南京市、盐城市2022届高三年级第二次模拟考试

英 语

**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，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 probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Editor and reader.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Customer and salesperson.

2. What will the speakers probably do?

A. Search for the lake.

B. Hike along the easy path.

C. Climb up the mountain.

3. How much will the man receive from his father?

A. 400 yuan. B. 600 yuan. C. 800 yuan.

4. What does the man probably mean?

A. He wants to have a rest.

B. He agrees to go to the cinema.

C. He will have a basketball game.

5. Which tourist spot does the woman highly recommend?

A. The Great Wall. B. The Forbidden City. C. The Summer Palace.

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，回到6、7题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Features of Chinese food.

B. A recipe for chicken soup.

C. A local Chinese restaurant.

7. What does the man think of the dinner?

A. Oily. B. Light. C. Tasty.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. How does the man often get to the office?

A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By motorcycle.

9. How much time does Mary usually spend on her way to work?

A. 15 minutes. B. 20 minutes. C. 40 minutes.

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office. B. At a subway station. C. At the meeting room.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Why did the woman make the mistake?

A. She was ill. B. She was forgetful. C. She was silly.

12. What is the woman worried about?

A. Simon's impression of her.

B. The possibility of her dismissal.

C. The company's potential losses.

13. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A. Make an apology. B. Forget about it. C. Find another job.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What does the man plan to do?

A. Take a local trip. B. Visit the Stadium. C. Attend a winter camp.

15. Who once worked as a volunteer at this year's Winter Olympics?

A. Tom. B. Jack. C. Susan.

16. How does the woman feel about the invitation at first?

A. Curious. B. Hesitant. C. Uninterested.

17. Why does the woman change her mind in the end?

A. Because she can learn how to ski.

B. Because her friend will go there too.

C. Because they will save a lot of money.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What do we learn about Chunfen?

A. It dates back to 400 years ago.

B. It is the third term of the lunar calendar.

C. The day time is equal to the night time.

19. Why is Chunfen believed to be the ideal time for egg-standing?

A. Because spring is the season of luck.

B. Because the earth is in a balanced position.

C. Because people have a better sense of direction.

20. Why did people fly kites on Chunfen in ancient times?

A. To play with strings.

B. To seek medical resources.

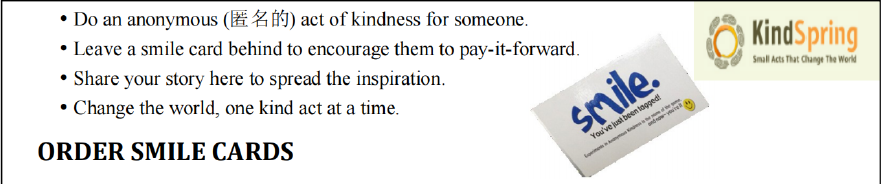
C. To make wishes for good health.

**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)

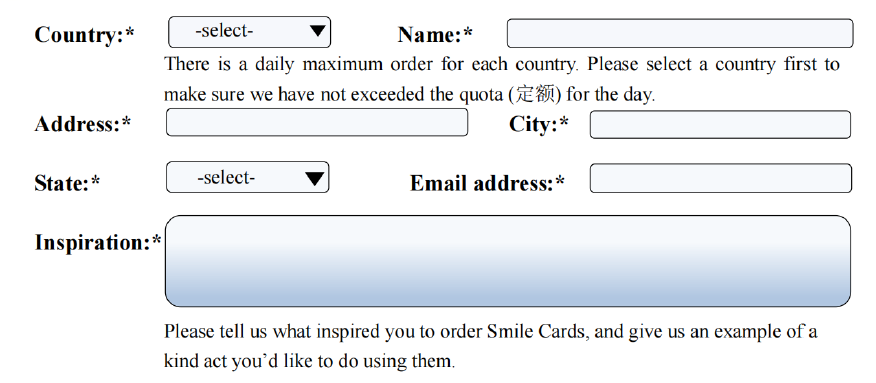
阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项。

A



To request Smile Cards, please fill out the form below. A volunteer will mail you an order of ten cards within two weeks. Smile Cards are offered to anyone who requests them on a pay-it-forward basis. That means there is no charge for a set of cards. Someone before you has paid for your cards, and you are invited to keep the chain going and pay-forward whatever you wish for the next person! For special events or circumstances, you can also place a large quantity of request.

Note: When using a Smile Card, remember not to just hand it out by itself. The idea is to do something kind for someone and then leave the Smile Card behind, so that they know someone reached out to them, and that they are invited to pay-forward the kindness and keep the ripples going!



