

姓名_____准考证号_____

(在此卷上答题无效)

绝密★启用前

湖湘名校教育联合体·2021 届高三入学摸底考试

英 语

本试卷共 8 页。全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试题和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Who is Sue?

A. The man's wife.

B. The man's sister.

C. The man's daughter.

2. What does the woman want to watch?

A. News.

B. Animal World.

C. The movie.

3. What does the woman think of the trip?

A. Exciting.

B. Not interesting.

C. Challenging.

4. Where are the two speakers?

A. In West Street.

B. In South Street.

C. At the railway station.

5. What will the woman probably do?

A. Read outside.

B. Stay inside.

C. Join the man.

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 does the woman feel when the man says he has waited over an hour?

A. Unhappy.

B. Amused.

C. Surprised.

7. Why does the man have to wait so long?

A. There is no bus.

B. He missed a bus.

C. It is too cold.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What can we know about the man?

A. He will stay at the hotel alone.

B. He will stay at the hotel with his friend.

- C. He will stay at the hotel with his family.
9. When does this conversation take place?
A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On April 21.
10. Where is the man now?
A. At the hotel. B. At the airport. C. In another city.
- 听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. What does the woman want the boy to do first?
A. Do some cleaning. B. Finish his homework. C. Play outside.
12. Which is one of the things the boy has to do?
A. Cleaning the bathroom. B. Pulling weeds. C. Wiping the walls.
13. Where will the woman be while the boy does his work?
A. In the yard. B. In the bedroom. C. In the living room.

- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Housing prices. B. Renting a house. C. Buying a house.
15. What does the man think they should do first?
A. Look for a house online.
B. Think about the neighborhood.
C. Learn about housing prices.
16. Who most likely are the two speakers?
A. A young couple. B. An old couple. C. Neighbors.

- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What needn't students do in distance education?
A. They needn't do assignments.
B. They needn't interact with the teacher.
C. They needn't go to a regular classroom.
18. What can students do through text or voice chat?
A. Share ideas. B. Get Internet tools. C. Learn at their own pace.
19. Which is one of the advantages of distance education?
A. You can keep your job.
B. You don't have to take tests.
C. There are no academic goals.
20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. The advantages of the Internet.
B. The advantages of distance education.
C. The disadvantages of traditional schools.

第二部分 阅读(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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Trip to Italy for Spring 2019/Fall 2019 Transfer Students!

Don't miss your chance to explore one of the world's most distinctive countries where history, culture and cuisine combine for an unforgettable experience! View famous art, visit historic sites, discover unique neighborhoods and outdoor markets, and relax in an outdoor café.

The trip will consist of 3—4 days in Rome followed by bus transportation to Florence for 3—

4 days. Additionally, a one-day trip to Sienna, Pisa or San Gimignano will be included. Topics to be covered during the trip include: Culture and Language, Art, Literature and History.

●What does the trip experience include?

Roundtrip airfare and ground transportation

Programmed activities

Total value of the program is more than \$2,800, but is offered to full-time Spring 2019/Fall 2019 transfers for only \$550.

●Who is eligible (符合条件) for the trip?

All new transfer students who enter Arcadia in Spring 2019/Fall 2019 can participate in the program.

●Who will accompany transfer students?

Each group of 20 transfer students will travel abroad with one faculty (教员) and one staff member.

●Is this program restricted to students in specific majors?

The program is open to transfer students in all majors.

Contact Collene Hare at 215-572-2840 or transfer@arcadia.edu for more information.

21. Which of the following is what the students will do in Italy?

A. Go to Florence by air.

B. Stay in Rome most of the time.

C. Visit Sienna, Pisa and San Gimignano.

D. Go to Florence after their tour of Rome.

22. How will the students go to Italy?

A. By plane.

B. By ship.

C. By bus.

D. By train.

23. Whom is the program for?

A. All transfer students in Arcadia.

B. New transfer students in Arcadia.

C. Students of all majors in Arcadia.

D. Students and teachers in Arcadia.

B

I was traveling with students in Barcelona, walking through the famous street La Rambla, when I noticed two guys making fun of me. I could see them in the reflection of a mirrored building, making gestures with their hands to suggest how much bigger I was than the thin girl standing next to me. They painted her figure in the air like an hourglass. Then they painted my shape like a ball. They were saying something, too, but there was only one word I could make out: *Gorda*. Fat woman.

