绝密★启用前

2022 学年第一学期高三模拟考试试题

英 语

本试卷共 8 页，满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力（共两节 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，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。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. Where could the man find Stella?
   1. In her office. B. In the library. C. In the meeting room.
2. What did the man do last weekend?
   1. He attended a party.
   2. He had a picnic with his friends.
   3. He went to the park with his sister.
3. How did the woman feel about the interview?
   1. Confident. B. Excited. C. Worried.
4. What does the man remind the woman to do?
   1. Have a rest after lunch. B. Wear her hat. C. Go swimming before a meal.
5. What does the woman mean?
   1. The man is not suitable for the position.
   2. The application arrived a week earlier than expected.
   3. The job has been given to someone else.

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。

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
   1. A photograph. B. A video. C. A painting.
2. Where did the man's idea come from?
   1. The autumn scenery. B. A village trip. C. A visit to downtown.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

1. Why does Dick go to Paris?
   1. To further his study. B. To go on business. C. To have his holiday.
2. Who will go to the airport with the speakers?
   1. Ben. B. Lucy. C. Their mother.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

1. When does the conversation probably take place?
   1. In the evening. B. In the afternoon. C. In the morning.
2. What happened to the man?
   1. He had a car accident on his way home.
   2. He was stuck in traffic jams.
   3. He felt ill in his office.
3. Where are the speakers?
   1. At a restaurant. B. In an office. C. At home.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

1. When did the woman last see Harold?
   1. At eight o'clock early this morning.
   2. At eleven o’clock this morning.
   3. At four o’clock this afternoon.
2. Why did Harold run away according to the woman?
   1. She quarreled with Harold.
   2. She scolded Harold.
   3. She hit Harold with a stick.
3. What is the man confused about?
   1. Harold’s age. B. Harold’s height. C. Harold’s appearance.
4. What does the woman say about Harold?
   1. He is six years old.
   2. He has the same surname as her husband.
   3. He is dark brown.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

1. What does the school forbid students from doing?
   1. Wearing earrings. B. Wearing grey socks. C. Using mobile phones.
2. Who puts forward the topic of the mobile phone?
   1. Parents. B. Senior students. C. Teachers.
3. What changes have been made about PE uniform?
   1. Different grades wear different uniforms.
   2. Students should wear PE uniform every day.
   3. Students can wear other clothes instead of shorts when it is cold.
4. What is the purpose of the talk?
   1. To explain the dos and don’ts.
   2. To persuade students to obey the rules.
   3. To ask students for advice about the rules.

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）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

# **A**

Lonely Planet’s *Middle East* is your passport to the most relevant, up-to-date advice on what to see and skip, and what hidden discoveries await you. Wander at the mighty Pyramids of Giza, the last surviving ancient wonder; watch the sun set over the magic of Petra; and explore tree-lined avenue and delicate mosques (清真寺) in Esfahan, Iran. All with your trusted travel companion. Get to the heart of Middle East and begin your journey now!

Inside Lonely Planet’s Middle East:

* Colour maps and images throughout
* Insider tips to save time and money and get around like a local, avoiding crowds and trouble spots
* Essential info at your fingertips — hours of operation, phone numbers, websites, transit tips, prices
* Honest reviews for all budgets — eating, sleeping, sightseeing, going out, shopping, hidden gems (精品) hat most guidebooks miss
* Cultural insights provide a richer, more rewarding travel experience — covering history, people, music, landscapes, wildlife, cuisine, politics

Coverage Includes: Egypt, Iraq, Israel, the Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey Book Details

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608 pages, 256pp color, 90 maps | Dimensions: 128mm × 197mm Next edition due: Dec 2024

1. What information can readers get from Lonely Planet’s Middle East?
   1. Black-and-white maps. B. Recommendation of popular guidebooks.

