

2021 年大连市高三双基测试卷

英语

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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，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。

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 does the man offer to do?

A. Go to 7th street.

B. Show another shirt.

C. Call another branch.

2. What is the cause of the woman's quietness?

A. The violent film.

B. Her tiredness.

C. The crowded theater.

3. How does the man know about animals?

A. From books.

B. On TV.

C. Through the Internet.

4. Where are the speakers?

A. At a shop.

B. In a restaurant.

C. At home.

5. What does the woman do?

A. A nurse.

B. A waitress.

C. A saleswoman.

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 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 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. When was the woman promoted last time?

- A. Three years ago. B. Four years ago. C. Five years ago.

7. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman will keep this job.
B. The man will raise the woman's salary.
C. They are on good terms.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What was the worst thing for the man after the operation?

- A. He had a great pain. B. He couldn't eat anything. C. He had to take the medicine.

9. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Eat out with her. B. Stop eating some food. C. Make a list of his favorite food.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman think of the visit at first?

- A. Tiring. B. Unworthy. C. Amazing.

11. What animal did the man fail to see?

- A. Sharks. B. Tree frogs. C. Butterflies.

12. What does the man suggest doing in the end?

- A. Visiting some birds.
B. Resting at the basement.
C. Learning more about wild animals.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How does the man feel about joining the association?

- A. Uninterested. B. Relaxed. C. Worried.

14. How much is the one-year membership fee?

- A. £5. B. £10. C. £35.

15. How often do guest speakers meet?

- A. Once a month. B. Twice a month. C. Once a week.

16. What is peer coaching about?

- A. Students doing sports after study.
B. Senior students helping other students out.
C. Students making speeches on various topics.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the talk mainly about?

- A. A town. B. A hospital. C. An organization.

18. What does the speaker say about the project this year?
A. It is interesting. B. It is successful. C. It is difficult.
19. What ability is required to become a volunteer for MSF?
A. Handling pressure. B. Knowing others well. C. Dealing with emergency.
20. What kind of volunteers are in urgent need?
A. Doctors. B. Building engineers. C. Food experts.

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

Volunteer Opportunities

Volunteers are a vital part of our mission of providing high quality environmental educational programming for local youth, Hudson River research, and community events. We are currently seeking volunteers for the following positions:

● **Education Assistant** - Assist education staff with everyday school work, after-school environmental clubs and community group visits every Wednesday afternoon.

● **Marsh (沼泽) Assistant** - Help maintain Riverfront marsh on Thursdays and Saturdays. Work on occasional marsh repairs including the removal of foreign species of plants and rubbish clean-ups. (Seasonal)

● **Research Assistant** - Participate in water quality monitoring, the sea life study, and other projects as they are developed. Eight hours each week on workdays.

● **Aquaria (水族馆) Assistant** - Provide care for the Center's collection of aquatic wildlife including tank maintenance and animal feedings at the weekend.

Volunteer positions are available throughout the year! Previous experience is not required. Training will be provided upon the start of volunteer service. For more information about our volunteer program as well as single day volunteer events, call 9140-377-1900 or visit www.centerfortheurbanriver.org.

21. What does the Education Assistant need to do?
A. Help with school routine. B. Give lectures after school.
C. Coach students in sports clubs. D. Visit poor students' communities.
22. If you are busy on weekdays, which volunteer position is probably suitable for you?
A. Education Assistant. B. Marsh Assistant.
C. Research Assistant. D. Aquaria Assistant.
23. What's required to be one of the four volunteers?
A. Working experience. B. Academic training.
C. Care for the environment. D. Availability around the clock.

B

Looking back is a wonderful thing. It allows you to see what has led you here and, hopefully, how society has changed and improved.

Take, for instance, my career goal. First, I wanted, in 1999, to be a “farmer”, soon archaeologist, then driving instructor and somewhere along the way, footballer.

I had grown up in a football-loving family. I remember the exact moment when I said “I’m sad I can’t be a footballer” while watching the game with Dad as a pre-teen. He asked why not. “Because I’m not a boy.” He immediately responded, “You can, if you want to.” “Yeah, I suppose so,” I sighed, “but no one watches women’s football.”

