银川一中、昆明一中高三联合考试二模

英 语 试 卷

命题人：银川一中高三英语命题组　　　　审题人：昆明一中高三英语审题组

本试卷共四个部分。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分150分，考试用时120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必用黑色碳素笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚，并认真核准条形码上的准考证号、姓名、考场号、座位号及科目，在规定的位置上贴好条形码。

2. 每小题选出答案后，用**2B**铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。答在试卷上的答案无效。

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，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。

例: How much is the shirt?

　A. $19. 15.　　　　　　B. $9. 18　　　　　　　C. $9. 15

答案是C.

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?

　A. In an office.　　　　B. In a theatre.　　　　C. In a restaurant.

2. How old is the man now?

　A. About 20.　　　　　B. Nearly 40.　　　　　C. Over 60.

3. What is the man going to do?

　A. Go to the information counter.　B. Take a train to leave New York.　C. Check the price of the ticket.

4. What do we learn about the man?

　A. He quitted his job.　　B. He has got two job offers.　　C. He is doing a part-time job.

5. What does Mr. Anderson do?

　A. He is a teacher.　　　B. He is a librarian.　　　C. He is a repairman.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有5秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；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。

听下面一段对话，回答第6和第7题。

6. What is *The Western Teacher*?

　A. A story.　　　　　　B. A book.　　　　　　　C. A magazine.

7. When did the man start writing books?

　A. When he was at school.　B. After he came to Paris.　C. Since the year of 2004.

听下面一段对话，回答第8至第10题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

　A. Husband and wife.　　B. Doctor and patient.　　C. Customer and waiter.

9. What must have caused the speakers' stomach aches?

　A. The fish.　　　　　　B. The soup.　　　　　　C. The apples.

10. Where will the speakers go?

　A. To the market.　　　　B. To the hospital.　　　C. To the restaurant.

听下面一段对话，回答第11至第13题。

11. What are the speakers talking about?

　A. New films.　　　　　B. Popular cinemas.　　　C. Film-seeing habits.

12. What seems to bother the woman at the cinema?

　A. The uncomfortable seat.　B. The noisy people.　　C. The long waiting time.

13. What do we know about the man?

　A. He prefers seeing new films at the cinema.

　B. He enjoys seeing films with friends.

　C. He likes talking about new films.

听下面一段对话，回答第14至第17题。

14. Why does David go to Professor Smith for help?

　A. He had trouble with today's lecture.

　B. He missed all the classes last week.

　C. He wanted to learn how to take notes.

15. What should David do at the start of each class?

　A. Have a short talk with the professor.

　B. Look through the notes from last class.

　C. Take down the main points of the lecture.

16. How can David find the most important information to write down?

　A. By remembering all the details of the lecture.

　B. By reading the notes taken by his classmates.

　C. By focusing on the organization of the lecture.

17. How many suggestions has Professor Smith given to David?

　A. Two.　　　　　　　　B. Three.　　　　　　　　C. Four.

听下面一段独白，回答第18至第20题。

18. Who brought silk to Europe in the thirteenth century?

　A. Napoleon.　　　　　　B. Marco Polo.　　　　　C. Leonardo da Vinci.

19. What do we know about silk today?

　A. It is used by famous dress designers.

　B. It is much cheaper than in the past.

　C. It is very popular among painters.

20. Why does the speaker give the talk?

　A. To encourage people to learn designing.

　B. To persuade people to buy silk clothes.

　C. To introduce the history of silk trade.

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Show Your Money Smarts Contest 2023

Show Your Money Smarts Contest aims to give the youth a jump start by equipping them with the power of knowledge to make sound financial choices.

Why Participate:

Learn how to use credit wisely in this year's fifth annual contest. Compete with other youths across the state of Michigan in this 30-question online challenge during the month of May and win prizes. Start developing a good credit score and history at a young age and learn how to make your credit work for you!

Teachers, librarians and other youth development professionals also can win a ＄25 gift card if a non-related youth you referred to the contest wins. One gift card per referring adult.

Who Should Participate:

Any youth 13-19 across the state of Michigan.

When:

Register by May 13, 2023, by 11:59 pm. ET. Complete the contest by May 31, 2023, 11:59 pm. ET.

How to Participate:

- You must sign up to be qualified for prizes. If a non-related teacher, librarian or other youth development professional referred you to this contest, you will want to include their names and emails for their chances to win a prize too!
- Learn about credit by attending an in-person class, a Zoom class, reading articles, or completing the Nearpod class here and/or exploring other credit education resources found on the Michigan 4-H website.
- On May 14, you will receive an e-mail with the game code (代码) for Quizizz. The game will be available for two weeks.
- Go to quizizz. com/join on a phone or tablet and enter the code using the same name when you register.
- High scoring youth will be entered for a prize drawing to win a ＄25 gift card. A maximum of 10 youth winners will be selected. Winners will be notified by June 8, 2023.

