**鹤岗一中2020-2021学年度高三第三次模拟考试**

**英语试卷**

**本试卷分为第I卷（选择题）和第II卷(非选择题)。**

**A**

**Wanted**

**Someone for a Kiss**

We’re looking for producers to join us in the second of London 100FM. You’ll work on the station’s music programmes. Music production experience in radio is necessary, along with rich knowledge of modern dance music. Please apply in writing to Producer Vacancies, Kiss100.

**Father Christmas**

We’re looking for a very special person preferably over 40, to fill our Father Christmas suit. Working days: Every Saturday from November 24 to December 15 and every day from December 17 to December 24 except Sunday, 10:30—16:00. Excellent pay. Please contact the Enterprise Shopping Center, Station Parade, Eastbourne.

**Accountants Assistant**

When you join the team in our Revenue Administration Unit, you will be providing assistance within all parts of the Revenue Division, dealing with post and other general duties. If you are educated to GCSE grade C level, we would like to talk to you. This position is equally suitable for a school leaver or for somebody who has office experience.

Wealden District Council

**Software Trainer**

If you are aged 24-45 and have experience in teaching and training, you could be the person we are looking for. You should be good at the computer and have some experience in programme writing. You will be allowed to make our decision, and to design courses as well as present them. Pay upwards of ￡15,000 for the right person. Please apply by sending your CV (简历) to Mrs R. Oglivie, Palmlace Limited.

21. Who should you get in touch with if you hope to work in a radio station?

A. Producer Vacancies, Kiss 100.               B. Mrs R. Oglivie, Palmlace Limited.

C. The Enterprise Shopping Centre            D. Wealden District Council.

22. Which position is open to recent school graduates?

A. Producer, London Kiss.                           B. Father Christmas.

C. Accountants Assistant                              D. Software Trainer

23. What kind of person would probably apply to Palmace Limited?

A. One with GCSE grade C level.

B. One with some office experience.

C. One having a good computer knowledge

D. One trained in producing music programmes.

B

Think about what you did this morning. You get out of bed and get yourself ready for the day. Many people take for granted the fact that they are able to do this independently. Imagine for a moment that you couldn't dress yourself or make your own breakfast. Now imagine if this is how you will wake up for the rest of your life. For Ivy Krause, this is her reality.

Ivy has a medical condition known as Epidermolysis Bullosa (表皮溶解水泡症)，or EB, where the slightest touch can blister and even remove her skin. Ivy has the most severe form of EB where her skin is affected both externally and internally. Simple tasks like going to the toilet and getting dressed are made very difficult. Mobility is limited as Ivy's skin has become tight, and her fingers have fused together, with the only way to reverse this being surgery. EB is a very painful condition, and what is most heartbreaking is knowing that this beautiful, smiling, little girl is living in constant extreme pain.

This is where carers and trained babysitters come in. Yvonne McMullan has been caring for Ivy for the past 3 years, and said it has been both the worst and best experience. "It's hard. For her, especially at this age, she needs continuity of care. By having the same nurses treating her, Ivy knows that we love and care about her as much as she loves us. But without being there, you don't know just how sorrowful it is to see her in pain. It's heartbreaking. "

Ivy is a fighter in almost every sense of the word. She has encouraged so many people to give back to the community and donate to charities who support the families of young children living with disabilities, even just to show appreciation to the gift of life and opportunity. Even though she is covered with bandages, her strong will for life is moving and inspiring, just like a butterfly, facing so many barriers which still does its best to come out of the chrysalis (蝶蛹)。

24. What is wrong with Ivy Krause?

A. She doesn't know how to cook. B. She can't live on her own.

C. She is particular for food. D. She is too lazy.

25. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. The reason for Ivy's illness. B. The symptom of Ivy's EB.

C. The cures of treating EB. D. The research on skin.

26. Which words can decribe Ivy?

A. Generous and encouraging. B. Optimistic and grateful.

C. Ambitious and caring. D. Independent and unselfish.

27. What is the best title for the text?

A. A heartbroken babysitter B. A strange case ever found

C. A butterfly beneath the bandages D. The appreciation to the gift of life

C

**Why Do People Blink Their Eyes?**

People blink(眨眼) their eyes tens of thousands of times every day. Scientists have long believed blinking was an involuntary movement and served mainly to keep the eyeballs wet. But a new study suggests it has a more important purpose.

