

2021 届高三“五校联盟”第二次联考

英语试题

命题学校：怀远一中 考试时间：2021 年 4 月 17 日

考生注意：

1. 本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。

第 I 卷

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 it take the woman to get to Dupont Station?
A. About 60 minutes. B. About 40 minutes. C. About 30 minutes.
2. Why does the man need a map?
A. To tour Manchester. B. To find a restaurant. C. To learn about China.
3. Where are the speakers probably?
A. At a watch shop. B. At a repair shop. C. At an office.
4. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Smoke less. B. Quit smoking at once. C. See a doctor.
5. What does the man do?
A. A teacher. B. An editor. C. A writer.

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 至 7 题。

6. What does the man's boss want him to do?
A. Ask an expert for advice.
B. Pick up the general manager.
C. Rearrange the setting of the office.
7. When will the speakers get together to discuss the issue?
A. On Thursday. B. On Friday. C. Next Monday.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man have to do now?

- A. Plan a trip. B. Look for a job. C. Make a decision.

9. What does the woman think of the journey to South America?

- A. Exciting. B. Dangerous. C. Expensive.

10. What advice does the woman give to the man?

- A. Stay at home. B. Go abroad. C. Open a book store.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers talking about in general?

- A. A travel plan. B. Hobbies. C. Travel experiences.

12. Where did the speakers decide to go?

- A. To the coast. B. To the mountains. C. To the desert.

13. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman prefers to go swimming and surfing.
B. The man has never been to Canberra before.
C. It is the busy season in Canberra.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does the woman make the phone call?

- A. To report a robbery.
B. To report a railway accident.
C. To report the loss of luggage.

15. What did the man lose?

- A. A novel, a pen and papers
B. A computer, a wallet and papers.
C. A novel, a computer and a wallet

16. What was the woman doing before the accident took place?

- A. Getting off a train.
B. Waiting to board a train
C. Looking after her briefcase

17. When did the accident take place?

- A. At about 5:20 pm. B. At about 5:30 pm. C. At about 5:35 pm.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is Professor Keenan's lecture about?

- A. The evolution of animals.
B. The extinction of dinosaurs.
C. The way plants and flowers communicate.

19. What can students do in the session "Dog might fly" ?

- A. Answer the professor's questions.
B. Attend a group discussion.
C. Watch a video.

20. Where can students attend the session "flowers talk"?

- A. In Room 27. B. In the lecture room. C. In the main hall.

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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

At some point, you've likely encountered a long, flat time when your reserve of recommended books ran dry. Thankfully, there are personalized book recommendation websites across the Internet to save us.

1. WHICHBOOK

On Whichbook, book recommendations are calculated by one out of two categories: 1. Mood, or 2. Character, setting, and plot. The reader has the choice to use slides on the "Mood" section to rate what they're looking for in a book. Do you want a book that is completely happy? Or on the border between safe and disturbing? There is also the option to select your desired character traits, the story setting, or plot points that you'd like included in the recommendation.

2. READGEEK

In order to get a hold of book suggestions, simply rate a few books that you've read on a 1 - 10 scale. After you finish rating as many as you'd like, Readgeek calculates which books you'd most likely enjoy based on your previous ratings.

3. LITERATURE MAP

At Literature Map, you can type in an author's name and then view similar authors that other readers are enjoying. The site generates a map that displays author names in relative states of closeness. The closer the authors, the more likely other readers enjoyed both.

4. GOODREADS

Goodreads provides a space for people to track their reading, write reviews, and view books, lists, and authors that match their interests. When creating an account on Goodreads, the reader has the opportunity to create original book lists. Every time you view a book description that sounds interesting, you can save the book to a list of books you plan to read later.

21. **WHICHBOOK** is fit for readers who _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. lack reading interest | B. are interested in stories |
| C. think books disturbing | D. are good at writing |

22. What can you do on **GOODREADS**?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Interacting with authors. | B. Reading good books. |
| C. Producing a book list. | D. Starting a reading club. |

23. The common purpose of these websites is to help _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. search for books on the Internet. | B. get a personalized book recommendation |
| C. recommend good book websites. | D. recognize your reading taste |

B

One day my Ph. D. adviser called me into his office, saying I needn't bring my notebook. Puzzled, I followed him and sat down. After 15 minutes of listing positive things about my academic capabilities, he looked me in the eye and said, "You are fired from the lab." I stared back, blinking in disbelief. "Is he joking?" I wondered. "How is this possible?"

