

南通市2020届高三第三次调研测试

英 语

注 意 事 项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

1. 本试卷共 14 页。本次考试满分为 120 分,考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束后,请将答题纸(卡)交回。
2. 答题前,请您务必将自己的姓名、考试号等用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔填写在答题纸(卡)上。
3. 请认真核对答题纸(卡)表头规定填写或填涂的项目是否准确。
4. 作答非选择题必须用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔写在答题纸(卡)上的指定位置,在其它位置作答一律无效。作答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔把答题纸(卡)上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,请用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其它答案。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 20 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 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. How much did the book cost?
A. £13.
B. £15.
C. £17.
2. What was the weather like last winter?
A. Snowy.
B. Windy.
C. Rainy.
3. Where does the woman want to go on holiday?
A. To the beach.
B. To the mountains.
C. To the grasslands.

4. What does the man think of his new apartment?
A. It has a good view.
B. It is a little small.
C. It is warm.
5. Why have the organizers put off the match?
A. Several players are sick.
B. The field isn't in good condition.
C. The weather today isn't suitable for it.

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,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. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a supermarket.
B. In a restaurant.
C. At home.
7. What did the man forget to buy?
A. Ice cream.
B. Pizzas.
C. Salad.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Sales clerk and customer.
9. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Whether to change a phone.
B. How to choose a phone.
C. When to buy a phone.
10. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Ask her parents.
B. Trust the salesperson.
C. Read buyers' reviews.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. When did the man begin his lesson?
A. Yesterday. B. Last week. C. A month ago.
12. What is the man's opinion on his first lesson?
A. Boring. B. Difficult. C. Interesting.
13. What does the woman say about her teacher?
A. She was a humorous person.
B. She was an excellent rider.
C. She was a good teacher.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. Why did the man build his website at first?
A. To create an online discussion among teenagers.
B. To encourage teenagers to read more.
C. To develop teenagers' writing skills.
15. How does the man describe his typical day?
A. He has different things to deal with.
B. He doesn't have any time to relax.
C. He can't keep to his plans.
16. What would the man like to do when he turns 18?
A. To work for a big company.
B. To study for a degree.
C. To run a business.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How long will it take to get to the museum?
A. About 20 minutes. B. About 30 minutes. C. About 50 minutes.
18. What is special about the trip for the students?
A. They will take a test after returning to school.
B. They can take old rings out of containers.
C. They can pick up ancient pots to study.
19. How do the students look for information in the Technology Center?
A. By working on computers.
B. By asking Jane Witton.
C. By using iPads.
20. What does the speaker want the students to do?
A. Make postcards. B. Draw posters. C. Give reports.

英语试卷 第3页(共14页)

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

请认真阅读下面各题,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Policies have been made to help the province hard hit by the disaster to _____ its economy.
A. review B. reveal C. recover D. reserve
22. _____ the changes we desire, we must be willing to behave in ways that promote them.
A. Create B. Creating C. Having created D. To create
23. In the years to come, everyone will be able to take pride in _____ we responded to this challenge.
A. what B. when C. that D. how
24. At the online job fair, students can review job opportunities, _____ their CVs and have interviews remotely.
A. drop off B. make up C. cut out D. put away
25. —Fancy meeting you here! Are you a librarian?
—Not really. I _____ my volunteer effort until the new term begins.
A. will just contribute B. have just contributed
C. just contribute D. am just contributing
26. The project that we are working hard to see _____ next month will relieve the traffic pressure.
A. to be completed B. completing C. completed D. complete
27. When Stanley finally made it to the lecture hall, the professor _____ his speech for half an hour.
A. had delivered B. delivered C. was delivering D. has delivered
28. The student is grateful to his English teacher, without _____ encouragement he wouldn't have pulled through.
A. what B. whose C. whom D. which
29. Promoting the _____ of energy and carbon footprint reduction is an essential part of building an ecological civilization.
A. consumption B. conservation C. constitution D. construction
30. The artists staged music and dances with Nantong features at the folk festival, winning applause _____.
A. at will B. at random C. at intervals D. at odds
31. It was in the Lake District, a tourist attraction in England, _____ they met each other and became fast friends.
A. where B. which C. when D. that