Looking back, I can see exactly why I felt like that. At school, there was an unwritten rule that sports like hockey and netball were “girl” sports and rugby and football were for the boys. I’d never seen a women’s football match on TV. You see, you can’t be what you can’t see, and lack of representation leads, at best, to misunderstanding, and at worst, fear and negative opinions.

Today, the Lionesses will take on Scotland in the World Cup, and people across the world will tune in — over 950,000 tickets have been sold so far. But, although women’s football is one of FIFA’s best investments — with a pound for pound return, the majority of female players are earning under a fair wage. Some argue that’s because viewing statistics are lower than those of men’s, but the rise in support shows the demand is there. Hopefully, more investment will push female football forward.

Today, I’ll be cheering on the Lionesses, because it’ll mean talented, skillful female footballers being broadcast into millions of homes and maybe, just maybe, a little girl believing that she can also be a Lioness one day.

24. Which of the following best describes the author’s career goals?

- A. Realistic. B. Changeable. C. Consistent. D. Long-sought.

25. Why didn’t the author believe she could be a footballer?

- A. She was not talented enough.
B. People lost faith in women’s football.
C. Girls were forbidden to play football.
D. She had no example to follow.

26. What can we know about women’s football from Paragraph 5?

- A. It’s better paid than men’s. B. It is increasingly popular.
C. It has no market demand. D. It is not profitable.

27. What does the text mainly want to tell us?

- A. Society advances with time. B. Women deserve equal rights.
C. Each goal is worth pursuing. D. Hard work always pays off.

C

Think “art”. What comes to your mind? Is it Greek or Roman sculptures in the Louvre, or Chinese paintings? Have you ever imagined it’s a dancing pattern of lights?

The artworks by American artist Janet Echelman look like colourful floating clouds when lit up at night. Visitors could not only enjoy looking at them but also interact with them literally — by using their phones to change the colors and patterns. But are they really art?

Whatever your opinion, we cannot deny art has existed for thousands of years and art and technology have always been two separate things.

Today, however, technological advances have led to a combination of art and technology, changing the art world greatly. Now art is more accessible to us. For example, people used to queue six hours but spend limited time admiring the famous 5-metre Chinese painting *Along the River During the Qingming Festival*. Thanks to technology, however, viewers can leisurely experience a digital version of this painting, where the characters can move and interact with their surroundings.

The art-tech combination is also changing our concepts of “art” and the “artist”. Not only can we interact with art, but take part in its creation. With new technological tools at our fingertips, more people are exploring new art forms, such as digital paintings and videos. However, it has also raised questions over its overall quality. Can a video of someone slicing a tomato really be called “art”?

Similarly, such developments are making the line between art and technology less distinct. Can someone unfamiliar with traditional artists’ tools really call themselves an “artist”? And is the artist the creator of the art itself, or the maker of the technology behind it?

Where technology will take art next is anyone’s guess. But one thing is for sure — with so many artists exploring new possibilities, we can definitely expect the unexpected.

28. How could viewers interact with Janet Echelman’s artworks?

- A. By talking to her on the phone.
- B. By lighting up the artworks.
- C. By touching their phone screens.
- D. By coloring the patterns.

29. What does the example in Paragraph 4 indicate?

- A. Achievements of China’s technology.
- B. The influence of art on technology.
- C. Interaction between viewers and art.
- D. Easier access to art caused by technology.

30. What do we know about the art-tech combination?

- A. It lowers the quality of artworks.
- B. It involves common people in innovation.
- C. It shortens the time of painting.
- D. It makes scientists the real creators of art.

31. What is the author’s attitude towards combining technology with art?

- A. Regretful.
- B. Objective.
- C. Disapproving.
- D. Conservative.

D

Dolphins have been known to show many human-like behavioral characteristics. These include forming complex relationships to accomplish common goals, teaching one another survival skills, and “babysitting” each other’s kids. Now, some researchers at Largo, Florida have discovered another thing the intelligent animals share with humans — a love for the television!

