

# 鞍山市普通高中 2022—2023 学年度高三第二次质量监测

## 英语试题卷

### 注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚，将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂；非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写，字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
4. 作图可先使用铅笔画出，确定后必须用黑色字迹的签字笔描黑。
5. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破、弄皱。不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

# 鞍山市普通高中 2022-2023 年度高三第二次质量监测

## 英语

考试时间：120 分钟 满分：150 分

### 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 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟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 is the weather like now?

A. Windy.

B. Sunny.

C. Rainy.

2. What will the boy do tomorrow?

A. Borrow a book.

B. Give a presentation.

C. Do his homework.

3. What is the man famous as?

A. A chef.

B. A painter.

C. A sports player.

4. What will the speakers probably buy?

A. A refrigerator.

B. A sofa.

C. A television.

5. What did the boy use as his inspiration?

A. A movie.

B. An experience.

C. Another speech.

#### 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. What does the man think helped him the most?

A. Working hard.

B. Being talented.

C. Becoming famous.

7. Where does the man prefer to be when making music?

A. On stage.

B. At his house.

C. In his studio.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. An exchange program.

B. Weather around the world.

C. People in North America.



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 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA**

**ADMISSION**

**Indigenous Peoples** (原住民)

The Gallery offers free admission to Indigenous Peoples (First Nations, Inuit and Métis). Please visit our admission desk during regular hours to obtain your ticket(s), or call 1-800-319-ARTS (2787).

**Members**

Gallery Members can obtain their free tickets at the box office, or book their tickets online or by phone, at no charge.

<b>National Collection and Special Exhibitions</b>	
Includes full access to all exhibitions and galleries	
Indigenous Peoples (First Nations, Inuit and Métis)	Free
Members	Free
Adults	\$20
Seniors 65+ Proof of age required	\$18
24 and under/Students Proof of age or ID required	\$10
Family 2 adults & 3 youths age 17 and under	\$40
Children Age 11 and under	Free
Prices do not include tax.	

If you should require any assistance, or have questions or concerns about your ticket reservations, please call us at 613-990-1985.

## Free Admission

The National Gallery of Canada offers free admission to the disabled and the attendant accompanying a person with a disability.

To book tickets, please call 1-800-319-ARTS (2787).

The National Gallery of Canada also offers free admission to all visitors every Thursday from 5 to 8 pm. (No ticket required.)

## Groups

If you have booked a guided tour for a group, please present yourself at the Information Office in the Group Entrance.

## Packages and Discounts

Our tourism partners are pleased to welcome you during your stay in Ottawa.

21. How much should two adults with a disabled senior pay to visit the gallery?

- A. \$20.                      B. \$38.                      C. \$40.                      D. \$58.

22. How can visitors enjoy free admission to the gallery?

- A. They should book tickets online.  
B. They should be in organized groups.  
C. They should call 1-800-319-ARTS (2787).  
D. They should go on Thursdays from 5 to 8 pm.

23. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. A tourist map.                      B. A gallery guide.  
C. An art textbook.                      D. An exhibition advertisement.

**B**

A few years ago, I went shopping with a friend for a new motorcycle. He didn't have a particular brand or model in mind except two standards. A big engine — since too much horsepower is never enough — and since he's tall, a relatively relaxed riding position.

I suggested a Hayabusa, which met his standards or an XS-14R. Both were within his budget, especially the Hayabusa since the dealer was offering a \$2,500 discount on a previous year's model.

He rode them both and loved them both. But then he became very interested in a ZX-6R KRT— a great motorcycle, sure, but with a much smaller motor and a riding position that made him look like a contorted mantis (变形的螳螂). It seemed like a strange choice.

I felt puzzled until it hit me. The purchase of any motorcycle 750cc and under came with a free helmet (头盔). Since my friend also wanted a new helmet, getting one for free was extremely attractive. After all, the math didn't work. We eventually negotiated \$3,200

off the price of the Hayabusa. The free helmet was only worth \$250. However, my friend's final decision was ZX-6R KRT with a free helmet.