PLACE SMILE CARD ORDER NOW

ABOUT US

KindSpring is a place to practice small acts of "kindness. For over a decade the KindSpring user community has focused on inner transformation, while collectively changing the world with generosity, gratitude, and trust. The site is 100% volunteer-run and totally non-commercial. It is a shared labor of love.

21. When can you use a smile card?

A. Your friend's birthday is approaching.

B. Your classmate has won the first prize.

C. You've ordered lunch for a poor friend.

D. You find your classmate in low spirits.

22. To order smile cards, you have to

A. pay for them in advance

B. place a big quantity of request

C. mail some necessary information

D. tell what favor you will do for others

23. The purpose of using smile cards is to encourage people to

A. spread kindness

B. become volunteers

C. advertise for K indSpring

D. pay others' kindness back

B

Nowadays mail delivery is a little different. I still get my mail from my mailbox. Nothing, but my neighbors' mail. I thought that was curious.

I proceeded to take my neighbors' mail to them. I was about to put the mail in their mailbox when a tall man came running out shouting about messing with his friend's mail. He snatched (夺过) the mail from my hand, opened the mailbox and pointed to the mail inside.“You were after this.

I shook my head, “No, believe me. I got this mail by mistake in my box today. I was just bringing it to them." He gave me a funny look and went back into his house.

I got the knock on the door the next morning by two very polite officers. The annoyed tall man had phoned the police and told them I was a crazy old woman going around mixing up everyone's mail. Before I could finish telling them about what was going on, the officers had watched a dog approach my mailbox with mail in his mouth. He took out the mail that was in my box and put letters in. He pushed the door closed with his nose, picked up the new pile of mail he had gotten from my box, and repeated this all the way down the next street. We all started laughing.

The dog had belonged to a mail carrier who had died. No one thought to check (the carrier lived alone) on the man's dog. The dog had been trained to put mail in and take mail out of the boxes. When he got loose, he assumed his duties.

I went by to talk to the annoyed tall man to fill him in on what had happened. He was very pleased when he realized I was not a mail thief. He did, however, adopt the little guy.

24. Why did the tall man give the author a funny look?

A. To show his disbelief. B. To express his curiosity.

C. To contain his annoyance. D. To hide his embarrassment.

25. How did the police officers discover the truth?

A. By analyzing the case. B. By witnessing the mix-up.

C. By questioning the author. D. By consulting the tall man.

26. According to the story, the dog

A. was well-trained and devoted B. used to live a lonely and busy life

C. was assigned to replace the carrier D. guarded the mail in the neighborhood

27. What's the best title for the story?

A. A mail service B. A dog's tale

C. Special delivery D. Noble duties

C

I remember when Kamala Harris became Joe Biden's running mate. It seemed funny how many people pronounced her name incorrectly. On one occasion, a news host became upset when being corrected, and purposely called her Kumbaya.

I am no stranger to this issue as many of my students are from Asian and Middle Eastern countries, and sometimes their names are difficult for me to pronounce, even after asking them how to say it. Many students seem unwilling to correct me when I attempt to learn their names correctly. The other thing I've seen in growing numbers is students “adopting” an English name.

It's much more common than many think, for people to change their names in order to fit in.

This is especially the case when it comes to seeking jobs. Racial and cultural minorities often attempt to avoid discrimination hiring by hiding racial cues on the resume including changing their name. This is referred to as “resume whitening". Research shows almost 50 percent of black and Asian job applicants did so.

Xian Zhao from the University of Toronto researches ethnic (种族的) name pronunciation, saying that many people don 't understand that habitually pronouncing an unfamiliar name inaccurately is a form of indirect discrimination. It sends a message that “you are the minorities" says Zhao. “You are not important in this environment, so why should I take time and my effort to learn it?”On the other end, those with ethnic names frequently don't correct people, even when their name is pronounced wrong repeatedly, feeling it is better just to keep the peace and not stand out for being difficult.

It is important to try to pronounce everyone's name as they pronounce it. This communicates respect of them as a person and their culture. There is nothing wrong with asking someone to repeat their name so that you can learn to pronounce it properly. This is usually appreciated.

