

# 惠州市 2021 届高三第三次调研考试试题

## 英 语

(2021. 02)

试卷共 8 页，卷面满分 120 分。考试用时 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和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。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，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一部分 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。

#### A

##### Drive in Ontario

Welcome to Ontario! Here's what you need to know if you are, or will be, visiting Ontario — and want to drive while you're here.

##### Visiting: less than 3 months

If you are visiting Ontario for less than 3 months and want to drive while you're here, you can use a valid driver's licence from your own province, state or country.

##### Visiting: more than 3 months

If you will be visiting from another country for more than 3 months, you will need an International Driver's Permit (IDP) from your own country. This is a special licence that allows motorists to drive internationally when accompanied by a valid driver's licence from their country. You need to have this permit with you when you arrive in Ontario. You can not apply for one once you are here.

##### Rules of the road

As a visitor, you are responsible for knowing Ontario traffic laws. Here are just some:

- keep to the right of the road
- obey posted speed limits (e.g., 50 km/hour)
- do not use handheld devices while driving (e.g. cell phones, tablets or music players)
- slow down and pull to the right, if an emergency vehicle is driving behind you with their lights and sirens (警报器) on (e.g. an ambulance, fire truck or police car)

If you break a traffic law, you will face a penalty (处罚). Penalties range from fines to making your licence invalid or your car taken away.

For more information, please click here.

1. Who is the text intended for?
  - A. Potential immigrants.
  - B. General visitors.
  - C. Exchange students.
  - D. Ordinary drivers.
2. What driving habit is unacceptable in Ontario?
  - A. Changing lanes at random.
  - B. Giving way to fire trucks.
  - C. Listening to music in the car.
  - D. Driving within the speed limits.
3. Where is the text most probably taken from?
  - A. A local website.
  - B. A travel guide.
  - C. An advertisement.
  - D. A geography magazine.

## B

A recording which captures the sounds of nature went online on Ximalaya, a popular audio (音频的) sharing platform, on July 9. The album was recorded by Shenggu, whose work has attracted over half a million followers.

After graduation, he moved to Hangzhou in 2011 to work at an Internet company with a “996 schedule” — working from 9 am to 9 pm, six days a week. The stress of work began to affect his sleep. To relieve the stress in work, in 2013, he traveled to Fujian during the National Day holiday. It was the first time he had visited the coast and he was so impressed by the sounds of the waves that he wanted to record them.

When he was back in Hangzhou, he took the recorder to the suburbs at weekends to collect the sounds of nature and started uploading his recordings to the audio platform. Of his audio clips, the sound of rain has proved to be the most popular. Rain, he notes, is also one of the hardest sounds to record as it’s all hard to predict — when it is going to rain, how heavy the rainfall is and when it will stop. He usually keeps his recorder fully charged, and knows where he wants to record before the rain comes. To avoid catching the sound of the rain hitting the material, he doesn’t wear a raincoat and has to remain still. As a result, he endures mosquito bites and is often left soaking wet. He once drove 50 kilometers to record a thunderstorm but returned empty-handed.

He will often take his recording equipment into the forest or to the river just to be a “gourmet” of nature sounds. “When I bring my recording equipment and walk alone in the woods, I feel the peace in nature and all messy thoughts in my head can be thrown away,” he says. He adds that he will continue to record the sounds of nature, because, as time goes by, some may vanish like those no longer heard in the city. He wants to keep them in the recordings.

4. Why did Shenggu start recording sounds?
  - A. The “996 schedule” motivated him.
  - B. The stress of work made him sleepless.
  - C. The sound of nature kept him spellbound.

- D. The vastness of the ocean impressed him.
5. Which of the following best describes Shenggu's efforts to record the sound of rain?
- A. Painful.                      B. Wholehearted.                      C. Dangerous.                      D. Pleasant.
6. From the last paragraph, we can infer Shenggu will work continuously to \_\_\_\_.
- A. find inner peace for his life  
B. gain popularity from his audience  
C. prepare more materials for his work  
D. preserve nature sounds for more people
7. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. A Cure for Stress Found  
B. A Natural Sounding Pastime  
C. The Trick of Recording Nature Sounds  
D. An Audio Platform Attracting Followers

### C

A new study, published in *The Journal of Experimental Psychology*, found that communication interactions that included voice, like a phone call or video chat, created stronger social bonds than communication through typing, like text messaging or email.

In the study, researchers used various experiments to gauge (测量) connectedness. In one, they asked 200 people to make predictions about what it would be like to reconnect with an old friend by email or by phone and then assigned people at random to do one or the other. Although people anticipated (预料) that a phone call would be more awkward, hearing someone's voice actually made the experience better. However, people who participated in the experiment reported that they did form a significantly stronger bond with their old friend on the phone versus email, and they did not feel more awkward.

In another experiment, the researchers had strangers connected by either texting, talking over video chat, or talking using only audio. They found that both forms of voice communication — whether video or audio only — made the strangers feel significantly more connected than when they communicated via text.

