**江苏省南京一中2021—2022学年下期第二次模拟考试**



**高三英语试题**

总分：150分 120分钟完卷

**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. What will James do tomorrow?

A. Watch a TV program. B. Give a talk. C. Write a report.

2. What can we say about the woman?

A. She’s generous. B. She’s curious. C. She’s helpful.

3. When does the train leave?

A. At 6:30. B. At 8:30. C. At 10:30.

4. How does the woman go to work?

A. By car. B. On foot. C. By bike.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Teacher and student. C. Doctor and patient.

**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. What does the woman regret?

A. Giving up her research. B. Dropping out of college. C. Changing her major.

7. What is the woman interested in studying now?

A. Ecology. B. Education. C. Chemistry.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the man?

A. A hotel manager. B. A tour guide C. A taxi driver.

9. What is the man doing for the woman?

A. Looking for some local foods. B. Showing her around the seaside. C. Offering information about a hotel.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office. B. At home. C. At a restaurant.

11. What will the speakers do tomorrow evening?

A. Go to a concert. B. Visit a friend. C. Work extra hours.

12. Who is Alice going to call?

A. Mike. B. Joan. C. Catherine.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Why does the woman meet the man?

A. To look at an apartment. B. To deliver some furniture. C. To have a meal together.

14. What does the woman like about the carpet?

A. Its color. B. Its design. C. Its quality.

15. What does the man say about the kitchen?

A. It’s a good size. B. It’s newly painted. C. It’s adequately equipped.

16. What will the woman most probably do next?

A. Go downtown. B. Talk with her friend. C. Make payment.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

A. Movie fans. B. News reporters. C. College students.

18. When did the speaker take English classes?

A. Before he left his hometown, B. After he came to America. C. When he was 15 years old.

19. How does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. He’s proud. B. He’s sympathetic. C. He’s grateful.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. How education shaped his life. B. How his language skills improved. C. How he managed his business.

**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**

**Florida Theme Parks and Amusement Parks**

**Fun Spot America (Two locations: Orlando and Kissimmee)**

The two small amusement parks offer two great wooden roller coasters: White Lightning and Mine Blower. They also feature lots of spinning (快速旋转) rides, one of the world’s tallest Skycoasters, go-karts, and other attractions. For 2021, the Orlando Fun Spot America is debuting Sky Hawk, a 90-foot-tall swing ride.

**Discovery Cove (Orlando)**

SeaWorld Orlando’s sister attraction lets guests get up close and personal with dolphins and other animals for a unique theme park experience. Its somewhat expensive admission price includes all attractions, the swim-with-dolphins experience, meals, and a 14-day pass to either SeaWorld Orlando, Busch Gardens Tampa, or Aquatica water park.

**Disney’s Hollywood Studios (Lake Buena Vista)**

The smallest of the four Walt Disney World parks, with the Twilight Zone Tower of Terror and the Rock ‘n’ Roller Coaster, Disney’s Hollywood Studios is home to Disney World’s most thrill-packed rides. Two of its more recent additions, Toy Story Land and, especially, Star Wars: Galaxy’s Edge, have made Disney’s Hollywood Studios much more popular.

**Legoland Florida (Winter Haven)**

The delightful Lego-themed park is designed for the 12-and-under set. Among the best things to do at Legoland Florida are Lego Ninjago the Ride, Miniland USA, the funny Lego Movie 4D, and the lovely Cypress Gardens, which is an ode to the park that once stood on the site. For 2021, the park introduced a new 4D movie, Journey to Mythica.

21．What can visitors do in Discovery Cove?

A．Watch a 4D movie. B．Get close to dolphins.

C．Visit Toy Story Land. D．Experience a swing ride.

22．Where is the smallest Walt Disney World park?

A．In Kissimmee. B．In Orlando. C．In Lake Buena Vista. D．In Winter Haven.

23．Which park is specially built for children?

A．Fun Spot America. B．Discovery Cove. C．Disney’s Hollywood Studios. D．Legoland Florida.

**B**

Rising global meat consumption is likely to have a destructive environmental effect, increasing carbon emissions(排放)and reducing biodiversitiy (生物多样性), scientists have warned.

A new analysis suggests that meat consumption is set to climb sharply as the world population increases along with average individual incomes.

“What's happening is a big concern.” said Tim Key from the University of Oxford. “On a broad level you can say **it** is bad for the environment.”

The review,published in the journal Science, found that high levels of meat consumption also have negative health consequences, leading to an increased risk of cancer and other diseases.

The average amount of meat consumed per person globally has nearly doubled in the past 50 years, which means total meat production has been growing much faster than the rate of population growth, having increased four-or five-fold(五倍)since 1961.

