

周至县 2022 ~ 2023 学年度高考第二次模拟考试

英语试题

注意事项:

1. 本试题共 10 页, 满分 150 分, 时间 120 分钟。
2. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名和准考证号填写在答题卡上。
3. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用 2B 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, 再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后, 监考员将答题卡按顺序收回, 装袋整理; 试题不回收。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. Who is most probably the man?

A. A driver.

B. A waiter.

C. A doctor.

2. What are they mainly talking about?

A. A library.

B. A school.

C. A bookstore.

3. Why are the speakers trying to call David?

A. To share the phone signal with him.

B. To tell him that they are busy.

C. To invite him to do sports together.

4. What is the man most probably going to do?

A. Travel overseas.

B. Take a photo.

C. Look for a new job.

5. What's the date today?

A. March 20th.

B. March 13th.

C. March 27th.

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 may the woman feel at the beginning of the conversation?
A. Worried. B. Relieved. C. Tired.
7. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Put her keys in a fixed place.
B. Give others a set of her keys.
C. Change the lock of her house.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. How long will the man spend on his holiday?
A. Two weeks. B. One week. C. Three weeks.
9. What is the last stop of the man's trip in China?
A. Xiamen. B. Hong Kong. C. Shanghai.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What is the man looking for?
A. Some gardens. B. Some flowers. C. A lot of sun.
11. Which one doesn't require a lot of water?
A. A rose. B. A lily. C. An apple tree.
12. Where are the speakers most probably?
A. In a garden store. B. In the man's house. C. In a park.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What did Fitbit say about the recent study?
A. It hurt their business. B. It was false. C. It was right.
14. When does the man use his Fitbit?
A. All the time. B. Only when he's exercising. C. During the daytime.
15. What does the man think of his Fitbit?
A. It's of good value.
B. It's sometimes uncomfortable to wear.
C. It's of little use.

16. How does the woman sound?
A. Bored. B. Interested. C. Upset.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. When is Sweetest Day?
A. The third Sunday in October.
B. The third Saturday in October.
C. The second Saturday in October.

18. What is the purpose of Sweetest Day?
- A. To make someone happy.
B. To make friends.
C. To make cities more beautiful.
19. Who did the Cleveland man help?
- A. The aged and his neighbors.
B. His friends and relatives.
C. The city's orphans and patients.
20. How did the Cleveland man start Sweetest Day?
- A. By giving away small gifts.
B. By offering hugs.
C. By distributing some cash.

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，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Dance drama is a kind of stage art which fuses (融合) dance, drama and music. There are many excellent original Chinese dance dramas, bringing audience visual feasts. Here are four representatives.

The Red Detachment of Women

Premiered (首映): in 1964

The National Ballet of China

The dance drama of a story is adapted from the movie of the same name. It narrates the tale of a servant girl growing into a female soldier with firm Communist faith. Combining the Western ballet with Chinese ethnic dances, it is a milestone in the history of Chinese ballet.

Dunhuang Dream

Premiered: in 2000

Lanzhou Song and Dance Theater

Dunhuang Dream is a legendary four act dance drama which sets the thousands of years' creation history of Dunhuang art treasure as the background. It follows the storyline of the emotional journey of a poor young painter (Mogao) and the daughter of a senior general (Yueya).

Confucius

Premiered: in 2013

China National Opera Dance Drama Theater

The dance drama *Confucius* is directed by Kong Dexing, a direct descendent of Confucius. The six-part dance drama describes Confucius' journey of spreading his philosophy and his efforts to preserve tra-

ditional culture and history. The dance drama has been staged in a number of countries including the United States, Japan, Italy and Australia.

Princess Zhaojun

Premiered: in 2016

China National Opera Dance Drama Theater

Princess Zhaojun is an epic stage production that is adapted from a true historical event, bringing to life a household story of one of China's "Four Great Beauties", Wang Zhaojun. She helped bring peace to the northern border over 2,000 years ago in the Han Dynasty.

21. Which of the following is the highlight in the history of Chinese ballet?

- A. *The Red Detachment of Women*. B. *Dunhuang Dream*.
C. *Confucius*. D. *Princess Zhaojun*.

22. When was the dance drama about a legend premiered?

- A. In 1964. B. In 2000. C. In 2013. D. In 2016.

23. What did *Confucius* and *Princess Zhaojun* have in common?

- A. They had more than one act.
B. They were adapted from classical novels.
C. They were well-received home and abroad.
D. They were staged by the same theatre.

