

“四省八校”2021 届高三第一学期开学考试

英 语

2020.9

命题单位:四川省南充高级中学

(考试时间:120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。共 150 分,共 4 页。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上相应区域内完成,在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用 2B 铅笔填涂,非选择题请使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
3. 请在答题卡规定的地方填写好个人信息,并认真核对答题卡上所粘贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。

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 did the man think of the reception last night?
A. Boring. B. Tiring. C. Interesting.
2. How did the woman come to meet the man?
A. By car and by subway.
B. By subway and on foot.
C. By bus and on foot.
3. When did the man's aunt come?
A. On the 13th. B. On the 15th. C. On the 17th.
4. Why is the man here?
A. To collect the papers.
B. To meet a customer.
C. To sign the contracts.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. When to water the plant.
B. What plant to grow.
C. Which flowers to remove.

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. When is the woman available for vacation?

- A. In August. B. In September. C. In October.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Couple. B. Colleagues. C. Strangers.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What will the man probably do next?

- A. Have some food.
B. Show his ID.
C. Look for his boarding pass.

9. What is the woman probably?

- A. A waitress. B. A stewardess. C. An airport staff.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Who does the man think is the most qualified?

- A. Amy. B. Cameron. C. Hector.

11. What is the woman unsatisfied with Karine?

- A. Her language ability.
B. Her little enthusiasm.
C. Her lack of confidence.

12. Who expects the highest salary?

- A. Karine. B. Hector. C. Cameron.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is not a requirement for the FBT Award application?

- A. Nationality. B. Grade. C. Age.

14. What does the man need to do before June?

- A. Finish the exams.
B. Provide the reference.
C. Submit the application.

15. How many people can win the Bisiker Award every year?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Five.

16. What does the woman stress at last?

- A. The application should be neat.
- B. The summary should be long.
- C. The personal details should be real.

请听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What can visitors do first near the main gate?

- A. See the bands.
- B. Attend the book fair.
- C. Watch the football match.

18. Who is the third gate for?

- A. Book sellers.
- B. Folk singers.
- C. Craft exhibitors.

19. What is on the left of the H-building?

- A. The information center.
- B. The restaurant.
- C. The exhibition center.

20. What can listeners do with the yellow ticket?

- A. Park for free.
- B. Store the items.
- C. Collect the equipment.

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)

阅读下列短文,从所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。

A

National Space Center, Leicester

An interactive museum of super-size space experiences: from a giant planet Earth you can touch to the UK's biggest domed planetarium(穹顶天文台) and a 42-meter rocket tower. You can't miss the latter as you drive into Leicester — the structure looks like it's wrapped in giant inflatable pillows. Inside, it houses Blue Streak and Thor Able rockets. Take in the full scale of them by riding a glass-sided lift up to the viewing platform. Elsewhere, there are six galleries with plenty of buttons to press and screens to touch. It's all under cover so it's a good place to visit on a rainy day!

What about lunch?

The Boosters Cafe serves reasonably priced hot and cold snacks and drinks (hot dog from £ 4.95, plus jacket potatoes, soups, sandwiches and salads) at the foot of the center's two rockets. The cafe offers vegetarian and vegan options too.

Getting there

There is a regular bus service (No. 54) with a stop two minutes' walk from the center, as well as a park and ride service from Birstall. East Midlands Trains and Cross-Country Trains operate services to Leicester station, from which the center is a 25-minute bus ride. If driving, it's just off the A6, north of the city center. Parking is £ 3 for the day.

Value for money

It's not cheap — adult: £ 15, 5 to 16-year-olds: £ 12, but once you've paid you can revisit as many times as you want in a year, and admission is free for kids under five.

Opening hours

10 am — 4 pm Monday to Friday, 10 am — 5 pm weekends and school holidays.

21. Which of the following CANNOT be found when you visit the National Space Center?
- A. A big inflatable pillow. B. A domed planetarium.
C. The Boosters Cafe. D. A high rocket tower.
22. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the article?
- A. Visitors can arrive at the entrance to the center by only taking the No. 54 bus.
B. It takes visitors 25 minutes to get to the center from Leicester station by riding a bike.
C. Snacks and drinks are served at reasonable prices.
D. Although the parking fee is reasonable, there are limited parking lots.
23. If a couple want to take their daughter, a primary school student, and 15-year-old son to the space center, how much will they spend on the tickets?
- A. £ 45. B. £ 57. C. £ 42. D. £ 54.

