

哈尔滨市第六中学 2020 级高三第一次模拟考试

英语试卷

注意事项:

- 1.答题前,考生先将自己的姓名,准考证号码填写清楚,将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
- 2.回答选择题时,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。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一起交回。

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 is the woman doing?

- A. Selling coffee. B. Visiting a museum. C. Asking for directions.

2. What affects the man's phone bill?

- A. His family's Internet use.
B. The taxes and extra fees.
C. His calls and texts.

3. Why did the woman buy the hat?

- A. It offers complete sun protection.
B. It's cheaper than baseball hats.
C. It was easy to purchase on the Internet.

4. What does the woman mean?

A. She's been extremely busy.

B. She dreams of becoming a millionaire.

C. She's proud of being able to do many things.

5. What does the man think of the soup?

- A. It's too thick. B. It's not very good. C. It needs a bit more flavor.

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,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 段对话,回答 6, 7 题。

6. What does the girl suggest about the first pair of shoes?

- A. They're of low value.
B. They're easy to walk in.
C. She'll be popular if she wears them.

7. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Father and daughter. B. Salesman and customer. C. Uncle and niece.

听第 7 段对话,回答 8, 9 小题。

8. Who is Ashley Bryan?

- A. A poet. B. An artist. C. A famous sailor.

9. How old was Langston Hughes when he died?

- A. Forty years old. B. Sixty-five years old. C. Ninety-two years old.

听第 8 段对话,回答 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At the airport. B. At the man's house. C. At the woman's house.
11. What do we know about the woman?
- A. Her suitcase is more than 40 kg.
B. She will take a flight to America.
C. She has a handbag and a large backpack.
12. What time does the flight leave?
- A. At 8:30 a.m. B. At 9:30 a.m. C. At 10:30 a.m.

听第 9 段对话，回答 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man probably do for a living?
- A. He is a journalist. B. He is a film reviewer. C. He is a magazine editor.
14. What is the woman's favorite film ever?
- A. Pulp Fiction. B. Jackie Brown. C. Kill Bill.
15. What day is it today?
- A. Thursday. B. Friday. C. Saturday.
16. How does the man feel at the end of the conversation?
- A. Very grateful. B. A little annoyed. C. Much more calm.

听第 10 段对话，回答 17 至 20 题。

17. Where can copies be made?
- A. On Level 1. B. On Level 2. C. On Level 3.
18. How many books can a graduate student check out?
- A. Up to two. B. Up to five. C. Up to fifteen.
19. What is the late fee for a book that is 10 days overdue?

- A. \$5. B. \$15. C. \$20.
20. When does the library close on Friday nights?
- A. At 8:30 p.m. B. At 9:00 p.m. C. At 10:00 p.m.

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项

A

Talking Together About Collaboration (合作)

Monday, June 19, 11:30 a.m. The Museum of Modern Art

Free with Museum admission

The ongoing Talking Together conversation series provides an opportunity to think deeply about a broad but timely theme. Understanding that art provides connections to each other and the world around us, we will consider this month's theme, "collaboration," through selected works in the exhibition Robert Rauschenberg: Among Friends.

This session is led by Paula Stuttman.

Drawing Is a Way of Thinking

Monday, June 19, 1:30 p.m. The Museum of Modern Art

Free with Museum admission

The act of drawing allows us to understand an artwork through mark making (微迹创作). Join us in this ongoing series as we explore artworks through drawing and conversation. This week we draw from a selected work in the exhibition Robert Rauschenberg: Among Friends.

This session is led by Paula Stuttman.

Sunset Viewings

Monday, June 19, 8:15 p.m.

MoMA PS1

One of artist James Turrell's celebrated Skyspaces, Meeting is a site-specific installation (现代雕塑装置) that invites viewers to look upwards toward a clear view of the sky. The installation features a multicolored lighting program synchronized (同步) to sunrise and sunset.

When the sunset lighting program falls outside of regular museum hours, MoMA PS1 is hosting special after-hours viewings on Monday evenings. These events have limited capacity and require an advance ticket.

Postwar Art Wore Red

Thursday, June 29, 11:30 a.m

The Museum of Modern Art

Free with Museum admission

Join us for a lively discussion about the work of artists featured in the exhibition Making Space: Women Artists and Postwar Abstraction, which shines a spotlight on the impressive but still relatively under-recognized achievements of women artists after the end of World War II. This session is led by Tamara Kostianovsky.

21. What similarity do the first two events share?

- A. They select the same works.
- B. They start at the same time.
- C. They involve the same artist.
- D. They explore the same theme.

22. Which of the following offers activities after closing time?

- A. Talking Together About Collaboration.
- B. Drawing Is a Way of Thinking.