B

In the lead-up to the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022, educators across Qatar Foundation (QF) have found creative ways to take advantage of the global sporting event in the classroom to teach both physical and social skills, and to bring their lesson plans to life.

"Apart from encouraging them to take part in the physical aspect of the game, it's a perfect opportunity to teach social skills, such as team spirit, fair play, respect for rules, cooperation, discipline and tolerance, etc. These are all essential skills for future participation in group activities and professional life," explained Sara Hal Hajri, assistant director of QF.

The topics include learning about the event, the sport of football, stadiums and how they link to Qatari culture and heritage, and the positive impact the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 will have on the local community, etc. Classes will also be designing and creating a sustainable football in honor of the landmark year.

At the heart of the activities are friendly football matches organized to **simulate** the match experience where students will engage as either football players or audience. They will create cheers for their favourite team, use a match ticket, and purchase refreshments to mirror the experience at a match.

Football in Qatar Academy Sidra (QAS), a QF school, has been included in the curriculum across the age groups to teach subjects like geography, art writing, math and others in creative ways. For example, Grade 4 students are using maps to determine the distances between stadiums while Grades 11 and 12 engage in redesigning the FIFA World Cup using recycled materials.

Fatima Saad Mohannadi, a Grade 10 student from QAS said, “Everyone is pumped up about the World Cup—it’s a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity and there are so many activities being linked to it. And when we also have it included in our day-to-day learning, it just makes school that much more fun and something that, like the World Cup, we all look forward to.

24. What does Sara want to stress concerning integrating football into class?
A. Its significance. B. Its prospect. C. Its diversity. D. Its efficiency.
25. What does the underlined word “simulate” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
A. Guarantee. B. Preserve. C. Model. D. Recall.
26. What’s Fatima’s attitude to football-related activities?
A. Resistant. B. Excited. C. Doubtful. D. Tolerant.
27. What’s the best title of the text?
A. The Cultures Behind the Football Event
B. The Positive Impacts of Playing Football
C. Qatar Plays Host to the 2022 FIFA World Cup
D. QF Schools Use Football As a Novel Teaching Tool

C

A spoonful of pickles (腌菜) can sometimes make a meal taste better. Recently, a new type of pickle is being discussed: “digital pickled vegetables”. It refers to the videos people watch while eating that make their food more appetizing.

The topic received more than 16 million clicks on Sina Weibo and about 100,000 people participated in the discussion. Instead of being accompanied by friends and family during a meal, many young people in China are kept company by TV shows or short videos. Many believe that their food is tastier with the “digital pickles”.

Can this habit affect your diet? According to a research paper published in 2019, you may eat more unconsciously. The international research team asked 62 volunteers to follow different eating patterns on four different days. The patterns included eating while looking at the mobile phone, reading magazines and without distraction. After analyzing their diets, the team discovered that eating with a distraction increased caloric intake by about 15 percent.

To explore the reason, the team also invited two groups of people: one group ate while listening to an audio clip about another person eating and the other listened to a clip that helped them imagine themselves eating. The results showed that the second group ate less since they were more focused on their meals. When eating with the “digital pickles”, our attention can be distracted, which leads to eating more than expected.

This works not only for eating meals but other demanding tasks as well. A research project led by the University of Sussex, UK, pointed out that activities which require lots of attention trick many participants into overeating. The team invited 120 participants to do various tasks while providing them with drinks and snacks. “Our study suggests that if you’re eating or drinking while your attention is distracted by a

highly engaging task, you're less likely to be able to tell how full you feel" one of the authors Martin Yeomans explained.

28. What do "digital pickles" refer to?
- A. A new type of vegetables.
B. Electronic products popular online.
C. Videos people watch while eating.
D. Digital games suitable for families.
29. Why do people eat more with "digital pickles" according to the text?
- A. They are more focused on their meals.
B. They are distracted by "digital pickles".
C. The food tastes better with "digital pickles".
D. The "digital pickles" make them feel hungrier.
30. What can we learn from the experiment carried out by the research team?
- A. It explores the reason why people prefer "digital pickles" while having meals.
B. Eating while hearing another person eating can keep one more focused on his meal.
C. When eating with the "digital pickles", we are bound to eat less.
D. Eating while imagining oneself eating can keep one more focused on his meal.
31. Why does the author mention a different study in the last paragraph?
- A. To give another case that causes overeating.
B. To describe the effects of "digital pickles".
C. To explain how to judge you are full.
D. To present how to avoid being distracted.

