

大庆实验中学 2023 年高三得分训练 (一)

英语试题

第 I 卷

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第一部分:听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

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。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 does the man want to do?

- A. Reserve a cheap hotel. B. Go to Mexico on business. C. Relax and enjoy himself

2. What will the woman get?

- A. Carpet cleaner. B. A paper towel. C. A glass of wine.

3. Who is the woman?

- A. She's a teacher. B. She's a student. C. She's an assistant.

4. Where are the speakers headed?

- A. To a swimming pool. B. To the beach. C. To a restaurant.

5. Why is the museum of great significance?

- A. It's a museum for old art.
B. It will be built on a small island.
C. It's the first of its kind in Indonesia.

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. How much does an entrance ticket cost?

- A. Two dollars. B. Five dollars. C. Seven dollars.

7. How does the woman pay?

- A. In cash. B. By cheque. C. By credit card.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where did the tomato sauce come from?
A. A local farm. B. A store only five miles away. C. The man's own tomatoes
9. What does the woman think of cooking?
A. She enjoys it.
B. It makes her feel creative.
C. She doesn't have the patience for it.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Interviewer and interviewee. B. Husband and wife. C. Neighbors.
11. Where did the man go to college?
A. In Washington. B. In Texas. C. In Nebraska.
12. What is the woman's job?
A. She is a computer programmer. B. She is a banker. C. She is an artist.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What did Fitbit say about the recent study?
A. It was false. B. It hurt their business. C. They had no comment.
14. When does the man use his Fitbit?
A. Only when he's exercising. B. During the daytime. C. All the time.
15. What does the man think of his Fitbit?
A. It's sometimes uncomfortable to wear.
B. It's of good value.
C. It's of little use.
16. How does the woman sound?
A. Interested. B. Bored. C. Upset.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. A search engine.
B. A language program.
C. A free lesson website for teachers.
18. How many people use Duolingo currently?
A. Over one hundred million. B. A few hundred thousand. C. Several thousand.
19. Where is Luis von Ahn from?

A. Switzerland. B. Guatemala. C. Costa Rica.

20. How was Duolingo originally funded?

A. By big websites. B. By an actor. C. By school.

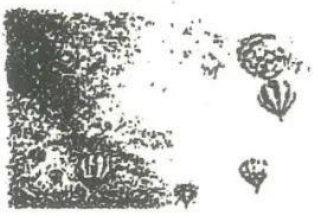
第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Hot Air Balloon Sydney For 2, Weekend Flight

	<p>Item: HO12955TA Location: Windsor Sydney Our Price: \$ 299 (per person for groups of 2)</p>
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- Hot Air Balloon Flight for 2 (there will be others in the balloon basket with you)
- Travel with the Tourism Award winners with over 20 years of experience
- Float over beautiful Hawkesbury Valley
- Colour flight certificate

Experience the wonder of a Hot Air Balloon Flight for 2 people. Rising before dawn, you can join the crew in unpacking and preparing the balloon for flight. After an exciting launch, you'll drift with the wind silently over the parklands, homes and hills of the Hawkesbury region of Sydney.

Hot Air Ballooning begins in the cool, still hours of the early morning, when the air is more stable. The launch site, determined by the weather on the morning, will be in or around the beautiful Hawkesbury Valley. The adventure begins by inflating (充气) the balloon using a giant fan. Once the balloon starts to take shape the burner is lit, heating the air inside. The hot air inside is lighter than the cool air outside and this is what creates the lift and why it is called a Hot Air Balloon. Passengers are welcome to assist the pilot and crew with inflating the hot air balloon at the launch site, which only takes about 20 minutes.

The Hot Air Balloon Flight for 2 is both beautiful and peaceful. You hear very little sound from the awakening world below. The silence is only broken with blasts from the burner heating the air in your balloon to keep you cruising across the skies. Watch as the sun bursts from the horizon and paints the sky pink in a breathtaking morning sunrise.

To top off the morning you'll celebrate with a full breakfast. This adventure is for 2 people. There will be

other people in the balloon basket with you.

