**2021学年浙江省嘉兴市高三上学期选考模拟测试**

**英语试题**

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）

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. Who is going on a trip during the holiday?

A. The woman.    B. The kid.    C.  The man.

2. What does the woman care about when buying a desk?

A. The brand.    B. The price.    C. The size.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a bookstore.    B. In a library.    C. In a classroom.

4. What happened to the man just now?

A. He had an unexpected visitor.

B. He met an old friend in the street

C. He mistook the woman for his friend.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A website.    B. A T-shirt. C. A piece of music.

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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Former classmates.    B. Fellow workers.    C. Teacher and student.

7. What is Gayle doing?

A. Asking for help.    B. Giving an invitation. C. Sharing her experiences.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Why does the man get up early every morning?

A. To attend lessons.    B. To do housework. C. To work part-time.

9. Why does the man work in the restaurant?

A. He has to make a living.

B. He needs work experience.

C. He likes the working hours.

10. How much does the man earn every day on average?

A. £10.     B. £20. C. £30.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is the Eurostar?

A. A plane.    B. A ship. C. A train.

12. Why does the man like Budapest?

A. It is famous and exciting.

B. The weather is excellent there.

C. He wants to visit the museum there.

13. Which city is the last one to visit?

A. Amsterdam.    B. Bern. C. Rome.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What does the man offer to do for the woman?

A. Help her improve her English.

B. Introduce her to his neighbors.

C. Show her around the neighborhood.

15. What is the woman’s plan for Thursday?

A. To meet a friend.    B.    To rent a flat.    C. To work out in a club.

16. What will the woman prepare for the gathering?

A. A traditional cake.    B. A kind of drink.    C. A bunch of flowers.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. When did Helen Perry start to go on stage?

A. In 1847.    B. In 1869.    C. 1872.

18. What was difficult throughout Helen Perry’s acting life?

A. Controlling her voice.

B. Performing small roles.

C. Learning the dialogue lines.

19. How does the speaker find Helen Perry’s throat operation?

A. Meaningless.    B. Risky.    C.    Worthwhile.

20. What can show Helen Perry’s talent in writing?

A. Her letters to a writer.

B. Her works of literature.

C. Her several famous plays.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）

第一节（共10个小题；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

Wellington teenager Maia Mariner has won an award for a project---Lazy Sneakers, collecting and distributing sports sneakers to children, student athletes, families and social services all over New Zealand.

Over the weekend, the Festival for the Future saw young people come together to discuss new ways to improve the world, from dealing with climate change to inequality, and young leaders were also celebrated at ail awards ceremony. Mariner took home the Local Impact Award.

“I had just noticed ill basketball a few of my friends couldn’t participate because they didn’t have the necessary footwear lo do so. I went back to my parents who explained how much a problem being materially poor is in New Zealand and we came up with a few ideas to originally help out people on a tight budget for sneakers in my small community (社区). However, as the years have gone by, the project has just snowballed, because there is that demand for bare essentials (必需品）in New Zealand,” she told Morning Report.

Shoes are gathered from collection bins outside sports places or offices. Mariner hopes to expand the number of these around the country—once a month before being prepared for distribution.

“Right now, storage has been a big problem. This year we have seen so much demand and it has been a lot busier and we’re struggling to find places where sneakers will fit. What we’re hoping to do is encourage people to find places outside Wellington to start their own collections. We just want more people in the communities to find ways to help out and spread the Lazy Sneakers message, which is to play, participate, and reach their full potential,” says Maia.

If you have a good pair of sneakers lying around that you no longer need, please pay it forward.

21. Who was Lazy Sneakers intended for at first?

A. New Zealanders who don’t have enough sneakers.

B. Young people who lack bare essentials for school life.

C. Mariner’s friends who play basketball with bare feet.

D. People who can’t afford sneakers in Mariner’s community.

22. What is the main purpose of the text?

A. To present a problem concerning the young.

B. To promote a project that benefits poor people.

C. To describe a person that has changed the world.

D. To report a case where a teenager got a big award.

23. What words can best describe Maia Marier?

A. Hardworking and modest.

B. Strong-minded and honest.

C. Considerate and responsible.

D. Adventurous and grateful.

B

What do Neil Armstrong, Ed White and today’s astronauts have in common? They all wear a white spacesuit. Beyond NASA, space programs in countries like Russia and China also use white suits. This basic color has saved countless astronaut lives. NASA didn’t always have white spacesuits. Their very first manned spaceflight, Project Mercury, used silver suits, but none of those astronauts actually explored the vacuum (真空) of space. And that’s the key because out there, spacesuits have to be highly reflective. And the best color for that isn’t silver, but white.

