**绝密★考试结束前**

**2021学年第二学期浙江省名校协作体试题**

高三年级英语学科 试题

命题：桐乡市高级中学 舟山中学 审核：温岭中学

**考生须知：**

1．本卷满分150分，考试时间120分钟；

2．答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、座位号及准考证号；

3．所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效；

4．考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

**第 I 卷（选择题部分，共 95 分）**

**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where will the speakers go first?

A. To a movie theater. B. To a bookstore. C. To a coffee shop.

2. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Father and daughter. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.

3. What does the man ask Nancy to do?

A. Send him an email. B. Attend a meeting. C. Check an email.

4. Why is the woman in a hurry?

A. To see her doctor. B. To chair a meeting. C. To take care of Tim.

5. What is the woman doing?

A. Seeing the man off. B. Apologizing to the man. C. Catching a train.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有5秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；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 was the woman's attitude towards the crying man?

A. Concerned. B. Indifferent. C. Impatient.

7. Where are the speakers?

A. On the subway. B. In the classroom. C. At the station.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. How many people are there in the man's group?

A. 6. B. 12. C. 16.

9. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In the restaurant. B. In the hotel. C. On the phone.

10. When will the man arrive?

A. At 6:00 p.m. B. At 6:30 p.m. C. At 7:30 p.m.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What did the man do?

A. He paid a visit to Paris.

B. He settled in a new city.

C. He had a pleasant work experience.

12. What made the man disappointed?

A. The news the woman brought.

B. The price a buyer offered.

C. No one makes an offer for his house.

13. What does the woman offer to do for the man?

A. Clean his house. B. Design his house. C. Paint his house.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What do we know about Sarah?

A. She worked overtime last night.

B. She happens to be available today.

C. She is on the way home.

15. What is the man going to do tomorrow?

A. Do some shopping. B. Prepare for a conference. C. Go to the dentist.

16. When will the man see Lisa?

A. On September 25th. B. On September 24th. C. On September 23rd.

17. What do the speakers talk about in the end?

A. Sam's wedding. B. A shopping list. C. A date for meeting.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What was the speaker's job in 2008?

A. A teacher. B. A bookseller. C. A writer.

19. What is the main purpose of the talk?

A. To recruit more students for the language school.

B. To introduce a useful book to people.

C. To share ways to learn English well.

20. How does the speaker feel about the book?

A. Unsatisfied B. Confused. C. Confident.

**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，满分25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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

I had a great time producing a short film with my other crew members, immersing myself in the scene, the light and shadow seen through the camera lens, and the warmth of intimate friendship.

It was through a short film festival at our school that I had the chance to make a short film. Our film crew decided to develop a simple story focusing on friendship, growth and hospice care(临终关怀). The story was set around Christmas Eve where two kids are assigned to accompany a terminally(晚期地) ill kid during her last few days. There were conflicts and tears, but finally, the kids became close friends on Christmas Day, which was just before the ill kid passed away. We expected it to be a warm story mingled with a little sorrow and planned to name it Merry Christmas.

In producing our short film, things weren’t so easy at first. We were able to use a crew member’s house for shooting but it was far from the city. We experienced technical problems, among others.

It was the middle of winter, and emotional collapses of our actors were wearing our patience thin. Pale light, the snow and the nervous excitement of telling ghost stories accompanied our night scene shooting.

As the cameraman, I adjusted the camera to produce the best composition of the image, specially designed with the director to achieve the desired effect. I held the camera in one hand and the spotlight in the other till midnight to finish our night scene.

As we decorated the tiny Christmas tree and looked at each other’s drowsy faces in the warm light, we couldn't help wolfing down the dessert the host family offered before making the other cakes and fruits for our props(道具). We made jokes about the look of the giant spotlight which was like a huge shiny umbrella. We somehow felt closer to the characters in the film, experiencing what they experience leisurely chatting about films and songs in the serenity of night and forming a special connection with each other.

Through this experience, I realized that making short films is not only about creating art, but also about creating shared stories and bonds that last a lifetime.

21.Why did the author make the short film?

