

河北省衡水中学 2018 届高三上学期八模考试

英语试题

第一卷（选择题共 90 分）

第一局部 听力[共两节，总分值 20 分]

第一节（共 5 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 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 三个选项中选出最正确选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来答复有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man usually do after dinner?

A. He watches TV. B. He surfs online. C. He goes running.

2. Where did the man travel?

A. To China. B. To Korea. C. To Japan.

3. How will the speakers get to the zoo?

A. By bike. B. By car. C. By bus.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Mexican food B. Mexican music C. Mexicans.

5. How much did the speakers spend today?

A. \$300. B. \$350. C. \$400

第二节（共 15 小题；每题 1 分，总分值 20 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 三个选项中选出最正确选项，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，答复第 6、7 题。

6. What does Bill suggest doing?

A. Putting on some sun cream.

B. Not standing in the sun.

C. Going to the library.

7. What will the weather be like this evening?

A. Sunny and hot. B. Cloudy and hot C. Rainy and cool.

听第 7 段材料，答复第 8、9 题。

8. Why doesn't the woman prefer an SUV?

A. It is not as safe as she has expected.

B. It is heavy on oil.

C. It is too big.

9. What is the woman doing?

A. Watching a car show. B. Renting a car. C. Buying a car.

听第 8 段材料，答复第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the man come to the library?

A. To read an article in a journal.

B. To find out how to borrow books.

C. To apply for a library card.

11. What should students provide to read in the library?

A. A library card. B. A student ID card. C. An ID card

12. What is the man going to do next?

A. Sit down to read. B. Check the material out.

C. Have a meal.

听第 9 段材料，答复第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Professor and assistant.

C. Editor and reader.

14. What is Ted going to do right after class?

A. Have a talk with professor Jacobs.

B. Buy campus newspapers.

C. Attend a meeting.

15. What does professor Jacobs most probably teach?

A. Poem Reading. B. Creative Writing. C. Literature Appreciation.

16. What does Professor Jacobs want Ted to do?

A. Read some poems in an activity.

B. Recite part of his new novel.

C. Spend a night in the forest

听第 10 段材料，答复第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is Jen like?

A. Strict but loving. B. New and talented. C. Friendly and enthusiastic.

18. Which award did Luisa win?

A. Best Hairdresser. B. Employee of the Year. C. Best Customer Service.

19. How long has Dina worked in the salon?

A. 2 years. B. 3 years. C. 7 years.

20. What do we know about the awards?

A. The award winners will get different prizes.

B. The winners will get extra vacation days.

C. A total of \$1,200 is given out.

第二局部 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每题 2 分，总分值 40 分）

第一节 阅读以下短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最正确选项。

A

Sydney Trains is one of the most economical, reliable and convenient ways to travel throughout Sydney and its surrounds.

Our network, the NSW Trains Intercity, covers suburban Sydney and extends to the Hunter, Central Coast, Blue Mountains, Southern Highlands and South Coast regions.

The network is made up of several color-coded lines. Trains from different lines can share the same platform, so check display screen and listen to announcements.

Ticket prices are generally based on the distance traveled. You can visit *transportnsw. Info* for details.

Getting to the City.

In Sydney, if you're near a train station, you're on your way to the city. Every rail line leads directly or indirectly to the City Circle. It's the loop around the central business district of Sydney. Most City stations are underground so look out for the sign on street level.

Automatic ticket gates

Large stations have automatic gates for entry to, and exit from, the station. If you have an Opal card or a ticket which has a magnetic stripe you must use the automatic gates. You may use the wide gate for wheelchair, pram or

luggage access. Station staff will assist you.

Night Ride buses

Most trains do not operate between midnight and 4:00 a.m. For your convenience a special Night Ride bus service is available between these hours on most Sydney suburban lines.

Track work

In order for the tracks to be maintained, we sometimes have to replace train with buses, particularly at weekends. Please check the track work section for the latest service alterations on your line.

1. To get more information about ticket prices, travelers had better _____.
A. go to the City Circle B. visit a website
C. check display screen D. listen to announcements
2. What service is offered to travelers in need at most big stations?
A. A free Opal card. B. Earlier entry to the station.
C. Help from station workers. D. A ticket with a magnetic stripe.
3. Which is the best convenient time to travel by Sydney Trains?
A. At midnight. B. On Sunday afternoon.
C. Between midnight and 4:00 a.m. D. At 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday.

