

2021 年 4 月稽阳联谊学校高三联考

英语试题卷

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 7 页，第 II 卷 7 页至 8 页。满分 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 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。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

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. Who will help the woman with a customer?

A. Jeremy.

B. Suzy.

C. Jenny.

2. How long will Ben help his aunt in her garden?

A. 30 minutes.

B. 40 minutes.

C. 60 minutes.

3. What will the man do about his foot?

A. Get an X-ray.

B. Ice it.

C. Call a doctor.

4. Why did the man get home so late?

A. He stayed late at the party.

B. He couldn't get a ride home.

C. He got food after the party.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. How to read a sign.

B. Where to spend the New Year.

C. When to return to the store.

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。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 did the woman damage the Toyota?

A. She backed into it.

- B. Her shopping cart hit it.
- C. She dropped her bags on it.

7. What does the woman decide to do in the end?

- A. Leave a note.
- B. Go to a grocery store.
- C. Drive down the hill.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What will the speakers do with most of the large furniture?

- A. Move it upstairs.
- B. Put it in the garage.
- C. Store it in an empty house.

9. Where will the speakers stay during the repairs?

- A. In a hotel.
- B. At the place of the woman's parents.
- C. In the basement suite.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When does the man want to get to the restaurant?

- A. About 3:00.
- B. About 5:00.
- C. About 6:00.

11. Where might the woman work?

- A. At a bakery.
- B. In a museum.
- C. At a delivery service.

12. What will the woman do for the man in return?

- A. Help choose a gift for his girlfriend.
- B. Buy a present for his birthday.
- C. Bake a cake for him.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who painted the pictures on the wall?

- A. The man.
- B. The college professor.
- C. The great painters.

14. How long has Jack been painting?

- A. For ten years.
- B. For two years.
- C. For one year.

15. What does the woman like?

- A. Drawing.
- B. Painting.
- C. Writing.

16. What will the speakers do tomorrow?

- A. Share the works.
- B. Take college class.
- C. Design something.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is MSG sometimes called?

- A. The Square.
- B. The Garden.
- C. The Madison.

18. When was the second MSG built?

- A. In 1890.
- B. In 1925.
- C. In 1968.

19. Why was the third MSG torn down?

- A. It had no roof.
- B. It didn't make any money.
- C. It was only suitable for one sport.

20. What famous event took place in 1972 in MSG?

- A. A speech.
- B. A concert.
- C. A boxing match.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 个小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 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

Bob Geldof was the lead singer and songwriter of an Irish music band named The Boomtown Rats. It was 23 October 1984, and they were not doing very well; they had not had a hit song for a while. Bob was worrying about this when he switched on the BBC news. It was a report on a famine (饥荒) in Ethiopia. Images of hungry children and crying mothers filled the screen. The reporter described the crisis as “the closest thing to hell on earth”.

“There I saw something that placed my worries in ghastly new perspective,” Geldof later said in an interview. Deeply upset and saddened by the report, Geldof decided to do something about it using the language of pop music. In just over four weeks after seeing the news report, Geldof had written, with the help of his friend, another band leader Midge Ure, a song that would be a huge bestseller. In addition, he managed to convince about 40 of the most famous performers at that time in Britain and Irish pop music to come to a London music studio to record the song. Bob named this super group Band Aid.

The song was “Do They Know It’s Christmas?” By the last day of 1984, 3 million copies had been sold in Britain. It went on to sell nearly 12 million worldwide. Some people bought extra copies, and gave them away or donated them back to resell.

Geldof’s next step was to organize charity super-concerts called Live Aid in London and Philadelphia, and streamed them live on television, raising an additional US\$48 million. He was made a knight by Queen Elizabeth II, recognizing him for his activism and anti-poverty work for Africa.

21. How did Bob Geldof learn about the starving children in Ethiopia?

- A. From another band leader Midge Ure.
- B. By listening to the BBC news on the radio.
- C. Through a news report about a famine on TV.
- D. During a music tour with his band in Ethiopia.

22. Why did some people buy extra copies of the song?

- A. To have more songs to enjoy.
- B. To support Bob Geldof’s music career.
- C. To help the starving children in Ethiopia.
- D. To show their deep affection for Band Aid.

23. Which of the following best describes Bob Geldof?

- A. Sympathetic.
- B. Determined.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Sensitive.

B

Jeff Bezos has a rule at Amazon, or perhaps more appropriate a philosophy. If a team cannot be fed by two pizzas then that team is too large. The reasoning is quite straightforward and basic. More people means more communication, more bureaucracy, more chaos, and more of pretty much everything that slows things down, hence why large organizations are oftentimes considered as being so inefficient.

