

台州市 2021 年 11 月高三年级教学质量评估试题

英 语

2021.11

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 8 页，第 II 卷 9 至 10 页。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

选择题部分

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. Where is the woman's favorite museum?
A. In Paris. B. In Athens. C. In New York City.
2. When will the package be delivered again?
A. At 10:35 a.m. B. At 1:45 p.m. C. At 11:30 a.m.
3. What's wrong with the woman's phone?
A. It needs fixing. B. It is not new. C. It doesn't work.
4. Where are the speakers?
A. In a house. B. On a plane. C. At a restaurant.
5. What is the man probably trying to do?
A. Open a box. B. Use a tool. C. Break a nut.

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. What was the problem with the toilet?

- A. The pipe was broken. B. The chain was broken. C. The handle was broken.

7. How did the man solve the problem?

- A. He fixed it on his own.
B. He called a repairman.
C. He relied on his experience.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man want to do?

- A. To run a tea restaurant.
B. To open a milk tea shop.
C. To organize a sports team.

9. What does the woman think of the shopping mall?

- A. It is too crowded. B. It is a good spot. C. It is busy on weekdays.

10. Where will the man probably open his business?

- A. At a stadium. B. At a shopping mall. C. At an office building.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Traveling. B. Programming. C. Communicating.

12. How many languages does the man speak?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

13. How did the woman probably learn Russian?

- A. By studying in school.
B. By talking with her sisters.
C. By listening to her parents' talk.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man expected to do?

- A. Offer some help. B. Perform an operation. C. Prepare some medicine.

15. What is the man?

- A. A college professor. B. A medical student. C. A skillful doctor.

16. What is the man's attitude towards operations?

- A. Objective B. Supportive C. Cautious

17. When will the man meet the woman's father?

- A. On Monday. B. On Wednesday C. On Saturday

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the theme of the school dance?

- A. Ocean life. B. Ancient Egypt. C. Culture Day.

19. Where do volunteers taking pictures register?

- A. In the gym. B. In the studio. C. In the laboratory.

20. Which season is it likely to be?

- A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Winter.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

More than eighty years ago, a slim, gray rabbit jumped out of a hole in the ground. He knocked on a hairless man's head and asked, "What's Up, Doc?" to the tune of the crunch(嚼碎声)of a large carrot.

Though the rabbit had appeared in previous short films, this fateful scene in the 1940 Warner Brothers animated short "*A Wild Hare*" introduced the version of the rabbit, which would become the cultural symbol of Bugs Bunny. In the decades since, Bugs has appeared in over 150 films. He has not only earned a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame; he is the first animated character to get his face on a postage stamp. *TV Guide* even ranked him number one atop a list of the 50 greatest cartoon characters.

Bugs was unlike Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, who came with their own set of physical characteristics but with little personality. Bugs was defined by his wisecrack(自以为聪明的) attitude and witty amusing jokes. While every director put his own understanding on Bugs Bunny, they all agreed on one thing: Bugs was never to be mean-spirited.

For years after Bugs first voiced his signature question, it seemed as though America couldn't get enough of the character and his trickster ways. Within four years, films starring Bugs from the "Merrie Melodies" and "Looney Tunes" series were popular enough to be sold to theaters. He continued to win the hearts and laughs of the people all over the world.

What audience love the most about Bugs Bunny is not his unique personality. Actually, it is his ability to stay true to it. From his opera in "What's Opera, Doc?" to his hiking in live action films, such as "Space Jam", Bugs Bunny doesn't change.

More recent animated characters from Bart Simpson to Eric Cartman have established themselves through a certain amount of meanness. But Bugs remains the lovable character that only plays tricks on those who deserve it most.

21. From the second paragraph we can know that _____.

- A. Bugs Bunny was famous long before 1940
- B. Bugs Bunny has gained widespread acceptance
- C. Bugs Bunny has always stayed at the top of ranking lists
- D. Bugs Bunny was the only character issued on postage stamps

22. Why do the audience have a preference for Bugs Bunny?

- A. He is generous to help others.
- B. He is easy to get along with.
- C. He is expert in playing jokes.
- D. He is consistent in personality.

