

2023 年哈三中高三学年

第五次高考模拟考试 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 happened to the man?

A. He was pushed down.

B. He knocked into a door.

C. He ran into someone.

2. What do we know about the woman?

A. She's excited about the trip.

B. She's uninterested in the trip.

C. She's regretful about the trip.

3. What has the man been doing?

A. Greeting his guests.

B. Cleaning the house.

C. Arguing with Maggie.

4. What does the woman mean?

A. She enjoyed the music at the party.

B. She didn't like the food at the party.

C. She didn't have a good time at the party.

5. Why can't the woman play her records?

A. Because she's broken them.

B. Because she's left them in the cafe.

C. Because she's forgotten where she put them.

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道小题, 从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟时间阅读每小题。听完后, 每小题将给出 55 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the woman ?

A. A thief is in her house.

- B. There is a fight downstairs.
- C. Someone is breaking her window.

7. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. To hide in a car.
- B. To go downstairs.
- C. To stay in her bedroom.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the plan for the activity on Friday?

- A. A meeting followed by a lunch.
- B. A lunch followed by a lecture.
- C. A lecture followed by a meeting.

9. What time will Professor Smith finish his talk?

- A. At about 1:45.
- B. At about 2:15.
- C. At about 2:45.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Whom is the woman disappointed in?

- A. The judges.
- B. The listeners.
- C. The speakers.

11. According to the woman, how did most of the listeners feel about the result of the competition?

- A. They were satisfied.
- B. They were astonished.
- C. They were worried.

12. What do the man and woman disagree on?

- A. Whose speech was better.
- B. Whose pronunciation was better.
- C. Whose speech was meaningful.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is the woman talking to?

- A. A stranger.
- B. A friend.
- C. Her partner.

14. Where are the two speakers?

- A. At an airport
- B. At a bus stop.
- C. At a department store.

15. Why does the man say they lost half the fun of traveling?

- A. Because his wife lost a \$ 100 bill on their trip.
- B. Because his wife left her purse at a department store.
- C. Because his wife's handbag was taken away at the airport.

16. What does the woman thank the man for at the end of the conversation?

- A. For telling her that the bus was coming.
- B. For telling her the way to Sunday Square.
- C. For telling her to be careful during the trip.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is a blood transfusion?

- A. Losing a lot of blood in a serious accident or a difficult operation.
- B. Finding out the amount of blood a patient needs for an operation.
- C. Taking blood from someone else and putting it into a patient's body.

- Per 5-day weekly session: \$190 members / \$215 non-members and \$160 members / \$185 non-members for June 20-24.
 - Register early for a \$10-a-week discount between March 1 and April 1.
 - Receive a \$10-a-week discount for registering multiple children or a \$10-a-week discount for multiple weeks.
21. On which day may campers make 3D animals?
- A. June 15. B. June 23. C. July 13. D. July 25.
22. What does Week Four highlight?
- A. Magical creatures. B. Worldwide adventures.
C. Water-themed art projects. D. Kingdom-inspired creations.
23. How much should a member pay if he or she registers for Game on on March 15?
- A. \$150. B. \$175. C. \$180. D. \$205.

B

For a teenager whose chances of survival were slim when he was born, just making it to the starting line at the Olympics is a miraculous achievement in itself.

William Flaherty was born in Cincinnati. When he was 3, he was diagnosed with HLH. It is an often-fatal disease where the immune system attacks the body's organs. There were days when they didn't know if he would live through. The 17-year-old Flaherty has had more than 30 operations in his life, including a bone-marrow transplant from his older brother Charles in 2008.

At five, William skied for the first time. It helped a lot with low bone density and got him back in good shape. One year later, William moved to Puerto Rico and fell in love with the island. Puerto Rico doesn't have snow and balancing the island and skiing life was tough. During the first few years a lot of it was pushed by his father and older brother Charles — himself a former Olympic skier. Motivated by his older brother, William wanted to give it a try himself. When he brought up to represent Puerto Rico in Alpine skiing, his friends laughed. However, he didn't let it hold him back.

As a teenager, Flaherty had to balance his training with medical appointments and going to school. Even a cold could lay him up for two weeks, so William took extra pre-cautions over the last two years. While training, he wore an N95 mask the whole time and couldn't ride the lift with anyone. After training, he came home directly, hid in his bedroom and stayed away from people. He managed to maintain straight A's despite having to study on chairlifts and do final exams sometimes only days before racing. He had his English final three days before he left for Beijing.

"All my medical problems have definitely helped with my motivation. Skiing is really helpful because it forces me to focus on one thing. I really want to prove to all the other transplant survivors that you can do whatever you want in life. Move on with your life and achieve whatever you want," he said.