There are recent indications that some countries,including the U.K.,may have reached "peak meat". The U.K's 2017 National Food Survey found meat consumption have fallen by 4.2% and that of meat products by nearly 7% since 2012. However, middle-income countries, particularly China and others in East Asia, are still seeing a rise. A recent review by the UN outlines how meat production-particularly livestock(家畜)-is linked to far higher carbon emissions than vegetables, fruit and grain.

Livestock farming is also a major contribution to biodiversity loss, as forests and wild land are given over to agricultural land to grow animal feed.

Processed meat has been ranked by the WHO alongside alcohol and tobacco as cancer causes. According to research of cancer, if no one ate processed or red meat in Britain, there would be 8,800 fewer cases of cancer a year.

24．What's the environmental effect of eating meat?

A．Raising livestock may destroy grasslands and forests

B．Eating meat leads to the increase of human population.

C．Meat production adds to the amount of carbon emissions on Earth.

D．Keeping too much livestock destroys the balance of nature.

25．What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A．Eating huge amounts of meat. B．Increasing carbon emissions in the air.

C．Reducing diversity of plants. D．Risking developing cancer.

26．How does livestock lead to biodiversity loss?

A．People farm forests and wild land to grow food for livestock.

B．Plants and animals die from carbon released by livestock.

C．Many plants and animals have become food for livestock.

D．Farm animals have consumed what humans use for food.

27．How does the WHO value processed meat?

A．It's a necessary part of human diet. B．It's like cigarettes and alcohol which can cause cancer.

C．It can reduce carbon release. D．It contributes to the fall of meat consumption.

**C**

In 1953, when visiting his daughter’s maths class, the Harvard psychologist B．F. Skinner found every pupil learning the same topic in the same way at the same speed. Later, he built his first “teaching machine”, which let children tackle questions at their own pace. Since then, education technology (edtech) has repeated the cycle of hype and flop (炒作和失败), even as computers have reshaped almost every other part of life.

Softwares to “personalize” learning can help hundreds of millions of children stuck in miserable classes—but only if edtech supporters can resist the temptation to revive harmful ideas about how children learn. Alternatives have so far failed to teach so many children as efficiently as the conventional model of schooling, where classrooms, hierarchical year-groups, standardized curricula and fixed timetables are still the typical pattern for most of the world’s nearly 1.5 billion schoolchildren. Under this pattern, too many do not reach their potential. That condition remained almost unchanged over the past 15 years, though billions have been spent on IT in schools during that period.

What really matters then? The answer is how edtech is used. One way it can help is through tailor-made instruction. Reformers think edtech can put individual attention within reach of all pupils. The other way edtech can aid learning is by making schools more productive. In California schools, instead of textbooks, pupils have “playlists”, which they use to access online lessons and take tests. The software assesses children’s progress, lightening teachers’ marking load and allowing them to focus on other tasks. A study suggested that children in early adopters of this model score better in tests than their peers at other schools.

Such innovation is welcome. But making the best of edtech means getting several things right. First, “personalized learning” must follow the evidence on how children learn. It must not be an excuse to revive pseudoscientific ideas such as “learning styles”: the theory that each child has a particular way of taking in information. This theory gave rise to government-sponsored schemes like Brain Gym, which claimed that some pupils should stretch or bend while doing sums. A less consequential falsehood is that technology means children do not need to learn facts or learn from a teacher—instead they can just use Google. Some educationalists go further, arguing that facts get in the way of skills such as creativity. Actually, the opposite is true. According to studies, most effective ways of boosting learning nearly all relied on the craft of a teacher.

Second, edtech must narrow, rather than widen, inequalities in education. Here there are grounds for optimism. Some of the pioneering schools are private ones in Silicon Valley. But many more are run by charter-school groups teaching mostly poor pupils, where laggards (成绩落后者) make the most progress relative to their peers in normal classes. A similar pattern can be observed outside America.

Third, the potential for edtech will be realized only if teachers embrace it. They are right to ask for evidence that products work. But skepticism should not turn into irrational opposition. Given what edtech promises today, closed-mindedness has no place in the classroom.

28．According to the passage, education technology can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．decrease teachers’ working load B．facilitate personalized learning

C．help standardize curricula D．be loved by schoolchildren

29．Which example best argues against the underlined sentence in Para. 4?

A．The students who are better at memorization tend to be less creative.

B．Schools with bans on phones have better results than high-tech ones.

C．Shakespeare was trained in grammar but he penned many great plays.

D．Lu Xun’s creativity was unlocked after he gave up studying medicine.

30．The author believes that edtech functions well only when it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．at the service of teaching B．limited in use among pupils

C．aimed at narrowing the wealth gap D．in line with students’ learning styles

31．What is the main purpose of the passage?

A．To stress the importance of edtech. B．To introduce the application of edtech.