A 2017 study published in *Marketing Science* found that people tend to significantly overvalue "free". When faced with a choice of selecting one of several available products, people will choose the option with the highest cost-benefit difference; however, decisions about free (zero-price) products differ, because people do not simply take away costs from benefits but instead, consider the benefits associated with free products to be higher.

Two months later, my friend traded in his 6R for a 14R. But I don't think badly of him. We've all been blinded by the power of "free". So whenever something is free, stop and consider the intention, and see "free" as a reason to do even more math.

24. What kind of motorcycle did the author's friend intend to buy?
- A. A good second-hand one.                      B. A previous year's Hayabusa.  
C. A highly fashionable XS-14R.                D. A powerful and comfortable one.
25. What aspect of the ZX-6R KRT attracted the author's friend most?
- A. Its price.    B. The motorcycle's 750cc engine.  
C. Its free gift.                                        D. The motorcycle's classical design.
26. Why does the author mention the 2017 study?
- A. To offer his friend a better purchase plan.  
B. To stress the importance of negotiating skills.  
C. To tell readers how to get more zero-price products.  
D. To explain why his friend made such an unwise choice.
27. What does the text mainly talk about?
- A. It's time to stop doing the math.  
B. "Free" is sometimes the worst deal.  
C. Getting something for free is so fun.  
D. We all love to buy something on sale.

### C

Some people worry about robots taking work away from human beings, but there are a few jobs that even these people admit most of us would not want. One is cleaning up radioactive waste, particularly when it is inside a nuclear power station.

So, send in the robots? In 2011 the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station in Japan suffered a series of meltdowns after its safety systems failed following a tsunami(海啸). Robots were then sent into it to monitor radiation levels and start cleaning things up. Many got stuck, broke down or had their circuits fried by the intense radiation.

Stopping such things happening again is part of the work of the National Centre for Nuclear Robotics (NCNR). It is led by Rustam Stolkin of the University of Birmingham, and its purpose is to improve the routine use of robotics in nuclear power stations. One problem with the robots sent into the ruins of Fukushima Daiichi was that they were not particularly clever. Most were operated by someone at a safe distance. Such machines' arms are tricky to move accurately when viewed via a video screen. Dr. Stolkin believes the answer is to equip them with artificial intelligence (AI), so that they can operate by themselves.

The nuclear industry, however, is extremely prudent. So, for the moment, AI is needed to assist human operators. For example, instead of relying on a remote human operator to operate all its controls, an AI-equipped robot faced with a pile of different objects to move would use a camera to understand those objects' shapes and positions relative to one another. It could then plan how best to grasp each object and move it to a properly designed disposal skip (废料桶).

Other members of NCNR are examining different aspects of the problem. At the University of Bristol, Tom Scott leads a group working on means for robots to identify materials, including various sorts of plastic. Gerhard Neumann of the University of Lincoln is developing advanced navigation (导航) systems. And to ensure robots' circuits don't get fried, Klaus McDonald Maier at the University of Essex is developing electronics to fight against the effects of radiation.

28. How did the robots perform at Fukushima Daiichi in 2011?
- A. They were not capable of the task.
  - B. They cleaned up the waste in time.
  - C. They were not affected by radiation.
  - D. They found it hard to identify materials.
29. What does the underlined word "prudent" in paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Admiring.
  - B. Cautious.
  - C. Successful.
  - D. Independent.
30. Which university is trying to help robots find out what objects are made of?
- A. The University of Birmingham.
  - B. The University of Lincoln.
  - C. The University of Bristol.
  - D. The University of Essex.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Will AI robots threaten more jobs?
  - B. Could robots replace human beings?
  - C. Extreme robotics: cleaning up nuclear waste
  - D. Nuclear robotics: speeding up the exploration

## D

We have long been attracted by quick solutions that could increase our intelligence. Today, people's hopes lie in brain training apps, some of which claim to result in "smarter minds". But is this quick solution all it is said to be?

There are plenty of brain training apps, but they all share the same characteristics: they turn mental exercises like simple arithmetic (算术), memory tests and logic and pattern-matching problems into quick games. Some apps tell us that the more you play these mini-games, the smarter you will get. It is really a big promise.

