2021~2022学年度苏锡常镇四市高三教学情况调研（一）

英 语 试 卷

**注意事项：**

1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用2B 铅笔将试卷类型填涂在答题卡相应位置上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角"条形码粘贴处"。

2.作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔在答题卡上对应题目下面的答案信息点涂黑;如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试卷上。

3.非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上;如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案;不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。

4.考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**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.What will the speakers probably do on Sunday?

A. See a movie. B. Watch TV. C. Stay at home.

2.Who is the woman probably talking with?

A.A coach. B.A doctor. C.A manager.

3. Who often goes to the restaurant at weekends?

A. The man. B. The man's parents. C. The woman.

4.What is Dr.Freeth going to do?

A. Make an appointment. B. Go travelling. C. Attend a wedding.

5.Which sport did the woman do best in this year's competition?

A. Bicycle race. B. Pingpong. C. Badminton.

**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 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至7题。

6. Where does the woman plan to go this summer?

A.Hawaii. B. Europe. C. New York.

7.What will the man do during his vacation?

A. Travel with his family. B. Visit his old friends. C. Drive for vacation.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the man concerned about most?

A. The height of the bookcase. B. The width of the bookcase. C. The color of the bookcase.

9. Why does the man make the phone call?

A. To advertise a bookcase. B. To purchase a bookcase. C. To return a bookcase.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Why did Rachel know nothing about this field trip?

A. She started the course later than others.

B. She had no access to the online courses.

C. She cared little about her academic study.

11. When does the coach leave for the Yellow Stone National Park next Monday?

A. At 7 a.m. B. At 7:45 a.m. C. At 8 a.m.

12. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Tourist and guide. B. Classmates. C. Workmates.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the woman doing?

A. Charging the man for parking fee.

B. Giving the man a parking ticket.

C. Helping the man with directions.

14. What does the man say about the sign?

A. It is covered. B. It is too far away. C. It’s two small.

15. What will happen to the man’s car?

A. It will be stopped. B. It will be removed. C. It will be repaired.

16. What does the man think of the woman?

A. Rigid. B. Considerate. C. Flexible.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. When does the speech probably take place?

A.At the beginning of a term. B.In the middle of a term. C.At the end of a term.

18. How long is the advisory office open during the weekday?

A.8hours. B.11hours. C.12hours.

19. What can Jarrod Howard help with?

A.Study-related problems. B. Information about jobs. C. Money matters.

20. Whom should students turn to if they feel stressed at school?

A.RodneyReid. B.JimSmith. C.LauraLea.

**第二部分 阅读理解 (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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

One trend that has skyrocketed during the COVID-19 pandemic is that many homebuyers have chosen to move to luxury escapes—swapping their inner-city setup for a home office near the water or the bush. Here we’ve gathered four of our favourite properties on the market right now.

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| **Sunshine Bay**  If the sounds of the ocean have been beckoning ( 召唤), then look no further than 8 Beechwood Court, located on Sunshine Cove Beach with fantastic ocean views from almost every bedroom. It has been listed on Airbnb, a website to help travellers find a homestay, so home owners will have the option of using it as an additional income source.  Price guide: $2.6 million-$2.8 million  Agent: Blackshaw Coastal, Pat Jameson 0405 442 905 |
| **Murrumbateman**  Delivering contemporary country charm of the Hamptons, this home will make you feel like you’re on a coastal holiday, but on a farm. The home is only a few minutes’ walk to the nearest woodlands and village cafe and a 35-minute drive to the capital.  Private sale  Agent: HIVE Property, Josh Morrissey 0437 799 234 |
| **Tura Beach**  This award-winning home combines coastal atmosphere with modern living. Only minutes away from Tura Beach, this architect-designed property is spread across two floors with big living and dining areas that stretch over an outdoor area with a spa.  Price guide: $1.5 million  Agent: One Agency Dwyer Properties, David Dwyer 0413 902 702 |
| **Jindabyne**  This newly built home is located in the ever-growing Highview Estate in Jindabyne. It has high ceilings throughout, plenty of light and a kitchen that’s as stylish as it is functional.  With the Snowy River just around the corner, nothing sounds more relaxing than walking alongside the water these holidays.  Auction (拍卖): 3pm, December 14  Agent: Raine & Horne Snowy Mountains, Toni Wheelhouse 0431 486 588 |

21. What’s the special aspect of Sunshine Bay?

A. It can be rented out. B. It’s near the sea.

C. It has woods nearby. D. Its price is low.

22. Which property best suits people who are interested in architecture designing?

A. Sunshine Bay. B. Murrumbateman. C. Tura Beach. D. Jindabyne.

23. What do the four properties have in common?

A. They are located in urban regions. B. They are places with ocean views.

C. They are accessible to sand and water. D. They are a good escape from urban life.

**B**

Architecture is amazing. It has changed the way I look and interact with the world and my environment. It has trained me to be hyper-sensitive (过度敏感) to the built environment, to recognize problems and find solutions that an untrained eye would never notice.