An international team of scientists from the University of California at Berkeley studied the blinking of human eyelids. The journal *Current Biology* published their findings. The team said they found that blinking “repositions our eyeballs so we can stay focused” on what we are seeing. They said that when we blink our eyelids, the eyes roll back into their sockets(眼窝)—the bony area that surrounds and protects the eyes. However, the researchers found the eyes don’t always return to the same position. They said this causes the brain to tell the eye muscles to reorganize our eyesight.

Gerrit Maus is the lead writer of the report. He serves as an assistant professor of psychology at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. Maus said, “Our eye muscles are quite sluggish(迟缓的) and imprecise, so the brain needs to constantly adapt its motor(运动神经的) signals to make sure our eyes are pointing where they’re supposed to. Our findings suggested that the brain measures the difference in what we see before and after a blink, and commands the eye muscles to make the needed corrections.” The researchers said that without such corrections our surroundings would appear unclear and even jumpy. They said the movement acts “like a Steadicam(摄影稳定器) of the mind.”

The researchers said they asked volunteers to sit in a dark room while staring at a small dot on a flat surface. They used special cameras to follow the volunteer’s blinks and eye movements. After each blink, the dot was moved one centimeter to the right. The volunteers did not notice this, but the brain did. It followed the movement and directed the eye muscles to refocus on the dot. After the dot was moved in this way 30 times, the volunteers’ eyes changed their focus to the place where they predicted it would be.

Professor Maus said, “Even though participants did not consciously register that the dot had moved, their brains did, and adjusted with the corrective eye movements. These findings add to our understanding of how the brain constantly adapts to changes, commanding our eye muscles to correct for errors in our bodies’ own hardware.”

28. According to the new study, blinking eyes can \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. serve to keep the eyeballs wet B. reposition eyeballs to stay focused

C. consciously correct eye movements D. make our eyes adapt to motor signals

29. From the experiment, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. volunteers could see the moving dot with special cameras

B. the eyeballs could stay in the place as they were predicted

C. participants were aware of the dot’s movements to the right

D. the brain commanded the eye muscles to refocus on the dot

30. The underlined word “register” in Paragraph 5 probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. realize B. refocus C. reserve D. reason

31. This passage shows that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. eye muscles are quite inactive and imprecise

B. the research is of great value in the eye movement

C. the brain plays an important role in seeing things clearly

D. volunteers control their blinks to follow the changes of the dots

**D**

What did your school smell like ? Was it noisy or peaceful? It might not seem important, but a growing body of research suggests that smells and sounds can have an impact on learning , performance and creativity.

Bridget Shield has been conducting studies and advising people on the effects of all sorts of noises , such as traffic and sirens, as well as noise generated by the children themselves. “Everything points to a harmful impact of the noise on children’s performance in numeracy, in literacy, and in spelling. ” says Shield .

Shield says the sound of “babble”-the chatter of other children is particularly distracting in the classroom. People are very distracted by speech –particularly if it’s understandable, but you’re not involved in it . This phenomenon is also known as the irrelevant speech effect , she says , adding that it’s a very common finding in open-plan office as well.

In a series of studies , Ravi Mehta found that people were more creative when the background noises were played at a medium level than when volume was low . Loud background noise, however, damaged their creativity . Ravi Mehta suggests there may be some benefit to playing music or other sounds in an art class or other situations where creativity is key .

Many teachers all over the world already play music to students in class . Many are inspired by the belief that hearing music can boost IQ in their tasks , the so-called Mozart effect .While the evidence actually suggests it’s a stretch to say classical music improves brainpower , researchers do think pleasant sounds before a task can sometimes lift your mood and help you perform well, says Perham. ”If you like the music or you like the sound-even listening to a Stephen King novel-then you did better. It didn’t matter about the music ,”Rivai Mehta says .

However, it’s worth considering that music is not always helpful while you’re trying to work .Trying to perform a task which involves serial recall-for instance , doing mental arithmetic(心算)-will be impaired by sounds with audio variation , which includes most types of music , says Perham .Songs with lyrics , on the other hand , are more likely to interfere with tasks that involve semantics (语义学)-such as reading comprehension .

This isn’t the only sense being related to affecting learning .

