

2020~2021 学年度下学期阶段测试

高三英语试题

(考试时间 120 分钟, 总分 150 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节, 15 题; 每题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节)

第一节 (共 5 小题)

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, 并标注在试卷的相应位置。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. & 19.15.

B. & 9.18.

C. & 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Roommates.

B. Boss and secretary.

C. Husband and wife.

2. What is the man's problem?

A. He needs a ride.

B. He wants a new job.

C. He doesn't have insurance now.

3. What are the speakers doing?

A. Biking in the city.

B. Hiking in the mountains.

C. Driving in the countryside.

4. How much did the ice cream cost?

A. \$5.

B. \$9.

C. \$10.

5. Where does this conversation take place?

A. At a laundry.

B. At a restaurant.

C. At a shopping mall.

13. What will the woman give the man to read?
A. A digital copy. B. A printed copy. C. A handwritten copy.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. How do most people in the United States get their news?
A. From TV. B. From the network. C. From the newspaper.
15. Which country has the largest group of newspaper readers?
A. France. B. Italy. C. Japan.
16. How does the man sound?
A. A little bored. B. Very interested. C. Quite indifferent.
17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Types of news media. B. Types of news reporters. C. Types of news shows.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. When will the math exams be held this year?
A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.
19. Who will give an introduction on Tuesday?
A. An athlete. B. A headmaster. C. The P.E. teacher.
20. Why are parents reminded to arrive early to the concert?
A. To find a place to park. B. To get a place to sit. C. To take pictures.

第二部分 阅读理解（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 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

National Museum of China is one of the places I visit the most all year round. Here are some great shows ongoing at the museum. They will last until late March and even longer. So need not to hurry, just take your time.

Gold and Jade in the hall--the exhibition of antiquities in Qing Court from Shenyang Palace Museum

The exhibition until March 21 gathers more than 240 objects from the extensive assemblies of artifacts of Shenyang Palace Museum and National Museum of China. It presents the many aspects of the court life of predecessors of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) when they resided at the Shenyang palace in Shenyang, Liaoning province, and the early

period of the dynasty after it was established in Beijing in 1644.

Navigating Thousands miles -- the Grand Canal cultural exhibition

The exhibition until March 21 navigates the excavation and development of the Grand Canal, the longest artificial waterway in the world. Paintings, documents, artifacts and models are on show to review how construction of the Grand Canal facilitated technological advancements in water conservancy and transportation management. The waterway helped boost the economy in regions it ran through and cultural communications between North and East China, through which viewers can get a glimpse of the creativity and wisdom of ancient Chinese.

The sound of Harmony-- musical instruments in ancient China

Ranging from the Neolithic Jiahu bone flute to the Tang Dynasty (618-907) "Jiu Xiao Huan Pei" *guqin* (zither), ancient China's various musical instruments continue to resonate with contemporary people. This exhibition until March 30 traces the development of musicology, folk art and culture. It also examines music's roles in state activities, public education and exchanges between ancient China and other civilizations.

The dawn of Chinese Colour-- the pottery-making in Gansu

Neolithic and bronze-age pottery painted with a variety of primitive and creative patterns are visually arresting objects to visitors at an artifact exhibition. But where did these mystic patterns come from, what did they mean, and why have they vanished? People may find answers to these questions at this exhibition until May 9. A display of nearly 200 objects reveals the emergence of pottery-making in Gansu province some 8,000 years ago, and celebrates the advanced civilizations that produced the pottery and thrived along the Yellow River.

21. If the Smiths are free on April 23rd, which exhibition will they go?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Navigating Thousands miles | B. The dawn of Chinese Colour |
| C. The sound of Harmony | D. Gold and Jade in the hall |

22. which of the following is the right statement?

- A. Gold and Jade in the hall exhibits the antiques in the middle period of Qing dynasty.
- B. The Grand Canal not only contributed to the economic development but also promoted the cultural communication between North and East China.
- C. The viewers can enjoy a performance in the musical instruments exhibition.
- D. The Pottery-making in GanSu Province represents the most advanced technique all over the world.

