

苏州高新区第一中学 2022 届高三英语

一模模拟试卷

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。

1. Why is Mike so unhappy?

- A. He failed one of his exams. B. He is upset about others. C. He is worried about physics.

2. How does the man probably feel?

- A. Happy. B. Nervous. C. Disappointed.

3. Who is the woman speaking to?

- A. A bank clerk. B. A tour guide C. A customs officer.

4. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. Ann left here two years ago.
B. The woman has covered a long way.
C. The man has lived here for two years.

5. What will the man probably do tomorrow?

- A. Stay at home. B. Do some shopping. C. Take an interview.

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。

6. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In an office. B. In a restaurant. C. In an apartment.

7. What will the man do next?

- A. Go to work. B. Have dinner. C. Visit the woman's boss.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and worker. B. Waitress and customer. C. Interviewer and interviewee.

9. When did the man get experience of design?

- A. When he was at college.
B. When he worked at Fashion Central.
C. When he studied computer programming.

10. What does the job involve?

- A. Moving to France. B. Doing some traveling. C. Working at weekends.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man doing?

- A. Checking out. B. Booking a room. C. Renting a car.

12. How much should the man pay for renting the car?

- A. ¥ 200. B. ¥ 500. C. ¥ 600.

13. Where did the man go last night?

- A. To a concert. B. To the beach. C. To a shopping mall.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is the test about?

- A. Whether classical music can benefit one's intelligence.
B. Whether Beethoven had a higher IQ than common people.
C. Whether students are willing to listen to Beethoven.

15. How many students listened to Beethoven's in the test?

- A. 25. B. 50. C. 100.

16. How does the man feel about the results?

- A. Bored. B. Excited. C. Surprised.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did the speaker give up the idea of being a chocolate tester?

- A. It is a dangerous job. B. It is hard to be professional. C. He had to take more responsibility.

18. What made the speaker want to become a football referee?

- A. The salary. B. The hobby. C. The training.

19. What can Spotty be?

A. A dog.

B. A stylist.

C. A doctor.

20. Why did the speaker decide to become a journalist?

A. He wanted to earn much money.

B. He was good at gathering information.

C. He was experienced in researching.

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)

Stargazers can visit famous dark-sky parks in the world and enjoy unpolluted views of night skies. Let's take a deeper dive into what you'll see at the dark-sky parks.

Joshua Tree National Park, California

Joshua Tree National Park is a popular attraction for stargazers living on the west coast. Despite being influenced by light pollution on its western borders from Coachella Valley cities, its relative isolation from major cities in the east (with Phoenix being the closest city area some 300 miles away), provides it with some of the darkest skies in California.

Elqui Valley, Chile

A popular wine region centered on the Elqui River in northern Chile, the Elqui Valley also offers ideal conditions (high-altitude, low-population, limited cloud cover) for uncorking a bottle and toasting the heavens above. Spanning some 90,000 acres, the region has the distinction of being named the first-ever Dark Sky Sanctuary by the International Astronomical Union in 2015.

It's also home to nearly a dozen observatories, boutique stargazing hotels and a large variety of tours that cover both cosmic and daytime spectacles.

Wadi Rum, Jordan

One of Jordan's most valuable tourist destinations, Wadi Rum is an otherworldly mountain desert featuring dramatic rock formations and wind-swept rust-colored dunes. Wadi Rum is an incredible landscape too (used for a lot of sci-fi movies like *Rogue One*, *Prometheus* and *The Martian*) and it's one of the dark places where you can just sit and look up at the wonder of the night sky with very little interruption.

Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, America

It's no surprise that Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve has been building a reputation for good night sky viewing. The dry air, high elevation, and lack of light pollution all make the park an ideal dark-sky destination.

The Sangre de Cristo Mountains block much of the sky glow coming from nearby cities, shrouding(遮蔽, 笼罩)the park-with its 149,164 acres of dunes, wetlands, grasslands, forests and alpine tundra-in darkness.

1. What do we know about Joshua Tree National Park?

- A. It is relatively separated from major cities.
- B. It is the first dark sky park in the world.
- C. It is affected by no light pollution.
- D. It is named as the darkest sky in the world.

2. What helps prevent Great Sand Dunes from light?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. The wetlands. | B. The sand dune. |
| C. The forests. | D. The mountains. |

3. Who are the intended readers of the text?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Park goers. | B. Space explorers. |
| C. Star observers. | D. Adventurous campers. |

(B)

Tommy, a 26-year-old chimp(猩猩),lives in a small cage in a used truck sales lot in New York. Retired from movie work and whatever else once occupied him, he has no chimp friends to keep him company — just a TV. He is worlds away from the rainforest of Western Africa, where chimps spend most of their lives in trees, hunting, and socializing together.

