江苏省南通市如皋县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。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. How long will the woman study in the UK?

A. For three months. B. For one year. C. For one and a half years.

(　　) 2. What is the relationship between John and Mike?

A. Friends.　 B. Partners.　 C. Strangers.

(　　) 3. How might the woman feel?

A. Satisfied.　 B. Annoyed.　 C. Excited.

(　　) 4. What does the woman mean?

A. The man forgot to do his hair.

B. The man forgot to put on a tie.

C. The man is wearing clothes that don􀆳t match.

(　　) 5. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. Cleaning the house.

B. Dealing with old books.

C. Sorting the rubbish.

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. When did the woman􀆳s license stop being valid?

A. 19 days ago. B. 17 days ago.　 C. 2 days ago.

(　　) 7. What will the woman come back tomorrow with?

A. Her passport.　 B. Her credit card.　 C. Her bills.

　　听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

(　　) 8. What time is it now?

A. 6:30 a.m.　 B. 7:00 a.m.　 C. 7:30 a.m.

(　　) 9. What will the boy do next?

A. Go to school.　 B. Fix the watch.　 C. Check the time.

　　听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

(　　)10. When did the man argue with David?

A. Yesterday.

B. Today.

C. The day before yesterday.

(　　)11. Why did the man want to get his money back?

A. Because David borrowed too much money from him.

B. Because he didn􀆳t trust David anymore.

C. Because he had to pay an unexpected bill.

(　　)12. How does the man feel now?

A. He is still angry with David.

B. He regrets getting angry with David.

C. He is happy to break up with David.

　　听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

(　　)13. What does the man do to kill time?

A. Eat potato chips.　 B. Take a walk.　 C. Watch TV.

(　　)14. What does the woman hate?

A. The parks.　 B. The square.　 C. The city.

(　　)15. What is the most important in the man􀆳s opinion?

A. Entertainment. B. Quietness.　 C. Income.

(　　)16. What do the man and woman disagree on?

A. Whether the city needs a symbol.

B. Whether the amusement park should be built.

C. Whether the square is a good place for a walk.

　　听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

(　　)17. What is the speaker􀆳s attitude?

A. No one is born a genius.

B. Too much practice is not useful.

C. Talented people needn􀆳t work hard.

(　　)18. When did Mozart begin composing?

A. At the age of three.　 B. At the age of five.　 C. At the age of eight.

(　　)19. How did Jimi Hendrix learn to play the guitar?

A. By going to school.　 B. His dad taught him.　 C. He taught himself.

(　　)20. What happened to Einstein after graduation?

A. He couldn􀆳t find a job.

B. He was an immediate success.

C. He gave up his studies for a while.

第二部分　阅读理解(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

Top Things to Do with Kids in London

Play at the Museum of London Docklands

Address: No. 1 Warehouse, London E14 4AL, the UK

The Museum of London Docklands has a great play area called “Mudlarks.” Everything is themed around life in the London docks, so big kids can weigh goods or put tea sets into a model ship while the smaller kids get to move around and play with large foam(泡沫) bananas and London buses or pretend to drive a DLR (Docklands Light Railway) train.

Take a Picture in Kensington Gardens

Address: London W22UH, the UK

Stop by the bronze statue of the fictional character Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens, which is located next to Hyde Park, for the opportunity to take a photo and even read one of the famous Peter Pan stories by J.M. Barrie. The exact location of the statue was chosen by Barries, who lived close to Kensington Gardens and published his first *Peter* *Pan* story in 1902 using the park for inspiration.

Explore the London Dungeon

Address: The Queen􀆳s Walk, London SE1 7PB, the UK

The London Dungeon calls itself “the world􀆳s most famous horror attraction”. The new London dungeon, which moved from Tooley Street to its new home near County Hall and the London Eye and cost millions of pounds to build, features live actors dressed in scary clothes as historical figures, realistic special effects and two breathtaking rides to bring back a thousand years of London􀆳s dark past.

See the Animals at the London Zoo

Address: Outer Circle, London NW1 4RY, the UK

The London Zoo is an excellent family day out for kids and adults, and once you􀆳re inside you can easily spend a whole day there. Daily events include a tropical bird tour, the Megabugs Live show, a showcase of big fish, and an event known as Giraffe High Tea as well as shows with birds and small animals at the Animals in Action Amphitheatre.