23. what's the purpose of the article?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. introduce Chinese ancient culture | B. tell the history of Chinese antiques |
|--------------------------------------|---|

C. Give advice on spending holiday

D. inform citizens of the coming exhibition

B

Landscapes are not only the setting for history; they are also a major source of our sense of history and identity. Read them right, and historical landscapes can be more informative than any other kind of source. This is even more the case with sacred landscapes, which were reflection of our ancestors' beliefs about their relation to the cosmos and can still today seem to hold a spiritual influence.

Over the years, I've had the good fortune to have spent time in many historical landscapes, hoping to picture something of the spirits of the people who shaped them over the centuries. I still remember years ago walking along the Inca sacred lines around Cusco, Peru. In this ancient landscape, old sites that once belonged to Incan royals had become torn Spanish mansions. Or many years ago, before the Gulf Wars, I took a journey through south Iraq, the heart land of civilization, where the desert is still crossed by dried-up riverbeds of the Euphrates and canals that once sustained the world's first cities.

Britain also has its own magical ancient landscapes. From the Mesolithic to the Bronze and Iron Ages, rich layers of the past are still present in the landscape surrounding Stonehenge, even as traffic rushes down the A303. It is the A303 that is the problem. As the main road to the south west from the home counties, the road runs right past Stonehenge. One of humanity's most famous monuments, Stonehenge is an archaeological landscape without parallel in Europe, and perhaps the world. The first circle at Stonehenge was made 5,000 years ago, and the great stone circle itself in a round 2,500 BC—the age of the pyramids! And the mysteries of this amazing monument and the complex prehistoric societies that produced it are by no means exhausted, as new discoveries continue to show.

All the more worrying to me then, this unique landscape is currently at the centre of a projected plan by Highways England, which aims to relieve congestion on the A303 by creating a four-lane road with a 1.8-mile tunnel, and an expressway interchange 1.5 miles to the west. While the National Trust and English Heritage have offered qualified support for the plan, UNESCO has expressed its opposition. Meanwhile, the Stonehenge Alliance, a group of archaeologists and environmental campaigners, says the plan is based on inadequate and obsolete information. In the end, the argument is about the totality of an ancient landscape, and that includes the ancient astronomical alignment that was purposefully chosen by our ancestors, and that will, in my view, be wrecked by the expressway interchange. Time perhaps for a rethink in the name of future generations?

24. What can historical landscapes offer us?

A. Details of ancient lifestyle.

B. Sacred writings.

- C. Rich historical information. D. Breathtaking sights.
25. What did the author want to explore when touring historical landscapes?
- A. Different architecture. B. His sense of belonging.
- C. The rise of ancient cities. D. The spirits of ancestors.
26. Which of the following is True about ?
- A. The first stone circle has a longer history than the pyramids.
- B. New discoveries have solved the mysteries of the monument.
- C. The ancient monument must have been the heart land of civilization.
- D. The landscape surrounding has rich layers of the present.
27. What is the author's attitude towards the projected plan by Highways England?
- A. He is for it because it will benefit the future generations.
- B. He keeps cool but believes a better solution could be adopted.
- C. It should be stopped because it will destroy the totality of the monument.
- D. It is rather practical especially with qualified support from the government.

C

Up and down the economic ladder, many Americans who work—and especially those raising kids—are pressed for time, wishing they had more of it to devote to leisure activities(or even just sleeping).At the same time, research has indicated that people who are busy tend to be happier than those who are idle, whether their busyness is purposeful or not.

A research paper released late last year investigated this trade-off, attempting to pinpoint(精确指出) how much leisure time is best.Its authors examined the relationship between the amount of “discretionary time” people had—basically, how much time people spend awake and doing what they want—and how pleased they were with their lives.

The paper, which analyzed data covering about 35,000 Americans, found that employed people's ratings of their satisfaction with life peaked when they had in the neighborhood of two and a half hours of free time a day.For people who didn't work, the optimal(最佳) amount was four hours and 45 minutes.

The research traced a correlation(关联) between free time and life satisfaction, but didn't provide any definitive(最后的) insight into what underlies that correlation—“which is exciting, because this is a work in progress,” says Cassie Mogilner Holmes, a professor at UCLA's Anderson School of Management and a co-author of the paper, which hasn't yet been peer-reviewed or published in an academic journal.