As much as I love this profession, it is very easy to get lost in architecture. I get so focused that I have forgotten about everything else. Luckily my passion for cycling kept me sane (清醒的) while I was becoming an architect. I faced a lot of obstacles and challenges taking a bicycle ride across the United States. Looking back, cycling across the America was actually one of the smartest things I ever did.

I have actually bicycled across the continental USA twice; East to west. Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean, both times. Bicycling across America isn’t as hard as you think.

I rode alone on my first trip in 2005 from Virginia Beach to the coast of Florence, Oregon. In the end it was 4,547 miles over the course of 77 days.

I left for the second trip in 2007 with my two best friends from Bar Harbor, Maine to Portland, Oregon, which was a 4,886 mile ride over 90 days. At that time, I fell in love with the idea of leaving the east coast behind, starting a whole new life and career in a new city. I ended up in Portland. After arriving in town on a bike, I eventually found a job, a place to live and an amazing dog.

I share all this not to convince anyone to go biking across America, but only to share how doing this has changed my life. Architecture has given me a wonderful life and career but it isn’t everything. Thankfully I have also been very passionate about: my friends,traveling, bicycles ,punk rock, technology, the internet, my dog, and even yoga. My architecture background has definitely sweetened my relationship with all those things.

Becoming an architect is a noble pursuit, but you should keep pursuing everything else that you are passionate about. It will enhance your architecture career and ultimately make you a more interesting person, which in my opinion is really more important than being another silly architect.

24. What’s the advantage of cycling according to the author?

A. Changing his negative attitude to architecture. B. Keeping himself focused on his career all the time.

C. Enabling him to find solutions without training. D. Making him a much better architect and person.

25. What does the author think of his two cross-country bike trips?

A. They are harder than what he expected before. B. They show the benefits of riding with friends.

C. They give him some extraordinary experiences. D. They guarantee him a new life and career in Portland.

26. What can be inferred from Paragraph 6?

A. Don’t get completely lost in your hobbies. B. Don’t abandon hobbies for your profession.

C. Don’t feel ashamed of stopping your hobbies. D. Don’t weigh your family against your profession.

27. In the last paragraph, the author reminds us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. take up the pursuit of becoming an architect B. find what we are really passionate about

C. appreciate other people’s good intentions D. avoid our career taking over other pursuits

**C**

A human heart is so much more than an organ. No one says they left their pancreas (胰 腺) in San Francisco, for example, or that two kidneys (肾脏) beat as one. Yet most of us believe that two hearts can beat as one, and that the heart reveals our real emotions. Now there’s some evidence that such **folk wisdom** is true.

When people listen to the same story—each alone in their own home—their heart rates rise and fall together, according to a new study published last month in Cell Reports.Professor Lucas Perra, a senior author of the study, said, “It’s the story that drives the heart.”

This finding corresponds with a mountain of research showing that our brains synchronize (同步) when we interact in the same location or participate in the same activity. The new study goes one step further; it tests whether our heart rates become synchronized while taking in the same narrative—even though we’re not in the same room nor even listening at the same time as other listeners.

Marcel Proust wrote at the turn of the 20th century, “the heart does not lie.” Data tells us much the same: The heart’s connection to the brain is so tight that when we hear the same story, our heart rates synchronize. Subjects in the same group produced synchronized heart rate patterns that rose and fell at roughly the same times during the narrative.

The results are“heartwarming,”said Prof.Perra.“Heart rat correlation (关联) between subjects does not require them to actually be interacting, or even be in the same place. It’s not the interaction between people but the story itself that does the trick.”

The point, he said, is that when we listen to the same radio program or watch a Netflix show, our hearts beat together, showing that “we’re not alone.”

28. What does the underlined expression “folk wisdom”refer to in the first paragraph?

A. Kidneys beat like hearts. B. Hearts are important organs.

C. A human heart conveys feelings. D. Organs have close links with emotions.

29. What can we learn from the new study in Cell Reports?

A. People like listening to the same story in separate places.

B. Human’s brains synchronize when driven by different stories.

C. People tested in the same group have the same heart rates.

D. The same story can make listeners have the same heart rates.

30. What’s the author’s purpose of writing this article?

A. To report a research finding. B. To argue against an opinion.

C. To tell readers a moving story. D. To call for immediate action.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. The Way Human Hearts Work B. The Same Story, the Same Heartbeat

C. The Heart’s Connection to Brain D. The Importance of Heart Rates

**D**

Star Wars fans would be familiar with the good relationship between humans and droids ( 机器人) in the movies. In the movie Solo: A Star Wars Story, LandoCalrissian risked his life to rescue his co-pilot, a female droid L3-37. In real life, a humanoid robot, Sophia, has recently been granted (给予) citizenship in Saudi Arabia. Increasingly, people are ready to see robots as resembling humans. Given this phenomenon, I believ it is necessary to consider giving robots certain rights humans enjoy.

