

德德中学高 2021 级高三上学期 10 月阶段性测试英语试题

命题人：宁夏英语备课组 审题人：黄杏、张媛、朱学坤

考试时间：120 分钟 满分：150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节，满分 30 分)

第一部分 听力 (共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

第一节.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。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What did the man do last night?
A. He went to the party. B. He took his final exam. C. He went over his lessons.
2. What does the woman want?
A. A European painting. B. A yellow coat. C. A book.
3. What determined the woman's choice of the hotel?
A. The food. B. The reviews. C. The location.
4. What is Maggie probably doing now?
A. Eating eggs. B. Doing the laundry. C. Cooking breakfast.
5. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a factory. B. In a stadium. C. On a motorbike.

第二节.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. What will take up the most in the financial budget?
A. Transportation fee. B. Hotel bills. C. Food cost.
7. What will the speakers do to limit the expense?
A. Take public transport.
B. Choose cheaper hotels.
C. Eat at less expensive places.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is Tina's weakest part of learning English?
A. Speaking. B. Writing. C. Reading.
9. What matters most in learning a language according to Colin?
A. Being patient.
B. Making friends with foreigners.
C. Living in an English-speaking country.
10. What does Colin suggest Tina do?
A. Get up earlier to learn.
B. Read newspapers every day.
C. Practice English every morning.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How does the woman sound at first?
A. Interested. B. Disappointed. C. Anxious.
12. What did the woman do last Saturday?
A. She went back to her hometown.
B. She argued with her grandma.
C. She visited a nursing home.
13. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Teach her grandma Mandarin.
B. Buy a smartphone for her grandma.
C. Respect her grandma's choice.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What do we know about the girl's father?
A. He lives in Belize.
B. He has his own airplane.
C. He works in a company near the beach.
15. Why does the man bring the girl to the woods probably?
A. He wants her to enjoy nature.
B. He likes to live in a cheap place.
C. He wishes her to spend some time with his friends.
16. What are the speakers going to do tonight?
A. See some stars.
B. Drink Starbucks hot chocolate.
C. Take some pictures of snakes.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who can take part in the contest?
A. Students in grades 2 to 9.
B. Students in grades 2 to 8.
C. Students in grades 2 to 7.
18. How often is the Noetic Learning Math Contest held?
A. Once a year. B. Twice a year. C. Once every two years.
19. What are students required to do during the contest?
A. Solve 45 problems in an hour.
B. Solve 10 problems in half an hour.
C. Solve 20 problems in 45 minutes.
20. What will the highest scorer of each team receive?
A. A "Team Winner" medal.
B. A "Team Achievement Plaque".
C. A "National Honor Roll" medal.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共二节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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

Iceland has long been identified as having unique environments. Here you can walk and swim between tectonic (地壳构造的) plates, bath in geothermal waters, and experience the wild landscapes. Furthermore, these unique environments have attracted the space-science community to use Iceland as one of its test sites for missions travelling to Mars.

DAY 1

Arrive in Reykjavik.

After check-in, you will visit the geothermal pools of the Blue Lagoon to relax after your flight, before returning to your hotel to freshen up. You will then head to the Aurora Basecamp Observatory, where you will be able to see the northern lights recreated indoors. In the evening, space expert Niamh Shaw will give the first of two talks on our attempt to establish bases on other planets.

DAY 2

After breakfast, you will set out on special vehicles towards Þingvellir National Park, a registered UNESCO world heritage site accompanied by Niamh. Here, you will have the opportunity to do something that you can't do anywhere else, the opportunity to swim between the tectonic plates. In the evening, you will enjoy a second talk from Niamh.

DAY 3

Today you begin your journey towards the 2020 NASA test site, where the NASA SAND_ E Mars Rover is being tested. NASA scientists will be on hand to explain the project, along with updates of the current Mars missions and the most recent findings.

DAY 4

In 2019, Iceland Space Agency hosted the ISAGEVRI Expedition to Grimsvötn Volcano on top of the Vatnajökull Glacier to field test the MS1 Mars Analog Spacesuit designed by the NASA/Johnson space centre. We will be working together with the agency to create a unique experience for you today on the glacier.