An experiment that the researchers arranged hinted at (暗示) a possible explanation of the correlation they found. They asked participants to picture and describe what it would be like to have a certain amount of daily free time, and then report how they'd feel about that allotment(分配). "What we find is that having too little time makes people feel stressed, and maybe that's obvious," says Holmes. "But interestingly, that effect goes away—the role of stress goes away—once you approach the optimal point." After that point, Holmes says, the subjects started to say they felt less productive overall, which could explain why having a lot of free time can feel like having too much free time.

It's not clear what an individual is to do with these findings, since the amount of free time people have usually has something to do with a variety of factors, such as having children or a degree of control over work schedules. Holmes shared her research with the MBA students in her class on happiness, and some of the most time-crunched among them were comforted by the findings: "I think that two and a half hours creates a nice goal that even if you increase a little bit more of your discretionary time use, you can expect that it will translate into greater life satisfaction."

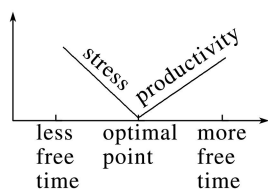
28. According to the passage, what happens to Americans occupied with their work?

- A. They allow themselves more leisure time.
- B. They keep themselves busy on purpose.
- C. They know how much leisure time is best.
- D. They experience higher level of satisfaction.

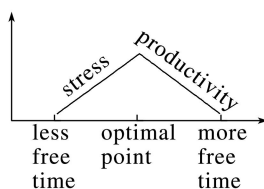
29. What can be learned about the correlation between free time and life satisfaction?

- A. Researchers have cast light on the cause of the correlation.
- B. Unemployed people need more leisure time to feel content.
- C. The paper on the correlation has achieved peer recognition.
- D. Employed people enjoy more leisure time in the neighborhood.

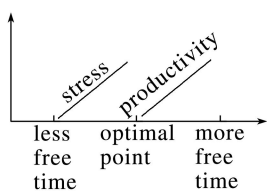
30. Which of the following charts illustrates the change of stress and productivity?



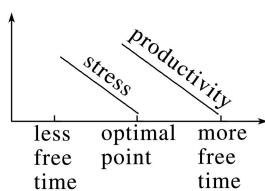
A.



B.



C.



D.

31. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that .

- A. Holmes is optimistic about the influence of her findings
- B. individuals are encouraged to control their work schedules
- C. people with tight schedules can't benefit from the findings
- D. the MBA students find no free time to obtain life satisfaction

D

I was born on the 17th of November 1828, in the village of Nam Ping, which is about four miles southwest of the Portuguese Colony (殖民地) of Macao, and is located on Pedro Island lying west of Macao, from which it is separated by a channel of half a mile wide.

As early as 1834, an English lady, Mrs. Gutzlaff, wife of a missionary to China, came to Macao. Supported by the Ladies' Association in London for the promotion of female education in India and the East, she immediately took up the work of starting a girls' school for Chinese girls, which was soon followed by the opening of a boys' school.

Mrs. Gutzlaff's comprador(买办) happened to come from my village and was actually my father's friend and neighbor. It was through him that my parents heard about Mrs. Gutzlaff's school and it was doubtlessly through his influence and means that my father got me admitted into the school. It has always been a mystery to me why my parents should put me into a foreign school, instead of a traditional Confucian school, where my big brother was placed. Most certainly such a step would have been more suitable for Chinese public opinion, taste, and the wants of the country, than to allow me to attend an English school. Moreover, a Chinese belief is the only avenue in China that leads to political promotion, influence, power and wealth. I can only guess that as foreign communication with China was just beginning to grow, my parents hoped that it might be worthwhile to put one of their sons to learning English. In this way he might become an interpreter and have a more advantageous position to enter the business and diplomatic world. I am wondering if that influenced my parents to put me into Mrs. Gutzlaff's School. As to what other sequences it has eventually brought about in my later life, they were entirely left in the hands of God.