32. The second paragraph implies that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. general noise also has a harmful effect

B. students are sensitive to noise

C. some children need special sounds to do tasks

D. children aren’t affected by their own noise

33. The irrelevant speech effect refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. you don’t understand what others are talking

B. you are interrupted by the chatting of others

C. you are reluctant to chat with other people

D. you find what others are talking irrelevant to you

34. According to the text , Ravi Mehta believes that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. music matters when you want to do better

B. music will help you do mental arithmetic

C. any music can be beneficial as long as you like it

D. songs with lyrics will improve your reading comprehension

35. What might by discussed in the following paragraph ?

A. Whether music is helpful all the time.

B. What sound can promote a person’s creativity.

C. When smell can improve students’ behavior.

D. How smell affects children’s performance .

**七选五：根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项.**

**E**

**How to think outside the box**

Being open to dissenting (持异议的) opinions is not the only way to think outside the box. \_\_\_36\_\_\_

A break in our everyday life may provide the force needed to shift the direction of our thinking. So we can change environments. \_\_\_37\_\_\_ For example, reorganizing our desk or taking a new route to work. However, for others, bigger changes such as a new job or a marriage are required

A famous concept is approaching routine situations as if we met or saw them for the first time. In other words, we should look at them as if we’d never seen them. \_\_38\_\_For instance, when we brush our teeth, take a moment to look at the toothbrush as if we never laid eyes on such an object and noticed its color and shape. Think about the favor of the toothpaste and notice how our mouth feels as we move the brush back and forth.

\_\_\_39\_\_\_The mere presence of a group of people with diverse experiences, views and backgrounds in our everyday life creates an atmosphere in which people can better respond to change. Why? Because they are key drivers of the development of new ideas and solutions.

Unlike negative emotions that cause specific reactions (for example, fear drives us to flee), positive emotions help us broaden our attention, explore our environment, and open ourselves to absorbing information.\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_They can be those that are going well or for which we are grateful. This shifting-into-positivity process will automatically brighten our mood and free our brain.

A. It's also helpful to seek for the difference.

B. For some people, small changes might work.

C. We should show respect for different cultures too.

D. Some small techniques could help broaden the way we think.

E. Take a few moments to think about the beautiful things in our life

F. Positive emotions play an important part in unfreezing our thinking.

G. "Beginner's mind" allows us to remain open to experiences despite any knowledge we may have.



**语言知识运用（共满分30分）**

（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

From the window of my room, I could see a tall cotton-rose hibiscus (木槿). In spring the tree looked very   41   dotted with red flowers. This inspiring neighbor often set my mind    42   . I gradually regarded it as my best friend.

43  , when I opened the window one morning, to my   44  , the tree was almost bare beyond   45   as a result of the storm the night before. Struck by this scene, I was    46    with a sudden sadness at the thought “all the flowers are doomed to fall”. I could not help   47   with emotion: the    48   of life never runs smooth, for there are so many ups and downs, twists and turns. The vicissitudes （变迁） of my life saw my beloved friends  49    one after another. Isn’t it similar to the tree whose flowers fell in the   50   ?

This event  51   from my memory as time went by. One day after I came home from the countryside, I found the room airless and   52   opened the window. Something outside  53  my eye. It was a plum tree all red with flowers set off beautifully by the sunset. The surprise discovery overwhelmed me with    54  .

When the last petal （花瓣） dropped, all the joyful admiration for the hibiscus was gone as if nothing was left,   55   the landscape was again charming with the red flowers to  56    people of life’s alternation and continuance. Can’t it be said that life is actually a symphony,   57   composition of gain and loss?

Standing by the window lost in thought for a long time, I realized that no scenery in the world remains   58  . As long as you keep your heart   59   in the sun, every dawn will present a fine prospect and the world will always be about new  60.

