

Gibson says that positive attitude has been the key to help him through disappointments. "I have learned the importance of replacing any doubts I might be feeling with belief in myself," he says. "You fill your head with thoughts and it's very powerful. You're your own biggest influence."

Adrian Diaz

Sport: Ice dancing

Country: Spain

After failing to make to the Olympics four years ago, Adrian Diaz worked on communicating more positively with his dancing partner so there wouldn't be any tension on the ice. "Whether it's a teammate, friend or family member, improving communication takes time and patience. But breakthroughs do come," he says. "It took five years for us to fully understand what we had to do. Not just for skating and training but for life."

Karen Chen

Sport: Figure skating

Country: The United States

"Athletes aren't always open about all of the challenges they overcome to compete in front of the world at the Olympics," says Chen. "I didn't ever talk about them. Before the team event, I actually fell down stairs and hurt my legs. But I fought through with all the strength I had and went through this challenge."

21. Where is Lewis Gibson from?

- A. Spain. B. The US. C. Germany. D. The UK.

22. How does Karen Chen deal with her problems?

- A. By making fun of them. B. By keeping them to herself.
C. By seeking support from friends. D. By thinking positively about them.

23. Who stresses the importance of positive communication?

- A. Adrian Diaz. B. Moritz Muller. C. Lewis Gibson. D. Karen Chen.

B

Clive Sinclair, the British inventor and businessman, started consumer electronics in the UK with his mini TV, calculators and a series of affordable home computers, which inspired a whole generation of children into a life-long passion for coding(编程) as well as computer games.

Born in 1940 in the wealthy southwest London, Sinclair left school at the age of 17 and became a technical journalist before deciding he—and the world—would be better off if he used his brainpower to come up with inventions himself. At the age of 22, he formed Sinclair Radionics, his first company, to make the smallest TV in the world. He became really famous in 1973 with the world's first pocket calculator, before turning his passions to changing the world of personal computers.

Clive Sinclair became a much-beloved figure in Britain and around the world for his successes as well as occasional failures. Sinclair launched his first affordable consumer computer in 1980, which cost less than \$135. The ZX80, which was upgraded to the ZX81 with a bit more memory, may not seem advanced in today's terms, but it opened up a world of new opportunities. In 1982 came the ZX Spectrum, which became Britain's best-selling computer in an increasingly crowded marketplace against the likes of the Commodore 64, the first Apple computers as well as those from Atari. Not only did it help Sinclair become a millionaire, it also made him a household name and led to a rapid growth in companies that produced software and hardware. Not to mention the shops that were selling these affordable home computers and all their add-ons.

【高三核心模拟卷(上)·英语(二) 第3页(共8页)】

For the public, Sinclair will be best remembered for the Sinclair C5, an electric tricycle that he considered as the future of eco-friendly transport but which turned out to be an expensive failure. "It was the ideas, the challenge, that he found exciting," Sinclair's daughter once said. "He'd come up with an idea and say, 'There's no point in asking if someone wants it, because they can't imagine it.'"

24. What can we say about the ZX Spectrum?

- A. It had a huge memory and cost just \$135.
- B. It was invented by Clive Sinclair in 1980.
- C. It was the only low-cost home computer in the UK.
- D. It led to a fast growth of personal computer industry.

25. For what will Clive Sinclair be best remembered by the public?

- A. The Sinclair C5.
- B. The ZX80.
- C. The ZX81.
- D. The Commodore 64.

26. What did Clive Sinclair's daughter most probably mean?

- A. Her father was a practical man.
- B. Her father was not a good businessman.
- C. Her father was a talented man.
- D. Her father's invention was too advanced.

27. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Clive Sinclair, the Pioneer of Computer Games
- B. Clive Sinclair, the Inventor of Pocket Calculators
- C. Clive Sinclair, a Unique Inventor and Businessman
- D. Clive Sinclair, the First Computer Inventor in the UK

C

To children, lullabies(摇篮曲) are more than songs that fill their rooms as nights draw in. They are rhythms of caregivers' rocking arms. They are sweet sounds of caregivers' heartbeats. They are sounds of love that brings comfort to their hearts.

Sung across cultures, lullabies show the histories of those who sing them. They get them from those who came before them, and they pass them on. They carry lullabies across borders and make new ones along the way. These songs are windows into caregivers' hopes and dreams for the future.

"From culture to culture, lullabies tend to have a collection of features that make them calming," says Cirelli Mehr, director of Harvard University's Music Lab, which studies how music works and why it exists. She found that even when little babies were listening to lullabies that were not from their own culture, they were still soothed. "There seems to be some kind of parenting-music connection that is universal around the world," she added.

A new mother herself, Cirelli sees singing lullabies as a "multi-sense experience" shared by caregivers and children. "It's not just about the babies hearing music," she says. "It's about being held by caregivers, having their faces very close, and feeling the warmth, gentle rocking."

