

绝密★启用前

浙江省舟山市 2022-2023 学年高三首考英语模拟试卷（三）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卷上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卷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，将答案写在答题卷上，写在本试题卷上无效。

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）

1. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues. B. Strangers. C. Classmates.

2. How did the woman get home last night?

- A. By train. B. By car. C. By bus.

3. When is the project supposed to be finished?

- A. At 12:00. B. At 11:00. C. At 10:00.

4. How does the woman feel about the candlelight?

- A. It looks good. B. It's not bright enough. C. It's better than electric light.

5. What does the woman's husband probably do?

- A. A salesman. B. An engineer. C. A professor.

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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. How does the man suggest the woman go to the shopping center?

- A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.

7. Where is the car park?

- A. On the right of the next crossroads. B. On the left of the traffic lights. C. Far from the market square.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. Outside a cinema. B. At home. C. In the cinema

9. What is the film adapted from?

- A. A magazine. B. A book. C. A report.

10. What does the woman think of the director?

- A. He is good at directing a film. B. He is good at improving a story. C. He should have tried to follow the story.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Father and daughter. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.

12. Why won't Michael come?

- A. He has a fever. B. He will go to see a film. C. He is busy taking care of his mother.

13. What will the man do after the dinner?

- A. Go for a walk. B. See a film. C. Go to visit Michael.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. A. A phone with an up-to-date operating system.

B. A new model with a different size and color.

C. A model that has the longest-lasting battery.

D. A phone with an automatic filming function.

15. A. It may not be as efficient as the old one.

B. It takes much time to get used to a new phone.

C. She can't afford to buy a new phone.

D. She doesn't like the new applications.

16. A. Their phones are regularly updated.

B. They are both interested in digital technology.

C. They both had data stolen from the phones.

D. Their old phones were bought about 2 years ago.

17. A. Improving productivity at work.

B. Enlarging the phone storage.

C. Buying a new smartphone.

D. Increasing phone security.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. When will Singing with Guitar finish tonight?

- A. At 8:00. B. At 9:00. C. At 10:00.

19. What will the man do on Wednesday?

- A. Sing folk songs. B. Watch a performance. C. Meet a journalist.

20. Where will the man probably go next?

- A. The student services office. B. The school hall. C. The lecture room.

第二部分阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

C

Five years ago, Meredith Arthur, a 45-year-old San Francisco resident, arrived at a neurologist appointment. She spoke a mile a minute, explaining why she thought it might hold clues to her neck pain, frequent dizziness and headaches. “I was presenting my inexpert case to an expert, who stopped me and said, ‘I know what’s wrong. You have generalized anxiety disorder.’”

Arthur is one of the 40 million American adults who experience an anxiety disorder—the most common form of mental illness—every year. Its major factor is the uncertainty about situations in daily life.

“I describe anxiety as a future-oriented emotional response to a perceived threat,” says Joel Minden, PhD, a clinical psychologist. “We anticipate that something bad will happen. Maybe we have evidence. Maybe we don’t. But we have a belief that something catastrophic might occur.”

Almost immediately, Minden says, your sympathetic nervous system kicks into high gear. This leads to the release of adrenaline and cortisol, two of the crucial hormones (荷尔蒙) that drive your body’s fight-freeze-flight response and cause anxiety’s physical symptoms. Your heart races, your blood pressure rises, your pupils dilate, you get short of breath.

Meanwhile, cortisol curbs functions that your brain considers non-essential: It affects immune system responses and suppresses (抑制) the digestive system, the reproductive system, and growth processes. This was helpful for our ancestors trying to outrun tigers but is not so much when you can’t stop struggling with the problem whether you might have caught COVID-19 when the guy behind you in line at the grocery store coughed.

Anxiety can show itself in many ways. You might perceive something as threatening even when it isn’t or go to great lengths to avoid uncomfortable situations. You might constantly overthink plans or spend all of your time creating solutions to worst-case scenarios. Maybe you feel indecisive and fear making the wrong decision. Or you might find yourself restless, nervous, and unable to relax.