Hot Air Balloon flights take place at sunrise. The exact time of your Hot Air Balloon flight experience will vary based upon the time of year and will be sent to you upon booking.

21. Why does Hot Air Ballooning begin before dawn?

- A. Tourists needn't queue for the flight.
- B. The air at that time is cooler and more stable.
- C. Tourists can see the impressive sunrise in the sky.
- D. Travelers have to start the adventure with their stomach empty.

22. Which of the following is the correct order of the Hot Air Balloon Flight?

- ①Inflate the balloon
- ②Heat the air inside
- ③Drift over the Hawkesbury region
- ④The balloon rises into the sky
- ⑤Light the burner

- A. ⑤②④①③ B. ②⑤①④③ C. ①④⑤②③ D. ①⑤②④③

23. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- A. The people in the basket are all tourists.
- B. The burner is off after the balloon is launched.
- C. The balloon is launched at the fixed time and place.
- D. Those who have experienced the flight can get a certificate.

B

While I was growing up, I often heard my teachers say, "Oh, Tina is gifted in algebra." While watching the Olympics, my parents would say, "These gymnasts are born with such ability." Statements like these made me believe people were born with certain talents and if they didn't have a particular one at birth, then they never would. Therefore, I rarely focused on algebra. Nobody told me that if you keep trying and trying, one day a difficult task will seem easy.

Actually, I learnt this from my young daughter, Samaya. One day, I was finishing some paperwork and I said, "Oh no, how could I have made that mistake!" Samaya instantly said, "Mum, don't worry. Mistakes make your brain grow bigger."

Actually, we all need to be reminded that mistakes or failures are just fine and that they are a huge part of growth and success. However, the regular belief is the opposite. We must correct this with our children. We must encourage them to make mistakes because that means they are trying out new ideas.

Billionaire Sara Blakely, founder of the shapewear business Spanx, has seen many failures. She made a living by selling fax machines for seven years. Knocking on many doors and making a lot of mistakes was a journey she calls educational. Sara Blakely owes her risk-taking skills to the weekend talk she had with her father.

As a child, her father would ask her the same question every weekend. “What did you fail at this week, Sara?” He did not care how high her scores were. He wanted to know what she had tried but failed at. When she told him about her failures and mistakes, he would give her a high five. He was reprogramming her mind to believe that mistakes and failures are fine.

So go ahead and ask yourself and your children, “What did we fail at this week?”

24. What discouraged the author from efforts in algebra?
- A. She wasn't interested in it. B. She thought she was not gifted.
C. She thought it was useless. D. She was not allowed to learn it.
25. What does the underlined word “this” in paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Keeping trying is necessary. B. Failure is a path to success.
C. Mistakes are not acceptable. D. Encouragement is significant.
26. Why did Sara's father keep asking her the same question?
- A. To rebuild her mindset. B. To keep her from failures.
C. To know what she hadn't tried. D. To prevent her getting high scores.
27. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. A Secret to Success B. A Method of Education
C. The Magic of Mistakes D. The Power of a Fixed Mindset

C

Solar farms offer one way to meet the world's decarbonization targets, but they could also be used to deal with another of the planet's big problems: loss of biodiversity. The approach is starting to take off. Residents of Barnsdale, for example, will soon play host to a new solar farm lined with grass field of wildflowers and native grasses, which Banks Group, the developer, says will promote pollinating(授粉) insects.

The idea comes from the combination of two long-term trends: declining numbers of pollinating insects and the growing amount of land distributed to solar farms. According to the Center for Biological Diversity in Arizona, more than 40 percent of insect pollinators globally are listed as “highly threatened”—an issue that could seriously threaten food security. Meanwhile, solar-energy competence has been increasing. Matthew O'Neal, a scientist at Iowa State University, would like to see more solar developers seize this opportunity.