A. To celebrate Christmas in her unique way.

B. To experience the warmth of intimate friendship.

C. To participate in a short film festival at her school.

D. To show her concern about a terminally ill kid.

22. What does the author think of her film-making process?

A. Troublesome. B. Bitter-sweet. C. Painstaking. D. Time-consuming.

23. What is the author’s purpose in writing this passage?

A. To encourage readers to produce short films.

B. To share her personal experience of making a short film.

C. To introduce the process and difficulties of film-making.

D. To complain about the poor shooting conditions.

**B**

Keep calm. Dentists can smell when a patient is anxious and it makes them more prone to errors, according to a study of dental students.

“The finding is the first real-world evidence that chemical signals in our body odour(气味) can betray our emotions and influence the behaviour of those around us.” says Valentina Parma at the International School for Advanced Studies in Trieste, Italy.

Many lab experiments have found that the odours of people who are feeling emotions − particularly negative ones like disgust and fear − can influence our perception of them. This happens even though we

can rarely tell why or describe what we are smelling.

To find a more realistic setting for investigating this effect, Parma’s team turned to dentistry, since the people dentists treat are often anxious. The researchers asked 24 student volunteers to each donate T-shirt they had worn during a stressful exam, and another worn at a calm lecture. The team dipped the T-shirts in a chemical that masks body odour, so that no one could consciously smell it. A separate group of 24 dental students said they couldn’t detect any difference between the two sets of shirts. Next, examiners graded the dental students as they carried out treatments on mannequins(人形模特) dressed in the donated T-shirts. The students scored significantly worse when the mannequins were wearing T-shirts from stressful contexts. Mistakes included being more likely to damage teeth next to the ones they were working on. Parma thinks the scent of anxiety could be triggering the same emotion in those who subconsciously smell it. “It’s quite fascinating,” says Pamela Dalton at Monell Chemical Senses Center in Philadelphia. “It helps us understand how we can communicate without language.”

Parma does not know whether qualified dentists are as vulnerable to signals in body odours as students, and plans to investigate this in future. Even if the effect is confirmed in more experienced dentists, there is probably little a patient can do to mask their body’s chemical signals. Therefore, Parma hopes that training dentists and medical professionals to be aware of the body odour effect and to manage their anxiety might improve patient care.

24. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Body odors have a negative influence on dentists’ performance.  
B. Body odors can help dentists improve their medical treatment.  
C. Body odors enable people to communicate without language.  
D. Body odors can make a difference to emotional people’s perception.

25. What can we learn about Parma’s research on dental students?

A. The researchers dipped the donated T-shirts in a chemical to remove the body odours.  
B. Students performed better when treating the mannequins wearing T-shirts from stressful contexts.   
C. Students were more likely to make a mistake when they wore T-shirts from stressful contexts.   
D. The experiment suggested people subconsciously smelling the scent of anxiety may feel anxious.

26. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A lab report. B. A biology textbook. C. A popular science magazine. D. A medical book.

**C**

Scientists based in Japan’s Osaka University have found a way to 3D printed wagyu(和牛) beef in a lab − a step they believe will one day help make widely available and sustainably-produced cuts of cultured meat that closely resemble original products.

Using stem cells that they took from wagyu cows, the scientists set out to create a structure with the characteristic marbling seen in wagyu beef that sets it apart from other cuts of beef. By isolating beef cells, the scientists organized the muscles, blood vessels, and fat. The researchers then shaped these tissues into the form of a steak by using a technique called 3D bioprinting, where cell structures can be layered(分层) to resemble real tissues in living things.

Wagyu beef is known to be extremely expensive, with wagyu selling for up to $200 per pound and adult cows selling for more than $30,000. In 2019, Japan’s wagyu exports reached a record high of $268.8 million in profits, up 20% from 2018. This might be the first cut of wagyu beef ever to be 3D-printed. The researchers believe that proving that a wagyu beef can be accurately 3D-printed could be a big step toward a sustainable future where cultured meat can be created that closely resembles existing products.

3D printed wagyu beef originates from real meat and is also different from plant-based options. “By improving this technology, it will be possible to not only reproduce complex meat structures, such as the beautiful marbling of wagyu beef but to also make small adjustments to the fat and muscle components,” Michiya Matsusaki, one of the project’s researchers, said in a statement. Michiya Matsusaki added that with these adjustments, customers might one day be able to order a cultured cut of meat with the amount of fat they desire, tailor-made to their tastes and health concerns.

