

浙江省名校新高考研究联盟（Z20 联盟）2021 届高三第二次联考 英语试题卷

考生须知：

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。满分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 请用黑色签字笔将学校、班级、姓名、考号分别填写在答题卷和机读卡的相应位置上。

第 I 卷（选择题部分）

第一部分 听力（共两节，20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，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纸上。

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，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 are the children probably doing?
A. Cooking a meal. B. Making orange juice. C. Listening to loud music.
2. Who might Allie be?
A. The speakers' pet. B. The speakers' child. C. The neighbor's turkey.
3. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. Trip plans. B. Ticket prices. C. Holiday celebrations.
4. What season is it now?
A. Winter. B. Summer. C. Spring.
5. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a café B. On a farm. C. At a butcher shop.

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. How old was the woman when she was allowed to drive by her parents?
A. 18. B. 21. C. 23.
7. What month was the man born in?
A. December. B. November. C. September.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What do we know about the camping area?
A. It's totally free. B. It's a little cold. C. It's very crowded.
9. How many nights did the man spend for this camping trip?
A. One night. B. Two nights. C. Three nights.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What problem does Roger have with exams?
 A. He isn't clever. B. He isn't confident. C. He doesn't work hard.
11. How does the man decide to help Roger?
 A. By helping him to stay calm.
 B. By finding an expert for him.
 C. By giving him some advice about his future.
12. What do we know about the woman?
 A. She is easy to be tired.
 B. She often feels nervous.
 C. She finds exercise is a good way to relax.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How does the woman feel about her job hunt?
 A. Very excited. B. A little unsatisfied. C. Quite angry.
14. What does The Creator provide?
 A. A good salary.
 B. Less holiday time.
 C. Medical insurance.
15. What was the probable relationship between the speakers?
 A. Colleagues. B. Classmates. C. Parent and child.
16. What will the woman probably do next?
 A. Negotiate her salary offer.
 B. Search online for her salary.
 C. Ask about her benefits package.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the main idea of the talk?
 A. The coronavirus is spreading in the UK.
 B. The health service system in the UK is in trouble.
 C. Some orders are given to deal with the virus in the UK.
18. How do people in the UK feel about the announcement?
 A. Pleased. B. Astonished. C. Calm.
19. How many times a day can people exercise outdoors according to the announcement?
 A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
20. When can people leave their homes according to the announcement?
 A. For a haircut. B. For public gatherings. C. For necessary work.

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

Fifteen-year-old Isabella was in fifth grade when a classmate pulled her chair out from under her. As a result of the 2013 incident, Isabella suffered a serious brain injury. The once-active tennis player was banned from participating in all physical activities. Isabella never received an apology from the boy who pulled the chair out from under her. The boy continued to bully（欺凌）her, and Isabella had to be moved

to a different class. Unfortunately, her health did not improve with time. By eighth grade, her headaches were so severe that she was no longer able to attend school.

Despite all her struggles, Isabella has managed to remain positive. “I choose not to sit around doing nothing and feeling sorry for myself,” she says. In 2014, she began baking cookies she calls Iznettes. The cookies were so good that she began selling them at her father’s Italian restaurant. Isabella donates all of the **proceeds** from them to anti-bullying and brain injury charities.

In 2017, she won an award from the Brain Injury Association of New York State (BIANYS). According to Eileen Reardon, BIANYS executive director, “Isabella is a leader as a youth advocate, raising awareness of both brain injury and bullying. She truly is an inspiration for so many teens who face similar situations.” By sharing her story, Isabella hopes to make a difference in the lives of others. It is her hope that no one else will suffer in the way that she has. “If I could help just one person, that would be amazing.” she says.

21. What do we know about Isabella from the first paragraph?
- A. She received an apology from her classmate.
 - B. She dropped out of school after a brain injury.
 - C. She was moved to a special class for her injury.
 - D. She banned her classmate from physical activities.
22. The underlined word “proceeds” most likely means_____.
- A. products
 - B. presents
 - C. incomes
 - D. supplies
23. Why did Isabella win an award from the Brain Injury Association of New York State?
- A. She suffers from brain injury and bullying.
 - B. She sets up brain injury charities by selling cookies.
 - C. She advocates paying attention to brain injury and bullying.
 - D. She is a leader of the Brain Injury Association of New York State.