Many of the apps say they are based on "science", a claim I found surprising as a former neuroscientist (神经系统科学家). The concept that increasing intelligence would be as simple as practicing a few mini-games every day flies in the face of what we have discovered about how humans think and learn.

After surveying thousands of users across a wide variety of apps, researchers at Western University in Canada discovered that brain training had no great effect on cognitive (认知的) functioning in the real world. The positive effects that have been found are limited to the very specific mini-games and tasks that users are trained on, such as the ability to memorize lists of words or numbers, or perform mental arithmetic, with little benefit to other skills.

If you are expecting them to improve your ability to write a novel or make a complex computer program, I am afraid you will want to look elsewhere. Puzzle video games such as "Baba Is You" and "Return of the Obra Dinn", see players apply their skill at logic, memory and concentration in a far more complex way than any brain training mini-game.

32. What does the author say about brain training apps?
- A. They have scientific support.                      B. They work in the form of games.  
C. They require problem-solving skills.            D. They are based on complex arithmetic.
33. What does the underlined part "flies in the face of" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Goes into details of.                                B. Takes advantage of.  
C. Goes against.                                         D. Comes from.
34. Which best describes the effects that brain training apps have on memory?
- A. Limited.                      B. Indirect.                      C. Damaging.                      D. Far-reaching.
35. What is the author's attitude to "Baba Is You" ?
- A. Doubtful.                      B. Intolerant.                      C. Uninterested.                      D. Favorable.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。其中有两项为多余选项。

Creativity is all about finding new ways of solving problems. If you've ever wanted to increase your creativity, these tips can help.

### Devote yourself to creativity

The first step to increase creativity is to devote yourself to developing your creative abilities. Do not put off your efforts. 36 For example, if you are interested in painting, schedule time regularly to learn and practice your skills.

### Become an expert

37 By having a rich understanding of the topic, you will be better able to think of innovative solutions to problems.

### Explore multiple solutions

The next time you meet a problem, try looking for a variety of solutions. Instead of simply going with the first idea you have, take the time to think of other possible ways to solve the problem. 38

### Take risks

When it comes to building your creative skills, you must be willing to take risks to improve your abilities. 39, you will still be improving your creative talents and building skills that will serve you well in the future. For example, sharing your work in a creative writing course might feel frightening, but the comments you receive from classmates and teachers can be valuable.

40

Never expect creativity to just happen. Look for new sources of inspiration that will give you fresh ideas and motivate you to get unique answers to questions. Read a book, visit a museum, listen to your favorite music or engage in a lively debate with a friend.

- A. Look for inspiration.
- B. Brainstorm new ideas.
- C. Find time each day to develop your skills.
- D. Although your efforts may not lead to success every time
- E. Since one way to solve problems is by learning from creative people
- F. One of the best ways to develop creativity is to become an expert in this area.
- G. This simple activity is a great way to build problem-solving and creative thinking skills.

## 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 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Reducing the use of plastic is a balance between what you can afford and what you can get. I've 41 a lot from a plastic-free lifestyle. It helps me 42 my carbon footprint and save money.

I've found that living plastic free is a great way to 43 mindless online shopping. Nowadays, I 44 weigh the possibility of returning an order before I hit the 45 button. Do I have something else I could 46 to meet this need? Is there a place I can get it 47 so I don't have to deal with all the plastic it'll arrive in?

Besides, I've slowly 48 the collection of the things that I want, and that are made to last. Anytime I need to replace a bigger-ticket item, I'm 49 to look for a second-hand version of a nicer, 50 item, which I can often find for the same price as a new but less durable (耐用的) model.

Of course, there are certain situations where plastic is the most 51 choice. I recently reorganized my closet and found that I 52 clear plastic containers for my off-season clothing. After a few 53 to my favorite neighborhood charity shop, I found a set of Rubbermaid storage containers that 54 the bill.

Life without plastic doesn't take place overnight. Devote yourself to making a few 55 in your daily plastic use and see where it takes you.