21. What knowledge is involved in the contest?
    A. Game knowledge.   B. Library knowledge.
    C. Computer knowledge.   D. Financial knowledge.

22. What is a must to win the prize?
    A. Being a member.   B. Having a referrer.
    C. Registering in advance.   D. Taking training courses.

23. What can we learn about the contest?
    A. It is an online contest.   B. It charges low entry fees.
    C. It is held every five months.   D. Any teenager can take part.

B

When you picture doing a science project, you might imagine peering through a microscope or building a model volcano. But science projects can be done anywhere. Many teens get inspired from playing musical instruments to doing gymnastics. All it takes to transform your favorite activities into a science project is identifying a problem you want to solve.

Elizabeth, 14, who is in seventh grade at Davis Drive Middle School in Cary, N. C, designed a program. Her method is based on the golden ratio (比例). This Ratio is often used to create pleasing parts in artworks. The ratio also appears in nature. Elizabeth's data storage strategy helps computers write data evenly (均匀地) across memory devices. This could help such devices last longer.

"As long as I can remember, I've been an artistic person," Elizabeth said, "In fourth grade, my art teacher taught us about the golden ratio. And at that point it was just, you know, something to use when we were painting. " But last year, Elizabeth had to replace the memory in her own computer, thinking the golden ratio might work in tech, too. Elizabeth tested her golden-ratio technique by running programs on a computer.

But before this project, Elizabeth had no coding experience. To prepare, she spent months reading textbook on how to code. She says, "It wasn't like an ' ah-ha' moment. Writing algorithms (程序) is such a boring process. But it was just cool to explore and see the computer actually just doing stuff that I told it to do after those hours. "

"Don't limit yourself, " Elizabeth adds, "One of the biggest challenges you face is changing your mindset. I never thought that science or computer science would be my kind of thing, but after learning a bit about programming, I found that it was actually a new way to express myself. Words, painting, now programming. "

24. What can we learn about science projects according to this passage?
    A. They need skills in building models.   B. They may involve great imagination.
    C. They can come from different hobbies.   D. They will inspire teens to find solutions.

25. What is Elizabeth's programming used for?
    A. Creating fine works.   B. Protecting nature.
    C. Strengthening memories.   D. Storing information.

26. Where did Elizabeth get inspiration for her program?
    A. Golden-ratio technique.   B. Playing musical instruments.
    C. Coding experience.   D. Programming textbook.

27. Which proverb explains Elizabeth's story best?
    A. The early bird catches the worm.   B. Many hands make light work.
    C. Rome was not built in a day.   D. Nothing is impossible for a willing heart.

C

The chatbot ChatGPT, developed by American company OpenAI, has taken the world by storm in the past few months. This new research, however, has not been welcomed in education as expected. Faced with the threat of ChatGPT, the education community in many countries began to take measures.

New York City's Department of Education announced a ban on the wildly popular chatbot ChatGPT, which some have warned could inspire more students to cheat, from its schools' devices and networks.

The education department blocked access to the program, citing "negative impacts on student learning, and concerns regarding the safety and accuracy of content, " a spokesperson said. The move from the nation's largest school system could have ripple effects as districts and schools across the country grapple with how to respond to the arrival of the dynamic new technology.

In addition, Sciences Po in Europe, a number of Canadian universities, and several Australian states are developing policies on student use of ChatGPT.

Vice president at UBC Vancouver, Simon Bates, said that all AI tools come with both potential benefits and real challenges, adding that the university is in the process of developing a newsletter (简报) and FAQ (frequently asked questions) as part of its educative approach to academic integrity (诚信).

In order to find out what the public thinks about using ChatGPT in schools, online course provider Study. com surveyed more than 100 educators and more than 1,000 students over the age of 18. The results showed that

72% of college professors who are aware of ChatGPT, are concerned about its impact on cheating. Over a third (34%) of all educators believe that ChatGPT should be banned in schools and universities. 66% support students having access to it.

Surprisingly, 72% of college students believe that ChatGPT should be banned from their college's network.

