

2021 届高三第一学期期末考试

英语试题

2021. 01

注意事项:

- 1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等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(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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Goa is the official holiday destination of India. It is just the one-stop destination to fulfill all your desires and there are endless things that you can do. Here is a list of adventure sports and activities that you must definitely try. So, take a look.

Parasailing

Parasailing is one of the most famous adventure sports in Goa. Your parachute is attached to a motorboat and when the boat swings in with full momentum, you feel like you’re flying like a bird.

Cost: INR 1000 per person

Duration: 5—10 Minutes

Water Scooter

If you are a fan of speed and thrill then this sport is just for you. Riding a water scooter through the blue waters of Goa, is like a dream coming true and that is why you should not miss out on the opportunity of doing it.

Cost: INR 200—300 per scooter

Duration: About 20 minutes

Windsurfing

Windsurfing is a combination of both sailing and surfing and is again, one of the very famous sports around the north Goa region. And if you are facing any issues with the same you might join a surfing coaching for being an expert at this sport.

Cost: INR 400—600

Duration: 1—2 hours

White Water Rafting

Why is it an adventure sport that is loved by people across the country? This sport is easily doable and is less risky. Plus, it does not require a lot of training before actually

taking up. People who come with less time in hand, find white water rafting as one of their most favourite sports in Goa.

Cost: INR 1799—2499

Duration: 2—3 hours

1. Which will you try if you are a speed fan?

- A. Parasailing.
- B. Water Scooter.
- C. Windsurfing.
- D. White Water Surfing.

2. What can you learn about Windsurfing?

- A. It lasts the longest hours.
- B. It’s less demanding.
- C. It needs specific training.
- D. It’s the cheapest.

3. Why is White Water Rafting most popular?

- A. It’s the most adventurous.
- B. It’s least expensive.
- C. It’s an aerial sport.
- D. It’s easy to handle.

B

For 38-year-old Justin Herald, the journey to wealth began one Sunday morning at a church in Sydney, when he had a quarrel with one of the churchgoers.

“You have an attitude problem,” she told him.

The accusation sparked something in him, and the then-25-year-old borrowed \$50 from his brother to have four T-shirts printed with the slogans: “I don’t have an attitude problem, you have a perception problem” and “When I want your opinion, I’ll give it to you”.

“It was the best \$50 I ever spent,” laughs Herald. By the end of the morning he’d sold three of the four T-shirts. With the money, he had another six printed, then 12, then 24. “That first year the turnover was \$980,000,” he says.

His business, Attitude Inc, is now a multi-million dollar concern with a wide range of products selling in 3,500 stores across Australia. His success was due to clever marketing—the public loved the slogans—but also, he admits, luck. In those days there was very little competition in his sector of the clothing industry, and he was in the right place at the right time.

The media spotlight also helped, with people picking up on Herald’s likeable personality and infectious passion for his business: the night of one TV appearance, 187 stores rang to get his products into their shops.

“The consumer liked the person behind the product. They really did support me as an individual as well as the brand,” he says.

Herald sold the business three years ago, by which time it was turning over \$30 million a year, and now spends his time as a motivational speaker. His message: anyone can be financially successful if they set their mind to it. “You have to have a lot of stickability—not everything is going to work the way you plan it.”

Money has meant he has been able to enjoy his other passion—fast cars—but essentially he says he’s the same person he’s always been. “Time and freedom and choice are more valuable than having a lot of money in the bank,” he says.

4. Why did Herald have the slogans printed on the T-shirt?  
A. To fight back the woman. B. To encourage himself.  
C. To try a form of marketing. D. To show himself off.
5. What happened to Herald after his appearance on TV?  
A. He opened 187 branches. B. He became a public figure.  
C. He sold his business. D. He received more orders.
6. Why did Herald give up his business three years ago?  
A. He wanted to change his lifestyle. B. His business expected to lose money.  
C. He feared to fall into the trap of wealth. D. He wanted to be a professional speaker.
7. What can we learn from Herald's story?  
A. Time is money. B. Mindfulness pays off.  
C. Passion is based on money. D. Luck is the key to success.

**C**

Anna Akter, a nine-year-old student at a floating school in Bangladesh's remote Natore district, says she might have missed out on her education during annual floods without her boat-based classroom. The same goes for Khushi Khatun, who also studies at the boat school where she gets free tuition and materials. "Had there been no such school, she would have had to walk two kilometers along a muddy path or take a boat journey which may have discouraged her from studying," said her father, a farmer in Pangasia village.

