

南通市 2021 届高三第三次调研测试

英 语

注 意 事 项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

- 1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，请用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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. What is the weather like today?
A. Dry. B. Rainy. C. Sunny.
2. When did the woman first call?
A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.
3. What color is the car?
A. Black. B. Grey. C. Blue.
4. When did the boy start playing football?
A. At 7 p.m. B. At 8 p.m. C. At 9 p.m.
5. What are the speakers probably doing?
A. Learning a line. B. Shooting a film. C. Buying a camera.

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;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 many candles has the woman ordered?
A. 5. B. 10. C. 50.
 7. What will the man do to help the woman?
A. He'll cancel the order. B. He'll take the candles back. C. He'll give the woman free candles.
- 听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。
8. What is the main topic of the conversation?
A. The company is being sold.
B. The company is turning a profit.
C. The company is making job cuts.
 9. Who is the man speaking to?
A. His boss. B. His client. C. His co-worker.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How many shops did the speakers mention at first?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four..
11. What did the shop next to the post office once sell?
A. Shoes. B. Food. C. Phones.
12. How does the woman feel about the changes?
A. Sad. B. Grateful. C. Optimistic.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. Where are the speakers?
A. In a museum. B. On a hill. C. In a park.
14. Why is the man hot?
A. He is ill. B. The weather is hot. C. He has been climbing.
15. How does the woman feel about the museum?
A. Interested. B. Bored. C. Upset.
16. What does the woman suggest?
A. Going home. B. Taking a photo. C. Going back down.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Who is allowed to start a student club?
A. A 1st year student. B. A 3rd year student. C. A 5th year student.
18. What skill can you learn through participating in associations?
A. Concentration. B. Time management. C. Administration.
19. How much starting capital could a new association get previously?
A. \$1,000. B. \$1,500. C. \$2,000.
20. Who is probably giving the talk?
A. A student. B. A president. C. A professor.

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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The London Eye remains temporarily closed but in line with the Government's roadmap out of lockdown we plan to reopen from 17th May. You can pre-book now. Further information can be found here.

What to Expect

The London Eye soars 443 feet into the sky and views stretching 25 miles every direction. Since opening in 2000, it has been used as a backdrop in countless films and is loved by Britons and visitors alike. This is the UK's most popular visitor attraction, visited by over 3.5 million people a year.

Each London Eye capsule holds up to 25 passengers comfortably. All capsules are fully air-conditioned and rotate（旋转）on a special device designed to keep everyone upright as the wheel makes a slow but progressive rotation. The full rotation lasts 30 minutes of an ever changing view of this dynamic city.

Opening Times

- September to May 10:00am—8:00pm daily
- June 10:00am—9:00pm daily
- July 10:00am—9:30pm daily

■August 10:00am—8:30pm daily

■Not open on Christmas Day or during maintenance period.

Ticket Prices

Adult:

January to March £15.00

April to December £15.50

Child (5-15 years):

January to March £7.50

April to December £7.75

Child under 5 years: free

Senior (60 plus): £12.00

Booking line

■9:00am to 5:00pm Monday to Sunday

■Telephone: 0870 5000 600

21. Which of the following does the London Eye ride offer?

A. A 30-minute fast rotation.

B. An insight into its long history.

C. A 360° moving view of the city.

D. A non-chargeable admission.

22. When is the London Eye open in January?

A. 10:00am—8:00pm.

B. 10:00am—9:00pm.

C. 10:00am—9:30pm.

D. 10:00am—8:30pm.

23. What's the charge for a young couple with a 5-year-old boy who visit on the reopening

A. £30

B. £31

C. £37.5

D. £38.75

B

It's the near future. Animal populations have fallen sharply and 80% of species are extinct. The forests are so rare that you need to make a booking to visit one. Birds also face extinction. The Arctic terns, a species evolved to fly across the world on 4000km annual journeys, are on their last migration (迁徙) to Antarctica.

The Last Migration by the Sydney-based writer Charlotte McConaghy is a different sort of climate novel, one in which the heroine's (女主人公) damaged soul is as much a story as the damaged environment.

This is McConaghy's first work of literary fiction, after a history publishing in science fiction and a romantic fantasy series.