C. Sunset Viewings.

D. Postwar Art Wore Red.

23. Who is in charge of the discussion about female artists?

- A. James Turrell.
- B. Paula Stuttmann.
- C. Robert Rauschenberg.
- D. Tamara Kostianovsky.

B

At 1:43 a.m. October 5, 2022, Stanford chemist Carolyn R. Bertozzi was awakened by a phone call from a Nobel committee representative who told her, "You have 50 minutes to collect yourself and wait until your life changes." Instructed not to share the announcement outside of her tightest inner circle, the first person Bertozzi called was her father, a retired physics professor from MIT. "He's 91 and, of course, he was just overjoyed," said Bertozzi.

Carolyn Bertozzi, born October 10, 1966, Boston, was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry for her development of bioorthogonal reactions, which allow scientists to explore cells and track biological processes without disturbing the normal chemistry of the cell. She shares the \$10 million Swedish kronor (about \$1 million USD) prize equally with Morten Meldal, professor at University of Copenhagen and K. Barry Sharpless, professor at Scripps Research "for the development of click chemistry and bioorthogonal chemistry."

Carolyn received a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Harvard University in 1988 and a doctorate in the same subject from the University of California, Berkeley in 1993. She was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of California, San Francisco, from 1993 to 1995. She became an assistant professor at Berkeley in 1996 and a full professor of chemistry and molecular and cell biology in 2002. She also held an appointment as a professor of molecular and cellular pharmacology from 2000 to 2002 at the University of California, San Francisco. In 2015 she became a professor of chemistry at Stanford University.

“I could not be more delighted that Carolyn Bertozzi has won the Nobel Prize in chemistry,” said Stanford President Marc Tessier-Lavigne. “In pioneering the field of bioorthogonal chemistry, Carolyn invented a new way of studying biomolecular processes, one that has helped scientists around the world gain a deeper understanding of chemical reactions in living systems. Her work has had remarkable real-world impact, providing new diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to treat disease. Carolyn is so deserving of this honor, and all of us at Stanford are too proud to call her one of our own.”

Carolyn’s bioorthogonal reactions have been used to study how cells build proteins and other molecules, to develop new cancer medicines, and to produce new materials for energy storage, among many other applications.

24. Why does the author mention the phone call Carolyn received in Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the background information of Carolyn.
- B. To arouse the readers’ interest in the passage.
- C. To reveal a conversation between two scientists.
- D. To show the urgency about the information.

25. What can we learn about Carolyn from paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. Her kindness and devotion.
- B. Her delight and pride.
- C. Her education and success.
- D. Her dream and ambition.

26. What can we infer from Marc Tessier-Lavigne’s words?

- A. Carolyn’s findings are of great significance.
- B. Carolyn has found a new cure for cancer.
- C. He benefits greatly from Carolyn’s findings.
- D. He wants to cooperate with Carolyn.

27. What is the text?

- A. A news report.
- B. A profile.
- C. A journal.
- D. A book review.

C

Kids everywhere love to play. And they know a ball is a perfect thing to play with. Now scientists at London’s Queen Mary University report that bumblebees seem to know the same thing, making bumblebees the first insects known to play.

When people talk about “play”, they’re describing an animal doing something that doesn’t really seem to help it. They’re not doing the action to get food or shelter or another similar “reward”. Play usually happens when a creature is relaxed and is often repeated.

However, scientists think many animals and birds’ playing is a kind of training for things they’ll have to deal with in later life. But before this, there were no reports of insects playing.

Scientists at Dr. Chittka’s lab, carried out an experiment. First, they tagged 45 young bumblebees, both male and female, between 1 and 23 days old. The tags made the bees easier to identify and follow.

The scientists set up a clear pathway from the bumblebees’ nest to a feeding area. On either side of the open pathway, the researchers placed small colored wooden balls. On one side of the path, the balls were attached and couldn’t move. On the other side, the balls could roll around. It turned out that the bumblebees weren’t interested in the unmovable balls, but they made lots of visits to the rolling balls.

Grabbing the balls with their legs, the bees would flap their wings to pull on the balls, causing them to roll. The 45 tagged bumblebees rolled balls 910 times during the experiment. Though some only did it once, others did it a lot. The younger bumblebees spent more time rolling balls. Males seemed more likely to play than females.

“It’s not clear why the bees roll the balls or whether they enjoy it. But the experiment raises important questions about how the insects’ minds work and whether they have feelings. With further research, the future will hold surprises and answers in store for us,” said Dr. Chittka.

28. What is the purpose of animals’ play according to scientists?

- A. To develop survival skills.
- B. To receive extra rewards.

