绝密☆启用前

湖北省黄冈中学2022届高三第二次模拟考试

英语试卷

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考试时间：2022年5月18日上午8:00-10:00 试卷满分：150分

**注意事项：**

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用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，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，卸载本试卷上无效。

3. 考试结束后，被试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**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?

1. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. What does the man offer to do?

A. Pay for the bill. B. Do the cooking. C. Get something to eat.

2. Why doesn’t the man want to go to the beach?

A. He hates hot weather.

B. He has no interest in the beach.

C. He is waiting for the football match.

3. What does the woman mean?

A. The man is annoying.

B. Her homework is too hard.

C. The man is absent-minded.

4. How did the woman know the place?

A. On the Internet. B. On her way to work. C. From her colleague.

5. Who might have made the reservation?

A. David. B. Mary. C. Burton.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第6和第7两个小题。

6. What does the man like about his hometown?

A. It’s really very big.

B. It has colorful nightlife.

C. It’s not expensive to live there

7. What is the weather like in the fall in the man’s hometown?

A. Cold. B. Sunny. C. Wet.

听下面一段对话，回答第8和第9两个小题。

8. When will the plane take off?

A. At 4:50. B. At 6:30. C. At 7:30.

9. How will the speakers go to the airport?

A. By taxi. B. By underground. C. By bus.

听下面一段对话，回答第10至第12三个小题。

10. Where is the man?

A. At a theater. B. At a hotel. C. At a snack bar.

11. What will the man probably do at 6:00 p.m. tomorrow?

A. Spend his 20th birthday.

B. Attend a wedding ceremony.

C. Celebrate their wedding anniversary.

12. How much should the man pay?

A. $100. B. $200. C. $300.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第16四个小题。

13. What encouraged the man and his wife to go to the Antarctic?

A. An article. B. A TV program. C. A training course.

14. What was the worst danger according to the man?

A. Living in extreme climate.

B. Falling into ice holes.

C. Coming across a terrible wind.

15. What caused the funny noise?

A. The equipment. B. The wind. C. The plane.

16. What was a surprise for the man and his wife?

A. They got some fresh food.

B. They could leave the Antarctic earlier.

C. Someone was living out there near them.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20四个小题。

17. What is the purpose of setting up the project?

A. To help students be ready for real life.

B. To teach students to write application letters.

C. To let students know about some typical jobs.

18. What is the headmaster expected to do?

A. Recommend jobs to students.

B. Ask the teacher to explain the project.

C. Announce the news of the project clearly.

19. Who will help students to write application letters?

A. The headmaster.

B. A teacher.

C. A member of the committee.

20. What is the last step of doing the project?

A. Gather students’ opinions.

B. Make a list of suitable jobs.

C. Ask students to take on responsibility.

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**

Chinese elements highlighted at Olympic closing ceremony

The curtains came down on the closing ceremony of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games Sunday night at Bird’s Nest in Beijing. During the ceremony, many Chinese cultural elements were put into the design of the grand show, expressing some Chinese romance. They became the highlights of the closing ceremony and let’s take a look.

**Festival lanterns**

The closing ceremony began with a large snowflake torch appearing in the sky, echoing the moment from the opening ceremony. Then accompanied by cheerful music, children hung traditional Chinese festive lanterns, lighting up the emblem (象征) of the Winter Olympics, which originated from the Chinese character for winter, “dong”.

**Chinese knot**

The 12 Chinese zodiac (生肖)-themed ice cars created an outline of a Chinese knot with its wheel trails. And then it was enlarged, and an enormous “Chinese knot” was presented using digital AR technology. Each ribbon could be clearly seen, and all of the ribbons twisted together, symbolizing unity and a good fortune.

**Fish and riches**

During the closing ceremony, the Malanhua Children’s Choir from a mountainous area of Fuping county in Hebei province performed again, this time with different clothes. The Chinese paper-cut of double fish was seen on their clothes, meaning “rich and have a surplus in the next year” in Chinese culture.

**Willow (柳树) branch for farewell**

In ancient times, Chinese people broke a willow branch and gave it to their friends, family or relatives when seeing them off, as willow sounds like “stay” in Mandarin. Willow branches appeared in the closing ceremony, expressing Chinese people’s hospitality and bidding farewell to the world guests.

