

杭州二中 2021 学年第一学期高三年级模拟考英语试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷 (选择题) 和第 II 卷 (非选择题) 两个部分。第 I 卷 1 至 6 页, 第 II 卷 6 至 8 页。满分 150 分, 考试时长 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 在答选择题时, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试题卷上, 否则无效。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C.

1. When will the volleyball match start?
A. At 3:30 p.m. B. At 3:50 p.m. C. At 4:30 p.m.
2. What will the speakers give George?
A. A bike. B. A guitar. C. Some videos.
3. How will the man manage to get up on time?
A. By going to bed earlier.
B. By buying a new alarm clock.
C. By putting the alarm clock out of his reach.
4. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Workmates. C. Roommates.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Visiting a relative. B. Buying concert tickets. C. Seeing a singer.

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. Where are the speakers?
A. In a bank. B. In an office. C. In a restaurant.
7. What will the man do first?
A. Go to a bank. B. Buy sandwiches. C. Return a call.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did the man do last night?
A. He watched TV.
B. He hung out with friends.
C. He entertained guests at home.
9. What was the documentary about?
A. How the garbage can be sorted out.
B. Where all the produced garbage ends up.
C. When the mountains will not be polluted.
10. What does the woman say about San Francisco?
A. It succeeded in the recycling of garbage.
B. It's much more polluted than 10 years ago.
C. It produces less garbage than other cities.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What happened to the woman's cake?
A. It tasted awful.
B. It was delivered quite late.
C. It was not made to her requirements.
12. How did the woman order the cake?
A. In the store. B. On the internet. C. Over the phone.
13. What does the man think was the reason for the mistake?
A. Technical issue. B. Human error. C. Miscommunication.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the woman say about the first job?
A. The company is small. B. The working place is flexible. C. The pay is steady.
15. What do the two companies have in common?
A. They do the same business. B. They are very big. C. The salaries are high.
16. What does the woman think of the second job?
A. It offers her a high position now. B. She is likely to be promoted. C. It is very interesting.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which movie is a comedy?
A. *Patrol*. B. *The Enemy's Face*. C. *Moon over Mexico*.
18. What is Double Trouble about?
A. War. B. Police. C. History.
19. When is Searching for Sophie on this week?
A. At 2:30 p.m. B. At 7:15 p.m. C. At 9:30 p.m.
20. In which theater can people watch two movies one time?
A. Theater 2. B. Theater 3. C. Theater 4.

第二部分: 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 (共 10 个小题; 每小题 2.5 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, 并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

A

It was late, about 10:15 p.m., when Janice Esposito arrived at the Bellport, New York, train station, jumped into her Honda Odyssey and began the 20-minute drive home to her husband and seven-year-old son. She'd just returned from visiting her mother and had traveled the route so many times. She practically drove on autopilot: a left onto Station Road, then a left on Montauk Highway, and then — wham! Out of

nowhere on that awful night, a car T-boned Esposito's minivan, forcing her backward some 100 feet onto the railroad tracks. She sat in the minivan, bruised (淤伤的) but mostly just stunned by the impact and by the vehicle's airbags.

As it happens, Pete DiPinto was getting ready for bed. He'd just closed his book and was crawling under the covers when he heard the high-pitched clang of metal on metal and shattering glass coming from not far outside his bedroom window. A volunteer firefighter and retired teacher, DiPinto, 64, never stopped to think. He grabbed a flashlight and, still dressed in his pajamas, ran out of the door. The first car he came upon, 2,000 feet from his front yard, was the one that had hit Esposito. Once DiPinto concluded the driver was OK, he looked around and spotted Esposito's minivan straddling (横跨) the railroad tracks.

And then he heard an upsetting sound: the bells signaling an oncoming train. "Honey, you're on the railroad tracks," DiPinto shouted to Esposito. "We have to get you off right now!" He yanked on the handle, but the door was smashed in and jammed shut. The heavy diesel (柴油) train, traveling at 65 miles per hour, was hurtling toward them. DiPinto ran to the passenger side and threw open the door. He pushed aside the flat airbags, grabbed Esposito's arms, and pulled her toward him across the passenger seat until he could help her out and rapidly walk her to safety behind a signal box a few feet away. Within six seconds, he estimates, the train ploughed into the minivan.