32. How was the author admitted to Mrs. Gutzlaff's school?

- A. Through his father's request.
- B. Through his father's friend's help.

C. Through his own efforts to exams.

D. Through Mrs. Gutzlaff's influence.

33. Why did the author's parents put him into an English school?

A. It met with Chinese public opinion.

B. An English school was more influential.

C. He could become a successful interpreter.

D. Foreign trade with China was developing fast.

34. What did the author think of his parents' decision to put him into an English school?

A. It was skeptical. B. It was wonderful. C. It was thoughtful. D. It was mysterious.

35. What does the underlined word "sequences" in the last sentence probably mean ?

A. Results.

B. Order.

C. Series.

D. Progress.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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。

Fear of missing out or FOMO is "a pervasive apprehension that others might be having rewarding experiences from which one is absent". _____36_____

Researchers have found that FOMO leads us to check social media more frequently, leading to a negative cycle that can be hard to break. FOMO can lead to feelings of depression, loneliness, and boredom. _____37_____ We should do something to reduce the negative effect caused by FOMO.

Change your focus

Rather than focusing on what you lack, try noticing what you have. "Meritocracy(精英) society" is advocated today, but in fact, everyone owns their own success. _____38_____ Live in the moment, you will find nothing is missing out in our life!

Keep a journal

It is common to post on social media to keep a record of the fun things you do. However, you may find yourself noticing a little too much about whether people are following your experiences online. _____39_____ Keeping a journal can help you to shift your focus from public approval to private appreciation of the things that make your life great. This shift can sometimes help you to get out of the cycle of FOMO.

Seek out real connections

You may find yourself seeking a greater connection when you are feeling depressed or anxious, and this is healthy. _____40_____ Talking with families, making plans with a good friend, or creating a group outing that can help you to shake that feeling that you are missing out. It puts you in the center of the action.

A.The answer is definitely: NO.

B.This social anxiety is characterized by "a desire to stay continually connected with what others are doing".

C.FOMO is also defined as a fear of regret, which may lead to a compulsive concern that one might miss an opportunity for social interaction, a novel experience, profitable investment or other satisfying events.

D.If this is the case, you may try to keep a personal journal of your best memories, either online or on paper.

E.Try to reduce our screen time, focus on building your own path to success and do what you like.

F. Your mood will be easily influenced by others and your life starts to be controlled by the outside world.

G. Rather than trying to connect more with people on social media, why not arrange to meet up with someone in person?

第三部分 语言知识运用 （共两节，满分 30 分）

完形填空 （共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 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。

Growing up in America, I enjoyed the 41 of eating the most attractive, 42 foods of the 20th century, including all the candies we often see near the cash register.

During those times I wasn't aware how bad sugar was, and in fact, 43 was anyone around me. So I continued to spread jam on my toast and eat ice cream daily.

Strangely enough, I felt that sweet was some sort of wonderful drug: it gave me the energy to 44 properly, to feel good and to perform at my best, all of which seemed necessary for growth. So why avoid it?

Years later, huge food companies, like General Mills and Post, began 45 more sugar into their products, and then more and more people appeared with bigger bellies. It finally came to my 46 that our society was becoming more miserable and 47. And from what?

From sugar!

I began to do some research into sugar and what it did exactly to our bodies. To my amazement, I found its damage was just as bad as, if not worse than, what alcohol and cigarettes 48. You see, when you take in more sugar than you need or burn, your body and brain become over-active. This, 49, causes your cognitive abilities to slow down, your mood to get to the extremes, your skin to 50 faster, your blood to become 51 and liver and kidneys

to be 52_____.

But what surprised me most, out of all of these horrible side effects, was that sugar adds extra pounds to your waistline, 53_____ you do exercise regularly. And what I've always wanted, for the past few years, is to 54_____ that extra fat around my "love handles" so that I could finally see my abs(腹肌).