However, it might be a while before one can sink their teeth into a cut of bioprinted beef. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have not created a regulatory framework for these products yet, according to *The Washington Post*.

27. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. The characteristics of wagyu beef.

B. The process of 3D printing wagyu beef.

C. The advantages of 3D bioprinting technique.

D. The difficulties of taking cells from wagyu cows.

28. Why does the author list numbers in paragraph 3?

A. To explain the effect of export trade on Japan.

B. To stress the high costs of raising cows in Japan.

C. To prove the huge investment in 3D printed products.

D. To show the potential value of 3D printed wagyu beef.

29. What does “cultured meat” refer to?

A. Processed meat. B. Plant-based meat. C. Man-made meat. D. Real meat.

30. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

A. The first cut of 3D printed wagyu beef

B. The future of 3D printed wagyu beef

C. Let’s make our own 3D wagyu beef

D. Traditional Wagyu beef or 3D printed wagyu beef

第二节（共5个小题；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。

As many of us endure the long, cold winter, we are tempted to tuck(大吃) into some filling and fattening foods. 31 And more often it’s because we need something to cheer us up. And, for a short while at least, it makes us feel better − which is why we call it “comfort food”.

32 It depends on your preference and the association you have with particular tastes, textures and smells. But probably the most universally popular edible comforter is the biscuit. 33 111 On top of that, it gives us that all-important sugary pick-me-up.

Moving on from the sweet and sugary snacks, famous chef and food writer Mary Berry knows about the kind of meals that warm us up and give us comfort in winter. She said: “I think it becomes natural to think about comfort food as soon as the weather chills and the nights become darker. 34 ”

The other thing about comforting dishes like mac and cheese, noodles or pizza is they don’t require cooking skills in the kitchen; they are easy to make so we can get our fix of feel-good food quickly. 111 35 Even though we know the ingredients are high in carbohydrates, sugar or salt, we continue to pig out. We don’t realize that what’s happening is our minds are finding a way to trigger a really positive emotion and they’re making us eat that food to do so.

Maybe we should take comfort from the fact the eating certain food just makes us feel happy. But, for some people, eating any kind of food brings joy, warmth, happiness and comfort.

1. Too much such food is harmful to health.
2. We find different kinds of feel-good foods to lift our spirits.
3. However, we often feel so good that we eat too much.
4. Soup and warming foods are suggested as feel-good winter treats.
5. This snack often brings back happy memories of childhood and family.
6. The type of food that makes us feel good varies from person to person.
7. This is sometimes because it helps us to keep warm and to give us energy.

**第三部分：语言运用**（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The old monk(和尚) sat by the side of the road. With his eyes 36 , his legs crossed and his hands folded in his lap, he sat. In deep 37 , he sat.

Suddenly his zazen(打坐) was 38 by the demanding voice of samurai warrior(武士). “Old man! Teach me about heaven and hell!”

At first, 39 he had not heard, there was no detectable 40 from the monk. But gradually he began to open his eyes, a faint smile playing around the 41 of his mouth as the samurai stood there, waiting 42 , growing more and more restless with each passing second.

“You wish to know the 43 of heaven and hell?” replied the monk at last. “ You who are so untidy. You whose hands and feet are covered with dirt. You whose hair is uncombed, whose breath is 11144 , whose sword is all rusty. You who are ugly and whose mother dresses you funny. You would ask me of heaven and hell?”

The samurai 45 some offensive words. He drew his sword and 46 it high above his head. His 11147 turned purple with anger, and the veins(静脉) on his neck 4811 apparently as he prepared to cut the monk’s head off his shoulders.

“That’s hell,” said the old monk 49 , just as the sword began to drop.

In a 50 of second, the samurai was 51 with amazement, awe, compassion(同情) and love 111 52 this gentle being who had dared to 53 his very life to give him such a teaching. He stopped his sword in mid-flight and his eyes were filled with 54 tears.

“And that,” said the monk,” is “ 55 ”.