For their research, Kelly A. Winship and Holli C. Eskelinen observed 11 bottlenose and five rough-toothed dolphins. The animals were treated to two TV shows — *Planet Earth* and the popular kids’ series, *SpongeBob SquarePants*. The researchers say the dolphins did not seem to care what was being played. They were equally attracted by both — the realistic imagery of *Planet Earth* and the cartoon in *SpongeBob SquarePants*.

Interestingly, however, the male dolphins spent more time staring at the screen than the females. They also responded more strongly to the programming by either showing aggression (攻击性) (indicated by head moves), or interest (shown by raising their heads or pressing their foreheads against the TV), or even blowing bubbles (气泡) (indicating interest or aggression). Winship and Eskelinen, who published their findings in the journal *Zoo Biology*, believe the display of aggression was most likely a result of the failure to physically interact with, or manipulate, the TV.

Though there is a lot more to learn about the animals’ television preferences, the scientists believe suitable programming could be used as part of enrichment programs for dolphins unfit to be released in the wild. The researchers also think monitoring their response to different kinds of shows could provide scientists with some insight into the dolphins’ thinking process.

32. What have researchers newly discovered about dolphins?
- A. They somewhat behave like humans. B. They offer help to each other
C. They are highly intelligent. D. They enjoy watching TV shows.
33. In which way are male and female dolphins different when watching TV?
- A. The time of body moments. B. Program preferences.
C. The strength of response. D. Interacting methods.
34. What does the underlined word “manipulate” refer to in the third paragraph?
- A. Have control over. B. React to.
C. Catch sight of. D. Turn on.
35. In what aspect could the research on dolphins be important to scientists?
- A. Learning about their TV preference. B. Enriching their life in the wild.
C. Monitoring their daily behaviors. D. Studying how they think.

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。

Lacking chances to practice English? Thinking in English can bring you a huge step closer to fluency! It is not very difficult. 36 Today, we will share some mental exercises with you.

A good first step is to think in individual words. Look around you. What do you see? 37 As you continue with this, it becomes a habit. Things are going to flash into your head — computer, telephone, chair, desk, etc., whatever it is and wherever you are.

38 For example, if you couldn't think of the word "garage", you can say in your mind, "The place inside where I put my car" or "It's next to my house. I keep things there."

The next exercise is thinking in simple sentences. For example, when sitting in a park, you can tell yourself things like, "It's such a beautiful day." and "People are playing." 39 You can also practise describing your daily activities. As beginning-level learners, you can describe the day using the simple present verb form, like "I put on my shirt." and "He drives the bus." You can also mentally make plans in the morning or list things you've done before going to bed. 40 So the skill level is a little higher.

When you are practising it every day, over and over again, little by little, you are thinking in English.

- A. It is extremely easy to understand.
- B. This would require other verb tenses.
- C. At some points, you will need a dictionary.
- D. But it takes conscious effort and practice.
- E. Then describe objects you don't know the words for.
- F. Try to name each object in your surroundings.
- G. Once this becomes easy, you can move on to more difficult sentences.

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。

A few years ago, I went through a period of depression. It was so severe that life didn't seem worth 41. It was like permanent winter, so cold that the sun would never 42.

Then I saw snowdrops (雪花莲) pushing through the freezing, iron-hard 43. I looked at them every day until I felt that if they could come back to life, then so could 44. Those green shoots gave me 45 in a way that nothing else had.

As spring came, I started to put in more and more plants, until the garden was brilliant with 46. I could spend hours 47 in gardening. Life was growing through my hands: gentle, peaceful, but, above all, 48. If I gave love, it was 49, a hundred times.