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

- A. Fine Acting of Bugs Bunny
- B. Typical Language of Bugs Bunny
- C. Bugs Bunny's Lasting Power
- D. Bugs Bunny's Struggle for Humor

B

Richard Turere walks through his family's farm just outside Nairobi National Park in Kenya. Goats, cows, and sheep eat grass peacefully on the farm while in the park nearby, lions wander leisurely, living in peaceful coexistence with the livestock(家畜). **An extraordinary picture!** How do livestock manage to live safely near these huge lions? It's all due to this young man's brilliant invention, Lion Lights.

Livestock is his family's entire livelihood(生计)— which is why whenever lions attacked their goats, sheep, or cattle, it was disastrous. There seemed to be no good solution to the problem until Richard began working on it. After a lion killed his family's only bull, Richard started experimenting

with ways to scare off the lions. His first two attempts — fire and then a scarecrow — were unsuccessful. But one night in 2011, when he was walking around with a flashlight, he noticed that lions stayed away. That’s when he realized: these big cats were afraid of moving lights!

Then Richard — who’d taken apart and studied machines since he was very small — began experimenting. Despite his lack of any formal training in electrical engineering, he fitted a system of flashing LED lights on poles around the farm. The flashing lights, which he made from vehicle-indicator flashers, car batteries, and a solar panel, tricked the lions into thinking the grounds were guarded, keeping the lions away.

The word got out about the brilliant “lion-lights boy”. Soon Richard was fixing the Lion Lights system for neighbors. Later, his invention won him a scholarship to Kenya’s well-known Brookhouse International School. And when Richard was 13, he was invited to California to speak about his invention at a TED conference. These days, Richard still lives on his family’s farm, and fixes the Lion Lights system for people all over Kenya, which functions efficiently. He dreams of becoming an airplane engineer and pilot, but he also works to arouse people’s awareness about the need to support young Kenyan inventors like himself.

24. What does “**an extraordinary picture**” refer to?

- A. Eye-catching scenery.
- B. Well-protected ecosystem.
- C. Lions losing their nature.
- D. Animals existing in harmony.

25. What used to be the problem with Richard’s farm?

- A. Lions attacked livestock.
- B. The locals’ lives were threatened.
- C. Machines didn’t function well.
- D. Flashlights weren’t in good condition.

26. From the Lion Lights experiment we can know that _____.

- A. Richard’s idea came from his failure.
- B. Flashing lights could scare lions away.
- C. Richard’s academic knowledge mattered.
- D. Flashing lights were difficult to maintain.

27. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Richard’s dream has come true.
- B. Richard’s invention makes a difference.
- C. Richard’s devotion to helping his neighbors.
- D. Richard’s awareness of bettering his community.

C

Feeling inactive at work? Indoor pollution might play a part. A new study by scientists at Harvard has found that the air quality inside an office can have a significant impact on employees' cognitive(认知的)function.

“The limited amount of previous studies on indoor settings focused on measures like thermal(热的)comfort and satisfaction, rather than on cognitive outcomes,” Jose Guillermo Cedeno Laurent, a researcher told AFP.

Jose and his colleagues designed a study that followed 302 office workers across six countries over a period of a year, all of whom were aged between 18 and 65 and worked at least three days in an office building. Their workspaces were fitted with an environmental sensor to monitor real time concentrations of PM2.5. The participants were given a custom-designed app on their phones to carry out the cognitive tests, which they were reminded to take at prescheduled times or when PM2.5 levels fall below or rise beyond certain thresholds(临界点).

There were two tests for the participants. The first required them to correctly identify the color of displayed words that spelled out another color. This evaluated cognitive speed. The second test involved basic calculation with long numbers to assess cognitive speed and working memory.

Results showed that an increase of 10 micrograms per cubic meter of PM2.5 led to about a one percent reduction in response times, and more than a one percent reduction in accuracy.

“While past studies have shown that prolonged exposure to PM2.5 damages the central nervous system and causes long-term neuro diseases, this is the first to show short-term effects on people's cognitive abilities,” Jose told AFP.