21. How did Janice Esposito feel when driving home?
A. Careless. B. Light-hearted. C. Mindful. D. Stunned.
22. What happened to Janice Esposito's minivan?
A. It got struck on the back. B. It crashed into a running train.
C. It was hit on the driver's side. D. It broke down on Station Road.
23. Which of the following can best describe Pete DiPinto?
A. Calm and adventurous. B. Sensitive and creative.
C. Warm-hearted and diligent. D. Decisive and experienced.

B

Bananas and apples continue to ripen after being picked. Cherries and grapes do not. The difference between climacteric (后熟的) and non-climacteric fruits matters to fruit growers and greengrocers, who must ensure their products are in excellent condition when arriving at the marketplace. But how those differences originally came about remains unclear.

In a paper in *Biology Letters*, Fukano Yuya and Tachiki Yuuya of the University of Tokyo offer a suggestion. Fruits, they observe, exist to solve a problem faced by all plants — how best to spread their progeny around. Wrapping their seeds in a sugary flesh, to provide a tasty meal, serves as a way to get animals to do this for them. They do, however, need to ensure their fruits favour the animals most likely to do the distributing. They propose that climacterism or non-climacterism is a way to achieve this. If ground-living animals are the main distributors, then the continuing ripening of fallen fruit is beneficial. If, by contrast, those distributors are tree-living or flying animals, which can feed on unfallen fruit, then non-climacteric fruits will do well.

To test their idea, the two researchers combed through 276 papers about 80 sorts of fruits. They discovered 35 of these fruits were eaten by both groups of animals. But of those where one group or the other were the dominant consumers, 15 of the 19 eaten mainly by ground-living animals were climacteric, while 21 of the 26 fed on by tree-living or flying animals were non-climacteric.

Their assumption is strengthened by other evidence. They point out non-climacteric fruits tend to have vivid colours which may help them stand out amid the leaves, advertising their presence. Climacteric fruits are generally better hidden, making them harder to spot until they have fallen to the ground.

24. What did the two researchers try to find out through their study?

- A. What enables fruits to stay in perfect condition.
B. How some fruits stand out in the trees, but others fail.
C. How many animals play the role of distributors for fruits.
D. Why some fruits stop ripening when picked, and others don't.

25. What does the underlined word "progeny" in the second paragraph mean?

- A. Later generations. B. Hidden qualities.
C. Fresh fragrance. D. Unknown disease.

26. What do we know about non-climacteric fruits?

- A. Bananas definitely fall into the category. B. They may appeal to flying birds.
C. They tend to remain hidden among leaves. D. Ground-living animals generally feed on them.

27. What's the best title of this text?

- A. The Condition of Products: What Greengrocers Care.
B. The Reproduction of Plants: Depending on Themselves.
C. The Evolution of Fruit: Finding the Right Distributors.
D. The Choice of Animals: Looking for bright-colored fruits.

C

Critics of higher education often complain that universities offer too many worthless degrees with little value in the workplace. Since top universities tend to produce higher-earning graduates than less selective institutions do, you might expect them to teach more practical courses. Yet data from Britain's department for education show the opposite. Undergraduate students at leading universities are more likely to study purely academic fields such as philosophy and classics, whereas those at less choosy ones tend to pick career-related topics such as business or nursing.

What could explain this seeming contradiction? One reason is that employers treat a degree from a top university as an indicator of intelligence. This means that students at top institutions can study bookish subjects and still get by financially. The average Cambridge graduate in a creative-arts subject — the university's least profitable group of courses, including fields such as music — earns around £25,000 (\$32,400) at age 26. Economics students from less well-known universities, such as Hull, make a similar amount.

Yet even though Oxbridge students can pretend to read "Ulysses" for years and still expect a decent salary, they end up paying a large opportunity cost by pursuing the arts. That is because employers reserve the highest starting wages for students who both attended a leading university and also studied a marketable subject. Cambridge creative-arts graduates earn £11,000 more at age 26 than do those from Wrexham Glyndwr University, whose arts graduates are the lowest-earning in Britain. In contrast, Cambridge economics graduates make £44,000 more than those from the University of Salford, where the economics course is the country's least profitable.