To sing lullabies to someone is to make a connection. The songs connect caregivers to children. But perhaps less noticeably, they also tell stories that connect us to our past, and to each other. Cirelli describes lullabies as "an exchange of two souls".

Lullabies are part of the materials from which caregivers create safe spaces that are necessary for dreams to unfold for the children. These songs remind them that they are not alone, and in the dark of night, they seem to hold a promise that on the other side waits the light of morning.

28. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "soothed" in paragraph 3?

- A. Excited.
- B. Calmed.
- C. Disappointed.
- D. Annoyed.

【高三核心模拟卷(上)·英语(二) 第4页(共8页)】

29. How might babies prefer to experience lullabies according to Cirelli Mehr?
A. By staying in parents' arms. B. By singing to themselves.
C. By watching lullaby videos. D. By listening to them on the phone.
30. What does the author fail to mention about lullabies in the text?
A. They give hopes. B. They set up connections.
C. They contain fears. D. They show singers' histories.
31. What is the text mainly about?
A. The right ways to sing lullabies.
B. The cultural differences of lullabies.
C. The scientific methods of analyzing lullabies.
D. The characteristics and functions of lullabies.

D

Chinese doesn't have to be difficult if you start with the basics. We have asked some of best Chinese teachers to share their tricks of the trade.

Perfect your tones. It is vital in speaking Chinese and avoiding common misunderstandings. Luanfeng Huang, a teacher at Sinoland Mandarin School, has some simple tricks to help deal with them. To produce the rising of the second tone, raise your eyebrows(眉毛) while saying second-tone words. While using the third tone, drop your chin(下巴) to your neck. Saying "go, go, go," in English is comparable to the fourth tone, or try beating your foot gently for the same effect.

Copying is another excellent way to improve your spoken Chinese. Kerry Holahan, who began performing Peking Opera in a Chinese college, explains that traditional singers are expected to perfectly copy their masters. To study the art, she had to learn to stop using her own voice, and instead reproduce what she heard from her teachers. "It sounded funny at first, but eventually it didn't sound so funny. By trying to adopt a different mindset, I found myself appreciating the opera more deeply," she said. "If you can put yourself into a different mindset, the language falls into place, too."

Improving your reading skills is trickier, but following your interests is always a positive first step. Although books are inexpensive, students should avoid purchasing too many textbooks—you only need one. "Then keep on studying, or you will have to start again and again from the beginning," said Huang, who recommends studying for 2~3 hours a day. "Focus on speaking and listening before you start reading and writing," adds Huang. "Moreover, all extracurricular reading material should have a clear writing style. If you run across a text that doesn't make sense, just abandon it and find something easier."

32. What are foreigners advised to do while producing the third tone?
A. Raise their eyebrows. B. Beat their feet.
C. Drop their chins to their necks. D. Say "go, go, go".
33. What does the third paragraph focus on?
A. Characteristics of Peking Opera. B. Tips on how to use one's false voice.
C. A good way of studying Peking opera. D. The importance of accepting and copying.
34. What is an important step in improving reading skills according to Huang?
A. Keeping studying for 2~3 hours a week.
B. Focusing on speaking and listening first.
C. Buying as many interesting books as possible.
D. Finding the easiest extracurricular reading materials.
35. In which section of a website may this text appear?
A. Education. B. Entertainment. C. Culture. D. Art.

【高三核心模拟卷(上)·英语(二) 第5页(共8页)】

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Cooking is a great way to teach kids about healthy eating and balanced nutrition. 36. Here is a suggested event schedule for your DIY at home.

Start by getting inspired. If you are going to teach them how to cook at home, you can take out all your old magazines and let them cut out pictures of food that they think look both yummy and healthy.

37 I. Decide what is really needed for the meal. Check out what you already have at home, then make a grocery list and plan a budget for the meal. What do they think it will cost? 38 E. If a recipe calls for a special tool but you don't have, help them come up with solutions. Is there room in the budget to buy one? Is there a similar recipe that doesn't need that tool? Will a regular tool work?

Head to the store with the list and budget in hand and help them find their ingredients. 39 F. Organic or regular produce? Frozen or canned food? What do they think is worth paying extra for and where is it better to save money?

40 D. What went well? What can they be proud of? Did they learn anything new? Would they do anything differently next time? Such questions can help your kids do better next time.

- A. Look for the things they want to make
- B. Discuss why some products are more expensive than others
- C. Help them self-evaluate after they have cooked and served the meal
- D. After they are inspired, encourage them to plan a meal for the family
- E. Make the special tool you don't have but you really need for the cooking
- F. Ask them to make sure they have the cooking tools they will need as well
- G. Cooking can also help them build such skills as math, science and planning

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Judy Burton's hands keep shaking as she looks at what has been her third-floor apartment. She can 41 her clothes that still hang in the closet, through the building's 42 walls. Across the street, the 43 where neighbors often met for lunch is lost in ruins, too. Hundreds of buildings are reduced to nothing and streets are littered with fallen 44 and their branches.

