江苏省南通市如东县2021届高三期中调研考试

英　　语

　　1. 本试卷共8页,共四部分,满分150分,考试时间120分钟。

2. 答题前,考生务必将学校、班级、姓名写在密封线内。

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. What is the man most probably doing?

A. Having a job interview. B. Applying for a college. C. Visiting sick kids.

(　　) 2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A musical instrument. B. A volleyball player. C. A familiar person.

(　　) 3. How much is the mountain bike now?

A. $200. B. $40. C. $160.

(　　) 4. What does the man probably do?

A. A visitor. B. A singer. C. A writer.

(　　) 5. What does the woman mean?

A. Jason is likely to be the winner.

B. She doesn􀆳t agree with the man.

C. Jason will fall on the ball.

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。

　　听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

(　　) 6. How is the woman feeling?

A. Good. B. Angry. C. Sad.

(　　) 7. What is the “something terrible”?

A. Her ball got lost. B. Her car was damaged. C. Her dog got killed.

　　听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

(　　) 8. Why does the woman want to change the meeting time?

A. She has a problem with her report.

B. She has another meeting too close to it.

C. She has to move to a new house.

(　　) 9. What is the new meeting time?

A. 11:00 a.m. B. 9:00 a.m. C. 1:00 p.m.

(　　)10. What is the woman going to do at the meeting?

A. Give a report. B. Chair the meeting. C. Share an agenda.

　　听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

(　　)11. How did the boy do in his economics exam?

A. He failed it. B. He passed it. C. He missed it.

(　　)12. What does the woman think of the boy?

A. He should have relaxed more.

B. He didn􀆳t work hard enough.

C. He already tried his best.

(　　)13. What do we know about the family?

A. Not rich. B. Unkind. C. Unhealthy.

　　听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

(　　)14. What is the man􀆳s plan for the weekend?

A. To go dirtboarding. B. To go snowboarding. C. To climb mountains.

(　　)15. What is the woman going to Paris for?

A. Learning art. B. Taking photos. C. Sightseeing.

(　　)16. How long will the woman stay in Paris?

A. Four days. B. One weekend. C. One week.

(　　)17. What is the woman􀆳s big interest?

A. Photography. B. Sports. C. Art.

　　听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

(　　)18. Who will hold a birthday party?

A. Jack. B. Betty. C. Lucy.

(　　)19. Where is the party held?

A. In a country hotel. B. At a swimming club. C. At Lucy􀆳s home.

(　　)20. What is the relationship between Betty and Lucy?

A. Workmates. B. Cousins. C. Friends.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30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

The Moth Poetry Prize

ABOUT THE PRIZE

The Moth Poetry Prize is an annual contest from Irish magazine. It is one of the biggest prizes in the world for a single unpublished poem of any length with the theme of peace. The prize is open to anyone over 16 as long as the poem is previously unpublished, and each year it attracts thousands of entries from new and established poets from over 50 countries worldwide.

The shortlist will be announced in June 2019 and the four shortlisted poems will feature in the summer issue of The Moth. The winners will be invited to a special prize-giving event at Poetry Ireland in Dublin in the summer of 2019.

THE JUDGE

The poet and novelist Jacob Polley will judge this year􀆳s Moth Poetry Prize. Jacob is the author of four poetry collections published by Picador, the latest of which, Jackself, won the T. S. Eliot Prize. He is also the winner of a Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize, and his novel *Talk* *of* *the* *Tovun* won a Somerset Maugham Award. He teaches at the University of Newcastle.

HOW TO ENTER

The entry fee is 15 euros per poem, and you can enter as many poems as you like. You can enter online or send your poem(s) along with a cheque or postal order made payable to “The Moth Magazine Ltd.” with an entry form or a cover letter with your name and contact details and the title of poem(s) attached to: The Moth, Ardan Grange, Milltown, Belturbet, Co. Cavan, Ireland.

Please remember to read the rules of the competition before you enter.

Call 00 353 (0)87 2657251 or e-mail *enquiries@themothmagazine.com* for more details.