Sabrina Romanoff, a Harvard trained clinical psychologist based in New York City, says people tend to text or email instead of calling because of convenience, as they see it as **a controlled form of communication** where they can “correspond information exactly in the way they intend without unexpected additions by the other person.”

Romanoff says that in reality, texting can make it hard to determine the true meaning behind a conversation. A phone call is actually more convenient when considering the net effects of the message. Each party is more present, and therefore, able to gauge the meaning behind the content without ruminating (认真思考) on the endless possible meanings behind words and punctuation.

8. What is the purpose of the study?
- A. To encourage people to let their fingers do the talking.
  - B. To introduce the effects of verbal and non-verbal communications.
  - C. To demonstrate the strengths and weaknesses of making phone calls.
  - D. To compare connectedness of communication through voice and typing.
9. Which way will make you feel more connected if you miss a friend far away?
- A. Typing a letter.
  - B. Sending an email.
  - C. Having a video chat.
  - D. Texting a message.
10. What does “a controlled form of communication” refer to in Paragraph 4?
- A. A way to talk about controlled topics.
  - B. A way to communicate without time limit.
  - C. A way to explain something without delay.
  - D. A way to express thoughts without being disturbed.
11. What advantage does making phone calls over texting?
- A. Being more formal.
  - B. Being less awkward.
  - C. Being more straightforward.
  - D. Being less expensive.

#### D

A living, bio-degradable (可生物降解的) fabric named “Biogarmentry” has been invented. Made from algae (藻), the textile (纺织品) purifies the air around it through photosynthesis (光合作用).

Researchers claim it’s the first living textile, and have fashioned the material into sheer, cloak-like garment. While prototypes (雏形) like these are still in the early stages of research and design, and far from mass production, they challenge the fashion industry to reimagine ways it can reduce its large carbon footprint through alternative fabrics.

Fashion is one of the world’s most polluting industries. It’s responsible for more carbon emissions than international flights and shipping combined, amounting to 10% of all greenhouse gasses emitted globally. The crops traditionally used to make clothing absorb carbon as they grow, but most natural materials are still carbon emitters. Take a single T-shirt made of cotton as an example. The estimated footprint of a cotton shirt over its lifetime is 15 kilograms (33 pounds) of carbon dioxide, with most of that emitted during the energy-intensive production and dyeing (染色) processes.

In recent years, environmental start-ups have proposed a number of alternative natural fibres, many of which have the potential to **sequester** carbon but none have been shown to achieve zero emissions. As algae has the ability to trap carbon, a carbon-negative raincoat made of marine algae has been created. Algae-based materials are, currently, where electric vehicle technologies were a decade ago. The technology is now ready for prime time. When the resulting garments are commercially available, we can imagine people wearing their own organic cloak, spraying their

organism as they go to work and encouraging their algae to purify the air.

12. What's the text mainly about?

- A. A textile helping purify the air.
- B. An industry causing pollution.
- C. A way to achieve zero-emission.
- D. A trend in the fashion industry.

13. Which of the following is the most environmentally-friendly?

- A. An international flight.
- B. Clothing made of cotton.
- C. A petrol-powered vehicle.
- D. A raincoat made of algae.

14. What does the underlined word "sequester" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Increase.
- B. Create.
- C. Capture.
- D. Release.

15. Which word best describes the author's attitude to algae-based materials?

- A. Skeptical.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Conservative.
- D. Objective.

## 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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Choose Action Over Perfection

Imperfect progress realized is better than perfection imagined. 16. A perfectly outlined novel is unreadable until it moves out of the outline and into words, dialogues, conflicts and characters. That's why we should choose action over perfection. Here are some suggestions to help you act.

**Just do it.** Whatever it is, just grab 5 minutes and put it into imperfect, beautiful, and flawed action that will result in imperfect, beautiful, and flawed value. Don't think too hard about it. 17. Instead, just focus on the work you can do today. We're not good at assessing our own competencies. That's part of the reason that taking action is so scary, but don't hesitate.

18. If you keep a journal, try logging both your failures and your successes for a week or so. Compare the two categories. Log your movement forward, no matter how small. Perspective matters. Failure teaches. Success follows. Some things simply aren't worth it. Even an overwhelming sense of obligation doesn't change that fact. 19.

**Work on your assignment.** Keep writing, sketching, painting or whatever it is you need to be doing. Keep taking one small imperfect action after another. 20, because you'll never be. Don't wait until it's perfect, because it's rarely going to happen. Don't wait at all.

- A. Expect something perfect
- B. This may sound confusing
- C. Keep track of what you do
- D. Don't wait until you're ready
- E. Don't focus on the goals of perfection
- F. So let go of the stuff that doesn't matter

G. A perfectly imagined work of art is useless until it exists outside of your head

## 第二部分 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，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Okay, I have to write something. My essay is 21 in an hour and I have no idea where to start.