- C. To find ideal shelter. D. To get their fellows' attention.
29. What did Dr. Chittka's experiment focus on?
- A. Bumblebees' categories. B. Bumblebees' habitats.
- C. Bumblebees' behavior. D. Bumblebees' intelligence.
30. What was the result of the experiment?
- A. Bumblebees possessed different wing beat frequency.
- B. Younger male bumblebees preferred to roll the balls.
- C. Bumblebees could distinguish balls of different colors.
- D. A specially-built pathway helped bumblebees find food.
31. What is Dr. Chittka's attitude to their future research?
- A. Uncertain. B. Doubtful. C. Critical. D. Optimistic.

D

Jeffrey Boakye, a writer and teacher from London, is right to think that the stories we tell our children shape their future values. Recent research from the End Sexism in Schools campaign also established that children in the UK are still living off a worryingly limited diet of male authors and male main characters.

Our research confirms that the novels Boakye mentions in his recent article are in the top five most taught in years 7 to 9. But boys need to be taught to listen to and respect female voices as powerful, and to be empathetic to the viewpoints of women and girls. This is essential in tackling one of the root causes of male violence against women and girls. And girls need to be taught that our expectations of them are not tied to life-denying gender stereotypes. (性别刻板印象)

English literature could be taught by allowing teachers and students to decide together, exploring relevant and important themes, including those Boakye identifies. The techniques of reading, analyzing

and understanding can be taught with examples, but all students need not answer the same questions on the same books, in class or in exams. The current system is more convenient for teachers and graders, but it's also deeply repetitive. Let the kids choose their own texts: It'll be less boring and we might just learn something in the end.

Parents--challenge your schools to change. Teachers--you have the ability to make these changes. It is our duty as their parents, educators and carers to teach children more books by women, and more books with female main characters and if this means leaving out some of the so-called classics, then so be it.

32. What does the underlined word "empathetic" most probably mean in Paragraph 2?

- A. Approving. B. Enthusiastic. C. Indifferent. D. Understanding.

33. What can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

- A. Teachers and students could do literature research together.
- B. More say should be given to students about what to read.
- C. The current system benefits students more than teachers.
- D. The novels Boakye mentions are boring.

34. What does the author suggest English literature teachers do ?

- A. Ask more open-ended questions.
- B. Select more materials by females.
- C. Focus more on reading techniques.
- D. Reduce the use of classic literature.

35. Which of the following could be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Challenging gender stereotypes

- B. Reading literature for pleasure
- C. Enriching the literary diet of children
- D. Understanding children's literature

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。

Adversity quotient (AQ 逆商) is one's ability to handle adversities well. It is known by other names such as resilience (适应力) and persistence. 36. _____. A person with high AQ is tough and will not easily give up in the face of hardship, and often has the following qualities:

37. _____

As we all know, change is the only constant in life. In the natural world, a creature that cannot adapt to changing circumstances eventually comes to an end. An employee who refuses to adapt to great changes such as heavier workloads will give up and leave. 38. _____. The ups and downs of life will not crush them.

High emotional quotient (EQ)

39. _____. Poor emotional control can make a situation worse than it already is. A person with a high EQ usually knows that the emotional impact of an adverse situation is only temporary. It is the classic "this too shall pass" mode of psychology.

A positive attitude toward life

A person with a high AQ has a positive outlook on life. They will see the half-full glass instead of the half-empty one. 40. _____.

The concept of AQ is becoming increasingly relevant as the world goes through tough times. People with high AQs are an asset to any organization.

- A. Sensitivity to changes
- B. Adaptability to changes

- C. However, a person with high AQ will stay no matter what
- D. Without high AQ, anxiety and depression are usually not far behind
- E. They will see even criticism in a positive and constructive spirit
- F. AQ is the capacity to bounce back after you have been pushed down
- G. The ability to regulate one's emotions is important when faced with adversity

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

Dee Featherstone from Peterborough describes herself as someone who didn't enjoy the festive season, but after having her son Alfie, that changed.

"I 41 actually liked Christmas before having my son—I was definitely more of a scrooge (吝啬鬼, 守财奴). But something changes when you have children, and you see just how magical it really is. Alfie was two last Christmas, and he was really 42 about the lights and was beginning to understand the 43 of Christmas. After the last year had seen him being 44 in so much, I really just wanted to bring that magic to life for him." This came in the form of 45 the outside of her house for the whole 46 to enjoy. "Seeing Alfie's face when I started to put more items outside really made it 47 it. To me, that is what it is all about, him seeing the magic. I had snow lights on the walls, lights in the bushes, window lights and a giant inflatable 48 which all the kids would 49 and give a high five. I'm planning on adding a few more bits this year."

