

## 2023 年哈三中高三学年

### 第二次高考模拟考试 英语 试卷

(时间: 120 分钟 满分 150 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, 你将有两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, 从题中给出的 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. What did the speakers do last weekend?

- A. They went climbing.                      B. They played football.                      C. They watched a match.

2. When was the meeting scheduled?

- A. At 6:00.                      B. At 6:30.                      C. At 7:00.

3. What is the man dissatisfied with about the store?

- A. The clothes.                      B. The service.                      C. The price.

4. What does the woman think of the show?

- A. Boring.                      B. Interesting.                      C. Educational.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The sea.                      B. The weekend plan.                      C. The weather.

#### 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. How many days do they have to prepare for the dance performances?

- A. Six.                      B. Three.                      C. Five.

7. What is the woman unsure of?

- A. She has no time to prepare.  
B. Nobody can lead the dance group.  
C. There aren't enough people in the group.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

高三英语 第 1 页 共 10 页



130

8. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a store.                      B. In a street.                      C. In a cafe.

9. What problem does the man have?  
A. He forgot to send an email.  
B. He has to make a phone call.  
C. He left his wallet in the office.

10. What does the woman suggest the man do?  
A. Speak with her manager.  
B. Visit another location.  
C. Eat in the cafe.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What might the man be?  
A. A service representative.  
B. A travel agent.  
C. A repairman.

12. What will the woman do next?  
A. Call his son.                      B. Give credit card information.                      C. Sign a form.

13. What do we know about the woman?  
A. Her son lives abroad now.  
B. She will go to visit her son soon.  
C. She should make payment from this month.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What did the man do yesterday?  
A. He started a new job.  
B. He registered for a class.  
C. He did some shopping online.

15. What does the man want to buy?  
A. Posters.                      B. Paintings.                      C. Paintbrushes.

16. What will the woman do next?  
A. Go to a store.                      B. Ask about a sale.                      C. Email the man.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How much is the ticket to the Ocean Park?  
A. £ 2.00.                      B. £ 6.50.                      C. £ 8.50.

18. What is unavailable during the trip?  
A. Lunch.                      B. Water.                      C. Fruit.

19. What will the listeners do at 2:30 next Tuesday?  
A. Listen to a talk.                      B. Do some worksheets.                      C. Watch the sharks being fed.

20. What is the topic of the talk for next Tuesday?  
A. The ocean.                      B. Sharks.                      C. Penguins.

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(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Basketball, baseball and soccer are classic sports that people will always enjoy. And yet we keep changing popular games like these in new ways to keep them fresh.

**Underwater hockey**

This game is played in swimming pools with two teams of six players. Each player wears flippers (蛙鞋) and uses a stick to hit a puck (圆盘). Each team earns points by hitting the puck into its underwater goal. Other team members must be ready to take the puck when a team member goes up for air. That makes underwater hockey a true team sport.

**Cycleball**

Another fun game to watch, cycleball is like indoor soccer on wheels but with only two male players for each team. Each player rides a special bike designed for the game. Like soccer, a team must put the ball in a goal. However, there is a catch. The ball can only be touched with the bikes' wheels or the players' heads. This game requires a lot of practice to learn the skills needed.

**Chessboxing**

A sport can also be revised by mixing it with another game. In chessboxing, two players compete with each other on the chess board and in the ring. First, their minds are tested in a game of chess. Then they use their strength in a round of boxing. They repeat this for 11 rounds. The winner beats the loser in chess, knocks him out while boxing or gets more boxing points.

**Bossaball**

This exciting sport is part volleyball and part soccer. But unlike both of those sports, players jump up and down throughout the game. That's because it's played on an inflatable (可充气的) volleyball court with a trampoline on either side of the net. One player bounces on the trampoline while up to four others stand around it. A team can touch the ball six times before sending it back across the net. Each player may touch the ball once with arms or twice with other body parts.

Though these sports may not be common, give them a look or even a try.

21. What can we learn about Cycleball according to the text?

- A. Cycleball has nothing in common with soccer.
- B. Male or female players cooperate with each other to earn scores.
- C. The players are not allowed to touch the ball with their hands or feet.
- D. Cycleball is designed for disabled players as they have to ride special bikes.

22. According to the text, at most how many players in all can take part in a Bossaball match?

- A. 10.
- B. 8.
- C. 6.
- D. 4.

23. Which of the four sports is NOT a team game?

- A. Underwater hockey.
- B. Cycleball.
- C. Chessboxing.
- D. Bossaball.

高三英语 第3页 共10页





31. What does John think of the Mongee banana?
- A. It won't be widely spread soon for some reasons.
  - B. It should not be widely grown because of climate.
  - C. It has advantage over regular bananas on transportation.
  - D. It proves fruits with skin will be produced on large scales.

**D**

"I'll be there in a few minutes. I'm playing a game with a friend, a guy named Scuzzball," my 15-year-old son shouted from his room. "Oh, what is Scuzzball's real name?" I asked. "I have no idea." He said. "Where is he from?" I continued. He responded, "I think somewhere in Canada. Oh, wait, it doesn't even matter because Scuzzball just left the game and he has been replaced with a robot."