Here on Earth, our atmosphere protects us from 77% of the sun’s radiation. But astronauts in space don’t have that natural protection, making them easily hurt by extreme temperatures, severe sunburn, and even cancer-causing cell damage. So to prevent that, they wear white suits that reflect the sun’s harmful radiation.

But those white EVA suits aren’t the only garment in an astronaut’s closet. When heading into space or coming home, NASA astronauts wear a bright orange suit similar in color to the safety vests Air Force pilots wear, and ifs for similar reasons that loud orange stands out against the blue ocean and sky and is perfect for attracting attention.

That being said, times are changing. Nowadays we have more ways of finding out astronauts in need of rescue like GPS, so space agencies are now free to get creative with their color choices. NASA and other programs are already starting to use other colors like deep blue and mustard yellow. In the future, they could look a lot different because NASA is heading to Mars. It will be the longest crewed space mission (飞行任务）to date, taking as long as three years from start to finish, and during that time, astronauts could suffer from boredom or depression. That’s where colorful spacesuits could be useful.

24. What is the benefit of wearing white spacesuits?

A. Providing protection against sunlight.

B. Building team spirit among astronauts.

C. Avoiding damaging the vacuum of space.

D. Guarding astronauts from solar radiation.

25. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?

A. Astronauts in bright orange arc easy to spot for rescue crews.

B. Astronauts have to prepare white EVA suits diverse in pattern.

C. Loud orange is the color of choice for dangerous space missions.

D. The safety vests Air Force pilots wear arc popular with astronauts.

26. Why will NASA use colorful spacesuits for the space mission to Mars?

A. To set a new trend of spacesuits.

B. To brighten up the dull space life.

C. To show astronauts’ creative minds.

D. To meet the demand of space agencies.

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

A. Do Spacesuits Always Stay White?

B. How Do Spacesuits Protect Astronauts?

C. Do Colorful Spacesuits Have Advantages?

D. Why Is White So Popular with Astronauts?

C

Your dog might follow simple commands such as “sit”，or become uncontrollably excited at the mention of the word but when it comes to remembering the names of toys and other everyday items, most seem pretty absent-minded. But now a study of six “genius (天才）dogs” has found something new.

Hungarian researchers spent more than two years **scouring** the globe for dogs who could recognize the names of their various toys. Although most can learn commands to some degree, learning the names of items appears to be a very different task for most dogs.

Six dogs across the world eventually stood out after proving they knew the names of more than 28 toys, with some knowing more than 100. They then took part in what was known as the Genius Dog Challenge.

“These gifted dogs can learn new names of toys at a remarkable speed,” said Dr. Claudia Fugazza at Ebtvfts Lor and University in Budapest. “In our previous study we found that they could learn a new toy name after hearing it only four times. But, with such short exposure, they did not form a long-term memory of it.”

To push the limits of the dogs’ talents, the researchers asked their owners to teach them the names of 6, and then 12 new toys in a single week. “It turned out Unit this was not much of a challenge. They easily learned between 11 to 12 toys,” said Dr. Sliany Dror from the same university. The dogs could also remember these names when they were tested two months later. The research was published in Royal Society Open Science.

“Dogs are good models for studying human behavior as they evolve (进化) and develop in the human environment,” said one of the study’s co-authors, Prof Adam Miklosi. “With these talented dogs we have a unique opportunity to study how another species (物种) understands the human language, and how learning words influences the way we think about the world.”

28. What does the underlined word  “scouring” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Preserving.    B. Searching.    C. Changing.    D. Shaping.

29. What is the focus of the research led by Eotvos Lor and University?

A. The potential of dogs’ memory.

B. The link between dogs and their owners.

C. The speed at which dogs respond to commands.

D. The number of toys whose names clogs can remember.

30. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. The background of the research.