英语试卷 第4页(共14页)

32. Visitors who have booked tickets online can show their ID cards or other _____ documents to enter the museum.
A. blank B. valid C. lame D. plain
33. Under the regulation, restaurants and hotels shall stop offering throwaway items _____ customers request them.
A. since B. once C. unless D. until
34. The application of AI technologies in health care industry is in an initial stage compared with _____ in automatic driving.
A. it B. that C. those D. ones
35. —I will go to the bank to pay for the electricity bill.
—_____. Actually, you can use Alipay.
A. Why bother B. So what C. Why not D. What for

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I moved to a new city and took a job in marketing. I didn't really understand whether it 36 me. I enjoyed doing things that I felt had 37 —I could see their benefit and feel their impact. As the months passed, I felt it just wasn't for me. I needed to find a way out.

A job advertisement for a(n) 38 for a new youth magazine came at exactly the right time. I applied and was 39. My role was to help teams of young people edit their 40 and help them with their work. I had assumed the magazine would be a(n) 41 of games and dull reviews, so I was 42 when one of the first pieces written was about social welfare. 43, I found something I was interested in.

I felt a 44 in me straight away. I had a purpose again. Days were lost to discussing hot topics and 45 the words of their strong and opinionated (坚持己见的) voices. 46 in their world, I could see myself making a difference to the team's 47 ability. As our website 48 increased and the work shifted to reflect what our 49 wanted, I developed a greater 50 of what young people might want to read.

The biggest change the job brought, 51, was to my well-being. It is rare you find yourself in a job you love, one that you are happy to 52 each day. I was thriving (充实) in this 53 environment, inspired by the talented young people I was helping to 54 their careers. Now, I realize that there are jobs that will keep you happy, 55 and inspired.

36. A. messed with B. applied to C. relied on D. waited for
37. A. purpose B. convenience C. restriction D. entertainment
38. A. reporter B. lawyer C. editor D. typist
39. A. independent B. intelligent C. successful D. ambitious

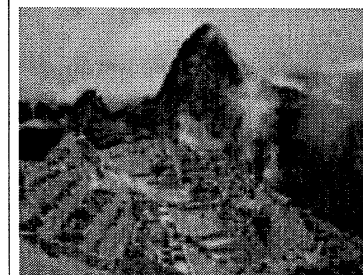
40. A. courses B. references C. software D. content
41. A. replacement B. mixture C. innovation D. symbol
42. A. amused B. embarrassed C. touched D. surprised
43. A. Naturally B. Generally C. Frequently D. Finally
44. A. contrast B. shock C. change D. shame
45. A. reading B. translating C. spelling D. copying
46. A. Trapped B. Hidden C. Invested D. Imagined
47. A. gaming B. marketing C. writing D. communicating
48. A. hits B. pages C. profits D. advertisements
49. A. monitors B. sponsors C. colleagues D. audiences
50. A. distinction B. understanding C. expectation D. recording
51. A. though B. instead C. otherwise D. therefore
52. A. go into B. leave behind C. refer to D. set aside
53. A. troublesome B. creative C. tough D. conservative
54. A. transfer B. rescue C. discipline D. further
55. A. lucky B. popular C. energetic D. honest

第三部分 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

To Machu Picchu and Cusco, searching for the lost Inca (印加人) city



Climb its towering staircases to a ceremonial temple set in the mountain face. These ruins mark the start of the 4-day Inca Trail to Machu Picchu, one of the world's most rewarding hikes. A quicker way to reach the remote Inca city is catching the train to the riverside town of Aguas and then jumping on a bus into the misty mountains.