The good news is that anxiety is very manageable with some combination of medication, therapy, and lifestyle adjustments.

28. What does the underlined word “curbs” in paragraph 5 most probably mean?

- A. activates B. restricts C. damages D. removes

29. What can you infer from the passage?

- A. Social factors are to blame for anxiety disorders.
B. Anxiety is the most common illness in the US.
C. Mental well-being has been Meredith Arthur’s concern.
D. anxiety disorders can be controlled with certain treatments.

30. Which of the following is NOT the typical symptom of anxiety?

- A. Trying to find solutions to the worst situation from time to time.
B. Hesitating to make the final decision for fear of mistakes.
C. Heart racing and blood pressure rising at the imagined situation.
D. Feeling restless or nervous even when there’s nothing threatening around.

31. What will the following part most probably talk about?

- A. The advance of science and technology.
B. The effects of the anxiety disorders.
C. Tips to minimize negative effects of anxiety.
D. The anticipation of Meredith Arthur.

D

Some of the most attractive pictures to come out of the Alaska earthquake are the photos that show slope (斜坡) failures, in which parts of formerly solid hills caved in, tore or let loose. And if there happened to be a road or building on top of the slopes that failed, the result was horrible.

Slopes can fail without earthquakes, as the result of pouring rain or weathering. But the shaking caused by a quake — particularly a large one like what occurred near Anchorage on Friday — can either speed up the process or create entirely new failures that wouldn’t have otherwise happened.

Several slope failures were documented in the Anchorage area in the hours after the earthquake Friday, the most interesting of which was on Vine Road southwest of Wasilla. It’s as if someone came along with a large destroying ball and dropped it on Vine Road, which wrinkled like a broken egg.

Scientists seemed surprised at how many slope failures occurred as a result of the 7.0-magnitude (震级) quake. The center of the quake was deep, at 27 miles below the surface — a key reason why the damage in Anchorage was relatively light. Such an earthquake would be expected to produce shaking over a large area, but probably with reasonably modest top ground accelerations, Friday’s earthquake would certainly be felt, but the surface of Earth wouldn’t be moving badly enough to produce widespread landslides.

Photos from Alaska show a lot of lateral (横向的) spread, in which the ground tears open. Whatever is on top of the ground at the place it tears in half is also torn in half afterwards, like highways or buildings. The buildings surrounding the spread are also at risk of damage because of the force of the ground spreading out away from the tear. There’s also documentation of block spread, in which part of the ground breaks off a hill and slides away mostly perfect.

32. What do we know about slope failures?

- A. They may cause earthquakes. B. They usually happen with a road on top.
C. They always happen with earthquakes D. They may pull parts of the hills apart

33. What can we infer from Paragraph 2?

- A. Earthquakes have great effect on slope failures. B. Most slope failures occur after the pouring rain.
C. Earthquakes result in slope failures immediately. D. Slope failures occur mainly with large earthquakes.

34. What did the scientists think of the Alaska earthquake Friday?

- A. It produced shaking over a large area. B. It caused fewer slope failures than expected.
C. It wasn't felt for its deep center. D. It didn't produce landslides.

35. In which circumstance can we find the ground slides down a hill almost unbroken?

- A. Land slides. B. Slope failures. C. Lateral spread. D. Block spread.

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

下面文章有五处需要添加小标题。请从以下选项中选出符合各段意思的小标题。选项中有两项是多余选项。

Searching for a new cat to add to your family? If your home already has a cat, you may wonder how your cat will welcome a new partner. 36 Continue reading for tips on how to do that.

Your existing cat's needs come first. 37 Does your cat prefer female cats over male cats? If he/ she enjoys the company of female cats, adopting a female cat can help. If you adopt a young kitten as a companion for your older cat, it can work well as kittens get along with a cat of any age.

Shower your existing cat with extra attention. Cats can be territorial when it comes to their space; the same can be true for their owners as well. 38 Giving your cat more hugs and care during the introduction of a new cat can help ease his/ her bad feeling. This also helps your cat accept and trust the new one more quickly.