【答案】 1. B 2. C 3. D

【解析】 本文主要向我们介绍了悉尼的列车效劳以及有关悉尼列车的详细细节介绍。

1. 细节理解题，根据第四段“Ticket prices are generally based on the distance traveled. You can visit transportnsw.票价大体上是建立在旅行间隔上的，你可以访问 transportnsw, ” 所以要通过访问网站的方式，应选 B
2. 细节理解题，根据 Automatic ticket gates 这一小标题下的“Station staff will assist you.”，可知在大型车站会有工作人员的帮助，应选 C.
3. 细节理解题，根据 Night Ride buses 这一小标题下的“Most trains do not operate between midnight and 4:00 a.m.大多数的列车在半夜和凌晨四点之间不运行”，再结合四个选项，应选 D.

B

Journey to Mecca: In the Footsteps of Ibn Battuta

Ibn Battuta is considered one of the world's greatest travellers. During the 14th century, he travelled about 75,

000 miles in search of knowledge and for the love of travel. To share the learning and research so highly valued by Islamic (伊斯兰教的) culture, the ruler of Morocco, Abu Inan Faris, wanted Ibn Battuta's worldwide travels recorded and published when he returned home to Morocco after almost 30 years. Ibn Juzayy, a Moroccan Court Secretary, was appointed to write down Ibn Battuta's experiences. His travel journal, *The Rihla*, documents this extraordinary achievement. It gives us a first-hand account of life in the 14th-century Muslim world. The original book, handwritten in Arabic, can be viewed today at the National Library in Paris.

The early 14th century was a favorable age for a Muslim traveller. It was nearing the end of the Golden Age of Islam, one of the great explosions of scientific and cultural achievements in world history. Caravans and sea lanes created transportation and communication networks that spread across continents, including Europe, Africa and Asia. Towns and cities were regularly visited by merchants, traders, doctors, artists, craftsmen, scholars and pilgrims (朝圣者) carrying goods and ideas. All of these promoted the exchange of goods and ideas on a scale not seen previously in world history. As an educated man with professional legal skills, Ibn Battuta enjoyed kindness, companionship and offers of employment throughout the Islamic world.

Journey to Mecca describes the 5, 000-mile journey Ibn Battuta made in 1325 and 1326 from his hometown Tangier, Morocco, to reach Mecca, in what is now the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to make the pilgrimage. During this dangerous and awesome 18-month pilgrimage, he met many hindrances as he was attacked by robbers, troubled by thirst, and forced to go back to his route due to war along the Red Sea. Joining the legendary Damascus Caravan with thousands of pilgrims leaving for Mecca, he completed the final section of what would be his first of six journeys to Mecca.

The goal of the film, *Journey to Mecca*, was to tell the remarkable story of Ibn Battuta and to promote a better understanding of Islam in the West, said the producers.

4. We can conclude that Abu Inan Faris probably thought Ibn Battuta's travel experiences _____.

- A. precious B. questionable
- C. mysterious D. ridiculous

5. What can we learn about Ibn Battuta from the text?

- A. He wrote the travel journal, *The Rihla*, by himself.
- B. He travelled all the way with the legendary Damascus Caravan during his first journey.
- C. He was a very successful businessman.
- D. He had to overcome varieties of difficulties while traveling.

6. The underlined word “hindrances” in Paragraph 3 can best be replaced by “_____” .

- A. tricks B. friends
C. barriers D. opportunities

7. In which section of a newspaper can we possibly find this passage?

- A. History B. Travel
C. Economy D. Entertainment

【答案】4. A 5. D 6. C 7. D

【解析】伊本·巴图塔 (Ibn Battutah) 1304 年出生于摩洛哥，是一位学者兼法学家。20 岁那年，他起程前往麦加 (Mecca)，从此的近 30 年间，他一直在旅行并被认为是世界上最伟大的旅行者。他出版了自传《游记》(Rihla)，讲述自己长达 120700 公里的旅程中的所见所闻。电影《麦加之旅》讲述的是十四世纪伟大的旅行者 Ibn Battutah 为了心中的渴望千里迢迢前往麦加朝圣的故事。

4. 推理判断题。根据文章中 the ruler of Morocco, Abu Inan Faris, wanted Ibn Battutah's worldwide travels recorded and published when he returned home to Morocco after almost 30 years. 可以判断出，摩洛哥的统治者认为 Ibn Battutah 的世界环游经历是珍贵的、值得记录和出版。A. precious 珍贵的； B. questionable 令人质疑的； C. mysterious 神秘的； D. ridiculous 可笑的。应选 A。

5. 推理判断题。根据 During this dangerous and awesome 18-month pilgrimage, he met many hindrances as he was attacked by robbers, troubled by thirst, and forced to go back to his route due to war along the Red Sea. 可以判断出，Ibn Battutah 前往麦加朝圣途中克制了很多艰险。应选 D。

6. 词义猜想题。根据 as he was attacked by robbers, troubled by thirst, and forced to go back to his route due to war along the Red Sea. 可以判断出，Ibn Battutah 前往麦加朝圣途中经历了很多艰险，遇到了很多困难障碍。A. tricks 诡计； B. friends 朋友； C. barriers 障碍； D. opportunities 时机。应选 C。