28. When their names are incorrectly pronounced, the author's Asian students

A. attempt to laugh at it B. tend to accept it

C. offer to correct the author D. agree to change their names

29. Which of the following can be seen as “resume whitening"?

A. An application for a better job.

B. A change in work environment.

C. A ban on racial discrimination in workplace.

D. A practice of using Western names in job seeking.

30. In his research, Xian Zhao finds that

A. ethnics accept their names being mispronounced to save trouble

B. ethnics fight effectively with the discrimination against their names

C. many westerners pronounce ethnic names incorrectly on purpose

D. many westerners make efforts to pronounce ethnic names correctly

31. What's the author's attitude toward pronouncing ethnic names correctly?

A. Critical. B. Uncaring. C. Reserved. D. Supportive.

D

For generations, depression has been seen as an illness, disorder or even weakness. Such an idea makes sense because depression causes suffering and even death. But what if we’ve got it all wrong?

The common wisdom is that depression starts in the mind with abnormal thinking. That leads to symptoms like headaches, stomachaches, or tiredness. Now, models like the Polyvagal Theory suggest that we've got it backward. It's the body that detects danger and initiates a defense strategy meant to help us survive. That biological strategy is called immobilization, and it demonstrates in the mind and the body with a set of symptoms we call depression.

When we think of depression as unnecessary suffering, we are telling people with depression that they are not part of the group, they are not right and they don' t belong. That robs them of hope. But when we begin to understand that depression, at least initially, happens for a good reason we lift the shame. Instead, people with depression are courageous survivors, not damaged sick people.

The autonomic nervous system (ANS) is constantly scanning our internal and external environment for signs of danger. If our ANS detects a threat or even a simple lack of safety, its next strategy is the fight or flight response, which we often feel as anxiety. Sometimes the threat is so bad or goes on for so long, that the nervous system decides there is no way to fight or to flee. At that point, there is only one option left: immobilization.

The immobilization response is the original biological defense in higher animals. It dulls pain and makes us feel disconnected. Think of some reptiles (爬行动物), which shut down their bodies to avoid cold temperatures and the lack of food and water. In humans, people often describe feeling “out of their bodies" during extremely unpleasant events, which has a defensive effect of reducing the emotional shock. This is important because some things are so terrible, we don't want people to be fully present when they happen. What incredible capacity of our biology to find a way in hard times!

32. Why does the author mention the Polyvagal Theory?

A. To offer a standard for identifying depression.

B. To raise people's awareness of mental problems.

C. To make sense of how depression affects people.

D. To correct a commonly held idea about depression.

33. What can we infer from paragraph 3?

A. Depression can bring people in crisis hope.

B. People may feel it wrong to have depression.

C. Depression is an unnecessary human emotion.

D. People often feel proud of fighting depression.

34. What is “immobilization” in the text?

A. Building up anxiety. B. Rising to challenges.

C. Shutting down action. D. Pulling through a crisis.

35. In which order does our body react to an extremely unpleasant situation?

①seek to work out solutions

②become aware of a threat

③experience emotional shock

④start defensive disconnection

A.②③④① B.④②①③ C.②①③④ D.④①②③

第二节(共5小题; 每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When Failure Is a Good Thing

Failure is an important process you can learn from. 36

Most people view failure as something that should be avoided at all costs. 37 It may have been an “F” we received on a paper or the high expectations our parents placed upon our shoulders that stopped us from trying.

Award-winning psychologist and author, Ron Friedman, tells the story of how Sara Blakely, founder of Spanx, revolutionized the women's clothing industry and became a billionaire in his book, *The Best Place To Work: The Art and Science of Creating an Extraordinary Workplace*.

38 She had zero experience in the clothing industry, lacked an education in business and raised only $5,000 to invest. When asked where she found the courage, she gave all credit to her dad. While most parents ask their kids, “How was your day?" when sitting down for dinner, Sara's parents asked her and her brother, “What did you fail at today?” each and every night.

When interviewed by CNN's Anderson Cooper, Sara said, “Instead of failure being the outcome, failure became not trying. It forced me at a young age to want to push myself so much further out of my comfort zone.” 39 It became more about learning and less about a personal weakness.

If we view failure as weakness, we avoid stepping out of our comfort zone. 40 It does not define us, but instead matures us. I 'm sure that there are many risks we would all take in our personal, professional and spiritual lives if we could get past a fear of failure.

What has been the greatest lesson you have learned when taking a chance? Please share with us.

A. And, most importantly, it means you tried.

B. Let's take a look at how Sara faced failures.

C. In reality, Sara's father had re-defined failure.

D. Early on, Sara overcame a series of difficulties.

E. Instead, we must remind ourselves that failure is an action.

F. It is important to reflect on what can be learnt from failure.

G. We tend to connect failure with a bad experience we had as a child.

**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)

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。

After the publication of my first two books, I sent my publisher *Summer of the Wolves*. I'd written it with great passion, filled with 41 . But the publisher 42 it. I sent it to two or three other publishers. The 43 results!

