

2022年12月镇海中学高三校模拟考

英语试卷

选择题部分

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。

1. What is the man trying to do?

- A. Throw the dirty cloth away.
- B. Wash the dirty cloth.
- C. Dry the dishes.

2. What will the man probably do next?

- A. Exercise at a gym.
- B. Sign his name.
- C. Watch a football match.

3. What is wrong with the maths lessons?

- A. The students misbehave.
- B. The maths is difficult.
- C. The teacher can't keep control of his voice.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The man's computer.
- B. A birthday gift for the woman's son.
- C. The right bag for the woman's laptop.

5. What did the woman think of the film?

- A. It was long.
- B. It was amusing.
- C. It was confusing.

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 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What made the dinner taste different?

- A. The tomatoes.
- B. The onions.
- C. The pepper.

7. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At home.
- B. At a market.
- C. At a restaurant.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is in the back of the garden?

A. Trees.

B. Flowers.

C. Grass.

9. What does the woman want the man to do first?

A. Get some gardening equipment.

B. Clear an area of the garden.

C. Prepare something to drink.

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son.

B. Brother and sister.

C. Gardener and house owner.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man probably think about the woman?

A. She is disorganized.

B. She is dishonest.

C. She is loud.

12. Where does the woman think her phone is?

A. In the living room.

B. In the bedroom.

C. In the bathroom.

13. What will the man do for the woman?

A. Call her phone.

B. Order her a new phone.

C. Buy her an electronic device.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man's job?

A. An environmentalist.

B. A television presenter.

C. A government worker.

15. Where does the woman mainly work?

A. In a TV studio.

B. In an office.

C. At sea.

16. What does the woman like best about her job?

A. Meeting nice people.

B. Fighting climate change.

C. Having interviews.

17. What will the speakers do next?

A. Take a break.

B. Discuss climate change.

C. Make some safety rules.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How heavy was the bag on the last hike?

A. Ten kilos.

B. Twenty kilos.

C. Thirty kilos.

19. What does the speaker ask the listeners to do first?

A. Sing a song.

B. Find a suitable camping place.

C. Cook some food.

20. What will the weather be like later?

A. Rainy.

B. Cloudy.

C. Clear.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Later this month, Tate Britain will host its first Van Gogh exhibition since 1947. Here we've rounded up 4 of his best paintings before the show,

Potato Eaters

Potato Eaters was Van Gogh's first major work and, despite a distinct lack of colour, it was one that he was most proud of. His aim was to represent the difficulties of country life, so the farmers are painted in earthy tones with rough faces and bony hands. He was more concerned with conveying his message than achieving technical perfection in this painting.

Irises

Van Gogh finished almost 142 pieces during his stay in the Saint Remy de Provence asylum(精神病院). where he was a voluntary patient from 1889 to 1890. This piece was started shortly after he arrived there. The hospital garden provided much inspiration for the artist during his stay there. Originally, the flowers in this work were painted purple but the red pigment(色素) faded over time and has now turned blue.

Cafe Terrace at Night

Despite being painted more than 130 years ago, this cafe still exists in France and has since been renamed the Cafe Van Gogh. This artwork marks the first time Van Gogh's famous post- impressionistic star-filled sky was seen in a piece, and it was painted on the ground, in person, rather than from memory. While the artwork doesn't bear his signature, it's widely known to be Van Gogh's, as he mentioned Cafe Terrace at Night in a number of his letters.

Wheat Field With Cypresses

This piece was inspired by the view from Van Gogh's asylum window and was finished on the spot. The work was the title of three paintings that offer an insight into his stay at the hospital. Van Gogh was so pleased with the summer landscape that he made three copies there, one of the same size- which hangs in the National Gallery and two smaller copies which he planned to gift to his mother and sister.

21. Which painting did Vincent van Gogh take most pride in?

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|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Irises. | B Potato Eaters. |
| C. Cafe Terrace at Night. | D. Wheat Field With Cypresses. |

22. What is the original color of the flowers in Irises?

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|------------|---------|---------|------------|
| A. Purple. | B Blue. | C. Red. | D. Yellow. |
|------------|---------|---------|------------|

23. What do the last two paintings have in common?

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. They were the same in theme. | B. They had more than two copies. |
| C. They were sold by the artist. | D. They were painted on the ground. |

B

A flight last month between Campinas and Sao Jose do Rio Preto in southern Brazil became the scene of a spontaneous(自发的) act of kindness that spread on social media networks.