"I wanted to try and engage with the climate crisis closely," she said. "It's hard to nail down where the book came from. But I had Toni Morrison's words in my head: 'If there's a book you really want to read, but it hasn't been written yet, then you must write it.' I love that. It really speaks to me."

I wanted to write about the way the natural world is disappearing but I didn't know a way in.

The way in, she says, was to "go travelling. I went to Ireland and Iceland, and thought about these incredible journeys of the terns and these people who study their journeys."

The book became a story of a double journey: the migration of the birds, and a broken woman's travelling to the end of the earth.

Much of the book is told in flashbacks, the action jumping between the south coast of New South Wales to the west coast of Ireland and to Greenland.

"I've always been fascinated with Ireland: the landscape, the people and the poetry and music. I was fascinated with writing a character from there. It was a way to connect more with the place."

McConaghy says she also wanted to have a character who was "of two places". "I had lived in 21 houses by the time I was 21, as a result I definitely know how it feels to feel as if you are not sure where you belong and feeling as if you are between two worlds."

24. How is *The Last Migration* different from other climate novels?

- A. It forecasts environmental destruction.
- B. It features a bird's cross-continental migration.
- C. It combines science fiction well with romantic fantasy.
- D. It attaches equal importance to the heroine's broken soul.

25. What did McConaghy think of Toni Morrison's words?

- A. Inspirational.
- B. One-sided.
- C. Authoritative.
- D. Casual.

26. Why did McConaghy go travelling?

- A. To appreciate the landscape of Ireland.
- B. To follow the migration of the birds.
- C. To get away from her tiresome life.
- D. To find ideas for her new book.

27. How might a character "of two places" feel?

- A. Content and carefree.
- B. More connected with nature.
- C. Lacking in a sense of belonging.
- D. Knowledgeable about the world.

C

Babies who frequently communicate with their caregivers using eye contact and vocalisations (发声) at the age of one are more likely to develop greater language skills by the time they reach two, according to new research.

In the study, researchers looked at 11- and 12-month-old babies' vocalisations, gestures and gaze behaviours, and at how their caregivers responded to them. To measure the interactions, the researchers videoed infants (婴儿) and caregiver at home, and asked them to play as usual. They took those recordings back to the university.

The scientists then used statistical models to find that the best predictor of vocabulary at 24 months was when infants were seen to use vocalisations while looking at their caregiver's face when they were about a year old. The benefits were even greater when these interactions were followed by responses from the caregiver.

The statistics showed that at 19 months, children had an average of about 100 words. Those who exhibited the beneficial interactive behaviour earlier in life were seen to have an average of about 30 extra words.

"The message of this paper is that it is the result of a joint effort; noticing what your child is attending to and talking to them about it will support their language development," said McGillion, a co-author of the work.

"The joy of this message is that that can happen in any context... across any part of your day. It's not something that requires special equipment or even lots of time. It can happen when you're doing the laundry, for example—when you're taking out the socks, you can talk about socks... in the park, in the car, at mealtimes, at bathtimes. This finding can be used in any context," added McGillion.

"This is a developmental snapshot in the first year of life, but children are constantly growing and changing and so are their behaviours. It would be interesting to look at these sorts of behaviours again as children progress through the second year of life to see what's happening there," said Donnellan, the lead author on the study.

28. How did the researchers get the findings?
- A. By interacting with babies.
 - B. By asking babies to vocalize.
 - C. By analyzing relevant recordings.
 - D. By referring to the previous statistics.
29. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 mean?
- A. Infants' eye contact.
 - B. Infants' larger vocabulary.
 - C. The response from caregivers.
 - D. The best predictor of vocabulary.
30. What did McGillion say about infants' interactive behaviour?
- A. It's easy to perform.
 - B. It's complex to understand.
 - C. It's difficult to copy.
 - D. It's interesting to video.
31. What might further studies be on?
- A. Children's academic progress.
 - B. Children's growing environment.
 - C. Children's potential physical development.
 - D. Children's behaviours across more age ranges.

D

Light pollution is a significant but overlooked driver of the rapid decline of insect populations, according to the most comprehensive review of the scientific evidence to date.

