

东北师大附中

高三年级第一次摸底考试（英语）科试卷

考试时长：120分钟 试卷分值：150分

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生须将自己的姓名、班级、考场 / 座位号填写在答题卡指定位置上，并粘贴条形码。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 回答非选择题时，请使用0.5毫米黑色字迹签字笔将答案写在答题卡各题目的答题区域内，超出答题区域或在草稿纸、本试题卷上书写的答案无效。
4. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄皱、弄破，不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

客观卷（满分95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2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。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. How will the woman go downtown?

- A. By bus.
- B. By car.
- C. By subway.

2. Why does the man refuse to eat more?

- A. He wants to control weight.
- B. He dislikes the food.
- C. He is full.

3. What does the woman think of the dress?

- A. Fashionable.
- B. Embarrassing.
- C. Modest.

4. When will the speakers meet?

- A. At 7:30 p.m.
- B. At 8:00 p.m.

C. At 8:30 p.m.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A town.

B. A war.

C. A painting.

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。

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

6. What's wrong with the first hotel?

A. It costs too much.

B. It has no suitable room left.

C. It's too far away from the beach.

7. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Tour guide and tourist.

C. Receptionist and guest.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

8. What does the woman usually have for breakfast?

A. Hamburgers.

B. Cakes.

C. French fries.

9. Why doesn't the woman like ice cream?

A. It tastes terrible.

B. It is not sweet enough.

C. It causes her toothaches.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

10. What is the woman dissatisfied with about the island?

A. The food.

B. The hotel.

C. The beach.

11. What do we know about the woman?

A. She lost her way several times.

B. She met some unfriendly locals.

C. She missed home-cooked meals.

12. What does the woman advise the man to do in the end?

A. Go to the island of Gozo.

B. Taste the local food.

C. Visit the churches.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

13. Why do the speakers decide to buy Robert a pet?

A. To keep him company.

B. To celebrate his birthday.

C. To meet his needs.

14. What pet does Cathy have?

A. A dog.

B. A parrot.

C. A cat.

15. Why does the woman refuse to buy rabbits?

A. They look ugly.

B. They smell bad.

C. They are hard to attend to.

16. What will the speakers do next?

A. Go to the market.

B. Buy a snake as a pet.

C. Have a talk with Robert.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. What is the purpose of the project?

A. To help students prepare for the real life.

B. To teach students to write application letters.

C. To let students know about some typical jobs.

18. What is the headmaster expected to do?

A. Recommend jobs to students.

B. Ask the teacher to explain the project.

C. Announce the news of the project clearly.

19. Who will help students to write application letters?

A. The headmaster.

B. A teacher.

C. A member of the committee.

20. What is the last step of doing the project?

A. Gather students' opinions.

B. Make a list of suitable jobs.

C. Ask students to take responsibility.

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A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The STAR Eco Station is an environmental science museum, a wildlife rescue center, and a shelter for endangered and illegally-traded foreign animals confiscated (没收) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It carries out the mission "Preservation through Education" by educating visitors about the preservation of the environment and the inter-dependence of all living things.

Field trips

STAR Eco Station hosts field trips for schools and camps throughout Southern California. Each field trip lasts two hours, consisting of a one-hour gathering and a one-hour tour of the facility, with lessons associated with California State Science Standards.

Throughout the field trip, students learn about the latest developments in environmental protection and the ways in which wildlife interacts with various ecosystems. The students also receive an up-close and hands-on experience with our rescued foreign wildlife. The tour includes different environmental exhibits that showcase the ways students can help protect animals in the wild.

Field trips are offered on weekdays only, from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. or 12 p.m. to 2 p.m. The rate is \$6 per visitor, both child and adult, with a \$120 minimum. We offer one free adult per 10 children for groups of 40 or more. Maximum capacity is 120 people per field trip.

Public tours

Guided tours of the STAR Eco Station introduce visitors to over two hundred rescued foreign wildlife. Each tour is led by an Eco Station staff member, and features fun animal facts, hands-on animal encounters, surprising rescue stories, environmental exhibits, and original approaches to going green. Visitors may only see the animals on a guided tour, for both your safety and the safety of our animals.

The guided tour lasts approximately 45-60 minutes. Public tours are offered on Saturday and Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (last tour begins at 3 p.m.). Our guided public tours start every hour on the hour. Visitors are served on a first-come, first-served basis. No reservations are required. However, tours may sell out. We suggest larger groups schedule a private tour.