(　　)21. What information about the contest can we learn?

A. Its closing date. B. Its organizer.

C. The award to winners. D. Its evaluation criteria.

(　　)22. What is the requirement of the contest?

A. One person can only submit one entry.

B. The participants must be Irish citizens.

C. Only teenagers of 16 are allowed to take part.

D. The entries should be focused on peace.

(　　)23. What will the winners get?

A. An award of 15 euros. B. A poetry collection by Picador.

C. An invitation to Dublin. D. A chance to interview Jacob Polley.

B

Officer Michael Rivers, a policeman who was snapped(抓拍) and the image shared on Facebook, as he sat sharing his lunch with a homeless woman at the side of the road in North Carolina, in the USA, is praised.

According to Chris Barnes, his wife Cassie took the photo while she was on her lunch break. She saw the pair sharing a pizza and soft drink while they were having a friendly chat. Mr Barnes uploaded the image with the notes: “Cassie was out on her lunch break and observed the officer enjoying lunch with a homeless person.”

Officer Rivers recalled seeing the woman earlier that day. He told Yahoo news: “I was leaving the parking lot of Walmart and she was standing by the stop sign. Her shirt read, ‘Homeless the fastest way of becoming a nobody.’ I hated that she felt that way.” He added: “I always try to talk to the homeless just to see how they got into their situation. You know, because it can happen to any one of us, at any given moment.”

After he drove away, he circled back to ask if the woman was hungry and if she wanted food. The officer said she was honoured by his offer. He bought them both pizza and Mountain Dew and when the pair sat down to eat, he learned of her family struggles and told her: “Hey, you still got stuff to live for, you still got your life ahead of you. It􀆳s never too late.”

Officer Rivers, who does recruiting(征兵) for the Goldsboro PD, hopes to send a message of sympathy for others. He added: “When the younger or newer guys come in, I let them know, ‘Hey, treating the community like human beings is the most important thing in the world.’”

“So, if we as police officers show that love and sympathy to everybody, no matter their age, financial background or race, the world would be a better place.”

(　　)24. Why did Chris Barnes share the photo on Facebook?

A. Because it was taken by his wife.

B. Because the officer was his friend.

C. Because the officer was handsome.

D. Because he was impressed by the officer􀆳s action.

(　　)25. Why did the officer come back for the homeless woman?

A. Because she asked him for food.

B. Because her situation was serious.

C. Because he wanted to become an Internet celebrity.

D. Because he wanted to make a difference to her.

(　　)26. What does the officer want to pass on to his new colleagues?

A. Policemen should be sympathetic and caring.

B. Anyone can become homeless at any given moment.

C. Policemen should become heroes.

D. People should learn to draw others􀆳 attention.

(　　)27. What does the text mainly talk about?

A. How to become a good model for policemen.

B. How the policemen help the homeless.

C. A lucky homeless woman who caught public attention.

D. A policeman seen sharing lunch with a homeless woman.

C

When you really love a book, or have just scored a new one that you􀆳re dying to read, it can be exciting to pick up a smooth, shiny hardcover copy that creaks(发出吱嘎声) a little bit when you open it. But those hardcover books can be heavy, and new ones aren􀆳t cheap, either. Sometimes, you􀆳d just rather have a portable paperback—but if it􀆳s a new book you􀆳re after, you might have to wait a full year or so to get it in paperback form. Why are books released as hardcovers first?

Not so long ago, hardcover books were the only type of books. Before the appearance of mass production, print runs were limited, and books were hard-bound and expensive. Around the 1930s, that changed with the production of mass-produced paperback books, which consisted with a huge surge in reading as a leisure activity around World War Ⅱ. Paperback books were more affordable and cheaper to produce, which still holds true today.

Despite the seeming advantages of paperbacks, there are several reasons why the hardcover has persisted. Because of its history, it conveys a bit more legitimacy(正统性) in the book world than the paperback does. “The hardback is a mark of quality...it shows booksellers and reviewers that this is a book worth paying attention to,” Philip Jones, editor at the *Bookseller*, explains to *The* *Guardian*.

