

宝安区2021-2022学年第一学期调研测试卷

高三 英语

2021.10

试卷共 8 页，卷面满分 120 分，折算成 130 分计入总分。考试用时 120 分钟。

第一部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节 阅读理解（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

Antarctica is one of the last untouched frontiers on the planet. Despite its tough conditions, an Antarctic trip is far less dangerous nowadays than in the past. Here are the most popular routes to Antarctica, with different start points, pathways, and modes of transportation.

1. Ship tour from Argentina

Departing from Ushuaia is the most popular route when going to Antarctica from South American ports. Ushuaia is situated closer to Antarctic Peninsula (半岛) than other departure points, hence you can have more time spent on the scenic peninsula admiring icebergs, glaciers and abundant wildlife. There are a variety of ships from Ushuaia to choose.

Duration: 6 to 24 days

Cost: Between USD 6,000 and USD 25,000

Good to know: If you still want to visit some other incredible South American destinations, some suggestions are the Galapagos Islands, Rio de Janeiro and Machu Picchu.

2. Fly-ship tour from Chile

If you want to avoid spending two days crossing the Drake Passage and encounter rough seas in the bad weather, you can choose a fly-ship package. This involves flying to King George Island, which is right off the west coast of Antarctica Peninsula, to join a ship trip. You can also go ashore to experience the same sightseeing and wildlife opportunities.

Duration: 8 days

Cost: Between USD 10,000 and USD 15,000

Good to know: If you have limited time and do not wish to spend more time on a ship than is necessary, then the fly-ship option is ideal.

3. Ship tour from Australia or New Zealand

Although you are unlikely to encounter any other ship all the way, you will see huge icebergs, Mount Erebus (an active volcano), emperor penguins, scientific bases and the sites of historic 20th century Antarctic adventures. If you are looking for a feeling of vast isolation and remoteness, this is the trip to take!

Duration: 26 to 30 days

Cost: USD 16,000 and USD 30,000

Good to know: Ships departing from New Zealand and Australia are smaller and carry no more than 50 passengers. These trips are rare and should be booked well in advance.

21. Which of the following is the closest to the Antarctica Peninsula?
A. The Galapagos Island. B. Ushuaia.
C. King George Island. D. Mount Erebus.
22. Where will you set off considering saving the most time on the ship?
A. Argentina. B. Chile. C. Australia. D. New Zealand.
23. Which route is the cheapest about the average daily cost?
A. Ship tour from Argentina.
B. Fly tour from Rio de Janeiro.
C. Fly-ship tour from Chile.
D. Ship tour from Australia or New Zealand.

B

Agatha Christie, the creator of one of the most enduring figures in crime literature—Hercule Poirot, is the best-selling author of all time.

She was born on 15 September, 1890 in Torquay, South West England, into a comfortably well off middle-class family. Although her mother, Clara, an excellent storyteller, did not want her to learn to read too early, she taught herself to read by the age of five. Agatha read the children's stories of the time, invented imaginary friends and began writing poems when she was very young. At the age of eleven there was a shock. Her father, not well after suffering financial difficulties, died after a series of heart attacks. There were more money worries and talks of selling their house, but Clara and her daughters managed to find a way forward.

By the age of 18 Agatha was amusing herself with writing short stories. But it was during the First World War that Agatha turned to writing detective stories. Her debut detective novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* took some time to finish and even longer to find a publisher. She started writing partly in response to a bet from her sister Madge that she couldn't write a good detective story and partly to ease the tiredness of working in a Red Cross Hospital in Torquay. Her new knowledge in poisons was also put to good use. The murderer's use of poison was so well described that when the book was eventually published Agatha received a special honour for a writer of fiction—a review in *Pharmaceutical (药学) Journal*.

The inspiration for Hercule Poirot came from Agatha's own life experience. During the First World War there were Belgian refugees (难民) in most parts of the English countryside, Torquay being no exception. Although he was not based on any particular person, Agatha thought that a Belgian refugee, a former great Belgian policeman, would make an excellent detective for *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*. Hercule Poirot was born.

24. What can we know about Agatha's young age?
A. Her mother encouraged her to read.
B. Her talent for language was shown.
C. Her father died in a medical accident.
D. Her family always had financial problems.

29. What does fantasy actually mean for children's growth?
- A. Realization of heroic dreams. B. Good memories to keep along.
C. Safe emotional preparations. D. Giving up childish explorations.
30. What does the underlined "it" in paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. Fantasy. B. The world. C. An emotion. D. Real life.
31. How can fantasy help us to face the hard reality?
- A. By making us get used to fear. B. By pushing us into the real world.
C. By providing us with clearer views. D. By offering us a safe hiding place.