I thought this novel must be really bad and cried for three days. I 44 the novel. But I couldn't stop 45 . In a few years, I focused on my skills and 46 a few more with agencies.

One day, a 47 asked, “Do you have anything else?" And yes, I did- -Summer of the Wolves. “Send it to me," she said. So I did. A few weeks later, she 48 my rewriting it in first person.

It had been written in two voices in third person. Therefore, that was a(n) 49 amount of work to me. But I was willing to take the 50 . Two months later, she 51 me when it was published and asked me to write another one. I couldn't believe 52 was knocking at my door.

I am not a great talent, but I am a 53 worker. I've published 11 novels but written 15. Will those other four ever 54 the light of day? I hope so. I keep working and never give up. It is a 55 not a short race.

41. A. strength B. confidence C. imagination D. gratitude

42. A. admired B. delayed C. accepted D. rejected

43. A. normal B. desired C. same D. satisfying

44. A. cut out B. burnt up C. tore apart D. put away

45. A. thinking B. crying C. writing D. complaining

46. A. translated B. released C. edited D. revised

47. A. publisher B. follower C. reporter D. reader

48. A. excused B. allowed C. suggested D. appreciated

49. A. proper B. exact C. small D. fair

50. A. challenge B. reality C. risk D. credit

51. A. comforted B. congratulated C. instructed D. bothered

52. A. success B. wealth C. fame D. courage

53. A. clever B. hard C. fast D. strict

54. A. feel B. reflect C. see D. absorb

55. A. marathon B. lesson C. competition D. transformation

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。

Lockdown Love

The cost of a typical Saudi wedding is enough to prevent the most passionate lover. Even a simple party involves renting an impressive ballroom. Then there are the cheerleaders and musicians. Men and women gather in separate halls, 56 (double) some of the prices. Altogether it might cost 200,000 riyals ($53,000). Often, many of these marriages end in divorce. Those that don't 57 (burden) with debt.

Therefore, many couples have welcomed these 58 (restrict) that have come with Covid-19. In 2020 Saudi Arabia limited gatherings to 50 people or 59 (few), So couples could downsize their weddings 60 losing face. Some chose 61 (share) halls over ballrooms. Smaller crowds ate smaller cakes. All in all a Saudi couple might have spent 90% less on their weddings. Will low-cost weddings become the new norm? It's reported 62 few couples complained when the Covid-19 forced Saudi Arabia to place some limitations. Though the outbreak recedes (退去), some still express concern over the health of in-laws. “A girl always dreams of a five-star marriage, but Covid-19 has made us more 63 (practice),” says Bayan Zahran, a lawyer in Jeddah. Some couples are opting for a simple party, 64 places little pressure on either side. They, 65 must still deal with pressure from their family and peers.

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华。上周三你校开展了“高雅艺术进校园”的活动。请你为校英文报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1.活动目的; 2.活动内容; 3.活动反响。

注意:

1.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。

Elegant Art into Campus

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语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

On February 21, 2018, Christine Cheers' world fell apart. Someone on the other end of the phone had said the words that bring parents to their knees: “There's been an accident." Her 32-year-old Navy flight surgeon James was injured in a training mission. At hospital, Christine and her husband David were told that he would never breathe on his own and he would never smile at them again.

It was time for Christine to honor the spirit of her son who had switched his major from commerce engineering to premed (医学预科) because he wanted to help people. It was time to make her every worst day some stranger's best one. She instructed the hospital to begin the organ donation process. Christine Cheers wasn't leaving the hospital until every last one of her son's organs left the building. She and David watched hospital employees carry coolers from the operation room. The last one was his heart. “That was the one I cared about most, Christine says, “With bravery and selflessness, James had such an amazing heart.”Seeing James's heart leave the building, Christine fell into a sadness so deep that climbing out seemed impossible. Her only comfort would be to find out that James's organs had helped people, so she wrote each receiver a letter just to know if they were doing all right.

Mike Cohen, a cyclist, had a heart transplant. James's heart! Two months after the surgery, Mike got a call from the organization that arranged the transplant (移植). They had a letter for him from James's mother. As he read Christine's letter, Mike began to understand just how special his new heart was. Eager to know more about James, Mike googled him. He found they had a lot in common. They were both athletic and practically the same age. Another thing he learned about James: His grave site (墓地) was in Jacksonville- -the other side of the country.

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。

Upon recovery, Mike announced on social media to take a cross-country trip.

Mike got off his bike and walked straight to Christine, who was waiting at the grave site.