B

The decision on Tuesday by Japan and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to postpone the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games until next summer because of the novel coronavirus pandemic must have been a hard one to make.

Although the Games have been canceled—three times in all, in 1916, 1940 and 1944—due to the two world wars, in the modern Olympics' history of more than 120 years, never before have any Games been postponed to a different year.

Nonetheless, the decision is the right one. If **it** is not brought under control, the harm done to human society by the pandemic could be more serious and far-reaching than even the two world wars. Given the number of countries affected and social and economic shock waves that have been caused by the rapid spread of the virus, postponing the Games is the only right and sensible choice to make.

After all, nothing is more important than people's lives. Postponing the Games not only safeguards the health of athletes, audiences and everyone involved in the Games, but also reduces potential transmission of the virus from one place to another. Even looking at it from only a sporting level, the pandemic has already caused huge disruptions to athletes' training and the qualification process.

It is undoubtedly a big blow for Japan, which has prepared meticulously for the largest sports event in the world, including renovating and upgrading its infrastructure and sports venues, such as rebuilding Tokyo's Olympic Stadium at a cost of \$ 1.45 billion. Japan will suffer a huge loss, at least in the short term.

The international community owes a big "thank you" to Japan for all it has done for the Games despite the postponement. That's why the Games will still be called the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 despite taking place in 2021. The Olympic flame will also remain stored and displayed in Japan.

More importantly, all members in the Olympic family, guided by the Olympic spirit of respect and understanding, are morally bound to stand behind Japan to go through this most difficult moment in the Games' history.

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

- A. The decision.
- B. The Games.
- C. The pandemic.
- D. The war.

25. What does the underlined word "meticulously" in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Wisely.
- B. Recently.
- C. Easily.
- D. Precisely.

26. We know from the passage _____.

- A. the Games should be put off in times of war and disaster
- B. the Games will still be called Tokyo 2020 Games for its sacrifice
- C. postponing the Games will have a bad influence on the athletes
- D. the Olympic family will have to make up for the loss of Japan

27. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. The whole world will support Japan.
- B. Japan will keep the Olympic flame burning.
- C. Postponing the Games will bring the world hope.
- D. Tokyo will become the symbol of the Games.

C

It is food news guaranteed to put a smile on your face. Scientists have found that eating dark chocolate appears to lower the risk of depression by a quarter. While 7.6 percent of the 13,000 people surveyed reported depressive symptoms, just 1.5 percent of the chocolate eaters did.

The study by University College London (UCL), the University of Calgary and Alberta Health Services Canada, also found that the people who consumed the most of any chocolate were also 57 percent less likely to report depressive symptoms. Lead author Dr. Sarah Jackson said, "This study provides some evidence that consumption of chocolate, particularly dark chocolate, may be associated with reduced odds of clinically relevant depressive symptoms."

The study is the first to examine the association with depression according to the type of chocolate consumed. The team assessed data from 13,626 adults from the US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. A range of other factors including height, weight, marital status, ethnicity, education, household income, physical activity, smoking and chronic health problems were also taken into account to ensure the study only measured chocolate's effect on depressive symptoms.

After adjusting for these factors, it was found that individuals who reported eating any dark chocolate in two 24-hour periods had 70 percent lower odds of reporting clinically relevant depressive symptoms in the previous two weeks than those who reported not eating chocolate at all.

Chocolate contains a number of psychoactive ingredients which produce a feeling of euphoria similar to that of cannabinoid (大麻素), found in cannabis. It also contains phenylethylamine (苯乙胺), a neuromodulator (神经调节物质) which is believed to be important for regulating people's moods. Dark chocolate also has a higher concentration of flavonoids (类黄酮), antioxidant chemicals which lower inflammation and can prevent the onset (发生) of depression.

However, British scientists pointed out that the decision to eat dark chocolate could be linked to other health factors. For example, people who choose dark chocolate may be more health conscious in general, which is known to

protect against depression. Depressed people are also more likely to desire for more sugary fatty foods and so could be less likely to pick a dark alternative when choosing chocolate.

28. Which of the following statements is TRUE of the study?

- A. A minority of chocolate eaters suffer from depression.
- B. A majority of people surveyed are depressive.
- C. All kinds of chocolate can help fight depression.
- D. Half of people with depression are surveyed.