The benefits of such projects don't stop at the insects. Research from Yale's Center for Business and the

Environment indicates that pollinator-friendly solar farms can raise crop output on nearby farmland, increase the recharging of groundwater and reduce soil erosion. In 2018, a US Department of Energy study found that if all existing and planned solar facilities near soybean and cranberry crops included pollinator home and increased output by just one percent, annual crop values could rise by US \$1.75 million, US \$4 million and US \$233,000, respectively.

“Farmers could identify unprofitable areas, such as poor, highly erodible lands, as candidates for a pollinator-friendly solar farm. There’s the potential to increase their net income with pollinator motivation projects,” says O’Neal.

With enough forward thinking, these studies show, clean energy can provide new environmental opportunities. “We’re at a turning point with energy production and we’re seeing more opportunities to provide extra benefits that wouldn’t have been considered with older methods of energy generation,” says O’Neal. “You never heard of a coal mine planning pollinator conservation.”

28. What can be an additional function of solar farms according to paragraph 1?

- A. Adding the amount of farmland. B. Addressing the decline of biodiversity.
C. Improving the solar-energy competence. D. Increasing the amount of profitable areas.

29. What does O’Neal probably advise farmers to do?

- A. Reduce the size of their farms.
B. Live away from pollinator-friendly solar farms.
C. Grow their crops near areas rich in groundwater.
D. Make full use of soil erosion areas to make extra profits.

30. What is O’Neal’s attitude towards the solar farm?

- A. Supportive. B. Conservative. C. Skeptical. D. Uncertain.

31. What is the best title of the text?

- A. Solar Power Is Starting to Take Off
B. Solar Energy Will Be in Urgent Need
C. Solar Farms Can Deal with the Loss of Biodiversity
D. Solar Farms Need to Expand the Amount of Farmland

D

As the concept of emotional intelligence (EI) has gone global, we’ve watched professionals fail as they try to improve their emotional intelligence because they either don’t know where to focus their efforts or they haven’t understood how to improve these skills on a practical level. In our work consulting with companies and coaching leaders, we have found that if you’re looking to develop particular EI strengths, it helps to consider

areas for improvement others have identified along with the goals you want to achieve and then to actively build habits in those areas rather than simply relying on understanding them conceptually.

The first step is to get a sense of how your self-perception (how you see yourself) differs from your reputation (how others see you). This is especially true for the development of EI because we can be blind to how we express and read the emotional components of our interactions. For example, most of us think that we're good listeners, but very often that's really not the case. Without this external reality check, it will be difficult for you to identify the ways that your actions affect your performance. Getting feedback from others can also provide proof of the necessity of shifting our behavior and motivation to do so.

To give you the best sense of where the differences lie between your self-perception and reputation, you should use a 360-degree feedback assessment that takes into account the multiple aspects of EI. The key is to find one to give you feedback, which is focused on development and not on performance assessment. And that can give you a detailed understanding of how other people's assessments of you differ from your own assessments.

Secondly, when you get your feedback from an assessment, let that inform what you want to improve. But also consider what your goals are. When it comes to cultivating (培养) strengths in emotional intelligence, you're at a huge disadvantage if you're only interested because others say you should be. Your emotional intelligence is so tied up in your sense of self that being intrinsically (内在的) motivated to make the effort matters more when changing longstanding habits than it does when simply learning a skill.

That means the areas that you choose to actively work on should lie at the crossing of the feedback you've gotten and the areas that are most important to your own desires. Understanding the influences of your current EI habits relative to your goals will keep you going over a long period of time as you do the work of strengthening your emotional intelligence.

32. What do we know from the first paragraph?
- A. Professionals fail to understand the concepts of EI.
 - B. EI plays a key role in professional development.
 - C. Leaders are badly in need of improving their EI.
 - D. You know how to improve EI better with others' help.
33. According to the passage, which of the following is an "external reality check"?
- A. You got help from your parents when making a key decision.
 - B. Your teacher directed you towards a better attitude in study.
 - C. You reflected yourself and made a New Year Resolution.
 - D. Your career development speeds up with the guidance of others.