Once the clouds rise from the mountain ridge above the Sacred Valley, the true splendor of Machu Picchu is finally revealed. It's a humbling experience to stand at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet, and gaze down at the Inca city below. Overlooking the glorious ruins, it's easy to imagine the prosperity (繁荣) this peak must have been almost 600 years ago.

It's one of the world's greatest mysteries what became of the Incas who inhabited Machu Picchu. What was once major defense works in the largest empire on Earth was slowly swallowed by the jungle, only to be uncovered a century ago. The Inca dynasty has come and gone, but Incan families still survive in the highlands. These modern-day

Children of the Sun still speak Quechua and continue to live off the land, although many come to Cusco to sell their crops and woolen textiles.

After dusk, when the story of the Incas becomes a whisper in the night, Cusco is covered under a starry blanket. A landscape so gorgeous that it deserves to be preserved for ever.

56. The attraction of Machu Picchu lies in _____.

- A. its towering staircases
- B. its changeable weather
- C. its natural scenery and culture
- D. its wilderness and inaccessibility

57. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. the Incas like to stay up chatting
- B. Machu Picchu is a military base
- C. the Quechua language is lost to the world
- D. what happened to the Incas remains unknown

B

In their book, *Nine Lies About Work*, Buckingham and Goodall make a surprising claim: they argue that giving people feedback (反馈)—in the sense of telling them what you think they're doing right or wrong, and how to do it better—is never worthwhile. This runs counter to a current corporate trend for “radical candour”, for example at Netflix where, according to recent reports, employees' failings are cruelly “sunshined” in front of others. When someone is fired, hundreds of their former colleagues might receive an email, cataloguing their flaws (缺陷). But it also contradicts an assumption most of us bring to our lives as parents and friends—that it's helpful, at least sometimes, and providing you do it nicely, to explain to people where they're making mistakes.

Buckingham and Goodall don't just claim you should keep that knowledge to yourself: they claim that you don't possess it, and that, in fact, you probably don't know how a failing employee could most effectively change. It's an old cliché (陈词滥调) of marital advice that you should use “I-statements” rather than “you-statements”, telling the other person how their behaviour makes you feel, rather than attacking them for being selfish and incompetent. The standard theory is that you-statements cause people to respond defensively. But another is that you're a terrible judge of whether someone is selfish or incompetent. As Buckingham writes: “The only area in which humans are an unimpeachable (无懈可击的) source of truth is that of their own feelings and experiences.”

Plenty of research shows we're particularly bad at rating people against abstract criteria, which means one common feature of workplace performance reviews—assessing whether an employee is, say, a strategic thinker or team player—is essentially pointless. We should replace this sort of judgment with “reactions”. Don't tell others what you think of their skills, or how good you think they are; instead, focus on describing your experience of their

work. You're no good at judging how someone else should change their approach to delivering presentations. But you're the authority on whether a given presentation was persuasive or boring to you.

And positive reactions, they show, work better than negative ones: we excel “when people who know us and care about us tell us what they experience and what they feel, and in particular when they see something within us that really works”. There's a deep point here—that the best kind of praise focuses on how someone made you feel, not on evaluating their talent. Praise them for inspiring you, persuading you, or helping you grasp a complex issue. You really are the only objective judge of that.

58. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 1 refers to “_____”.

- A. giving people feedback
- B. cataloguing colleagues' flaws
- C. contradicting parents' assumption
- D. keeping that knowledge to yourself

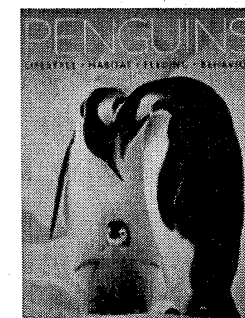
59. Feedback is never worthwhile in that _____.