29. The study is typical in that _____.

- A. it pointed out the relationship between depression and chocolate
- B. it demonstrated the protective effects of black chocolate
- C. the findings were based on the type of chocolate consumed
- D. the researchers conducted the survey worldwide

30. What is the fifth paragraph mainly about?

- A. The advantages of chocolate.
- B. The reasons for the protective effects.
- C. The causes of depression.
- D. The effects of chocolate.

31. What's the British scientists' attitude toward the findings?

- A. Cautious. B. Supportive. C. Unimportant. D. Curious.

D

Waste sorting is a complex phenomenon that can be an important step toward a global circular economy. Maybe it even will be something we will look back on as one of the first steps toward an ecological society.

But sorting of waste could also mean participating in an activity that gradually weakens sustainable development by allowing unsustainable companies to use recycling as a way to pretend they are sustainable.

When Royal Dutch Shell, a British-Dutch oil and gas company, wanted to dump an oil rig in the ocean in 1995, many people in Europe had just started to separate glass bottles and newspapers. The company's plan was viewed as a sign of arrogance. The incident led to an important meeting, after which many companies started including environmental factors in their risk assessment.

The situation is different today. It is no longer clear if the kind of waste sorting done in Western nations is part of the problem or the solution. There are areas where the sorting of waste is working reasonably well, for example the glass and metal industries. But at a time when we are looking at a transformative system change and global sustainability, there is a need to fundamentally rethink waste sorting.

In the coming decades, the world needs to eliminate(消除) the use of fossil fuels, become more resource efficient, lift billions out of poverty and ensure greater equity. In order to ensure this, we need a resource-efficient circular economy, and waste sorting can play a key role. But that should be a very different kind of waste sorting.

China could initiate the next generation of waste sorting systems. Such a waste sorting system would be a driver for innovation and extreme resource efficiency and a true step toward ecological civilization.

32. Waste sorting is a complex phenomenon because _____.
A. it is an important step toward a global circular economy
B. it means economy and may be an activity that gradually weakens sustainable development
C. it is a first step toward an ecological society
D. it is slowly moving into the center of conversation
33. What did the behavior of Royal Dutch Shell company result in?
A. The dumping of oil rig.
B. Separating glass bottles and newspapers.
C. Including environment when assessing risks.
D. Starting waste sorting in European countries.
34. There is a need to fundamentally rethink waste sorting because _____.
A. the sorting of waste is working well in some areas
B. a transformative system change and global sustainability should be considered
C. the western recycling system does not fit for the whole world
D. people are concerned about greater equity
35. What is the main purpose of the passage?
A. To introduce Western recycling systems.
B. To compare two recycling systems.
C. To predict the change of ecological system.
D. To advocate a more sustainable waste sorting system.

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。

If your friendships are going to last a long time, you simply have to accept that things will always change. But never fear. 36. Here is a little of their advice:

Start with the friendship triangle.

Shasta Nelson is a friendship expert who gives a concept called the “friendship triangle”. 37. Anyway, the base is positivity, and two sides of the triangle are consistency (一致性) and vulnerability (脆弱性). If your friendship has something wrong, it's much easier to see what is off balance and adjust in time.

Figure out what you value.

Another helpful tool comes from Rachel Wilkerson Miller. Wilkerson Miller recommends looking at friendships through your TME — time, money and energy. “Those are your most valuable resources,” she says. “Think about where your TME is going, how you're spending it and who you're giving it to.” 38.

Don't be afraid to ask for things.

39. Being direct can feel awkward, but if you get in the habit of stating your needs, you can avoid a pile of hate much later on. “Ask for exactly what you need,” Havrilesky, a famous writer, says, “Sometimes it can work like medicine. So ask!”

40. During a long life, you go through a lot of different versions of yourself. That can mean that sometimes, a friend is only present for a certain chapter — and that is OK.

- A. Not every friend is going to be there forever
- B. We offer some advice from experts to help you deal with the shifts in your friendship
- C. Friendship is like a ship to carry you go further
- D. The friendship triangle is made of three equally long sides
- E. If you waste these resources, it might be time to shift the relationship
- F. You should get comfortable asking for what you need
- G. The expert recommends being clear when your friendship is no longer the same

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 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 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。

Sometimes, life gives you the gift of a moment that changes everything. For me, that came on a 41 home in January, 2009. As a 42, I specialized in corporate law in oil and gas projects. Actually, I'd 43 to hate my job. It involved too much paperwork and a lot of traveling, which was really 44 for me.

