

2021 学年第二学期五校联考试题高三年级

英语试题卷

命题：杭州高级中学

考生须知：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、座位号及准考证号；
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

第 I 卷（选择题部分）

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纸上。

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. What is the man going to do at the weekend?
A. Watch a film. B. Do some gardening. C. Go skating.
2. What time is it now?
A. 10:12. B. 10:20. C. 10:32.
3. What are the speakers most probably talking about?
A. A book. B. An actor. C. A film.
4. Why will the man leave early?
A. He is not feeling well.
B. He has to attend a meeting.
C. He has a doctor's appointment.
5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a shop. B. In a meeting room. C. In a garage.

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 和 7 题。

6. What is the purpose of the woman's call?
A. To ask the way.
B. To set a time to meet.
C. To ask about a refrigerator.
7. When does the store open?
A. At 9:00. B. At 10:00. C. At 11:00.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 和 9 题。

8. Why did the woman call the man last evening?

- A. To make an appointment.
B. To cancel an appointment.
C. To reschedule an appointment.
9. When does the conversation take place?
A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.
- 听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. How does the man feel now?
A. Homesick. B. Annoyed. C. Hungry.
11. What festival is celebrated in the woman's motherland at this time?
A. Halloween.
B. The New Yam Festival.
C. The Day of the Dead.
12. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Treat Yon Mi to lunch.
B. Share something about a festival.
C. Join in the International Fall Festival.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What is the woman most concerned with about the hotel?
A. The price. B. The position. C. The environment.
14. How much will the woman pay in total?
A. £220. B. £400. C. £660.
15. What does the woman think of the hotels in London?
A. Beautifully situated. B. Quite comfortable. C. Really expensive.
16. Where is the hotel?
A. Across from a cinema.
B. On the right of Hyde Park.
C. Opposite Marble Arch station.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What does the speaker intend to do?
A. Place advertisements in the Olympics.
B. Become a volunteer in the Olympics.
C. Do an interview with Mr. Collins.
18. How did the speaker know the advertisement?
A. From his teacher. B. On the Internet. C. On TV.
19. Where does the speaker most probably come from?
A. Britain. B. France. C. Spain.
20. What does the speaker think is the most important for the position?
A. Knowledge of winter sports.
B. Volunteer experiences.
C. Communication skills.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 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，并在答题纸

上将该项涂黑。

A

“My Harvard classmate Ruth is being appointed to the Supreme Court,” my mom told me casually one spring day in 1993.

That’s when Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg first came into focus for me. In 1956, Mom and Ruth were the only two women in their section that first year of law school, both top of their class and only children, having lost their mothers a few years before.

I have a harder time feeling what my mom must have felt sitting down next to a male classmate, giving him a friendly “hello” and hearing a rude “I’m married!”

Ruth had a toddler (学步的孩童) at home and focused on law. Her husband, Marty, became seriously ill her second year in law school. Mom recalled visiting Marty in the hospital, something still remembered by Ruth.

Mom rarely kept up even with her closest friends. That’s how many working women of her generation operated: full steam ahead, no time for sentiment (情绪).

I never met Justice Ginsburg. When the documentary about Justice Ginsburg, came out in 2018, Mom and I watched the trailer (预告片) on a tablet in her room at a care facility.

In a *Slate* interview about the 10 other women in her Harvard Law class, Justice Ginsburg singled out my mom as her closest classmate. I was so moved that I wrote a letter thanking her for remembering my mom so fondly! I also said how I’d struggled to sum up Mom’s extraordinary life in an obituary (讣告).

Justice Ginsburg wrote me back in August, “Your mother was the only other woman in my first-year section. We were good friends in law school, and remained occasionally in touch in the following years. She cared about the right things and was brave as can be.”

I never experienced sitting next to Justice Ginsburg in a lecture hall full of men. But as I read that, it was as though I could feel her hand on my shoulder.

21. Which of the following statements about Ruth and the author’s mother is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. They worked in the same field after graduation.
- B. They were the only two women students in law school.
- C. They were closely related to each other after graduation.
- D. They were the best students in their class in the first year of law school.

22. Which of the following best describes Ruth?

- A. Diligent and outstanding.
- B. Sociable and energetic.
- C. Kind and generous.
- D. Sensitive and tough.