Artificial light at night can affect every aspect of insects' lives, the researchers said. "We strongly believe artificial light at night—in combination with habitat loss, chemical pollution, invasive (入侵的) species, and climate change—is driving insect declines," the scientists concluded after assessing more than 150 studies.

Insect population collapses have been reported around the world, and the first global scientific review, published in February, said widespread declines threatened to cause a "catastrophic collapse of nature's ecosystems".

There are thought to be millions of insect species, most still unknown to science, and about half are active at night. Those active in the day may also be disturbed by light at night when they are at rest.

The most familiar impact of light pollution is moths (飞蛾) flapping around a bulb, mistaking it for the moon. Some insects use the polarisation of light to find the water they need to breed, as light waves line up after reflecting from a smooth surface. But artificial light can scupper (使泡汤) this. Insects are important prey (猎物) for many species, but light pollution can tip the balance in favour of the predator if it traps insects around lights. Such increases in predation risk were likely to cause the rapid extinction of affected species, the researchers said.

The researchers said most human-caused threats to insects have analogues in nature, such as climate change and invasive species. But light pollution is particularly hard for insects to deal with.

However, unlike other drivers of decline, light pollution is relatively easy to prevent. Simply turning off lights that are not needed is the most obvious action, he said, while making lights motion-activated also cuts light pollution. Shading lights so only the area needed is lit up is

important. It is the same with avoiding blue-white lights, which interfere with daily rhythms. LED lights also offer hope as they can be easily tuned to avoid harmful colours and flicker rates.

32. What is discussed in the passage?

- A. Causes of declining insect populations.
- B. Consequences of insect population collapses.
- C. Light pollution: the key bringer of insect declines.
- D. Insect declines: the driver of the collapsed ecosystem.

33. What is the 5th paragraph mainly about?

- A. How light travels in space.
- B. How light helps insects find food.
- C. How the food chain is interrelated.
- D. How light pollution affects insects.

34. What does the underlined word "analogues" in Paragraph 6 probably mean?

- A. Selective things.
- B. Similar things.
- C. Variations.
- D. Limitations.

35. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To offer solutions.
- B. To give examples.
- C. To make comparisons.
- D. To present arguments.

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。

In today's increasingly competitive society, people are loaded with a growing amount of stress. Stress can affect how you feel, think, and behave. 36 It's worth taking the time to learn different strategies for managing your stress.

● Identify the cause. If you are having problems with tense muscles, overtiredness, headaches, it is quite possibly stress-related. Is it your job, relationship or something else? Problems can be divided into three categories: those with a practical solution, those that will get better with time and those outside your control. 37

● Move your body. Exercise won't cure your stress, but it can help to clear your head. Try something new: yoga may be calming, but there's nothing more thrilling than hitting a punchbag. Don't worsen the stress by drinking and smoking. 38 They will only make you feel physically and mentally worse.

39 If you are the kind of person who is open to advice, complain to a friend about your stress. Friends can work as a support group, and they may provide you with solutions. Sometimes, you can't see the easy way out of a situation when you are standing right in the middle of it.

● Make a list. Having too much to do may cause you to rush around because, if you are moving faster, it feels as if you are getting more done. 40 Make a to-do list. Do the big, important things last, after you have achieved several of the small things. That way, you will approach the big things already feeling good.

- A. Talk it through.
- B. Be a good listener.
- C. These aren't solutions.

- D. It pays to try new things.
- E. But this is a false impression.
- F. It can also impact how your body functions.
- G. Focus on the first kind and ignore the others.

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。

In my late 20s, I was feeling lost. My friends suggested I do a six-month academy course to get my beauty 41, which would give me the qualification to set up my own business.

It was exactly the 42 I needed. The only problem was that tuition fees were \$56000, which was out of my 43. I knew that even working full-time, my salary wouldn't cover all the fees. I'd seen others set up crowdfunding pages to help them 44 their goals. So I did the same. Within a few days I'd received 45 of \$300. I couldn't believe people were being so generous.

Then, one night, my phone pinged (响了). I 46 the notification (通知) and what I saw next 47 me. A stranger had made a very generous donation to 48 all of my remaining fees: \$5,605. The name on the donation was one I 49 recognized: Chrissy Teigen, the TV host. I was always a fan of hers. I started screaming.