D

Over our long shared history, dogs have developed a range of skills for bonding with human beings. Their ability to make sense of human instructions like "lay down" is just one such skill. But whether dogs understand human intentions, or merely respond to outcomes, remains unclear. The ability to recognize others' intentions is a basic part of Theory of Mind, long regarded as uniquely human. Can dogs also distinguish between something done on purpose and something done by accident?

To answer this question, a team of researchers in Germany conducted an experiment that examined how dogs reacted when food rewards were held back. They found that dogs responded differently depending on whether the actions of the experimenter were intentional or unintentional.

The experiment was conducted under three conditions. In each condition, the dog was separated from the human tester by a transparent (透明的) barrier. Then the experimenter fed the dog pieces of dog food through a gap in the barrier. In the "unwilling" condition, the experimenter suddenly withdrew the reward through the gap in the barrier. In the "unable-clumsy" condition, the experimenter brought the reward to the gap in the barrier and "tried" to pass it through the gap but then "accidentally" dropped it. In the "unable-blocked" condition, the experimenter again tried to give the dog a reward, but was unable to because the gap in the barrier was blocked. In all conditions, the reward remained on the tester's side of the barrier.

Not only did the dogs wait longer in the unwilling condition than in the unable conditions, they were also more likely to sit or lie down—actions often interpreted as being uninterested—and stop wagging their tails.

The team acknowledges that their findings may be met with challenges and that further study is needed to deal with alternative explanations, such as behavioral cues (暗示) on the part of experimenters or knowledge transfer from earlier dog training. "Nevertheless," the paper concludes, "the findings present important initial evidence that dogs may have at least one aspect of Theory of Mind: the capacity to recognize intention-in-action."

32. How was the experiment carried out?
- A. By grouping the dogs and treating them differently.
B. By feeding the dogs with food for good behavior.
C. By observing the dogs in different conditions.
D. By training the dogs about reactions to food.

33. What surely happened in the “unable-clumsy” condition?
A. The tester collected the food back. B. The food dropped to the floor.
C. The gap in the barrier was blocked. D. The dog stopped wagging its tail.
34. What do the researchers think of their findings?
A. They partly prove Theory of Mind on dogs.
B. They have met more doubts than trust.
C. They are challenged by some experimenters.
D. They help solve dogs’ behavioral problems.
35. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
A. Experiment to Test Dog-human Bond.
B. Dogs Have a Wide Range of Skills.
C. Experiment Guided by Theory of Mind.
D. Dogs Can Understand Human Intentions.

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。

When attempting to reach goals, many people take on a perfectionist (完美主义者) attitude, thinking it will lead to success. However, the opposite is often true. 36 Focusing on progress, instead of perfection, can make it much easier and enjoyable to reach your goals. Here are some benefits of focusing on progress:

It motivates you to keep going. It can give you power to look back and see the progress you’ve made. 37 This belief in yourself fuels your motivation and can push you through challenging times.

 38 Failures are only learning experiences on the path to achieving your goals. When you focus on what you’ve learned, it takes the pressure off and gives you space to experiment with new approaches to see what works and what doesn’t. The path to obtaining your goal becomes a playful adventure.

It gives you more reasons to celebrate. By focusing on progress, your eyes are open to each accomplishment, no matter how small. 39 You expect the next step because you’re excited about what the future holds.

It’s sustainable. There will always be new challenges in life that will drag you away from your target. By focusing on progress, you can more easily overcome obstacles, because you know there will be ups and downs. You know that the path to success isn’t a straight line. 40

- A. It helps you avoid unnecessary failures.
B. It encourages a mindset of learning, not failure.
C. This knowing keeps you on the path to success.
D. Perfectionism can, in fact, get in the way of achieving your goals.
E. You need to believe that when life closes a door, it opens a window.
F. It can also strengthen the belief that your goals are within your reach.
G. With this awareness, it becomes possible to celebrate each milestone.

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

When Wiggins was diagnosed with kidney (肾) failure, his life became a mess. He had to __41__ work and spend nine hours a day in hospital. Unable to earn a living, Wiggins and his family were __42__ to move into public housing. The tough conditions they faced there made for a __43__ adjustment.

