

哈三中 2025 年高三学年第一次模拟考试

英语 试卷

(时间: 120 分钟 满分 150 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 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, 从题中给出的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the man probably do next?
A. Go to the pet store. B. Feed the cat. C. Put the groceries away.
2. Who is the tallest in the man's family?
A. His grandfather. B. His brother. C. His cousin.
3. What does the man think about chewing gum?
A. It's not graceful.
B. It's good for dental health.
C. It does harm to the environment.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their mail. B. Their weekend plan. C. Their community.
5. What is the woman complaining about?
A. The boring class. B. The hot weather. C. The severe illness.

第二节

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, 每小题将给出 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. What is Emily's impression of the university?
A. It's quite new. B. It's big enough. C. It's crowded.
7. What do the speakers have in common?
A. They are college freshmen.
B. They come from the same city.
C. They are interested in psychology.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the woman come from?

- A. Britain. B. America. C. Australia.

9. What do we know about the man?

- A. He once traveled in Melbourne.
B. He lives in a dry and hot area.
C. His relatives live in Australia.

10. What areas in Australia would the man like to visit?

- A. Urban areas. B. Coastal areas. C. Rural areas.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When did the man reach the office today?

- A. At 8:45 a.m. B. At 6 a.m. C. At 7:45 a.m.

12. What does the woman think of Bill?

- A. He's diligent. B. He's reliable. C. He's efficient.

13. How will the man help the woman?

- A. By inspiring her ideas. B. By editing her plan. C. By pouring her coffee.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How has Linda changed since they last met?

- A. She's put on weight. B. She's colored her hair. C. She's got new glasses.

15. When did the speakers meet each other last time?

- A. 8 years ago. B. 10 years ago. C. 12 years ago.

16. What was the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Business partners. B. Lawyer and client. C. Colleagues.

17. Why is Paul grateful to Linda?

- A. Linda set up a charity. B. Linda offered him a job. C. Linda helped with his work.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is Michael best known for?

- A. His 130 film awards. B. His London accent. C. His service to the queen.

19. What role did Michael play in *The Italian Job*?

- A. A robber. B. A servant. C. A director.

20. When was Michael born?

- A. In 2023. B. In 1933. C. In 1963.

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

Interest in gap years is increasing. Gap year programs offer diverse opportunities for students to gain valuable experiences during their time off from traditional education.

Projects Abroad

Projects abroad. ca

In Projects Abroad, students volunteer in organized conservation projects, such as Giraffe & Lion Conservation in Kenya, and health and education outreach programs, as well as sightsee on three continents — South America, East Africa and Asia. The program runs from September to March and includes time for independent travel. For students who can't commit seven months away, 6- to-10-week Gap Semester programs are also available.

Katimavik

Katimavik. org

Katimavik's Future Perfect is a 14-week program where participants obtain salaried employment in the tourism industry in a Canadian city, as well as free accommodations, home phone and Internet, training and workshops. Travel expenses are also covered.

The program is open to Canadian citizens and permanent residents aged 18 to 30.

Discover Year

Discover year. ca

In a 10-month program, students get life training every couple weeks, learn skills like financial planning, complete community service projects, take field trips to workplaces and schools. While some of the curriculums are offered virtually, other elements are in-person. Completing the program remotely is an option, but they strongly encourage participants to attend a week-long get-together and introduction session in Ottawa at the beginning of the program.

GVI Canada

Gvicanada. ca

GVI Canada arranges volunteer trips specifically in line with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. Students can easily find one that matches their interest and career aspirations, whether that's conservation, education, public health or gender equality,

such as an 8-week trip to Thailand to help with a conservation project for elephants and sea turtles, and a gender-equality project for as little as one week in Cambodia.

21. Which program takes the longest time?

- A. Projects Abroad. B. Katimavik. C. Discover Year. D. GVI Canada.

22. Which website can you visit if you're interested in paid work?

- A. *Discover year. ca.* B. *Katimavik. org.*
C. *Projects abroad. ca.* D. *Guicanada. ca.*

23. What do Projects Abroad and GVI Canada have in common?

- A. They offer guided tours. B. They leave time for independent travel.
C. They involve animal protection. D. They receive support from the United Nations.

B

Elyn MacInnis, a 73-year-old cultural expert from the United States, is a remarkable figure whose life journey is deeply and closely interlinked with China. She has cultivated a profound cultural and emotional bond that spans generations.

Elyn has lived in China for over three decades, during which time her affection for this land has grown immeasurably. In 2015, she and her husband **embarked on** a meaningful journey to explore the rich history and culture of Kuliang, a renowned summer resort in Fuzhou that has long been a favored destination for foreigners, including numerous Americans. Since the 1880s, these foreign residents have coexisted harmoniously with the local Chinese community.

The following year, Elyn took significant steps to promote Kuliang's heritage. She launched an English website dedicated to the history and charm of Kuliang and established the "Kuliang Friends" group in the United States. The members of this group trace their ancestry to doctors, technicians, missionaries, and traders who once called Kuliang home. Today, with a membership exceeding 50, the group has evolved into an essential driving force behind non-governmental friendly exchanges between China and the United States.