For employees returning to in-person office work, it is time to open a window for fresh air. If the outdoor air quality isn't good, adding high quality portable air cleaners is a good choice.

28. What's the function of the environmental sensor?

- A. To monitor indoor air quality.
- B. To evaluate workers' job performance
- C. To improve working environment.
- D. To develop workers' memory accuracy

29. What method did Jose mainly use in his study?

- A. Giving examples.
- B. Analyzing causes.
- C. Making comparisons.
- D. Confirming assumptions.

30. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

- A. polluted air destroys one's nervous system
- B. an air cleaner is a must in an office building
- C. indoor setting determines a person's productivity
- D. fresh air contributes to a person's cognitive accuracy

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。

My husband and I made an agreement to help each other stay off social media platforms as much as possible. We left our accounts up instead of deleting them, but consciously stopped using them. 31 Now, I'm glad to report that they have worked.

Tired of being the last to hear of things, we downloaded a few news-specific apps that provide timely information. 32 Instead of relying on articles shared by my friends, I now have access to a steady stream of headlines that span far broader than my pre-specified interests.

Staying updated on our social circle has also been a more conscious effort. Previously I was kept up-to-the-minute on engagements, weddings, new jobs and babies through updates and pictures. Without social media, I now learn of these important events only when actually meeting the people involved.

33 The effort taken to sit down and write is far challenging, but when I do take the time to journal, my reflections go far deeper.

I still log in occasionally. 34 Based on the screen time tracked by my phone, I used to spend an average of over 24 hours a week on various social media platforms. That is down to just 20 minutes every month now, freeing up a large amount of time for sleep, hobbies and offline interactions.

35 I might know less about my acquaintances now, but have more time to keep directly in touch with my closest friends. Walking home last week, I was greeted by a dramatic purple-pink sunset. I would have immediately reached for my phone a year ago. Now, it was enough to simply watch it darken into the night.

- A. Overall, I'm glad to have made the change.
- B. I bought myself a diary again after many years.
- C. We have made a few adjustments in our daily life.
- D. This has also widened the range of news I keep up with.
- E. I do miss the convenience of using social media to record and reflect.
- F. However, social media now plays a much less important role in my life.
- G. I didn't realize how programmed I had become to constantly use the app.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

As 17-year-old Norwood drove through St. Petersburg last February for a tour, the laughter from the four girls inside her car quickly 36 screams. As they approached a crossroads, another car T-boned them, sending their car sailing into the yard nearby, coming to a stop only when it 37 into a tree.

The impact had caved in Norwood's driver's side door, jamming it 38. Shaken, but 39 OK, she crawled out through the window. Along with two of her friends, who had also 40 to free themselves, she ran for her life.

But halfway down the street, she 41 that her best friend, Simmons, wasn't with them. She ran back to the wreck and found Simmons 42 in the back seat. Without hesitation, she threw open the back door and pulled her friend out, 43 the broken glass as best she could. She 44 Simmons a few feet to safety and laid her on the ground. "I 45 her pulse but there was no sign of life. That's when I started CPR," she told CNN.

If the 46 had happened a few weeks earlier, she might not have known what to do. But Norwood, pursuing a career in medicine, had got the CPR 47 just the day before. Looking at her dying friend, Norwood knew she had 48 time to practice what she'd learned.

Immediately, she started 49 Simmons's chest with her interlocked fingers and breathing into her friend's mouth to 50 her lungs with the kiss of life. Five minutes later, Simmons began coughing and gasping for air. The first aid she 51 worked!