But the major reason why books come out as hardcovers is that people buy them, despite their higher cost. *The* *New* *York* *Times* compares it to movies being released in theatres several months before they arrive on DVD. “Just as film fans like to see films on the big screen, collectors enjoy the hardback􀆳s superior quality,” according to *The* *Times.* And because they􀆳re profitable, publishers can gain more from hardcovers, which “will often sell at twice the price of their paperback edition but do not cost twice as much to produce,” Jones explains.

(　　)28. What can we learn about hardcover books from the first paragraph?

A. They are heavy but not expensive. B. They appeal to real book-lovers.

C. They take a long time to come out. D. They are not preferred by book-lovers.

(　　)29. What does the underlined word “surge” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Increase. B. Success. C. Difference. D. Drop.

(　　)30. Why are hardback books still printed today?

A. They are brilliantly edited. B. They convey correct information.

C. They are worth collecting. D. They sell better than paperbacks.

(　　)31. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To introduce hardcover books. B. To present a new social finding.

C. To encourage people to read books. D. To explain a confusing problem.

D

In 1926, US automaker Henry Ford shortened its employees􀆳 workweek from six eight-hour days to five, with no pay cuts. It􀆳s something workers and labour unions had been calling for. Ford wasn􀆳t responding to worker demands; he was being a businessman. He expected increased productivity and knew workers with more time and money would buy and use the products they were making. It was a way of encouraging consumerism and productivity to increase profits, and it succeeded.

Since standardization of the 40-hour workweek in the mid-20th century, everything has changed but the hours. If anything, many people are working even longer hours, especially in North America. This has a severe influence on human health and well-being, as well as the environment. Until the Second World War, it was common for one person in a family, usually the oldest male, to work full-time. Now, women make up 42 percent of the world􀆳s full-time workforce. Technology has made a lot of work unnecessary, with computers and robots doing many tasks previously performed by humans.

Well into the 21st century, we continue to work the same long hours as 20th century labourers, using up ever more of Earth􀆳s supply to produce more goods that we must keep working to buy, use and replace in a seemingly endless cycle of hard work and consumption. It􀆳s time to pause and consider better ways to live like shifting from fossil-fueled lifestyles with which our consumer-based workweeks are connected.

The UK think tank, New Economics Foundation, argues that a standard 21-hour workweek would address a number of interconnected problems: “overwork, unemployment, over-consumption, high carbon emissions, low well-being, and the lack of time to live sustainably, to care for each other, and simply to enjoy life”.

Economic systems that require constant growth on a finite(有限的) planet don􀆳t make sense. It􀆳s time for a change in our economic thinking.

(　　)32. Why did Ford decide to shorten the workweek?

A. To make more profits. B. To cut workers􀆳 pay.

C. To respond to worker demands. D. To meet labour unions􀆳 requirements.

(　　)33. What change in the workforce happened after World War Ⅱ?

A. The number of labourers decreased.

B. More women worked full-time.

C. Technology enabled people to work shorter hours.

D. It was unnecessary for a family􀆳s oldest male to work.

(　　)34. What can we infer from the third paragraph?

A. Longer working hours means better consumption ability.

B. The 21st century sees the longest working hours in history.

C. Pausing our way of living can change the present workweek.

D. The cycle of hard work and consumption should be changed.

(　　)35. New Economics Foundation thinks a 21-hour workweek will 　　　　.

A. increase unemployment B. encourage people to enjoy life

C. cause various problems D. challenge the economic growth

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

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。

How to Make a Good Impression on Your Teacher

Making a good first impression on your teacher is an important part of having a good school year. You don􀆳t have to be smart to get a teacher to appreciate you.

Introduce yourself at the first opportunity. Talk to them for a minute or so if you want to. This shows that you aren􀆳t afraid to socialize and that you have confidence. Most teachers like students who have confidence and share the same hobbies with them. 　36

Do what you are expected to, especially for the first few weeks of school. Always raise your hand before speaking. Don􀆳t hesitate to ask questions if you don􀆳t understand anything. 　37　 This implies that you want to learn and that you strive to do well in school. Just make sure you don􀆳t ask questions too often.