- A. people tend to defend it
- B. it is based on theory and truth
- C. it is subjective and lacks uniqueness
- D. people will effectively change themselves

60. Which of the following is the most appropriate to comment on others?

- A. “You have done a good job in the mid-term exams.”
- B. “I am inspired by the creative ideas in your presentation.”
- C. “You just think of yourself, but never care about others.”
- D. “I'm sorry to say you have failed to meet my expectations.”

C



Birds use vocalizations to attract mates, defend territories, and recognize fellow members of their species. But while we know a lot about how variations in vocalizations play out between populations of songbirds, it's far less clear how this variation affects birds such as penguins in which calls are inherited (遗传). A new study from *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* examines differences in the calls of Little Penguins from four colonies in Australia—night-time birds for whom vocalizations are more important than visual signals—and finds that differences in habitat, rather than geographic isolation (隔离) or other factors, seem to be the key driver of variation in the sounds these birds use to communicate.

Diane Colombelli-Négrel and Rachel Smale of Australia's Flinders University recorded calls from four Little Penguin populations across a small area of South Australia, one of which had previously been shown to have slight genetic differences from the other three, and used playback experiments to test penguins' ability to distinguish between calls from different colonies. They found that agonistic calls, which are used in pair displays and

aggressive situations, varied among the four populations, and that the calls' characteristics appeared to depend on small-scale differences in the habitat where the penguins lived. However, birds did not discriminate between calls originating from different colonies, which suggests that agonistic calls don't seem to play a role in isolating the two different genetic groups.

Penguins living in open habitats produced lower-frequency calls than those living in habitats with thicker vegetation—the opposite of the trend typically observed in songbirds. The authors think that agonistic calls may be subject to different selective pressures because they're used in close encounters with other birds rather than to communicate across distances, and could also be influenced by variation in the noise level of wind and surf.

"I was excited to find that in seabirds, as most of our knowledge in this area comes from studies on songbirds," says Colombelli-Négrel. "This new research suggests that many factors influence call variation in birds, which also depends on the function of the calls. This study highlights that many questions remain and that studies need to investigate more than one factor in conjunction with the function of the calls to fully understand call variation in seabirds."

"This work tells an interesting story of vocal diversification in Little Penguins, and gives insight into how individual and micro-scale variation effects behavior," according to Stony Brook University's Heather Lynch, an expert on penguin calls who was not involved in the study. "Non-vocal-learning birds are relatively understudied in terms of vocalizations, and it is great to see penguin vocalizations being studied in such a way."

61. What does the new study find?

- A. Penguins are born with their calls.
- B. Penguins communicate by various calls.
- C. Penguins' calls are influenced by their habitat.
- D. Penguins' calls can help isolate genetic groups.

62. What are the findings based on?

- A. The test of penguins' responses to recorded calls.
- B. The data collected from penguins across Australia.
- C. Controlled experiments on penguins and songbirds.
- D. Similarities between the calls of penguins and songbirds.

63. From the passage we can learn that _____.

- A. open-space songbirds tend to lower their calls
- B. environmental noises may affect penguins' calls
- C. birds use agonistic calls in distant communication
- D. songbirds' agonistic calls vary little between species

64. We can infer from Colombelli-Négrel's words that researchers _____.

- A. will keep track of penguins to preserve them
- B. have investigated a lot in penguins' calls before
- C. will have a broader look at differences in penguins' calls
- D. have determined the function of various calls in penguins

D

I'm Dina Asher-Smith. Growing in Orpington, southeast London, I love being the hunter. The one in pursuit. In training, I'll latch on to the boys and chase them down. Even when I was younger, I tended to race girls who were older than me—at 17 I was racing 30-year-olds. It's where I'm comfortable. But the hunter can go on to become the hunted. And this year at the World Athletics Championships in Doha, Qatar, I won gold in the 200m. At 23, I became the first British woman to win a world championship sprinting (短跑) title. The morning after the race, I was in the media tent and was told that I'd been mentioned in the Parliament.