Soon, the ambulance arrived and 52 Simmons to the hospital, where she received medical treatment. When she heard how her best friend had 53 her life, "I am extremely grateful to Norwood for her 54 of life," Simmons told CNN. "But I am not 55, because she will always help any way she can."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 36. A. mixed with | B. gave way to | C. contributed to | D. brought about |
| 37. A. rolled | B. broke | C. came | D. crashed |
| 38. A. shut | B. open | C. loose | D. crowded |
| 39. A. somewhere | B. otherwise | C. unusually | D. slightly |
| 40. A. decided | B. attempted | C. managed | D. longed |
| 41. A. proved | B. admitted | C. suspected | D. realized |
| 42. A. unconscious | B. uncomfortable | C. uneasy | D. unhappy |
| 43. A. removing | B. avoiding | C. fixing | D. clearing |
| 44. A. sent | B. pushed | C. transported | D. carried |
| 45. A. took | B. found | C. checked | D. sensed |
| 46. A. event | B. accident | C. trouble | D. dilemma |
| 47. A. awareness | B. concern | C. certificate | D. register |
| 48. A. precious | B. regular | C. specific | D. adequate |
| 49. A. striking | B. examining | C. pumping | D. squeezing |
| 50. A. equip | B. clean | C. pour | D. fill |
| 51. A. performed | B. showed | C. experienced | D. recommended |
| 52. A. moved | B. rushed | C. guided | D. introduced |
| 53. A. lengthened | B. enriched | C. changed | D. saved |
| 54. A. breath | B. view | C. focus | D. concept |
| 55. A. confused | B. amused | C. surprised | D. satisfied |

非选择题部分

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 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。

Henry Dunant (1828-1910) was born in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1856, he created a trading company which did business in Algeria, a French colony at the time. 56, the company ran into legal troubles, and the authorities were of no help to him, so he decided 57 (appeal) directly to the French leader, Napoleon III, in 1859, at Solferino, Italy. His experiences there of attending wounded prisoners led to the 58 (create) of the Red Cross in 1863. Dunant continued on with his trading company, but it was 59 failure. Everyone he knew turned their back on him and he 60 (force) to leave Geneva. Having failed at ever achieving his worldly ambitions, he gave up the idea of making money and devoted 61 (he) to volunteer work. He lived in poverty in 62 (vary) cities in Europe for years. In 1887, he began receiving a small income from distant relatives, and went to live in Heiden, Switzerland. 63 time, he slowly began making friends and admirers again. In 1895, while out on a walk, he met the editor of a local newspaper, who wrote a story about him. The article was 64 (wide) reprinted throughout Europe and led to a great deal of interest in him, 65 (make) him win first-ever Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.

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）

假定你是李华，近期你在教英国朋友 Alex 学唱中文歌。请你写封邮件告知下周上课的计划。内容包括：

1. 时间和地点；
2. 学习内容：学唱《茉莉花》；
3. 课前准备。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：茉莉花 Jasmine Flower

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。

THE PET LAMB

Almost all the possessions had been sold to buy food and clothing for the family. At last, nothing was left but the pet lamb, Daisy. At the thought of parting with the little creature, Mrs. Grant's felt sad because the children loved it very much. Having struggled hard, she had to make up her mind to sell the lamb. But she could not ask any child to go for the butcher. Finally, she went herself with a heavy heart, dragging her leaden feet, and bargained with the butcher for the sale of Daisy.

While the children were all playing with the lamb, the butcher and his boy came to the door. "You see I am here for the lamb," said the butcher in a loud voice. Hearing this, one child ran to her mother's side, and asked what was happening in alarm. Mrs. Grant gently pushed the child aside, bent down and was about to tell the truth.

"That's my lamb now, Charlie!" said the butcher's boy in a playful tone, going up to Daisy with a rope in his hand.

"No, it is not your lamb. It is ours!" said Charlie, placing himself in front of it.

But the boy, pushing him aside, threw a rope round Daisy's neck, and began to drag the little creature away. The poor lamb bleated very sadly. The cry of grief which fell upon the mother's ears was too much for her, and her heart sank within her. In a moment, begging with tearful eyes, the children were all around their mother with voices choking with sobs for their little pet.

"Pray tell your boy to stop a moment," she said in husky(沙哑的)tones to the butcher.

The boy, at a word from the butcher, stopped dragging the lamb, and the little creature stopped its bleating.

In a trembling voice, Mrs. Grant explained to them how badly off they were after their father died. She also added that the kind butcher had given the money for Daisy. With this money, she could buy her children bread to eat.

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。

Para 1:

But the more she explained, the stronger her children begged for Daisy. _____

Para 2:

The butcher, who had been watching all, was touched in his heart. _____