Each year, much of the Bangladesh countryside is hit by flooding. With around two thirds of the country's 160 million people living in rural areas, during a normal rainy season, some 1.5 million students are estimated to be affected by floods.

The boats first served as the school bus, collecting children from different riverside stops. "Instead of the students going to school, the school reaches them," said Mohammed Rezwan, founder of Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha, the non-profit organization that introduced the country's first floating school system.

Rezwan, an architect, was born and brought up in Natore district, and he himself was lucky as he didn't miss school in the rainy season thanks to his family's boat. While at university, it occurred to him that if children couldn't make it to school, their classroom should go to them. So he established Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha in 1998 with \$500 from his savings and scholarship money, and the floating school concept was launched in 2002.

The floating schools cover an area of 2 square km, offering primary level education to local children who might otherwise have stayed away from school. Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha now also trains adult villagers on children's and women's rights, nutrition and health, and how to farm ducks and fish alongside vegetables in "floating gardens", helping them adapt to the impacts of climate change.

8. What do the two girls do during the rainy season?  
A. They study at a boat school. B. They go to a tuition-free school.  
C. They stay away from school. D. They take a boat to school.

9. What is special about a floating school?  
A. The boat serves as a school bus. B. The boat is used as a classroom.  
C. It never stops at a fixed spot. D. It offers free schooling to all children.
10. What made Rezwan start the floating school system?  
A. His desire to make money. B. His interest in teaching.  
C. His childhood experience. D. The farmers' request.
11. What is the purpose of this text?  
A. To show the effects of climate on schools.  
B. To explain the climate of Bangladesh.  
C. To praise Rezwan for his selfless acts.  
D. To introduce a new school system.

**D**

We all know about the health benefits of swimming. It offers a great workout for the body—it builds endurance, muscle strength and cardiovascular (心血管的) fitness. If you don't mind getting wet, it can be fun too. But who would enjoy swimming in water that is ice cold? Well, many people are taking the plunge, based on evidence that it can actually be good for us.

Cold-water swimming—sometimes called wild swimming—involves swimming in natural areas including ponds, rivers and the sea. Jumping in gives a short sharp shock to the body, but many participants say they get used to it. A cold dip might wake you up, but research has found it can have much bigger benefits than that for your body and mind. As well as being good exercise, spending time outdoors and by water improves wellbeing.

There is much evidence, mostly anecdotal, that suggests cold-water swimming has cured certain health conditions. One man who suffered constant pain after surgery claimed he was cured by taking a plunge in cold open water. And another swimmer, Sandria Simons, told the BBC "the immersion of your body in cold, salt water, just feeling like you're at one with nature if you like, just feels amazing."

But what is it that people are gaining from this chilly experience? Doctors say getting into cold water evokes a stress response, but the more you do it, your reaction to stress is reduced. It's also thought to have a strong anti-inflammatory (抗炎) effect. But there are bigger benefits to this stress-reducing exercise. Some experts believe cold-water swimming helps 'cross-adaptation', where one form of stress prepares the body for another. For example, it also helps reduce the stress of exercising at high altitude.

So, if you're convinced that this is for you, take advice: approach it with caution, swim with a friend, and maybe start in the summer, when the water temperatures are higher!

12. What is the text mainly about?  
A. Swimming and health. B. Cold-water swimming.  
C. Reducing stress. D. A chilly experience.
13. What does the underlined word "it" refer to in the 2nd paragraph?  
A. The sharp body shock. B. The benefit.  
C. The cold dip. D. The research.

14. What is Sandria Simons’ opinion about cold-water swimming?  
A. It brings you close to nature.                      B. It cures certain health conditions.  
C. It has cross-adaptation effects.                      D. It’s a great physical exercise.
15. What is the author’s advice?  
A. Start at an early age.                                      B. Do it immediately.  
C. Adapt first in cold water.                              D. Safety comes first.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do you make any smart friends? 16 But you’ll have an easier time if you join a community service group, continuing education class or book club. The following suggestions may help you meet people you want to connect with intellectually.

17 When you hope to meet smart friends, it’s important to identify what kind of intelligence you’re searching for. For example, some individuals have a specific knowledge of cooking or engineering, while others may be well-versed in politics. After you identify a specific knowledge base that interests you, join groups and network among new people who share those interests.

Expand your professional circles. 18 If you currently work in a field that you don’t find intellectually challenging, join a community club or discussion group related to your field of interest. For example, if you’d like to make some smart friends who are involved in the real estate business, join a business group related to real estate. Branching out socially in your area of expertise is likely to connect you to intelligent, like-minded people.

