

# 2021—2022 学年度上学期高三十月联考

## 英语试卷

考试时间：2021 年 10 月 15 日下午 14:10——16:10 试卷满分：150 分

★祝考试顺利★

### 注意事项：

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答：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。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答：用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并上交。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 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. What is the weather like today?

- A. Sunny.                      B. Rainy.                      C. Snowy.

2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At a school.                      B. At a computer center.                      C. At a supermarket.

3. How does the woman feel about being an astronaut?

- A. Excited.                      B. Stressed.                      C. Frightened.

4. How much did the man pay for his ticket?

- A. \$300.                      B. \$600.                      C. \$900.

5. What is the e-mail mainly about?

- A. The time change of a meeting.
- B. The crash of a telephone system.
- C. Linda's job at West Coast Office.

**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。每段对话后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why did the man go to Boston?

- A. To visit a friend.
- B. To cheer on a runner.
- C. To attend a marathon race.

7. What do the speakers think of marathon runners?

- A. They are admirable.
- B. They are determined.
- C. They are lucky.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers discussing?

- A. What to do for teenagers at school.
- B. How to teach teenagers to learn a trade.
- C. Whether to force teenagers to further their study.

9. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She is a hairdresser.
- B. She left school early.
- C. She enjoys her work.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What kind of cooking course does the college offer?

- A. Advanced Chinese cooking.
- B. Introduction to Italian cooking.
- C. French cooking for beginners.

11. When will the woman most probably take classes?

- A. On Friday evenings.
- B. On Thursday mornings.
- C. On Tuesday afternoons.

12. How much should the woman pay if she takes the course?

- A. \$75.
- B. \$125.
- C. \$200.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Writing an advertisement.
- B. Bargaining over the room price.
- C. Looking for a room in the newspaper.

14. What might people need to bring if they want to live in the room?  
A. A bed.                      B. A lamp.                      C. A desk.
15. What can we learn about the house?  
A. It has a big study.  
B. It doesn't have big windows.  
C. It has convenient transportation.
16. Why does the man want to read the newspaper?  
A. He needs it for reference.  
B. He likes to look for another room.  
C. He wants to look through the news.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Where can students see a doctor?  
A. In Carter Hall.              B. In the Student Center.      C. In the Administration Building.
18. What does the speaker remind the listeners to do?  
A. Reserve the books in the library.  
B. Study with three or four students.  
C. Book the study rooms in advance.
19. What courses is the Main Building used for?  
A. Art.                          B. Science.                      C. Language.
20. What can people enjoy in the Business Center?  
A. Lectures on various topics.  
B. Dramas staged by the students.  
C. Concerts organized by businessmen.

**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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

You'll probably feel the redesign of *National Geographic* magazine before you see it. Did you notice the heavier paper on the cover and the more luxurious touch of these pages? We hope so. They're just two of many changes introduced in this issue, to bring you a better way to read the most interesting and visually striking stories in the world. In its 130th year, this magazine is beloved by intellectually curious people around the globe --- so we took care in updating it. Please tell us what you think of the changes. Our email is [editor@natgeo.com](mailto:editor@natgeo.com).

And as ever, thank you for reading National Geographic.

### What we've changed

Three distinct sections in the front of the magazine are intensively packed with accessible information. **Proof** is a story told through photography. We wanted to start with what this publication does best: visual storytelling. **Embark** shows timely topics. **Explore** presents the world's wonders. New elements include "Atlas," a story told through maps, and the backstory of a single, memorable photograph.

Instead of four or five feature stories of roughly the same length in each issue, we're mixing it up. Look for several shorter, visual feature stories with illustrations and photos; two traditional-length stories with the deep, global reporting and imagery that are our characteristic.

### What we haven't

In my previous life as a newspaper editor, I learned to never change the comics or the main typeface( 字体 ) for stories. So we're keeping what is most important: We haven't changed --- and won't change --- three principles that are the basis of what we do. We are on the side of science, on the side of facts, and on the side of the planet.

21. How can you tell the magazine your feeling of its changes?

- A. By visiting a website.
- B. By sending letters.
- C. By sending email.
- D. By giving a call.

22. What does the magazine do best?

- A. The stories are reported in detail.
- B. The stories are told through maps.
- C. The stories are reported as features.
- D. The stories are told through photographs.

23. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To inform readers of a website.
- B. To provide readers with update information.
- C. To introduce a guide to readers.
- D. To recommend a newspaper to readers.

