**2021学年第二学期高三第二次适应性考试**

**英语试题**

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8页至9页。满分150分，考试用时120分钟。

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

第I卷

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）**

**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. Why did the man leave the party so early last night?

A. He had to drive his friend back home.

B. He had to wake up early the next day.

C. He had to go to somewhere else.

2. How much will the woman charge the man?

A. $200. B. $250. C. $300.

3. Which form of transport did the woman use today?

A. The bus. B. The car. C. The train.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the car. B. In the kitchen. C. In the supermarket.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife. B. Friends. C. Colleagues.

**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。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. Why did the girl get up early today?

A. She had to get to school early.

B. She wanted to make some breakfast.

C. She was worried about the coming exam.

7. Why does the girl want to eat fish porridge?

A. It will calm her down.

B. It will help her think better.

C. It is the most satisfying food.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题

8. What does the woman need to do first?

A. Talk into the phone.

B. Push the video button.

C. Press the microphone button.

9. When does the man usually use the voice recognition function?

A. While he’s cycling.

B. While he’s driving.

C. While he’s doing dishes.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题

10. What does the woman like about the seaside?

A. The silence. B. The fresh air. C. The coolness.

11. What do we know about the new port?

A. It will be cheap to build it.

B. It is far away from the equator.

C. It will make much noise at the seaside.

12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Travel plans.

B. Rocket launches.

C. Geography knowledge.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题

13. When did the girl’s father start work on the project?

A. Three weeks ago. B. A month ago. C. Six months ago.

14. Where do the speakers live?

A. In the city. B. In the desert. C. In the mountains.

15. What is the girl’s father’s main job?

A. Growing rice. B. Planting trees. C. Protecting the grasslands.

16. How does the girl feel in the end?

A. Angry. B. Proud. C. Shameful.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题

17. In which area can a shopper find the best deals?

A. Outdoor furniture. B. Home electronics. C. Kitchen supplies.

18. What does IKEA offer to children under 10 years old?

A. Free ice cream.

B. Free hot dogs.

C. Free entry to the animal zoo.

19. What does the speaker advise new customers to do first?

A. Buy a store map.

B. Register at the check-in counter.

C. Download the IKEA application.

20. Where are the elevators located?

A. Near the main entrance.

B. On the right side of the building.

C. On the left side of the building.

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

On April 6, 1909, six men claimed their place as the first explorers to reach the North Pole. Their leader was Navy commander Robert E. Peary. He photographed the other men as they held up flags. One of them was Matthew Henson, the only African American explorer of the Arctic at that time. The other four were Inuit hunters.

Many explorers had tried to reach the pole but Peary surpassed(超越) them through clever planning. He had made four expeditions(远征) into the Arctic. Each time, he learned how to plan better for the next trip. He also gave credit to Henson, who had joined him on three other Arctic expeditions. The team needed the skills and knowledge of the Inuit, and Henson was fluent in their language. Also, “He is probably a better dog-driver than any other man except the best Inuit hunters,” Peary said.

The travel was hard. Biting winds blew, and temperatures dropped to minus 60 degrees Fahrenheit. “Freezing of the whole front part of the face is an ordinary occurrence,” Henson said, “The skin keeps peeling off and freezing until the face is like raw beef.” They could lose fingers or toes. In fact, Peary walked with a “slide-like stride” because he had lost nine toes on an earlier trip.

They had only 50 to 55 days to complete the last leg of the journey before spring would melt the ice. On April 2, the team dashed for the North Pole, driving 18 to 20 hours a day. “ Forced marches all the time,” Henson recalled, “But it was the only way to make it.” Exhausted, Peary rode a sledge instead of driving one. Henson set such a fast pace that Peary warned him not to work the men and dogs to death. “I know, Commander,” Henson replied. “But we got to make it.”

They did make it. They reached safety in 16 days and secured their place in history.