28. What is the attitude of the education departments towards ChatGPT?

A. Neutral.   B. Approval.   C. Disapproval.   D. Ambiguous.

29. What is Not the concern the education departments have over the use of ChatGPT?

A. It may facilitate students' cheating.   B. It may harm academic integrity.

C. It may present inaccurate content.   D. It may threaten students' safety.

30. How do universities react to the arrival of ChatGPT?

A. By making relevant policies.   B. By surveying the professors and students.

C. By employing the potential benefits.   D. By banning students from using networks.

31. Where is the passage likely to appear?

A. A biography.   B. A newspaper.

C. An AI textbook.   D. An educational review.

D

The effect of television on children has been debated ever since the first sets were turned on. Now three new studies find that too much tube time can lower test scores, affect learning and even predict college performance.

In the first report, researchers studied the effect that having a TV in a child's bedroom can have on third graders. Dina L. G. Borzekowski, an assistant professor at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and her colleague, Dr. Thomas Robinson of Stanford University, collected data on 386 third graders and their parents about the time children spent watching TV. The researchers found that children who have a TV in their bedrooms are likely to have a score that is eight points lower on maths and language tests compared with children who don't have a TV in the bedrooms.

In the second report, Dr. Robert J. Hancox from the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand, and colleagues found, regardless of your intelligence or social background, if you watch a lot of TV during childhood, you are a lot less likely to have a college degree by your mid-20s. In their study, the researchers followed 1,037 people born in 1972 and 1973. Every two years, between the ages of 5 and 15, they were asked how much television they watched. The researchers found that those who watched the most television during these years had earned fewer degrees by the time they were 26. "We found that the more television the child had watched, the more likely they were to leave school without any qualifications," Hancox said in a prepared statement.

In the third paper, Frederick J. Zimmerman and Dr. Dimitri A. Christakis from the University of Washington report that, for very young children, watching TV can result in lower test scores in mathematics, reading recognition and reading comprehension. "We looked at how much television children watched before age 3 and then at ages 3 to 5," Zimmerman said. "We found that for children who watched a small amount of TV in the earlier years, there was considerable beneficial effect compared to children who watched a lot of TV."

One expert believes that TV can have both positive and negative effects, but it all depends on what children are watching. "Content matters," said Deborah L. Line barger, an assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania, who co-authored an accompanying editorial. "Educational content has been found to be related to performance on school readiness tests, higher grades when they are teenagers, whereas, non-educational content tends to be associated with lower academic performance."

Another expert agrees. "TV watching takes up space that could be used by more useful things," said Dr. Christopher P. Lucas, "TV is not necessarily toxic, but is something that has to be done in moderation; something that balances the other needs of the child for healthy development."

32. How is the passage developed?

A. By giving examples.   B. By listing statistics.

C. By explaining the result of studies.   D. By presenting data.

33. What do the three reporters have in common?

A. The subjects were all third graders.

B. They all drew the same conclusion.

C. They were all carried out by the same group of researchers.

D. They all focused on the link between watching TV and maths scores.

34. What does the underlined phrase "in moderation" in the last paragraph mean?

A. In a controlled way.   B. In a modern way.

C. In a reflective way.   D. In a casual way.

35. What does this passage mainly talk about?

A. Watching TV has both positive and negative effects.

B. Watching too much TV is linked to lower marks.

C. Watching educational content is related to higher grades.

D. Watching non-educational content is associated with lower grades in maths.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 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。

Many of us were told from an early age that, be it at school or in life, "you learn from your mistakes". But is this actually true?

The short answer is "yes" — failure can be a teachable moment. But learning from our mistakes is, in reality, very hard because we don't like to fail. It doesn't feel good. __36__, like giving up on a task prematurely, telling ourselves we don't care whether we succeed, or finding fault with the task itself. This is self-protective, according to Hallgeir Sjåstad, a professor of psychology and leadership at the Norwegian School of Economics. "Most of us want to think of ourselves as competent and capable", he says. __37__.

__38__. One of them is to adopt a third-person perspective. Instead of asking "Why did I fail?", we could ask "Why did Sam fail?", for example. Multiple studies by psychologist Ethan Kross at the University of Michigan show that adopting a third-person perspective helps to soften our negative emotional reactions, allowing us to look at failure more objectively.

__39__. This strategy led to better levels of motivation and academic success in the test groups — involving both adults and children — that were asked to give advice based on their own failures. Professors Eskreis-Winkler, Fishbach and Duckworth found that the satisfaction of helping others "forces people to engage with their experience and what they have learned".

The writer Samuel Beckett once said: "fail again, fail better". __40__. Failure is an inevitable part of life, but by learning to overcome the emotional barriers around it, we may find the road to success is a little easier to navigate (确定).

