

哈师大附中 2021 年高三第三次模拟考试

英语试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。考试结束,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷和答题卡相应位置上。
2. 选出每小题答案后,用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,再选涂其他答案标号,不能答在本试卷上,否则无效。 关注微信公众号:黑龙江考试获取更多试卷资源

第 I 卷 选择题(满分 100 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,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. How much will the man pay for a double room?

- A. \$ 60. B. \$ 32. C. \$ 16.

2. What was the weather like last Saturday?

- A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Windy.

3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a hospital. B. At home. C. In a library.

4. Why did the woman arrive at the office late?

- A. The road was under repair.
B. She couldn't find her car keys.
C. There was something wrong with her car.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The homework. B. One important person. C. The French Revolution.

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. Where are the speakers now?

- A. In Vancouver. B. In San Francisco. C. In Seattle.

7. What does the man do?

- A. A student. B. A travel agent. C. A teacher.



听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What does the man ask the woman to do?
 A. Open a door. B. Open the windows. C. Repair a door.
9. Who will the speakers ring up for help?
 A. A policeman. B. A repairman. C. A neighbor.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. How did the woman feel at first when making cakes?
 A. Upset. B. Glad. C. Tired.
11. What happened to the cakes?
 A. They were burnt.
 B. They were eaten by someone.
 C. They were forgotten to be put in the oven.
12. How did the woman solve the problem?
 A. She made cakes again.
 B. She asked her sister for help.
 C. She bought some cakes in a store.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Why did the woman go to China?
 A. To do business. B. To have higher education. C. To get experience on tourism.
14. What could the woman probably be?
 A. A teacher. B. A student. C. A tour guide.
15. Where is the woman now?
 A. In America. B. In Australia. C. In Canada.
16. What can we learn about the woman?
 A. She learned a lot in China.
 B. She lived in China for 11 years.
 C. She worked as a hotel manager in China.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Why does the speaker work hard?
 A. His parents push him.
 B. His sister encourages him.
 C. His teachers make big plans for him.
18. What does the speaker say about his teachers?
 A. They work very hard.
 B. They seldom relax during the week.
 C. They leave the students little free time.
19. How does the speaker often spend his weekends?
 A. He helps with housework. B. He does his homework. C. He has fun.
20. How does the speaker decide to treat his children in the future?
 A. He will be strict with them.
 B. He will make them work hard.
 C. He will give them more time to relax.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Wouldn't it be great if you could correct your eyesight, especially nearsightedness, and reduce your dependence on glasses and needn't have eye surgery? The solution is called orthokeratology, or ortho-k (角膜塑形镜).



What is ortho-k?

Orthokeratology(ortho-k) is the fitting of specially designed contact lenses(隐形眼镜) that you wear overnight. While you are asleep, the lenses gently reshape the front surface of your cornea(角膜) so you can see clearly the following day after you remove the lenses when you wake up.

How long does the ortho-k effect last?

You should be able to see acceptably well without glasses or contact lenses for a day or two, sometimes longer. For best results, one should wear the ortho-k lenses every night.

Who are good candidates for ortho-k?

Most people with mild to average nearsightedness are good candidates for ortho-k. Because the corneal reshaping effect is temporary, little risk is involved, and you can discontinue wearing the lenses at any time. Children and young adults who want to be glasses-free but are too young for eye surgery or are afraid of taking the surgery often are good candidates for ortho-k. People who participate in contact sports or work in dusty environments that can have problems for contact lens wear also can be good candidates.

How much does ortho-k cost?

Costs also can vary based on the region of the country and the type of practice where you have the procedure performed. Ortho-k prices in the US generally range from \$1,000 to \$2,000. But particularly difficult cases of ortho-k can cost as much as \$4,000.

There are additional costs for lens care solutions and following up exams, which can total about \$300 to \$500 per year.

Finally, keep in mind that, as with all contact lenses, there are some possible side effects of wearing ortho-k lenses. Ask your eye doctor for details.

21. According to the passage, which way is **introduced** to correct eyesight?

- A. Performing an operation on the cornea.
- B. Applying contact lenses in the daytime.
- C. Fitting proper glasses during the night.
- D. Wearing specially designed contact lenses.

22. Which of the following statements is right?

- A. You have to wear ortho-k day and night to ensure good results.
- B. Ortho-k is a good choice for a man with average nearsightedness.
- C. The cost of ortho-k in the city is higher than that in the countryside.
- D. There is no need for people to worry about the side effects of ortho-k.

23. How much will a person pay for using ortho-k for the first year at least?

- A. \$1,000.
- B. \$1,300.
- C. \$1,500.
- D. \$2,000.