His owner hasn't broken any laws, but an animal rights group called the Nonhuman Rights Project (NhRP) is trying to change the view. The group says chimps have such a humanlike intelligence that they should be recognized as “legal persons” and be placed in an animal shelter and wander free.

You've probably heard the term “animal rights”, but animals don't actually have rights in many countries. Animal-welfare laws punish people who mistreat animals, but that's not the same as chimps having a right to liberty or anything else.

NhRP's first step is to ask a judge to end people's unjust arrest on behalf of Tommy and other privately owned chimps. If the court decides to recognize chimps as legal persons, NhRP's next step will be arguing for what rights the chimps should be granted. "The right that we believe they should have most of all is the right to bodily liberty," says Wise, a NhRP group member. "They should be able to choose how to live their lives.”

Tommy's owner, Pat Lavery, says he rescued Tommy from a careless owner about a decade ago and denies the chimp is mistreated or unhappy. "He likes being by himself," he says.

"There's a danger in making a jump to say they're just like people," says Richard Cupp, a professor who writes about animals and the law. "If we're really focused on chimps being very, very smart, then who knows if maybe someday we might ...say, 'Hey, here's a particular human being that's not very smart at all, maybe the chimps have higher status than this person.'"

4. What can we know about Tommy?

- A. He is living a very lonely life.
- B. He dislikes living in the rainforest.
- C. He likes watching movies very much,
- D. He was illegally bought by Pat Lavery.

5. What can we infer from the text?

- A. Great progress has been made on improving animal rights.
- B. Pat Lavery is thought to mistreat Tommy by NhRP.
- C. Animal rights are going from bad to worse.
- D. Animal rights have been admitted in western countries.

6. What's the final goal NhRP wants to achieve?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. To ensure chimps' bodily safety. | B. To stop illegal hunting of chimps. |
| C. To help chimps find their families. | D. To help chimps enjoy their freedom. |

7. What's Richard Cupp's attitude towards NhRP's efforts to win rights for chimps?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. Hopeful, | B. Uncaring. |
| C. Worried. | D. Supportive. |

(C)

Now, an increasing number of cities are suspending recycling services, partly out of fear that workers might contact the coronavirus from one another while sorting through used water bottles, food containers and boxes. One solution: Let robots do the job.

Since the coronavirus took hold in the United States last month, AMP Robotics has seen a "significant" increase in orders for its robots that use artificial intelligence to sort through recycled material, and weed out trash. Some facilities that were looking at getting one or two robots are now saying, "We need quite a bit more." The Colorado company's chief executive, Matanya Horowitz said, "It's all moving quite fast."

Before the pandemic, automation had been gradually replacing human work in a range of jobs, from call

centers to warehouses and grocery stores, as companies looked to cut labor costs and improve profit.

But labor and robotics experts say social-distancing directives, which are likely to continue in some form after the crisis become less strong, could cause more industries to accelerate their use of automation. And long-lasting worries about job losses or a broad unease about having machines control vital aspects of daily life could disappear as society sees the benefits of restructuring workplaces in ways that minimize close human contact.

Recycling is one industry that may be altered permanently by the pandemic. Some workers, who earn as little as \$10 an hour, have been concerned about coming to work during the crisis and some cities have been competing to find enough protective gear (防护装备) for all of their employees. Federal health officials have assured them that the risks of transmission from household refuse is low. But workers in recycling facilities often work side by side sorting material, making social distancing difficult.

At AMP Robotics, executives like Mr. Horowitz say their robots will enable recycling facilities to space out their employees, who stand at conveyor belts weeding through the used plastic and paper.

8. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. The pandemic becomes less strong. | B. Robots are in greater demand now. |
| C. Recycling services aren't satisfying. | D. Unemployment is sharply on the rise. |

9. How do people feel about automation after the pandemic?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Panicked. | B. Doubtful. | C. Appreciative. | D. Unconcerned. |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|

10. In which aspect will robots help most in recycling industry?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Sorting out recycled material. | B. Minimizing close human contact. |
| C. Replacing the jobs of cheap labor. | D. Producing enough protective gear. |

11. What is the text mainly about?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. Pandemic accelerates automation. | B. Robots cause severe unemployment. |
| C. Recycling industry is changing. | D. Social distancing is still important. |

(D)

We've all been there: those times you need to argue your point of view to someone who you know disagrees with you. You immediately go to your keyboard and start to type out that 280-character tweet, the Facebook reply, or a paragraphs-long email. Surely the reason, logic, and strong power of your written words will convince whoever it is who disagrees with you to see your point of view. But new research suggests a different idea.