C. Famous writers’ cultural insights. D. Reviews for all budgets.

1. What places does Lonely Planet’s Middle East cover?
   1. Jordan and Syria. B. Lebanon and France.

C. Turkey and Japan. D. Israel and Norway.

1. What’s the purpose of the text?
   1. To introduce some famous attractions in Middle East.
   2. To appeal to us to travel to Middle East.
   3. To recommend a book named Middle East.
   4. To stress the importance of traveling in Middle East.

**B**

The twins, Kayla and Kellie Bingham, were accused of “academic dishonesty” in May 2016 after test proctors (监考员) reviewed the results of an exam on which their performance was considered to be remarkably similar. The sisters’ identical answers to 296 of 307 questions, including 54 wrong answers, raised alarm bells among university officials, who launched an investigation into the twins’ performance.

“It was an eight-hour exam during which we exhibited normal test-taking behavior,” Kayla Bingham said. The Binghams successfully appealed against the decision and filed a lawsuit (起诉) against the university, arguing that for years they had behaved and performed similarly academically and in athletics. After a four-day trial in November, a South Carolina jury (陪审团) decided the school had wronged the sisters and

awarded them a total of $1.5 million in damages.

The Binghams’ legal case depended on the theory that it is common for identical twins to perform similarly on tests given their genetic profiles. Nancy Segal, who runs California State University, Fullerton’s Twin Studies Center and who testified in the case, said, “I would have been surprised if they hadn’t scored alike.”

In their suit, the Binghams said the cheating allegations (指控) led to their experiencing psychological distress , including panic attacks and stress disorder.

“It was a very hostile environment. People we had known, sat next to and studied with for two years would not speak to us,” Kellie Bingham told CBS. “They knew our work ethic (道德准则) and study habits but refused to hear our side of the story. People we trusted completely turned their backs on us.”

The university’s accusation and the events that followed also interfered with the Binghams’ plans to become doctors. The two now work as government affairs advisers at the same South Carolina law firm. “We came to understand that once word gets out, even if it’s not accurate, it damages your reputation as a person. So we completely switched tracks,” Kayla said, adding that she “wanted to fight back because I had been wronged.”

1. Why were the twins accused of cheating in the exam?
   1. They did a good job in the test.
   2. They exhibited abnormal test-taking behavior.
   3. They were seen signaling one another and passing notes.
   4. They had remarkably similar test performance.
2. What can be learned from paragraph 3 and 4?
   1. The Binghams at last lost the lawsuit against the university.
   2. Nancy Segal was not satisfied with the jury’s decision.
   3. The jury’s decision was based on a theory about identical twins.
   4. This was the first time that the Binghams had scored alike.
3. What attitude do people have towards the twins after the cheating allegations?
   1. Approving. B. Suspicious. C. Objective. D. Tolerant.
4. What influence does the university’s accusation have on the twins?
   1. They will stick to being a doctor and helping those suffering people.
   2. They’ve decided to become advisors instead of doctors.
   3. Their reputation has been damaged so they can’t be doctors.
   4. They’ve handled it very well and are in a good mental state.

# C

In a video posted Thursday addressing the future of her world tour, Céline Dion shared she’s been diagnosed with Stiff Person Syndrome (僵人综合征), or SPS, which has caused her to have severe muscle spasms (痉挛) in the past. And she will have to postpone much of her tour, as well as cancel some shows.

“The muscle spasms affect every aspect of my daily life, sometimes causing difficulties when I walk and not allowing me to use my vocal cords (声带) to sing the way I’m used to.” Dion said in the video posted on Instagram.

Stiff Person Syndrome is a rare neurological (神经系统的) disorder with features of an autoimmune (自体免疫的) disease. The disease notably causes progressive muscle stiffness and painful spasms that can be triggered by environmental factors such as sudden movement, cold temperature or unexpected loud noises and emotional stress.

“We all have muscle spasms, but these are muscle spasms that are beyond your control to the point that muscles lock and are so rigid.” Dr. Robert Wilson, a neurologist and the director of the Autonomic Center at the Cleveland Clinic, told USA TODAY.