Note:

Our regular public tour times are subject to change without notice. Please call-in advance for the most up-to-date information.

21. The STAR Eco Station aims to _____
- A. help research wildlife abroad
 - B. raise awareness of wildlife protection
 - C. collect money for animal shelters
 - D. provide a knowledge of unusual animals
22. What can student do during a field trip?
- A. Make a speech on the environment.
 - B. Take part in foreign wildlife rescue.
 - C. Get to know why species get endangered.
 - D. Learn how living things affect each other: /
23. For a guided public tour, visitors should know that _____
- A. large groups are served first
 - B. it is available on weak days

- C.its time could change
- D.booking is needed

B

Jose Alberto Gutierrez's life would never be the same again after finding a copy of Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy in the garbage 20 years ago. It happened while he was driving his garbage truck through wealthier neighborhoods at night and seeing deserted books. It sparked his desire to start rescuing books from the garbage. He took home between 50 and 60 books every morning after his nine-hour shift. Eventually, he turned his book collection into a community library.

Colombia's capital city of Bogota has 13 million residents and 19 public libraries. However, these libraries tend to be far away from where rural and poorer communities live. The option of buying new books is non-existent for families struggling to make ends meet. Having access to a library of books and being taken away to another world while absorbed in a book is a luxury for the kids who visit Gutierrez's library.

Gutierrez grew up poor, and his family could not afford to educate him beyond primary school. Nevertheless, his mother was a keen reader and read stories to him every night. Her love for books left a deep impression on Gutierrez, who never let a lack of formal education stop him from reading classics by the likes of Victor Hugo, Mario Vargas Llosa and Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

Today, his community library, called "The Strength of Words", occupies most of his home and is piled from floor to ceiling with fiction and non-fiction titles. Everything from school textbooks to story books can be found in his collection of more than 20,000 books!

The Strength of Words library opens every weekend. It is not just school-going children who are enjoying the benefits of The Strength of Words library. Adults are also welcome to expand their horizons and develop new skills to build a better life for themselves.

Despite having done so much for his community, Gutierrez is not yet content to call it a day. He continues to search through bins for reading material and has even travelled to book fairs in Mexico and Chile to sell his idea of building library from unwanted books.

24.What inspired Gutierrez to build the community library?

- A.The dilemma he faced on the night shift.
- B.The hobby he has started since childhood.
- C.Famous novelists he liked very much.
- D.Abandoned books he came across at work.

25.What can we learn about Gutierrez's mother?

- A.She was born into a poor family.
- B.She bought Gutierrez many books.
- C.She influenced Gutierrez greatly.
- D.She enjoyed reading Hugo's works.

26.What does the underlined phrase "call it a day" in the last paragraph mean?

- A.Take the time.
- B.Stop the work.
- C.Make a change.
- D.Receive a reward.

27. What does Gutierrez's story tell us?
- A. A book holds a house of gold.
 - B. The early bird catches the worm.
 - C. Good things come to those who wait.
 - D. One man's trash is another man's treasure.

C

An environmental group in Colombia is leading a project to save wild areas in the San Lucas Mountains with the help of coffee growers.

Since 2016, San Lucas areas have been threatened by mining and coca (古柯) planting. Gold miners and coca growers make more money than coffee farms. Now the group WebConserva helps link coffee farmers with coffee processors from around the country in order that they can earn more. At the same time coffee farms can serve as boarders around the forests to protect the biodiversity within.

To date, the project includes 10 families who farm 400 hectares of coffee plants. WebConserva said it hopes, in time, 200 families will be included. At that level, 20,000 hectares of untouched forest could be protected. The families promise not to cut down trees to expand their crops or to hunt wild animals. In return, they receive \$300 for 125 kilograms of coffee.

Arcadio Barajas is among those taking part. His coffee farm sets up a barrier between cattle farms and forests where wild animals live, thus reducing the possibility of conflict between cattle farmers and wild animals. "Cutting down the forest to plant coca and killing wildlife were against my faith, and now I feel that growing coffee lets me be a good guard of the land," he said.

Arnobis Romero is a former coca grower and miner. "Many families depended on illegal activities to support their children years ago. Now, we feel it a duty to look after this biodiversity and leave it for future generations," he said. Activists want San Lucas to be protected as a national park, but the process has been slow. Carlos Valderrama, director of Webconserva, hopes the project can build production system that will last far into the future. "It protects forests, biodiversity and ecosystems at the same time as improving coffee growers' quality of life," he said.