The form of depressive illness I have is biological. It has 50 generations of my family and follows no rules nor reason. I can be 51 when the sun is shining or when I am with loving friends. Of course, fresh air and exercise help to 52 the depression, but for

me 53 is more than that. It 54 strength as well as hope. I often stands in the garden before a tall tree, huge and strong. It lives through freezing temperatures and strong winds. It 55 but never breaks. And so I learn that we may be battled and injured, but we should never give up.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. making | B. living | C. wasting | D. losing |
| 42. A. set | B. break | C. shine | D. explode |
| 43. A. snow | B. wood | C. ground | D. water |
| 44. A. I | B. mine | C. winter | D. spring |
| 45. A. boredom | B. love | C. money | D. hope |
| 46. A. light | B. water | C. diamond | D. color |
| 47. A. locked | B. lacking | C. lost | D. hidden |
| 48. A. optimistic | B. pessimistic | C. lovely | D. delicate |
| 49. A. replied | B. returned | C. repeated | D. repaired |
| 50. A. affected | B. puzzled | C. wounded | D. damaged |
| 51. A. moved | B. depressed | C. delighted | D. satisfied |
| 52. A. replace | B. cure | C. treat | D. relieve |
| 53. A. exercise | B. relaxation | C. planting | D. gardening |
| 54. A. refers to | B. stands for | C. possesses | D. resembles |
| 55. A. bends | B. dries | C. falls | D. grows |

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。

Originally Double 11 56 (know) as “Singles’ Day”. Since 2009, e-commerce platforms 57 (transform) it from the celebration of being single to a nationwide 58 even worldwide shopping festival, overshadowing Black Friday and Cyber Monday combined.

Double 11 sees records 59 (break) each year and customers waiting eagerly for the clock to strike at midnight on November 11. And in 2020, 60 China’s social life basically returning to normal, Chinese consumers were willing to reward 61 (they). Not only the sales figures but the delivery companies had a 50 percent jump.

Double-11 in 2020 had many highlights. E-commerce live streaming (直播) gained great 62 (popular) and became the most eye-catching feature. A large number of celebrities flooded into studios, 63 hosts gave viewers flash deals in real time from lipsticks to tissue paper.

Besides, the year 2020 witnessed the largest pre-orders. The sales actually started on October 21, thus making the Double 11 journey a marathon rather 64 a 24-hour flash sale. And complicated discounts also made the festival quite different.

Undoubtedly, Double 11 festival in 2020 did demonstrate China’s 65 (sustain) consumption recovery after the COVID-19 hit.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

高中期间你一定参加过很多社会实践活动。请你为班级英语角写一篇短文，介绍一次难忘的社会实践活动，内容包括：

1. 时间、地点；
2. 活动过程；
3. 个人感受。

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。

An Unforgettable Social Practice Activity

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。

My school had a tradition. Every year during the eighth grade graduation, a beautiful gold and green jacket with the winner's name was awarded to the student who had maintained the highest grade for eight years.

I fully expected to win that jacket. I had been a straight A plus student since the first grade. But because I was born in a poor farmer's family, I couldn't afford a sports school jacket. This scholarship jacket was my only chance.

One day I was almost back at my classroom's door when I heard angry voices and arguing. I stopped. I recognized the voices: Mr. Schmidt, my history teacher, and Mr. Boone, the headmaster. They seemed to be arguing about me. "I refuse to do it! I don't care who her father is. Her grades can never compare to Martha's. I won't lie or falsify records." That was Mr. Schmidt and he sounded very angry. Mr. Boone's voice sounded quiet. "...Martha is Mexican...won't do it..." Hearing that, my eyes watered.

The next day, the headmaster called me into the office. He looked uncomfortable. I looked him straight in the eyes, but he looked away. "Martha," he said, "There's been a change

in policy this year regarding the scholarship jacket. As you know, it has always been free. This year the Board decided to charge fifteen dollars. So if you cannot afford it, it will be given to ...”

“I’ll speak to my dad about it first, sir,” I interrupted, “I will let you know tomorrow.” With these words, I rushed out and cried on the walk home.

When I got home, my dad was busy. I approached him and said nervously in Spanish, which was the only language he could speak, “Dad, the headmaster said this year the scholarship jacket was going to cost 15 dollars. Can you give me the money?” After a few minutes’ silence, my dad turned to me and asked quietly, “If you pay for the jacket, do you think it is still a scholarship? Tell your headmaster we will not pay.” I was angry with his words, but I knew he was right.

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。

I dragged into the headmaster’s office the next day, but this time he looked me in the eyes.

At the end of the day, I met Mr. Schmidt, who smiled, “Congratulations.”