"Your friend is replaced by artificial intelligence?" "It doesn't matter, Dad. It happens all the time! The game continues." My son doesn't mind playing with a person or a robot, which is typical of gamers these days. I wonder whether the face-to-face experience of friendship that I grew up with will be lost by our children.

Aristotle, a great thinker and educator, has pointed out that shallow friendship is easily formed but also easily abandoned because such bonds are fragile. Deep friendship, by contrast, is when you care for your friend for his sake, not for any benefit you can get. This is selfless friendship. You can have only a couple of these friends because they require lots of time and effort. You must make sacrifices for each other.

Presence in friendship requires "being with" and "doing for". Perhaps the most defining feature of deep friendship is "doing for", as my friend has my back in trouble or brings me soup when I'm sick. Only strong bonds have the power to motivate real sacrifices. But it is unclear why online "friends" would bother to do the hard work of friendship. When I asked my students whether they had people in their lives who would bring them soup when they were sick, they laughed at my Stone Age question and said they'd just order soup online themselves.

Digital life fills and absorbs waking life time so that people do not join in example case of friendship, like sports, collective arts, free range childhoods, etc. In this way, digital life produces false friendships.

32. How does the author lead in the topic of the text?
- A. By quoting famous mottoes.
  - B. By introducing an online game.
  - C. By showing robots' irreplaceable role.
  - D. By presenting a parent-child conversation.
33. What does the author mainly explain in Paragraph 3?
- A. Impact of selfish friendship.
  - B. The meaning of deep friendship.
  - C. Selfless sacrifices in friendship.
  - D. The formation of shallow friendship.

34. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?
- A. Ordering food online for friends is an example of “being with”.
  - B. The students thought highly of the teacher’s question.
  - C. Virtual friends won’t make real sacrifices.
  - D. Robots will have our back in trouble.
35. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. The Benefits of Digital Life
  - B. Digitalized Friendship
  - C. Face-to-face Communication
  - D. The Sacrifices of Online Friends

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

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

For making contact and communicating with a person, effective eye contact is essential to our everyday interaction with people, and also to those who want to be effective communicators in public places. \_\_\_36\_\_\_.

Generally in Western societies and many other cultures, eye contact with a person is expected to be regular but not overly persistent. \_\_\_37\_\_\_, causing the person who’s the object of a person’s stare to feel overly studied and uncomfortable.

\_\_\_38\_\_\_ The New Zealand Medical Journal reported that one reason so many young children fall victim to attacks by pet dogs is their overly-lasting eye contact with pets, which causes them to feel threatened and defensive.

Overly lasting eye contact is also a sign of a person’s over-awareness of the messages they are giving. In the case of people who try to lie to someone, they may distort (扭曲) their eye contact so that they’re not avoiding it. \_\_\_39\_\_\_ But on the contrary, evasive (逃避的) eye contact is a sign of discomfort. Why do we avoid looking at a person? It may be because we feel ashamed to be looking at them if we’re being dishonest or trying to take them in. Evasive eye contact may also a sign of dishonesty.

However, Scotland’s University of Stirling found that, in a question-and-answer study among children, those who maintained eye contact were less likely to come up with the correct answer to a question than those who looked away to consider their response. \_\_\_40\_\_\_, otherwise this energy could have been spent on deep thinking.

- A. This is a widely recognized indicator of lying
- B. Constant eye contact is often considered to be rude
- C. Eye contact is the act of looking into someone’s eyes
- D. But there’s something you may not know about eye contact
- E. Overpowering eye contact can make the other person excited
- F. Even between humans and non-humans, lasting eye contact is sometimes inadvisable
- G. Eye contact, as a socializing device, can take a surprising amount of effort to maintain

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共四节, 满分 30 分)

第一节: 完型填空 (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。

It was just a typical morning of an ordinary workday. I was at the \_\_\_41\_\_\_, on my way to the lab where I was a postdoctoral fellow. But something began to \_\_\_42\_\_\_ inside me as I watched the people around me – headphones hanging from their ears, \_\_\_43\_\_\_ cast down, unsmiling faces. They looked unhappy. And I realized that I was one of them. Suddenly, I could no longer \_\_\_44\_\_\_ with my work life and booked a one-way ticket to fly home.

Over the years, I had grown more \_\_\_45\_\_\_ due to the pressure of finishing my Ph.D.. Those who could have been partners became competitors I disliked and the effect of this competition was exactly the \_\_\_46\_\_\_ of what I had hoped for. I began to feel lonely and \_\_\_47\_\_\_. I became less and less productive in my scientific work. I \_\_\_48\_\_\_ my breaking point that day at the bus stop. I had to end this. I emailed my professors, explaining that I had put the \_\_\_49\_\_\_ first and myself second for too long.

Shortly after I got back home, I started to receive some emails from my workmates – I guessed they expected me to join them again soon. After a few \_\_\_50\_\_\_ asking how I was, in the emails many expressed their stress of academic life. Vulnerable researchers were \_\_\_51\_\_\_ their heads out of their shells (壳), seeking help. It occurred to me that we all \_\_\_52\_\_\_ sometimes, and our vulnerability (脆弱) seemed so much alike that I \_\_\_53\_\_\_ myself from all that had bothered me for days. Actually it can be a \_\_\_54\_\_\_ game, instead of one where one side gains while the other side loses. Working with others and asking for help doesn't make my contributions \_\_\_55\_\_\_; it means we can all succeed.

