

2020—2021 学年度上学期 12 月月考

高三英语试题

说明：1. 本套试题答题时间 120 分钟，总分为 150 分。

2. 本套试题共分四部分：听力（不计入总分）、阅读理解、语言知识运用、写作。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 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. What will the man do next?

- A. Turn off the TV. B. Study with the woman. C. Watch a movie.

2. Where does this conversation take place?

- A. In a hotel. B. In a restaurant. C. In a cinema.

3. How much is one ticket?

- A. 3 pounds. B. 3.5 pounds. C. 10 pounds.

4. What does the woman mean?

- A. She has finished her term paper.
B. She is getting on well with her term paper.
C. She is having trouble finishing her term paper.

5. Where will the man most probably spend this evening?

- A. In a concert hall. B. In a restaurant. C. In his house.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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，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. What does the man like about his hometown?

- A. It's really very big. B. It has colorful nightlife. C. It's not expensive to live there.

7. What is the weather like in the fall in the man's hometown?

- A. Sunny B. Cold C. Wet

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman going to do on her vacation?

- A. Visit her sister. B. Go to the mountains. C. Do some studying.

9. What does the man think of the woman's vacation plan?

- A. Fun. B. Boring. C. Meaningful.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues. B. Husband and wife. C. Interviewer and interviewee.

11. Why does the woman want to change her present job?

- A. It's difficult. B. It offers a low pay. C. It requires long working time.

12. What will the woman do next?

- A. Go home. B. Leave for work. C. Buy some bread.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A kind of hotel. B. The city of Tokyo. C. The man's home.

14. What does the man do?

- A. A house agent. B. A hotel clerk. C. A teacher.

15. What do we know about the man's home?

- A. It's too small. B. It has lots of rooms. C. It's far from his working place.

16. What surprises the woman about the capsule hotel?

- A. It's cheap. B. It's well-equipped. C. It's convenient.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How did the servants deal with their earnings in Victorian times?

- A. They paid for the housing. B. They bought food and clothes. C. They sent them to their families.

18. What was a nurse's main duty?

- A. Cooking meals. B. Looking after children. C. Educating children.

19. How did the Victorian upper class parents treat their children actually?

- A. Kindly. B. Cruelly. C. Strictly.

20. What will the speaker talk about next?

- A. Lower class families. B. Upper class children's situation
- C. Comparisons between upper and lower classes.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A

Welcome to the North Pole Adventure

The North Pole Adventure is a one-of-a-kind interactive Christmas attraction for the entire family. Unlike other Christmas attractions, it is open from November 26 until Christmas Eve. It is not a guided tour. While elves (小精灵) are throughout the adventure to interact with your children, your kids can spend as much time in each area as they wish. The adventure features a replica (复制品) of the North Pole including everything you imagine at Santa's North Pole.

Santa's House

Kids will experience what it's like at the North Pole and see first-hand what it takes for Santa and his elves to get ready for Christmas each year. The memories your children will take away from Santa's House will be ones they will remember for a life time.

Post Office

All kids will be assisted by Santa's elves in writing a letter to Santa and then depositing it in Santa's magical mailbox. A few days before Christmas, they will receive letters at their own homes from Santa.

Elf University

Elf University is the place where elves go to school. It's also the place where kids enjoy making Christmas presents, coloring Christmas pictures, and even filling out applications to become elves one day.

Admission

Buy your tickets online to avoid waiting in line. If the tickets sell out when you buy them online, there will still be tickets available at the ticket office.

21. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- A. The North Pole Adventure provides visitors with tour guide service.
- B. The North Pole Adventure arranges elves to entertain kids in some areas.
- C. The North Pole Adventure is modeled on other Christmas attractions.

D. The North Pole Adventure is open to visitors for nearly one month.

22. What can we learn about the North Pole Adventure?

A. Kids can have fun in Santa's House by dressing up like Santa.

B. Elf University offers kids opportunities for becoming elves.

C. Kids who visited Post Office would receive letters on Christmas Eve.

D. Tickets to the adventure can be bought online if they sell out at the ticket office.

23. Where can you probably see the text?

A. A tourist booklet.

B. A science fiction.

C. A newspaper.

D. A story book.

B

When I was first married to my wife, I lived and worked in Ontario, moving from small town to big city as I pursued my career as a radio broadcaster. We have two sons, both of whom were born in Toronto, but they moved, with us, to Ottawa when they were quite young. They grew up there, and then, chasing their own careers, they also moved. One went to Canada's east coast near a city called Halifax and the other headed to the west coast to Vancouver. We had a dilemma; we were left in the middle.