Over the years, Elyn has remained persistent in her commitment to spreading the story of Kuliang. Currently, she is immersed in writing a book on these tales. She hopes these touching and heart-warming stories will offer a fresh perspective on mutual understanding and foster a deeper friendship between the people of the United States and China. At a reunion, Elyn MacInnis remarked, "The future, our future, our friendship and cooperation can be made of many small things that happen each day, and with the Kuliang spirit of peace, friendship, and

love, with sensitivity and respect, small actions can build a better future.”

Elyn’s unshakable dedication to cultural exchanges and historical preservation has not gone unnoticed. In 2018, she was granted with the prestigious “Jiangsu Friendship Award”. In 2024, she was honored as one of the “Touching China 2023 Personages,” a national-level accolade that highlights her outstanding contributions to cultural exchanges and historical research. Through tireless efforts, Elyn’s has not only deepened the understanding of China’s history and culture but also built a bridge of friendship between the United States and China, one that will continue to inspire future generations.

24. Which is closest in meaning to “embarked on” in paragraph 2?

- A. Kicked off. B. Signed up for. C. Finished up. D. Made up for.

25. What can we learn about the “Kuliang Friends” group?

- A. Its members are all currently living in Kuliang for research.
B. It is aimed at promoting the tourism development of Kuliang.
C. It helps strengthen the connection between the US and China.
D. It is an official organization to promote cultural exchanges.

26. Which of the following words can best describe Elyn MacInnis?

- A. Tough and stubborn. B. Strict but considerate.
C. Conservative but responsible. D. Passionate and dedicated.

27. What is the main purpose of the text?

- A. To introduce the history and culture of Kuliang.
B. To recommend a renowned cultural destination.
C. To promote the “Kuliang Friends” group globally.
D. To honour a brilliant promoter of cultural exchanges.

C

It would be hard, Gabriel García Márquez thought, to do justice to the surreal tale on screen. By his reckoning, *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, his landmark novel of 1967, would need a runtime of 100 hours and have to be filmed in Colombia, entirely in Spanish. Netflix, with the support of Márquez’s estate (遗产) agency, has honoured two of those three proclamations (声明). The streamer boasts that its new adaptation of Márquez’s novel—the first on screen—is “one of the most ambitious productions in Latin American history”. It has decided to compress Márquez’s novel into 16 episodes, with the first released on December 11th, 2024.

The book presents a huge challenge to film-makers for two reasons. One is its status: many think *One Hundred Years of Solitude* was the greatest novel of the 20th century. It helped Márquez to win the Nobel Prize in literature in 1982 and has sold some 50m copies worldwide. With affection comes expectation. When the TV show was announced, fans online were quick to express their fears about an oversimplified, “caricatured” (讽刺描画的) retelling.

Those remarks point to the other test for adapters, which is the novel’s sheer complexity. Set in around 1850-1950, the book traces the fortunes of the Buendía family across several generations.

When Netflix approached Alex García López, a director, about the project, he was excited but worried. “I remember the book having very little dialogue. I remember it being a very existential kind of book and jumping all over the place. I just thought: ‘This is just not really doable, is it?’”

It was José Rivera, one of the screenwriters, who decided the story should proceed chronologically and that it needed a narrator. It quotes from the novel word for word. “It was a great way of having Gabriel’s voice guide us through the story,” Mr López says, “and a way to be ‘faithful to the book and to its style’.”

To write *One Hundred Years of Solitude* Márquez drew on his childhood town of Aracataca. Almost 60 years later, Netflix is hoping this is true of its version. Márquez’s book, after all, is about history repeating itself.

28. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- A. Márquez made a legal claim against a copyright theft.
- B. Márquez spent 100 hours completing his landmark novel.
- C. Netflix got much support from Márquez to adapt his novel.
- D. Netflix is proud of its new adaptation of Márquez’s novel.

29. Why is it a great challenge for the filmmakers to adapt Márquez’s novel?

- A. There is a fear about the clumsy performance of the actors.
- B. The adaptation may rock the status of the work in literature.
- C. The original novel unfolds a considerably complicated plot.
- D. Fans hold an impractical expectation of the adapted movie.

30. What does paragraph 5 mainly talk about?

- A. The effective strategies of adaptation.
- B. The introduction to the production staff.
- C. The writing style of the adapted novel.
- D. The strange contents of the screen work.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Márquez's Classic: An Ambitious Literature Work
- B. Netflix: A Successful Streamer to Make Film Adaptation
- C. *One Hundred Years of Solitude*: From the Shelf to the Couch
- D. Challenges for Filmmakers: From Complexity to Simplification

D

Novelists employ various terms to describe laughter. Depending on context, characters can laugh in varied ways: chortle, chuckle, titter, hoot, giggle, snigger, howl or guffaw. This richness of language may suggest to some that laughter is a phenomenon of boundless variety. However, new research by Roza Kamiloglu, a psychologist at the Free University of Amsterdam, provides evidence that there are just two primary types of laughter: one generated by humor and one by tickling (挠痒).