According to the website Aeroin. net, a passenger named Sirlandia Dias Pereira was traveling with her son Caleb, who suffered from heart failure and had a heart murmur(杂音). During the flight, she told the passenger next to her, Alex Pontes, that she was traveling so her son could be hospitalized. She also explained that she was relying on the charity of others for living quarters.

The passenger talked to the crew of the airline and asked to use the airplane's loudspeaker, inviting

the other travelers to contribute to a spontaneous collection to help the mother and her son. "All of us would like to find an angel to help us. Those of us who feel moved to do so, let's help this mother to take a little something with her, a little something we have and can share." he said.

In a matter of minutes, passengers offered a total worth near \$ 400 which goes a lot further in Brazil than in the USA, plus applause for the mother, who was thrilled with the help and repeatedly expressed her gratitude to the passengers.

The site that first shared the story later updated the article, adding that Caleb went through surgery and was recovering well. The website Razoes Para Acreditar reported that the story caught the attention of Brazilian TV personality Luciano Huck, who started a crowdfunding campaign to help the family.

This story just goes to show that a kind act can go a long way towards making an important difference in someone's life. There are people in need all around us, Let's not let these chances to help others pass us by!

24. Why was the mother traveling?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. To get her sick son treated | B. To look for living quarters |
| C. To change for a better life | D. To pick up her son from hospital. |

25. What did Alex Pontes do for the mother on the plane?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. He gave her \$ 400 by himself | B. He called for donation for her |
| C. He helped her find a hospital | D. He helped her attend to her son |

26. Why did Lauciano Huck decide to help the mother and her son?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. He was one of the witnesses on the plane. | B. He wanted to make them well-known. |
| C. He was inspired by the spontaneous act. | D. He was asked to offer assistance by them. |

27. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. To speak highly of a kind passenger. | B. To ask us to communicate with others. |
| C. To show the importance of first aid. | D. To encourage us to help those in need. |

C

Housing officials say that lately they are noticing something different: students seem to lack the will and the skill, to address ordinary conflicts. "We have students who are mad at each other and they text each other in the same room," says a teacher. "So many of our roommate conflicts are because kids don't know how to negotiate a problem."

And as any pop psychologist will tell you, bottled emotions lead to silent discontent that can boil over into frustration and anger. At the University of Florida, emotional outbursts occur about once a week, the university's director of housing and residence education says. "It used to be: 'Let's sit down and talk about it.'" he says. "Over the past five years, roommate conflicts have increased. The students don't have the person-to-person discussions and they don't know how to handle them." The problem is most dramatic among freshmen; housing professionals say they see improvement as students move toward graduation, but some never seem to catch on, and they worry about how such students will deal with conflicts after college.

Administrators speculate that reliance on cell phones and the Internet may have made it easier for young people to avoid uncomfortable encounters. Why express anger in person when you can vent in a text? "Things are posted on someone's wall on Facebook: Oh, my roommate kept me up all night studying," says Dana Pysz, an assistant director in the office of residential life at the University of California, Los Angeles. "It's a different way to express their conflict to each other, consequently creating even more frictions as complaints go public." In recent focus groups at North Carolina State University, dorm residents said they would not even confront noisy neighbors on their floor.

Administrators point to parents who have fixed their children's problems in their entire lives. Now in college, the children lack the skills to attend to even modest conflicts. Some parents continue to

interfere on campus.

28. What is the main reason for many roommate conflicts?

- A. Students are not strong-willed.
- B. Students are not satisfied with each other.
- C. Housing directors are not responsible for them.
- D. Students are not good at reaching an agreement about the problems.

29. What do we learn from the second paragraph?

- A. Students, especially freshmen, should bottle up their dissatisfaction.
- B. All students are not able to handle conflicts by the time they graduate.
- C. Students in Florida sit down and have a person-to-person talk once a week.
- D. The number of conflicts among roommates has decreased during the past five years.

30. What is the attitude of Dana Pysz when he mentions roommates disclosing their conflicts in the media?

- A. Disapproval.
- B. Indifference.
- C. Eagerness.
- D. Empathy.

31. What should parents do according to the passage?

- A. They should be involved in their children's life on campus.
- B. They should teach their children the skills to tackle the conflicts.
- C. They should constantly contact the administrators of the college.
- D. They should deal with their children's problems in their whole lives.

D

Though researchers have long known that adults build unconscious (无意识的) preferences over a lifetime of making choices between things that are essentially the same, the new finding that even babies engage in this phenomenon demonstrates that this way of justifying choice is intuitive (凭直觉的) and somehow fundamental to the human experience.