That research was conducted by Juliana Schroeder, assistant professor of University of California, Berkeley, and her colleagues. In Schroeder's study of almost 300 people, participants were asked to watch, listen, and read arguments about subjects they agreed or disagreed with. They were asked to judge the character of the

communicator and the quality of the argument. Schroeder's team found that the participants who watched or listened to the communicator were less dismissive (抵触的) of their claims than when they read that communicator's same argument.

The idea for her study came from a newspaper article about a politician. One of us read a speech that was printed in a newspaper from a politician with whom he strongly disagreed. The next week, he heard the exact same speech playing on a radio station. He was shocked by how different his reaction was toward the politician when he read the speech compared to when he heard it. When he read the statement, the politician seemed idiotic, but when he heard it spoken, the politician actually sounded reasonable.

So in the workplace, speaking to someone in person often involves nothing more than walking a few doors down to their office. And that's exactly what you should do if you need to convince that boss or colleague of why your blueprint for the company or project is the right one.

Only as a last way should you try to communicate with someone who you disagree with over social media. Twitter's limited text allowance and social media users' short attention make arguing your point an uphill battle.

12. What's the result of the research?

- A. Written words are more logical and reasonable.
- B. People prefer to communicate with key board.
- C. When reading an argument, the participants were less dismissive than hearing it.
- D. Oral, not written, communication works better.

13. Why is the politician mentioned in paragraph3?

- A. To introduce the topic for discussion.
- B. To summarize the previous paragraphs.
- C. To explain why Schroeder conducted the research.
- D. To introduce the politician's speech.

14. What does the underlined word "idiotic" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Wise.
- B. Practical.
- C. Silly.
- D. Special.

15. What can we infer from the last two paragraphs?

- A. To persuade your boss, you need to walk to his office and leave a message.
- B. It's difficult to fully explain your points due to social media's limitation.
- C. Arguing over social media is more convenient than speaking in person.
- D. Communicating with others over social media is encouraged.

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。

Psychologists have long believed that human beings have a fairly consistent “negativity bias（消极偏见）” that leads us to pay more attention to negative thoughts, feelings and events than to positive ones.

____16____ There is a positive explanation for the question. After all, we are motivated to grow after a misstep. However, we can't abandon ourselves to the negativity bias forever. How? ____17____

Practice Positivity. Like your muscles, your thought patterns respond to how they are used and exercised. You don't have to erase the negativity bias from your mind. ____18____ For example, set calendar reminders throughout your day to convey an expression of gratitude or simply adjust your body language so you're holding yourself with strength and confidence.

____19____ We're living in a time of pandemic or financial stress and deep division. Our negativity biases call our attention toward those realities. But we are well served to also see the opportunities in this moment: Maybe there's a home project we otherwise wouldn't have found time to tackle.

Ask for Positive Reminders. Get in the habit of checking in with people who are with you when goodness finds you today. Mention to them “That is an unexpected bit of praise from the boss, isn't it?” ____20____ And who knows, you may help your friend, family member or coworker have a more positive day as well!

- A. Try the following suggested ideas.
- B. Redefine negativity as an opportunity.
- C. Instead, practice your positive lifestyle.
- D. Its negative influence can never be avoided.
- E. Why and how does this phenomenon happen?
- F. How do you handle it as you try to live with more positivity?
- G. Asking others to confirm your positive insights can facilitate your positivity.

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。

A few weeks ago, I surfed the Internet and came across a book called *The Debt to pleasure*. At first sight, I ____21____, immediately, to own it. Its structure was novel and it had won wide ____22____ among readers.

But before I could ____23____ the Buy Now button, a tiny inner voice ____24____ the library, the library, which was simply three blocks from my apartment. I searched the catalog（目录）of the library and sure enough,

" _____ 25 _____ " now. However, by the time the book was borrowed, I couldn't say with _____ 26 _____ that I would love it. This worn, yellow-papered object was just so _____ 27 _____. However promising our first _____ 28 _____ was, my initial desire _____ 29 _____ sank. When the book was _____ 30 _____, I walked to the library and _____ 31 _____ it into the Returns box. Once reshelfed, it would _____ 32 _____ for others. I sighed and walked off. It had never _____ 33 _____ me from the very beginning.