In 2013 Gallup released a report called “The State of The American Workplace”, in which they found that smaller companies had more engaged employees. In fact, 42% of employees working at companies of 10 or fewer were engaged at work versus only 30% of employees at large companies.

Most people are not familiar with the Ringelmann Effect which is the tendency for individual members to become less productive as the size of a group increases. This concept was named after Maximilien Ringelmann, a French professor of agricultural engineering who passed away in 1931. In one of his experiments he asked volunteers to perform a very simple task, to pull on a rope. He found that when only one person is pulling on the rope they give 100% of their effort; however, as more people are added the individual effort goes down.

This experiment was recreated in the 1970's by Alan Ingham who came up with the concept of "social loafing" which helps us understand why the individual effort decreases as the team size increases. So why does this happen? Because it becomes harder to extract the individual contributions and performance of each person.

Organizations should really think about what their team structures look like and create and follow similar "two pizza rules". It's no coincidence that smaller organizations are oftentimes more nimble while large organizations look like they are stuck in the mud.

24. What is the author's purpose of mentioning "two pizza rules" in paragraph 1?

- A. To make a comment.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To provide an example.
- D. To analyze a phenomenon.

25. What is special about the Alan Ingham's experiment?

- A. It repeated the Ringelmann Effect experiment.
- B. It was based on a simple task of pulling a rope.
- C. It aimed to explore the reason behind the phenomenon.
- D. It revealed the link between team size and individual effort.

26. Which of the following words can replace the underlined word "nimble" in the last paragraph?

- A. Balanced.
- B. Complicated.
- C. Simple.
- D. Flexible.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. What Makes a Team More Productive?
- B. Why Are Smaller Teams Better Than Larger Ones?
- C. How Can Two Pizzas Be Shared by One Team?
- D. Which Is More Important: Individual Effort or Team Size?

C

Experts studying the state of the Australian reef system—one of the seven natural wonders of the world—reported that it is disappearing faster than thought.

"We found the number of small, medium and large corals on the Great Barrier Reef has declined by more than 50 percent during the so-called bleaching episodes (白化期) since the 1990s," said Terry Hughes of the University of Queensland, Australia. "The decline occurred in both shallow and deeper water and across nearly all species—but especially in branching and table-shaped corals."

Branching and table-shaped corals provide build structures on the reef that are important for other sea life, such as fish. Their loss is reducing population sizes and sea food productivity. When ocean temperatures are too high, corals drive away their colorful symbiotic algae (共生藻类) that provide them with food—turning them a bleached white. If the ocean cools quickly enough, the algae can return. But if it stays too hot for too long, the corals begin to starve.

"Both small and large reefs have become increasingly rare," said paper author Andy Dietzel of Queensland's ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies. "This indicates declines in reproduction, recovery potential of coral populations."

The Great Barrier Reef consists of more than 2,900 individual reefs and some 900 islands—and is bigger than the entirety of the UK. The natural wonder is home to around 1,625 species of fish and 30 different types of whale and dolphin.

“We used to think the Great Barrier Reef was protected by its size,” commented Professor Hughes. “But our results show even the world’s largest and relatively well-protected reef system is increasingly compromised and in decline.”

28. What can we learn about the bleaching episodes from the passage?

- A. The decline of corals occurred in all species.
- B. Corals will never come back to life once bleached.
- C. Reefs have increased in Australia with climate change.
- D. The Great Barrier Reef plays a vital role in sea ecosystem.

29. What is the attitude of Professor Hughes towards the Great Barrier Reef?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Concerned.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Indifferent.

30. Where is the passage probably from?

- A. A magazine.
- B. A textbook.
- C. A tourist brochure.
- D. A science report.

第二节（共 5 小题；每题 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。

Despite the many ways to communicate, good communicators share in common important principles and techniques that enable them to communicate effectively. The characteristics of good communicators cut across all languages and cultures. Becoming a good communicator has many benefits and advantages. 31

Good communicators listen. Listening is an important component of communicating effectively. It shows other people that you are sincere and interested in what they are saying. 32 Listening enables you to weigh and evaluate various issues before you produce a response.

Good communicators communicate clearly whether in writing, speaking or gesturing. In terms of speaking, good communicators project their voices with a firm tone to ensure that people can literally understand them. In terms of writing, good communicators use the appropriate words to convey different senses of meaning. 33

Good communicators organize their thoughts to ensure that what they communicate comes out in an organized fashion. 34 Good communicators also organize what they say into concise statements that are easy to understand by the listeners. This way it is not too difficult for listeners to follow what they say.

35 When a speaker shows that she is genuine about what she says, listeners are likely to believe the speaker because of the sincerity with which she speaks. Sincere communicators usually communicate convincingly because they are willing to put their beliefs on the line for the sake of communicating the truth.

