

## 大庆实验中学实验一部 2020 级高（三）下学期 得分训练三

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说明：1. 请将答案填涂在答题卡的指定区域内。

2. 满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 20 分)

第一节(共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 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。

1. What is the weather like now?

A. It's cloudy.

B. It's rainy.

C. It's sunny.

2. When will the plane arrive?

A. At 3: 30 pm.

B. At 4:00 pm.

C. At 4: 30 pm. ✓

3. What will the man do during his vacation?

A. Stay home.

B. Visit his aunt.

C. Tour around London.

4. What does the woman mean?

A. She also has poor eyesight.

B. The man's glasses are up to date.

C. The man should change his glasses.

5. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a pool.

B. In a classroom.

C. In a gym.

第二节(共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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 will the man do first after school?

A. Prepare for a test.

B. See a film.

C. Buy a book.

7. Where will the man meet his friends?

A. At a bookstore.

B. At an ice-cream shop.

C. At a cinema.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the matter with the cooker?

A. It can't be turned on.      B. It can't be turned off.      C. It can't get hot.

9. What does the man offer to do with the cooker?

A. Change it for a new one.      B. Try to fix it himself first.      C. Take it to the repair shop.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman's favorite subject?

A. Spanish.      B. Art.      C. History.

11. How does the woman feel about her future career?

A. Hesitant.      B. Certain.      C. Hopeless.

12. What is the woman planning to do straight after leaving school?

A. Work as a journalist.      B. Start university.      C. Go travelling.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What's the woman?

A. A receptionist.      B. A saleswoman.      C. A journalist.

14. What is the name of the man?

A. Charles C. Nelson.      B. Charles T. Nelson.      C. Charles Nelson.

15. What is the date today?

A. May 17th.      B. May 18th.      C. May 19th.

16. How much will the man pay?

A. \$ 250.      B. \$ 225.      C. \$ 200.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When was the sweater bought?

A. On September 25th.      B. On October 12th.      C. On October 25th.

18. What is the speaker's problem with the sweater?

A. It became out of shape.      B. It was the wrong size.      C. It was washed in a wrong way.

19. What does the speaker mainly complain about?

A. The price.      B. The service.      C. The quality.

20. Who is the speaker probably speaking to?

A. A manager.      B. A shop assistant.      C. A member of the helpline staff.

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，从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

EDITOR'S NOTE

A Century in Circulation

This year's annual classics collection is particularly special, given it is the magazine's 100th anniversary

I'm going to be honest — love for this book didn't hit me straight away. In fact, my first attempt to read it last month ended with me putting it aside and going to find something easier, lighter and less descriptive to read. But this book is built on beautiful imagery (意象). Both in the literal sense — the physical world of 1940 Paris and Germany, and the metaphorical (隐喻性的) sense — scientific and philosophical references to light to seeing and not seeing, and the differences between the two. It's a beautiful work of genius, but it does get a little complicated at times.

However, when we get into the meat of this World War II novel, it's also an upsetting story of a childhood torn apart by war. It's about Parisian Marie Laure who has been blind since she was six, and a German orphan called Werner who finds himself at the center of the Hitler Youth. Both of their stories are told with sensitivity and sympathy, each one forced down a path by their personal circumstances and by that destructive monster-war.

I think this is the kind of book you will never appreciate if you stop too soon — I learned that lesson. From the first to last page, there is a theme of invisible lines running parallel to one another and sometimes just sometimes, crossing in the strangest way. These two lives we are introduced to seem to be worlds apart and yet they come together and influence one another. It was this, more than the predictably awful tale of war that made me feel quite emotional.

24. What does the writer think of the book?

- A. Light and easy to read.
- B. Rich in philosophical ideas.
- C. Fascinating but too descriptive.
- D. Too complicated for its theme.

25. What can we learn about Marie Laure and Werner?

- A. The war leads to their sensitivity.
- B. They know each other at an early age.
- C. The Hitler Youth pushes them to grow.
- D. They both have a miserable childhood.

26. What particularly inspired the writer's emotions?

- A. The book's dramatic ending.
- B. The book's beautiful imagery.
- C. The characters' interconnected destiny.
- D. The suffering brought by World War II.

27. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To share the writer's feelings of a book.
- B. To recommend a delightful bestseller.
- C. To tell readers a heartbreaking story.
- D. To analyze the structure of a book.