Fortunately, Wiggins had built strong ties to his __44__. Prior to his illness, he'd earned his __45__ as a neighborhood activist with two local organizations. Having seen how much Wiggins __46__ in the pursuit of helping others, his co-worker Sarah felt that he __47__ to get something back. She launched a GoFundMe campaign to raise money to change the Wiggins' living place. Though __48__ came in by the thousands, it wasn't nearly enough. While Sarah was __49__ her efforts would fail to hit the mark, a real estate agent Brenda came to help. Along with her __50__ board, she decided that this year's earnings would go toward helping Wiggins find a new place to call __51__.

However, hunting down an appropriate house was a __52__. Yet again, fate stepped in. One house had __53__ offers when it hit the market, but somehow the owner declined them all. "Team Wiggins" rushed in with a try. __54__, it was accepted.

The Wiggins family still can't believe they have a home now. "This is a miracle house. Thank everyone who helped to make the miracle __55__," said Wiggins in tears.

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. focus on | B. search for | C. break down | D. give up |
| 42. A. allowed | B. forced | C. persuaded | D. invited |
| 43. A. small | B. quick | C. difficult | D. positive |
| 44. A. community | B. family | C. nurse | D. employer |
| 45. A. trust | B. fame | C. support | D. wealth |
| 46. A. invested | B. changed | C. learned | D. saved |
| 47. A. promised | B. desired | C. intended | D. deserved |
| 48. A. bills | B. orders | C. donations | D. suggestions |
| 49. A. relieved | B. annoyed | C. surprised | D. worried |
| 50. A. honest | B. generous | C. ambitious | D. professional |
| 51. A. home | B. room | C. estate | D. house |
| 52. A. chance | B. privilege | C. challenge | D. business |
| 53. A. few | B. multiple | C. no | D. the same |
| 54. A. Actually | B. Normally | C. Gradually | D. Luckily |
| 55. A. continued | B. spread | C. realized | D. purchased |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号单词的正确形式。

West Lake Longjing tea is famous for ___56___ (it) pleasant smell, sweet aftertaste and neat ___57___ (appear). “West Lake Longjing tastes at once rich and refreshing, and it’s ___58___ fine introduction to the wide world of Chinese green tea,” says a comment written on seriouseats.com ___59___ Max Falkowitz, a well-known writer and food expert.

Sipping a cup of this tea is enjoyable, ___60___ the process of making it is never easy. Tea makers have to roast the tea ___61___ (leaf) by hand in metal basins with temperatures up to 260°C. Such a process “demands real craftsmanship, ___62___ is a combination of patience and labor.” For this reason, it ___63___ (list) as a national-level intangible (非物质的) cultural heritage in 2008.

Fan Shenghua, ___64___ (age) 59, is one of the inheritors (传承人) of the traditional techniques of tea-making. “Machine-processed tea looks very beautiful, but its taste is not as good as that of hand-made tea,” he told *China News*. “Machine-made tea floats ___65___ (long) in water and tastes more bitter.”

第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

上周五下午，你校高三年级举行了一次趣味运动会。请你为校英文报写一篇报道，内容包括：

1. 活动目的；
2. 活动内容；
3. 活动效果。

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。

A Fun Sports Meet

第二节（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。

Through my 14 years of teaching and working in education, one event stands above the rest as my absolute best teaching experience. Through it I learned so much about teaching and dealing with students. I hope that there is something in this story that can help inspire you.

Let’s call him Mark. Mark was a troubled student. Surprising as it was to many of his former teachers, he had made it to senior year. He had numerous behavior management issues. He had been suspended (停学) many, many times in previous years. However, for the 12th grade, he was in my room without a co-teacher.

I knew he had problems before the first day. My style of teaching is such that I am very strict in the beginning, allowing students to get away with very little. I decided that I was not going to change the way in particular because of his issues.

He sat in the back row. Every time I raised a question in class and called on him, he would respond with a casual answer. I was sure that he knew the answers, but probably he didn't want to be called on. If he got an answer wrong, he would get very angry.

About a month into the year, I was beating my head against the wall struggling to connect with Mark. I could usually get these kids to be involved or at the very least to sit quietly. However, he was just loud and disgusting.

One particular day, Mark was talking while I was teaching. I said in the usual tone of voice, "Mark, why don't you join in our discussion instead of having one of your own?" With that, he got up from his chair, pushed it over, and yelled some dirty words to me. Well, that was definitely referral (移交) time. I sent him to the office with a discipline referral, and he received a week's out of school suspension.

To this point, this was one of my worst teaching experiences. Although during the week when Mark was out of school we got a lot accomplished as a class, I felt lost. There must be something wrong of my way dealing with him. He was definitely a different kid, and my old experience proved ineffective at all.

When the suspension week was towards the end, I decided to do something. _____

After that, I could see that Mark gradually changed. _____