DAY 5

In the afternoon, you will reach the bridge between the continents, spanning a gap in between the two tectonic plates, on your way to Keflavik Airport and your evening flight home.

21. Who would be most interested in this travel arrangement to Iceland?
- A. Fiction writers. B. Space enthusiasts.
C. Wildlife protectors D. Professional swimmers.
22. Which days include chances to experience something about Mars?
- A. Day 1 and Day 2. B. Day 2 and Day 3.
C. Day 3 and Day 4. D. Day 4 and Day 5.
23. Which of the following can best promote this tour?
- A. "We hope to offer you a great opportunity to enjoy hiking."
B. "We will let you explore how NASA is a part of everyday life."
C. "We want to help you discover space science through the joy of travel."
D. "We will provide you a chance to experience the culture near the Arctic Circle."

B

When I win at my favourite games, my opponents tend to say: "OH, you're so competitive!" But when I lose, they smile good-naturedly and say: "Bad luck! Good game!"

This suggests that accurate sporting expressions should go something like this:

I am sporty.

You are competitive.

They can't bear to lose.

Or:

I gave it a go.

You did your best.

He tried desperately hard.

I'm not saying I don't have a competitive personality. We all do. On walks, I like to be out in front. In traffic jams, I find myself focusing on cars in other lanes, and fret if they edge ahead of me. I tense up while waiting for trains, determined to be first aboard. The other day, I was one of the first to board a train, grabbing a perfect spot in first class. Yes, I had won! Just halfway, I went to get a free drink for a first-class seat from the buffet. But I had left my ticket on my table. I worked out that, if I moved very swiftly, I could nip (快走) through two carriages, and nip back without anyone taking my place at the front of the queue.

So I rushed back, picking up my ticket, and turned back. I was at the beginning of the second carriage, when, to my horror, I noticed, another figure, roughly my size, shooting towards the buffet from the other direction.

Desperate to arrive before he did, I started walking faster. But at exactly the same moment, he started walking faster, too. Trying to retain my dignity, I broke into a running. Whatever happened, I was determined to win! But, annoyingly, at the same time as I sped up, so did he. The race was on.

Finally, in my rush, I knocked into a suitcase and stumbled slightly. Still with my eyes on my challenger, I noticed that-strange but true-exactly the same thing had happened to him.

It was only as we both lifted ourselves up in exactly the same way that I realised that, throughout the race, I had been looking at a reflection of myself in the sliding door!

My competitor for first place in the buffet queue was...me.

24. Which sporting expression can replace "Bad luck! Good game!" in paragraph 1?

- A. I gave it a go. B. You did your best.
C. You are competitive. D. He tried desperately hard.

25. What does the underlined word "fret" in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Get anxious. B. Become relaxed. C. Feel disappointed. D. Remain excited.

26. What can we learn about the author?

- A. He never fails to beat anyone in his life.
B. He has a gift for games and competitions.
C. He is sporty but often aggressive to others.
D. He is highly competitive and desperate to win.

27. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Sad competitor? I can surely beat myself
B. Bad loser? No, but I can be a first-class fool
C. Competitiveness works? Not in my case
D. More haste? It will only result in less speed

C

Pinocchio may be just a children's fairy tale, but Spanish scientists at the University of Granada recently investigated this so-called "Pinocchio effect" and found that our noses don't grow when we tell a lie, but actually shrink a bit.

Dr. Gómez Milán and his team developed a lie detector test that used thermography (体温计) to tell if people were lying and found that whenever participants in their research were being untruthful, the temperature of the tip of their nose dropped up to 1.2°C, while the temperature of their forehead increased up to 1.5°C. Scientist also found that drop in temperature at nose level actually caused it to slightly shrink, although the difference is undetected by the human eye.