B

Most cities were built on rivers. People originally settled in Paris because of the Seine, and in London for the Thames. A third of New York City’s surface area is water. For centuries, city folk used rivers for shipping, wastes, fishing and play.

The Industrial Revolution ruined rivers for more than a century. Huge new urban populations overwhelmed them with the pollution from wastes, factories and ships.

In recent decades, rivers lost their industrial function and cities began cleaning them up. The Thames is now the cleanest it has been in 150 years and proud of seals and the occasional whale, sometimes alive. In cities from Chicago to provincial China, dirty riverside warehouses have been turned into restaurants and apartments.

But rivers also need to regain their original purpose as transport centers. Cities are shifting more traffic back to the river — but this time cleanly and silently, using the coming generation of electric ferries. Ferries already transport 2.1 billion passengers a year. Numbers have been rising in San Francisco, New York and Sydney, while London plans to double its annual total of riders to 20 million by 2035.

Imagine using the huge capacity of shipping to take delivery trucks off the roads. One of the newer Thames boat with a capacity of 1,750 tons can replace 44 large trucks. Even without being electric-powered, it uses much less energy per ton and causes less noise pollution.

In other words, we need to turn truck drivers into boat captains. Delivery companies will need to build

new distribution centres on cheap riverside land. When their boats stop at the new downtown wharves (码头), electric cargo (货物) bikes will deliver packages the last mile.

Boat-to-bike is more complicated than delivery by truck, because it adds a stage. You might have to pay more to get your parcels the same day. As for the advantage, it will unblock city centres. Rivers are the reason our cities are where they are. We just forgot about them.

24. Why is the Thames mentioned in paragraph 3?
- A. To praise the efforts of the government.
 - B. To explain the current healthy ecosystem.
 - C. To stress the importance of the Industrial Revolution.
 - D. To show the return of some rivers' original conditions.
25. What's the advantage of boat-to-bike delivery?
- A. It cleans up the rivers.
 - B. It speeds up the delivery.
 - C. It is likely to reduce the cost.
 - D. It eases the pressure of traffic.
26. Which is the following may the author agree with?
- A. Boat-to-bike delivery is too complex to make.
 - B. Rivers should serve as the transport center like before.
 - C. London has doubled its number of electric-bike riders.
 - D. The cleanups of the river put an end to its industrial function.

C

Feeling overwhelmed? Maybe the parent of a preschooler in your family just called to say they need extra help with child care, and a sick neighbor wants to know if you can pick up some groceries for her. Meanwhile, your best friend keeps calling in need of someone to open up to.

In less stressful times, perhaps, you'd have jumped to help out and lend an ear. But after months of social isolation (孤立), coping with work demands, and caring for loved ones, the balance has started to tip. Suddenly your own need for emotional support is outweighing your capacity for kindness.

That's understandable, and OK. If you're feeling insensitive or overburdened these days in response to another's pain or request for help, that doesn't make you unkind. What you're feeling could instead be what we mental health professionals call "compassion fatigue (同情疲劳)". Anxiety, sadness, and low self-worth can also be symptoms of this sort of emotional tiredness, the American Institute of Stress notes. Often we associate this stress condition with health care workers, but the American Psychological Association warns that anyone who continually cares for others or who witnesses others' sufferings is also at risk.

Research shows compassion fatigue can be successfully treated — with stress-reduction techniques, such as meditation, as well as with specific treatment. The key is learning how to recognize the symptoms so that you can get help.

When the two of us — a psychologist and a social worker — feel like we have "nothing left to give," supporting our own sad friends or caring for a sick relative can feel like running a marathon with aching muscles. But showing sympathy — and avoiding emotional burnout — doesn't have to be painful for anyone. As Stanford psychologist Jamil Zaki notes in his book *The War for Kindness*, "empathy(共情) is a skill we can all strengthen through effort."