1. What’s the passage mainly about?

A. An ambitious commander. B. A successful expedition.

C. A challenging plan. D. A painful experience.

22. What advantages did Peary have over other explorers?

A. He had confidence in taking expeditions.

B. He had similar experience when in the Navy.

C. He had well-arranged plans and skillful teammates.

D. He had good luck to go through the extreme weather.

23. What message does Peary’s story convey?

A. Everything comes with a price.

B. He who laughs last laughs best.

C. It’s rewarding to take adventures.

D. Where there is a will there is a way.

**B**

We all have them in our lives—Ms. Late and Mr. Early. They live among us just to try our patience. They can’t seem to get out of their own way and arrive on time. It’s a problem, and they know it, but that’s how they roll.

I’ve ever been in the room with my bestie Tinkerbell and said, “It’s time to go.” She agreed. Then, she turned around and ordered a T-shirt she had seen online, checked her email, folded her laundry and searched for her purse while I was waiting by the door.

But as **exasperating** as it is to have Ms. Late in your life, it’s equally painful to have Mr. Early.

My husband Hubby is in this category. He will time things to the minute. “The movie is at four. We have five stops to make before that, so estimating 15 to 20 minutes per stop, not counting traffic or unforeseen circumstances like a flat tire, we should leave after breakfast.”

Being too early or too late is a suffering, but it never seems to bother the person himself. It only affects the poor ones in their company who just do their best to show up when they’re supposed to.

I’d like to know how early in life this behaviour came into being. How does our internal clock leave one person unconcerned about time passing, and the other constantly aware of it? Look at my kids. My son is very laid back, and he didn’t arrive until nine days after his due date. My daughter, a spitfire(烈性子), arrived before her Christmas Day due date, so maybe it’s nature from the very beginning.

The one thing that does happen is that this behaviour has become part of the charm of the person you love. You can’t imagine Mr. Early ever being late, or Ms. Late ever showing up early. As long as they show up.

1. Why does the author mention Tinkerbell and Hubby?
2. To make comparisons. B. To provide examples.

C.To explain a concept. D. To introduce the topic.

1. What can we infer about the author from this text?
2. She hates Mr. Early and Ms. Late.
3. She desires to change Mr. Early and Ms. Late.
4. She shows understanding to Mr. Early and Ms. Late.

D. She speaks highly of Hubby’s ability to time things accurately.

1. What does the underlined word “exasperating” mean?

A. Annoying. B. Boring.

C. Confusing. D. Worrying.

1. What’s the author’s purpose in writing this text?
2. To explain the importance of being on time.
3. To teach people how to stick to the schedule.
4. To share her views on Mr. Early and Ms. Late.
5. To discuss the origin of Mr. Early and Ms. Late.

**C**

An island spider decides which of its three kinds of webs to make depending on the location. Spiders usually make only one kind of web, but the Wendilgarda galapagensis species—found only on Cocos Island, off the western coast of Central America—can make three different webs.

High above ground it makes “aerial” webs attached to nearby stems and leaves. Nearer to the ground it makes “land” webs with long horizontal strands(缕) secured to branches and with vertical strands fixed to the ground. Finally, over pools it makes “water” webs that are a bit like the land webs, but with the vertical strands attached to the water surface itself.

Darko Cotoras at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco wondered whether this flexibility indicates that the spider is undergoing speciation(物种形成), branching into three species, each with unique behaviours and exploiting a different food source. So with his colleagues he ran genetic analyses on 142 of the spiders.

To their surprise, the results suggested they all belonged to the same species. This means they haven’t genetically diversified since they arrived at the volcanic island up to 2 million years ago.

The researchers then marked the 2-millimetre-long spiders and moved them to different locations on the island to track their behaviour. For example, they took water-web-making spiders away from water sources and placed them in high bushes nearby. Again, the researchers were surprised to see that the spiders often built a new web with the architecture suited to the new location.

“They show an unusually wide variety in habitat choice, web design, and construction behavior.” Cotoras says, “This flexibility probably helps these animals live on such a small, remote island.”

28. What can we learn from the text?

A. Cocos Island spiders can only live on remote islands.

B. Cocos Island spiders came into being two million years ago.

C. Cocos Island spiders have branched into three different species.

D. Cocos Island spiders make diverse webs according to the environment.

29. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. A Master of Different Webs.