Dr Kamiloglu's team collected 887 YouTube videos of spontaneous (自发的) laughter, categorizing them based on the comic context. Roughly 70% of them were used to train a laughter-categorizing machine-learning algorithm (算法) to connect laughter forms with the activities that caused them. The algorithm was then tested on the remaining 30%. After a quick listen, the team found the different laughs too varied for any connections to be made. However, the algorithm disagreed.

Based on loudness, rhythm and changes in frequency, the algorithm correctly identified laughter produced by tickling 62.5% of the time. All other forms of laughter, from viewing stand-up comedy or watching someone pour salt into tea instead of sugar, were nowhere near as easy to tell apart. When Dr Kamiloglu asked human observers to categorize the laughs, a similar phenomenon presented itself: the observers correctly identified tickling laughter 61.2% of the time. The finding could provide insights into the evolutionary roots of laughter. Many mammals including dogs, squirrel monkeys and chimpanzees produce vocalizations during play that sound remarkably like laughter. Babies and even deaf babies laugh, suggesting that laughter evolved millions of years ago with our primate (灵长类) ancestors. Humans are not the only animals that tickle either. Chimpanzees engage in the activity too. All this suggests that laughter from tickling evolved over 10m years ago with the common ancestor that humans shared.

Dr Kamiloglu thinks that this early sort of laughter probably evolved to help primates build friendly relations. With this in mind, she is now keen to study how infectious different

sorts of laughs are. If the tickling laugh is one that truly evolved to bring primates together, it ought to be particularly infectious, although this hasn't been tested. So next time you feel like laughing, just laugh!

32. Why does the author list different words to describe laughter in paragraph 1?

- A. To show the language richness to define laughter.
- B. To introduce the function of laughter in a novel.
- C. To emphasize the accuracy of laughter description.
- D. To establish a contrast with the later finding of laughter.

33. What can we know about Dr Kamiloglu's research on laughter?

- A. It revealed the connection between humans and laughter.
- B. It started by collecting videos of natural laughter.
- C. It proved all forms of laughter are hard to distinguish.
- D. It analyzed existing disagreement on the causes of laughter.

34. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?

- A. Algorithm far outperforms humans in identifying laughter.
- B. Different types of laughter have no real emotional differences.
- C. Mammals' laughter may have a common evolutionary origin.
- D. Deaf babies produce laughter in a different way from normal ones.

35. What is Dr Kamiloglu's attitude to the infectiousness of the tickling laugh?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Ambiguous.
- C. Positive.
- D. Indifferent.

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。

Find Peace of Mind

Have you ever felt like you're constantly juggling a million thoughts, yet long for a brief moment of mind in peace? This overwhelming situation doesn't occur out of the blue. ____36____ Here are some effective ways to achieve much-desired inner peace.

Accept what you can't change or control. Most of us battle with everyday frustrations: a traffic jam, an unexpected deadline at work, or relationship issues. ____37____ Indeed, attempting to control everything only results in emotional suffering. Acceptance doesn't mean you agree with everything happening in your life; it means you acknowledge certain realities you cannot alter.

____38____ With a simple pen and notebook, you can capture a mass of confusing feelings,

reflect on daily highs and lows, and track emotional shifts over time. This simple act of putting thoughts on paper brings clarity and prevents anxieties from piling up.

Make time for yourself. Everyone has demands from families, workplaces, and friends, often leaving zero personal time. This rushed schedule gradually destroys peace of mind. ___39___ If you want to maintain a mind in peace, set aside some moments of isolation daily or weekly. Your body, mind, and spirit are in desperate need of it.

Practice forgiveness. Forgiveness is an extraordinary act that can significantly accelerate your journey to finding peace of mind. Many of us hold ill-feelings—against old friends who betrayed us or family members who hurt us unintentionally. Letting go of these complaints does not justify the wrongdoing. ___40___

Ultimately, the ongoing pursuit of finding peace requires both commitment and flexibility. The days you feel stressed and out of balance are the days you need these tools the most. Don't wait until you're completely overwhelmed.

- A. Try to keep a journal.
- B. Prevent some unnecessary anxieties.
- C. It's natural to resist these unwanted troubles.
- D. Even social butterflies need a moment alone to recharge.
- E. Instead, it means you free yourself from the burden of suffering.
- F. Enjoying the present moment lessens negativity, regrets, and fears.
- G. After all, life is full of distractions, obligations, and annoying noises.

第三部分 语言运用（共二节，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 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Being a parent is hard enough, but being a single parent of two kids with three jobs is overwhelming. After working 30 hours from Friday to Sunday with little to no sleep, finally, I fell into bed ___41___. My next memory was waking up in an ambulance with two paramedics(护理人员) ___42___ me down so that I wouldn't slip. They rushed me to the hospital, and afterwards deduced that I had simply ___43___ from exhaustion.

When I was released from the hospital, I began to ___44___ everything. After I got married at eighteen, I soon had the two children and a husband to care for. After my husband left, I ___45___ to the challenge and worked my fingers to the bone to ___46___ my two children. I had

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