### C

The history of humankind is littered with liars. Lying, it turns out, is something that most of us are highly skilled in. We lie with ease, in ways big and small, to strangers, co-workers, friends, and loved ones. Being dishonest is woven into our very fabric, so much so that it would be truthful to say that to lie is human.

Like learning to walk and talk, lying is something of a developmental milestone. While parents often find their children's lies troubling — for they signal the beginning of a loss of innocence, Kang Lee, a psychologist,



sees the appearance of the behavior in children as a comforting sign that their cognitive (认知的) growth is on track.

To study lying in children, Lee and his colleagues use a simple experiment. They ask kids to guess the identity of toys hidden from their view, based on an audio clue. The sound played has nothing to do with the toy. “So you play Beethoven, but the toy is a car,” Lee explains. The experimenter leaves the room, using the excuse of taking a phone call — a lie for the sake of science — and asks the child not to peek (偷看) at the toy. Returning, the experimenter asks the child for the answer, following up with the question: “Did you peek or not?”

Most children can't resist peeking. The percentage of the children who peek and then provide false statements about it depends on their age. Among two-year-old, only 30 percent are mendacious. Among three-year-old, 50 percent lie. And by eight, about 80 percent claim they didn't peek.

What drives this increase in lying is the development of a child's ability to put himself or herself in someone else's shoes. Known as theory of mind, this is the facility we acquire for understanding the beliefs, intentions, and knowledge of others. What then might be the best way to block the rapid advance of untruths into our lives? The answer isn't clear. Technology has opened up a new frontier for dishonesty, adding a 21st-century twist to the age-old problem.

28. What can we learn about the human tendency to lie?

- A. It is a rare occurrence.
- B. It is part of human nature.
- C. It emerges in adulthood.
- D. It results from human greed.

29. Which statement will Kang Lee probably agree with?

- A. Children who lie are more likely to fail.
- B. Parents should prevent children from lying.
- C. Lying in children suggests a normal growth.
- D. Lying is a sign of a child's loss of innocence.

30. What were the children tasked to do in the experiment?

- A. Determine the names of the hidden items.
- B. Provide false statements about their actions.
- C. Hide toys from the view of the experimenter.
- D. Guess the link between toys and sound clues.

31. What does the underlined word “mendacious” mean in paragraph 4?

- A. Untruthful.
- B. Trustworthy.
- C. Irresponsible.
- D. Cooperative.

#### D

In a new study, Iowa Psychologist Ed Wasserman gave the pigeons complex categorization tests that high-level thinking would not aid in solving. Instead, the pigeons, by trial and error, eventually were able to memorize enough situations in the test. This basic process of making associations — considered a lower-level thinking technique — is the same between the test-taking pigeons and the latest AI advances.

The researchers sought to figure out two types of learning: one declarative learning, is based on exercising reason according to a set of rules or strategies — a so-called higher level of learning owned mostly by people.

The other, associative learning, centers on recognizing and making connections between objects or patterns, such as “sky — blue” and “water — wet.”

Wasserman’s team designed a difficult test to find out whether the pigeons use declarative or associative learning. Each test pigeon was shown a stimulus (刺激) and had to decide, by pecking (啄) a button on the right or on the left, to which category that stimulus belonged. What made the test so demanding was that no rules or logic would help finish the task. They have to memorize the individual stimuli or regions from where the stimuli occur. Over hundreds of tests, the four test pigeons eventually upped their score from 50% to an average of 68% right.

“The pigeons are like AI masters” Wasserman says. “Both of them employ associative learning, and yet that base-level thinking is what allowed the pigeons to ultimately score successfully.” If people were to take the same test, they’d score poorly and would probably give up because they rely so heavily on rules or strategies. Those rules would get in the way of learning. The pigeon doesn’t have that high-level thinking process. But it doesn’t get in the way of their learning. In fact, in some ways it facilitates it.

“People are amazed by AI doing amazing things using a learning algorithm (算法) much like the pigeon,” Wasserman says, “yet when people talk about associative learning in humans and animals, it is discounted as inflexible and uncomplicated.”

32. Which of the following is a typical example of associative learning ?

- A. Tom refuses to put hands on hot stoves after burns.      B. Dolphins detect obstacles using sound waves.  
C. Chimpanzees use physical gesture strategies.              D. Emily figures out math problems with logic.