21. Which of the following is inspired by a Chinese character?

A. Festive lanterns.

B. A snowflake torch.

C. The emblem.

D. Cheerful music.

22. What characteristic did “Chinese knot” and “Fish and riches” share?

A. Both employed AR technology.

B. Both symbolized a wealthy life.

C. Both were created by ice cars.

D. Both were performed by children.

23. Which one can be adopted as a symbol of departure?

A. Festive lanterns.

B. Chinese knot.

C. Fish and riches.

D. Willow branch.

**B**

Architecture is amazing. It has changed the way I look and interact with the world and my environment. It has trained me to be hyper-sensitive to the built environment, to recognize problems and find solutions that an untrained eye would never notice.

As much as I love this profession, it is very easy to get lost in architecture. I get so focused that I have forgotten about everything else. Luckily my passion for cycling kept me sane (清醒的) while I was becoming an architect. I faced a lot of obstacles and challenges taking a bicycle ride across the United States. Looking back, cycling across the America was actually one of the smartest things I ever did.

I have actually bicycled across the continental USA twice. East to west, Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean, both times. Bicycling across America isn’t as hard as you think.

I rode alone on my first trip in 2005 from Virginia Beach to the coast of Florence, Oregon. In the end it was 4, 547 miles over the course of 77 days.

I left for the second trip in 2007 with my two best friends from Bar Harbor, Maine to Portland, Oregon, which was a 4,886 mile ride over 90 days. At that time, I fell in love with the idea of leaving the east coast behind, starting a whole new life and career in a new city. I ended up in Portland. After arriving in town on a bike, I eventually found a job, a place to live and an amazing dog.

I share all this not to convince anyone to go biking across America, but only to share how doing this has changed my life. Architecture has given me a wonderful life and career but it isn’t everything. Thankfully I have also been very passionate about: my friends, traveling, bicycles, punk rock, technology, the Internet, my dog, and even yoga. My architecture background has definitely sweetened my relationship with all those things.

Becoming an architect is a noble pursuit, but you should keep pursuing everything else that you are passionate about. It will enhance your architecture career and ultimately make you a more interesting person, which in my opinion is really more important than being another silly architect.

24. What’s the advantage of cycling according to the author?

A. Changing his negative attitude to architecture.

B. Keeping himself focused on his career all the time.

C. Enabling him to find solutions without training.

D. Making him a much better architect and person.

25. What did the author think of his two cross-country bike trips?

A. They were harder than what he expected before.

B. They showed the benefits of riding with friends.

C. They gave him some extraordinary experiences.

D. They guaranteed him a new life and career in Portland.

26. What can be inferred from Paragraph 6?

A. Don’t get completely lost in your hobbies.

B. Don’t abandon hobbies for your profession.

C. Don’t feel ashamed of stopping your hobbies.

D. Don’t weigh your family against your profession.

27. In the last paragraph, the author reminds us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. take up the pursuit of becoming an architect

B. find what we are really passionate about

C. appreciate other people’s good intentions

D. avoid our career taking over other pursuits

**C**

If you are a perfectionist, you are probably familiar with the feeling of wanting to get everything just right. You may struggle with handing in papers, agonize over projects at work, and even worry about small errors from the past. High standards are one thing, but perfectionism is quite another. And as some researchers have discovered, pursuing perfection can have serious consequences to both mental and physical well-being.

According to researchers, perfectionists hold themselves to unrealistically high standards and become self-critical if they believe they haven’t met these standards. Perfectionists are also likely to feel guilt and shame if they experience failures, which often leads them to avoid situations where they are worried they might fail.

In one study, researchers looked at a total of 284 studies (with over 57,000 participants) and found that perfectionism was associated with symptoms of depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and eating disorders. They also found that people higher in perfectionism (i.e. participants who more strongly identified with perfectionist traits) also reported higher levels of overall psychological distress.

In an article published in 2016, researchers looked at how perfectionism and depression were related over time. They found that people higher in perfectionism tended to have increases in depression symptoms, which suggests that perfectionism may be a risk factor for developing depression. In other words, although people may think of their perfectionism as something that helps them succeed, it appears that their perfectionism may actually be harmful for their mental health.

Since perfectionism is associated with negative outcomes, what can someone with perfectionist tendencies do to change their behavior? Although people are sometimes hesitant to give up their perfectionist tendencies, psychologists point out that giving up on perfection doesn’t mean being less successful. In fact, because mistakes are an important part of learning and growing, embracing imperfection can actually help us in the long run.