At the time I was still working and my job was in Ottawa. However, as we began to consider retirement we wondered where we should spend our final years. We couldn't be close to both of our children and there was no telling when they might again relocate. For several reasons we settled on a small town on Vancouver Island. At least we were close to one of them. However, he had his sights set on Hollywood and, when an opportunity presented itself, he left Canada and headed south. I helped him move.

So, there we were, and still are, in our little west coast town. We love our little corner of paradise but we have paid a price. We have not been there for some important events such as the births of two of our grandchildren. We have missed watching each of them grow up; we have missed the normal, noisy households that have young people in them. Our home, while very comfortable, is also very quiet.

Every fall we travel to see the children. We usually fly, first to California to see our son Scott and spend a week or more with him trying to catch up on everything we've missed. Then, usually in November, we make the even longer trip east across Canada to see Travis and our grandchildren, who are now teenagers, actually into their twenties. They seldom come to visit us. The distances are just too great and it is costly.

Fortunately, both our boys are doing well and our grandchildren are growing up straight and tall. We love all of them and we are secure in the knowledge that they love us but the reality is that they don't need us. We have done our jobs and, at least in theory, we can sit back, relax and enjoy the time remaining to us. They have also missed having a set of parents and grandparents around.

Life has been good for our family but we have all paid a price.

24. What does the author mean by saying "We had a dilemma."?

- A. They were not happy about their sons' absence.
- B. They were unwilling to separate from their sons.
- C. They were not yet prepared for retirement at that time.
- D. They couldn't decide which son to live close to.

25. Why does the author say they have paid a price?

- A. They have lost lots of money because of his retirement.
- B. They have to give a large sum of money to their sons.
- C. They have been absent from their children's life.
- D. They have to afford very expensive fare to visit their sons.

26. Why do not the author's grandchildren visit them regularly?

- A. They are quite occupied with their homework.
- B. It's not easy for the kids to visit their grandparents.
- C. They don't need their grandparents any more.
- D. The weather of winter in Canada is very awful.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Grandparents' Love B. Suffering Separation C. A Price to Pay D. Hidden Emotions

C

We've known that sitting for long periods of time every day has countless health consequences, like a higher risk of heart disease. But now a new study has found that sitting is also bad for your brain.

A study published last week, conducted by Dr. Prabha Siddarth at the University of California, showed that sedentary (久坐的) behavior is associated with reduced thickness of the medial temporal lobe (中颞叶), a brain area that is critical to learning and memory.

The researchers asked a group of 35 healthy people, ages 45 to 70, about their activity levels and

the average number of hours each day spent sitting and then scanned their brains. They found that the subjects who reported sitting for longer periods had the thinnest medial temporal lobes. It means that the more time you spend in a chair, the worse it is for your brain health, resulting in possible damage to learning and memory.

What is also interesting is that this study did not find a significant association between the level of physical activity and thickness of this brain area, suggesting that exercise, even severe exercise, may not be enough to protect you from the harmful effects of sitting.

It then surprisingly turned out that you don't even have to move much to improve cognition; just standing will do the trick. For example, two groups of subjects were asked to complete a test while either sitting or standing. Participants are presented with conflicting stimuli (刺激), like the word "green" in blue ink, and asked to name the color. Subjects thinking on their feet beat those who sat by a 32-millisecond margin.

The cognitive effects of severe physical exercise are well known. But the possibility that standing more and sitting less improves brain health could lower the bar for everyone.

I know, this all runs counter to received ideas about deep thought, from our grade school teachers, who told us to sit down and focus, to Rodin's famous "Thinker," sitting with chin on hand.

They were wrong. You can now all stand up.

28. What can we infer from Paragraphs 3 and 4?

- A. Severe exercise can lessen the damage of sitting.
- B. Severe exercise can greatly improve our brain health.
- C. Sedentary behavior will possibly damage our brain.
- D. Brain health has nothing to do with sedentary behavior.

29. What does the underlined word "margin" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Blank.
- B. Edge.
- C. Increase.
- D. Difference.

30. What is the received idea about deep thought?

- A. Sitting more is good for our mental health.
- B. Sitting is better when we think.
- C. Thinking more can improve our cognition.
- D. We should stand while thinking.

31. What does the text mainly tell us?

- A. People tend to sit while thinking.
- B. Standing more can make our brain healthier.
- C. Physical exercise can improve our brain health.
- D. Sedentary behavior leads to countless health problems.

D

When given the choice, about 85% of people say they would not want to know about some negative event far in the future. Yet recently millions around the globe have downloaded FaceApp, which allows users to see how they might age in real life.

Many had fun with joking that they love the FaceApp old filter. Beneath the humor is a serious subject: How do we learn to relate to our future selves? It's important that we try to because it could help strengthen the long-term decisions that we make. However, we often fail to make sacrifices for the grayer versions of ourselves.