33. How did the pigeons improve their performance in the test?

- A. By pecking the stimuli.    B. By finding rule or logic.  
C. By competing with each other.                                      D. By making numerous attempts.

34. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. AI and man use the same learning pattern.                      B. Associative learning is underestimated.  
C. People think highly of declarative learning.                      D. Pigeons finish tasks with AI algorithms.

35. Which can be a suitable title of the text?

- A. Pigeon’s Peck Can Mirror High Tech                              B. AI Contributes to a New Learning Pattern  
C. AI Can Enrich Human Learning Experience                      D. Pigeon’s Learning Largely Extends High Tech

第二节 (共5小题, 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

“75 years after humans successfully put their first object into space, it’s much easier to launch a satellite, but a lot messier once we’re up there.” 36 There are around 5000 satellites in orbit with fewer than half actually working. When a satellite stops functioning, it keeps orbiting at very high speeds, making a great threat for the useful ones.

So space sustainability has become a big concern. 37 One suggested solution is to refuel the dead satellites and bring them back to life. Another concept is to use a robot with four arms to catch a dead satellite

before pulling it into the atmosphere to burn it up.

38 Operating a robot from hundreds of miles away is tough. And the world hasn't yet reached a consensus (共识) on why we should clear the space junk and there are no real rules that govern how we work out there.

First why should we keep things clean in orbit? We use satellites to check the weather, find our way around, and for financial purposes. Space data gives us not just beautiful pictures of the earth, but also information about climate change, natural disasters and other things that can help humans with severe challenges. 39

Then how can we humans think as one big community? Governments should make powerful regulations. Companies ought to engage in shared practices and scientists are expected to think up practical methods. 40 Only in this way can we keep those orbital highways open for the next generation and beyond before they are deadly blocked by space junk.

- A. They provide services closely related to our life.
- B. This is hard both technically and politically, though.
- C. Anyway, we should quicken the pace of clearing up.
- D. Space is getting increasingly crowded and dangerous.
- E. So we depend largely on space and it needs to be tidied up.
- F. Scientists are struggling for strategies to tackle the problem.
- G. All of these have been integrated into the solutions we really need.

### 第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分30分）

#### 第一节（共15小题；每题1分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Good news for awkward teenagers around the world. As time goes by, you could 41 up like a completely different person.

This comes from the longest running personality study ever 42 by scientists. According to researchers from the University of Edinburgh in the U.K, our personality changes so much from youth to old age that most people's personalities in older age are barely 43 compared to their younger selves.

The researchers analyzed results from a study in 1947, which gathered 1,208 teenagers in Scotland aged 14 and asked their teachers to 44 their personalities based on six traits (特征).

Now more than six decades later, the University of Edinburgh team has managed to contact 635 of the 45 students, and 174 agreed to have their personalities tested once more.

At an average age of 76.7 years old, the group were asked to 46 themselves on the same six personality traits, then pick a close friend or family member to do the same.

By 47 the then-and-now test results, the researchers found that there is hardly a relationship between traits people had as teenagers and those in their older years.

It was “as if the second tests had been given to 48 people,” the study’s researchers wrote in their report, which was published in journal *Psychology and Aging*.

The results were a surprise because research in the past found personality 49 in people tested from childhood to middle-age, and from middle-age to older age.

As the team explained, our personality appears stable over short intervals — 50 so throughout adulthood. 51, the longer the intervals between two tests of personality, the 52 the relationship between the two tends to be.

It is clear that more studies are needed to find out what is going on here, but it could be the first 53 that it is not just our cells that are being 54 throughout life — the way we think, feel and behave might not be as 55 as we once thought.

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|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. end          | B. wake           | C. hold            | D. cheer           |
| 42. A. made up      | B. applied to     | C. carried out     | D. participated in |
| 43. A. incredible   | B. accessible     | C. changeable      | D. recognizable    |
| 44. A. assess       | B. gather         | C. assume          | D. access          |
| 45. A. alternative  | B. original       | C. individual      | D. separate        |
| 46. A. score        | B. rate           | C. comment         | D. remark          |
| 47. A. comparing    | B. reviewing      | C. presenting      | D. observing       |
| 48. A. young        | B. similar        | C. amateur         | D. different       |
| 49. A. combination  | B. transformation | C. stability       | D. flexibility     |
| 50. A. increasingly | B. strangely      | C. subsequently    | D. obviously       |
| 51. A. Therefore    | B. However        | C. Moreover        | D. Otherwise       |
| 52. A. stronger     | B. closer         | C. further         | D. weaker          |
| 53. A. option       | B. cause          | C. symptom         | D. sign            |
| 54. A. replaced     | B. exposed        | C. divided         | D. shaped          |
| 55. A. stuck in mud | B. buried in sand | C. lost in thought | D. set in stone    |