36. A. widened B. closed C. opened D. narrowed

37. A. regret B. guilt C. thought D. consideration

38. A. interrupted B. broken C. strengthened D. threatened

39. A. even if B. what if C. as if D. if only

40. A. behavior B. action C. manner D. response

41. A. corners B. tips C. bottom D. top

42. A. silently B. nervously C. impatiently D. sensitively

43. A. existence B. lesson C. components D. secrets

44. A. clean B. smelly C. fragrant D. painful

45. A. shouted B. stated C. practiced D. announced

46. A. aroused B. arose C. rose D. raised

47. A. head B. body C. face D. hand

48. A. broke out B. wiped out C. poured out D. stood out

49. A. gently B. loudly C. angrily D. happily

50. A. sum B. split C. number D. quarter

51. A. satisfied B. stuck C. overcome D. influenced

52. A. for B. with C. at D. in

53. A. bring B. take C. risk D. fetch

54. A. grateful B. proud C. successful D. sad

55. A. kindness B. heaven C. truth D. key

**第 II 卷（非选择题部分，共 55 分）**

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45分）**

第二节（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。

China is quickly becoming the fashion capital. Thanks to young consumers and social media, China is no longer looking to the West for fashion ideas, 56 is developing its own style. There is even 11157 unique name for it: China-Chic.

China-Chic is the result of young people’s renewed interest in Chinese culture and things that are guochao-brands and products 58 have a traditional Chinese flavor. According to Nielsen, a company which follows consumer trends, 68 percent of young Chinese say they prefer buying “Made in China” products 59 foreign made products. The trend 60 (gain) popularity over the past couple of years, 61 (particular) among those in their late teens and early 20s.

Nostalgia(怀旧) is part of this trend, with products such as White Rabbit candy and Bee Flower hair care products 62 (become) popular among the young, but newer products such as Perfect Diary and PeaceBird are now outselling foreign brands. Last year, domestic brands even increased 63 (sale) by 2 percent.

Market researcher Elijah Whaley says, “Foreign brands used to have an edge in the Chinese market by representing a Western lifestyle that 64 (assume) to be superior. But Chinese consumers are now more confident in 65 (they) domestically crafted China style.” The underlying message here: it’s cool to be Chinese.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）**

1. 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是国际学校学生李华，4月22日“世界地球日”(Earth Day)即将来临，请你代表学生会写一封倡议书，呼吁大家关爱地球。内容包括：

1. 现状说明；
2. 具体措施；
3. 发出倡议。

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：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。

With two bags of cat food in her arms, Manuela Wroblewski coudln’t stop smiling as she walked toward the familiar shop on the corner. She was making her weekly visit to see Hussein the barber. He spotted her through the picture window of his quiet shop and burst through the door and into the sunlight. The two hurried over to the tiny food dishes lined up in the alley. Soon the sound of cat food clinked(叮当声) against the bowls and several stiff tailed cats began to appear.

Here in Avsallar, Turkey, there was a cultural aversion(厌恶) to cats and dogs, those who fed the animals were often scorned(轻蔑). But Hussein paid no mind to those who glared at him. He took his time in the alley, kneeling for the longest while, stroking each cat and speaking softly. Hussein was simply a man who loved with his whole heart, and in this moment, he was lost in the comfort of his family.

As the two finished up and made their way back inside the shop, Hussein’s smile faded and Manuela couldn’t help but notice that he was beginning to look rather thin. Manuela, a native of Germany, has led a volunteer animal rescue program in Turkey for the last three years, but the language came slowly. Only by chance, when a multilingual(懂多国语) acquaintance arrived, did the room begin to darken as Hussein explained that he was about to lose his barber shop.

After decades in the same tiny room, Hussein had been told that he must leave. His little barbershop simply didn’t pay enough rent and with so few customers calling for his “old-fashioned” services, the landlord had invited in another tenant(租客)… one who wouldn’t be feeding animals outside.

Manuela’s eyes began to flood as Hussein expressed his worry for the cats he cared for. There were only seven days before Hussein would move out and Manuela feared for this very survival and for that of the animals who depended on him.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2. 应使用5个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3. 续写部分分为两段，每段开头语已为你写好；

4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

**Paragraph 1 :**

She decided to do something for Hussein through the Internet.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph 2 :**

There still remained one problem: where to reopen his barber shop.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_