“The act of making a choice changes how we feel about our options,” said Alex Silver, a Johns Hopkins researcher. “Even infants who are really just at the start of making choices for themselves have this preference.”

The findings are published today in the journal *Psychological Science*. People assume they choose things that they like. But research suggests that's sometimes backwards: we like things because we choose them. And, we dislike things that we don't choose.” Adults make these inferences unconsciously,” said co-author Lisa Feigenson, a Johns Hopkins scientist in child development. “We justify our choice after the fact.”

This makes sense for adults in a consumer culture who must make random choices every day, between everything from toothpaste brands to styles of jeans. The question was when exactly people start doing this. So they turned to babies, who don't get many choices so, as Feigenson puts it, are “a perfect window into the origin of this tendency.”

The team brought 10- to 20-month-old babies into the lab and gave them a choice of objects to play with; two equally bright and colorful soft blocks. They set them far apart, so the babies had to crawl to one or the other - a random choice. After the baby chose one of the toys, the researchers took it away and came back with a new option. The babies could then pick from the toy they didn't play with the first time, or a brand new toy. Their choices showed they “dis-prefer the unchosen object.”

To continue studying the evolution of choice in babies, the lab will next look at the idea of “choice overload.” For adults, choice is good, but too many choices can be a problem, so the lab will try to determine if that is also true for babies.

32. What is people's assumption about the act of making choices?

- A. They like what they choose.
- B. They choose what they like.
- C. They base choices on the fact.
- D. They make choices thoughtfully.

33. Why were babies selected as subjects for the study?
- A. To help them make better choices.
 - B. To guide them to perceive the world.
 - C. To track the root of making random choices.
 - D. To deepen the understanding of a consumer culture.
34. What does the study on the babies show?
- A. They like old objects.
 - B. Their choices are mostly based on colors.
 - C. Their random choices become preferences.
 - D. They are unable to make choices for themselves.
35. What will the following study focus on?
- A. The law of “choice overload”.
 - B. The problem of adults' many choices.
 - C. Why too many choices can influence adults.
 - D. Whether babies are troubled with many choices.

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。

It happens from time to time that after a whole morning of studying, you are tired in the afternoon. It is then that you may want to eat something sweet, perhaps a sweet drink or a chocolate bar to lift your mood. ___36___

But a study suggests that sugar can make you feel worse rather than lift your mood. The German and UK researchers collected data from 31 studies involving nearly 1,300 adults. ___37___ Those emotions include anger, alertness, depression and tiredness. They found that people who have too much sugar become more tired and less alert within an hour, and that these feelings become more intense over time.

According to researchers, when people take in sugar, their blood sugar levels rise rapidly, leading to a burst of energy and a short “feel good” period. However, as they begin to digest the sugar, their blood sugar levels decrease quickly, leading to a bad feeling. ___38___ As with caffeine, this prevents the body from relaxing, leaving people being tired and less alert.

___39___ According to WHO, it is healthy to have the sugars found naturally in fruit, vegetables and milk, so long as they make up less than 5 percent of our daily total energy intake.

So the next time you feel tired and can't concentrate on study and work, perhaps you should think twice before you bite into a chocolate bar. There are still other ways to relieve tiredness. ___40___

- A. Maybe a little exercise at midday is a better idea.
- B. So cutting sweet food out of the diet is a good choice.
- C. They studied the effect of sugar on some aspects of mood.
- D. After all, it's believed that a “sugar rush” gives you energy.
- E. Sugar in any form is not necessarily good for the human body.
- F. But the result of the study doesn't mean giving up sweet food altogether.
- G. To remain on a “high”, people may eat more sugar until they become addicted to it.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

During the winter of 1986 I was working at a construction site near Oakland, California. It is not 41 for construction workers' hands to become very painful. My hands were no 42 that year. They were bleeding at the joints of the fingers and thumbs.

43 work because of hurting hands is simply not a good choice in the construction industry. You grit your teeth (咬紧牙关), keep working, and finish the job. One morning I left for work at 5 a. m. and arrived at a 44. As I got out of my truck, I saw a newspaper delivery car and the driver struggling with newspapers. I took a second look, 45 that the man had no forearms. I was 46 to see him doing a job that would 47 require a(n) physically gifted person. Still, he was somewhat 47 having with the larger bundles (捆) because his arms weren't long enough.

On my way to pay for the gas, I stopped and asked him if I could 48 him. He politely 49 my offer. A few minutes later while I was refueling, he said, "Hey buddy, would you mind tying (系) my 50 for me?" As I was tying his shoes, he went on to explain that tying his shoes was the only thing he couldn't do for 51.