34. What's the main idea of Paragraph 4?

- A. It's most reliable to follow your inner call when you want to improve your EI.
- B. It's hard for others to know your EI because it hides deeply behind your inner sense.
- C. When you want to improve EI, you should take your goals into consideration.
- D. Acquiring a new skill is more significant than your attempt to improve your EI.

35. Which of the following might the author agree with?

- A. Effective EI development is determined by different factors.
- B. EI development is unlikely to happen unless you know what EI really is.
- C. The importance of performance assessment is underestimated.
- D. Your inner self discourages you from improving your EI.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后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。

Most people admit extreme nervousness at even the thought of giving a speech. ___36___ Through speaking, we gain the power to share what we are thinking with others.

Actually, not only do most beginning speakers suffer anxiety at the thought of speaking in public, but even powerful speakers like Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt were nervous before speaking. ___37___ Some people tremble, sweat, and experience shortness of breath and increased heartbeat. As they go through their speech, they may be so preoccupied with themselves that they lose contact with the audience, jump back and forth from point to point, and on occasion forget what they have planned to say. ___38___ And they still go on to deliver a strong speech. The secret is not to get rid of all of your feelings but to learn to channel and control your nervousness.

Very few people are so bothered by anxiety that they are unable to proceed with the speech. ___39___ Why? Because you must be a little more aroused than usual to do your best. A bit of nervousness gets the adrenaline (肾上腺素) flowing—and that brings you to speaking readiness.

Many speakers worry that others will notice how nervous they are—and that makes them even more self-conscious and nervous. A young woman reported that she broke out at home before each speech. She was amazed when other students said to her, “You seem so calm when you speak.” ___40___ Once you realize that your audience does not perceive your nervousness to the degree that you imagine, you will remove one unnecessary source of anxiety.

The more experience you get in speaking, the better you become at coping with nervousness. As time goes on, you will come to find that having a group of people listening to you alone is a very satisfying experience.

- A. The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.
- B. In fact, it would be harmful if you were not nervous.
- C. Try getting feedback from your listeners after a speech.
- D. The difference in nervousness among people is a matter of degree.
- E. Yet you must learn to cope with nervousness because speaking is important.
- F. Others, however, may get butterflies in their stomachs and feel weak in the knees.
- G. Perhaps the most important time for coping with nervousness is shortly before the speech.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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四个选项(A、B、C、D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Colleges today often operate as machines for putting too many opportunities before already advantaged people. Our educational system focuses too much on helping students take the next step. But it does not give them adequate 41 in thinking about the substance of the lives toward which they are advancing. Many institutions today have 42 that it is an essential part of education to teach the young the art of choosing, and to train them to use 43 to decide which efforts deserve the investment of their lives.

We spent many years teaching on a college campus, trying to help students struggling with their confusion. Eventually, we sought to address this problem 44, by designing a course intended to introduce the young to the art of choosing. The course begins with Plato's "Gorgias" — a messy dialogue that turns on a(n) 45 over whether the pursuit of virtue or of pleasure is the way to a good life. The dialogue ends with no 46, no one is satisfied. But with remarkable regularity, it 47 the kind of thinking that students need to better understand the choices that shape their lives.

Students' first reaction to the "Gorgias" is disbelief, sometimes even horror. It is the dialogue's 48 that alarms them: the idea that we can seriously argue about what represents the human good. Everything in their education has led them to believe that such arguments cannot bear fruit.

Most students are 49 to discover this art of choosing. Learning to reason about happiness is as delightful as discovering that one's voice can be made to sing. Why, then, do institutions 50 teach it? In some cases, intelligence members are encouraged to 51 specialized research rather than thinking about the good life. In others, they share the belief that feeling is a more 52 guide to happiness than the mind.

Colleges should self-consciously prioritize initiating students into a culture of 53 reflection on how to live. Doing so will hold them 54 performing their proper work: helping young people learn to give reasons for the choices that shape their lives and to 55 about the ends they pursue.