"One has to think in order to lie, which rises the temperature of the forehead," Dr. Gómez Milán explained the findings. "At the same time, we feel anxious, which lowers the temperature of the nose." For this study, researchers asked a number of 60 students to perform various tasks while their temperature is scanned by technology. One of these tasks required making a 3 to 4 minutes call to their parents or a friend and telling a significant lie. Participants had to make up the lie themselves during the call. Interestingly, this lie detector picked up the temperature difference in 80 percent of the test subjects, which is a better rate of success than that of any modern lie detector.

"With this method we have achieved to increase accuracy", said Dr. Gómez Milán, who added that law enforcement interviewers could one day combine other lie detection technology with thermal imaging to achieve better results.

28. Why does the writer talk about Pinocchio in the first paragraph?
- A. To tell a fairy tale. B. To give an example.
C. To talk about a scientist. D. To introduce the topic.
29. What is "Pinocchio effect"?
- A. Our noses will grow when we tell a lie.
B. Our noses will shrink when we tell a lie.
C. The temperature of the forehead falls if we lie.
D. The temperature of the student rises for anxiety.
30. How did Dr. Gómez Milán feel about the lie detector?
- A. Doubtful B. Surprised. C. Confident. D. Puzzled.
31. What lesson can we learn from the text?
- A. A lie will travel very hard.
B. Many ways to bring a liar to light.
C. A lie never lives to be old.
D. Once a liar always a liar for sure.

D

The artificial-intelligence chatbot ChatGPT has shaken educators since its November release. New York City public schools have banned it from their networks and school devices. There is, perhaps surprisingly, one subject area that doesn't seem threatened, It turns out ChatGPT is quite bad at maths.

"I'm not hearing maths instructors express concern about ChatGPT," said Paul von Hippel, a professor at the University of Texas who studies data science and statistics. "I'm not sure it's useful for maths at all, which feels strange because maths was the first-use case for the

artificial-intelligence devices."

ChatGPT's struggle with maths is inherent in this type of AI, known as a large language model. It scans a large amount of text from across the web and develops a model that might be extremely effective for writing grammatically correct responses to essay requirement, but not for solving a maths problem.

In an email, I asked Debarghya Das, a search-engine engineer, why ChatGPT gets some simple questions right but others completely wrong. "Maybe the right analogy (类比) is if you ask a room of people, who have no idea what maths is but have read many hieroglyphics (象形文字), 'What comes after 2+2,' they might say, 'Usually, we see a 4,' That's what ChatGPT is doing." But, he adds, "Maths isn't just a series of hieroglyphics. It's the process of calculating."

It isn't great for pretending you know it through a maths class because you only recognize the mistakes if you know the maths. Another reason that maths instructors are less anxious about this innovation is that they have been here before. The field was upended for the first time decades ago with the general availability of computers and calculators.

"Maths has had the biggest revolution based on machinery of any mainstream subject," said Conrad Wolfram, the strategic director of Wolfram Research. "In the real world, since computers came along, have maths, science and engineering gotten conceptually simpler? No, completely the opposite. We're asking harder and harder questions, going up a level."

Eventually, AI will probably get to the point where its maths answers are not only confident but correct. A pure large language model might not be up for the job, but the technology will improve. In general, however, AI, like computers, will likely ultimately be most useful for those who already know a field well. They know the questions to ask, how to identify the shortcomings and what to do with the answer. A tool, in other words, is for those who know the most maths, not the least.

32. What does the underlined word "inherent" in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?
- A. Stable. B. Practical. C. Limited. D. Natural.
33. What can we know from Debarghya's reply?
- A. Calculating requires some knowledge of hieroglyphics.
B. ChatGPT is good at solving mathematical questions by analogy.
C. Reading hieroglyphics prevents ChatGPT solving maths questions.
D. ChatGPT's response is based on language models instead of calculations.
34. What can be inferred from maths instructors' calmness about ChatGPT?
- A. ChatGPT is useful to identify maths mistakes.
B. Technical revolution made maths easier to understand.
C. New technology will end up pushing the boundaries of maths.
D. ChatGPT has been banned from networks and school devices.
35. As for AI, which would the author probably agree with?
- A. It will play the largest role for professionals in a field.
B. It will become confident to solve all the maths problems.
C. It will turn the maths field over again just like computers.
D. It will take the jobs from humans as the technology improves.