More than half of the respondents in a recent survey of 2,800 Americans said they rarely or never thought about what their lives might be like 30 years from now. This isn't surprising, since most of us are firmly rooted in the present and thinking about the distant future can seem like a distant priority (优先). My ongoing research might also offer an explanation: We tend to think about our future selves as if they are someone different from who we are today. In an effort to narrow these empathy (共情) gaps, my research workmates and I have tried to humanize people's future selves in the same way others have tried to humanize charity receivers. Given that a photograph of one hungry child can spark emotional reactions, and cause viewers to donate, we have presented participants with vivid images of their distant selves.

That seems helpful. In a recently completed project in Mexico, we found that exposure to future-self images led more people to contribute to their pensions. Despite this research, I'm skeptical that the app users will suddenly increase their pension contributions and care about their health. The silly app isn't paired with an immediate opportunity to change any of these things.

The lesson from FaceApp shouldn't be that we need to marry hi-tech visuals with savings for retirement. The lesson, then, takes the form of a question: What more can be done to urge us to think about, care for who we will one day become?

32. What can we learn about FaceApp?
- A. It provides future-self images. B. It is the most downloaded app.
C. It helps people make decisions. D. It makes people age in real life.
33. Why do most respondents rarely think of their future life?
- A. They have known future life from FaceApp.
B. They fail to make sacrifices for their future.
C. They attach greater importance to the present.
D. They consider future selves the same as today's.
34. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. Completing a project in Mexico. B. Offering aging images of participants.
C. Raising contributions among viewers. D. Giving a photograph of a hungry child.
35. What's the author's attitude to FaceApp?
- A. Positive. B. Indifferent. C. Ambiguous. D. Unfavorable.

第二节（共 5 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

Can't Resist Junk Food? Study Suggests You Try This Simple Trick

You're tired and hungry. Then you catch a whiff of something delicious, probably fried and almost certainly fattening. It is fried chicken! ___36___ A new research says that exposure to the smell of junk food for at least two minutes can actually help you make healthier food choices.

Let's take a closer look at this process. Have you ever noticed that whatever appetizing treat catches your nose's attention tends to be most appealing just after you first smell it? What will happen if you're standing in line after a couple of minutes? ___37___ And recent science says that this is actually the right moment to walk away.

The results of a series of experiments, including field studies at a supermarket and at a middle school cafeteria, show that extended exposure (of more than two minutes) to junk food smell (e. g, cookie smell) leads to lower purchases of unhealthy foods compared with healthy smell (e.g. strawberry smell). ___38___ That is why long exposure to junk food smell can be as satisfactory as actually having it in your mouth, which in turn decreases the desire for consumption of junk food.

___39___ When the exposure to smell of healthy food were examined, food choices were not

profoundly influenced. The reason for this is that healthy food are not connected with reward in our brain and therefore have little influence on what we desire.

So next time you're feeling you don't have the will power to resist that French fries, it might be as simple as sitting there and smelling all that sweetness for just a minute or two. ____40____

- A. But wait a minute before you order.
- B. It's a response that has been researched.
- C. Get the satisfaction with some of the calories.
- D. It isn't quite as irresistible as it was just moments ago.
- E. However, it's not the same case with smell of healthy food.
- F. It's the same as actually eating it because your desire to eat it is satisfied.
- G. The brain doesn't necessarily distinguish between a pleasurable smell and taste.

第三部分：语言知识运用（共三节，满分 65 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The *Fortune* magazine once posed a question to people all over the world: "If you were to choose again, what would you like to be?" "I'd like to ____41____ a grocery store and provide daily goods for the locals," a judge ____42____. "My dream," said a teacher, "is to ____43____ to the beach of Costa Rica and open a small inn there." A police officer answered that his ____44____ is to start afresh as a photographer. However, the answers from several businessmen were ____45____. One wanted to become a woman; another indicated his wish was to ____46____ from the human world which is pretty dull for him and ____47____ change into a plant. People in other ____48____ answered the same question raised by the magazine in ____49____ ways. Some wanted to be diplomats (外交官), others longed to ____50____ President and experience the feeling of being a top leader, and still others ____51____ the idea of a cook. Whatever they set their minds on, none was willing to ____52____ what they are should a new choice exist.

People forever face a ____53____. They live a fairly good life, but from time to time they grow ____54____ of all this. One can hardly put this psychology, resulting from life's boredom and ____55____

of enthusiasm, down to insatiability (不知足) on the part of humans. In fact, familiarity ____56____ that.