41. A. flexible                  B. charming          C. thick                     D. fruitless

42. A. working             B. pausing             C. changing           D. saying

43. A. Therefore          B. Besides              C.However           D. Consequently

44. A. annoyance          B. delight               C. relief                    D. surprise

45. A. praise                B. description       C. recognition        D. compare

46. A. associated           B. decorated          C. linked       D. seized

47. A. laughing           B. sighing             C. crying           D. praying

48. A. course                B. quality              C. standard        D. aim

49. A. gathering             B. greeting            C. parting              D. fleeing

50. A. wind                  B. sun                  C. shade                 D. light

51. A. turned                  B. faded                  C. appeared            D. recalled

52. A. casually              B. regretfully         C. guiltily             D. angrily

53. A. stuck                   B. caught               C. appealed           D. flew

54. A. sadness               B. regret              C. disappointment  D. pleasure

55. A. while                  B. when                    C. until                D. as

56. A. warn                  B. remind           C. inform               D. rid

57. A. valid                   B. disgusting         C. harmonious       D. dull

58. A. untouched           B. unnoticed          C. unknown         D. unchanged

59. A. bathed                 B. lost                  C. absorbed           D. trapped

60. A. barriers               B. concepts            C. troubles              D. hopes

**第II卷**

**语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

When it comes to eating habits, China is a country we must mention. Unlike in the West, \_\_\_61\_\_\_ everyone has their own plate of food，in China the dishes \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (place) on the table and everybody shares. If you're being treated by a Chinese host, be prepared for a ton of food.

During eating, the host serves food with public chopsticks to guests \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (show) his or her politeness. The appropriate thing to do is to eat the food and say how delicious it is. If you don't like it, you can just say a polite “thank you”, with the food\_\_\_64\_\_\_ (leave) there. But don't stick your chopsticks upright in the rice bowl. If so, it's very impolite\_\_\_65\_\_\_ the host and seniors who are present at the table.

At dinner, if half of the fish is eaten up, a guest shouldn't turn the fish over by saying “fan”, \_\_\_66\_\_\_Chinese word for “turn over”, which is considered bad luck for\_\_\_67\_\_\_ (fisherman) and their boats.The\_\_\_68\_\_\_ (separate) of the fish bone from the lower half of the flesh is usually done by the host or hostess. This is especially true in southern China.

These tips above will be\_\_\_69\_\_\_ (extreme) useful when you visit China, an\_\_\_70\_\_\_ (east) country with a long history.

**改错：（ 满分10分）**

第一节 短文改错（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（Λ），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

When I was child, I am crazy about learning the violin. Therefore, I couldn't understand “real music”. After I graduated from high school, a friend of mine suggested that we started to learn the guitar because of we thought it was cool. I will never forget the day on that we went to buy guitars in a guitar store. There I saw a guitar player playing the guitar, which I really enjoyed. He became my firstly guitar teacher. There were too many wonderful models to choose from that it took me a long time to buy one. Now the guitar is the most important parts of my life but I practise it every day.

**书面表达（满分25分）**

假定你是李华，鉴于目前乘坐私家车上学的情况比较普遍，受校报编辑委托，为英语专栏写一封倡议书，号召同学们骑自行车上学。内容包括：

1. 建议骑自行车上学
2. 骑自行车上学的好处
3. 骑自行车上学需要注意的问题

注意：1.词数不少于100词

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯

Dear schoolmates,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**英语试题答案**

**阅读：**21-23 ACC 24-27 BBBC 28-31 BDAC 32—35 ABCD

36-40 DBGAE

**完型：**41-45 BACDC  46-50DBACA  51-55BABDC  56-60BCDAD

**语法填空：**

61．where 62．are placed 63．to show 64．left 65． to

66．the 67．fishermen 68．separation 69．extremely 70． eastern

短文改错(每题1分，共10题，共10分)：

1. ∧a 2.am-was 3. Therefore-However 4. started- start

5. 去掉of 6. that-which 7. firstly-first 8. too-so 9. parts- part 10. but-and

**作文**

Dear Schoolmates,

With the development of modern society, it’s more and more common for students to go to school by car, which does do harm to our environment. I’m writing to advocate all the students to ride bikes to school.

As is known to all, riding bicycle is of great benefit to us. Therefore it is highly recommended that we ride bikes to school. Firstly, riding bicycles is a practical way to build up our physical strength and protect the environment. Secondly, parking a bicycle is easy and convenient, no matter how busy the traffic could be. Thirdly, the pressure of traffic in rush hours can be greatly relieved. While riding bikes, we must lay great emphasis on safety issues. Crossing the street, you must ride with great caution, and pay attention to vehicles as well as pedestrians.

Don't hesitate, everyone. Let’s ride to school.