B. A Secret to Webs Designing.

C. The Mystery of Genetic Speciation.

D. The Survival Skills of Cocos Island spiders.

30. Where is the text most probably from?

A. A biology textbook. B. A survival guidebook.

C. An academic paper. D. A science magazine.

**第二节（共5小题；每题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。

On February 1, 2003, the Space Shuttle Columbia disintegrated(解体) as it re-entered Earth’s atmosphere. Accident investigators found fault with a Powerpoint slide presented by NASA engineers. \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ The NASA engineers failed to make their message stand out. In fact, it is a challenge many presenters face, but there are ways to overcome it.

You need to tell your audience why they should listen as quickly as possible. A hook can help you do this. \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ Jamie Oliver, for example, started his TED Talk in 2010 with this fact:“Sadly, in the next 18 minutes, while we chat, four Americans will be dead from the food they eat.”

\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ Most people structure presentations by building up to their strongest point instead of leading with it. But an audience’s attention is limited and with this approach, you will have lost them before you get to your key point.

In order to keep your audience attentive, use the power of one simple word—“you”— throughout your presentation. \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_ Instead, try “ We have 45 offices worldwide, which you can access for your business needs. We intend to give you a key contact in each country if you choose to do business with us.”

Make your data feel real by telling stories that back it up, rather than just presenting figures and concepts. People relate easily and emotionally to stories, and stories make facts more digestible. \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ The best speakers reach into their bag of stories and bring their presentations to life.

1. As a speaker, you should appear more audience-friendly.
2. The hook can be a question, a shocking statement, or a video.
3. Once you have your audience hooked, you must keep them engaged.
4. Stop saying, “ We have 45 offices worldwide with 10,000 staff members.”
5. The key information was buried so deep in the presentation that it was considered useless.
6. The success of the presentation is determined by your ability to put information in a logical way.
7. Because of this, the audience can understand and also remember the points contained in them more easily.

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was the harvest season. The rest of the family was busy in the fields, and it was my responsibility to watch Grandma. Grandma held the \_\_\_36\_\_\_ that Idle(懒惰的) hands are the devil’s workshop, and she \_\_\_37\_\_\_ to make a cake for the family. I anxiously reminded her that she couldn’t see, which made her \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_, “ God gave us five \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ and seeing is just one of them.”

She \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_ herself up from the sofa, and I \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ her to where her apron hung on the wall. Following Grandma’s \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ I carefully nestled a cup in her hand, found a big bowl and \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ it in front of her. I was watching the \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_ where she blindly but \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ measured two level cups of flour in the big bowl in \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_\_ when she commanded me to find the baking powder.

I found a can and handed it to her. She licked her finger, dipped it in the powder and \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_ it. She declared it was soda and urged me to try it. It tasted bitter and fizzy. The next container I found was not quite so bitter, and Grandmother announced that she was \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ that was baking powder.

Then she showed me how to crack an egg \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ and let me help beat the cake. By now the kitchen was showing the \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ of our cake-making. Just as I wondered when we should put the cake into the wood stove, Grandma opened the oven door and \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_her hand inside. She announced that the \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ was just right.

When I proudly carried the cake out of the stove, Grandma eased herself into the rocker and said with a smile, “Someday you will face difficulties. Don’t be too \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ to look around and see how you can overcome them. Use the materials and abilities that God gives you. Count what you \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_, not what you don’t.”