B

On 19 March 2018, you were born. I knew absolutely nothing of you and hadn't even considered adding another member to our family.

You see, at that time I was becoming increasingly concerned about our teenage daughter. She had been spending more and more time away from the family, bad-tempered and unsociable. She seemed unhappy most of the time. She had talked of wanting a dog for a long while, so I thought: if I do this for her, it will boost her mood, get her out more and give her a new focus.

To my surprise, our daughter's reaction was not what I expected when I introduced the two of you—had I made a mistake?

I soon began to understand that you were not going to bring her out of her sadness. Yet you still needed taking care of, so, naturally, most of the duties of your care fell upon me.

Then, in July, our daughter was diagnosed with anorexia(厌食症). Our lives were turned upside down, as she faced the biggest challenges of her life. My husband and I had different ideas about what

would be the best course of action to take; the illness sent the whole family into chaos. Without you, I wouldn't have had the opportunity to find clarity. On our walks together, you gave me the freedom to think clearly and rationally (理性地). I found a calmness that I never would have, had I been at home with Google.

In September, we kept our daughter off school and I looked after her, putting everything else on hold. During that time I bonded with her and she bonded with you. She rejoined school in the middle of September, and was slowly but surely on the road to recovery.

Thank you for your constant love and playfulness, and for showing me the simple pleasures of life. But most of all, thank you for being my light in the dark.

24. Who does the author write the letter to?
A. Her daughter. B. Her dog. C. Her husband. D. Herself.
25. What was the author's purpose of adopting a dog?
A. She needed a lifelong friend.
B. She would like to know more about dogs.
C. She wanted a dog to ease the tension in the family.
D. She hoped a dog could relieve her daughter of bad mood.
26. Why was the author grateful to the dog?
A. It cured her daughter of her disease.
B. It made her husband stay clear-minded.
C. It helped her better deal with the difficult situation in her life.
D. It strengthened the relationship between her daughter and her.
27. What can you infer about the author from the passage?
A. She had anorexia. B. She was a devoted mother.
C. She felt guilty to her dog. D. She recovered from her sadness.

C

In the small village of Göss in Austria, a century-old brewery tradition had a novel transformation towards sustainability (可持续性). Göss is home to the Gösser Brewery, the world's first large-scale zero-carbon brewery.

Owned and operated by the Heineken Group, the world's third-largest beer maker, the Gösser Brewery was relaunched as a zero-carbon facility in June. The brewery produces 1.4 million bottles of beer every day using a mix of entirely renewable energy sources, including hydropower, biogas and waste heat. This has brought its carbon emissions (排放) down from 3,000 tons a year to zero.

Andreas Wetner, brew master at Gösser Brewery said, "Our Göss brewery may be in a small town but our goal was to make a big influence. I am proud of what we have achieved for the Heineken Group and want to help our other breweries and the wider brewing industry make renewable energy part of their energy mix, just as we have done."

The brewery is helping Heineken achieve its commitment to a 40 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions from production by 2022, which is kept in the company's *Brewing a Better World* sustainability strategy.

To power its production, the Gösser Brewery uses 100 percent hydropower sources for electricity—35 percent from biomass for heating, 10 percent from biogas from waste water, 3-5 percent from a solar plant, and 50 percent from biogas generated from the spent grain fermentation (发酵) tank.

For this creative move towards sustainability, the brewery won the EU Sustainable Energy Award and Citizens Choice Award in June. The awards recognise creative projects in energy efficiency and renewability in Europe. "The Göss brewery is the stand-out example of this work and our commitment to sustainability," Roland Verstappen, Heineken's director for public and government affairs said.

英语试卷 第4页(共8页)



28. What is special about the Gösser Brewery?
- A. It's the world's third largest zero-carbon brewery.
 - B. No carbon will be given off during its production.
 - C. It can produce 1.4 million bottles of beer annually.
 - D. The Heineken group newly opened it to produce more beer.
29. What are the percentages in paragraph 5 about?
- A. The resources of making beer.
 - B. The production of beer bottles.
 - C. The examples of sustainable energy.
 - D. The composition of hydropower sources.
30. Why does Roland Verstappen think highly of the Gösser Brewery?
- A. It has won two international awards for its creativity.
 - B. It has helped more industries turn to renewable energy.
 - C. It has led to the draft of Heineken's *Brewing a Better World* strategy.
 - D. It has played an important role in Heineken's achieving its goal of CO₂ reduction.
31. What is the text mainly about?
- A. A brewery's creative move to achieve sustainability.
 - B. Profits gained from the transformation of an old brewery.
 - C. The brewery industry's responsibility for protecting the environment.
 - D. A small business making a big difference by mixing various sources.