I've been hearing comments like this for much all my life. Maybe someone else would have yelled at them, or shrunk inside. But I don't get upset when this happens.

I pulled out my camera, and set up a shoot.

I suspect that if I met with these narrow-minded people, my words would have no effect. So, rather than using the attackers' actions to beat myself up, I just prove them wrong. The camera gave me my voice.

For about a year, I'd been taking pictures of strangers' reactions to me in public for a series I called "Wait Watchers." My goal is to capture a wide range of social groups so I travel as much as I can. I've photographed in Spain, Peru, Chicago, New York and Memphis. I set up my camera in plain sight on a tripod (三脚架) or bench, or an assistant will take hundreds of photographs in several minutes. I then comb the images to see if I captured a reaction.

And I don't get hurt when I look at the images. I feel like I am pushing the stare back on to them to let people see their stare. I'm fine with who I am and don't need anyone's approval to live my life. I only get angry when I hear someone comment about my weight but I don't get the shot.

24. Where were the two guys when the author noticed them?

25. What does the author intend to get with her camera?

26. What can be inferred about the girl in Belgium?

27. How did the author probably feel when she wrote this article?

- A. Upset. B. Guilty. C. Unlucky. D. Confident.

Long before “digital” and “native” were words that could reasonably fit into the same sentence, kids had adventures in the great outdoors—the sort of nature-filled adventures filmmaker Paul Ward experienced as a child growing up on a farm.

“Unfortunately, children today don’t have the same exposure to nature,” says the father of Estella, nine, and Sylvie, seven. “Instead, these digital natives are often glued to their screens.”

Wanting to reconnect this young generation with the outside world—via a medium that they're familiar with—Ward teamed up with film producer Vicky Pope to create *Wild Eyes*, a website that uses technology to help children to get in touch with nature.

Ward and Pope spent two years developing Wild Eyes, which requires users to complete interesting tasks in nature, such as setting up camp or finding a certain kind of bird. Once a challenge is complete, the player uploads a photo to the website to earn online encouragement and “likes” from other players.

"It's all about interacting with kids on their own terms," says Ward.

Ward, who spent almost two years working as a producer for the Discovery Channel in Los Angeles, says the response so far has been positive. “We’ve had more than 15,000 site visitors to date, which is really encouraging.”

Both Ward and Pope are working hard to ensure all the tasks are affordable and adaptable for both the home and classroom. They believe there's also a future benefit to turning square eyes into wild eyes.

“As David Attenborough says, people will only protect what they care about and they’ll only care about what they’ve experienced,” he says. “Given so much of our lives are lived online, if we care about looking after our natural world, it’s important we provide attractive digital experiences that engage young kids with nature.”

28. How was Ward's childhood different from his children's?

- A. He did a lot of outdoor activities. B. His vocabulary was limited.

- C. He seldom played in the wild. D. He had no computer or TV set.
29. What do children do on Wild Eyes?
- A. Expand their knowledge about nature.
B. Complete their tasks given by the website.
C. Share their outdoor activities with others.
D. Participate in activities organized by the website.
30. What do the underlined words “square eyes” in paragraph 7 refer to?
- A. An activity that requires hard work.
B. An activity that is affordable and adaptable.
C. A person spending a lot of time in nature.
D. A person spending too much time on the screen.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Experiencing the Great Outdoors B. Keeping away from the Screen
C. Combining the Screen with Nature D. Looking after the Natural World

D

To learn new things, we must sometimes fail. But what's the right amount of failure? New research led by the University of Arizona proposes a mathematical answer to that question.

Educators have long recognized that there is something of a “sweet spot” when it comes to learning. That is, we learn best when we are challenged to grasp something just outside of our existing knowledge. When a challenge is too simple, we don't learn anything new; likewise, we don't expand our knowledge when a challenge is so difficult that we fail entirely or give up.