28. Why do teenagers prefer posters according to the author?
- A. They are topics to share with others.
 - B. They help reduce the pressures of school.
 - C. They cause less embarrassment to teenagers.
 - D. They are symbols of freedom and personality.
29. Which can best replace the underlined word “transience” in paragraph 2?
- A. Being potential.
 - B. Being temporary.
 - C. Being imaginary.
 - D. Being essential.
30. What can be inferred from the research in 2017?
- A. Aesthetic is unpopular among adolescents.
 - B. Some social media is to blame for strange aesthetic.
 - C. The love for posters has dropped dramatically recently.
 - D. The experimental model in teenage bedrooms are unreliable.
31. What does the author hope for in the last paragraph?
- A. The poster will be popular again.
 - B. The poster will be updated constantly.
 - C. The poster will not be influenced by popular shows.
 - D. The poster will not be used to decorate walls anymore.

D

Recently, the Norwegian island of Sommarøy announced that it was getting rid of time to become the world’s first time-free zone. It sounded extremely pleasant — to leave the clock behind and do what you wanted whenever you wanted to. Unfortunately, the idea turned out to be a clever strategy to attract public attention by Norway’s tourism agency rather than the real deal. But it raises a fundamental question—can we live totally without time?

“From a consciousness viewpoint we simply can’t lose our awareness of time, as it’s closely connected to our sense of self,” explains German psychologist Marc Wittmann. “Many cells in our body possess their own autonomous clock. If those clocks get out of sync (不同步), however, it could cause problems.” Canadian scientist Holly Andersen agrees, believing it’s not possible to have conscious experience without the passage of time. Think about how your personal identity is built over time and filed away as memories. “These memories make up who you are over time,” says Andersen.

While we can’t give up the concept of the passage of time at such fundamental levels, day in day out forcing our bodies to stick to an abstract concept of time that ignores natural rhythms may lead to physical problems. A typical example is Daylight Saving Time (DST)—where we move clock time one hour forward relative to the cycle of daylight. There are a number of studies suggesting that switching to DST disturbs our internal body clocks, leading to less sleep, worse performance in tests and learning issues.

The clock, it seems, isn’t always good for us. So, how can we live in a world ruled by clock time? “Giving yourself permission to do something without any time limit can help

restore some of your body's normal rhythms. If possible, wake up naturally or go for a walk until you feel you're done. You don't have to have a life where you meditate (冥想) for ten hours a day," says Andersen. "But letting go of time restrictions on your actions for a twenty-minute period can be very healthy."

32. What can we say about Sommargy's announcement?

- A. It failed to draw public attention.
- B. It was just a marketing trick.
- C. It was a rather practical policy.
- D. It caused too many problems.

33. What do both Wittmann and Andersen agree with?

- A. Many people tend to save time in unhealthy ways.
- B. It is difficult to accurately sense the passage of time.
- C. Your sense of self has little to do with your memories.
- D. It is impossible for us to live without the sense of time.

34. Why does the author mention the studies in paragraph 3?

- A. To show how our body clocks actually work.
- B. To explain why DST helps improve efficiency.
- C. To prove clock time's potential harm to our health.
- D. To deny the link between body clocks and clock time.

35. What does Andersen advise us to do?

- A. Exercise for twenty minutes every day.
- B. Try to do things outside the clock's control.
- C. Find effective ways to make use of our time.
- D. Meditate more to restore our body's rhythms.

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。

Humans have long tried to conquer water. We've straightened once-winding rivers for shipping purposes. We've erected entire cities on wetlands. We've built dams on rivers to store water for later use. 36 But it's not, argues environmental journalist Erica Gies, author of *Water Always Wins*.

Straightened streams move faster than winding ones, giving water less time to flow downward. 37 Dams starve downstream areas of sediment (沉积物) needed to protect coasts against rising seas. And they wash away riverbed ecosystems.

In addition to laying out this damage done by supposed water control, Gies takes readers on a hopeful global tour of solutions to these problems. She introduces "water detectives"—scientists, engineers, urban planners, and many others. 38

They have found ways to give water the time and space it needs to flow slowly underground. Around Seattle's Thornton Creek, for instance, reclaimed land now allows for regular flooding, which has renewed riverbed habitat and created an urban oasis.

39 Scientists in Peru are now studying old-style methods of water storage,

which don't require dams, in hopes of ensuring a steady flow of water to Lima—Peru's populous capital that's periodically affected by water shortage. The study may help convince those who favor concrete-centric solutions to try something new.

Understanding how to work with, not against, water will help humankind weather this age of drought and flood that's being worsened by climate change. 40 Instead, we must learn to live within our water means because water will undoubtedly win.

- A. They believe more efforts should be made to control water.
- B. These techniques pave the way for the construction of dams.
- C. Controlling water, Gies convincingly argues, is a false belief.
- D. Cities on former wetlands flood regularly—often disastrously.
- E. Instead of trying to control water, they ask: What does water want?
- F. It seems that water is cooperative and willing to flow where we direct it.
- G. While some people explore new ways, others lean on ancient knowledge.

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。

Laura encourages her two kids to make crafts and drawings from old bits of packaging. She began 41 her family's waste when she moved house and decided that she would leave all single-use 42 behind.