28. Why does the author describe the scene in the first paragraph?

A. To introduce the topic.

B. To provide examples.

C. To support the author’s argument.

D. To define a concept.

29. Who can be defined as a perfectionist?

A. A person who is determined to achieve high goals.

B. A person who tends to feel sorry for what he has done.

C. A person who blames himself for not being that successful.

D. A person who holds high standards for themselves.

30. How can perfectionism be harmful?

A. It may lower one’s mental health.

B. It reflects one’s psychological level.

C. It results in depression immediately.

D. It stops one from recovering from depression.

31. What will be discussed in the following paragraph?

A. A call for not being a perfectionist.

B. Another side-effect of perfectionism.

C. Why perfectionism is harmful.

D. How to avoid perfectionism.

**D**

Suppose there are some coins on the table in front of you. If the number is small, you can tell right away exactly how many there are. You don’t even have to count them – a single glance is enough. Cichlids and stingrays, two kinds of fish, are astonishingly similar to us in this respect: they can detect small quantities precisely – and presumably without counting. For example, they can be trained to reliably distinguish quantities of three from quantities of four.

But how do you ask a cichlid for the result of “2+1” or “5-1”? The researchers showed the fish a collection of geometric shapes – for example, four squares. If these objects were colored blue, this meant “add one” for the following discrimination. Yellow, on the other hand, meant “subtract one.”

After showing the original stimulus (刺激物) (e.g. four squares), the animals were shown two new pictures – one with five and one with three squares. If they swam to the correct picture (i.e. to the five squares in the “blue” arithmetic task), they were rewarded with food. If they gave the wrong answer, they went away empty-handed. Over time, they learned to associate the blue color with an increase of one in the amount shown at the beginning, and the yellow number with a decrease.

“We deliberately left out some calculations during training,” Schluessel explains. “Namely, 3+1 and 3-1.” After the learning phase, the animals got to see these two tasks for the first time. But even in those tests, they significantly often chose the correct answer.” This was true even when they had to decide between choosing four or five objects after being shown a blue 3 – that is, two outcomes that were both greater than the initial value. In this case, the fish chose four over five, indicating they had not learned the rule “chose the largest (or smallest) amount presented” but the rule “always add or subtract one”.

32. How did the researchers tell the fish what to do?

A. They used different colors to represent different calculations.

B. They showed different numbers by various shapes.

C. They asked the fish for the result after showing geometric shapes.

D. They associated geometric shapes with colors.

33. What did the researchers intend to teach the fish in the training?

A. They can get food when swimming to the correct picture.

B. Blue means “add one,” and yellow means “subtract one”.

C. Math plays an important role in one’s life.

D. Five squares in the blue means food.

34. Why did the researchers left out some calculations during the training?

A. To prove that the fish finish the task by memorizing numbers.

B. To indicate the fish can do complicated tasks.

C. To show an important rule the fish had not learned.

D. To check whether the fish can apply this knowledge to new tasks.

35. What is the major finding of the research?

A. Some fish can perform math tasks by memory.

B. Cichlids and stingrays have simple math abilities.

C. All fish are smarter than we used to think.

D. Scientific training is the key to math.

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。

Keep it secure

All apps collect data as you use them. Following these four steps will help ensure you’re not oversharing.

For starters, download apps only from the Apple App Store or Google Play Store, not from random websites. 36

Before you accept an app’s terms and conditions, look at what information it’s planning to collect and think twice if it’s asking for too many permissions. 37 Also, most apps don’t need to know your location, but for those that do, you can choose to enable location services only when using the particular app, another smart privacy safeguard.

Sign up using an e-mail address you’ve set up just for things like app permissions and e-mail newsletters. 38 This way, if there is a security breach (缺口), your exposure is contained to things connected to that address.

39 This means a long one (at least ten characters) with a mixture of letters, numbers, and special characters – and, sorry, a unique password for each app. According to security experts, a good trick is to create a memorable “passphrase” by creating a series of random words, and then substitute numbers or special characters (i.e., @ for at) for some of the letters. 40 Go ahead and write them down – just store your cheat sheet in a secure location (not your wallet or phone case!). Or enlist a password manager such as 1Password or LastPass.

A. And, of course, use a secure password.

B. How will you ever remember them all?

C. Just be sure to choose your teams’ official apps

D. These apps meet the major companies’ quality standards.

E. Do you have an old smartphone you’re not using anymore?

F. Don’t use your main e-mail address or social media account.

G. For example, why would a gaming app need access to your text messages?

**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。

I am Russian, but for the last five years, I’ve lived in Kansas. What 41 me to this country was my American husband, John. I work in a department store, where my coworkers pronounce my Russian name so 42 . Every time I 43 it, I feel as though my mom is embracing me.

In my 44 country, people believe that Americans always keep big smiles on their faces even if they don’t have a(n) 45 reason to do so. The American smile, the Russians have decided, is not 46 .

Last year, John encouraged me to go see my mom back in Russia. My manager even gave me a month 47 for the trip. I bought a plane ticket and packed my suitcase. Then came COVID-19. My mood became 48 as I realized I couldn’t go see my mom.