Becoming a lawyer was unintended. I loved my school but it was 45 and students were destined (注定) for a good university, and then a graduate plan. That was the track I was on. After 46, I became a lawyer, but that just made me trapped. I wanted to make a 47, but I had no idea what else I could do.

On that life-changing flight, I asked a stewardess to bring me a hot drink. When she 48, I couldn't help crying. 49 me, she said, "I don't know what's wrong but 50 you're crying in business class, you need to change your life." Those 51 had a great effect on me. I couldn't 52 in a job that made me so uncomfortable.

After much 53, I resigned 18 months later. The last time I'd been happy was when I was volunteering at a school. 54 that, my friend Sophia kept telling me I'd love teaching. Then I 55 four schools and became a teacher in the end. No amount of planning would have prepared me for my first day as a teacher. It was 56, but as I became familiar with the curriculum, I relaxed.

Five years on, I'm head of department. Watching my students develop is so 57 and results day makes me burst with pride. I used to feel 58 about the thought of becoming a more senior lawyer, but I'm so positive about the 59 teaching can offer. I earn less now but I become 60 in many ways. Every single day, I feel excited to go to work.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. train | B. plane | C. taxi | D. ship |
| 42. A. teacher | B. manager | C. journalist | D. lawyer |
| 43. A. grown | B. refused | C. regretted | D. pretended |
| 44. A. necessary | B. surprising | C. exhausting | D. dangerous |
| 45. A. boring | B. unfair | C. disappointing | D. competitive |
| 46. A. school | B. graduation | C. work | D. business |
| 47. A. difference | B. plan | C. schedule | D. trip |
| 48. A. admitted | B. returned | C. apologized | D. escaped |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 49. A. Dragging | B. Admiring | C. Comforting | D. Following |
| 50. A. if | B. though | C. unless | D. before |
| 51. A. words | B. gifts | C. notes | D. lessons |
| 52. A. give up | B. set off | C. show up | D. carry on |
| 53. A. testing | B. searching | C. discussion | D. consideration |
| 54. A. But for | B. Apart from | C. Because of | D. Regardless of |
| 55. A. attended | B. contacted | C. financed | D. established |
| 56. A. urgent | B. stressful | C. annoying | D. unforgivable |
| 57. A. helpful | B. practical | C. rewarding | D. ridiculous |
| 58. A. excited | B. proud | C. scared | D. confident |
| 59. A. arrangements | B. courses | C. instructions | D. opportunities |
| 60. A. richer | B. slower | C. warmer | D. smarter |

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。

The brightness of light from our cities has reached 61 high levels that it is reducing the darkness of night. A century ago, when night-time 62 (fall), the dark of night arrived. Things are 63 (differ) today. A new study reports that artificial light at night is increasing around the world. Scientists say it grew 64 2.2% a year between 2012 and 2016. This intrusion of artificial light is causing us many problems. The International Dark-Sky Association says, “it is not only damaging our view of the universe, but it is 65 (severe) threatening our environment, our safety, our energy consumption and our health”.

Dr. Franz Holker said artificial light is 66 threat to our natural environment. He called it a pollutant 67 threatens nocturnal animals and affects plants and microorganisms. He added that it is affecting everything from bacteria to mammals, humans 68 (include). He said it is reshaping “entire social ecological systems”. Environmentalists thought LED lights would help. However, cities are using more LED lights because 69 are cheaper. This is adding to the pollution of light. Night-time light decreased in sixteen countries, including 70 (nation) at war, like Yemen and Syria.

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)

假定英语课上老师要求同学们交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。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(Λ),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。

As we all know, class is a place which students ought to work hard to realize their dreams. However, there are some student not using class proper, making things go from bad to worse. For example, some students played mobile phones or sleep in class, waste quantities of precious time. What's more worse, some students enjoy chatting with others. Not only does it affect our own study, but also it does harm for others. As far as I am concerned, the main reason is why they don't realize the importance of study. To solve this problem, they have to understand making full use of class is best way to improve the efficiency of study. After all, time waits for no man.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

对于高三的学生来说,时间管理无疑是至关重要的。但是事实上不是每位同学都足够重视,做事拖延。假定你是某中学高三的学生李华。请在你校英语校报上写一封倡议书,呼吁同学们恰当地管理时间。

表达要点:1. 拖延的弊端;

2. 你的建议;

3. 发起倡议。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开篇和结束语已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Dear fellow students,

Time management is without doubt of vital significance, especially for us Senior Three students.

Li Hua