39 When you bring your new cat home, it's best to keep the cats in different rooms. This way they won't try to defend their territory. Each should have their own space with bowls and cat furniture so he/ she don't feel the need to compete. And do spend time with the new cat as he/ she can also be stressed in a new environment.

Introduce the new cat slowly. Your cats will have the chance to get used to each other's smell through the door. When they seem interested in meeting, you can bring one into the other's territory. 40 If you notice either of the cats getting uncomfortable, separate them.

- A. Separate the cats initially.
B. Make sure your cat feels at home.
C. Do this at least a few days after the new cat arrives.
D. Think about your existing cat's personality and habits.

E. Your cat can get envious of a newcomer easily if feeling ignored.

F. Give both cats a special treat when they first meet to encourage peace.

G. There is a process to make the change less stressful for both you and the cats.

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，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's that time again when we're busy buying and giving them. Sometimes we call them 41, sometimes presents. Is there a 42?

The words come from different 43. Gift has its origin in the Germanic root for "to give". It referred to an act of 44, and then, to the thing being given. Present comes from the French for "to present". A present is the thing presented. They were both used to express the 45 of something going through a change of 46 without expectation of payment from the 13th century onward.

The words gift and present are well-matched synonyms that mean almost the same thing. 47, even well-matched synonyms have their own unique patterns of 48. Gift applies to a wide range of situations. Presents are more 49. If your whole family gave 50 to your college fund for your birthday, would you say "I got a lot of presents"? It doesn't exactly sound 51, but since you never hold these donations in your hand, gifts seem to fit better.

Gift can also act like an adjective to describe another noun. What do you call the type of shop where you can buy presents for people? A gift shop. Present doesn't work well in this role of 52 other nouns. We have gift boxes and gift cards, not present boxes and present cards.

Still, 53 my personal sense of the 54, present—though it may not be as common—is more casual sounding than gift. But whether it's gifts or presents you 55, I wish you many and lots this year.

41. A. gifts B. awards C. friends D. families
42. A. mistake B. difference C. plan D. promise
43. A. games B. stories C. situations D. languages
44. A. giving B. speaking C. leaving D. listening
45. A. dream B. chance C. advice D. idea
46. A. possession B. attitude C. colors D. decisions
47. A. Therefore B. Moreover C. However D. Otherwise
48. A. behavior B. use C. spelling D. development
49. A. transparent B. concrete C. positive D. public
50. A. thanks B. attention C. donations D. discounts

51. A. wrong B. easy C. unlucky D. cool
 52. A. explaining B. correcting C. analyzing D. describing
 53. A. because of B. according to C. in spite of D. in addition to
 54. A. actions B. events C. words D. directions
 55. A. order B. offer C. make D. prefer

第二节 (共 10 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

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。

It was Dragonboat Day. Shiny white tents lined the waterfront, _____56_____ (provide) shade and refreshments for Dragon Boat paddlers(桨手)from all over California, _____57_____ gathered around the Castaic Lake for a festive competition.

Giggling kids raced cheerfully along the lakeside beach, _____58_____ their parents enjoying the shady picnic areas under the trees along the shore. "It's a great day out," said Paul Lin, co-founder for Castaic's own Dragon Eyes team.

Dragonboat racing has been going on for thousands of years in China, _____59_____ (initial) in honor of the Chinese water dragon deity(神)in an effort to call down rain and avoid _____60_____ (fortune) and disaster.

In the race, a drummer _____61_____ (use) a large traditional wooden drum to keep the paddlers on beat, while a steersman in the back keeps them in their lane.

Lin said a friend got him _____62_____ (involve) in dragon boat racing over a decade ago. In 2018, they decided to host their own festival. "There's _____63_____ really special to be learned from our dragon boat motto: 'One Boat, One Beat'," he said. "Paddlers come from all walks of life and that kind of _____64_____ (close) with people is nowhere else to be seen."

"We really want to help expand awareness and grow the sport," Lin said. "We're hoping one day it'll become _____65_____ Olympic sport."