Invite new people to social activities. Once you come in contact with a new acquaintance, make an effort to develop a friendship by inviting the person to engage in some casual activity, such as having coffee, taking a walk, having lunch or playing tennis. 19

Plan group events or social gatherings with the smart individuals you have become acquainted with so that a group can get to know one another. 20 If your event includes a variety of talented, well-educated people, you’re likely to make more social connections and network with a wider variety of intelligent individuals.

- A. Friendship is precious.
- B. Identify your intellectual interests.
- C. This works well with groups sharing common interests.
- D. When you meet a nice guy, bring him into your social circle.
- E. You may be able to meet smart friends by socializing with coworkers.
- F. You may find it difficult to connect with a well-educated group of friends.
- G. Find something you both enjoy and make efforts to get better acquainted.

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、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Muhammad Yunus, a professor of economics in Chittagong University, is the founder of Grameen Bank. His bank 21 people to borrow small amounts of money to start business. He and the bank were 22 awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to help bring millions of people, especially women, out of 23.

During his visit to the poorest 24 in the village of Jobra near his university, Yunus met a woman who made bamboo stools. To 25 her business going, she had to take out usurious loans(高利贷)to buy the bamboo. He went around the village and found 42 women who were in the same 26. He made a loan of \$ 27 from his own 27 to the women, and told them to pay it back 28 they could. Yunus believed that if given the chance the poor would 29 the borrowed money, and microcredit(小额信贷)could be a good business model. He got all the money back, and then he went to other 30 and did the same thing. The official banks didn’t want to get involved in what he was doing, so Yunus 31 to start his own bank. By July 2007, the Grameen Bank had 32 \$ 6.38 billion to 7.4 million borrowers.

The success of Grameen Bank has 33 similar efforts in many countries throughout the developing world, and even in rich nations like the USA. More than 94% of Grameen loans have gone to 34, who suffer from poverty and who are more 35 than men to devote their earnings to their families.

21. A. agrees                      B. allows                      C. attracts                      D. wishes
22. A. hopefully                      B. actually                      C. luckily                      D. jointly
23. A. balance                      B. loss                      C. poverty                      D. home
24. A. households                      B. students                      C. teachers                      D. children
25. A. keep                      B. catch                      C. run                      D. find
26. A. dream                      B. situation                      C. business                      D. place
27. A. tuition                      B. school                      C. bank                      D. pocket
28. A. while                      B. if                      C. whenever                      D. as
29. A. save                      B. afford                      C. earn                      D. repay
30. A. cities                      B. villages                      C. workshops                      D. countries
31. A. managed                      B. turned                      C. chanced                      D. offered
32. A. collected                      B. given                      C. issued                      D. donated
33. A. appreciated                      B. inspired                      C. appealed                      D. made
34. A. families                      B. people                      C. women                      D. villagers
35. A. miserable                      B. difficult                      C. fortunate                      D. likely

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 个单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

After 38 years of living in China, Roberta Lipson, a US citizen, finally got her Chinese “green card” on July 10. 36 (celebrate) the occasion, she posted this in her WeChat Moments, “after 38 years I’m now finally a permanent Chinese resident”, along with a picture in 37 she was with a colleague at the certificate issuing center, in a white dress, smiling 38 (wide).

Lipson, also known as Li Bijing, is the founder and CEO of the United Family Healthcare. She came to China in 1979 and 39 (start) her business to help improve the country’s public health and medical services by demonstrating 40 different approach to healthcare.

In 1997, the United Family Healthcare was established in Beijing. It is the first foreign-invested expert medical organization in China. Now her business has extended 41 many cities across the country.

For Lipson, 42 (become) a permanent Chinese resident is something she always wanted. “My career is in China, and I 43 (be) in China for decades. China is my home. I would feel more comfortable if I have permanent residency,” said Lipson during an interview with *China Newsweek*.

On Oct 18, the 19th CPC National Congress was held in Beijing. “I was excited about the report 44 (deliver) by President Xi Jinping, in which he mentioned the Healthy China Strategy. To 45 (well) fulfill our social responsibilities, we will bring more medical services to rural areas, and provide more care to special-needs children and migrant workers,” she said.

“This is also the dream of United Family Healthcare,” Lipson added.

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。下周,你校将举办一场读书报告会。请你以校学生会的名义,用英语写一则通知。内容包括:

- 1. 参加人员;
- 2. 报告内容:三名高三同学谈读书的感悟与收获;
- 3. 时间地点。

注意:

- 1. 词数 80 左右;
- 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

A Notice

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写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Terry and Anna are a lovely couple living in Australia. They have been together for almost a year and are ready to take the next step together.