"It's cheaper and you know that the item will 43 being used instead of being set aside—so it's just perfect! Each of us play a big 44 in taking care of the environment. It's 45 to try to help rather than just keep complaining about the current situation."

Any glass container is 46 and repurposed for something else. This means that the family only send a piece of 47 to landfill every two weeks on average. She tries not to buy any plastic at all, but when she has to, she will get it 48 washed and recycled.

The family also grow their own tomatoes, lettuce, and some other vegetables in the garden, and have orange trees outdoors. Laura has also 49 herself in a community of friends who 50 items with each other that they need, like furniture or plates.

She said, "We tried to 51 the minimum and take over some toys and baby equipment from friends and relatives. If we really had to 52 anything, first we tried at the 53 market."

To help educate her kids, Laura takes them out on nature walks to the forest where they 54 rubbish as they go. "They enjoy this 55, because they know it's better for the environment." she said.

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|--------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. considering | B. reducing | C. analyzing | D. dividing |
| 42. A. pots | B. handles | C. items | D. collections |
| 43. A. continue | B. stop | C. fancy | D. delay |
| 44. A. game | B. lead | C. match | D. role |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 45. A. original | B. enjoyable | C. cautious | D. normal |
| 46. A. paid back | B. left out | C. washed up | D. taken away |
| 47. A. equipment | B. furniture | C. glass | D. rubbish |
| 48. A. thoroughly | B. delightedly | C. modestly | D. accidentally |
| 49. A. devoted | B. found | C. exposed | D. buried |
| 50. A. occupy | B. trade | C. discuss | D. clarify |
| 51. A. refuse | B. value | C. book | D. consume |
| 52. A. purchase | B. discover | C. approach | D. preserve |
| 53. A. far-away | B. duty-free | C. second-hand | D. life-long |
| 54. A. pull out | B. pick up | C. hold back | D. keep off |
| 55. A. activity | B. exercise | C. theme | D. jungle |

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。

According to the traditional Chinese calendar, for every 19 years there will be seven leap months. “Leap month” 56 (refer) to a repetitive month. Rather 57 (interesting), there are two Februarys in 2023.

There are 58 variety of traditions and customs during leap month in China. They are quite 59 (fascinate) for you to explore. In some parts of East China’s Shandong province, the married daughters send toads (蟾蜍) and fish 60 (make) of dough (面团) to their parents. 61 (live) near Wuyi Mountain in East China’s Fujian province, the local people have the tradition of drinking tea at leap month, and only women 62 (allow) to take part. The daughters who are married usually buy pig’s feet and thin noodles for their parents, 63 is unique for people in Southeast China’s Taiwan province. Various historical and cultural factors have contributed 64 the diverse customs. Do they successfully arouse your 65 (curious)? The leap February has arrived. Are you prepared with your gifts?

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, 你校英语报正在举办以“The Fruit of Labor Is the Sweetest”为主题的征文活动, 请你用英语写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 劳动的益处;
2. 简要介绍自己经常参加哪些劳动;
3. 呼吁大家热爱劳动。

注意: 1. 词数应为 80 词左右;

2. 请按如下格式作答。

The Fruit of Labor Is the Sweetest

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。

Mr. Taylor checked again: water, food, a bandage, medicines, a compass, and a map wrapped in plastic... Bingo! He put all that he prepared for the coming hiking into his backpack.

Mr. Taylor was fond of hiking, this time in particular, for it was the first time for him to hike with his two sons, Harry and Joel. Joel liked reading books about explorers and Harry joined the hiking club in his school this term. "It will be an unforgettable experience, definitely." He whispered to himself, unconsciously a smile spreading over his face.

Harry and Joel, however, argued for the first three miles of their hiking trip. Harry accused Joel of wearing smelly old shoes. Joel blamed Harry for using all of the bug spray. Harry told Joel he smelled terrible. Joel called Harry a coward (懦夫).

"Will the two of you just quiet down and enjoy our hike together?" Their father said. "You're missing all of the beautiful scenery!"

It was true. Neither Joel nor Harry had taken notice of the bear their father had spied at the start of their trip. They hadn't looked up at the eagle he pointed out overhead. Worst of all, they hadn't paid any attention to the turns and twists along the way while they continued their argument.

"Joel threw a stick at me!" Harry screamed.

"That's not true!" Joel shouted back.

Mr. Taylor could no longer contain his anger. "And both of you need to stop arguing!" He erupted. As he turned to face them, his left foot caught on a root. He slipped backward and down the muddy bank, falling into the river that ran alongside the path.

Harry and Joel raced to their father's assistance. They helped him up out of the water, and then dragged his wet backpack up onto land.

Fortunately, their wet-through father found himself just slightly injured.

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;

2. 请按如下格式作答。

But his glasses came off when he fell in the water. _____

"Just calm down," Mr. Taylor shouted, "without my glasses, we need to work together to find our way." _____