The first few days after my dismissal were especially difficult. One day all I could do was sit on a beach, crying as I looked out across the Mediterranean Sea and wondered what I should do.

Around that time, I watched *Dasvidaniya*, a Bollywood movie that's about a man who is told that

he has 3 months to live. He responds by changing his attitude to life and setting out to make the most of his remaining months. Even though it is a common saying, one line from the movie stuck out to me: “When life gives you lemons, make lemonade.” What kind of “lemonade” could I make out of my current situation?

My desire to complete a Ph. D. was never in doubt. After much reflection, I told myself that one failed attempt was not the end of the world, and that I needed to give it another try. With renewed confidence, I emailed prospective (潜在的) advisers and applied to other programs. Fortunately, I landed an offer from a Ph. D. program in Italy. I accepted it and relocated to Europe, happy that my goal of completing a Ph. D. was alive once again.

I’m thankful that I didn’t give up on my dream and that I found another professor willing to take me on. So, if you find yourself in a similar situation and life gives you lemons, ask yourself: “How can I make lemonade?”

24. What is the author’s feeling after hearing his Ph. D. adviser’s words?

- A. Regretful. B. Amazed C. Pleased. D. Angry.

25. What does the sentence “When life gives you lemons, make lemonade” in Paragraph 3 imply?

- A. Lemonade is often better than lemon. B. Life is like lemonade made from lemon.
C. You should try lemonade made from lemon. D. Transforming the bad situation is a better choice.

26. Why did the author feel happy once again?

- A. He watched an encouraging Bollywood movie.
B. He could achieve his goal of completing a Ph. D.
C. He could earn his living in Europe in the future.
D. He found a good professor in the Ph. D. program.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Why I lost my job in a Ph. D. program. B. The hard time I suffered in Europe.
C. How I moved on after my dismissal. D. A vital movie I met in my dilemma.

C

Girls are doing better than ever. Don’t let the pandemic block them.

For much of human history and in many places, girls were considered property. Or, at best, subordinate people, required to obey their fathers until the day they had to start obeying their husbands. Few people thought it worthwhile to educate them. Even fewer imagined that a girl could grow up to govern Germany, run the IMF or invent a vaccine.

In most of the world that vision of girlhood now seems not merely old-fashioned but unimaginably remote. In field after field girls have caught up with boys. Globally, young women now outnumber young men at university. The speed of change has been violent.

When societies handle girlhood well, the knock-on effects are astonishing. A girl who finishes secondary school is less likely to become a child bride or a teenager-age mother. Education boosts earning power and widens choices, so she is less likely to be poor or to suffer domestic abuse.

And she will pass on considerable advantages to later generation. A recent study by Citigroup and Plan International estimated that, if a group of emerging economies ensured that 100% of their girls completed secondary school, it could lead to a lasting boost to their GDP of 10% by 2030.

The COVID-19 pandemic could block progress for girls in poor countries, or even reverse it. During previous disasters, they have often suffered most. When Ebola forced west African schools to

close in 2014, many girls dropped out, never went back and ended up pregnant or as child laborers.

UNICEF warns that something similar could happen with COVID-19—but on a larger scale.

The risk of going backward is real. So it is crucial that, even if governments of poor countries have to tighten their belts, spending on education and girls should be a top priority.

28. The underlined word “subordinate” in the second paragraph could possibly mean _____.

- A. lower B. best C. selfless D. adorable

29. According to the text, proper girlhood management is significant because _____.

- A. girls have suffered great unfairness
B. girls can perform better than boys in many fields
C. girls play a vital and profound role in the society
D. girls shouldn't become child brides or teenager-age mothers

30. “Ebola” is mentioned in the sixth paragraph to _____.

- A. show its relation with COVID-19 B. stress its bad effect on girls
C. arouse public attention to girls D. serve as a helpful reference.