(　　)21. What can you learn about the Museum of London Docklands?

A. It provides Mudlarks for parents to rest.

B. Its play area is suitable for kids of all ages.

C. Big kids can make foam bananas for small kids there.

D. Kids can have the chance of driving a Docklands Light Railway train.

(　　)22. When exploring the London Dungeon, visitors 　　　　.

A. would learn more about London􀆳s history

B. could understand the reason and process of its relocation

C. will experience two breathtaking rides around London

D. can dress up as historical figures to create London􀆳s history

(　　)23. If you want to enjoy a tropical bird tour, you can go to 　　　　.

A. The Queen􀆳s Walk, London SE1 7PB, the UK

B. London W22UH, the UK

C. Outer Circle, London NW1 4RY, the UK

D. No. 1 Warehouse, London E14 4AL, the UK

B

Matthew Whitaker has been blind since birth. His parents were told that he only had a 50% chance of survival, and he experienced 11 operations before he was even two years old.

Despite being faced with these terrible situations, he survived. Not only that, he exhibited an excellent gift for playing the piano; by the time he was 3 years old, he was playing two-handed piano compositions and writing his own songs without ever having a teacher. At the age of 5, he even could play the songs completely after hearing them one time.

Dalia Sakas, the director of New York􀆳s Filomen M. D􀆳Agostino Greenberg Music School, recalls the moment she decided to take Matthew on as a student when he was five years old, making him the youngest person to ever attend the school. Now only 18 years old, Whitaker has since toured the world, headlined famous sites from Carnegie Hall to Kennedy Centre, and won a number of music awards.

Such is the height of Whitaker􀆳s talent that he caught the attention of Dr Charles Limb, a neurologist who also happens to be a fellow musician. Dr Limb was attracted by what might have been going on inside Whitaker􀆳s brain, so with the permission of the musician and his family, Whitaker took two MRI exams—first while being exposed to different stimuli, including music, and then while he played on a keyboard.

What Dr Limb was surprised to find was that Whitaker􀆳s brain seemed to have repurposed its own disused visual cortex(视觉皮质) in order to build other neurological(神经系统的) pathways. Even when Whitaker was simply listening to one of his favourite music, his entire visual cortex lit up.

When Dr Limb presented Whitaker with his brain scans showing how his brain lit up when he listened to music, the musician was amazed. “I didn􀆳t even know that that was happening.” When asked about why his brain was inspired in such a way, he simply said “I love music”.

(　　)24. What can we learn about Matthew Whitaker from Para.3?

A. He was the youngest disabled piano player in the school.

B. Dalia Sakas helped him tour the world to play the piano.

C. He had visited a lot of tourist attractions by the time he was 18.

D. He has achieved great success in music when he is just eighteen.

(　　)25. What was Dr Limb probably interested in about Matthew?

A. His brain􀆳s reaction to music.

B. The terrible condition of Matthew.

C. The special structure of his brain.

D. The wonderful performance of Matthew.

(　　)26. What do you know about the result of Whitaker􀆳s brain scans?

A. It showed that Whitaker was just a common boy.

B. Dr Limb and Whitaker both felt unexpected about it.

C. Dr Limb thought that it wasn􀆳t reasonable and complete.

D. It explained how Whitaker remembered the songs after listening.

(　　)27. What is the best title for the text?

A. A Scientist Is Studying an 18-year-old Piano Player

B. An 18-year-old Blind Piano Player Is Studying His Brain

C. A Scientist Studies an 18-year-old Blind Piano Player􀆳s Brain

D. An 18-year-old Piano Player Helps Scientists with Music

C

Denmark is only about half the size of South Carolina, but it produces more of its electricity from wind than any other country in the world. That􀆳s not because it􀆳s a particularly breezy country; it has pretty ordinary average wind speeds. The reason the Danes now get 47% of their electricity from wind, with more to come, comes down to a combination of history and policy.

First, the history: Paul la Cour was a scientist and inventor who experimented with and engineered early wind power machines at the start of the 20th century. So it􀆳s not surprising that Denmark spent money developing wind power early, beginning at a national level in the 1970s. In the 1980s, due to a strong grassroots movement disagreeing with nuclear power plants, Denmark increased production before many other countries were even considering it.

Denmark has also had significant government support for wind-energy projects, as well as support from the country􀆳s technology-focused universities. Even back in 2002, the country was taking climate change warnings seriously, aiming to cut fossil-fuel emissions by 20 percent, which it did via renewable energy investment and implementation.