D

How will this age be remembered? What material or innovation will most define the current era? According to a new exhibition at London's Design Museum, the typical feature isn't a game-changing material but rubbish.

Waste Age, the theme of the exhibition, is a wake-up call, not so much to the consumers but to the producer and most importantly the government. It is not intended to be a criticism of buying that take away coffee on your way to the museum or forgetting your cotton bag, but an eye opening look at the people working on creative solutions. "We want to show how design is best placed to address rubbish issues," says Justin McGuirk, the exhibition leader.

A striking item on display is created by Ibrahim Mahama, who has built a giant wall of old TV monitors that play videos where workers burn abandoned electrical cables (电缆) to harvest precious metal. Mahamahas asked them to cast the recycled metal in the form of surrounds, which surround the giant wall on display. The poisonous burning scenes in the videos are desperate, but the message is clear; waste is precious.

"In many ways 'waste' is a category error," says McGuirk. It's often perfectly good material that simply undervalued. "The exhibition attracts designers who are already working on what a future of above-ground mining might look like and exploring how objects and buildings can be taken apart and their parts reused. There is the work of the pioneering Belgian group Rotor, a team of architects who set up a company to

carefully remove materials and components from buildings scheduled for the breaking hammer.

The final section of the exhibition moves beyond fixing and recycling to imagine a post-waste world where materials are grown rather than extracted (提炼), like sea stone "on display, a concrete-like material made from seashell pieces. But such biodegradable (可生物降解的) solutions come with a problem: how many times have you thrown a biodegradable container in the garbage can before realizing it is actually compost (混合肥料)? However, we can adjust behaviour and expectations to meet the promising new bio-future.

32. What is the purpose of the exhibition?

- A. To display the most widely used material.
- B. To criticize the current throwaway culture.
- C. To inform the customers of the harm from rubbish.
- D. To show possible solutions to waste problems.

33. How does Mahama prove that waste is precious?

- A. He collects old engines for the exhibition.
- B. He shows the way to recycle waste into new surrounds.
- C. He treats the recycled material in a biodegradable way.
- D. He recycles metal from used electrical cables in person.

34. Why does the author mention Rotor in Paragraph 4?

- A. To give a new definition of waste.
- B. To present the creativity of its architects.
- C. To make a prediction about recyclable buildings.
- D. To clarify the concept of above-ground mining.

35. What is the author's attitude towards "post-waste" world?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Intolerant.
- D. Conventional.

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。

How to Teach Confidence

While it might seem like some people are just born confident, confidence is largely an acquired skill. It's something you can model and teach other people. 36. Then show them how to achieve goals, and how to deal with failure when it happens. With lessons like these, you can teach the people around you to become more confident.

37.

If you're trying to improve someone's confidence, be a model for how they should behave in a confident way. Act confident around them and in your interpersonal interactions. Show them confident interpersonal relations like eye contact, handshakes, and making small talk. This lets them practice in a safe environment.

Praise small accomplishments to raise a person's self-worth.

If you're trying to build someone's confidence, start small. Each accomplishment they complete is a cause for celebration, even if it seems small. Be happy for your friends, kids, or students. 38.

Give specific praise so people know what they did well.

_____ 39 _____. Instead, tell the person exactly what they did well. This makes your praise more genuine and boosts the person self-esteem more by showing them their strengths.

Start with a positive statement before correcting something.

You may have to point out where someone needs to improve. This is especially important if you're a parent, teacher, or coach. _____ 40 _____, always start by saying something positive first. This raises the person's spirits and makes it easier for them to take the critical feedback that's coming up.

- A. Model confident behavior for people
- B. If you do have to make criticisms or corrections
- C. A specific praise is better than a simple "You did well"
- D. Instead of feeling criticized, the person will know you're sincere
- E. You might show someone's strengths to help them see the bright side
- F. Your positive energy will teach them to celebrate their achievements
- G. Start by building up their self-esteem, independent thought, and positive self-talk

第三部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(共20小题,每小题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。

It was the first night of a tiring seven-day 250km race across the Gobi Desert a year ago. Mr. Leonard _____ 41 _____ a little dog going around his camp trying to _____ 42 _____ herself.

"Cute, but I'm not giving you any," Leonard thought. Like all _____ 43 _____, he had packed just enough for the whole _____ 44 _____. He'd been running competitively for three years, and he had a _____ 45 _____ to win.