Track and field is a mental game. You're in your own little world, competing to be the person who can run the fastest in a straight line. My job is to take my body to a place where I think it can't do any more and then keep going. To do that, I need to know my strengths and weaknesses. People get caught up in embarrassment or shame when they're not good at something, but I just don't have that in me. I do have a voice in my head that tells me if I'm not good at things, but it doesn't make me feel negative about myself. I use it to identify where I can improve and then I just keep going to training every day.

I've inherited personality traits from my parents that help me in my career. My mum is excitable and when I'm on the track, I have her fire—wanting to go for everything. I always know when I finish a race that I can turn around and find her in the front row, jumping up and down. My dad is more reserved. He has a cool exterior and that's useful for me when I need calmness. I know to look for him a few rows behind my mum. They gave me opportunities to try whatever I was interested in. When I wanted to try golf, my dad bought me cut-down clubs and had me attempting to putt balls (推球入洞) in the back garden. My mum used to play hockey with me outside the house. They took me to so many clubs and classes.

I started training with my coach, John Blackie, in my mid-teens. We met when I was eight as he ran the kids' academy at my running club. Along with my parents, the three of them always emphasized that they just wanted me to be happy. They never pushed me too early. And, as I've got older, I've realized that's unique. When running became serious, I knew that if it all stopped being fun for me, I could stop doing it. They put Dina the person before Dina the runner. Yes, the public might be disappointed and the newspapers might have a pop (抨击), but my parents and friends are still going to love me, and my coach is still going to be there. That knowledge allows me to stay relaxed under pressure.

Being as prepared as I can be is crucial as it keeps me calm and able to deliver in the moment. When I was studying history at university I'd choose exams over coursework because I knew I could put the work in and perform under pressure. I was studying heavy things every day, like people facing prejudice because of their skin, or women sacrificing

their lives for others to have the right to vote. It made me realize how lucky I am that the thing that gets me most frustrated is somebody beating me on the track. While, yes, I make sacrifices—some easy, such as not drinking and going out, and some harder, like restricting the food that I eat—ultimately, what I do is entertainment.

Everyone's asking me about Tokyo Olympics, but I'm more focused on today. It's important for me to keep my hopes and dreams separate from other people's. I'm grateful everybody wants me to do well, but my next step has to be for me, not anyone else.

65. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. Asher-Smith is the victim of the sprinting world.
 - B. Asher-Smith becomes the focus of media coverage.
 - C. Asher-Smith now runs faster than those she chased.
 - D. Asher-Smith is no match for older racers in competitions.
66. How does Asher-Smith deal with her weakness?
- A. She keeps reminding herself of it.
 - B. She keeps training to overcome it.
 - C. She chooses to ignore it completely.
 - D. She often gets caught in a dilemma.
67. In Asher-Smith's growth, her parents _____.
A. changed their personalities
B. coached her in various sports
C. strengthened their family status
D. helped her explore her interests
68. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 4 indicates that Asher-Smith's parents and coach _____.
A. prioritize her personal well-being
B. justify her failure to continue running
C. put her interests above the other runners'
D. shelter her from the criticism of the media
69. What impact does her university life have on her?
- A. It makes her lead a cosy life today.
 - B. It allows her to face prejudice bravely.
 - C. It enables her to be better prepared as an athlete.
 - D. It inspires her to fight for women's human rights.
70. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. What it takes to be a gold medal sprinter.
 - B. Why it is hard to rise to fame in sprinting.
 - C. Who one can turn to in pursuit of the dream.
 - D. How parents discipline a sprinting champion.

第四部分 任务型阅读(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意:每个空格只填1个单词。请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。

In the course of researching my book, I asked people on five continents, "Who listens to you?" and the response was usually a long, awkward pause. Even those who were married and claimed vast networks of friends struggled to come up with someone who they felt truly listened to them.

It's fuelling what public health officials are calling a worldwide epidemic of loneliness, which increases the risk of dying young. Indeed, studies link loneliness with heart disease, stroke, dementia and poor immune function.