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。

Most drinks stating that they are fruit-flavored contain no fruit at all, while most of the rest contain only a small quantity of fruit, according to a study carried by the British Food Commission.

"Shoppers need to check the labels before buying drinks, though sometimes the actual content can be non-existent," said Food Commission spokesperson Ian Tokelove. "Food production is highly competitive. 36 It will increase profits, and consumers won't always realize they are being tricked." Flavorings are focused on the flavors of natural food products such as fruits, meats and vegetables, or creating flavor for food products that do not have the desired flavors. Researchers analyzed the contents of 28 strawberry-flavored products sold in stores. 37 Of the 11 products that did contain strawberries, five of them contained less than one percent real fruit.

38 Let's take jam as an example. Some strawberry-flavored jam was labeled as containing no artificial colors, flavors, or sweeteners, but it contained absolutely no strawberries at all. 39 Consumers have the rights to know clearly about what they have bought. Under current UK law, food packages do not have to distinguish between natural and artificial flavoring. "Describing a product as strawberry flavor and covering the surface of the packet with pictures of strawberries is misleading. 40 Unfortunately, it is also legal and widespread," Tokelove said "It's time to take measures to protect the consumers' rights."

- A. The products which contain real fruit are popular with people.
B. In addition, products advertised as more natural often contained no fruit.
C. They found that about 60 percent of them didn't contain any fruit at all.
D. If companies can cut their costs by using flavoring, they are likely to do so.
E. It is important and necessary to demand a small amount of flavoring in the products.
F. Actually the product contains just a tiny percentage of strawberry or even no fruit at all.
G. The Food Commission suggested all flavors used in a product should be listed on the packaging.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45)

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, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I have the bad habit of skipping to the last pages of a book to see how it ends while I'm still in the middle of it. This habit 41 people around me. Often my 42 wouldn't be confined (局限) just to the books I read but also to what others were 43 as well. Finally, one day my daughter told me with a little 44. "Dad, please just read a book one page at a time like everyone else!"

At times I didn't 45 this bad habit to just reading books either. I also tried to skip ahead in my life and 46 what to do months and even years from now instead of 47 each day as it is intended. The book of my life wasn't done yet and I had many 48 left to go, I knew that for sure. 49, that didn't stop me from trying to write the 50 half-way through. Time and again, I would 51 jump ahead and try to solve every potential problem before it 52 so I could reach the ending of that storybook happily. Life doesn't 53 like that, however. In fact, it loves to 54 us, and you never know what new problem or opportunity each new day will bring.

Life has often had to 55 me to slow down. Recently, when I found myself 56 to that bad habit of rushing ahead and living in the 57 again, I felt a special voice gently telling me, "Live one day at a time." Then I smiled, and turned the book of my life back to the 58 page. Each of us has to live the book of life one page and one day at a time. Each of us has to write it 59 and moment by moment. We have to trust that it will bring our 60 to its perfect end.

41. A. concerned B. annoyed C. frightened D. embarrassed
42. A. impatience B. difficulty C. influence D. effort
43. A. demanding B. carrying C. writing D. reading
44. A. interest B. excitement C. anger D. sadness
45. A. extend B. spread C. limit D. devote
46. A. bring out B. let out C. try out D. figure out
47. A. fearing B. enjoying C. doubting D. imagining
48. A. pages B. things C. reports D. novels
49. A. Indeed B. Still C. Surely D. Finally
50. A. ending B. plot C. outline D. passage
51. A. happily B. carefully C. unwillingly D. foolishly
52. A. counted B. left C. happened D. backed
53. A. start B. finish C. work D. change
54. A. touch B. amuse C. worry D. surprise
55. A. allow B. force C. remind D. encourage
56. A. admitting B. returning C. responding D. referring
57. A. present B. memory C. dream D. future
58. A. right B. first C. new D. blank
59. A. more or less B. line by line C. one by one D. now and then
60. A. story B. job C. plan D. hope

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