7. 推理判断题。根据文章中名人介绍、电影简介可以判断出，我们能在报纸的娱乐版面找到此文章。应选 D。

【名师点睛】

3.C 【解题剖析】此题属于猜想词义中的(4)：根据逻辑推理猜想词义 运用逻辑推理猜想词义是使用最广考察最多也最易失分的猜词方式。要求考生具备整合分散、复杂信息的才能，充分利用上下文中相关的词汇并结合详细的语境，从形式和内容上把握语言之间的内在联络，理顺语言之间的逻辑关系，进而到达猜词的目的。常见的逻辑关系有：因果关系，同位关系，比照关系，转折关系等。

【答案定位】根据 as he was attacked by robbers, troubled by thirst, and forced to go back to his route due to war

along the Red Sea.可以判断出, Ibn Batutaa 前往麦加朝圣途中经历了很多艰险, 遇到了很多困难障碍。

【推理关系】题干 The underlined word “hindrances” in Paragraph 3 can best be replaced by “_____” .

☞文章内容 as he was attacked by robbers, troubled by thirst, and forced to go back to his route due to war along the Red Sea.

【答案】he was attacked by robbers, troubled by thirst, and forced to ☞C 选项 barriers

C

How much weight a baby gains during its first month could determine its IQ, as a new research suggests. The study found that children who gain more weight, and whose heads grow quickly during the first month of life, tend to have a higher IQ when they start school.

Researchers at the University of Adelaide, in Australia^ studied 13,800 children who were born at full-term. They found that those who put on 40% of their birth weight in the first four weeks had an IQ 1.5 points higher than those who only put on 15% of their birth weight. Those who experienced the biggest growth in head circumference (头围) also had the highest IQs by the age of six.

“Head circumference is an indicator of brain volume, so a greater increase in head circumference in a newly-born baby suggests more rapid brain growth,” says the led author of the study, Dr. Lisa Smithers.

She added, “Overall, newly-born children who grew faster in the first four weeks had higher IQ scores later in life. Those children who gained the most weight scored especially high on verbal (言语) IQ at age 6. This may be because the neural (神经的) structures for verbal IQ develop earlier in life, which means the rapid weight gain during the first month could be having a direct cognitive benefit for the children.”

Previous studies have shown the association between early postnatal (产后的) diet and IQ, but this is the first study of its kind to focus on the IQ benefits of rapid weight gain in the first month of life. Dr. Smithers says the study further highlights the need for successful feeding of newly-born babies. “We know that many mothers have difficulty establishing breastfeeding in the first week of their babies’ life,” Dr. Smithers said.

“The findings of our study suggest that if babies are having feeding problems, there needs to be early intervention (干预) in the management of that feeding.”

8. The study mainly shows that _____.

- A. head circumference is certainly connected to IQ.
- B. babies’ heads grow quickly during the first month.
- C. full-term babies tend to be cleverer than premature babies. (早产儿)

D. the more weight newly-born babies gain, the higher IQ they are likely to have.

9. How did the researchers get their conclusion from the study?

A. By asking questions.

B. By making comparison.

C. By having a discussion.

D. By referring to documents.

10. According to Dr. Lisa Smithers, we can learn that _____.

A. a kid's verbal IQ scores reach its highest at age six.

B. this study helps parents find feeding problems.

C. quick weight gain benefits newly born babies on verbal IQ.

D. this study reminds parents of the need for breastfeeding.

11. The study differs from previous ones that _____.

A. it associates early postnatal diet with IQ.

B. it pays attention to the IQ of newly-born babies.

C. it emphasizes the significance of successful feeding.

D. it first focuses on the relation between IQ and weight gain in the first month of life.

【答案】 8. D 9. B 10. C 11. D

【解析】 本文讲述的是关于婴幼儿体重的一种新发现，实验说明新生儿第一个月内体重增加越多，越聪明。

8. 细节理解题。根据首段 *The study found that children who gain more weight, and whose heads grow quickly during the first month of life, tend to have a higher IQ when they start school.* 得知，实验说明新生儿第一个月内体重增加越多，越聪明。应选 D。

9. 细节理解题。根据第二段 *They found that those who put on 40% of their birth weight in the first four weeks had an IQ 1.5 points higher than those who only put on 15% of their birth weight.* 得知，研究人员通过比照研究结果得出结论。应选 B。

10. 细节理解题。根据第四段 *She added, "Overall, newly-born children who grew faster in the first four weeks had higher IQ scores later in life. Those children who gained the most weight scored especially high on verbal (言语) IQ at age 6.* 得知，Lisa Smithers 博士认为新生儿体重增加越多，对孩子语言开展越有利。应选 C。

Sasaki found, as expected, the participants slept less well on their first night than they did on their second, taking more than twice as long to fall asleep and sleeping less overall. During deep sleep, the participants' brains behaved in a similar manner seen in birds and dolphins. On the first night only, the left hemispheres (半球) of their brains did not sleep nearly as deeply as their right hemispheres did.