One thing I should mention: I did end up loving *The Debt to Pleasure*, I loved it so much that I finally ordered a copy of my own. The library book does _____ 34 _____ me the cost of a paperback, but it just delivers a _____ 35 _____ satisfaction, one that can't promise permanent ownership. Live your life fully, for our lives are only lent to us and can't be owned forever.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. attempted | B. decided | C. arranged | D. ceased |
| 22. A. sympathy | B. judgment | C. adaptation | D. recognition |
| 23. A. click | B. spot | C. untie | D. strike |
| 24. A. defended | B. insisted | C. confirmed | D. conveyed |
| 25. A. accessible | B. affordable | C. available | D. dynamic |
| 26. A. patience | B. relief | C. certainty | D. honesty |
| 27. A. plain | B. vivid | C. unique | D. attractive |
| 28. A. response | B. adventure | C. interaction | D. encounter |
| 29. A. frequently | B. gradually | C. consequently | D. normally |
| 30. A. due | B. extra | C. missing | D. out |
| 31. A. submitted | B. donated | C. dropped | D. distributed |
| 32. A. apply | B. exchange | C. cheer | D. head |
| 33. A. belonged to | B. appealed to | C. turned to | D. depended on |
| 34. A. paid | B. offer | C. save | D. prepare |
| 35. A. material | B. temporary | C. complete | D. sustainable |

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。

China has named 24,126 primary and middle schools across the country specialist football schools _____ 36 _____ (lead) youth football development, according to the Ministry of Education(MOE). It's required that at least one football class _____ 37 _____ (offer) each week in these schools so that they can encourage their students to _____ 38 _____ (active) participate in football training and matches.

China aims to have 50,000 schools specializing in youth football by the end of 2025, said Wang Dengfeng, an

official with the MOE, _____39_____ (add) that to realize this goal, the ministry will take various measures that include building school football fields, training football coaches and providing extra funding and policy support. _____40_____ those measures in schools, 47 football training camps have also been built in _____41_____ effort to promote the sport among young people. And outstanding or _____42_____ (gift) players will also have the chance to join inter-school teams for regional _____43_____ (compete) and even national summer camps.

In the past four years, local education departments have trained about 40,000 football teachers, 8,000 of _____44_____ have obtained coaching certificates. Moreover, the country _____45_____ (step) up its efforts in promoting football in schools since it set up a seven-department joint task force, including the education, sport and finance authorities as well as the Chinese Football Association.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 随着手机及其他电子设备的普及，“低头族”到处可见，大街上，公交车上……，以年轻人为主，针对这一问题，请写一篇倡议书，呼吁人们尽量抬起头来……

注意：1. 行文连贯流畅； 2. 参考词汇：低头族：phubber 3. 词数：80 词左右

第二节（满分 25 分）

47. 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。

Snowflakes dancing in the sky, it was an awfully cold winter. Mary felt as gray as the sky outside. She struggled to get by the tough winter because her bills went up while her income went down.

Her refrigerator sat empty. Her only food consisted of peanut butter, bread and bananas, only enough for two sandwiches. Worse still, it would be four days before she got paid. As Mary prepared to sit down and eat half of her remaining food, she heard a knock at the door. Who could it be on such a freezing night? Robbery scenes from films flashed across her mind. Then Mary shook her head and laughed at her foolish thought—no robber would choose her as a target. Opening the door, she saw a stranger standing outside, body trembling with cold.

“Madam, sorry to disturb you, but I’m lost and get stuck in the snow. Could you please spare a piece of bread?” the stranger asked cautiously and politely in a weak but deep voice.

“I’m afraid not,” said Mary, “but I could make you a peanut butter and banana sandwich.”

“That sounds wonderful,” the stranger answered. “Mind if I wait here on the porch?”

“Yes, I do mind,” Mary replied, “but you could come in and eat it at the table.”

Not expecting both food and warmth, the stranger entered the house eagerly. Mary hurried off to the kitchen for the last four pieces of bread, peanut butter, and bananas. In a few minutes, she returned and invited him to sit down to eat what she could offer. After eating, the man thanked and said goodbye to her.

Looking outside Mary hesitated a moment and said, "If you don't mind, you can sleep on the sofa." "That would be good enough," responded the man gratefully.

Mary went into her room, and locked the door. The next morning, when she woke up, she remembered the man. "How will I tell him I have nothing for breakfast?" she asked herself. She dressed, unlocked, and opened the door slightly.

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。

To her surprise, the man was nowhere to be seen.

Mary opened the envelope and found a letter.