23. The passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. a life-long friendship between two women
- B. two women with extraordinary achievements
- C. Justice Ginsburg, a brave fighter against sex prejudice
- D. Justice Ginsburg, an influential woman in the author’s life

B

After his baby son lost his eye to retinoblastoma (视网膜母细胞瘤), this father found a way to save others from the same fate.

Like almost every set of new parents, Bryan and Elizabeth Shaw started taking pictures of their son, Noah, practically from the moment he was born. When he was about three months old, Elizabeth noticed something odd when she took his picture. The flash on their digital camera created the typical red dot in the center of Noah's left eye, but the right eye had a white spot at the center, almost as if the flash was being reflected back at the camera by something.

When Elizabeth mentioned the strange phenomenon to their doctor, she shined a light into Noah's eye, and saw the same white reflection, a tell-tale sign of retinal (视网膜的) cancer. After that, Noah received months of chemotherapy and radiation, but doctors finally could not save his eye.

Noah's tumour (肿瘤) is treatable if caught early. Bryan Shaw couldn't help but wonder whether there were signs he'd missed. He went back over every baby picture of Noah he could find and discovered the first white spot in a photo taken when Noah was 12 days old. "By the time he was four months old, it was showing up in 25 per cent of the pictures taken of him per month," Bryan told *People*.

It was too late for Noah's eye, but Bryan was determined to put his hard-won insights to good use, so he created a database that charted the cancer's appearance in every photo. He also collected photos and data from eight other children with retinoblastoma. Armed with that data, he began to work with colleagues to develop a smartphone app that can scan the photos in the user's camera roll to search for white eye and can be used as a kind of ophthalmoscope (检眼镜). Called White Eye Detector, it is now available for free on Google Play and in Apple's App Store.

24. Which can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Noah's disease was treatable when discovered.
- B. Noah got the disease when he was three months old.
- C. Noah's parents failed to notice his symptoms at the beginning.
- D. Neither of Noah's eyes could be saved for a delay in treatment.

25. Why did Bryan create the database?

- A. To create a photo scanner on the phone.
- B. To collect the data of children with the disease.
- C. To assess his hard-won insights into the disease.
- D. To use his knowledge to save others from the disease.

26. What's the writing purpose of this passage?

- A. To speak highly of father's love.
- B. To introduce a type of eye cancer.
- C. To raise people's awareness of eye protection.
- D. To report a father's creation of an eye-saving app.

C

Inspiration4, as the mission is called, is indeed impressive, the first time "normal people" with minimal training will leave the planet, enter orbit, and return to Earth days later — a considerable advancement from the 11-minute joy ride Jeff Bezos took in July. But despite the lofty name, don't be fooled: Inspiration, is not the victory for everyone that it presents itself to be.

I've been hugely critical of the billionaire space race, which incautiously pollutes our atmosphere and has the enormous opportunity cost of time, money, resources, and energy that could go toward more urgent planetary issues, like world hunger and global poverty. Clean energy research,

sustainable transportation innovations, and the creation of high-paying jobs in green sectors would do far more for the average non-billionaire than a rocket ship ever will.

Still, we're being tricked and get convinced that SpaceX's civilian mission is "inspiring" because its passengers aren't professionals. The Falcon 9 rocket was chartered (受特许的) by businessman Jared Isaacman, who has successfully shaped the mission as a worthy cause for Wednesday's voyage is part of a large fundraising effort for St. Jude Children's Research Hospital.

As for his guests, Isaacman is taking St. Jude physician assistant Hayley Arceneaux; Sian Proctor, a passed-over finalist from NASA's astronaut program; and Chris Sembooski, who was gifted his spot after his friend won it in a raffle (抽奖). No doubt, the primary reason for the journey is marketing for private space travel.

It's hard not to be won over! But that's also the point. "Civilian" missions like Inspiration make space travel appear to be "accessible to all", despite the fact that spaceflight will be "a hobby only reserved for billionaires and centi-millionaires for many years to come," as *Business Insider* writes. Yet if space tourism companies can get the general public to support them, then they've effectively gotten us to buy into something that does not actually do any good to us. Additionally, whenever something earnestly asks you to consider it an "inspiration", it's always good to ask yourself why.

27. According to the passage, Inspiration4 is _____.

- A. the first civilian mission to orbit the earth
- B. a minute-long joy ride to leave the planet
- C. the first space trip for people without training
- D. an impressive spaceflight experienced by professionals

28. The underlined word "lofty" in Paragraph 1 probably means _____.

- A. interesting
- B. noble
- C. common
- D. original

29. Which of the following statements on Inspiration4 does the author agree with?

- A. It slows the creation of high-paying jobs.
- B. It worsens world hunger and global poverty.
- C. It wastes time, money, resources and energy.
- D. It accelerates the research process of clean energy.