45 among the noise of heavy machines that are clearing the ruins, Judy is very worried about her 46 neighbors. They're feared among the 47, as they were probably 48 to escape in time.

On receiving the 49 in the middle of the night, she took her dog and helped a neighbor to her basement 50. Down there, she watched the tornado 51 from the window and saw the buildings were leveled to their foundations in a few 52. At the very moment, she realized that she and her neighbors, who have 53, would have nothing and 54 to go in the morning.

55, she has found hope at a shelter. Donations have poured in. Volunteers from surrounding counties have come in hundreds. People from Mayfield take care of each other.

"That is the 56 of my country. If you're in a trouble, there's always somebody going to 57," she said.

The destructive tornado cut a 3.2-kilometer-long 58 through Mayfield, killing 8 people and 59 homes and businesses. It continued into the nearby counties. But no place saw more destruction than Mayfield, where hundreds of people were left 60.

【高三核心模拟卷(上)·英语(二) 第6页(共8页)】

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. receive | B. see | C. show | D. hide |
| 42. A. damaged | B. new | C. high | D. dry |
| 43. A. office | B. home | C. restaurant | D. shade |
| 44. A. shops | B. grasses | C. bricks | D. trees |
| 45. A. Standing | B. Sleeping | C. Reading | D. Eating |
| 46. A. unkind | B. rich | C. missing | D. frightened |
| 47. A. sick | B. dead | C. old | D. poor |
| 48. A. ready | B. willing | C. glad | D. unable |
| 49. A. warning | B. letter | C. visit | D. gift |
| 50. A. impatiently | B. immediately | C. reliably | D. carelessly |
| 51. A. fly | B. form | C. approach | D. disappear |
| 52. A. months | B. weeks | C. days | D. seconds |
| 53. A. died | B. suffered | C. survived | D. worked |
| 54. A. somewhere | B. nowhere | C. anywhere | D. everywhere |
| 55. A. Unluckily | B. Recently | C. Sincerely | D. Fortunately |
| 56. A. spirit | B. news | C. happiness | D. report |
| 57. A. set off | B. stop by | C. run away | D. pull through |
| 58. A. highway | B. neighborhood | C. bank | D. path |
| 59. A. destroying | B. cleaning | C. running | D. making |
| 60. A. alone | B. satisfied | C. homeless | D. impressed |

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。

When I was 61 (a) kid, if my dad threatened to take off his belt, it only meant one thing: One of 62 (we) was going to be punished. That's 63 (I) remember it and it has been years since I heard anyone use the phrase.

Until last weekend, I dined out at a restaurant with a few good 64 (friend) and our children. Since my daughter was leaving the table 65 (wander) around, her little friend, Ariana, was getting up to do the same. But 66 (Ariana) father wanted her to sit and eat. When she refused, her father threatened to take off his belt. Naturally, I thought he was joking. To my surprise, he got up from the table and 67 (actual) slid his belt off with an angry look on his face.

"Right, that's it," he said, 68 (fold) his belt over.

He went over and picked up his daughter, who burst into tears, and put her back into the chair. I was really worried that the kid was going to receive an unpleasant 69 (punish) and wanted to protect the poor child. However, her father just used his belt to tie his daughter to the seat. It was 70 (so) funny that all of us laughed. After that, my daughter and her friend managed to sit quietly— at least for a little while.

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 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 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仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Dali, a small town in China's Yunnan province, combined natural beauty with the rich history of Bai people, who have lived in an area for thousands of ^{years} years. Visitors can feel their cultural influence ^{the} immediately in the local food and romantic folktales.

Since ^{the} town is small, it's convenience to enjoy its ancient walls and stone streets on feet. The well-protected small town ^{have} ^{attracted} attracted a lot of foreigners. And Western cuisine such pizza, coffee and Pancakes can also be easily found ^{out} there. History lovers will find the Dali museum particularly ^{interested} interested, while hikers can explore Cangshan where is famous for beautiful clouds. Another must-see attraction is the nearby Erhai Lake. It is one of the ^{seven} large lakes in China.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,想邀请外教 James 一起参观学校举办的剪纸(paper-cutting)艺术展。请你给他写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 展览时间:12月20日;
2. 展览地点:报告大厅;
3. 活动介绍。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Handwritten student response on lined paper:

Dear James,

I am writing to invite you to attend the paper-cutting art exhibition held in our school report hall on December 20th.

The exhibition will introduce the traditional Chinese art of paper-cutting to you. It is a very interesting and meaningful activity. I hope you can come and enjoy it with me.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

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