

## 哈尔滨市第九中学 2023 届高三第二次高考模拟考试 英语学科试卷

(考试时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分)

### 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。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's the correct time?

- A. 8:20.                                      B. 8:25.                                      C. 8:15.

2. Where is the woman going now?

- A. Her brother's office.                      B. Her own house.                      C. The market.

3. What is the man going to do tonight?

- A. Go to a birthday party.                      B. Visit Jane.                              C. Go to the theatre.

4. What's the woman speaker?

- A. A book-seller.                              B. A teacher.                              C. A student.

5. Why can't the woman go to see the film?

- A. Because she is busy.  
B. Because she doesn't like it.  
C. Because she is sick.

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 woman say about the homeless guy?

- A. He seemed to be in need of help.  
B. He should find a job to support himself.  
C. He deserved the pity and the money.

7. What kind of person is the man probably?

- A. Hard-working.                              B. Careful.                                      C. Kind.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。



18. How long did it take the speaker to do her homework?  
A. Half an hour.                      B. Three hours or more.                      C. Only one hour.
19. What did the speaker NOT do in the afternoon?  
A. Go swimming.                      B. Listen to music.                      C. Do exercises.
20. Why did the speaker like her summer vacation?  
A. Because she worked very hard and made good progress.  
B. Because she got up early and went home late.  
C. Because she knew how to swim and did her work

**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, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

**Four Special Hotels Around the World**

**Amangiri, Canyon Point, Utah**

This place in the Utah desert is a favorite of many celebrities. While every room here has character, none matches the elegance of the Girijaala Suite. The room has a large private lap pool, a sweeping balcony, and a sky lounge area where guests can bed down for the night under the clear Utah skies.

**andBeyond Ngala Safari Lodge, South Africa**

At this place on the border of Kruger National Park, guests can reserve a one-night experience in a four-level tree house to see animals that wander the park. With no ordinary structure, the house has a supply of solar power, a water collection system, and a bio-rock sanitation(卫生) system. Here, guests can sleep under the night sky taking in the magic of their surroundings.

**Beverly Wilshire, Beverly Hills, California**

Beverly Wilshire has been an attraction to many rich and powerful people since its opening in 1928. Guests who reserve the Veranda Suite located on the roof of the hotel are in for a serious surprise. Not only is the room accessed by a hidden entrance behind a staircase, but it also has a 2,100-square-foot balcony with dreamy views of the Hollywood Hills. In the middle of this private, urban place is a 10-foot-tall tent with crystal lamps and fur carpets. In a city full of stars, you can get a special feeling.

**La Valise Tulum, Mexico**

If you can't decide whether you'd prefer to sleep indoors or outdoors, why not book a room that lets you do both in the same bed? Such is the feature of the Master Suite at this property in Tulum. The king-size bed can be rolled out onto the Caribbean Sea-facing balcony for a night under the stars or rolled in for a more private experience.

21. Which of the following can offer guests a close encounter with some wildlife?





Wiebe says. “When a bird leaves its nest to search for food, it opens the door for a nest stealer. But if it can buy a little time by scaring away intruders(不速之客)with these feathers, then it has a better chance of coming back in time to defend its nest site.”

28. Why do birds cover the surfaces of their nests with big feathers?

- A. To keep warm.
- B. To attract mates.
- C. To scare off intruders.
- D. To hide from predators.

29. What did the researchers find?

- A. Feathers alone fail to frighten birds.
- B. Holes with black feathers scare birds most.
- C. Most birds are hesitant to get into white boxes.
- D. Birds like feathers similar to those of their own.

30. What can we infer about birds from Wiebe’s words?

- A. They are poor at using tricks.
- B. They use feathers to play catch.
- C. They seek food near their nests.
- D. They may be aware of nest stealers.

31. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Birds protect their food from predators cleverly
- B. Birds attach importance to decorating their nests
- C. Birds decorate nests to scare off stealers
- D. Birds identify danger by feather colors

#### D

Parenting styles and choices are known to influence the way that children develop and grow. Researchers are now discovering more about a similar relationship between owners and their pets. How you “parent” your dog has an impact on the kind of dog it grows up to be.