A. Making mistakes should be considered as a must

B. So we react to failure in impulsive and emotional ways

C. So when we fail, it poses a serious threat to our self-image

D. But it now seems that we should be saying: "fail again, fail smarter"

E. However, we should do our utmost to avoid making the same mistakes twice

F. A second strategy involves offering advice to others who may be in the same position as us

G. Fortunately, there is research to suggest that there are some strategies to help us overcome the emotional barriers around failure

第一节（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

On a typical day, off the coast of a small Brazilian island, Joao Pereira de Souza was headed out fishing. He was __41__ to find that an oil spill had polluted the waters. He __42__ it was not a good day to fish. But walking along the beach, he found a struggling penguin, covered with oil.

Pereira took the penguin home, gently __43__ it and spent the next week nursing it back to __44__. He named it Dindim.

Dindim actually lived in the seas of South America. In order to breed（繁殖）, it must return to Patagonia, 8,000 kilometers from Pereira's __45__. Pereira took Dindim back to the ocean and patiently __46__ it to swim. Soon enough, it was time for Dindim to return to the life in the __47__. Pereira watched Dindim swim away, __48__ it would be the last time he saw Dindim.

But the next June, Dindim returned. The two shared a tender beak-to-nose __49__, and Dindim stayed in the fisherman's house for a month. The time to __50__ arrived, and Pereira thought this __51__ would be the last time he would see Dindim. But 11 months later, the penguin with a long __52__ returned again.

It is a common __53__ among scientists that animals have short memories. So a couple of them put a(n) __54__ device that could track Dindim to see if it was indeed the __55__ penguin that returned year after year. To their __56__, Dindim returned, year after year, for more than a decade.

Love and nurture（养育）create a(n) __57__ so deep that we can't always explain it. It's just something we feel, something we long to __58__. And when we do, it lasts much longer than we ever __59__. Pereira and Dindim share a bond that __60__ human life and the natural world.

41. A. confused   B. excited   C. ashamed   D. disappointed
42. A. insisted   B. decided   C. wished   D. forgot
43. A. released   B. covered   C. cleaned   D. kept
44. A. safety   B. health   C. life   D. end
45. A. home   B. base   C. lab   D. island
46. A. promised   B. persuaded   C. ordered   D. taught
47. A. cage   B. sky   C. wild   D. field
48. A. claiming   B. believing   C. admitting   D. proving
49. A. greeting   B. fighting   C. acting   D. talking
50. A. forgive   B. regret   C. leave   D. thank
51. A. temporarily   B. abruptly   C. gradually   D. surely
52. A. journey   B. memory   C. vocation   D. preparation
53. A. belief   B. explanation   C. story   D. secret
54. A. award   B. different   C. advanced   D. simple
55. A. competent   B. messy   C. new   D. same
56. A. delight   B. surprise   C. relief   D. pity
57. A. relationship   B. impression   C. argument   D. theory
58. A. sacrifice   B. ignore   C. provide   D. explore
59. A. indicated   B. restored   C. required   D. expected
60. A. connects   B. compares   C. covers   D. impresses

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1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

About 200,000 students in the US are learning Chinese, starting "Mandarin Fever".

"Chinese grammar is not difficult __61__ (learn) and its word order is very similar __62__ English. But the writing system and tones are the __63__ (hard) part of the language", said Adam Murray, an American who went regularly to Chinese lessons __64__ only Mandarin was spoken. Kracke, whose Chinese name is Li Xiaoyu, learned from a Chinese teacher how to play guzheng, a Chinese stringed musical instrument, __65__ (hope) that she could get to know more about the Chinese culture. Nicholas Goldring, a graduate of a university in Texas, __66__ (make) it his life goal to master Chinese since he was a child.

During 2023 Chinese New Year, an event __67__ (mean) to help foreigners understand and have __68__ good grasp of Chinese language and culture attracted many foreign __69__ (participate).

In today's world, many issues cannot be avoided around China. This is __70__ Mandarin is widely learned all over the world.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分35分）

第一节：短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（＼）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均限一词；

    2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Dear all present,

With the online paper-cutting course comes to an end, I'm here to convey my congratulations to all of you that take active part in the course.

I still remember that you watched attentively and follow the instructions closely in every class. Under the help of art teachers, all of you have made great progresses in paper cutting. That impresses me most is the works you created on my own. But for your constant efforts, so you wouldn't have enjoyed the charm of the old form of Chinese art.

Congratulations again to all of you involving in the course. You are enthusiastic invited to pay a visit to our school at your earliest convenience. Wish you all the best!

第二节：书面表达（满分25分）

请以"My Best Friend"为题，介绍你最好的朋友，内容包括：

1. 人物简介；

2. 成为朋友的原因。

注意：

    1. 词数：100 左右；

    2. 短文的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

My Best Friend

A friend is someone to whom we can talk about everything. Without friends, our life would be dull and incomplete. _____

_____

_____

I really hope our friendship will last as long as possible.