Many gifted arts students would struggle to deal with numbers. But for those who can manage both, the cost of sticking with the arts, in terms of future wages, is steep. Cambridge creative-arts students have A-level scores close to those of economics students at Warwick, but earn about half as much. That is equal to giving up an annual income worth £50,000.

28. What do critics think of British higher education?

- A. There are not enough qualified university graduates.
B. University should produce more higher-earning graduates.
C. All universities degrees are of little value in the workplace.
D. Universities should offer more practical education to their students.

29. According to the passage, which student probably gets the highest starting wage?
 A. A Hull economics graduate. B. An Oxford arts graduate.
 C. A Cambridge economics graduate. D. A Salford arts graduate.
30. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
 A. Cambridge creative-arts students struggle to deal with numbers.
 B. Studying a "useless" field at Cambridge costs a fortune in future earnings.
 C. Economics students at Warwick can expect an annual income worth £25,000.
 D. Economics students at Warwick have A-level scores close to Cambridge students.

第二节 (共5个小题, 每小题2分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Remember your first day of school? How nervous did you feel when entering the class room? Or what about the first time you rode a bike with all of the excitement coursing through your body? 31 These are known as episodic (片段) memories.

A new study published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences has shown that certain cells called time cells, make this type of memory possible. 32 As memories are being formed, these time cells put a stamp on the memories. Later, this stamp helps us recount the exact sequence of events and experiences.

The 27 participants in the study had electrodes (电极) placed in their brains, which allowed scientists to measure cell activity in the hippocampus (海马体) and another area involved in the perception of time. 33 Then they were asked to recall the words. During this time, the scientists looked at the activity of different brain cells. They found specific cells that fired signals during each sequence of words.

Gyorgy Buzsaki, a professor at New York University, said the study is important, as it can explain memory problems found in people who suffered damage to their hippocampus. In one experiment, scientists compared the memories of people who had just taken a tour of a college campus. 34 However, those who had suffered damage to this area of the brain were unable to recall the proper sequence of events.

35 As of September 2019, around 50 million people worldwide were suffering from dementia (痴呆) and the number will triple by 2050, according to the World Health Organization. Such studies will help scientists develop better therapeutic interventions (医疗干预) for people suffering from Alzheimer's disease, the cause of 60 to 70 percent of dementia cases.

- A. These cells help us form clear memories in a time order.
 B. With these cells, we will be suffering from blurry memories.
 C. Those without damage to their hippocampus had similar stories.
 D. The number of people suffering from memory disorders is increasing.
 E. Some memories stick with us and we can recall them like scenes in a movie.
 F. The treatment of diseases like dementia (痴呆) has made a breakthrough recently.
 G. They were shown sequences of 12 to 15 words on a computer screen in a period of about 30 seconds.

第三部分: 语言运用 (共两节, 满分45分)

第一节: 完形填空 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从第36-55各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项标号涂黑。

There's a black walnut (黑胡桃) tree in my backyard. I've been in an 18-year love-hate 36 with it. It's a 37 tree. In late September or early October, falling fruits as hard as baseballs 38 the heads of you. Patio (露台) umbrellas are a must while dining in the garden in early August, and because of the volume of fruit this season, I wear my bike 39 while working in the garden.

The black walnut also releases a chemical substance through its roots as a 40 strategy. It's harmful to several common plants. There have been many new plant varieties that I brought home with 41 that maybe the black walnut would 42 them, but they failed to 43.

Have I thought of getting rid of this giant pain in my 44 backyard? Yes, however, getting rid of this tree standing at 50 feet with an 87-inch trunk is 45. It's also protected under the law. Rightfully so. Trees are important to the urban forest and for all of those that inhabit it. Trees are 46 to numerous birds and insect species and are essential for keeping our environment 47.

Sometimes I think about my 48 without the black walnut. I can't imagine a spring without the birds who arrive every year and loudly sing their songs before dawn. I'd miss falling asleep on 49 weekend afternoons as I 50 into its leaves before the nuts threaten to fall.