Some of the world􀆳s largest companies in the area—including Vestas, which builds turbines, and Orsted, which specializes in offshore wind projects—are Danish, so the country has an impact beyond its borders.

The great impact of Denmark􀆳s wind-energy business is important because it􀆳s a small country, so while an almost 50% rate of electricity from wind is admirable, it􀆳s also small in terms of overall global impact.

While Denmark gets almost half of its electricity needs covered from 5,758 megawatts(MW) of capacity, Spain􀆳s 23,000 MTW covers just 18 percent of its electricity supply as it􀆳s a much bigger country. China is the leader in wind energy at 221,000 MW, and the US comes second in the world at about 96,000 MW.

Denmark􀆳s long support for wind-energy technology and its policies made in support of wind energy have proven this approach can work to decarbonize the economy, even on a bigger scale. At the end of 2019, lawmakers in Denmark set a new goal: increasing the percentage of electricity sourced from renewable power to 100%.

(　　)28. What can we learn about Denmark in developing wind power?

A. It has the advantage of strong winds. B. Its weather conditions are unfavourable.

C. It is experienced in this area. D. It met with strong disagreement at first.

(　　)29. The fourth paragraph mentions two companies to show 　　　　.

A. the bright future of the wind power business

B. the fierce competition in the area of wind power

C. Denmark􀆳s dependence on the wind-energy business

D. Denmark􀆳s international status in the wind-energy business

(　　)30. Which country produces the most wind power?

A. The US. B. Denmark. C. Spain. D. China.

(　　)31. What is indicated in the last paragraph?

A. A hopeful future of the green economy.

B. The urgent need to develop wind energy worldwide.

C. A long way to go to full dependence on clean energy.

D. Wind energy􀆳s leading role as a form of renewable power.

D

In an interview in 1958, Ernest Hemingway made an admission that has inspired novelists ever since: The final words of *A* *Farewell* *to* *Arms*, his wartime classic, were rewritten “39 times before I was satisfied.” Those endings have never been published together in their entirety, according to his longtime publisher, Scribner.

A new edition of *A* *Farewell* *to* *Arms*, will be released soon, including all the different endings, with early drafts of other passages in the book. The new edition concludes that the 39 endings that Hemingway referred to are really more like 47. They have been kept in the Ernest Hemingway Collection at the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum in Boston since 1979. The endings are named and gathered in an appendix in the new edition, a 330-page book whose cover uses the novel􀆳s original artwork.

For readers of Hemingway the endings are a fascinating look into how the novel could have ended with different endings. And since most modern authors produce their work on computers, the new edition also serves as an artifact, with handwritten notes and long passages crossed out, giving readers a sense of an author􀆳s process.

Hemingway also left behind a list of titles, like *World* *Enough* *and* *Time*, *Of* *Wounds* *and* *Other* *Causes*, *The* *Enchantment*, etc., which are reprinted in the new edition.

Patrick Hemingway, Ernest Hemingway􀆳s only surviving son, said that when Scribner suggested the raw material be published, he agreed. “They do give insight into how Hemingway was thinking, but no matter how much you analyze a classic bit of writing, you can never really figure out what makes talent work,” said Patrick Hemingway, who is 84.

Susan Moldow, the publisher of Scribner, says that Hemingway is an all-time strong seller. After reading the various endings, Ms Moldow added, she didn􀆳t question the author􀆳s decision; the ending has stood the test of time. She said, “I think we have to be glad that he chose the ending in line with his style.”

(　　)32. What can we know about *A* *Farewell* *to* *Arms*?

A. It is a novel written during the times of wars.

B. Scribner has never published Hemingway􀆳s works.

C. Hemingway tried to write a satisfying ending for it.

D. Other writers rewrite their works mostly because of its success.

(　　)33. What can􀆳t readers find in the new edition according to the passage?

A. 47 endings of the book.

B. Handwritten notes by Hemingway.

C. Different unused names of the book.

D. A picture of an artifact made by Hemingway.

(　　)34. What can we know from Patrick Hemingway􀆳s words?

A. Publishing the new edition is thought to be a good idea.

B. It is difficult to find a writer as talented as Ernest Hemingway.

C. Readers never really understand Ernest Hemingway􀆳s works.

D. The drafts of the novels are valued more than the novels.

(　　)35. What does Susan Moldow think of the final ending of the book?