28. What does the underlined word "they" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Coffee farmers.
 - B. WebConserva members.
 - C. Gold miners.
 - D. Coca growers.
29. How does WebConserva members save wild areas in San Lucas?
- A. By increasing cattle farms.
 - B. By setting up a barrier.
 - C. By developing gold mining.
 - D. By encouraging coffee farming.
30. What does the author intend to show by mentioning Arcadio Barajas and Arnobis Romero?
- A. Families have enough money for their kids.
 - B. Coffee planting will last for several generations.
 - C. Coffee farming changed the former coca growers' lives.

- D.The project benefit the forests more than the local farmers.
- 31.What can be inferred from the text?
- A.Families protecting wildlife will get very rich.
- B.WebConserva benefits ecosystems and local people's life.
- C.Gold mining and coca farming have been replaced rapidly.
- D.San Lucas will develop into a national park in the near future.

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 teed back 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 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 intersection of the feedback you've gotten and the areas that are most important to your own aspirations (抱负) Understanding the influences of your current EI habits relative to your goals will keep you going over a long period at time as you do the work or strengthening your emotional intelligence.

- 32.What do we know from the first paragraph?
- A.EI can be better improved with others' help.
- B.Leaders are badly in need of improving their EL.
- D.Professionals fail to understand the concepts of EI.
- 33.According to the passage, which of the following is an "external reality check"?
- A. You help your siblings make a key decision.
- B. Your career development speeds up with others' help.
- C. You reflected yourself and made a New Year resolution.

D. Your teacher directed you towards a better attitude in study.

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

A. To improve your EI, following your inner call is the most reliable.

B. It's hard for others to know your EI because it hides deep inside.

C. To improve your EI, you should take your goals into consideration.

D. Acquiring a new skill is more significant than improving your EI.

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

A. Your inner self discourages you from improving your EI.

B. Effective EI development is determined by different factors.

C. The importance of performance assessment is underestimated.

D. EI development is unlikely to happen unless you know what EI is.

第二节 供 5 小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

During job or school interviews, you're likely to be asked what your strengths and weaknesses are, because the interviewers are interested in how your areas of strengths and weaknesses might affect your performance in this position. 36 For instance, you may be skilled in cooking, but if you're applying for an office job, this strength may be irrelevant.

However, knowing your personal areas of strengths and weaknesses is not a piece of cake. It takes self-awareness and self-reflection. So ask yourself what you are good or weak at. 37

38 For example, let's say my strength is creativity and yours is planning; we both want to have the same career. We might go about getting there in very different ways. If I did something creative to get my dream job and you planned carefully, we'd both likely be successful. But if I tried planning and you tried something creative, both of us might fail. 39

Having a weakness doesn't have to be a bad thing. It could be something you struggle with, but it could also be something you haven't spent time developing yet. 40 For example, maybe your area of weakness is relevant to gratitude. You just haven't spent a lot of time thinking about gratitude before. But now you engage in a bunch of activities that help you turn gratitude into an area of strength. Hey, now you've got one more skill!

A. Is it proper to begin with a truthful answer?

B. Our areas of strengths can help us achieve our goals.

C. Or, ask your friends about your qualities or weaknesses.

D. Thus, it's helpful to know your strengths related to the role.

E. Many job applicants are unsure how to approach this question.

F. By turning a weakness into a strength, you build other important skills.

G. That's why it is important to know and use our strengths to reach goals.

第三部分 完形填空 (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四个选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My wife and I usually don't keep houseplants. Anything in pots gets either overwatered or underwatered. But after my diagnosis with a brain cancer, I loved the idea of having something green and 41 around us.

Last year, my friend Mitch gave me a lucky bamboo plant. 42 the plant gave me a sense of

achievement at a time when I sometimes felt 43 because my ability to move was limited. As a physician, I was used to being the one who 44 care. Watering the plant 45 me to a core part of my old identity and 46 me that I could still be a caregiver.

However, after several weeks growing in perfect condition, the plant 47 began to show signs of stress. No matter what I did, the leaves kept 48 and dropping to the floor.

"I can't even care for a simple plant!" I yelled. "If my lucky bamboo dies, I might die too!"

Identifying with the green and growing plant had offered me 49. But when the tree was struggling, I felt increasingly uneasy and 50.