Experts have argued that since robots have now acquired human-like qualities, it is appropriate to consider if they should have rights just as humans. Sophia has a human like face and utilizes artificial intelligence to respond to speech and express emotions. For such a lifelike being that is potentially capable of expressing emotions, does it not deserve the right to be loved and respected?

Robots should also be given legal and moral protection as harming a robot may be similar to harming humans. Since people tend to form attachments to social robots, it becomes possible for companies to control the hardware and software to exploit this emotional attachment. There is a danger that data that is stored in the robot could be uploaded to the cloud. There would then possibly be situations in which the government or private sector retrieves (检索数据) the information stored in a robotic toy or social robot. With these uncertainties, it is clear why robots should be protected, just as humans.

An even more irresistible reason to grant human rights to the robots is the protection of societal values. We should stop a young child from kicking or tearing a toy robot apart because it resembles a real life.Giving robots certain rights will ensure that societal standards are set.

Still, many have roundly argued that no matter how sophisticated (老练的) they may be, robots are still machines. It is therefore quite ridiculous to treat them as living beings and grant them rights. However, with the advancement in technology, it is a matter of time before robots are fully anthropomorphized (赋予人的特征), and we would have to consider granting them rights.

In conclusion, deciding whether robots deserve human rights is by no means an easy task, but now is the time to start the conversation on this and seriously consider the possibility.

32. Why does the author mention the two examples in the first paragraph?

A. To remind readers of the importance of robots.

B. To discuss the necessity of rescuing robots.

C. To set readers thinking about an issue about robots.

D. To describe the relationship between humans and robots.

33. What’s the main idea of Paragraph 3?

A. Robots should be legally and morally protected.

B. There is possible information risk.

C. Humans are doing harm to robots.

D. Robots should be given more emotional attachment.

34. What’s the author’s attitude towards granting robots human rights?

A. Doubtful. B. Favorable. C. Negative. D. Uncaring.

35. What’s the structure of the passage?

(①=Para. 1 ②=Para. 2 ③=Para. 3 ④=Para. 4 ⑤=Para. 5 ⑥=Para. 6)

A. ①—②③④⑤—⑥ B. ①②—③④⑤—⑥

C. ①—②③—④⑤⑥ D. ①—②③④—⑤⑥

**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。

Parents showing off their children has long been popular on social media. It is found that videos with children receive three times as many views as other videos. Nine-year-old Ryan Kaji,star of the Ryan’s World channel, topped Forbes’ 2020 list of highest-paid YouTubers, making an estimated $29.5 million from his content and product lines.

36 Influencer parents and kids across a host of platforms can gain millions of online followers and land profitable sponsorships. Some family influencers get paid directly by brands for endorsing (代言) their products. 37 And many more earn income by receiving ad revenues (收益).

38 A look at the comments section of almost any website proves the internet is often a very ugly place. And while the business of family social media is big and growing, there are as yet few meaningful safeguards for kids’ privacy and safety, both from media companies like YouTube and from existing law. 39

Leah Plunkett, assistant dean for learning experience and technology at Harvard Law School said, “In many cases, the kids who wind up in‘commercial sharenting’are too young to understand what’s going on. 40 If there is content going out about the children when they are three years old, they may be pretty uncomfortable with it when they are13. And that content is not going to go away.” Dr. Sarah Domoff, who directs the Family Health Lab at Central Michigan University also says parental oversharing may be damaging.

A. The pursuit of internet fame and dollars may pose serious potential dangers to the kids on social media.

B. Some sell their own branded products directly to viewers.

C. They can’t give any type of permission or know involvement.

D. Some parents have already started to reconsider sharenting.

E. All ofthe problems have experts on children’s rights and development worried.

F. “Sharenting” has now become an increasingly professionalized business.

G. Embarrassing a child publicly can make children ashamed of the parents.

**第三部分 语言知识运用 (共三节，满分30分)**

**第一节 完形填空 (共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，从短文各题所给的A、B、C 和 D四个选项中，选出可填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was driving on the freeway when I saw the sign.It 41 drivers that chains would be required to cross the mountain.It took me quite sometime to get the chains on.When I got to a spot where it was no longer snowing, I took the chains off so I could drive at a(n) 42 speed.

Suddenly, I 43 another snowy, icy patch of road. My car spun out into a snowdrift. I thought of 44 some tree branches and placing them under my tires, but it was so cold outside that my hands weren’t working 45 . I got inside the car and called American Automobile Association (AAA).

A Russian man came up to my window and said hello. Before I could say too much, he and his three sons were already 46 to push my car. I got out of my car and 47 them.