D

The prized love for an ice cream goes **back thousands of** years, and ice creams were enjoyed by people living all over the ancient world—from **China to Mesopotamia**.

As early as 4,000 years ago, Chinese **people enjoyed a** kind of frozen syrup—a thick sweet sticky liquid. Centuries later around 400 B. C. , **sharbat (冻果露)** was a popular treat in the **Persian Empire**. This cold drink featured syrups **made from cherries, quinces, and pomegranates that were then cooled with snow**. The modern words "sherbet," "**sorbet**," and "syrup" can find their linguistic (语言学的) origins back to sharbat.

Historic accounts tell of Alexander the Great, who took over the Persian Empire in 330 B. C. , enjoying tasty ices sweetened with honey. The Greeks, and later the Romans, adopted the custom of cooling their drinks. **In the early years of the Roman Empire, Emperor Nero was known to apply fruit juices mixed with honey and snow at his banquets (宴会)**. Centuries later in the 1290s, Marco Polo returned from China with recipes for delicious ices, some of which included milk.

Modern ice creams were only made possible by obtaining and preserving snow and ice from cold, mountainous areas or frozen lakes and rivers. Different civilizations created icehouses with variations on the same theme: **chambers free of heat and light**. Deep pits (坑) were often used, and the ice would be packed separately, often with straw or branches, to keep out the heat.

Getting ice was complex and labor-consuming, which made ice highly valuable in the Middle Ages, when snow was still brought from the mountains to icehouses throughout Europe. The 17th century witnessed private icehouses, and by the end of the 18th century, large icehouses were built in towns and cities. Traveling sales people sold large blocks of ice door to door.

In some cities the ice trade was regulated by the authorities, who set prices and fines for illegal sale. In Naples there were 43 "ice sellers" in 1807. Rules restricted sellers to supplying ice only during the summer.

Sorbet, sherbet, syrup, or just plain ice cream, these cold, sweet treats have been cooling people off for centuries.

32. Which of the following is the fact about the development of ice cream?
A. Straws or branches were used to produce modern ice creams.
B. Alexander the Great had cool drinks with honey and snow at his banquets.
C. Marco Polo brought back from China recipes for milk-taste ices in the late 13th century.
D. People in the Persian Empire enjoyed frozen syrup 3,600 years earlier than the Chinese.
33. Which has the closest meaning with the underlined word "chambers" in Paragraph 4?
A. Plants. B. Rooms. C. Packages. D. Ice creams.
34. Why was the price of ice creams high during the Middle Age?
A. It was a tough job to obtain ice.
B. The production took a lot of time.
C. Much labor was needed for marketing.
D. The producing techniques were advanced.
35. What is the best title of the passage?
A. Historic Accounts of Preserving Ice Creams
B. Contrast of Ancient and Modern Ice Creams
C. Chinese Contributions to Making Ice Creams
D. The History and Worldwide Love of Ice Creams

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。

Finding a new job can be extremely **challenging and lengthy**, even for the most experienced professional. 36.

No matter how well you prepare for your job search, 37. Finding a great job could take several months, particularly if you're at the senior level. Try to **accept this reality** at the start of your job search, so that you can avoid feeling upset if things don't **immediately go your way**.

Finding a new job can be tough, so it's important to **try** and keep a positive outlook, both for your own emotional well-being and for the impression you **give to** potential employers. To avoid letting your job search consume you, try to keep a healthy balance **in** your life. 38. Think about your past achievements regularly, and the unique talents you have to offer a potential employer. Remember your job search will be more effective if **you are healthy, positive and optimistic**.

Unfortunately, you can't control how fast a potential employer calls you **back**, or whether or not you get offered an interview. Rather than worrying **about things that are out of your hands**, 39. Polishing your CV (简历), broadening your network, learning new skills or staying up to date with industry developments are constructive ways to progress your job search and make the most of your time.

40. Think of your search as real work—something with a "start" and "end" time each day. Set daily goals and track your progress, so you can have a sense of accomplishment at the end of the week. Having a set routine and structuring your day will help you to remain both efficient and constructive.

- A. make full use of your time to do some research
- B. focus your energy on the things you can control
- C. finding a new role will probably take longer than expected
- D. Spare some time for friends, regular exercise, rest and relaxation
- E. Most importantly, you must take down what you want to do in your notebook
- F. You will need to invest a large amount of time, energy and effort to get a good job
- G. The best way to keep your job search productive is to set a schedule and stick to it

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。

Virtual (虚拟的) reality is the latest and hottest type of computer game available. Players love it because it's the first game that lets them feel as though they are 41 inside the game, taking part in the action around them.