30. Which of the following is the best title of the article?

- A. Space trip: Inspiration for Civilians
- B. Inspiration4: Not Really an Inspiration
- C. Space tourism: A Privilege for Billionaires
- D. Private Spaceflight: A Worthy Cause for All

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 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。

The Science of Fear

Home alone at night, you hear a loud crash. In an instant your heart starts racing, your muscles tense and your breath quickens. You are immediately alert, prepared to fight or flee the source of the sound, which turns out to be a pile of books falling off that shelf you've been meaning to fix.

31 _____

Fear is one of our strongest and most basic emotions. It's a big bad world out there, and being

afraid of certain things protects us from potential danger to make sure we survive. Some evolutionary fears are hard-wired into our brains, but we can also develop new fears throughout our lives. As children we pick up on what makes our parents anxious, and we may also learn to fear certain things after negative experiences. 32 We can enjoy the view from the top of a skyscraper rather than worry about falling, or turn out the lights safe in the knowledge that a wolf won't swallow us in the night.

However, people with phobias have an extreme fear response that causes both physical and psychological suffering. 33 Agoraphobia is generally referred to as the fear of open spaces, but it applies to the dread of any situation that is difficult to escape from, or where help would not be available if something went wrong. Social phobia is the intense fear of interacting with people or performing, while specific phobias are the fear of a particular situation, activity or thing. 34 Somebody with acrophobia — an extreme fear of heights — may experience a panic attack simply trying to walk across a bridge. Depending on the cause of their phobia, sufferers often try their best to avoid situations that could affect them.

35 For example, somebody may develop cynophobia — the fear of dogs — after being bitten. But whether the cause is rational (理性的) or irrational, as soon as the brain notices a scary stimulus (刺激物), it activates the fight-or-flight response, thus preparing the body for action.

- A. Then, how can it be overcome?
- B. These irrational fears can cause major disturbance to everyday life.
- C. But in that moment, your brain and body reacted as if you were in extreme danger.
- D. Despite this, most of us are able to ignore our fears when it's clear we aren't in any immediate danger.
- E. Our brains warn us of the risks that might lie ahead, but then we often get prepared and overcome them.
- F. These extreme fears are divided into three different groups: agoraphobia, social phobia and specific phobias.
- G. The cause of phobias is not always clear, but many cases are linked to experiencing or witnessing unpleasant events.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 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, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

When Caitlin Hernandez, 30, was in graduate school, she was asked the question over and over again: Can someone who is blind really be a teacher? The 36 she heard made her more certain she did want to 37 teaching so that her students — many of whom have dyslexia (失读症) and physical disabilities — would have a 38 who really knew what they were 39. She wanted them to learn from her 40, not to question their own ambitions.

Then came COVID-19, and Ms. Hernandez's blindness made the 41 to online learning more challenging. She teaches 42 education students including second, third, and fourth grade in San Francisco. She 43 using hands-on skills, like counting out objects with her students in math class. These tactile (可触的) learning techniques are no longer 44 on Zoom.

In the pre-Covid classroom, Ms. Hernandez had an assistant who 45 the students and

ensured they were paying attention. Now that classes are 46, Ms. Hernandez uses the Zoom app on her phone, reading her lesson plan while that assistant 47 as a “back seat Zoom driver,” helping to monitor the chat-box.

It is not just Ms. Hernandez who is experiencing the 48 of online learning. She has heard from her disabled students that they are 49 emotionally. What troubles Ms. Hernandez is the widening 50 between her students who get support from their families at home, and those who have to 51 themselves through online learning and even provide child care to their younger sisters or brothers, 52 their parents are struggling too.

Ms. Hernandez has arranged many activities they can do together. “I ask the kids what books they have at home that they really enjoy,” she said. “Then I will 53 them online and read together. I encourage them to live as 54 a life as a normal person does. I have to work hard but it has been 55.”