B. The outline of the research.

C. The significance of the research.

D. The application of the research.

第二节（共5个小题；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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Think about what kind of person you’re attracted to. Physical appearance likely plays a strong part, of course, as do kindness, humor and other qualities. If you’re like me, you’re attracted to impressive people. \_\_31\_\_ They have qualities I admire but lack myself. Because I assume people with certain qualities would be most interested in those who share them, I don’t even consider the possibility of developing a relationship with them.

\_\_32\_\_ If you’re attracted to athletic people, for example, but don’t regard yourself as fit or active, you may not think you stand a chance with the people you see working out at the gym. However, there are several mistakes with this way of thinking.

You shouldn’t assume people are looking for someone who shares qualities they possess themselves. \_\_33\_\_ They may really like to meet somebody from a completely different walk of life, other than the field of music.

The qualities you admire in other people may not be the same ones they identify (认同) in themselves. This applies to my example of impressive people. \_\_34\_\_ While you may find their success, drive, and enthusiasm impressive, maybe they’re looking for someone who knows how to step back and enjoy life.

And you are probably underselling your own positive qualities. You probably have qualities you may not find attractive but that some people will admire in you.

So it isn’t worthwhile to worry about falling short of what you think other people want. All you can do is be yourself, show your best qualities, and see who responds to them. If there is one quality that never attracts anybody, it’s doubt. \_\_35\_\_

A. I’ve been struggling with these same things myself.

B. Maybe it’s a writer, musician, doctor, lawyer, or soldier.

C. They may not view “impressive” in the same way you do.

D. This problem goes far beyond my specific example, though.

E. A musician isn’t necessarily interested only in other musicians.

F. It prevents you from finding out whether your attraction is shared.

G. You can never know which things they want to share with their partners.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节. 完形填空（共20个小题；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。

Recently as I attended a speaker's meeting, I saw at a distance a short gentleman. My \_\_36\_\_ thought was Jockey (职业赛马骑师). A person sitting close to me evidently saw me \_\_37\_\_ him and said, “That’s Pat Day.”

I’ve lived in Kentucky for four decades, and here everyone \_\_ 38\_\_ him. He is the winner of nine Triple Crown n races, and the all-lime \_\_39\_\_ in earnings as his races nearly \_\_40\_\_ 294 million dollars. At the break, I made my way to his table and waited a few moments to \_\_41\_\_ myself. When I told him of my \_\_42\_\_ for his success over the years, he \_\_43\_\_ he hoped I won when I bet (打赌) on the horses he rode.

As we talked, I asked if he still rode horses after his retirement and his \_\_44\_\_ was, “Yes, I love horses and I ride \_\_45\_\_.” He made me feel like I was his \_\_46\_\_, and his happiness in the life lie now leads was \_\_47\_\_. He told about the racing \_\_48\_\_ he traveled each year. Once his daughter was born, they settled in Louisville and had a \_\_49\_\_life.

Later, I realized whatever knowledge I got in the seminar would be \_\_50\_\_ compared to this chance meeting with Pat Day. Never ignore a(n) \_\_51\_\_ to meet and greet people around you. \_\_52\_\_ a conversation with the person next to you at a concert or at a meeting. You may not meet a \_\_53\_\_ person, but every person has information to \_\_54\_\_ that can be informative or even inspiring as was the \_\_55\_\_ with meeting Pat Day.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. A. former | B. next | C. last | D. first |
| 37. A. staring at | B. passing by | C. chatting with | D. looking for |
| 38. A. helps | B. observes | C. knows | D. copies |
| 39. A. leader | B. candidate | C. player | D. applicant |
| 40. A. let in | B. brought in | C. took in | D. put in |
| 41. A. advertise | B. relax | C. conduct | D. introduce |
| 42. A. respect | B.reason | C. demand | D. concern |
| 43. A. argued | B. joked | C. explained | D. regretted |
| 44. A. excuse | B. promise | C. reply | D. wish |
| 45. A. bravely | B. seriously | C. regularly | D. gradually |
| 46. A. coach | B. friend | C. student | D. boss |
| 47. A. temporary | B, false | C. complex | D. apparent |
| 48. A. circuit | B. circle | C. map | D. road |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. A. healthy | B. lonely | C. stable | D. casual |
| 50. A. anything | B. something | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 51. A. tendency | B. opportunity | C. ability | D. permission |
| 52. A. Put off | B. Find out | C. Strike up | D. Shut clown |
| 53. A. famous | B. reliable | C. clever | D. kind |
| 54. A. gather | B.seek | C. share | D. leak |
| 55. A. fact | B. case | C. topic | D. idea |

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分45分）

第二节（共10个小题；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。

Over the past 50 years, robots \_\_56\_\_ (become) a normal part of our everyday lives. They build cars in factories, clean up dirt in the house and deal with bombs in war zones. However, some \_\_57\_\_ (invent) are trying to create a future where robots not only do our boring and dangerous jobs but also become a part of our families.

