you.
 - B. I'm sure there's a good reason for what has happened.
 - C. I understand your sadness but being sensitive is no good.
 - D. You have every right to feel upset and I am here for you.

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34. What does the underlined word “prevalent” in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Complicated. B. Widespread.
C. Instructive. D. Essential.

35. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Promoting positivity is worthwhile.
B. Admitting negativity is reasonable.
C. Sticking to positivity is significant.
D. Expressing negativity is inappropriate.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Have you ever thought about traveling to new places, but you can't afford it? If so, consider a work exchange program. Basically, you work a few hours each week in exchange for free housing. Both meals and other benefits are often thrown in. The jobs range from cleaning to computer work. Hosts around the world list volunteer opportunities through different work exchange programs. 36

One benefit of the more popular programs is that they assist you in different ways. For example, Workaway's site lists more than 50,000 places to choose from. And Worldpackers pride themselves on their attention to safety and security. 37 They also provide a 24/7 support network for volunteers and hosts.

38 You can gain new skills in creativity, leadership, languages and more. You can make yourself completely involved in a new culture. You'll make new friends because you stay in one place for a while and work. Practically anyone at any age can join a program and travel throughout the year.

Your length of stay depends on your host. It can be from one week to many months. 39 This gives you plenty of free time to explore the area.

When it comes to work exchange opportunities, the sky's the limit! You can help on a dairy farm in Ireland. 40 Or you might help at a South African surf camp. The opportunities are endless!

Consider a travel work exchange. It might be the most exciting trip you ever take!

- A. They carefully check out each potential host.
B. Typically, you'll work 20 to 30 hours a week.
C. What are some reasons to do a work exchange?
D. You could work in reception in a Japanese guest house.
E. Why are work exchange programs so popular among the young?
F. There are plenty of work exchange opportunities provided for you.
G. You can search by location or for the type of work you're interested in.

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, 从每题所给的 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。

In 2001, Tropical Storm Allison hit Houston. As a result, more than 70,000 houses were 41, including the home of Sarah Feldman and her family.

At the time, they were in Connecticut on vacation, so they didn't know what kind of 42 they were going to face when they got home to Texas. But then Feldman's grandparents called with 43 news: all of her books had been destroyed in the flooding. Feldman was 14 at the time and loved 44.

To cheer her up, Feldman's father 45 her to the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University. When they arrived, she met Bill Carver, an elderly 46.

"I asked him a bunch of questions like, 'How do you 47 all these rare books in the library? What's the oldest book you have?'" Feldman remembers.

Carver 48 answered all of Feldman's questions. When she told him about her books being 49, he told her that he would send her a book in the mail, so she could 50 her collection. After returning to Houston, she 51 his gift, titled "The Medieval (中世纪的) Book" by Barbara A. Shailor.

Feldman is in her 30s now. But Carver's 52 has made a lifelong impact. Feldman has tried to 53 Carver, with no success. "I actually sent the library a 54 during the pandemic (大流行病), but I never heard back," she said. "I'm not sure if he's 55 still, but I just would love to tell Bill Carver that he changed my life."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. flooded | B. burnt | C. removed | D. buried |
| 42. A. challenge | B. damage | C. pressure | D. danger |
| 43. A. false | B. local | C. bad | D. daily |
| 44. A. traveling | B. reading | C. chatting | D. playing |
| 45. A. took | B. invited | C. led | D. rushed |
| 46. A. artist | B. professor | C. writer | D. librarian |
| 47. A. buy | B. keep | C. pack | D. gather |
| 48. A. quickly | B. loudly | C. patiently | D. secretly |
| 49. A. disturbed | B. stolen | C. destroyed | D. torn |
| 50. A. own | B. expand | C. enrich | D. restart |
| 51. A. received | B. opened | C. returned | D. lost |
| 52. A. donation | B. present | C. suggestion | D. lecture |
| 53. A. show mercy to | B. turn to | C. take care of | D. look for |
| 54. A. photo | B. painting | C. letter | D. check |
| 55. A. easy-going | B. considerate | C. warm-hearted | D. alive |

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

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。

Why do Chinese people drink hot water? Many westerners find it so interesting that they always see Chinese people carry a vacuum cup(保温杯) no matter which season it is.

For lots of Chinese people, nothing is 56 (common) than drinking hot water every day. But for most of the Westerners, 57 idea of drinking plain hot water is really odd since they drink cold water even in winter. Why do Chinese people drink hot water? Hot water vs. cold water, which one is better? Follow us 58 (find) an ideal answer.

It is well known 59 Chinese people prefer hot meals every day, and they're also used to 60 (have) hot drinks with it. Moreover, some parents always teach 61 (they) children to drink hot water with meals, because they think mixing cold liquids with hot meals 62 (be) really bad for the stomach. And cold liquids may solidify fats in your stomach, which cause digestive problems, whereas hot liquids aid in 63 (digest).

According to the eating habits in western countries, they prefer "raw" food, 64 they also prefer their water "raw". At the same time, they are fond 65 hamburgers, cheese and fried stuff, which are all with high calorie. As a matter of fact, they need cold drinks to cool them off.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

为激发学生英语学习的兴趣，你校将举办英文配音(voice acting)作品大赛。请你以校学生会的名义用英语写一则通知，内容包括：

1. 比赛目的；
2. 作品要求；
3. 截止日期。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Notice



The Students' Union

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。

I was 400 meters from the finish line when my legs stopped working during the State cross-country race. In a moment faster than I could imagine, I watched my dreams crash helplessly to the ground. Lifting my face from the dirt, I looked up and saw my dad's face.

I was the fastest runner on my team, and I was supposed to make it into the top fifteen. We had been working towards this race for three years. It was everything to me, and it was everything to my dad. He was a runner and was proud of my success in running.

He made it to every race, even flying home early from business trips to see me run. He pushed me. He cheered for me. He believed in me. We pounded miles and miles into our running shoes, marking with every step the path to greatness. It was a dream passed on from one generation to the next.

I'll never forget that day. It was hotter than normal—too hot. I waited for the gun to fire. This was the day we had waited so long for. I glanced at the crowd; dozens of familiar faces from school came into my view. They had come for me. I saw my dad set his watch, worry and excitement appeared on his face. Adrenaline(肾上腺素) flowed through my body, and the race began.

For the first 2.5 miles, I felt great. I'd never been so ready for something. Determination focused my mind and guided my steps. As in all of my races, I didn't start out in the front. I loved the feeling of passing people as my endurance(耐力) overtook their premature speed.

Without warning, my strength began to disappear. My lungs fought to take in enough air, and my feet became stuck. I still don't know what happened in those last few moments. Neck and neck with my greatest competitors, I could see the finish line, but nothing I could do would make my legs hold my weight. They were as weak as cotton.

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。

I watched in pain as runners rushed by me.

My dad looked at me and said, "You could never disappoint me."

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