I don’t remember how the cake \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_, but I have never forgotten the making of it.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. A. custom | B. belief | C. tradition | D. definition |
| 37. A. applied | B. hesitated | C. offered | D. promised |
| 38. A. laugh | B. cry | C. deny | D. admit |
| 39. A. ways | B. organs | C. chances | D. senses |
| 40. A. pulled | B. gave | C. held | D. brought |
| 41. A. sent | B. guided | C. drove | D. carried |
| 42. A. advice | B. heart | C. direction | D. routine |
| 43. A. fitted | B. distributed | C. presented | D. placed |
| 44. A. situation | B. condition | C. occasion | D. scene |
| 45. A. casually | B. skillfully | C. cautiously | D. sensitively |
| 46. A. amazement | B. disappointment | C. embarrassment | D. amusement |
| 47. A. swallowed | B. smelled | C. tasted | D. touched |
| 48. A. afraid | B. aware | C. certain | D. sceptical |
| 49. A. correctly | B. properly | C. truly | D. faithfully |
| 50. A. choices | B. discoveries | C. functions | D. effects |
| 51. A. reached | B. swung | C. hid | D. shook |
| 52. A. temperature | B. flavor | C. time | D. quantity |
| 53. A. deaf | B. shy | C. lazy | D. blind |
| 54. A. control | B. lose | C. have | D. value |
| 55. A. worked out | B. turned out | C. broke out | D. ran out |

第Ⅱ卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

**第二节（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。

January 1st seems like a popular day to start self-improvement. \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_\_ a large quantity of good intentions end in disappointment, nearly one quarter of people start each new year with making a New Year’s resolution.

It’s hard to point \_\_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_\_ (exact)when our tradition of making New Year’s resolutions \_\_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_\_\_(create). However, recent psychological research suggests that the fresh-start effect does exist and it is \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_\_(reason) to begin a new plan on the first day of a new year.

Recently psychologists \_\_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_\_(find) that, instead of seeing our life as a whole, we tend to divide it \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ separate “chapters” that mark the different stages of our life. Anytime we have a moment to feel like a division of time, our mind makes a sense that we have a fresh start. This helps us to create psychological distance from past\_\_\_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fail), allowing us to feel that they are done by the “old me” and that we’ll now do better.

So that the New Year, compared to other dates, of course is a big starting point, \_\_\_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_\_ (represent) a break. For those \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ follow this tradition, the very act of creating a New Year’s resolution is likely \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_\_(increase) our chances of sticking to our new goals for 2022.

**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）**

假如你是校英语报记者李华, 英国著名科幻小说家Frank受邀将于下周访问你校，你想要预约采访他，请你给他写一封电子邮件。内容包括：

1. 表明目的；

2. 预约时间；

3. 告知采访内容。

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: 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。

In the back of my closet is a small box that has followed me to every new address. It’s the first thing I find a place for as the moving truck pulls away. The only remaining contents in it are dozens of notes in my mother’s tidy writing.

My mother, who put her business degree to use running a small company with my father, while raising me, was always prepared and always gave me abundant love. By day she made marketing slogans and distribution strategies. By night: bubble baths and bedtime stories. She and I had the same February birthday. Each year my parents arranged wonderful parties.

When I was 3, she learned she had advanced breast cancer and immediately began to prepare by researching every available treatment. Each day, she would sit for hours at our dining table, her straight dark hair tied back, surrounded by piles of paper, studying technical paragraphs.

When I was 7, the materials on the dining table began to change. Wrapping(包装) paper and ribbons took the place of her highlighted pages. Scissors swished through gift wrap. Paper creased（折） under her fingers. Ribbon cut to length with one snip. Knots came together with a tiny creak. Swish, crease, snip, creak. She had begun assembling(装配) a gift box for me.

Inside, she packed presents and letters for the milestones of my life she would miss — graduation, wedding, and every birthday until the age of 30. My mother died 10 days before our shared birthday. That morning, when I turned 12 and she would have turned 49, I woke up early and opened the box as my mother had shown me.

Neat rows of brightly wrapped presents glowed like the spring tulips(郁金香) that were just coming up in the front yard. In the package marked “12th Birthday”, I found a little ring with an amethyst(紫水晶) at its center. A white card curling around the present read: “I always wanted a birthstone ring when I was a little girl. I hope you like it, too. Happy birthday, darling girl! Love, your Mommy.”

注意：1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

1. 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。

Paragraph one:

*On the morning of my high school graduation, I walked to the box.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph two:

*Today I hit 31, and I sat in my room, holding the nearly empty box. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*