A. Ironic. B. Classic. C. Average. D. Interesting.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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。

A few years ago, a Finnish app took the mobile gaming world by storm. Its set-up was simple and its idea illogical: Angry Birds was little more than a shooting game, with birds instead of bullets and green pigs in place of targets. 　36　 Shortly after Angry Birds took off, audiences found a new distraction in Fruit Ninja, a game where the object was to chop falling produce, and then Candy Crush.

　37　 That was their charm, after all: They were knowingly ridiculous or illogical, an attack into mindless amusement. In games like Angry Birds, players found an escape from reality.

Fast forward to 2016, and there􀆳s now an Angry Birds movie, here to fill you in on all the details you never wished to know.The birds have been given personalities, motives and back-stories, and so have the evil green pigs. Meanwhile, the game􀆳s nonsense had to be made sense of due to a necessary plot for a movie. 　38　 Hollywood has made an industry of answering the questions no one ever thought to ask; to the point of even giving a brand of toy blocks its own story in 2014􀆳s *The* *Lego* *Movie*. 　39　 Viewers no longer have the luxury of imagining back-stories for their favourite characters, or debating the open-ended questions in a film􀆳s source materials: An endless flow of prequels (前传), sequels (续传) and spin-offs (衍生产品) fill in those blanks for them.

　40　 They􀆳ll know. Everything will be determined for them: According to the movie, the main bird Red gets picked on for his bushy eyebrows, and that leaves him feeling isolated and, well, angry. In some ways, Hollywood has taken on the role of fan fiction writers, by expanding and exploring every corner of its fictional universes. But when these universes expand too widely, what will be left to imagine?

A. Angry Birds is not alone in having its gray areas sketched in for the big screen.

B. In its efforts to feed the audience􀆳s curiosity, Hollywood may in fact be killing it.

C. Never mind that these games made absolutely no sense from a narrative viewpoint.

D. When children today play Angry Birds, they won􀆳t wonder why the birds are so ill-tempered.

E. It led the way for a number of other equally silly, equally addictive games to invade cell phones everywhere.

F. Lego, by putting forward education solutions, is now striving to help kids to stand up to a problem and solve it.

G. Hollywood is actually such a power featuring its creativity, imagination and efficiency in giving rise to its entertainment products.

36. 　　　　　　37. 　　　　　　38. 　　　　　　39. 　　　　　　40.

第三部分　语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节　完形填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

What􀆳s the first thing that comes to mind when you think of the word “culture”? Do you think of different groups of people across the world with various 　41　 and clothing? What about animals?

Sam Williams, executive director of the Macaw(金刚鹦鹉) Recovery Network in Costa Rica, helps to 　42　 the impact of the decline of macaw populations by taking birds that were born 　43　 and releasing them into the wild. But this process is very 　44　.

“In a cage, you can􀆳t 　45　 them to know where, when and how to find that food, or about trees with good nest sites,” Williams told ecologist and writer Carl Safina for *The* *Guardian*. In the wild, the parents would be the ones to teach them this important 　46　.

This type of knowledge is known as cultural knowledge. Cultural knowledge can be 　47　 from the older generation to the newer one. For many species, cultural knowledge is necessary for 　48　.

Culture helps animals to 　49　 different habitats. For example, some crows(乌鸦) have learned to put nuts in the middle of the road for cars to drive over. And in other areas, they have learned to do this at intersections so they can 　50　 get the food when the cars stop at red lights.

Other important parts of cultural knowledge include things like group identity, using different tools, taking different 　51　 routes and using different socializing methods.

These traditions can especially be seen in chimpanzee communities. Cat Hobaiter, who studies chimpanzees in Uganda, said: “It􀆳s not just the 　52　 of populations of chimps that worries me. I find 　53　the possibility of losing each population􀆳s unique culture. That􀆳s permanent.”

Culture isn􀆳t just for 　54　. Culture is also an important part of life in the wild from using tools to 　55　.