When one becomes too acquainted with something, he loses his ____57____ and feels bored. What he once regarded as ____58____ life has been a long day. Even things that offended him so much ____59____ to excite him! Such being the case, the person truly needs to go ____60____ to look for scenery!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. sponsor | B. run | C. design | D. build |
| 42. A. recorded | B. explained | C. responded | D. interrupted |
| 43. A. go down | B. turn down | C. put down | D. get down |
| 44. A. determination | B. demand | C. difficulty | D. desire |
| 45. A. uncomfortable | B. unusual | C. informal | D. inaccurate |
| 46. A. learn | B. differ | C. withdraw | D. arise |
| 47. A. simply | B. nearly | C. slightly | D. barely |
| 48. A. groups | B. companies | C. fields | D. countries |
| 49. A. various | B. vital | C. specific | D. special |
| 50. A. turn on | B. turn into | C. turn out | D. turn down |
| 51. A. rejected | B. doubted | C. held | D. analyzed |
| 52. A. admit | B. remain | C. consider | D. forget |
| 53. A. loss | B. truth | C. challenge | D. dilemma |
| 54. A. tired | B. proud | C. careful | D. aware |
| 55. A. advantage | B. effect | C. expectation | D. lack |
| 56. A. removes | B. reflects | C. balances | D. causes |
| 57. A. affection | B. judgment | C. comprehension | D. restriction |
| 58. A. ordinary | B. appealing | C. busy | D. moving |
| 59. A. attempt | B. continue | C. fail | D. manage |
| 60. A. anywhere | B. everywhere | C. somewhere | D. elsewhere |

第二节： 单项选择（共 10 题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

61. I hear they've promoted Tom, but he didn't mention _____ when we talked on the phone.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| A. to be promoted | B. having promoted | C. promoting | D. having been promoted |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|

62. We offer an excellent education to our students. _____, we expect students to work hard.
- A. In return B. By turns C. On the turn D. At every turn
63. Some of our teachers are dancing _____ the music, which may relieve them _____ a whole day's tiredness.
- A. with; of B. with; from C. to; of D. to; from
64. It is often the case _____ anything is possible for those who hang on to hope.
- A. why B. what C. as D. that
65. December 25 is the day _____ westerners celebrate as their Christmas day.
- A. in which B. one C. that D. as
66. Native English speakers can understand each other _____ they don't speak the same kind of English.
- A. even though B. in case C. as if D. ever since
67. Before attending middle school, he was admitted to the national team. _____ remarkable results, he was appointed captain of the national team.
- A. To achieve B. Having achieved C. Had achieved D. Achieving
68. When it comes to health, females seem to be more anxious than males. A recent study reported that 66% of females overestimated their risk of _____ diseases.
- A. causing B. developing C. curing D. arousing
69. People are recycling many things they _____ away in the past.
- A. had thrown B. will be throwing C. were throwing D. would have thrown
70. _____ some of the questions _____, the man said good-bye to us without making himself _____.
- A. Left; unanswering; understood B. Leaving; unanswered; understood
- C. Left; unanswering; understanding D. Leaving; unanswered; understanding

第三节 语法填空（共 10 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。

Face masks are reportedly selling out in ___71___ (city) across Asia because of the spread of a deadly new coronavirus. But will these masks stop people ___72___ (catch) the virus thoroughly? We know it is a kind of airborne (空气传播的) virus, ___73___ can spread easily among people. So it

makes sense ____74____ (cover) your nose and mouth.

Now two main types of face masks are being used to do that. One is the standard surgical mask. But these masks can't offer full protection ____75____ airborne viruses. They don't fully seal off the nose and mouth, so very small particles can simply pass through the material of the masks. These masks also leave the wearers' eyes ____76____ (expose), through which the virus can infect them. ____77____ other type, the N95 mask, is more effective than the surgical mask. They can prevent 95 percent of small particles entering the nose and mouth area. But they won't work ____78____ they fit properly. And they aren't suitable for children or people with ____79____ (face) hair.

There ____80____ (be) other precautions (预防措施) people can take to avoid catching the virus, such as avoiding large public gatherings, staying at home and washing hands frequently.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：短文改错(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

文中共有 10 处语言错误。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

People always say that we lack of the awareness of realizing the beauty in life. I can't agree complete. Last Friday, I wake up very early and decided to take a walk. In the square which many senior citizens were dancing, I found several elders absorb in feeding birds. Without many cars produce smog on the street, I realized that the city looked so clean and beautiful. Some coffee shops, which used to be old but shabby, were decorated pretty well and they caught my attention. On both sides of the street were big trees covering the whole city, making comfortable to walk in the city. At that moment, I found a city was so interesting. How I regret ignore its beauty before!

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，半个月前你从国外某网站上订购了一台笔记本电脑和一套英文小说，昨天才到货，且电脑不是你订购的型号，小说也有缺页现象。请就此向网店客服写邮件投诉。

要点如下：

- 注意：

- To whom it may concern,

[illegible]

Li Hua