These symptoms can lead to difficulty walking, among other disabilities. People with SPS are also more likely to experience anxiety and depression, Yale Medicine notes.

Of course, SPS symptoms can range significantly and every patient’s experience is unique. “It’s a range of severity.” Desai says.

“Some people have mild spasms. Some people can have the full dystonia where a part of the body becomes almost like rigid to a board or like a statue. And some people can be constant while some people

could just have episodes,” Wilson said. “There’s a variability within each patient.”

The exact cause remains unknown. However, researchers suspect it may be caused by an autoimmune reaction. Until now, there is no cure for it. But there are treatments to help relieve symptoms. SPS can be terminal in rare cases. “It’s a rare disease to begin with. And there are cases of death being reported, but it’s rare for a rare disease,” Desai said.

1. How does the disease affect Céline Dion?
   1. She always has difficult walks.
   2. She can’t speak nor sing songs.
   3. She experiences depression.
   4. Some shows have to be rescheduled or cancelled.
2. The underlined word “dystonia” in paragraph 7 means a condition characterized by .
   1. Rigidity B. Range C. Gentleness D. Variability
3. What might cause Stiff Person Syndrome according to researchers?
   1. Environmental factors. B. Emotional stress.

C. Autoimmune reactions. D. Unknown reasons.

1. What can we learn about the disease?
   1. Every patient has the same symptoms.
   2. The disease just causes muscle rigidity and spasms.
   3. The disease is deadly in many cases without a cure.
   4. The disease can affect patients both physically and mentally.

# **D**

Humans evolved from apes. This is what we learned in biology class. But what came before apes? Chinese scientists have discovered fossils that could enrich the evolutionary story of how humans evolved from fish.

According to four articles published in the journal Nature in late September, Chinese researchers found fish fossils that provide the “missing link” about the origin of the jaw, a key feature that 99.8 percent of vertebrate (脊椎动物) species have.

Zhu Min, a lead researcher of the studies from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said that the findings drew a large amount of interest in the science world due to the importance of jaws in animal evolution.

However, the rise of the jaw had been a mystery due to a lack of sufficient fossil evidence to support that jawed vertebrates lived 450 million years ago.

The latest findings made by Zhu’s team presented a set of five surprisingly well-preserved fish fossils that included three whole-bodied fish, helping scientists paint a more accurate evolutionary picture of the origin of the jaw. The fish fossils were discovered at two sites in Chongqing and Guizhou, whose strata (岩层) date back to the Silurian Period that began around 440 million years ago.

These fossils show that jawed fish were already thriving (繁荣) in the world’s ancient oceans at that time. Later on, more diverse and larger jawed fish evolved and began to spread around the world, paving the way for some fish to eventually go on land and evolve into other animals — including humans.

“These fossils provide an unprecedented (前所未有的) opportunity to peek into the ‘dawn of fish’ and help scientists trace many human body structures back to these ancient fish thus filling some key gaps in the evolutionary history of how fish evolved into humans,” Zhu said.

1. In which column of a magazine will you most probably read the passage?
   1. Your Voice. B. Animals.

C. Science Study. D. History.

1. Why did the findings draw a large amount of interest in the science world?
   1. Because jaws are a key trait of all vertebrate species.
   2. Because jaws are significant in animal evolution.
   3. Because the rise of the jaw had been a mystery.
   4. Because there is a lack of sufficient evidence.
2. What does the underlined phrase “at that time” refer to?
   1. Around 440 million years ago.
   2. Around 450 million years ago.
   3. When jawed fish began to spread around the world.
   4. When fish evolved into humans.
3. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
   1. Who Are Our Ancestors? B. What Came Before Apes?
   2. The Origin of the Jaw D. Key Gaps in Evolution

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。

I believe almost everyone would like two things from their jobs and careers: success and happiness. They want to do relatively well financially, receive fair recognition for their accomplishments, enjoy their work as much as one can, and become happier as a person as a result. So many people, especially ambitious, hard-working people, simplify them in a logical way: They first seek success and then assume that success will lead to happiness. 36 . Chasing success has costs that can end up lowering happiness.