So where does the sweet spot lie? According to the new study, it's when failure occurs 15% of the time. Put another way, it's when the right answer is given 85% of the time.

Researchers at the University of Arizona came up with the so-called “85% Rule” after conducting a series of machine-learning experiments in which they taught computers simple tasks, such as classifying different patterns into one of two categories.

The computers learned fastest in situations in which the difficulty was such that they responded with 85% accuracy.

“If you have an error rate of 15% or accuracy of 85%, you are always maximizing your rate of learning in these two-choice tasks,” said Professor Robert Wilson.

When we think about how humans learn, the 85% Rule would mostly likely apply to perceptual (感知的) learning, in which we gradually learn through experience and examples, Wilson said. Imagine, for instance, a radiologist (放射科医生) learning to tell the difference between images of tumors (肿瘤) and non-tumors.

“You need examples to get better at figuring out there's a tumor in an image,” Wilson said. “If I give really easy examples, you get 100% right all the time and there's nothing left to learn. You're not going to be taking as much from that as a situation where you are struggling a little bit. If I give really hard examples, you'll be 50% correct and still not learning anything new, while if I give you something in between, you can be at this sweet spot where you are getting the most information from each particular example.”

32. Which of the following is linked with the sweet spot?
- A. 15 per cent accuracy. B. 50 per cent accuracy.
C. 85 per cent accuracy. D. 100 per cent right.
33. Why did the researchers teach computers simple tasks?
- A. To find out where the sweet spot lies.

- B. To see how well computers carry out tasks.
C. To compare the results of their experiments.
D. To conduct some research on machine learning.
34. What is the purpose of the “examples” mentioned in the last paragraph?
A. To teach what to do in the treatment of tumors.
B. To teach how to determine there is a tumor.
C. To help to remember what is learned.
D. To help to learn how a tumor develops.
35. According to the text, what is the most effective way of learning?
A. Not taking failure too seriously.
B. Learning through experience and examples.
C. Struggling a little bit, but not too much.
D. Learning things that are completely new.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Whether you are a new blogger, or one that has been blogging for a while, you are probably wondering how to make the best of your blog. 36 By doing so, you can get your blog known, promote a product and get the results you are expecting. Here are several ways to do this.

The first step is to make sure that your blog is updated frequently. 37 This will make a huge impact on your blog. Continue posting as you should as this is something that will keep attracting your readers to your blog.

38 Having your own look is a huge plus in the blog marketing world. You can have your own look by just using HTML and adjusting the code to suit your taste. You are going to see that this will truly make a difference with your blog. Try to get a theme that is going to match the market that you are promoting in your blog. Doing so will make it look even more professional.

Something else that will help you with your blog marketing is exchanging links with authority blogs that are in your same market. 39 The authority sites are listed high in Google's search results. However, just a few links are hardly ever enough to get your blog known. You will need to continue to work on your blog and get more links to it all of the time.

40 In the world of blogs, most blog owners are thankful for all links, and are willing to return the favor.

Remember that effective blog marketing requires persistence and patience. Just keep working on it. Your hard work is going to pay off and you will be glad that you did.

- A. Make your blog different.
B. The more the better in this case.
C. In fact, the key to this is to blog effectively.
D. Meanwhile, be on guard against harmful links.
E. Post in your blog regularly for the best results.
F. Another important thing is to make your blog look nice.
G. This is another great way to get the word out about your blog.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Many people say that their childhood was the happiest time of their lives. But, that was not 41 for me, at least between the ages of 10 to 12. I was practically 42 by my parents, who

seemed only interested in their never-ending money making. I was 43, a loner at school too, disliked by my classmates for getting good grades.

Longing for 44, I fell into depression and started thinking about death. While on the school field trip, I lost my footing and slipped into a marsh (沼泽) and got my 45 muddy. As luck would have it, out of nowhere, an angel, in the 46 of a native woman, lent me a helping hand. She 47 me to her small cottage and helped me change my 48 trousers. She made me eat from what little food she had, and told me funny stories, 49 to cheer me up.