- |                      |                   |                  |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. heard         | B. benefited      | C. received      | D. suffered       |
| 42. A. record        | B. rebuild        | C. reduce        | D. recall         |
| 43. A. promote       | B. consider       | C. prevent       | D. experience     |
| 44. A. hardly        | B. disappointedly | C. unfortunately | D. carefully      |
| 45. A. purchase      | B. print          | C. repeat        | D. power          |
| 46. A. repurpose     | B. abandon        | C. reward        | D. remember       |
| 47. A. abroad        | B. indoors        | C. online        | D. locally        |
| 48. A. sold          | B. offered        | C. developed     | D. donated        |
| 49. A. eager         | B. embarrassed    | C. annoyed       | D. sad            |
| 50. A. smaller-sized | B. faster-moving  | C. better-shaped | D. longer-lasting |
| 51. A. strange       | B. suitable       | C. dangerous     | D. difficult      |
| 52. A. discovered    | B. designed       | C. ruined        | D. needed         |
| 53. A. solutions     | B. visits         | C. roads         | D. exceptions     |
| 54. A. fit           | B. pay            | C. cut           | D. sent           |
| 55. A. comments      | B. notes          | C. changes       | D. stops          |

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。

Walking on stilts (高跷) is a popular traditional performance in China. It is usually performed by stilt walkers, each of 56 has two long stilts tied to their feet, making them 57 (tall) than everyone else around them. The performance is especially a delight for children and their families.

The performance dates back to ancient times. It is said that there was a man 58 (name) Lanzi in the state of Song who entertained the first Song emperor 59 his feet walking on two wooden poles. In the Han Dynasty, stilt walking, then called “stilts skill”, started to become popular among 60 public. In the Song Dynasty, it was changed to “stepping-stilts” and the name “stilt walking” 61 (use) in the Qing Dynasty.

Today, stilt walking performances can be divided into a gentle style (Wenqiao) and a valiant style (Wuqiao). The gentle style stresses an elegant 62 (appear) and delightful amusement, while the valiant style, which 63 (show) particular unique skills, is more like a kind of acrobatics (杂技). Stilt walking performances also take different forms 64 (express) various event themes. During large gatherings, the gentle style is mostly employed for the mass enjoyment of people of all 65 (age). The valiant style, then, is usually shown wonderfully on stage, such as during the opening ceremony of 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing.

#### 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，你校交换生 Steve 将要参加学校举办的“Studying in China”留学生汉语演讲比赛，他发来邮件征求你的建议。请给他回一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 推荐一个话题；
2. 说明推荐的理由；
3. 给他的建议。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Dear Steve,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

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。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

When I found out that my new friend Karina did not share my opinions about some stuff, I was very upset. It was hard to imagine disagreeing with her about anything because when we first met, we got along so well. It was as if we'd known each other forever.

"No way!" I said, as I sat next to her on the first day of karate (空手道) camp. "Are those banana chips in your lunchbox?"

"You like banana chips?" she said in a surprised voice. "They're my favorite snack."

"My aunt brought some the last time she visited, and I've been craving (渴望) them ever since," I said.

"I guess today's your lucky day," she said, handing me the bag. "We have a big box that's kind of taking up space in the cupboard. So, you'd actually be helping me out!"

Right then is when I knew that Karina and I were meant to be friends forever. Whenever we got to pick a partner at camp, we picked each other. Whenever we had a break, we hung out together. The more time we spent together, the more we realized how amazingly alike we were. We both had two adorable cats, we both had an awesome younger sister, and we both had the same favorite song.

But then something happened. Karate camp was next to a piece of beautiful land that had a bunch of large old trees on it. Whenever it was nice out, we'd get to eat our lunch at picnic tables that were right by some of those trees.

After we finished lunch, our coach, Miguel, reminded us to keep the forest as clean and perfect as it was when we got here.

And that's when things got complicated.

Sam, one of our teammates, asked us, "Have you guys heard that shopping mall rumor? They want to cut down a bunch of those trees to make room for a shopping center." To my surprise, Karina said, "My parents told me the shopping center would make new jobs for people who really needed work and people's jobs were more important than trees."

Paragraph 1:

I completely disagreed with Karina about cutting down trees. \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

Later, I suddenly realized Karina had her reasons for believing what she did. \_\_\_\_\_