41. A. recognition B. protection C. assistance D. treatment

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 42. A. forgotten | B. promised | C. repeated | D. responded |
| 43. A. determination | B. imagination | C. memory | D. reason |
| 44. A. controversially | B. automatically | C. slightly | D. effectively |
| 45. A. argument | B. lecture | C. performance | D. session |
| 46. A. exaggeration | B. conclusion | C. intervention | D. sympathy |
| 47. A. abuses | B. awakens | C. demonstrates | D. suspends |
| 48. A. assumption | B. pattern | C. progress | D. variation |
| 49. A. reluctant | B. quick | C. grateful | D. frustrated |
| 50. A. commonly | B. instinctively | C. rarely | D. strictly |
| 51. A. direct | B. emphasize | C. review | D. sponsor |
| 52. A. detailed | B. formal | C. qualified | D. reliable |
| 53. A. logical | B. moral | C. spiritual | D. conventional |
| 54. A. eager for | B. patient with | C. responsible for | D. skilled at |
| 55. A. complain | B. experiment | C. question | D. reflect |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

No more ironing, limited oven use and showering at work—Europeans are trying to keep energy use down but the bills still keep climbing. Costs of energy for British consumers will rise by 80% from October, 56 will take the average annual household bills to £ 3, 549. This makes the energy crisis severer than 57 of the 1970s.

Keetley 58 (lose) his job as a council adviser in April and lives on £ 600 a month from a social security programme. Half of that goes on rent, he said, 59 the remainder barely covering the essentials. He now eats one meal a day and although he has reduced energy 60 (consume) to a minimum, he spends more than 15% of his income on energy bills. “61 cost of living has increased and yet you are expected to live on the money 62 (provide) for when there wasn't a crisis... I either can have my heating on or eat,” Keetley said.

A household is defined as living in fuel poverty if it is low income and needs to spend 10% or even more of its income on energy, according to UK charity National Energy Action and other British charities. Experts agree that despite this 63 (be) a hard season, Europe will 64 (undoubtedly) make it through the winter, but the concern is 65 will happen next year.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假设你是李华，下周你市博物馆将要举办文化遗产展览，请你代表学生会给你校国际部的学生发一则通知，内容包括：

1. 展览时间；
2. 展览内容；
3. 参观注意事项。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，使行文连贯。

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。

A bus was slowly moving in a mountain road. The road was so rough and winding that passengers were thrown up and down. There were about a dozen of passengers in the bus. Those sitting in the back had to move to the front seats and felt a little better.

Michel, on the contrary, moved to the last row. Five seats were joined together, making them a perfect bed to lie on. He needed rest so much. He was undertaking the hardest part in his life. He lost his job and girlfriend as well. He hadn't eaten or slept well for weeks. He thought he was in the most desperate situation and wondered whether there was any meaning of his existence in this world.

When Michel was lost in his thought, the bus was bumping its way slowly down the drive. The passengers were sleepy. And Michel was also in dreams.

Suddenly, the bus stopped after some crashes and an abrupt brake. All passengers were shocked. Some knocked their heads onto armrests. Some were cut by broken glasses. Some were thrown out of seats. And Michel was thrown high and hit hard on the floor. A terrible accident!

There was a burst of crying and screaming. After a short while of chaos, passengers began to check themselves and the surrounding people. Fortunately, they were all fine except for some slight scratches. In relief, they tried to pop out their heads and find out what was happening. They were almost scared to death by the scene! The bus was on top of a cliff with its front half hanging in the air!

They burst out crying and screaming again and started to move around. As a result, the bus began to shake. In the meanwhile, Michel moved slowly towards the open window and looked out. To his delight, the back half of the bus was still on the ground and he could save himself with just a jump.

He stood up and got ready. But the sudden shake of the bus because of his movement stopped him. He realized that if he jumped out, the whole bus could fall off the cliff for lack of balance. Someone was shouting "Don't jump. Don't let us die!" Surely enough, what the passenger said was absolutely right. But if he didn't jump the bus could fall at any second.

- 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。

He took a deep breath and judged the situation calmly. _____

Under his guidance, the first passenger nearest him walked to him and jumped out. _____

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