The researchers studied 48 dog owners and their dogs, asking them to complete a pet parenting style survey before joining in three behavioral tests in the lab, assessing attachments and interactions between the dog and their human owners. Then researchers put the dog owners into three categories: authoritative (high expectations, high responsiveness), authoritarian (high expectations, low responsiveness), and permissive (low expectations, high responsiveness). The three behavioral tests covered attachment (how the dog responded to its owner during close interactions), sociability (how the dog responded when a stranger and its owner changed places with one another in the testing room), and problem-solving.

Dogs with authoritative owners had the highest rate of secure attachment and were highly social and sensitive to social context, compared to dogs with authoritarian or permissive owners. What’s more, the only dogs to solve the problem best came from the authoritative group. So researchers came with the conclusion that an owner who’s highly responsive to a dog’s behavior and needs tends to lead

to a more social, secure, and smart dog.

The study matches up in some ways with previous research into parents and kids, specifically that children with authoritative parents are more likely to show secure attachment. It is thought to be because of the reliable support they get. “This research shows that the pet dog-human caretaker bond may be functionally and emotionally similar to the bond between a human parent and their child,” says behavioral scientist Lauren Brubaker.

For now, though the study is enough to show that there is some kind of relationship between the approach we take as dog owners and the way that those dogs then behave, even with numerous other factors in play. “We still need to conduct more research in this area,” said the researchers in their published paper.

32. What can we know about the research?

- A. A pet parenting style survey was needed.
- B. The dogs were divided into 3 categories.
- C. Dog owners were tested for sociability.
- D. Interactions between the dog owners were assessed.

33. What does Paragraph 3 mainly focus on?

- A. The purpose of the research.
- B. The process of the research.
- C. The findings of the research.
- D. The participants of the research.

34. The underlined word “they” in Paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. parents
- B. pet dogs
- C. dog owners
- D. children

35. What’s the purpose of the text?

- A. To introduce some different pet parenting styles.
- B. To inform readers of a research finding.
- C. To instruct parents how to parent their kids.
- D. To persuade dog owners to be authoritative.

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容从短文后的选项中选出最佳选项, 选项中的两项为多余选项。

Flextime is a flexible hours schedule in which employees choose their own working hours, usually within approximate limits set by the employer or by the government. 36

For employees, flextime has a clear advantage. 37 For example, they can use flextime to create schedules which will allow them to go to school, handle childcare, assist relatives, and perform other tasks. Employees may also use their flextime to create a schedule which optimizes creativity. For example, some employees prefer to work earlier in the day to get more accomplished.

38 First, it tends to increase employees' satisfaction. This makes the company a better and more productive place to work. In addition, flextime can allow companies to serve clients for a longer time, as employees will be around at different times to answer phones, attend meetings, and so forth.

Most flextime schedules include core time. 39 Employees are also usually given an hourly, daily or weekly limit to ensure that they do not break laws on working hours. Or the company is only willing to pay wages for so many hours of work each week.

A classic example of a flexible time schedule is that someone who works four 10-hour shifts a week can take three days off. Flextime can also be combined with flexplace, in which the environment is better than that of the office. 40 Employers may also allow people to work in untraditional settings such as coffee houses.

- A. Employers benefit from flextime a lot, too.
- B. Flextime is also seen as a family-friendly policy.
- C. This method has been adopted by many employers.
- D. For example, home offices are increasingly popular.
- E. However, flextime may not be applicable to all fields.
- F. It allows them to create work schedules that suit their lives.
- G. It is a period of the day that everyone is expected to be at work.

### 第三部分：英语知识运用

#### 第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和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。

A few weeks ago, my 3-year-old granddaughter Frances asked, "Why don't cardinals (红雀) migrate?" Frances's question 41 me, not only because I had no idea what the 42 was but also because she knew enough to ask it. When I still 43 to find correct explanations after I had thought for a moment, Frances got bored with me and 44, intending to ask others.

Preschoolers love thinking about possible 45 of interesting things. They feel 46 to wonder about anything, and they do so with 47. However, after entering primary school, discouraged by most adults, including teachers, most children 48 asking how or why questions.

Fortunately, there's no reason why we can't all be lifelong learners. I'm 69, but I still experienced the same thrill of 49 I had as a child when I tried to 50 information on the Internet to answer Frances's question about cardinals. I learned that Cardinals don't migrate 51 they have enough food, and that they choose to stay together in winter months to keep them 52. After I learned about this, I was eager to see Frances again to 53 the knowledge with her while also 54 her further investigations.