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. joke | B. complaint | C. reason | D. doubt |
| 37. A. turn to | B. go into | C. look into | D. give up |
| 38. A. stranger | B. master | C. model | D. graduate |
| 39. A. learning | B. exploring | C. experimenting | D. experiencing |
| 40. A. report | B. success | C. decision | D. result |
| 41. A. commitment | B. process | C. progress | D. adjustment |
| 42. A. moral | B. physical | C. special | D. further |
| 43. A. looks forward to | B. is accustomed to | C. feels tired of | D. takes pride in |
| 44. A. perfect | B. necessary | C. possible | D. essential |
| 45. A. look over | B. hand over | C. turn over | D. watch over |
| 46. A. remote | B. casual | C. constant | D. traditional |
| 47. A. functions | B. promotes | C. remains | D. proves |
| 48. A. dangers | B. difficulties | C. pleasure | D. depression |
| 49. A. competing | B. striking | C. struggling | D. reflecting |
| 50. A. road | B. gap | C. journey | D. interval |
| 51. A. express | B. entertain | C. enjoy | D. push |
| 52. A. unless | B. though | C. because | D. until |
| 53. A. design | B. praise | C. correct | D. download |
| 54. A. full | B. free | C. long | D. easy |
| 55. A. deserving | B. demanding | C. challenging | D. promising |

第II卷（非选择题部分）

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）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Cats were seen as an important part in ancient Egyptian art. Ancient Egyptians saw cats as 56 (benefit) companions, according to Julia Troche, an Egyptologist. “Cats might come inside when it was hot in summer, and they in turn would drive away dangerous animals such as snakes and scorpions (蝎子), many of 57 were poisonous.” she explains.

Cats in ancient Egypt were also seen as 58 (possess) another type of power: fertility (繁殖). The reason may come from the fact 59 cats usually give birth to many kittens.

The ancient Egyptians believed that their gods could have different forms, and over the centuries, it became increasingly common for gods 60 (take) the form of animals, including

cats. “That’s why cats were mummified (制成木乃伊), and a whole economy around raising and mummifying cats 61 (create) in ancient Egypt,” explains professor Monique Skidmore. In fact, the killing of cats was forbidden in ancient Egypt 62 one exception: Mummification.

“Cats were not treated as gods 63 (they), but as tools that the gods chose to live in, and whose looks gods chose to adopt,” Skidmore explains. Through their obvious 64 (present) in the art, fashion and home decoration of ancient Egypt, cats served as 65 everyday reminder of the power of the gods.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华。在你们学校任教一年的新西兰外教 Mr. Smith 即将结束教学任务启程回国。作为班长，你代表同学们在班级的欢送会上致欢送辞，并赠送礼物冰墩墩（Bing Dwen Dwen），内容包括：

1. 感谢 Mr. Smith 的付出；
2. 选择礼物的理由；
3. 对他的美好祝愿。

注意：

1. 词数 80 词左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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。

It all started when my dad brought home a very big surprise — which was actually a very little surprise. “Ta-da!” he announced pulling a sheet off a cage, magician-style. “Meet Mr. Nibbles!”

“A hamster (仓鼠)!” I cheered.

“He’s so cute,” said Tex. “Hello, Mr. Nibbles, I already love you so much.” Tex whispered.

Seeing how we reacted, dad smiled, “Well, congratulations, Mr. Nibbles. You have found yourself a new home!”

It took a few weeks for our fuzzy (毛茸茸的) friend to get comfortable. At first he poked (探出) his head out of his cage only to take a sip of water and fill his cheeks with food. But once he got settled in, he was happy and playful. He sometimes slid away from the cage, and even begged for food, making a hissing (嘶嘶声的) sound as if saying thanks. Having Mr. Nibble’s around made our summer much more fun.

Before we knew it, it was time to go back to school. I was excited to see friends I hadn’t seen in a really long time, but, to be honest, I was also nervous about all the new stuff. That’s why I made

sure I was extra prepared. My plan was to wake up early, put on my carefully laid-out clothes, eat my carefully chosen breakfast, and place my thought-out lunch in my carefully arranged backpack. Then I'd ride my carefully cleaned bike to school and enter my brand-new classroom. Hopefully, preparing ahead of time could make me feel calmer going into the back-to-school day!

Everything went according to plan — until, well, it didn't. My new teacher, Mr. Jax, who seemed very serious, started out by going over the class rules. Then he asked each of us to say a quick something about our summer vacation. Most kids seemed pretty shy after being apart for a while and said only a few words. Soon it would be my turn.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 应使用 5 个以上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 I heard a familiar hissing sound coming from my backpack. _____

Paragraph 2:

Now everybody was looking at me! _____