Chrissy had left a 50 alongside the donation: "I've seen this be your 51 for such a long time now. So excited to see you fulfil your dream!" I never 52 that she'd see my tweet or 53 it. I've never met Chrissy and have no idea why she decided to donate the money to me. The amount might have been a drop in the ocean or her, but it was 54 for me. I've now set up my own business and I always think about Chrissy's. Hopefully, one day, I'll be able to give her a facial.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. license | B. equipment | C. treatment | D. product |
| 42. A. approval | B. promise | C. direction | D. friendship |
| 43. A. mind | B. sight | C. budget | D. memory |
| 44. A. quit | B. meet | C. change | D. admire |
| 45. A. bills | B. rewards | C. scholarships | D. donations |
| 46. A. checked | B. edited | C. sent | D. deleted |
| 47. A. surprised | B. upset | C. confused | D. scared |
| 48. A. claim | B. count | C. cover | D. charge |
| 49. A. frequently | B. mistakenly | C. unwillingly | D. instantly |
| 50. A. tip | B. note | C. mark | D. reply |
| 51. A. capacity | B. passion | C. recipe | D. puzzle |
| 52. A. expected | B. doubted | C. forgot | D. regretted |
| 53. A. act on | B. laugh at | C. stick to | D. enter for |
| 54. A. energy-saving | B. time-consuming | C. risk-taking | D. life-changing |
| 55. A. ambition | B. reputation | C. curiosity | D. generosity |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

No culture in the world has produced a longer continuous tradition of garden design than 56 of China. Originally, a typical Chinese garden merely 57 (consist) of useful trees planted with the walls around a farmhouse.

In a Chinese garden,a strong belief 58 a sense of unity with nature is required. The concept of its 59 (compose)is to "bring out the rhythm of nature." It is a place 60 visitors can appreciate the classic beauty with an educated mind and eye.

Plants are not essential to the integrity of a Chinese garden. Rocks and water come first, 61 (follow) by architecture, plants, trees and flowers. To the Chinese, their associations were far 62 (important) than looks. Bamboo, which bends in the wind and doesn't break, symbolizes 63 honorable man.

Irregularity of design is the key to the success of a garden. Just as all other art forms in the Chinese culture 64 (affect) by Confucianism or Daoism, two main 65 (philosophy) in China, so has the Chinese garden. This is reflected in the importance placed on its siting.

第四部分 写作（共两节；满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，上星期四你班举行了一个关于感恩父母的主题班会。请你为校英【文报】写一篇报道，内容包括。

1. 班会目的；
2. 班会过程；
3. 班会反响。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

A Theme Class Meeting

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。

After watching my son Todd run in an annual race. I made my usual comment. "Todd I could walk faster than those women run." Todd laughed as he knew I wasn't a runner. "Listen, Mom. I want you to show by your actions. How about you running with me next year at this race?" Without thinking. I quickly agreed to this challenge.

But when it was almost time for this race to occur, Todd wasn't going to be running. He was sent to Africa as a soldier for three years. A few of his friends knew this "challenge I had agreed to with

Todd. They started to encourage me to run the race. I hadn't trained or anything. Quite frankly, I had almost forgotten I said I would do it.

I decided I should keep my promise to Todd and run the race. The first thing I did was go out and buy some running clothes. I might as well look good, was my thought, even though I hadn't trained at all.

The day of the race came. I was not well prepared, but I started off. It wasn't long before some guy on the roadside started to n next to me I wasn't in the talking mood. However, this guy was very talkative. He kept making remark on how tired he was, and I must be tired too. The race was over, and this guy's wife won! I was jut happy to finish and keep my promise to Todd.

I came home, and my neighbor asked about the race. I told him what had happened and how this guy would not shut up his negative talk. My neighbor laughed and set me straight, "Kay, don't you know what this guy was doing? He thought you were the competition(竞争对手) by the way you were dressed. He wanted his wife t win" Oh really!

注意：

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

This guy's attitude built a fire in me for the next race!

The race began on a cold day and I saw this guy and his wife.