C．To discuss how to get the best out of edtech. D．To appeal for more open-mindedness to edtech.

**D**

Babies are surrounded by human language, always listening and processing. Eventually, they put sounds together to produce a “Daddy” or a “Mama”. But what still confuses neuroscientists is exactly how the brain works to put it all together.

To figure it out, a team of researchers turned to a frequent stand-in (代替) for babies when it comes to language learning: the song-learning zebra finch. “We’ve known songbirds learn their song by first forming a memory of their father’s song or another adult’s song. Then they use that memory to guide their song learning,” said Neuroscientist Todd Roberts. “It’s been a long-term goal of the field to figure out how or where in the brain this memory is. This type of imitative learning that birds do is very similar to the type of learning that we engage in regularly—particularly when we’re young, we use it to guide our speech learning.”

Roberts and his team had a feeling that the interface (交叉区域) between sensory areas and motor areas in the brain was critical for this process, and they focused on a group of brain cells called the NIf.

“In order to prove that we could identify these circuits, we thought if we could implant a false memory.” First, they used a virus to cause the neurons (神经元) in the birds’ NIf to become sensitive to light. Then, using a tiny electrode as a flashlight, they activated (激活) the neurons. The length of each pulse of light corresponded with the amount of time the neurons would fire. And the birds’ brains interpreted that time period as the length of each note.

Soon enough, the birds began to practice the notes they had learned, even though they never really heard the sounds. Amazingly, the birds produced them in the correct social situations. The researchers say this is the first time anybody has found exactly a part of the brain necessary for generating the sorts of memories needed to copy sounds.

“This line of research is going to help us identify where in the brain we encode memories of relevant social experiences that we use to guide learning. We know that there are several neurodevelopmental disorders in people that have really far-reaching effects on this type of learning.”

32．The zebra finch is researched because its song-learning mode \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．decides whether it will sing songs B．helps it to say “Daddy” or “Mama”

C．is like the way babies learn speech D．reflects its talent for imitating its father’s song

33．What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A．The interface in the brain. B．Guidance from adults.

C．Imitative learning type like birds’. D．The way of regular learning.

34．What can we learn from the research led by Roberts?

A．Scientists activated some neurons by using an electrode. B．A bird only sings what it heard before.

C．The brain produces tiny electrodes. D．Birds are sensitive to light.

35．What do the Roberts’ team expect of this line of research?

A．A change in our way of listening and processing. B．A chance to have relevant social experiences.

C．A better knowledge of the secrets of learning. D．Identification of neurodevelopmental disorders.

**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。

**Why Do People Really Use Facebook**

In an online world, people are constantly searching for newer ways of communication. Facebook is an important part of online social media that supports communication in various ways. Out of all social media platforms, Facebook is the most used platform by millions of people across the world. 36

To serve the need of belongingness. Every individual wants to belong to some social groups. For this purpose, they do what others have been doing. Thus, they join Facebook when all their friends and relatives have also been joining it. 37 .

Facebook offers multiple ways to create such connections and preferred communities.

To serve the need of self-presentation. People want to present themselves positively in front of others. Thus, they look for a platform through which they could fulfill their need of self-presentation. 38 It lets people make their profiles and share ideas and feelings through various means. People can form new connections on Facebook and share images and videos with their connections.

39 Although people do it subconsciously (下意识地)，they are trying to increase their pride using Facebook. Receiving virtual likes and comments can perfect their image in their own eyes.

To kill time and avoid boredom. Many people who want to avoid boredom in their lives go on making a profile on Facebook where they interact virtually with their connections. 40

A.To improve self-respect.

B.All their friends and relatives need it.

C.That's why so many people are using it.

D.Here are the reasons why it is so popular.

E. This helps them kill spare time as well as their boredom.

F. One such wonderful platform supporting this need is Facebook.

G. They want to connect to their community and feel attached to it.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 完形填空(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。

When Brian and Lauren got married last November, one very important person was missing: Brian's 91­year­old grandmother, Peg. After breaking her ankle, she was unable to 41 it to the couple's special day.

Peg was living for this wedding. 42 being at the hospital, she dressed up in an amazing outfit that day. About 2 hours before the ceremony, the couple decided to visit Peg. I, as their photographer, asked them if they wanted me to 43 them. At first, I really felt that it was their personal 44 and I didn't want to 45 in any way. But they wanted me to come and 46 the moment.

When they walked into that room, Peg was so 47 to see the couple. She kept saying “I can't believe you're here! ” I was closely following Lauren and Brian into the room， 48 I didn't miss Peg's every 49 . Upon seeing them, her face just 50 . There wasn't a dry eye in the room.