27. Which of the following is “compassion fatigue”?
- A. The guilt after refusing to help your neighbors.
 - B. The loneliness without getting emotional support.
 - C. The anxiety from failing to be successfully treated.
 - D. The sadness from seeing people suffering from cancers.
28. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. People are unable to offer help when they’re stressed.
 - B. Showing no sympathy for others’ sufferings is unacceptable.
 - C. Whoever cares for others will suffer from emotional tiredness.
 - D. Those constantly attending to others may experience compassion fatigue.
29. What does this passage try to convey?
- A. Compassion fatigue can be easily treated.
 - B. Avoiding emotions causes pain to everyone.
 - C. The skill of showing sympathy can be built up.
 - D. Experts can do nothing about compassion fatigue.
30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Helping Hands Need A Break
 - B. Sympathy Is What We Can Acquire
 - C. Stress Symptoms Need Recognizing
 - D. Psychologists and Social Workers In Danger

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。

In an effort to stop the pandemic’s advance, we may be finding ourselves taking certain precautionary (预防的) measures and maintaining a reasonable degree of social distance. Our habits have had to change to accommodate the reality of coronavirus. 31

People are advised against touching high-touch surfaces in public places, including elevator buttons, door handles, and especially other people’s hands. Consequently, the traditional habit of handshake has been substituted for other gestures, like elbow bump (碰撞) and foot tap, which involve less bodily contact. 32 The foot tap and the elbow bump have a way of feeling vaguely ridiculous, and it’s hard to take them entirely seriously, especially in business settings. Centuries of tradition has normalized handshake in our culture, and it may be too deeply rooted in our custom to be abandoned.

33 In 1996, a sales manager developed an experiment to test the impact of the handshake on strangers. He found that more people told the truth when he introduced himself to them with a handshake before asking the question. “A handshake,” he later told The New York Times, “creates a higher level of trust, a degree of familiarity, within a matter of seconds.”

With more communication on screen, the handshake is an occasion to reach out and touch one another, to enjoy a tiny, fleeting connection. 34 And meeting someone face to face, whether a client or a colleague, always suggests a closer level of familiarity than merely touching base online.

As the coronavirus spreads and habits change, it may prove that you can’t fist bump or foot tap a handshake either. There’s something in human nature that responds to the handshake. It feels good to shake the hand of someone you respect or admire, to have that moment of bonding. 35 When COVID-19 is a distant memory, chances seem good that the handshake will prevail (流行) again.

- A. The handshake is the first thing to go.
- B. In a sense it can't be seriously replaced.
- C. The handshake is a way of maintaining relationships.
- D. The real human contact feels all the more precious now.
- E. The handshake is also a rare gesture of casual closeness.
- F. These touch-free alternatives are likely to replace the handshake.
- G. However, adjusting to these new forms of greeting has been difficult.

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，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，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。

My son Jacob was intelligent and good-looking, but he possessed the disturbing negative attitude. Despite my 36, I couldn't convince him to choose to count his blessings.

Something had to be done. I bought every 37, and read every article. If the Internet had been 38 then, I would have Googled for weeks to find the information I needed to 39 his negativity. With the help of great resources, I developed my 40.

The day came when I was ready to put my new 41 to work. Jacob came home from school and as usual began to tick off his list of the 42 things that had happened at school. I listened 43, making my eye contact and 44 with empathy before I asked, "What good things happened today, Jake?"

His response was what I 45, "Nothing."

"Something good had to happen. You were there for six hours," I 46. Then I waited.

At last, he 47, "I did get to dust the erasers. With Brandon."

"You mean you did it with your best friend? You're one 48 child, if you ask me!"

"Yeah, I guess I am." Jacob 49 with his head back and his shoulders squared.

This began a daily 50 for us. Jacob came to understand the power of a 51 perspective, but the path to get there seemed to 52 him at times. Then I would encourage him to see things 53, and he would get back on the track of choosing to see the positive and losing the negative attitude. It was a 54, but he was making headway. I was convinced my hard work was 55.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 36. A. promise | B. efforts | C. skills | D. concern |
| 37. A. toy | B. album | C. dictionary | D. book |
| 38. A. available | B. suitable | C. stable | D. reliable |
| 39. A. improve | B. defeat | C. evaluate | D. recognize |
| 40. A. strategy | B. habit | C. vision | D. intelligence |
| 41. A. data | B. information | C. belief | D. tool |
| 42. A. challenging | B. impressive | C. terrible | D. embarrassing |
| 43. A. cautiously | B. impatiently | C. attentively | D. sympathetically |
| 44. A. nodding | B. praying | C. applauding | D. exchanging |
| 45. A. suspected | B. found | C. expected | D. considered |
| 46. A. begged | B. demanded | C. urged | D. encouraged |
| 47. A. swore | B. admitted | C. complained | D. concluded |
| 48. A. lucky | B. brave | C. honest | D. outgoing |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 49. A. jumped | B. insisted | C. froze | D. remarked |
| 50. A. check | B. meeting | C. schedule | D. exercise |
| 51. A. positive | B. serious | C. distinctive | D. unique |
| 52. A. fail | B. beat | C. escape | D. challenge |
| 53. A. independently | B. differently | C. simply | D. clearly |
| 54. A. choice | B. struggle | C. problem | D. lesson |
| 55. A. taking off | B. ending up | C. paying off | D. piling up |