This is not to say that you have to choose between success and happiness. 37 . But you have to reverse (颠倒) the order of operations: Instead of trying first to get success and hoping it leads to happiness, start by working on your happiness, which will enhance your success.

Whether you are an employee or employer, it is a better investment to increase happiness at work and in life, rather than simply trying to increase measures of success.

38 . No matter how much you enjoy your work, overwork will become an obstruction (阻碍) to well-being.

Once work quantity is under control, happiness at work requires a sense of meaning and purpose.

39 . Earned success implies a sense of accomplishment and recognition for a job well done, while service to others requires knowledge of the real people who benefit from your work.

Ultimately, although success and happiness are linked, the magic mostly works one-way — and not in the way that most people think. 40 , and may lead you to unhappiness. But working on your happiness gives you the best chance at getting both.

1. You can obtain both
2. But this reasoning is faulty
3. It’s fairly reasonable to think this way, though
4. Working on your success to get happier is inefficient at best (充其量)
5. The first thing to remember is that happiness requires balance
6. It’s dangerous to pursue success instead of happiness
7. The two key aspects of meaningful work are earned success and service to others

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、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I am a guide at the California Academy of Sciences. Weeks ago I was 41 with a lovely family at the Academy’s Swamp exhibit. Their young son was 42 by the swallow and asked many questions about it. As the family was leaving, I asked the boy if he would like a sticker to put on his shirt. He 43 chose a swallow sticker. The boy’s younger brother spent time 44 all the sticker choices before choosing a butterfly. The boy who had chosen first said softly to his father, “I didn’t see the frog sticker.” His father immediately 45 the boy to ask me for a second sticker. The boy said, “No, I’m happy with what I have.”

I was 46 . Such wisdom, grace, and 47 , all from an eight-year-old boy. Too often, we

48 to be happy with what we have and in our forgetfulness we spread the 49 of discontent.

I recently purchased my first laptop computer. In discussions with the 50 , he said, “Within two years, you’ll probably want a new one anyway.” Why would I want a new one, 51 my old one was working? Perhaps, “ 52 ” is the key word. I won’t 53 need a new laptop in two years but I “will probably want one”. I may want 54 things, but I don’t need them. What I do desperately need is the peace of mind. I need to 55 each of my sudden urges to purchase or possess as either “want” or “need”.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. seeing | B. visiting | C. leaving | D. staying |
| 42. A. trapped | B. called | C. stuck | D. fascinated |
| 43. A. quickly | B. slowly | C. deliberately | D. casually |
| 44. A. going about | B. going by | C. going for | D. going through |
| 45. A. demanded | B. suggested | C. urged | D. persuaded |
| 46. A. satisfied | B. astonished | C. pleased | D. thrilled |
| 47. A. gratitude | B. patience | C. concentration | D. respect |
| 48. A. used | B. tried | C. pretended | D. forgot |
| 49. A. concept | B. assumption | C. infection | D. lie |
| 50. A. cashier | B. host | C. salesman | D. waiter |
| 51. A. if | B. for | C. but | D. besides |
| 52. A. need | B. want | C. hope | D. mind |
| 53. A. obviously | B. specially | C. simply | D. necessarily |
| 54. A. spare | B. suitable | C. shiny | D. similar |
| 55. A. recognize | B. identify | C. prove | D. access |

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。

Going against the tide of flocking to well-known yet generally jam-packed tourist destinations on vacation, a 56 (grow) number of holidaymakers in China tend to spend their leisure time at lesser-known resorts to seek unique, relaxing holiday experiences.