### B

Jacob Kohut finally had a break during his 12-hour shift standing guard outside the U.S. Capitol. He could have spent his break napping or joking with fellow National Guardsmen. Instead, he sat in the back of a Humvee, flute(长笛) in hand, teaching students via his laptop how to play Beethoven's *Ode to Joy*.

Kohut, 35, has been in the military for 11 years as part of the 257th Army Band, playing several musical instruments. He also has been a band teacher for more than a decade, and for

the past five years, he's taught music at Canterbury Woods Elementary School in the morning and Frost Middle School in the afternoon.

When he was called up for duty, "My first thought was, What about my kids?" says Kohut. "The last thing these students need is a disturbance in their teaching. I would rather teach the class, even if that means I'm tired." When on duty, Kohut's days began in the morning with teaching his elementary class remotely, finishing the lesson mere minutes before his Guard shift started at 10 a.m. Later in the day, during his break, he would go online to teach his middle school students.

Diane Leipzig, the principal of Canterbury Woods Elementary, assured Kohut she would find an alternative teacher to cover his classes while he protected the Capitol, but he insisted on continuing to teach. Leipzig wasn't surprised. "He would do anything for his students," she says. "He is an excellent example. He teaches our kids the importance of practice, and determination."

As the 11 instruments played by his virtual students synchronized(同步) in a song, the familiar melody of *Ode to Joy* rang through the Humvee. At that moment, Kohut realized there wasn't a timelier tune to teach his students. "It's a symbol of unity and peace," he says. "And that's what the world needs right now."

24. What did Kohut usually spend his break time?

- A. He led his music class through a laptop.
- B. He would have a sound sleep.
- C. He taught students to play instruments on campus.
- D. He told jokes with his colleagues.

25. What can be inferred about Kohut according to Diane Leipzig?

- A. He teaches anything to students.
- B. He is replaced by an alternative teacher.
- C. He makes no difference to students.
- D. He makes a great impact on students.

26. According to the passage, which word can best describe Kohut?

- A. Caring and demanding.
- B. Devoted and passionate.
- C. Cooperative and creative.
- D. Ambitious and intelligent.

27. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. A soldier for politics education
- B. Struggling for Unity and Peace
- C. A music teacher for the country
- D. Fighting for Country and Beethoven

C

Eco-friendly Vauban, located in the southwest part of Germany, is a city where less than 20 percent of the residents own cars, since parking spots are a no-no on private property. Most of the residents get around Vauban by walking or biking, according to a report from ABC News. Can an eco-friendly city like Vauban be a model for Americans to stop their over-reliance on the cars?

Sometimes when I watch a news report, what's in the back of my mind is what isn't being reported or stressed. While this eco-friendly city is inspiring because it shows residents getting exercise and fresh air through the majority use of bicycles, as well as good fashioned walking, common sense would tell you that even for a place like Vauban, Germany, it owes its existence to the cars. Do you think that bicycles were able to transport all the construction materials that were needed to build and maintain the eco-friendly homes and businesses in Vauban?

I myself haven't owned a car for more than 14 years, and mostly get around the town running, walking, or using public transportation. There are times I wish I had one, since it would make many things easier, but overall I'm glad not to have to deal with the headaches of owning a car, which caused me to get rid of it in the first place. And all the walking and running has helped to keep me fit and healthy.

To get even close to being like eco-friendly Vauban, Americans will need to absolutely change the way they live, for example, public transportation will have to be invested in. Although ending up using the car will be impossible during my lifetime, we may at least start to see more Vauban-like areas in the USA. We can hope that Americans will consider using their feet more to get around, cutting down on pollution, and giving themselves some more exercise.

28. Why do most of the residents in Vauban not own a car?

- A. The use of cars is forbidden.
- B. Most cars belong to their public property.
- C. They don't have private parking spots.
- D. The government limits the number of cars.

29. What can be inferred about the use of cars in paragraph 2?

- A. You get exercise and fresh air through it.
- B. It plays a role in building the eco-friendly city.
- C. It inspires people to get close to nature.
- D. You have to give up relying on it at the beginning.

30. How does the author feel about not owning a car?

- A. Proud.                      B. Grateful.                      C. Regretful.                      D. Upset.

31. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Warning Americans not to use cars any more.  
B. Introducing the eco-friendly Vauban to Americans.  
C. Comparing the differences between Vauban and cities in the USA.  
D. Calling on Americans to build more eco-friendly cities in the USA.

## D

Boredom has become trendy. Studies point to how boredom is good for creativity and innovation, as well as mental health. It is found that people are more creative following the completion of a boring task. When people are bored, they have an increase in “associative thought” --- the process of making new connections between ideas, which is linked to creative thinking. These studies are impressive, but in reality, the benefits of boredom may be related to having time to clear your mind, be quiet, or daydream.

In our stimulation-rich world, it seems unrealistic that boredom could occur at all. Yet, there are reasons why boredom may feel so painful. As it turns out, boredom might signal the fact that you have a need that isn’t being met.

Our always-on world of social media may result in more connections, but they are superficial and can get in the way of building a real sense of belonging. Feeling bored may signal the desire for a greater sense of community and the feeling that you fit in with others around you. So take the step of joining an organization to build face-to-face relationships. You’ll find depth that you won’t get from your screen no matter how many likes you get on your post.

Similar to the need for belonging, bored people often report that they feel a limited sense of meaning. It’s a fundamental human need to have a larger purpose and to feel like we’re part of something bigger than ourselves. If you want to reduce boredom and increase your sense of meaning, seek work where you can make a unique contribution, or find a cause you can support with your time and talent.

If you’re struggling with real boredom and the emptiness it arouses, consider whether you might seek new connections and more significant challenges. These are the things that will genuinely relieve boredom and make you more effective in the process.

32. What have studies found about boredom?
- A. It is a result of doing boring tasks.    B. It does harm to one's mental health.  
C. It contributes to creative thinking.    D. It helps people connect with others.
33. What does boredom might indicate according to the author?
- A. A need to be left alone.                      B. A desire to be fulfilled.  
C. A conflict to be settled.                      D. A feeling to be proved.
34. What does the underlined part "they are superficial" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. The connections are close.                      B. The connections are direct  
C. The connections are under control.    D. The connections are on the surface.
35. What does the author suggest people do to get rid of boredom?
- A. Engage in online discussions.                      B. Reflect on how they relate to others.  
C. Participate in real-life interactions.    D. Count the likes they get on their posts.

## 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。

Trust is fundamental to life. If you can't trust anything, life becomes intolerable.  
36\_\_\_\_\_.

In the workplace, too, trust is essential. 37\_\_\_\_\_. If you work for a boss who doesn't trust their employees to do things right, you'll have a miserable time. They'll be checking up on you all the time, correcting "mistakes" and constantly reminding you to do this or that. Colleagues who don't trust one another will need to spend more time watching their backs than doing any useful work.

Organizations are always trying to cut costs. 38\_\_\_\_\_. Audit(审计) departments only exist because of it. Companies keep large numbers of records because they don't trust their suppliers, their contractors or their customers. Probably more than half of all administrative work is only there because of an ever-existing sense that "you can't trust anyone these days." 39\_\_\_\_\_, the savings would run into millions of dollars.

All this is extra work we load onto ourselves because we don't trust people --- the checking, following through, doing things ourselves because we don't believe others will do them properly --- or at all. If we took all that away, how much extra time would we suddenly find in our life? 40\_\_\_\_\_?



- A. How much of our work pressure would disappear
- B. How much extra money would we get from our work
- C. Think of all the additional tasks caused by lack of trust
- D. An organization without trust will be full of fear and doubt
- E. If even a small part of such valueless work could be removed
- F. You can't have relationship without trust, let alone good ones
- G. If all these problems caused by lack of trust are recorded in detail

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节，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。

When my son completes a task, I can't help but praise him. It's only natural to give praise where praise is due, right? 41 is there such a thing as too much praise?

According to psychologist Katherine Phillip, children don't benefit from 42 praise as much as we'd like to think. "Parents often praise, 43 they are building their child's self-confidence. However, over-praising can have a/an 44 effect," says Phillip. "When we use the same praise 45, it may become empty and no longer valued by the child. It can also become an expectation that anything they do must be 46 with praise. This may lead to the child avoiding taking risks due to fear of 47 their parents."

Does this mean we should 48 all the praise? Phillip says no. "The key to healthy praise is to focus on the process rather than the 49. It is the recognition of a child's attempt, or the process in which they achieved something, that is essential," she says. "Parents should encourage their child to take the 50 needed to learn and grow."