The next day, at the starting line, the dog _____ 46 _____ him again. He waved her away, _____ 47 _____ she might be stepped on by the runners. _____ 48 _____, the dog followed him all the way until the day's race _____ 49 _____. That night the dog snuggled(偎依) up to Leonard and even _____ 50 _____ to get a little food from him. By then, he was determined to _____ 51 _____ her Gobi.

The pair went on to finish the seven-day race, with Gobi _____ 52 _____ a distance of 125km on her own, and winning Leonard over, enough for him to make a _____ 53 _____—he would take her home to Edinburgh. "Seeing Gobi on the race _____ 54 _____ my attitude to things. It made me think more about stopping and helping her, _____ 55 _____ just focusing on winning," said Leonard, who finished second. "It also made my running more _____ 56 _____, giving me a lot of pleasure."

As Leonard was preparing to get Gobi home, she was _____ 57 _____. With a group of 20 local volunteers coming to his _____ 58 _____, he finally found her. After that, Leonard never let Gobi out of his _____ 59 _____. Now Gobi's favorite activity is still running, and she _____ 60 _____ does at least 8km a day with Leonard up the hills.

41. A. recognized B. spotted C. adopted D. treated

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 42. A. accommodate | B. water | C. feed | D. entertain |
| 43. A. competitors | B. climbers | C. explorers | D. hikers |
| 44. A. month | B. camp | C. day | D. course |
| 45. A. habit | B. desire | C. right | D. tendency |
| 46. A. bothered | B. stopped | C. welcomed | D. approached |
| 47. A. confused | B. worried | C. ashamed | D. astonished |
| 48. A. Therefore | B. Meanwhile | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 49. A. ended up | B. got down | C. kicked off | D. came along |
| 50. A. refused | B. managed | C. afforded | D. prevented |
| 51. A. give | B. award | C. name | D. show |
| 52. A. extending | B. setting | C. keeping | D. covering |
| 53. A. decision | B. choice | C. comment | D. difference |
| 54. A. advocated | B. changed | C. challenged | D. acknowledged |
| 55. A. rather than | B. but for | C. regardless of | D. ahead of |
| 56. A. impressive | B. painful | C. enjoyable | D. extraordinary |
| 57. A. dead | B. sick | C. injured | D. missing |
| 58. A. rescue | B. assistance | C. mind | D. defense |
| 59. A. sight | B. way | C. hand | D. reach |
| 60. A. hardly | B. luckily | C. routinely | D. occasionally |

第二节 语法填空(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。

China's traditional tea-making techniques and their associated social practices 61. _____ (success) became UNESCO's latest world intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) on November 29, 2022.

Up to now, in addition 62. _____ the common six categories of tea, other varieties like flower-scented teas and more than 2,000 tea products 63. _____ (develop). Because of changes that occurred in the long history, the tea-making process 64. _____ (compose) of numerous challenges has become rather complicated today.

65. _____ (speak) of the reasons why the application succeeded, Zheng Changling, a research fellow at the Chinese National Academy of Arts, 66. _____ (believe) it is mainly due to the long and great history of Chinese tea culture, 67. _____ travelled along the ancient Tea Horse Road to reach as far as West Asia and East Africa.

68. _____ application can further help improve tea's influence globally. It will not only promote more respect for cultural diversity and human creativity but also will encourage people 69. _____ (pursue) healthier lifestyles by integrating tea culture into their daily lives.

Wang Yongjian, head of the Chinese delegation to the UNESCO session, expects that they will apply for more of the intangible cultural heritage 70. _____ (project) with Chinese characteristics in an

effort to spread Chinese culture.

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)

假定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。

To better work for the community, our class organized a voluntary activity on last Saturday. They carried out a thorough clean-up of the city square. We set out early in the morning. As soon as we got there, we divided into two groups. One group picked up all the rubbishes on the ground, such as waste paper, cigarette ends and plastic bags throwing everywhere. The other groups remove all illegal advertisements from the poles and trees, which was a tough job. We felt tired and happy when the activity was over. How a meaningful day we had! It's truly to say that we make a living by what we get but we make an life by what we give.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

奋斗是人生前进的动力,也是世界万物生存的条件。请你以“**Struggle Hard**”为题,结合实例或自身经历写一篇短文阐明奋斗的重要性。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯(短文的题目和首句已为你写好)。

Struggle Hard

As we all know, life is full of struggle which is also the driving force of all life conditions. _____