第四部分写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (15 分)

2022 年北京冬奥会很“中国”, 许多元素向世界展现了中国文化或中国理念。请选取其中一二撰写一篇短文, 参加 China Daily 举办的“China Meets the World”征文比赛。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 吉祥物 mascot; 二十四节气 24 solar terms; 一起向未来 Together For A Shared Future; 雪如意 Snow Ruyi — the National Ski Jumping Center。

第二节 读后续写 (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。

My twin sister, Mary, and I lived together for eighteen years before we went to college. We'd known each other so much and always enjoyed shared time. We happily sang and danced together, had dinner and went to bed together, and discussed the maths problems and recited the poems together.

But one small thing couldn't be shared smoothly and that's the trouble with toothpaste.

Crest(佳洁士)made us give in and demanded to know what we were made of. You see, Mary likes to carefully fold and roll the toothpaste tube. I like to grab it in the middle and squeeze(挤). I might call her folding a bit too careful. She might consider my squeezing careless and rude. This difference in style may seem mild, but it caused the big trouble in the later days.

At first, it was a little joke. I'd squeeze. She'd roll. Ha, ha. I'd squeeze again. She'd roll again. Annoying. I'd squeeze even when I wasn't brushing my teeth. She'd slip in to roll, roll, roll.

After slipping and squeezing, tip-toeing and rolling for two weeks, it was unavoidable that we finally met face to face in our tiny pink bathroom with our hands on the toothpaste. We actually yelled at each other. I may have even cried. Why was she so obsessive(过分的)? Why was I so vindictive(报复性的)? Why couldn't she loosen up? Why couldn't I calm down? Were we still talking about the toothpaste?

The toothpaste had become more than something to brush our teeth with; it had become a symbol for aspects of our individual personalities that we did not always care to reveal. Maybe I was being a little vindictive. Maybe she was being a bit obsessive. Maybe it really didn't matter how we dealt with the toothpaste. But maybe it did.

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。

Thankfully, we thought of a solution.

Years later, I had new roommates in college.

参考答案:

第一部分听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. C
11. A 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. A

第二部分阅读 (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)

21. A 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. C 26. B 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. C
31. C 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. D

第二节 (共 5 小题: 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

36. G 37. D 38. E 39. A 40. C

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)

41. A 42. B 43. D 44. A 45. D 46. A 47. C 48. B 49. B 50. C
51. A 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. D

第二节 (共 10 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56. providing 57. who 58. with 59. initially 60. misfortune
61. uses 62. involved 63. something 64. closeness 65. an

第一节 应用文写作 (15 分)

As we all know, the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games is a great success, showing the world Chinese culture or Chinese concepts such as the 24 solar terms, unique mascots, Snow Ruyi — the National Ski Jumping Center, Together For A Shared Future and so on. Today, I would like to make a brief introduction of the 24 solar terms which embodies the wisdom of ancient Chinese people. The 24 solar terms are divided into 24 to better distinguish the weather characteristics of each solar term, from Spring Begins to Great Cold. They accurately reflect the changes of natural rhythms and play an extremely important role in People's Daily life. The 24 solar terms contain a long cultural connotation and historical accumulation, which is an important part of the long history and culture of the Chinese nation.

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

One possible version:

Thankfully, we thought of a solution. It was simple but significant: We bought two tubes of toothpaste—one for me to squeeze and one for her to roll. That made all the difference. The trouble was over. And interestingly, I once caught Mary squeezing when she thought I was just brushing my hair. I also had to admit that to roll did keep the tube neater. So why focus on the differences that separate us? Instead, why not compromise a little and embrace diversities?

Years later, I had new roommates in college. There were always discomforts like “toothpaste wars”. For example, one roommate often stayed up late working, and the typing, typing, typing on the keyboard disturbed our bedtime. Since it mattered more for her to work, we lived in relative harmony with earplugs. So, how can we get along with others? By completely agreeing on one thing? Or by respecting and handling the differences? I would argue the latter.