It was past midnight and they easily could have decided that AAA would 48 the situation after our initial 49 failed. Yet, they stayed with us for nearly 45 minutes as we kept trying 50 things to get the car out of the snow, insistent that they wouldn’t leave until I was 51 .

At first, I was a little 52 about being stuck in the freezing weather at such a late hour, but their cheerful attitude changed the whole 53 of the situation and lifted my spirits.

After nearly 45 minutes of hard work when my car was finally free, they didn’t even 54 around long enough for me to get their names. They just ran toward their truck, 55 a bit on the ice, and yelled back “Drive Slowly”, like true smile heroes!

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| 41. A. warned | B. encouraged | C. promised | D. taught |
| 42. A. slow | B. average | C. normal | D. top |
| 43. A. missed out | B. came upon | C. looked for | D. pulled off |
| 44. A. removing | B. burning | C. destroying | D. breaking |
| 45. A. properly | B. casually | C. creatively | D. comfortably |
| 46. A. proposing | B. continuing | C. starting | D. claiming |
| 47. A. urged | B. joined | C. stopped | D. left |
| 48. A. handle | B. improve | C. revise | D. clarify |
| 49. A. preparations | B. appeals | C. impressions | D. attempts |
| 50. A. typical | B. unique | C. different | D. difficult |
| 51. A. approached | B. forgiven | C. protected | D. freed |
| 52. A. concerned | B. cautious | C. awkward | D. confused |
| 53. A. analysis | B. dynamic | C. definition | D. truth |
| 54. A. play | B. walk | C. stick | D. glance |
| 55. A. moved | B. recovered | C. dashed | D. slid |

**第二节 语法填空 (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个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The classical gardens of Suzhou, Jiangsu province, date back to the 6th century 56 the city was founded 57 the capital of the Wu Kingdom. Today, more than 50 of these gardens are still in 58 (exist), nine of which are regarded as the finest embodiments (化身)of Chinese “Mountain and Water” gardens.

Built in the 11th century on the site of an 59 (early), destroyed garden, Canglang Pavilion has the longest history among all the existing classical gardens in Suzhou. Naturally 60 (lay) out and well designed, it is called one of the four best gardens in Suzhou. The garden looks simple but natural. Without complex 61 (decorate), it combines buildings with scenery so well 62 the whole garden appears to be naturally endowed ( 赋予). Since many of the 63 (origin) features of the garden have been preserved, the garden has a high historical and artistic value.

The classical gardens of Suzhou 64 (be) the most vivid specimens(样本)of culture from the East Yangtze Delta region in the 11th to 19th centuries. The underlying philosophy, literature, art, and craftsmanship 65 (show) in the architecture, gardening as well as the handcrafts perfectly reflect the monumental achievements of the social, cultural, scientific, and technological developments of this period.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 应用文（满分15分）**

假如你是李华，3 月 20 日你们全班参观了市博物馆。请为校英文报写一篇新闻报 道，内容包括:

1. 参加人员、时间；

2. 活动内容；

3. 活动反响。

注意：

1.字数80左右;

2.可适当添加细节，行文连贯。

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| A Visit to the City Museum |

**第二节 故事续写(满分25分)**

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Keeping up seemed so important when I was a teenager. Back in 1973, if you weren’t wearing Penn Loafers (乐福鞋) you’d just as soon go around in your bare feet. There was only one problem that year, I had bought Oxfords—but Penny Loafers were in.

“I need some money for Penny Loafers.” I told my dad one afternoon at the place where he worked as a car mechanic.

Dad looked at me for a full minute before he answered, “Wear those shoes one more day. Look at every pair of shoes you see at school. If you can tell me that you are worse off than the other kids, I’ll buy new shoes for you.”

The next day, I did what Dad said. I saw many schoolmates wore torn shoes of the likes I’d never had to wear, and shoes with holes in them, but I had no intention of telling him the results.

When school was out, I rushed to the place where Dad worked. It was quiet. Only an occasional clank (叮当声) of metal could be heard as Dad worked under a car. Then dad’s shoes came into my sight. They were old and black, the kind mechanics and service-station attendants wore. I saw the mended soles (鞋底) and the spliced laces (拼接的鞋带) .

“You do what I told you today?”

“Yes, sir.”

“Well, what do you want to do?” He looked as though he might know what my answer would be.

“I still want the Penny Loafers.” I forced myself not to look at his shoes.

Dad handed me ten dollars. I took the money and went to the store two blocks down the street. A rack (货架) on a far wall appeared as if it had a million pairs of black Penny Loafers resting on it. On a rack next to it was a sign that reads “CLEARANCE 50% OFF”.Below the sign sat several “young” versions ofDad’s shoes.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 词左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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| My mind was playing Pingpong  I ran back to the shop and put Dad’s new shoes on the seat in his car. |