Every spring, I wonder what the season 51: what are the chances of being knocked 52 while barbecuing? Like any good relationship, I'll never be pleased. I'm 53 with this tree, so I'll listen to its needs and give it the space it requires. 54, my walnut offers a home to wildlife and a 55 that acceptance, instead of resistance, is the better way to be.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. debate | B. union | C. relationship | D. friendship |
| 37. A. unique | B. young | C. short | D. leafless |
| 38. A. squeeze | B. wet | C. cover | D. threaten |
| 39. A. helmet | B. suit | C. glove | D. bag |
| 40. A. strange | B. risky | C. competitive | D. cooperative |
| 41. A. requests | B. hopes | C. worries | D. doubts |
| 42. A. please | B. refuse | C. accept | D. feed |
| 43. A. build up | B. grow up | C. dig up | D. set down |
| 44. A. beautiful | B. empty | C. extensive | D. tiny |
| 45. A. out of the question | B. beyond doubt | C. under discussion | D. in progress |
| 46. A. home | B. routes | C. means | D. fence |
| 47. A. occupied | B. equal | C. balanced | D. disturbed |
| 48. A. life | B. work | C. family | D. dream |
| 49. A. windy | B. lonely | C. busy | D. lazy |
| 50. A. look up | B. glance down | C. stare at | D. watch out |
| 51. A. changes | B. holds | C. abandons | D. selects |
| 52. A. split | B. silly | C. crazy | D. unconscious |
| 53. A. satisfied | B. sympathetic | C. strict | D. stuck |
| 54. A. On the contrary | B. In return | C. By the way | D. As a result |
| 55. A. forecast | B. motto | C. reminder | D. notice |

第II卷

注意: 请将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。

第二节: 语法填空 (共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Scientists have some great news for those who love coffee, tea and wine: Having any of these drinks is associated with a 56 (healthy) and more diverse community of *microbes* (微生物) living in the gut (肠道).

The opposite is true for consuming sugary drinks and whole milk, as well as for eating a lot of carbohydrates (碳水化合物) and 57 (take) frequent snacks, researchers reported in the journal *Science*.

"60 food-related factors that influence diversity 58 (find) in an experiment last year," Dr. Alexandra Zhernakova, the first author of the study, said in a 59 (state). Your microbiome is the community of mostly beneficial bacteria, fungi (菌类) and viruses that live on and in your body. These microscopic organisms help you process food and regulate your immune system. Experts believe that the make-up of 60 person's microbial community can also play a role 61 mood disorders and other diseases.

But the study of the microbiome is 62 (relative) new, and scientists are still working out exactly 63 a healthy microbiome looks like.

After analyzing 64 (sample) and comparing them with other data collected, the scientists found that consuming fruits, vegetables and yogurt positively influenced microbial diversity in the gut. 65 did drinking tea, wine, coffee and buttermilk.

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)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你班的交换生 Jim 对中国文学作品感兴趣, 准备下学期选修一门相关课程, 向你征询建议。请给 Jim 写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 推荐一门选修课;
2. 说明推荐的理由;
3. 提出学习这门课程的建议。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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。

Rob was fifteen years old and still on his father's farm. He loved his father. He had not known it until one day a few days before Christmas, when he had overheard what his father was saying to his mother.

"Mary, I hate to call Rob in the mornings. He's growing so fast and he needs his sleep. If you could see how he sleeps when I go in to wake him up! I wish I could manage alone."

"Well, you can't do the milking alone, Adam." His mother's voice was brisk. "Besides, he isn't a child anymore. It's time he took his turn."

"Yes," his father said slowly. "But I sure do hate to wake him."

When he heard these words, something in him woke: his father loved him! He had never thought of it before, taking for granted the tie of their blood. Neither his father nor his mother talked about loving their

children — they had no time for such things. There was always so much to do on a farm.

He wished, this Christmas he was fifteen, he had a better present for his father. As usual he had gone to the ten-cent store and bought a tie. It had seemed nice enough until he lay thinking the night before Christmas. Suddenly a thought struck him like a silver dagger. Why should he not give his father a special gift, out there in the barn?

He laughed to himself as he gazed at the stars. It was what he would do, and he mustn't sleep too sound.

He must have woken twenty times, scratching a match each time to look at his old watch — midnight, and half past one, and then two o'clock.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

At a quarter to three he got up and put on his clothes. _____

Paragraph 2:

Back in his room he had only a minute to jump into bed. _____