第 II 卷（非选择题部分）

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。

Writing, like so many inventions, came about by accident. About 6,000 years ago in Mesopotamia, 56 group of people known as the Sumerians created a new way of keeping track of trade. They made clay tokens（陶土币）57（shape）like animals, jars and other goods, and recorded deals 58 covering the tokens up in clay envelopes. Once they'd closed the envelope, they could no longer see 59 was inside it.

By about 3100 BC, the envelopes 60（turn）into simple squares of clay recording deals in symbols. At first, the Sumerians used simplified pictures. To speed things up, they stopped picturing real things on the clay, which allowed true writing. There were some 61（problem）with writing in this way. Every time a word62（invent），someone had to invent a new mark. The Sumerians handled this problem by using words they could picture 63（represent）words they couldn't.

Today, people in China still use a similar system, 64they developed it independently perhaps about 3,500 years ago. Besides, they use 65（complete）different symbols. Anyway, the Sumerians were the first to write. Without writing, there would be no history.

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）

假定你是李华，你所在城市下个月 1 日将举行 The Color Run 的活动，参加者每跑一公里会被抛洒上不同颜色，被称为地球上最欢乐的五公里。请给你的英国朋友 Alex 写封邮件邀请他参加，内容包括：

1. 发出邀请；
2. 介绍活动；
3. 时间、地点、报名方式等。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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。

An Honest Mistake

Karie double-checked the words on her spelling test. If she got 100 percent today, she'd win her class's First-Quarter Spelling Challenge and a brand-new dictionary. Plus, Ms. Smith had promised to do a handstand (倒立) if anyone got a perfect score.

Two more words to go. *Q-u-i-c-k-l-y. H-o-n-e-s-t-y.* Wait! She'd spelled *honesty*, not *honestly*! She erased the *t-y* and wrote *l-y* before handing in her paper.

"I'll correct these while you're at the break," Ms. Smith said.

After the break, Karie moved restlessly in her seat, tapping her pencil.

Ms. Smith walked to the front of the room and cleared her throat. Then, as if she were an Olympic gymnast (体操运动员), Ms. Smith threw both her feet into the air. "Congratulations, Karie! You did it!" she announced while upside down. The whole class erupted! Ms. Smith presented Karie with her prize. Karie smiled broadly as she read the note on the dictionary: *To Karie, for her perfect performance.*

"Everything OK?" Mom asked as Karie burst through the front door after school. "Everything's PERFECT!" Karie shouted, showing Mom her spelling test and prize. Mom hugged her. "Put the test on the fridge so Dad can see it when he gets home."

"And Casper, too." Karie lifted up her cat. "Can you spell *quickly*, Casper? And *honesly*, and..."

Karie's stomach tumbled (翻滚) to the floor. *Honesly? H-O-N-E-S-L-Y!*

"Karie, what's the matter?" asked Mom. "I don't feel so good," Karie said, putting Casper down and squeezing the test paper into her backpack.

"Probably too much excitement." Mom rubbed her back. "How about some tea?"

Karie swallowed. "How do you know? A *t* is exactly what I needed."

Karie dragged herself to her bed after some tea. How could she tell the whole class she didn't deserve the prize? That Ms. Smith did the handstand for nothing?

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Soon Karie heard her dad come in with the smell of pizza floating in the air. _____

Paragraph 2:

Ms. Smith was unlocking the classroom door when Karie got to school the next morning. _____