A couple of weeks later, my sweet coworker, Miss Donna, asked me, “So what’s happening with your trip to Russia?” I told her that I had to 49 it and that I wouldn’t be able to see my mom this year.

Miss Donna didn’t say anything at first. Then she 50 a big American smile and said, “Well, you can come over and see my mom!”

Oh, my Lord! That’s what my husband always says when he’s at a loss for words. Imagine, a mom for 51 ! I 52 don’t know whether I would offer the same to someone in need of a mother’s 54 , but my new people sure would do it for me. I know that because of the virus you shouldn’t hug friends, but you can still 55 someone’s heart. That’s how my heart felt at that moment: 56 . So, yes, believe me, the American smile is genuine.

1. A. brushed B. brought C. depressed D. inquired
2. A. rudely B. bitterly C. correctly D. sweetly
3. A. see B. hear C. realize D. say
4. A. foreign B. native C. independent D. American
5. A. real B. abstract C. common D. favorite
6. A. fast B. genuine C. identical D. fake
7. A. up B. in C. off D. over
8. A. gray B. good C. violent D. nervous
9. A. perceive B. reject C. arrange D. cancel
10. A. managed B. gave C. hid D. forced
11. A. theory B. truth C. reality D. loan
12. A. eagerly B. particularly C. honestly D. slightly
13. A. flavor B. claim C. warmth D. integrity
14. A. steal B. embrace C. occupy D. rob
15. A. hurt B. frozen C. decorated D. hugged

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。

After orbiting Earth for six months, the three crew members of China’s Shenzhou XIII mission departed from the Tiangong space station and returned to the mother planet on Saturday morning, 56 (finish) the nation’s longest manned spaceflight.

Major General Zhai Zhigang, 57 was the mission commander, Senior Colonel Wang Yaping and Senior Colonel Ye Guangfu 58 (breathe) fresh air for the first time after the half-year space journey as ground recovery personnel opened the hatch of their reentry capsule at 10:03 am.

They were then carried out one by one by ground workers and placed onto 59 (chair) in front of the capsule.

“I am feeling very good. We want to report to the motherland and the people that we have

60 (success) completed the Shenzhou XIII mission. We thank all the Chinese people for their support and 61 (encourage). Our gratitude also goes to all of those 62 (involve) in our mission who accompanied us day and night,” Zhai told China Central Television.

“It is the power and strength of our country 63 built the high-flying space station. I am proud 64 my great motherland,” he said.

Wang, the first Chinese woman 65 (live) in the Tiangong station told the State broadcaster that she is very happy to return to the motherland and wants to tell her little daughter that “mom has returned after reaching for the stars”.

**第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)**

第一节 (满分15分)

假如你是你校英文报记者李华，校图书馆新开设了英语原著（English original books）阅览室，请你写一篇公开信向同学们推荐这个阅览室，内容包括：

1. 览室的具体位置和开放时间；

2. 推荐的理由；

3. 表达期待。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear students,  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话，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My husband has been out of town for work this past week. When he travels, he typically is only gone for a day or two, but this time it was a few days longer. He was set to come home last night, but as he boarded the plane his flight was announced canceled and he had to return to the hotel to wait for the next fight. He learned very quickly the city was struggling due to high crime rate. He was not able to get a Uber or taxi at 4:30 a.m. to get to the airport for his flight due to workers being fearful of their lives. When I told my kids dad was not going to be home that night, they were both upset.

My husband was the head coach of my 5-year old’s baseball team. They had a game the next morning and my husband was trying so badly to make it home in time. The thought of possibly missing our son’s game really made him mad. He wanted to be there because this was their thing and he didn’t want to let him or the other boys down.

A young man by the name of Asher, who worked at the hotel my husband stayed at, overheard my husband’s dilemma. He realized he was not able to get transportation to the airport. This young man offered to wake up and get my husband to the airport at 4:30 a.m. My husband was in shock — a complete stranger would offer to do such a big act of kindness. When he called me to tell me the possible ride, he was so hopeful. This young man honored his word and brought my husband to the airport safely.

I didn’t want to get my son’s hopes up, so I told him, “Dad is trying to get home for your game but I am not sure whether he will make it.” That morning, on the way to the baseball field, both my kids looked up in the sky the entire ride to the field and pointed at planes in the sky saying, “Maybe that’s dad’s plane.”

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150词左右；

2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

|  |
| --- |
| As we reached the baseball field, we were a few minutes late.  I saw a familiar figure and my son walked towards me. |