To fight loneliness people are told "Get out there!" Join a club, take up a sport, volunteer, or invite people to dinner. How do you connect with people once you're "out there" and "face-to-face"? Truly listening to someone is a skill many seem to have forgotten or perhaps never learned in the first place.

Listening goes beyond hearing what people say. It's also paying attention to how they say it and what they do while they are saying it, in what context, and how what they say resonates (共鸣) within you.

Listening is not about simply holding your peace while someone else holds forth. Quite the opposite. A lot of listening has to do with how you respond—the degree to which you elicit (引出) clear expression of another's thoughts and, in the process, express your own clearly. It starts with an openness and willingness to follow another person's story without presumption (预设) or getting sidetracked by what's going on in your own head.

Good listeners ask good questions. Everyone is interesting if you ask the right questions. If someone seems dull or uninteresting, it's on you. Good questions don't have a hidden agenda of fixing, saving, advising, convincing or correcting. They don't begin with "Don't you think...?" or "Wouldn't you agree...?" and they definitely don't end with "Right?" The idea is to find out more about the speaker's point of view, not to influence it.

Also avoid asking appraising questions like "What do you do for a living?" and "What part of town do you live in?" and "Are you married?" These are not honest attempts to get to know people so much as rank them in the social hierarchy. It makes people strongly defensive and is likely to reduce the conversation to a CV recitation.

Instead, ask expansive questions such as, "What's the best gift you ever received?" and "If you could live anywhere in the world, where would you live?" Listening to people in this way is also essential to reaching compromise. You might not agree with them, but you gain understanding about their background and influences.

Listening is a skill and, like any skill, it degrades (退化) if you don't do it enough.

The more people you listen to, the more aspects of humanity you will recognise and the better your judgements. To listen poorly, selectively, or not at all, will stop you from having a better understanding of the world.

Passage outline	Supporting details
Introduction	<p>◆ People today find it hard to have a true (71) ▲.</p> <p>◆ It can increase loneliness, which probably causes an (72) ▲ death.</p> <p>◆ People are advised to be actively (73) ▲ in various social activities and truly listen to each other.</p>
How to listen	<p>◆ (74) ▲ on the speaker as well as what is being said.</p> <p>◆ Follow another person's story (75) ▲ without presumption and distraction.</p> <p>◆ Ask good questions meant to (76) ▲ the speaker's point of view.</p> <p>◆ Avoid asking appraising questions that will make people quite (77) ▲ to have an open and deep conversation.</p> <p>◆ Listen to people by asking expansive questions to (78) ▲ gaps and find common ground.</p>
Summary	<p>◆ Listening is a skill that needs constant (79) ▲.</p> <p>◆ Good listening will improve our judgments, while poor listening will (80) ▲ our understanding of the world.</p>

第五部分 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

81. 请阅读下面文字,并按照规定用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

Li Jiang: Have you heard this? Our school will set up a selective course, teaching students basic techniques for making a kite.
Su Hua: Yes, I have. The course is meant to inherit (传承) the kite-making craft.
Li Jiang: It's really exciting. I've always been interested in making kites. I want to enroll (报名) in the course.
Su Hua: I want to attend kite-making classes too. But I'm afraid the craft is too difficult for me.
Li Jiang: Don't worry about it. We can learn together.
Su Hua: There is another problem. My parents won't permit me to take part in such activities. They want me to spend more time on my subjects.
Li Jiang: By making kites we can be innovative, which is good for our study. I think they will support you.
Su Hua: Yes, that's right. I'll think about it.

【写作内容】

- 1. 用约 30 个词概括上述信息的主要内容;
- 2. 如果你是该校学生,你会报名参加风筝制作课程吗? 请说明理由 (不少于两点)。

【写作要求】

- 1. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句;
- 2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称;
- 3. 不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整,语言规范,语篇连贯,词数适当。

请将答案写在答题纸上