So how do we break the 51 of praise we're all so accustomed to? Phillip says it's important to 52 between "person praise" and "process praise". "Person praise is 53 saying how great someone is. It's a form of personal approval. Process praise is acknowledgement of the efforts the person has just 54. Children who receive person praise are more likely to feel 55 after losing," says Phillip.

- |                 |               |                |              |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. And      | B. So         | C. But         | D. Or        |
| 42. A. constant | B. complex    | C. essential   | D. similar   |
| 43. A. arguing  | B. concerning | C. convincing  | D. believing |
| 44. A. negative | B. active     | C. positive    | D. passive   |
| 45. A. barely   | B. repeatedly | C. necessarily | D. entirely  |

- |                    |                   |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. rewarded    | B. awarded        | C. greeted      | D. associated   |
| 47. A. exhausting  | B. disappointing  | C. disturbing   | D. terrifying   |
| 48. A. be tired of | B. be aware of    | C. do away with | D. come up with |
| 49. A. effort      | B. income         | C. prospect     | D. outcome      |
| 50. A. risks       | B. responsibility | C. action       | D. presents     |
| 51. A. technique   | B. pattern        | C. strategy     | D. habit        |
| 52. A. combine     | B. choose         | C. distinguish  | D. weigh        |
| 53. A. separately  | B. simply         | C. deliberately | D. desperately  |
| 54. A. guaranteed  | B. experienced    | C. appreciated  | D. made         |
| 55. A. dizzy       | B. funny          | C. ashamed      | D. satisfied    |

## 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。

Born in 712, Du Fu lived through the violent fall of China's brilliant Tang Dynasty. He wrote over 1,500 poems, and most of 56 described people's sufferings in the midst of warfare and social unrest, 57 (express) his deep love and concern for his country.

Du Fu was a unique Chinese poet and his great ambition was to serve his country 58 a successful civil servant. His writings are considered by many literary critics to be among the 59 (great) of all time in China. In his lifetime and following his death, Du Fu's works were not greatly appreciated 60 (part) because of his stylistic and formal innovation. He is the only Chinese poet 61 influence grew with time, and his works began to increase in 62 (popular) in the ninth century.

Michael Wood, 63 (know) for his television historical documents, became the first filmmaker from outside China 64 (make) a film about the life and works of Du Fu. The film, featuring famous British actor Ian McKellen reading Du Fu's poems, 65 (show) on China Central Television earlier this year. The reaction was instant and rather positive.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是高三学生李华，你校学生会决定举办主题为“节约粮食，从我做起”的英文演讲比赛。请你写一篇参赛演讲稿，内容包括：

1. 校园中浪费粮食的现象；
2. 应对措施或建议。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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##### 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。

Devin was 16-year-old, who was a most hardworking boy. He took things seriously and always went all out for what he was doing. Recently, he had led his soccer team to the big game --- Championship game, which was scheduled on Thursday afternoon.

For Devin, Thursday would be huge --- the big soccer game in the afternoon, and the school's autumn concert in the evening. Ms Poltis had chosen him to sing a brief solo(独唱). Devin couldn't wait till Thursday.

As the team gathered after daily training on Tuesday afternoon, Coach said, "Be here by 6:30 on Thursday to warm up". "Six thirty?" Devin asked. That didn't sound right. Coach explained that it would be a night game and that they would play under the lights.

Devin's heart sank. The concert was at 7:00, which was almost the same time as the game. He couldn't possibly do both. He sat on the bench, pulling off his soccer shoes. His teammates were super excited. They were on the edge of a champion, and Devin was a big

reason why. He led the league in scoring, and his soccer knowledge made him like a coach on the field. He couldn't let his team down by skipping the game.

Devin frowned (皱眉). He would tell Ms Poltis in the morning. There were other kids who could sing the solo. He wasn't the best singer anyway, and he knew it.

That night, Devin lay in bed, staring at the ceiling. "No matter how hard the struggle, I will never let you down...". The lyrics(歌词) of the solo flew into his mind. The solo was only four lines in the middle of a song that the entire chorus would sing, but every time he sang the song, he would be full of strength to carry on. His team was counting on him. The soccer game was a perfect excuse. But so was Ms Poltis. It was a long time before he fell asleep.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按照如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

In the morning, hardly eating any breakfast, Devin went to school and straight to the music room.

Big day came and so many people crowded in to watch tonight.