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。

With high yield and superior quality, Chinese hybrid rice varieties have been introduced around the world, 56 (benefit) more people. The export of China’s hybrid rice technology started many years ago. In 1979, China provided hybrid rice seeds to another country for the first time, and 40 years later, in 57 (real), China’s hybrid rice has been planted in dozens of countries in the world.

In the past 40 years, Chinese scientists 58 (devote) to providing assistance to many other countries. China has trained more than 14,000 hybrid rice professionals for more than 80 developing countries through international training courses. This technology has spread 59 more and more places in the world so far.



Yuan Longping, 60 cultivated the world's first high-yield hybrid rice strain not only earned respect from Chinese people but also the global community. His hybrid rice research has been 61 (entire) saving millions of people from hunger. Yuan's dream was 62 (solve) the global food shortage and promote hybrid rice around the world. China has achieved 63 great wonder, feeding nearly one fifth of the world's population with less than nine percent of the world's total land. And China is 64 (will) to contribute to global food security and calls for joint efforts to end global hunger and poverty.

It 65 (believe) that Yuan's dream will come true one day.

第四部分：写作 (共二节，满分 40 分)

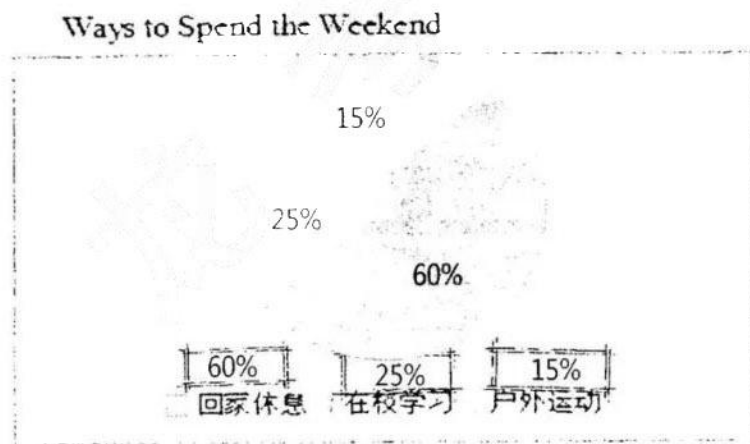
第一节：应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

下面的图表显示了你们学校高三学生周末放假的学习生活情况。请根据下图信息，写一篇短文。内容包括：

1. 简要描述图表信息；
2. 说明原因；
3. 你的看法。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。




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第二节：读后续写 (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。

For the initial ten years of his life, Victor was the prince of the household. As he was an only child, his parents petted him and showered all their love and attention on him. Whatever toys his parents bought, they were always meant for him. Whatever food was in the refrigerator, there was no one to compete with him to polish it off first. Victor could leave his toys or books around the house with complete ease of mind, knowing that there was no one who would get their hands on his belongings and cause any damage.

However, all that was to change overnight when Victor's parents brought back his new baby sister, Lina, from the hospital. With her rosy cheeks, wide open eyes and angelic smile, Lina caught the hearts of her parents, grandparents and relatives. Everyone focused their attention on the cute bunch of joy. Whenever she cried, her mother or father would rush to her bed. She simply cried because she wanted to be carried. There was little time left for Victor.

Now that Victor's mother had his baby sister to take care of, she expected Victor himself to do most of the chores he can do. Victor was asked to clean his own room, iron his own school uniform and clean his own shoes. Before Lina's arrival, he had never lifted a finger to help out with these tasks. The whole family also went out less because it was unhealthy to expose Lina to the bacteria being in the outside world too often.

Victor felt neglected by his parents. He felt that they loved Lina more than him. As a result, he tried to attract his parents' attention by becoming resistant. One evening, Victor's parents were called up by his teacher because Victor had got into a fight at school. His teacher had noticed Victor's behaviour and work attitude changing downwards in the past two months. Before that, he had been a model student.

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。

*Upon hearing the teacher's feedback, Victor's parents got lost in thought.*

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*Victor realized that his parents still cared for him.*

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