- |                    |                      |                  |               |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. cafe shop   | B. bookstore         | C. supermarket   | D. bus stop   |
| 42. A. awaken      | B. tackle            | C. settle        | D. disappear  |
| 43. A. nose        | B. eyes              | C. neck          | D. arms       |
| 44. A. go          | B. continue          | C. combine       | D. exchange   |
| 45. A. mature      | B. academic          | C. competitive   | D. positive   |
| 46. A. output      | B. alternative       | C. case          | D. opposite   |
| 47. A. inspired    | B. lost              | C. pure          | D. guilty     |
| 48. A. spotted     | B. marked            | C. hit           | D. set        |
| 49. A. evaluation  | B. adaptation        | C. comprehension | D. occupation |
| 50. A. jokes       | B. lines             | C. calls         | D. accounts   |
| 51. A. sticking    | B. standing          | C. bringing      | D. figuring   |
| 52. A. choke       | B. urge              | C. suffer        | D. hesitate   |
| 53. A. discouraged | B. banned            | C. freed         | D. prevented  |
| 54. A. brand-new   | B. non-controversial | C. so-called     | D. win-win    |
| 55. A. unimportant | B. improper          | C. irregular     | D. illogical  |



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。

Lion Dance, a folk show acted by people \_\_\_56\_\_\_ (wrap) around in lion costume, is usually performed during the Chinese New Year and other Chinese traditional, cultural and religious festivals. It may also be performed \_\_\_57\_\_\_ important occasions such as business opening events, special celebrations or wedding \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (ceremony), or may be used, as we know, \_\_\_59\_\_\_ (entertain) special guests by the Chinese communities.

There are usually two performers in a lion dance, one handling the lion's head while \_\_\_60\_\_\_ other playing the body and tail. \_\_\_61\_\_\_ impresses audience most are all kinds of lions' movements conducted to the music played by gongs and drums.

With the Chinese migrating abroad, lion dance is famous all over the world, \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (particular) in Southeast Asian countries; each country and region, however, has their own dancing styles, of \_\_\_63\_\_\_ the most well-known is Southern Lion Dance that originated from Guangdong Province. In Hongkong, ever since the 1980s when Chinese classic and martial arts movies enjoyed great \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (popular), kong fu movies including Jet Li's "Huang Feihong" \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (reach) a large audience and attracted movie lovers all around the world, whatever their races or ages.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假设你是李华，你校留学生 Jenny 在你校国际部举办的汉字拼写大赛(Chinese Character Spelling Contest)中获得了一等奖。请你代表大赛组委会给她写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 向她表示祝贺；
2. 肯定她的表现；
3. 请她在颁奖典礼上介绍汉语学习的经验。

注意：1. 词数应为 80 词左右；

2. 请按如下格式作答。

Dear Jenny,

I feel greatly honored to inform you of the good news on behalf of the Organizing Committee. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

## 第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

“Watch out! You nearly broadsided that car!” My father yelled at me. “Can’t you do anything right?” Those words hurt worse than blows. I turned my head toward the elderly man in the seat beside me. A lump rose in my throat as I averted my eyes. I wasn’t prepared for another quarrel. “I saw the car, Dad. Please don’t yell at me when I’m driving.” My voice was measured and steady, sounding far calmer than I really felt. Dad glared at me, and then turned away and settled back.

That night I went outside to collect my thoughts. What could I do about him? Dad had been a lumberjack (伐木工人) in Washington and Oregon. He had enjoyed being outdoors using his strength against the forces of nature. The first time he couldn’t lift a heavy log, he joked about it; but later that same day I saw him outside alone, struggling to lift it. He became angry whenever anyone teased him about his advancing age, or when he couldn’t do something he had done as a younger man.

Four days after his sixty-seventh birthday, he had a heart attack. An ambulance sped him to the hospital. At the hospital, Dad was rushed into an operating room. He was lucky; he survived. But something inside Dad died. His enthusiasm for life was gone. He refused to follow the doctor’s orders. Suggestions and offers of help were turned down with bad words. The number of visitors thinned, and then finally stopped altogether. Dad was left alone.

My husband, Dick, and I asked Dad to come and live with us on our small farm. We hoped the fresh air and rustic atmosphere would help him adjust. Within a week after he moved in, I regretted the invitation. It seemed that nothing was satisfactory. He criticized everything I did. I became upset. Soon I was taking my anger out on Dick. We began to argue. Luckily, Dick had a friend who was a mental health expert. After he listened to our story, he recommended that we should find a dog to accompany Dad. I thought maybe I should have a try.

(1) 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;

(2) 请按如下格式作答。

I drove to the animal shelter and was led to the kennels (狗舍) by a keeper. \_\_\_\_\_

“Dad! Look what I got for you, Dad!” I said excitedly. \_\_\_\_\_

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