Dee also 50 the Christmas cheer a little more by creating something people could take away from her amazing 51. This had the 52 benefit of showing her son the value of giving, as well as the magic of Christmas. "I 53 some Christmas goodies--toys, chocolate, colouring books etc. for our local neighbourhood children and left them near our giant Santa for families to 54." It was so successful that Dee received a lovely little card through her door full of 55 and wishing her a lovely Christmas. "It's such a weird feeling because I'm really excited for Christmas this year. I would normally dread it and I've already told my husband I'll be buying more for the garden!"

41. A. never B. usually C. seldom D. always
42. A. ashamed B. frightened C. excited D. regretful
43. A. story B. background C. tale D. concept
44. A. stuck B. engaged C. dedicated D. addicted
45. A. fixing B. decorating C. altering D. reshaping
46. A. school B. block C. district D. neighborhood
47. A. appreciate B. hide C. prefer D. worth
48. A. Santa B. statue C. tree D. gallery
49. A. stop by B. pass by C. keep by D. move by
50. A. spread B. launch C. purchase D. spot
51. A. efforts B. display C. exhibition D. idea
52. A. varied B. attached C. recognized D. added
53. A. made up B. brought up C. packaged up D. ate up
54. A. admire B. enjoy C. entertain D. collect
55. A. gratitude B. kindness C. caring D. generosity

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 (每空至多 3 词)。

Whenever celebrations or major events take place, people in Wenxi county, North China's Shanxi province, roll out huamo, flour and flower-shaped buns (馍) that can date 56 the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties, to entertain guests for 57 (promise) outcomes in the future.

"I grew up watching my grandmother and mother make the flower-shaped buns, 58 I learned to make huamo afterwards. The buns are always 59 (close) connected to local folk culture," says Zhi Jiankang, 60 provincial inheritor (传承人) of the skill that was named a national intangible

cultural heritage in 2008.

Wenxi huamo 61 (evolve) into four categories with more than 200 varieties over the years. Different from traditional dough (面团) modeling that is mostly just for artistic appreciation, huamo can be eaten by guests after serving the symbolic purpose.

In 2006, Zhi filmed a 70-year-old village woman making the traditional food. The 15-minute film, 62 was recorded by Zhi with the purpose of introducing Wenxi huamo, created a national sensation. From that moment on, huamo made 63 (it) presence felt across the country and beyond.

There 64 (be) two large huamo enterprises and 12 cooperatives in Wenxi, with more than 1,000 65 (local) working for them, the annual output value has reached 10 million yuan so far.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假设你是红星中学的李华。近期, 你校正在开展“捐献一本书, 奉献一份爱”的主题活动, 以帮助贫困地区的孩子体会阅读的乐趣。你将作为学生代表面向交换生进行英文演讲, 号召大家积极参

与活动。演讲内容如下:

1. 活动简介;
2. 活动意义;
3. 发出号召。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear fellow schoolmates,

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。

An A for Mrs.B

I was sitting next to Missy in my ninth grade world history class when Mrs. Bartlett announced a new project. In groups, we were to create a newspaper around the culture we were studying.

On a piece of paper, we wrote the names of three friends we wanted in our group. After collecting all the requests, Mrs. B. informed us that she would take into consideration the names we chose and would let us know the results the next day. I had no doubt I would get the group of my choice. There were only a handful of sociably decent people in the class, and Missy was one of them. I knew we had chosen each other.

The next day, I anxiously awaited the class. Mrs. B started to call out names. When she reached group three, Missy's name was called. So I'm in group three, I thought. The second, third and fourth members of the group were called. My name was not included. There had to be some mistake!

Then I heard it. The last group: "Mauro, Julette, Rachel, Karina." I could feel the tears well in my eyes. How could I face being in that group--the boy who barely spoke English, the one girl who was always covered by skirts that went down to her ankles, and the other girl who wore weird clothes. Oh,

how badly I wanted to be with my friends.

I fought back tears as I walked up to Mrs. B. She looked at me and knew what I was here for. I was determined to convince her I should be in the "good" group.

She gently placed a hand on my shoulder. "I know what you want, Katrina," she said, "but your group needs you. I need you to help them get a passing grade on this assignment. Only you can help them."

I was stunned and amazed. She had seen something in me I hadn't seen. "Will you help them?" I stood straighter. "Yes," I replied. I couldn't believe it came out of my mouth, but it did. I had committed.

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。

I bravely walked to where the others in my group sat. _____

I don't recall what the newspaper's headline was, but I did learn something that week. _____