　38　 Teachers love cheerful students. So keep a positive attitude. Besides, participating shows that you understand what your teacher is talking about. It will seem like that you are prepared and listening in class.

Listen carefully and study hard. Know when to pay attention. Having to ask the teacher to repeat themselves can be embarrassing. 　39　 If you do, you􀆳ll score highly in your first test. Maintaining your grades throughout the whole year (or semester) is a must.

Turn in assignments on time. As children grow older, homework as well as the amount of time engaged in homework increases in importance. 　40　 Late homework can result in punishments and your teacher won􀆳t be happy either.

A. That means no complaining, being angry or displaying unhappiness.

B. Your teacher will be more than happy to help you.

C. Work hard in preparation for tests.

D. Try to find something you both have in common.

E. Homework is an effective way to provide additional instruction.

F. Remember to keep a positive attitude.

G. Smile and participate in some activities.

36. 　　　　　　37. 　　　　　　38. 　　　　　　39. 　　　　　　40.

第三部分　语言运用(共三节,满分40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。

15 years ago, when I was playing basketball in one of Australia􀆳s premier basketball leagues, I remember a sports psychologist we had for the season. As young professional athletes with high egos(自我价值感), the team were not quite convinced the techniques of psychology would 　41　 performance, especially when it didn􀆳t 　42　 using the physical strength and endurance needed to tough out(熬过) the weeks of training and games. I, 　43　, was interested.

We were trained in a visualization(想像) technique used before games. It involved moving ourselves into a meditative(冥想的) state and taking ourselves on a journey into the 　44　 to recreate the experience of a game, from 　45　 home, getting to the stadium, being in the change room, walking out onto the 　46　 and then finally visualizing how we would play and see ourselves 　47　 . The most important part of the 　48　 was to bring to life the vivid details of each stage, while also focusing on the 　49　 that came with it. We were trained to 　50　 fear, doubt and learned to go beyond them, so that by the time we got onto the court, we were grounded, 　51　 and ready to play.

What I learnt most from this technique was that winning games was important but how we 　52　 to play was even more vital. And 　53　 visualization was a powerful way to see through to the 　54　, there were absolutely no 　55　 in the hard work of getting there.

(　　)41. A. monitor B. maintain C. measure D. improve

(　　)42. A. involve B. mind C. appreciate D. admit

(　　)43. A. in addition B. on the other hand C. as a result D. in other words

(　　)44. A. wild B. home C. future D. history

(　　)45. A. finding B. moving C. leaving D. missing

(　　)46. A. street B. court C. platform D. stage

(　　)47. A. learning B. talking C. waiting D. winning

(　　)48. A. subject B. match C. team D. technique

(　　)49. A. feelings B. decisions C. questions D. lessons

(　　)50. A. drive away B. face up to C. bring back D. forget about

(　　)51. A. cheerful B. patient C. confident D. eager

(　　)52. A. appear B. aim C. continue D. promise

(　　)53. A. unless B. if C. as D. while

(　　)54. A. goal B. solution C. truth D. background

(　　)55. A. tools B. shortcuts C. examples D. downsides

第二节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

根据句意,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

56. The Romany resist 　　　　(make) permanent homes, and choose not to become citizens of the countries they move to.

57. What has caused great confusion is 　　　　the scientist made it without anyone else􀆳s help.

58. By the end of the 1980s, Sinclair 　　　　(tire) of his various business, and was throwing himself into British Mensa, a club for clever people.

59. The Romany also develop their own language, 　　　　which there are now approximately sixty varieties.

60. When 　　　　(expose) to danger and conflict, men tend to increase blood pressure, feeling nervous or anxious.

61. President Xi mentioned that the China-US trade is not a win-lose game, but one 　　　　both can become winners.

62. Things like transportation, irrigation, electricity, telephones and schools provide a framework for new jobs 　　　　(create), allowing people to help themselves so that they no longer need to depend on others.