Through the magic of virtual reality, you can become a boxer or 42 into a robot by simply putting on a(n) 43 and stepping up to the controls. The key to the "reality" you feel is the helmet. It 44 your eyes and ears, blocking off your normal vision and 45. Turn on a switch and you're 46 by the sights and sounds of the game world.

In the boxing game, you hear cheering crowds and loud voice of an announcer 47 out instructions. Then you 48 yourself standing in a boxing ring, face to face with a strong and 49 opponent. The bell rings for the first round and you begin fighting.

Virtual reality games are the most complex interactive games, which involve the most advanced game technology ever 50.

It is important to understand the difference between interactive and passive 51. Watching television is 52, because you don't have to do anything except 53 your eyes open. 54, computer games are interactive because what you do 55 how the game turns out; if you don't find the right secret tunnels, you can't escape the dangerous castle, and unless you 56 the traps along the way, you die and the game is over.

The 57 of virtual reality are far from finished. They dream of one day coming up with a game world that players won't be able to 58 apart from the real thing. It will 59 people to feel, and even taste and smell the environment they have 60. According to the game developers, it's only a matter of time.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. casually | B. actually | C. luckily | D. simply |
| 42. A. turn | B. come | C. burst | D. look |
| 43. A. mask | B. hat | C. earphone | D. helmet |
| 44. A. opens | B. attracts | C. cheats | D. covers |
| 45. A. smell | B. sight | C. hearing | D. feeling |
| 46. A. threatened | B. surrounded | C. followed | D. defeated |
| 47. A. working | B. making | C. figuring | D. calling |
| 48. A. find | B. stop | C. admit | D. enjoy |
| 49. A. handsome | B. gentle | C. intelligent | D. tough |
| 50. A. transformed | B. invented | C. developed | D. conducted |
| 51. A. games | B. programs | C. entertainments | D. campaigns |
| 52. A. passive | B. interesting | C. active | D. simple |
| 53. A. keep | B. force | C. declare | D. fix |
| 54. A. In conclusion | B. In general | C. In contrast | D. In practice |
| 55. A. improves | B. influences | C. limits | D. helps |
| 56. A. set | B. avoid | C. remove | D. change |
| 57. A. players | B. creators | C. participants | D. advocates |
| 58. A. take | B. tear | C. fall | D. tell |
| 59. A. allow | B. prefer | C. recommend | D. inspire |
| 60. A. adapted to | B. searched for | C. stepped into | D. missed out |

第 II 卷 非选择题(满分 50 分)

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。

For a time the Olympic was the 61 (large) ocean passenger ship in the world. She 62 (match) once by her sister ship, the Titanic. The Olympic 63 (go) across the seas since her first voyage in 1910. In World War I, she entered the military service. She transported troops about the Atlantic. Unbelievably, the Olympic was the only merchant ship 64 (sink) an enemy warship during the war. She hit a German submarine, the U-103, and sent 65 underwater for good.

Today on the Olympic, the war is ancient history. Happy passengers wander the ship. And the dining rooms are full of good eating. There's a great diversity of food, 66 English, French, and American cuisine on the menu. A variety of 67 (drink) is also available for guests to satisfy their summer thirsts. Open-air settings provide the fancy of relaxing at a Mediterranean café. At every turn, there is another surprise and another entertainment. I've made several trips between the library and the swimming pool. And I'm bound to visit the gym 68 we get to England. I'm sure I will—just as soon as that 69 (annoy) fellow stops bothering me and sits down for 70 bite to eat.

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)

假设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(Λ),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。

Chinese idioms reflect the Chinese way of thinking and cultural meanings. In order to promote our understanding of it, we have recently set up a new column being called *Chinese Idioms* in our school newspaper. In the column, we need some article to introduce Chinese idioms with English.

You must make brief introduction to a Chinese idiom that impress you most in your article. Besides, you should give some situations that the idiom is used, helping us to understand it. Apart from that, you need to express what you had learnt from the idiom. Neither electronic or handwritten versions are acceptable. Contributions are expected to be within 200 words.

Don't miss this opportunity! We are looking forward to your actively participation!

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华,你校学生学习压力大,缺乏体育锻炼。请你代表学生会,围绕“Sports and Study”这一主题,在校英文报上发出倡议。内容如下:

1. 倡议的原因和目的;

2. 倡议的具体内容。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear friends,

Student Union

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