- A. Good communicators are sincere.
- B. Also, it allows you to correctly respond to people.
- C. Good communicators must have a strong vocabulary.
- D. Good communicators have sympathy for others’ suffering.
- E. But what kind of qualities does a good communicator have?
- F. The meaning of communication is to help people understand each other.
- G. This allows them the ability to make a clear explanation with examples and illustrations.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节完形填空（共 20 个小题，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 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。

It's a beautiful day in J  en, Southern Spain. As a father of the bridegroom 36 his speech, a sea of wedding guests 37 applause, some of them even rising from their chairs to show hearty admiration. This is because 66-year-old Dave just delivers his speech 38 in Spanish, a language that he couldn't speak a year ago.

Dave and his wife Carol were in Southern Wales when their son Stewart called from Spain, 39 his parents to meet someone so special to him. 40, the couple arrived in Spain and met the special lady, Atanea, and her extended family. 41 they couldn't understand the language of each other. Atanea had to run nonstop as a (an) 42 to ensure everyone was understood until eventually she felt exhausted and Dave felt 43. He wanted to support his son and connect with his in-laws.

So the moment they 44 down in the UK, Carol and Dave signed up for both day and evening Spanish lessons, the time of which 45 four hours per week. To study Spanish at any other time moreover, the pair 46 a Spanish-learning app. The couple would set aside time every day, complete the exercises on their app and then 47 each other over a cup of tea in their kitchen. Just as they were making 48 progress and beginning to enjoy their Spanish and tea 49, they received another 50 from Stewart, telling them that Atanea had agreed to marry him and asking his father if he would make the father-of-the-groom 51. Having said "yes" to his son, Dave knew he had more work to do for the big day.

On the wedding day, the newlyweds hold hands and smile with 52. While the words get 53 in his throat several times during the speech, yet Dave's months of determination and hard work come together in one beautiful expression of 54 for his son and his daughter-in-law, and of 55 for the culture of his new in-laws.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 36. A. prepares | B. opens | C. closes | D. addresses |
| 37. A. come into | B. break into | C. run into | D. get into |
| 38. A. particularly | B. actually | C. specifically | D. entirely |
| 39. A. demanding | B. requesting | C. informing | D. begging |
| 40. A. Delighted | B. Upset | C. Worried | D. Tired |
| 41. A. Besides | B. Therefore | C. Instead | D. However |
| 42. A. daughter | B. bride | C. translator | D. athlete |
| 43. A. disappointed | B. determined | C. anxious | D. proud |
| 44. A. held | B. turned | C. slowed | D. touched |
| 45. A. amounted to | B. added to | C. contributed to | D. limited to |
| 46. A. developed | B. downloaded | C. updated | D. programmed |
| 47. A. remind | B. accompany | C. test | D. comfort |
| 48. A. steady | B. special | C. slight | D. sudden |
| 49. A. rest | B. meeting | C. routine | D. amusement |
| 50. A. notice | B. e-mail | C. letter | D. call |
| 51. A. speech | B. decision | C. comment | D. suggestion |
| 52. A. astonishment | B. embarrassment | C. shame | D. pride |
| 53. A. trapped | B. lost | C. stuck | D. buried |

第二节读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Ben was awakened by a gunshot. The sharp noise came through the thick stone walls of the house. It was cold in the bedroom and Ben was shaking as he got out of bed. He put on his eyeglasses and went over to the window. The field was covered with white frost. Nothing moved out there in the deep quiet just before sunrise.

Ben wondered where the shot had come from. He thought perhaps he had dreamed he heard a gunshot. He looked out toward the frozen lake. Near the trees he saw a shining piece of metal. When it moved, Ben saw that it was a long gun. A minute later a man came out of the woods. He wore hunting clothes. Suddenly a bird flew upward. The man quickly put the gun to his shoulder and shot. Ben watched the bird, praying it had not been hurt. It flew near the ground and went into some tall grass. Safe, Ben thought.

The hunter did not move for a moment, and then he began to follow the bird. Hate for the hunter burned inside of Ben. "Hey!" he shouted. His voice cut through the stillness. The hunter stopped, but then continued to follow the bird. Ben shouted again, but this time the hunter did not stop and Ben started to move toward him. The hunter looked back at Ben. Ben had just bought this house in the woods. He wanted to protect everything on his land. He thought that everyone would obey the signs: "No Hunting."

However, he heard another gunshot. This troubled him deeply. How could he stop this hunter? He walked toward the lake. He did not want to fight, but the man must go. He walked quietly. He wanted to surprise the hunter. But then, what would he do? He could not fight the hunter.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右；
2. 至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Suddenly he heard a bird's wings beating the dry grass. _____

Paragraph 2:

There was something threatening in the man's cool quiet voice. _____