(　　)41. A. communities B. zones C. traditions D. divisions

(　　)42. A. squeeze B. reduce C. wrestle D. delete

(　　)43. A.encaged B. enlarged C. encouraged D. ensured

(　　)44. A. tentative B. slow C. lame D. abrupt

(　　)45. A. elect B. swap C. assess D. train

(　　)46. A. brochure B. seminar C. framework D. information

(　　)47. A. passed down B. taken up　 C. followed up D. put together

(　　)48. A. management B. survival C. currency D. cooperation

(　　)49. A. cater to B. push for C. adapt to D. dive in

(　　)50. A. safely B. desperately C. surprisingly D. hopefully

(　　)51. A. irrigation B. migration C. suspension D. collision

(　　)52. A. loss B. dilemma C. adjustment D. prevention

(　　)53. A. enterprising B. flexible C. artificial D. terrifying

(　　)54. A. animals B. plants C. humans D. nails

(　　)55. A. refreshing B. weeping C. negotiating D. socializing

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。

The Sad Zither(锦瑟) is a famous seven-verse poem written by Tang Dynasty poet Li Shangyin (813—858). Due to its rich imagery, the poem is regarded as one of the 　56　 (hard) poems to explain and translate.

In the beginning of the poem, the poet looks at his zither and recalls the death of his beloved wife. The big number of strings, which might not be the real number, 　57　 (be) mentioned to show his feeling. With so many strings, his zither creates complicated tones, 　58　 (suggest) the sorrow and depression the poet feels. The reality is so cruel that he wishes everything 　59　 happened was untrue. In this part, he uses four Chinese ancient 　60　 (myth) and legends: Zhuangzi, a philosopher, dreams of being a butterfly and couldn􀆳t distinguish dream 　61　 reality; the ancient emperor Wang becomes a cuckoo and always cries; mermaid􀆳s tears become pearl and vapor of jade from Lantian County can be seen in the sunlight. The first three stories all create 　62　 sad atmosphere. Though the last legend describes a beautiful scene, it􀆳s hard 　63　 (reach), implicating the hopelessness.

Actually, the four stories he chose indicate Li􀆳s 　64　 (satisfy) with his life.

In the end, the poet directly expresses his point. He wrote about his regret toward the passing years and the helplessness of being unable to change anything, even if he 　65　 (give) the chance to live those years again.

56. 　　　　　　57. 　　　　　　58. 　　　　　　59. 　　　　　　60.

61. 　　　　　　62. 　　　　　　63. 　　　　　　64. 　　　　　　65.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,星光中学高三学生,你班将举行有关未来职业规划的主题班会。请撰写一份班会发言稿,内容包括:

1. 各类职业的特点;　2. 选择职业时的注意事项。

注意:

1. 词数80左右;　2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone,

As Senior Three students, we should start thinking about the future and what we want to do after graduation.

Thank you.

第二节(满分25分)

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。

On Sunday, Nicholas, a teenager, went skiing with his father at Sugarloaf Mountain in Maine. They had a wonderful day and decided to drive home to Massachusetts after a final run. They took a chairlift to the top of the mountain, where they split up to go down in different trails. When the father finished his run, he headed to the parking lot to wait for his son.However, Nicholas never showed up.

It turned out that a fierce snowstorm had swept into the area as Nicholas was on his way down. Unable to see far, he accidentally turned off the path and ventured down the west side of the mountain. Before he knew it, Nicholas was lost and all alone. His way back to the ski trails was blocked. What􀆳s worse, he didn􀆳t have any food or water with him, let alone his cell phone or other supplies. The sun began to sink and he was getting colder by the minute.

Nicholas had no idea where he was. He tried not to panic. He thought about Bear Grylls􀆳 survival show *Man* *vs.* *Wild* that he used to watch on TV. In the show, Grylls is abandoned in a wild area and has to help himself out. It was time to put the tips he had learned to use.

He decided to stop moving around. He needed the energy, and the winds weren􀆳t as strong in the valley where he stood as they were up on the mountain. Plus, there was a better chance of someone finding him if he stayed put. The first thing he did was to seek shelter from the freezing wind and snow. Using his skis, Nicholas built a snow cave. He gathered a huge mass of snow and dug out a hole in the middle. Then he piled branches on top of himself, like a blanket, to stay as warm as he could.

When evening came, Nicholas was really hungry. He ate some snow and drank some water from nearby stream so that he wouldn􀆳t dehydrate (脱水). Then he returned to his cave and slept.

注意:词数150左右。

Paragraph 1:

When Nicholas didn􀆳t show up, his father realized there must be something wrong.

Paragraph 2:

The next day, Nicholas heard the sound of a snowmobile.