Curious if the left hemispheres were indeed remaining awake to process information detected in the surrounding environment, Dr. Sasaki re-ran the experiment while presenting the sleeping participants with a mix of regularly timed beeps (蜂鸣声) of the same tone and irregular beeps of a different tone during the night. She worked out that, if the left hemisphere was staying alert to keep guard in a strange environment, then it would react to the irregular beeps by stirring people from sleep and would ignore the regularly timed ones. This is precisely what she found.

12. What do we learn about Dr. Yuka Sasaki doing her research?

- A. She found birds and dolphins remain alert while asleep.
- B. She found birds and dolphins sleep in much the same way.
- C. She got some idea from previous studies on birds and dolphins
- D. She conducted studies on birds' and dolphins' sleeping patterns.

13. What did Dr. Sasaki do when she first did her experiment?

- A. She monitored the brain activity of participants sleeping in a new environment.
- B. She recruited (招募) 35 participants from her Department of Psychological Sciences.
- C. She studied the differences between the two sides of participants' brains.
- D. She tested her findings about birds and dolphins on human subjects.

14. What did Dr. Sasaki do when re-running her experiment?

- A. She analyzed the negative effect of irregular tones on brains.
- B. She recorded participants' adaptation to changed environment.
- C. She exposed her participants to two different stimuli (刺激物).
- D. She compared the responses of different participants.

15. What did Dr. Sasaki find about the participants in her experiment?

- A. They tended to enjoy certain tones more than others.
- B. They tended to recognize irregular beeps as a threat.
- C. They felt sleepy when exposed to regular beeps.
- D. They differed in their tolerance of irregular tones

【答案】12. C 13. A 14. C 15. B

【解析】这篇文章的主题和睡眠环境有关，在一个生疏的环境里，人们睡在生疏的床上通常会无法入眠，心理学家们将这种现象称之为“初夜”效应。本文围绕着睡眠环境和研究者的调查内容与结论展开表达。

12. 细节理解题。根据第三段 *She also knew from previous work conducted on birds and dolphins that these animals put half of their brains to sleep at a time so that they can rest while remaining alert enough to avoid predators (捕食者). This led her to wonder if people might be doing the same thing. Dr. Yuka Sasaki* 先前对鸟类和海豚的实验中发现动物在睡觉时左半侧大脑远没有右半侧大脑睡得深，这样可以使它们在休息时保持对捕食者的警惕，表明动物的大脑活动是不对称的，*Sasaki* 好奇人类情况是否类似。可以得知对人类睡眠实验的想法来源于之前对鸟和海豚做的实验。故选 C。

13. 细节理解题。该题定位句是最后一段“*Dr. Sasaki re-ran the experiment while presenting the sleeping participants with a mix of regularly timed beeps (蜂鸣声) of the same tone and irregular beeps of a different tone during the night.*”。这句话提到 *Sasaki* 博士重新进展了一次实验，他让睡眠中的参加者听了两种声音，分别是“*mix of regularly timed beeps (蜂鸣声) of the same tone*” (定时响起音调不变的嘀声)和“*irregular beeps of a different tone*” (随机响起音调各异的嘀声)。应选 A。

14. 细节理解题。该题定位句是最后一段“*Dr. Sasaki re-ran the experiment while presenting the sleeping participants with a mix of regularly timed beeps (蜂鸣声) of the same tone and irregular beeps of a different tone during the night.*”。这句话提到 *Sasaki* 博士重新进展了一次实验，他让睡眠中的参加者听了两种声音，分别是“*mix of regularly timed beeps (蜂鸣声) of the same tone*” (定时响起音调不变的嘀声)和“*irregular beeps of a different tone*” (随机响起音调各异的嘀声)。应选 C。

15. 细节理解题。该题定位句是最后一段 *She worked out that, if the left hemisphere was staying alert to keep guard in a strange environment, then it would react to the irregular beeps by stirring people from sleep and would ignore the regularly timed ones. This is precisely what she found.*。得知 *Sasaki* 博士在实验中发现当人们在生疏环境中睡觉时，左半侧大脑保持清醒以警觉生疏环境，对随机发出的嘀声有所反响将人们从睡眠中叫醒，并且同时会忽略定时发出的嘀声。可以推断出人们会把随机发出的嘀声视作一个威胁。应选 B。

第二节（共 5 小题；每题 2 分，总分值 10 分）

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/016155102113010131>