31. What's the author's attitude towards girl's growth?

- A. Content and relaxed. B. Disappointed but optimistic.
C. Satisfied but worried. D. Admirable and positive.

D

If students followed a typical academic plan over the course of the year, it is precisely the opposite of what science recommends for lasting learning—one topic was probably limited to one week and another to the next. It is what it sounds like—leaving time between practice sessions for the same material. You might call it deliberate not-practicing between periods of deliberate practice. Space between practice sessions creates the hardness that improves learning.

Iowa State researchers read people lists of words, and then asked for each list to be recited back either right away, after fifteen seconds of practicing, or after fifteen seconds of doing very simple math problems that prevented practicing. The subjects who were allowed to reproduce the lists right after hearing them did the best. Those who had fifteen seconds to practice before reciting came in second. The group distracted with math problems finished last. Later, when everyone thought they were finished, they were all surprised with a sudden quiz: write down every word you can recall from the lists. Suddenly the worst group became the best.

Short-term practicing gave purely short-term benefits. Struggling to hold on to information and then recall it had helped the group distracted by math problems transfer the information from short-term to long-term memory. The group with more and immediate practicing opportunity recalled nearly nothing on the sudden quiz. Repetition, it turned out, was less important than struggle.

It isn't bad to get an answer right while studying. Progress just should not happen too quickly. For a given amount of material, learning is most efficient in the long run when it is really inefficient in the short run. If you are doing too well when you test yourself, the simple solution is to wait longer before practicing the same material again, so that the test will be more difficult when you do. Frustration is not a sign that you are not learning, but ease is.

32. According to the science recommendation, to acquire lasting learning, we should _____.

- A. follow a typical academic plan
B. limit the learning process within one week

- C. add not-practicing space between two learning sessions
D. create more hardness
33. In Iowa State research, which group became the best finally?
A. Those who recited the lists right away
B. Those who had fifteen seconds of practicing
C. Those who finished the quiz last
D. Those who were distracted by math problems
34. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. Short-term memory is inefficient.
B. Struggling is helpful to short-term memory.
C. Making progress too quickly may not be a good sign.
D. Getting frustrated means you are learning.
35. This passage mainly talks about _____.
A. research methods B. learning strategies C. math skills D. academic plans

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 Communicate More Effectively With A Mask On

Now putting on a mask has become part of our routine for leaving the house. 36 Here are a few of the biggest issues that are causing miscommunication, and some ways to deal with them.

Voice Muffling

Wearing a mask creates a barrier between your mouth and other people, making you sound muffled. 37 Far more likely is that the mask is changing the way you're talking, which makes your voice sound less distinct. 38 If the one you're wearing is a struggle to keep on your face, or if the material is so thick that it's impossible to talk through, find another option that works for you.

Fewer Emotional Cues

It's honestly pretty nice to walk around with a mask and do not need to smile all the time, but it's also another way that masks make communication more difficult. Wearing a mask, you're taking away about 50 percent of your face. That means you're losing some of your expressiveness. One piece of advice is to exaggerate your gestures. 39 Another is to speak more dramatically, speaking louder and with more emotion.

No Lip Reading

You might think that understanding someone is only about clearly hearing what they're saying, but there's another factor: seeing what they're saying. When someone is talking, you're looking at their lips to help understand what they're saying unconsciously. 40 To make yourself understood, try talking a little slower, a little louder and with more distinct pronunciation.

- A. Masks disable that.
B. Try a new mask.
C. Take off the mask.
D. Masks have many positive aspects in the current pandemic.
E. We're not here to talk about themany, many benefits of wearing a mask, though.
F. You can try to use your eyes, eyebrows, arms or anything else to get your point across more clearly.
G. It probably isn't because the mask is actively blocking sound.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

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

The government of India issued a lockdown in March due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 41 was badly affected by the pandemic. 42, millions of people lost their jobs, including MohanPaswan—the 43 of 15-year-old Jyoti Kumari. They had no money for 44 and for food, so the landlord threatened to kick them out and 45 their electricity. Kumari and her father's only 46 was to return to their home village in Bihar, which was more than 1,200 kilometers away.