That lady saved me. She saved my belief in the 50 of people. I came to see that no matter what happens, there are good things in the world, which you can 51 for existence. Another thing I noticed was that the lady, though she lived in 52 surroundings, seemed happy. I realized that life is beautiful if we love it. Only those who are 53 their life can really understand what happiness really is.

I dropped the idea of ending my 54.

I must thank that kind lady for what I had never experienced till then. 55 someone's life with kindness is worth all the treasure in the world.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. precise | B. acceptable | C. new | D. true |
| 42. A. controlled | B. abused | C. ignored | D. missed |
| 43. A. careless | B. purposeless | C. friendless | D. fearless |
| 44. A. freedom | B. schooling | C. money | D. company |
| 45. A. backpack | B. trousers | C. glasses | D. coat |
| 46. A. form | B. absence | C. direction | D. hope |
| 47. A. took | B. followed | C. pointed | D. guided |
| 48. A. tight | B. wet | C. new | D. worn |
| 49. A. attempting | B. offering | C. demanding | D. helping |
| 50. A. honesty | B. wisdom | C. ability | D. kindness |
| 51. A. devote to | B. contribute to | C. rely on | D. insist on |
| 52. A. unpleasant | B. cosy | C. unfamiliar | D. natural |
| 53. A. serious about | B. proud of | C. busy with | D. content with |
| 54. A. trip | B. lessons | C. life | D. program |
| 55. A. Assessing | B. Changing | C. Creating | D. Valuing |

第二节 (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。

While it is no secret that operating a cell phone behind the wheel can be 56 (danger), it is often thought that there is 57 (little) risk if drivers use a hands-free cell phone. New research shows that driving using a hands-free cell phone 58 (be) just as risky as using a handheld cell phone. In fact, it is comparable to drunk driving!

Researchers from the University of Utah have found that drivers who use both handheld and hands-free cell phones are as distracted (分心) as drunk drivers. According to 59 research, drivers who use cell phones are more likely to delay 60 (brake) and get into accidents.

In the study, 40 participants used the driving simulator (模拟器), PatrolSim, 61 (test) four different driving conditions: not distracted, using a handheld cell phone, using a hands-free cell phone, and drunk. The driving simulator followed another car that braked occasionally to test the participant's reaction levels. During the drunk driving trial, the participants 62 (instruct) to drink vodka and orange juice until 63 (they) blood alcohol level reached 0.08 — the minimum level that defines (定义) drunk driving in most of the U. S.

The study also supports earlier research, 64 showed that hands-free cell phones were not less distracting than handheld cell phones. The distraction and danger appear to come not from the technology used 65 from the conversation itself.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你所在的学校英语俱乐部在组织成员交流各自的职业规划,请以“My Dream Job”为题,写一篇英语短文,内容包括:

- 1. 你的职业规划以及选择这个职业的理由;
- 2. 你现在在做什么准备来实现你的梦想?

注意:

- 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
- 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

My Dream Job

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。

Recently I graduated from high school,and as a gift I received a huge bunch of flowers,40 to be exact! I had so many that I didn't know what to do with them. The next weekend my niece and nephew,Sue and Mike,aged 6 and 7,came and suddenly I had an idea. I might let them give out these flowers to people they met on the street,and in this way they could learn how to be friendly to others. So I told them about my plan and explained that these flowers would make people feel happy and smile. They loved the idea and were eager to have a try. So at once we took every single flower and tied a smile card to it. We then went to the street with the flowers.

The first flower went to a policeman. As soon as she saw the policeman,my niece ran up to him and handed him a flower. His smile was so big,but hers was even bigger!

In no time,we neared the end of our flowers. It was lunch time and we went to Subway for lunch. There the kids gave a flower to the waitress,who was really excited to receive the flower. As we were eating our lunch,the waitress came up to the kids with two big chocolate cookies! She said the chocolate cookies were for them and that she really liked the flower! As they ate the cookies,my niece and nephew looked at me with the biggest smiles I had ever seen.

- 注意:1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

With just one flower left, I said it should be given to the person who needed it most.

It turned out to be a great day for us.