For their one-year anniversary, Terry wanted to surprise his girlfriend with a special present. He decided that he was going to make a necklace for her. He made the main piece of the necklace out of Tasmanian wood, which is a high-quality ornamental timber (木材) used for making furniture and cabinets, as well as other small objects. It was the perfect material for a necklace. That wasn’t all. Terry had hidden something within the necklace. This took a lot of time to make sure it was concealed properly. He then purchased a chain and put the two together to make a necklace.

Terry took Anna out to a lovely dinner for the anniversary. After the dinner, he took his handmade necklace out and presented it to her. Anna loved the necklace so much that she put it on as soon as she got it and never took it off again.

Anna and Terry loved traveling together, but Anna was always afraid of flying, and living in Australia provided her with the opportunity to find great vacation destinations that didn’t require her to fly. However, Terry wasn’t content with traveling in Australia. Though incredibly afraid of flying, Anna decided to face her fear and take a flight.

The couple decided to take a trip to Scotland. They were eager to see the country and explore everything it would offer. Anna was especially excited, as she would have an opportunity to see a friend that she hadn’t seen for years.

It was almost two years since Terry had given Anna the necklace. Terry had the idea to open Anna’s necklace while they took a trip to the caves in northern Scotland. That was where Terry decided to make his big reveal.

- 注意:
- 1. 续写的词数应为 150 左右;
  - 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

As soon as they reached the caves, Terry asked his girlfriend to take the necklace off.

Anna saw what was hidden in the necklace and was shocked at what she was looking at!

英语试题参考答案及评分标准

第一部分: 阅读(满分 50 分)

第一节(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

1—5 BCDCD 6—10 ABABC 11—15 DBCAD

第二节(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

16—20 FBEGC

第二部分: 语言运用(共两节; 满分 30 分)

第一节(每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

21—25 BDCAA 26—30 BDCDB 31—35 ACBCD

第二节(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

36. To celebrate 37. which 38. widely 39. started 40. a 41. to

42. becoming/to become 43. have been 44. delivered 45. better

第三部分: 写作(共两节; 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分, 按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时应注意的主要内容: 内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差以至影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点: (见试题)

三、各档次的给分范围及要求

第五档 (13~15 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误, 但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档 (10~12 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点, 但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确, 些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档 (7~9 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。

整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 (4~6 分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档 (1~3 分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

0 分

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

四、说明

- 1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
- 2. 应紧扣主题,可适当发挥。

第二节(满分 25 分)

一、评分原则

- 1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 7 个档次给分。
- 2. 评分时,先根据作文整体情况,确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
- 3. 评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面来衡量,具体如下:创作内容的质量、续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度;使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性;上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。
- 4. 词数少于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
- 5. 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑,英美拼写的词汇用法均可接受。
- 6. 书写较差以致影响交际的,从总分中减去扣 2 分。

二、各档次的给分范围及要求

第七档 (22—25 分)

- 创造了新颖、丰富、合理的内容,富有逻辑性、续写完整,与原文情境融洽度高。
- 使用了多样性且恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达流畅,语言错误很少,且完全不影响理解。
- 自然、有效地使用了段落间、语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,前后呼应,意义连贯。

第六档 (18—21 分)

- 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容,比较有逻辑性,续写比较完整,且与原文情境融洽度较高。
- 使用了比较多样性且恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达比较流畅,有个别错误,但不影响理解。
- 比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。

第五档 (15—17 分)

- 创造了基本合理的内容,有一定的逻辑性、续写基本完整,与原文情境相关。
- 使用了比较恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达方式不够多样性,表达有些许错误,但基本不影响理解。
- 使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。

第四档 (11—14 分)

- 创造了基本完整的故事内容,但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强,与原文情境基本相关。
- 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有部分语言错误和不恰当之处,个别部分影响理解。
- 尚有语句衔接意识,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。

第三档 (6—10 分)

- 内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题,续写不够完整,与原文有一定程度的脱节。
- 使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多且比较低级,并影响理解。
- 未能有效的使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义欠连贯。

第二档 (1—5 分)

- 内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题或有部分内容抄自原文,续写不完整,与原文情境基本脱节。
- 所使用的词汇非常简单,语法结构单调,错误极多,严重影响理解。
- 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。

第一档 0 分

- 未作答;所写内容太少或无法看清楚,以致无法评判;所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。