By embracing children's acts of wondering, you become their 55 in finding answers. Joining in the learning process, you will find countless opportunities to explore the colorful world all around you.



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|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. moved     | B. confused    | C. surprised   | D. worried      |
| 42. A. chance    | B. problem     | C. influence   | D. answer       |
| 43. A. struggled | B. learned     | C. managed     | D. hesitated    |
| 44. A. held back | B. gave in     | C. walked away | D. put off      |
| 45. A. benefits  | B. solutions   | C. designs     | D. explanations |
| 46. A. nervous   | B. disturbed   | C. embarrassed | D. free         |
| 47. A. relief    | B. joy         | C. pity        | D. blessing     |
| 48. A. regret    | B. continue    | C. stop        | D. enjoy        |
| 49. A. challenge | B. discovery   | C. doubt       | D. competition  |
| 50. A. collect   | B. hide        | C. supply      | D. write        |
| 51. A. until     | B. before      | C. because     | D. though       |
| 52. A. busy      | B. inspired    | C. delighted   | D. warm         |
| 53. A. compare   | B. study       | C. share       | D. create       |
| 54. A. promising | B. encouraging | C. permitting  | D. controlling  |
| 55. A. partners  | B. teachers    | C. employees   | D. learners     |

## 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。

ChatGPT is an AI chatbot system that OpenAI released 56 (show) and test what a very large, powerful AI system can accomplish. You can ask it any question and often will get 57 useful answer.

ChatGPT is a big deal. The tool seems pretty knowledgeable in areas 58 there's good training data for it to learn from. Since its launch, more than a million people 59 (try) out ChatGPT. And it's becoming big business. But ChatGPT is an AI that's trained to recognize patterns in mass text 60 (harvest) from the Internet, then further trained with human assistance to deliver more useful, better dialog. The answers you get may sound 61 (reason) and even authoritative, 62 they might well be entirely wrong, as OpenAI warns.

The fact that it offers an answer, though, is a remarkable development in computing. Computers are famously literal, 63 (refuse) to work unless you follow exact requirements. ChatGPT is revealing a more human-friendly style of interaction, not to mention an ability to generate 64 (answer) that are somewhere 65 copying and creativity.

## 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

### 第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

为了帮助学生解决学习和生活困难，你校最近新成立了青少年互助中心（Teenagers Help Center）。假定你是校英文报记者李华，请你在校英文报上为它写一篇宣传稿，呼吁有需要的同学加入。

注意:1. 词数80左右; 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Hand in Hand, Heart to Heart

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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。

On a beautiful Thursday this April, Amy and Alan Green took their daughter Abbey out for a walk in the neighborhood. On their way back, Amy picked up a kite for Abbey from the Dollar Tree, blue with rainbows—there are a lot of rainbows decorating homes around the region these days, which helps make life less dull during the coronavirus pandemic.

In the afternoon, Abbey took the kite out for its first flight. At first, the wind was perfect. It took the kite high in the sky. However, suddenly, the wind became much stronger and pulled the kite out of Abbey's hands in a moment. It flew farther and farther and finally got stuck on the power lines next to a big tree, wrapping itself over and over again around the wires. Since the kite was too high for them to reach, the Greens could do nothing about it. Worried less about the kite than the danger it might present to the lines, Amy called National Grid(国家电网)to report the incident.

About one hour later, Mike, a worker from the power company arrived. He carefully removed the kite line from the wires. After about 10 minutes' effort, he successfully freed it. But unfortunately, as

the kite was wrapped so tightly, there was some unpreventable damage. Still, he gave it back to Alan Green. As he was leaving, he noticed Abbey taking the kite to the backyard. Out of curiosity, he stood there for a while to see how the girl would deal with it. Surprisingly, she dug a hole and buried the kite in a shoebox. Even though he could not see the girl's face clearly, he knew exactly how sad Abbey was. He really felt bad for her. And it was at that moment that he decided to do something.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡上的相应位置作答

*The next day, Alan went out to get the mail as usual and found a box.* \_\_\_\_\_

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*Deeply moved by this act of kindness, Alan posted the whole story on the Internet.* \_\_\_\_\_

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