This is what 51 are all about — family and love. On their big day, the couple spared time to visit Peg and made her the 52 grandma in the world. This was 53 an amazing moment and I'm thankful to photograph them.

Just a month later, Peg 54 . On that day, I realized what I had done was really special for this family. Being able to give the family something that they can look back on, I am 55 with the occupation I have chosen.

41．A．explain B．make C．admit D．prepare

42．A．In spite of B．In case of C．In consequence of D．In terms of

43．A．invite B．persuade C．encourage D．accompany

44．A．question B．occasion C．opportunity D．agreement

45．A．disturb B．cheat C．worry D．complain

46．A．memorize B．enjoy C．capture D．acknowledge

47．A．weak B．surprised C．lucky D．relieved

48．A．so that B．even if C．unless D．though

49．A．suggestion B．promise C．reaction D．conclusion

50．A．swelled up B．cleaned up C．turned up D．lit up

51．A．manners B．conversations C．experiments D．weddings

52．A．nicest B．most considerate C．happiest D．most intelligent

53．A．possibly B．regularly C．hardly D．absolutely

54．A．moved away B．drove away C．passed away D．broke away

55．A．content B．strict C．concerned D．patient

**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。

**Why modern music should quieten down**

Quietness may be underestimated values in pop music. 56 (look) up “the loudest band in the world” and you will be confronted with a large number of rock giants from Manowar who proudly achieved a sound pressure level of 139 dB to Motor-head. The pickings are slim 57 we substitute “quiet” for “loud”.

In a way, increasing the volume of a song makes biological sense, something the music industry 58 (exploit) since the jukebox era. There is an organ in the inner ear called sacculus that in linked to a region of the brain 59 (associate) with pleasure and react to low-frequency vibrations over 90 dB．

On the other hand, 60 (focus) sorely on loudness ignores the infinitely more subtle appeal of being quiet. A French band called “Air”, 61 twenty-years collection was released on June 10, are masters of the art. As any teacher knows, quietness can be more effective than shouting to make people pay attention. Air employed this gentle persuasion on Moon Safari, an album that attracts the listener 62 the peaceful sound of rain and muted drums. Even when Air do increase the volume, the vocalist's voice remains one of 63 (gentle) noises in pop. Given its warmth and peacefulness, it is no coincidence 64 the album was a favourite among clubbers after a night out. It is a time when the desire for kindness, companionship and warmth prevails.

So forget the “loudness war”. Manowar 65 be happy with their 139 dB, but they are comprehensively defeated by fireworks, which reach 145 to 150 dB when they explode, and the call of the blue whale, which goes all the way up to 188 dB．Now that' something to shout about.

**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）**

假设你是李华，你的好友Peter将作为交换生来你校学习，他来信询问你们每天学习生活是如何安排的。请给他写封回信，主要内容包括:

1.作息时间; 2.课程设置; 3. 课余生活。

参考词汇:

course (课程)

注意: 1.词数: 100词左右;

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯;

3.开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数

Dear Peter,

I' m glad that you will come to study in our school as an exchange student.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours truly,

Li Hua

**第二节 读后续写（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，使之构成一个完整的短文。

At eleven years old during my summer holiday, my main concern was money. I wanted to buy the new must-have thing my classmates had. I already had a “job” as a sales representative with a kids-based sales company, and I sold wrapping paper and greeting cards with the best of them. On my bedroom floor, I arranged the bills and change from my purse to see what I had. I wished it would multiply before my eyes, but of course it didn't. I went to my mom. "Mom, I need more money,” I said, leaning against the kitchen counter while she cooked dinner.” What else can kids do for a job around here?” Mom responded with a smile, “Okay, let me ask around.”

The next day, she had an answer “Your grandmother will pay you to help her deliver lunch each day to the elderly.” Yes! I pumped my fist into the air. I couldn't wait to start my new job on Monday after school dismissed for the summer.

When my grandmother picked me up, I thanked her for the job and started asking the job. “It's simple. We pick up a large container full of hot meals in a nearby town and then we go on our delivery route,” she answered.

We arrived at the pick-up kitchen and got dozens of little shiny silver boxes with white lids that were hot. After our load was arranged in the backseat, my grandmother drove us to our first stop: a small white house. I took a meal and a small box of milk from the back and walked beside my grandmother to the front gate. She opened it and nodded to me to go in. I walked along the cracked walkway. Tall grass tickled (使发痒) my ankles.

Did someone really live here? I couldn't imagine that. The house didn't look nice, but I kept going. In front of the door leading to the enclosed front doorway, I paused, and my grandmother called out, “Mrs. Hershel, we've brought you some lunch.”

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。

*The reply in a low voice came from my left, “Come on in.”*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*On the road home, my grandmother said,” For some of them, we're the only person they see and a kind word and a smile go a long way.”*

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