47 there were special 48 for migrants who wished to return home, Paswan was not able to walk to the railway station due to a(n) 49 from a traffic accident. Out of 50, Kumari used the 20 dollars they had left to buy a pink bike and 51 on May 8th for the village.

Kumari would 52 in the front, while her father would sit on the back seat with heavy luggage. They traveled more than 100 kilometers a day and only 53 at gas stations to sleep at night. Along the way, they 54 kind strangers who gave them food and encouragement; one truck driver even 55 the father and the daughter a ride for 30 miles.

They 56 arrived at the village on May 15th and were reunited with their family. This story of a 57 girl has moved the hearts of many people including the 58 of the national team and a director. Kumari has been invited to join the Indian 59 team in the 2024 and 2028 Olympics and has also received an offer to 60 as herself in an upcoming movie.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. population | B. employment | C. ecology | D. election |
| 42. A. However | B. Furthermore | C. Therefore | D. Anyway |
| 43. A. uncle | B. father | C. boss | D. teacher |
| 44. A. rent | B. clothes | C. tuition | D. recreation |
| 45. A. cut out | B. cut up | C. cut in | D. cut off |
| 46. A. chance | B. hope | C. effort | D. plan |
| 47. A. As though | B. Now that | C. Even though | D. In case |
| 48. A. bikes | B. flights | C. buses | D. trains |
| 49. A. injury | B. loss | C. sickness | D. hurt |
| 50. A. control | B. desperation | C. trouble | D. patience |
| 51. A. set about | B. set aside | C. set off | D. set in |
| 52. A. drive | B. lead | C. run | D. pedal |
| 53. A. stopped | B. rested | C. refueled | D. sat |
| 54. A. helped | B. encountered | C. contacted | D. found |
| 55. A. gave | B. made | C. picked | D. provided |
| 56. A. quickly | B. immediately | C. finally | D. properly |
| 57. A. wise | B. kind | C. honest | D. brave |
| 58. A. actor | B. nurse | C. coach | D. educator |
| 59. A. motorist | B. cyclist | C. tourist | D. journalist |
| 60. A. star | B. film | C. perform | D. show |

第 II 卷

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Since last century, a series of missions 61 (perform) to explore the moon—Earth's only natural satellite. Among them, NASA's Apollo 11 mission was groundbreaking as it succeeded in landing the

first humans on the moon on July 20, 1969.

Several decades later, NASA announced its Artemis program. 62 (name) after the Greek goddess of the moon and twin sister of Apollo, the Artemis program will send humans to the moon by the year 2024. And this time, the moon will welcome its first female astronaut.

Up until now, only 12 people, all male, have ever walked on the moon. No woman has ever walked on the lunar surface. 63 the Artemis program will change this.

Women, of course, have been involved in space projects and made valuable 64 (contribute). In 1963, astronaut Valentina Tereshkova from the Soviet Union became the first woman 65 (get) into space.

However, the progress toward women's access 66 space flight programs has been slow. Women have been held back by various requirements and security concerns. For example, astronauts had to be test pilots with a certain amount of experience, 67 was a problem as the field 68 (control) by males at the time.

Women have 69 (remarkable) made progress in this particular area, and arguably have advantages over their male colleagues. Women tend to be 70 (small), which means they use less oxygen and take up less space in small spacecrafts.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 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:把多余的词用斜线(\)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。

I consider me a competent cook so I usually don't consult a recipe book. I just remember which I did last time. One day, my daughter brought to home a small recipe book and asking me to help her cook something. There were picture in the recipe with words to tell you what to do, but I let her follow the recipe on her own. When she had finished, she proud put her cake into the oven to cook. About ten minutes later, we smelt something burned. I opened the oven only find the cake on fire, and it was my fault. I had heated an oven to 250℃ instead of 150!

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的英国笔友 David 了解到不久前中国教育部发布了在中小校园学生禁止使用手机的禁令。他很想知道你和同学们对该禁令的看法。请你就此给他回一封电子邮件:

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头和结尾已给出,但不计入总词数。

Dear David,

The Ministry of Education, earlier this year, issued a cell phone ban, _____

Yours,

LiHua