I hear the ticking of Mark's pencil, Josie's constant throat-clearing, and a bird. I 22 out of the classroom window. The sky is heavy with clouds and the wind is blowing wildly. What's a bird doing out in this terrible 23? Still, the mockingbird is out alone, singing with his surprisingly 24 voice. His 25 are a dull-brown color, his mouth doesn't look like anything, and he can't even come up with his own tune. 26, he sings at the top of his tiny 27, which are probably the size of a nut when full of air. How can he make such a big sound?

I try to look away from the window, but my gaze keeps coming back. I will be in so much trouble when the teacher 28 the sheets and reads all this nonsense! My thoughts 29. What makes this bird special is that he's not 30 at all. You can't find a less interesting, more unattractive bird than that. But boy, he can 31, and he knows what he's capable of. He invests all his 32 to it, despite what others may say.

Something just 33. I know what my essay will be about. I replace my paper with a new sheet. I write 34 for half an hour and hand it in. I hope I get an "A+" on my essay about Susan Boyle — a talented singer who is 35 in the appearance but impressed all the audience with her faith in the Britain's Got Talent Show!

- |                  |                |                 |                |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. awarded   | B. updated     | C. over         | D. due         |
| 22. A. stay      | B. sigh        | C. gaze         | D. jump        |
| 23. A. weather   | B. tree        | C. building     | D. courtyard   |
| 24. A. beautiful | B. loud        | C. deep         | D. soft        |
| 25. A. costumes  | B. furs        | C. clothes      | D. feathers    |
| 26. A. Yet       | B. Therefore   | C. Additionally | D. Once        |
| 27. A. branches  | B. nests       | C. lungs        | D. breaths     |
| 28. A. spreads   | B. demands     | C. collects     | D. distributes |
| 29. A. fade      | B. wander      | C. change       | D. pause       |
| 30. A. common    | B. privileged  | C. disappointed | D. unique      |
| 31. A. sing      | B. dance       | C. weep         | D. fly         |
| 32. A. ability   | B. heart       | C. energy       | D. sweat       |
| 33. A. clicks    | B. falls       | C. remains      | D. happens     |
| 34. A. hereby    | B. backward    | C. nonstop      | D. alongside   |
| 35. A. strong    | B. outstanding | C. creative     | D. plain       |

## 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。

Electric vehicles are currently a tiny part of the car market, which 36 (occupy) mostly by gas-powered cars. But more electric car models will come out in the next few years. Governments, 37 (particular) in European countries and China, are pushing this change 38 (reduce) carbon emissions and fight global warming.

Keeping electric motors charged is cheaper than 39 (buy) gas. But how long does it take to charge an electric vehicle? There are several ways to charge electric vehicles and times range from minutes 40 half a day. The slowest way to charge is on a standard 120-volt (伏特) charger, 41 adds just a few miles of range per hour. For trips that involve hundreds of miles in a single day, drivers typically rely on DC fast chargers. These chargers are much more expensive to install, and thus 42 (rare). For would-be buyers, the lengthy charge times can sound alarming. And convincing them to try their first electric vehicle 43 (be) a challenge for the auto industry.

Going electric is not only an eco-friendly goal 44 also a business reality, according to industry analysts. But even if the general path ahead is widely agreed on, 45 speed of the change is far from clear.

## 第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

### 第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，是你校英文报的记者。上周六你校学生会主办了一场英语经典作品朗诵比赛。请你以“An English Recitation Competition”为题写一篇英文报道，内容包括：

1. 参赛选手；
2. 比赛过程；
3. 活动意义。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

### 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。

Thomas watched the irrigation canal (灌溉渠) for a sign of water. It looked as dry as he felt inside. Thomas's thoughts were interrupted as his younger sister, Maggie, came skipping across the field.

“What are you giving Mama for her birthday?” she asked.

Thomas felt his stomach turn. He had forgotten that Mama's birthday, the first since they left their hometown, was tomorrow. “It's a surprise, Maggie,” he answered. It was the truth. Even he

would be surprised.

Thomas would wish to be back in the mountains of their hometown. Surely Mama would want the same. At least it rained there. Each time it did, Mama, Thomas, and Maggie would sit on the front porch and watch for a rainbow. Then each of them picked out a favorite color in the rainbow. Mama always gave the same answer. “Turquoise (蓝绿色, 绿松石),” she would finally say with a dreamy smile, pointing at the sky. “Squeezed in tight, between the blue and green. Close your eyes and you can see it. If you could touch it, it would feel cool, like a breeze blowing across the stream.”

Thomas was discouraged. The sun would be setting soon, and he still had nothing to give his mother. What he saw around were rocks and sand. He picked up a large, flat rock, scooped up the dirt and watched it fall to the ground. Suddenly, something caught his eye. A speck of color peeked through the dirt.

“Hey, what’s this?” he asked.

“Let’s find out,” Maggie yelled. Thomas and Maggie dug with their fingers and uncovered a small, round stone. In the center, there was a tiny hole.

“That’s just a turquoise bead (珠子),” Thomas exclaimed. “My friend Jack’s sister has a jar full of them.”

“Let’s see if there are more,” Maggie got excited.

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。

“I have an idea,” Thomas said cheerfully.

Early the next morning, Thomas and Maggie set a small package on the table.