Japanese Robotics Company introduced LOVOT, \_\_58\_\_ robot that weighs as much as a baby and looks like a mix between a penguin and a bear. \_\_59\_\_ LOVOT cannot build a car, it can build a relationship with \_\_60\_\_ (it) owner and provide love and companionship. In fact, LOVOT is just one of the latest robots meant to help those \_\_61\_\_ feel lonely.

Robots like LOVOT are being developed at the perfect time. Many countries have “aging societies” with the populations of old people outweighing young people, resulting \_\_62\_\_ more people who not only need assistance with things like getting \_\_63\_\_ (dress) and cooking meals but also friendship and love. Additionally, it is predicted that 40 percent of Japanese will be living alone by 2040, meaning loneliness among younger populations may also increase \_\_64\_\_ (significant). However, if LOVOT can give us all the affection we get from \_\_65\_\_ (pet) without any of the mess or regular care, we might not be so lonely after all.

笫四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

笫一节：应用文写作（满分15分）

你校正在为前来参加国际夏令营的外国中学生筹划中国传统艺术展。假如你负责设计, 请用英语为该展览写一则导语，内容包括：

1. 欢迎参观；

2. 内容简介；

3. 注意事项。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节：概要写作（满分25分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇60词左右的内容概要。

Some people are naturally outgoing, but other people have to practice to become outgoing. If you want to become outgoing, there are several strategies (策略）that you can use. Being “outgoing” involves learning how to present yourself to others, starting conversations, and being more confident in yourself.

One of the easiest ways lo present yourself is to ask your friends, colleagues, or classmates to introduce you to their friends. For example, if you walk into a room and your friend is talking to someone else, make it a point to say hello and introduce yourself. The next time you see that person, you can say hello and, since you have already been introduced, you have built a bridge into future communication.

When you're in a social situation, such as at a party, try to make eye contact with the other people there with a friendly smile. If the other person responds or smiles back at you, then go over to them and introduce yourself. That is usually a good sign for a possible conversation. If the person docs not respond, let them go their way. There’s a difference between being “outgoing” and “pushy.” Another practical way to start a conversation with others is to use compliments (赞美). When you’re attracted by certain people, you’re bound to notice little things that you appreciate. You can acknowledge these things with a sincere compliment.

Doing something that makes you feel a little uncomfortable is a good way to promote your confidence and help you become a more outgoing version of yourself. If you have never danced before but want to take a ballet lesson, try it out. Do your best to fight the inner voice telling that you can’t do something or defining (定义）yourself by what you think you should be doing instead. With each little victory, you’ll gain the confidence to step further and further outside your comfort zone.

56.have become 57. inventors 58. a 59. Though/Although/While 60.its

1. who 62. in 63. dressed 64. significantly 65. pets

One possible version:

Welcome to the Chinese Traditional Art Exhibition arranged by our school.

The exhibition is presented mainly in the form of photographs, most showing numerous masterpieces of Chinese calligraphy and paintings by distinguished artists from different dynasties, which reflect the characteristics of each historical period. Other art forms, featuring paper-cutting and seal-cutting, illustrate the superb craftsmanship of folk artists. Additionally, diverse facial designs of Peking Opera are on display, each representing a unique image of opera characters.

Please visit in an orderly manner and don't make noise. (86 words)

One possible version:

To be an outgoing person, you can adopt some tactics.(要点1) Firstly, rely on your friends for introductions when meeting their friends, which is a basic approach to leaving an initial impression on others. (要点 2) Then on social occasions, you can apply eye contact with a warm smile as well as give sincere praise to break the ice.(要点3)Lastly, try something out of your comfort zone by managing your internal dialogues so that you can stay confident.(要点4) (75 words)