In recent years reverse tourism 57 (emerge) as a new trend among young holidaymakers in China. During the weeklong public holiday, which ended on Oct 7, large numbers of vacationers, especially young professionals who long to escape busy city life, 58 (avoid) popular holiday destinations in order to get the beaten track and enjoy some peace and quiet. According to data from online travel agency Qunar, the number of rooms 59 (book) at hotels in less-traveled cities during the holiday was up 30 percent year-on-year. Besides crowds, some vacationers chose less-traveled places to save on the cost of trips to popular destinations, 60 often involve expensive tickets, meals and hotel stays. In addition, lesser-known attractions are not 61 “commercial” and “standardized” as developed ones and are able to offer more authentic experiences and natural encounters, according to social media posts. And 62 (like) popular destinations, some underexplored places with little online 63 (expose) can offer more surprises.

Jiang Han, 64 senior researcher at the Beijing-based public policy think tank Pangoal, said that reverse tourism will become one of the future directions for the market 65 is an opportunity for growth comparable to the camping economy.

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，近期你收到“Z 世代国际青年说 (Voice Z)”节目组邀请为其“文化”板块录制一

个演讲视频，请你给节目联络人 Emma 写一封信商讨相关事宜，内容包括：

1. 感谢邀请；
2. 告知演讲话题并说明原因;
3. 期待回信。注意：
4. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
5. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Emma,

Yours, Li Hua

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。

Over the summer I moved from Texas to Missouri. This was my second year of high school, but my first year of school in Missouri. I was really nervous about starting a new school and having people like me. I decided that I would be much happier in a new school if I made friends that were so-called “popular”. Getting in with the right group of people would make my life a whole lot better. I bought a new outfit so the first day would be perfect.

On the first day of school, scared, yet eager to begin my new life, I walked up the stairs. My first class was geometry, but where was that? I was standing in the hall looking confused, when a short, blond girl wearing glasses came up and asked, “Are you new? You look lost. Do you want me to help you find your class? My name is Diane. What’s yours?” Even though she seemed a bit strange, definitely not the kind of person I wanted to be associated with, I decided to answer her anyway. I was, after all, lost.

After exchanging names, I followed her up the stairs and down a hallway on the right. When we reached my room she said, “Well, here you are. It was nice meeting you. I hope I see you again and your day goes all right.”

I said a quick thank-you and waved good-bye. Once inside the classroom, I saw one big group of people huddled around someone who seemed to be telling some sort of story. I walked over and got close enough to overhear. All eyes were glued to the guy in the middle of the circle. I decided that this guy was popular.

A few minutes later the teacher told everyone to go find a seat and get ready for the class. I managed to get one right next to the guy. I said, “Hi, my name is April and I’m new here.” He said coldly, “Hi, I’m Johnny.” That class dragged on and on. Finally, the bell rang. I turned to him and asked, “I’m not sure where my next class is, could you help me find it?” He looked at me and then said a quick no, turned back to his friends, and walked out of the classroom.

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。

*As they were walking out, I heard they were all laughing at me.*

*Before I was ready to go home, I heard a familiar voice calling my name.*

英语答案

第一部分 听力（每小题1.5分，满分30分）

1-5 CBABC 6-10 CACBA 11-15 BCACB 16-20 CABCA

第二部分 阅读理解

第 一 节(每小题 2 . 5 分，共 37 . 5 分)

21-23:DAC 24-27:DCBB 28-31:DACD 32-35:CBAB

第二节 (每小题 2 . 5 分，共 12.5)

36-40:BAEGD

第三部分 语言运用

第一节完形填空 (每小题 1 分，共 1 5 分 )

41-45 BDADC 46-50 BADCC 51-55 ABDCB

第二节语法填空 (每小题 1.5 分， 共 1 5 分 )

56.growing 57. has emerged 58. avoided 59.booked 60.which

61.as/so 62.unlike 63.exposure 64.a 65.and