It was several months later when I recovered from surgery that I realized I had 51 linked my careful nurturing of the plant—something over which I had at least some control—with my own 52—something over which I had no control.

As my 53 lessened, I began to study online tutorials to figure out how to care for the tree. I 54 it to a larger pot, and when it was back in the sunny window, we both began to thrive (旺盛) again.

Now whenever I look at the tree in its new pot, I make a point to relax and think of the things I can 55.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. alive | B. primitive | C. delicate | D. mature |
| 42. A. Picking up | B. Relating to | C. Tending to | D. Figuring out |
| 43. A. imperfect | B. impatient | C. careless | D. useless |
| 44. A. valued | B. needed | C. provided | D. lacked |
| 45. A. added | B. connected | C. adapted | D. compared |
| 46. A. inquired | B. warned | C. reminded | D. recommended |
| 47. A. casually | B. interestingly | C. genuinely | D. mysteriously |
| 48. A. spreading | B. browning | C. waving | D. dancing |
| 49. A. comfort | B. pride | C. confidence | D. courage |
| 50. A. fearful | B. innocent | C. faithful | D. dishonest |
| 51. A. clumsily | B. wrongly | C. hardly | D. precisely |
| 52. A. dream | B. success | C. capability | D. survival |
| 53. A. discontent | B. anxiety | C. doubt | D. sympathy |
| 54. A. transplanted | B. returned | C. expanded | D. spread |
| 55. A. give | B. share | C. control | D. predict |

主观卷 (满分55分)

1. 单词填空 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)

56. To all the villagers' disappointment, the rescue attempt failed _____ (悲惨地).
57. Nothing can _____ (取代) for the advice your parents are able to give you.
58. The thieves _____ (天才) triggered the alarm and hid inside the house.
59. He _____ (泼溅) cold water on his face to keep himself awake.
60. The neighbours _____ (控诉; 谴责) him of playing the violin at midnight.
61. He stared at the diamonds with _____ (贪婪) eyes, longing to possess them all to himself.
62. The failure was a big blow to him, but he wasn't _____ (伴随着) and soon got as enthusiastic as ever.
63. He decided to devote his later years largely to _____ (感善的) work.

64. It is best for you to find travelling _____ (旅伴: 陪伴) to explore the forest.

65. Financial security was high on his list of _____ (优先事项).

II. 短语填空 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

66. Five tests were conducted before they _____ (得出结论).

67. She thought she was the one who did me the favour, and not _____ (反过来).

68. My brother lost the opportunity _____ (由于; 作为.....的结果) his poor health.

69. During the hurricane, many people _____ (躲避) in their basements and survived.

70. She really regretted _____ (撕碎) all the letters Mike had sent her.

III. 语篇填空 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

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

The city of Zibo has never seen so many visitors.

As the sun begins to set, the aroma (芳香) of sizzling meat fills the air and draws in more hungry 71 (customer). On each street, queues stretch outside restaurants for more than a hundred meters. Some restaurants even run out of key ingredients as early as 7 p.m. in the night. All hotels are also operating 72 full capacity.

The city was barely known by outsiders 73 it went viral (走红) on Chinese social media platforms recently. Most visitors are young people, who share their experience of traveling to Zibo to experience the city's barbecue culture on social platforms, 74 (attract) even more visitors.

Zibo-style barbecue's classic three-piece set contains roast lamb, green onions, and naan bread, which 75 (combine), make a mouth-watering combo (组合). The fame of Zibo barbecue used to be limited to just Shandong Province. 76 (previous), barbecue in Northeast China was much more popular across the country.

Behind Zibo's sudden fame 77 (be) the efforts and services of the local government, as well as a good reputation of local businesses, 78 receive favorable reviews from visitors who share their experiences online.

To promote Zibo-style barbecue, Zibo has launched two dozen "special barbecue trains," where local tourism officials would serve tourists 79 (they). At the city's train station, shuttle buses transport tourists to various barbecue stalls directly. Netizens joke that the high-speed trains 80 (pack) with visiting tourists and that the air onboard is filled with cumin (孜然).

IV. 书面表达 (共1小题; 满分25分)

假定你是李华, 你从网上得知某国际野生动物保护机构正在招募一名志愿者。请你根据提示给该组织写一封英文自荐信。内容包括:

1. 说明写信目的; 2. 陈述自己的优势; 3. 希望得到回复。

注意: 1. 词数80左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 使行文连贯。

Dear Sir or Madam,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

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