I stopped and looked back at him as he was getting into his car. I looked down at my 52. Suddenly it hit me: I had been complaining about my hurting hands for weeks. That experience made a difference to my hurting hands. Every 53 when my hands start cracking and bleeding, I think back to that 54 in 1986. And just like magic, my hands don't 55.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. easy | B. fair | C. unusual | D. certain |
| 42. A. exception | B. problem | C. wonder | D. sense |
| 43. A. Beginning | B. Stopping | C. Getting | D. Finishing |
| 44. A. factory | B. company | C. gas station | D. police station |
| 45. A. suggesting | B. ignoring | C. thinking | D. noticing |
| 46. A. nervous | B. afraid | C. happy | D. amazed |
| 47. A. difficulty | B. fun | C. words | D. relations |
| 48. A. disturb | B. approach | C. help | D. teach |
| 49. A. examined | B. accepted | C. considered | D. declined |
| 50. A. shoes | B. scarf | C. feet | D. tie |
| 51. A. others | B. himself | C. work | D. me |
| 52. A. legs | B. arms | C. shoes | D. hands |
| 53. A. week | B. night | C. month | D. winter |
| 54. A. encounter | B. incident | C. trip | D. party |
| 55. A. bleed | B. change | C. hurt | D. talk |

非选择题部分

第二节 (共 10 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

The seventh day of the seventh lunar month is Qixi, widely 56 (regard) as China's Valentine's Day. But do you know the origin of the festival?

Legend has it 57 the Weaver Girl met and fell in love with a cowherd. The Jade Emperor strongly objected 58 the couple's union and forcibly separated them by the Milky Way, leaving them 59 (tear) apart by the galaxy and only allowing them to meet once a year. 60 that, the distance could not stop their love for one another and they look forward to meeting once a year on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month.

However, with the development of high speed railways, the tragedy of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl could not happen in modern China. A ride between Beijing and Shanghai on the high-speed rail only takes four hours. The convenience and 61 (efficient) of modern travel have shortened the

“galactic distance” between couples. On Qixi, more and more young people ____62____ (go) on dates and exchanging gifts to express their affection. Long queues are also often formed at the gate of the Civil Affairs Bureau ____63____ couples rush to register for marriage when love is in the air. This is because Qixi carries ____64____ (it) a symbolic meaning: choose your own love and remain ____65____ (faith) for life.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，校报英文栏目 Tour Across The World 的编辑，请你给外教 Mr. Brown 写邮件邀请他给该栏目撰稿。内容包括：

1. 栏目介绍；
2. 稿件要求；
3. 期待来稿。

注意： 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右； 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Mr. Brown,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

I was moving as fast as I could, stepping cautiously from rock to rock along the uneven jetty(栈桥). Far ahead, I could see the back of my brother's sandy hair and the bright orange of his shorts.

“Too slow, sister!” I heard Sam yell as he hopped with ease.

“I'll show him,” I thought, and attempted a double jump. What a mistake! My left foot came down hard between the edges of two gray rocks, scraping my ankle. “Ouch!” I yelled. I tried to wiggle(扭动) my foot out, but my shoe was stuck. I bent closer to the rock and that's when I saw it: a shiny, square shaped stone the color of water, attached to a glittery gold chain. It was just lying there on the wet sand, and a few seconds later it was in my pocket.

Sam squinted(眯着眼睛看) in the sun. Could he tell I was hiding the most perfect discovery of the summer? I kept turning the treasure around in my pocket, pushing each corner of the square stone into my finger. I was dizzy, but I didn't want Sam to notice. He liked to tell everybody my business.

“Ryan saved the mini cola bottle from the carnival! It happened to be perfect for sand art!

“Ryan wasted her allowance on salt and pepper shakers from the yard sale!” They were antique little pig and cost only 50 cents.

My family calls me their “little collector. Some mean kids at school call me “trash girl”.

Sam and I walked along the main street, the small buildings giving us a break from the sun. Through the window of the candy shop, I could see tubes of colorful jelly beans. A sign on the window's glass read LOST: Gold and blue necklace. Very special. If found, call Chrissy at 555-9924.

Chrissy had drawn a crayon version of the necklace at the bottom of the poster. The necklace looked different from the one I clutched in my pocket, I decided. Rounder, bluer. The poster appeared old and weathered. It must have been put up months ago. We continued to walk, and I noticed four more posters. Someone must have returned that necklace by now, I thought.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1: Once home, I placed the necklace in my special spot for special things, lost in thought.

Paragraph 2: Fifteen minutes later, I was sitting across from Chrissy in the candy shop. _____