63. The dormitories are very large and equipped with showers, 　　　　two to four students sharing a room.

64. 　　　　developing countries need to do is to stop poverty by fighting the causes of it.

65. Students in their final year of high school should give serious thought to which course to study, trying to choose 　　　　that suits them and their interests best.

66. No agreement 　　　　(reach), the representatives of multinational corporations wanted another round of talk.

67. 　　　　fierce the competition is, there is a good chance that our team will win as long as we have made full preparations.

68. Chance favours only the prepared mind. That is telling us to be prepared until the opportunity presents 　　　　.

69. Nowhere have I seen　　　　 more beautiful valley. There are small rivers, flowers and trees everywhere.

70. My washing machine 　　　　(repair) this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.

第三节(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

根据括号内的中文提示或首字母填入恰当的单词。

Nowadays, with the rapid development of our society, the environment we live in is severely damaged. The (71)　　　　 (普遍) acknowledged belief that the development of economy is a top priority is being challenged. People are increasingly (72)　　　　 (意识) of the significance of protecting the environment in that nothing can (73)　　　　 (弥补) for the damaged environment.

Making (74) a　　　　 for the fact that environmental pollution is becoming more and more serious, we􀆳d better take immediate measures to solve it. On the one hand, we are supposed to make some (75) a　　　　 to the way in which our economy is developed. On the other hand, in order to solve this (76) t　　　　 problem, (77)　　　　 (合作) is also necessary. Only when the enterprises and the governments make a joint effort will we be able to make progress.

Actually, we have no (78) o　　　　 but to develop our economy in an environmentally friendly way. I firmly believe that as long as we don􀆳t (79) s　　　　 from the responsibility everyone of us should take, developing without polluting the environment is no longer (80)　　　　 (理论上) possible.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节　应用文写作(满分15分)

假定你是李华。上周日你校邀请本市志愿援助武汉抗击新冠病毒(COVID-19)的刘医生,为全校师生做了一场演讲,大家深受感动和鼓舞。请你就本次活动给校园英语报写一篇报道。内容包括:

1. 活动时间和地点;　2. 活动内容;　3. 活动的意义。

注意:词数80左右。

第二节　读后续写(满分25分)

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

On Friday evening, Emmett and I went to a movie as scheduled. After purchasing the tickets and drinks, we entered the cinema with delight beforehand, waiting for the beginning of the movie.

When I got up in the middle of the movie, Emmett whispered, “Carter, where are you going?” “I forgot to call my mom to tell her what time to pick us up.” I whispered back, leaving my jacket on the seat.

I squeezed past the people in my row, trying not to step on any feet while still watching the screen. I didn􀆳t want to miss a thing. Balfour, the good guy in the movie, was trapped in an underground cave.

When I came back, Balfour􀆳s flashlight almost went out. An enormous snake was moving toward him, twisting its body. Balfour struggled to loosen the chains around his hands and feet to reach his magic cape(斗篷). With the cape around him, he could completely disappear.

I crawled(匍匐前进) back across eight people (I counted on the way out), never taking my eyes off the screen. I sat down in my seat slowly, then picked up my drink, and swallowed it quickly. But suddenly my brain said, “That􀆳s not coke. That􀆳s lemonade.” I looked down at the cup, just as the girl next to me shouted, “He drank my lemonade!”

“Shhhh!” the people around us said, making quiet complaints.

“Where􀆳s Emmett?” I asked, as if the girl had hidden him under her seat.

“Carter, down here,” Emmett answered in a low voice. He was two rows ahead of me. I was in the wrong row! Everyone was turning around to look at me.

“Here,” I said, handing the girl her drink.

“Eww,” she said. “You have had a drink of it, so you owe me a lemonade.”

“Shhhh!” everyone said again.

“OK, OK,” I said, starting my crawl across eight sets of feet again. Everybody were complaining as I inched out.

“Don􀆳t come back,” the boy on the end said.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右;

2. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

But the problem was that I had to come back to bring this girl a new lemonade.

Paragraph 2:

I thought about crawling out of this row and back into Emmett􀆳s row, but I couldn􀆳t.