I just didn't know, this whole time, what 55_____ I had been doing to myself and my dreams, but I knew I had to do something. Something I had never done before.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A.conversation | B.convenience | C.construction | D.content |
| 42. A.well-paid | B.well-known | C.well-packaged | D.well-done |
| 43. A.neither | B.either | C.all | D.both |
| 44. A.play | B.function | C.talk | D.try |
| 45. A.pumping | B.squeezing | C.pushing | D.extending |
| 46. A.view | B.expectation | C.awareness | D.belief |
| 47. A.unfit | B.unsafe | C.unbelievable | D.unattractive |
| 48. A.brought up | B.brought out | C.brought about | D.brought in |
| 49. A.in use | B.in surprise | C.in fact | D.in effect |
| 50. A.age | B.brighten | C.darken | D. shorten |
| 51. A.quieter | B.faster | C.lighter | D.thicker |
| 52. A.worn out | B.picked out | C. worked out | D.held out |
| 53. A.therefore | B.otherwise | C.even if | D. as if |
| 54. A.destroy | B.remove | C.regain | D. forget |
| 55. A.benefit | B.effect | C.damage | D.injury |

第二节 语篇填空(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。

_____ 56 _____ the directorial debut(首次亮相) of comedy actress Jia Ling, the film Hi, Mom is adapted from her 2016 sketch comedy of the same title. The film reflects _____ 57 _____ how she misses her late mother Li Huanying, who _____ 58 _____ (encourage) Jia to pursue her _____ 59 _____ (art) dreams. Interestingly, she makes up _____ 60 _____ time-travel story to describe her mother's love story _____ 61 _____ (set) in 1981. The sudden hit reflects the extent _____ 62 _____ Hi Mom has become China's clear favourite among the Lunar New Year offerings. Written, directed by, and co-starring female filmmaker Jia Ling, Hi, Mom _____ 63 _____ (receive) the best user review ratings by far of the seven tentpoles currently on release. Thanks to Hi, Mom's powerful performance to date, Jia is already China's most _____ 64 _____ (commercial) successful female filmmaker ever. _____ 65 _____ Hi Mom ends up above the \$821 million box office of Patty Jenkins' Wonder Woman, it'll be the biggest grossing movie ever by a solo female director.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文(满分 15 分)

春节期间, 你们社区举办了丰富多彩的新春庆祝活动。 你作为志愿者将给参加活动的外国友人介绍社区的茶艺活动。 请你写一篇简短的演讲稿, 内容包括:

1. 介绍中国的茶文化。
2. 介绍此次活动的具体安排。

注意: 词数 80 左右;

可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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。

“I hate them! I really hate them!” shouted Tom angrily.

Tara and Mike looked at their friend. They couldn't believe it. He was really furious!

“Andy is OK now,” said Tara, trying to calm Tom down.

The three friends were in the park after school. They were talking about their friend Andy. Andy was the youngest in the class and today two bullies(欺凌者) pushed him against a locker and hurt him. Andy fell and cut his head. Now he has five stitches(缝针) in his forehead.

Their school was a nice, peaceful place until Brian and Mark arrived a few months ago. Brian and Mark were bullies and their favorite trouble spot was the locker room. That morning their victim was Andy, maybe because he was smaller and younger than everyone else in the class.

The teachers knew that there were some bullying incidents at school. But most kids didn't want to report the incidents. So bullying at their school wasn't an “official” problem.

During the incident Andy cut his head. As soon as the bullies saw the blood, they disappeared. Andy called for help and a teacher came and took him straight to the hospital. But Andy didn't tell the teacher about the bullies. When the head teacher asked him, he simply said, “I fell and cut my head.”

“Brian and Mark must pay!” repeated Tom. He was walking around in circles and hitting the palm of his left hand with his right fist. “Can't you see? You are behaving like the bullies,” Tara said sadly. Mike looked at Tom, too, and he knew Tom very well. Tom hated violence. “Bullying is not cool,” said Mike, waving his arms like he was dancing. “We have to tell someone about this,” said Tara. “Andy was hurt.”

But right now, Tom had other things on his mind. He not only hated the bullies but also hated violence. He was in a dilemma—he wanted to fight Brian and Mark but he didn't want to fight with the bullies by violence.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

“What can we do?” Tom and his friends decided to find a way out. _____

Paragraph 2:

The three friends started to put their anti-bully plan into practice. _____

出卷人： 王彦 经静