

2021 年秋季高三开学摸底考试卷 01

班级_____ 姓名_____ 分数_____

(考试时间: 150 分钟 试卷满分: 150 分)

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。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What will the woman do this afternoon?

- A. Go for a walk. B. Wash her clothes. C. Go shopping.

2. Why did the girl fail the test?

- A. She got all the answers wrong.
B. She left the test sheet blank.
C. She wrote the answers in the wrong place.

3. What types of books does the man like reading now?

- A. Love stories. B. Detective stories. C. Science fiction.

4. What will Celia do?

- A. Find a player. B. Play basketball. C. Watch a game.

5. What does the man mean?

- A. Listen to some light music. B. Stop playing such loud music.
C. Look at the planes overhead.

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. Where does this conversation take place?

- A. In a post office. B. In a bookstore. C. At a library.

7. How much should the man pay in total?

- A. \$2.30. B. \$10. C. \$12.30.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Schoolmates. B. Colleagues. C. Neighbors.

9. Why did the man change his school?

- A. Helen advised him to. B. His family moved there. C. He disliked his previous school.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does Michael feel sorry?

- A. He is having a lot of problems.
B. He forgot his grandmother's birthday.
C. He hasn't called his grandmother for a long time.

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Michael's birthday. B. Michael's grandfather. C. Michael's school affairs.

12. How does Michael probably feel when applying for the college?

- A. Worried. B. Confident. C. Disappointed.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A trip to a zoo. B. Kids' favorite trip. C. An introduction of a zoo.

14. How long do the speakers want to stay?

- A. About 4 hours. B. About 6 hours. C. About 8 hours.

15. Where will the speakers probably eat lunch?

- A. At home. B. At a restaurant. C. At the zoo.

16. What can they experience at the zoo?

- A. Giving eggs to snakes. B. Catching little birds. C. Giving food to elephants.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is the talk given?

- A. At a birthday party. B. At a routine meeting. C. At an opening of a club.

18. Why does the speaker give Joan Miller a special welcome?

A. To wish her a happy birthday. B. To thank her for her coming.

C. To invite her to join the club.

19. What can the participants do after lunch?

A. Chat with each other.

B. Clean the meeting room.

C. Have a birthday party.

20. What can be one of the club's aims?

A. Expanding members.

B. Donating food.

C. Offering companionship.

第二部分 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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

WHERE TO STAY IN SYDNEY

Whether you want to stay in a converted beer factory, a luxury hotel on the harbour or an advanced loft-style room, Sydney has a huge range of top-quality hotels.

1. THE OLD CLARE HOTEL

Located in the heart of Sydney's Central Park district, The Old Clare Hotel, providing luxurious (豪华的) rooms and facilities, takes up a historic Chippendale pub and the nearby former beer factory site. This hotel has been lovingly restored by Peng Loh, a Singaporean businessman with a passion for redecorating heritage properties.

2. HILTON SYDNEY

This is luxury accommodation right in the centre of Sydney, with world-class restaurants, one of the city's best bars. Just upstairs sits Glass, the award-winning small restaurant by celebrity chef Luke Mangan. Downstairs lies The Marble Bar, a Sydney hotspot for decades and heritage listed due to its extensive use of marble, dating back to 1893. Rooms are simply fashionable.

3. THE LANGHAM

Grand harborside luxury can be expected at The Langham, located in the Sydney centre. The hotel makes the most of its impressive harbour views with a marble-decorated hall that takes your breath away. Don't forget to check out the art, with a collection of Australia's most famous painter. Try their famous high tea menu, and be sure to check out the incredible underground swimming pool available to guests only.

4. FOUR SEASONS HOTEL SYDNEY

Another luxury stay with amazing harbour views, the Four Seasons Hotel Sydney sits on the edge of

Sydney's historic Rocks district. A Deluxe Harbour Room will give you a breath-taking view, with dark wood and silk inside in calming colours. Downstairs is Grain, one of the best-known whisky bars in the city.

21. Which of the following hotels houses a restaurant by a famous chef?

- A. The Langham. B. Hilton Sydney.
C. The Old Clare Hotel. D. The Four Seasons Hotel Sydney.

22. What privilege can guests enjoy in The Langham?

- A. A taste of the famous high tea for free.
B. Access to the underground swimming pool.
C. A rest in the impressive marble-decorated hall.
D. A good look at the collection of famous paintings.

23. What do all the hotels have in common?

- A. Famous bars. B. Harbour views.
C. Heritage properties. D. Luxurious facilities.

B

One of the greatest challenges in caring for such intelligent animals as chimpanzees (猩猩) is providing them with enriching experiences. Every day, the chimpanzees at Project Chimps receive morning and evening food-based enrichment devices, but caregivers are always looking for more ways to keep the chimps mentally engaged. With 79 chimpanzees, each with their distinctive personality, care staff often find that different chimps react differently to new enrichment.

Last year, we began inviting musicians to perform for chimps to see what they may respond. A violin performance received quite the response. Additional musicians were lined up to visit but the coronavirus has stopped the activities, which we hope to resume in the near future.

This past week, we brought an electric piano for the chimps to investigate. Some chimps, like twins Buttercup and Clarisse, were immediately interested and could not wait to tap out a few notes. Others, like Emma, were more interested in trying to take it apart.

29-year-old Precious has very little tolerance for the piano. She sat off to the side for a few minutes, but eventually she decided that was enough. She called an end to the enrichment session by throwing a handful of waste at the piano. Receiving her message loud and clear, we removed the piano.

We could never have guessed how 33-year-old Luke would react to it. As with many retired lab

chimpanzees, Luke has some anxiety issues. He seems particularly distrustful of anything new, including people, food, and enrichment. But when we presented the chimps with the piano, Luke was the first to investigate. We could not believe our eyes—this usually anxious chimpanzee bravely chose to explore something new!

To us at Project Chimps, this is what it is all about: giving chimpanzees the freedom to choose. We are honored to be part of their journey.

24. Why do chimpanzees respond differently to new enrichment?

- A. They are of different genders.
- B. They have natural curiosities.
- C. They are as intelligent as humans.
- D. They have their unique characters.

25. Who showed the least interest in the piano?

- A. Buttercup and Clarisse.
- B. Emma.
- C. Precious.
- D. Luke.

26. What does the underlined word “resume” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Continue.
- B. Suspend.
- C. Monitor.
- D. Regulate.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. How caregivers care for the retired chimpanzees.
- B. What care staff do to enrich chimpanzees’ daily life.
- C. How chimpanzees are trained through various enrichment.
- D. What Project Chimps does to observe and study wild chimps.

C

On July 31, 1697, a French lawyer named Jacques Sennacques wrote a message to remind a cousin in the Netherlands to send him a relative’s death certificate. To prevent others from reading the message, the note was carefully folded, or “letter locked.” The technique was used before the invention of envelopes. However, for reasons unknown, the note never reached the recipient and was instead stored in a postmaster’s trunk, where it remained undetected for centuries. Now, a team of international researchers has deciphered(破译) the contents of the over 300-year-old sealed letter—without opening it!

The chain of events leading to this technology began in 2015 when MIT expert Jana Dambrogio got a call from Daniel Starza Smith, a researcher at King’s College London. “He asked me, ‘What would you do

if I told you there was a trunk with 600 unopened letters?”

The trunk had once belonged to 17th-century postmaster Simon de Brienne. Historians believe the post office stored the undelivered letters. That’s because, in the 17th century, it was the recipient, not the sender, who bore the postage cost. When Brienne died in 1707, he donated the trunk of letters to an orphanage. Somehow, the trunk eventually made its way to the postal museum, where it lay until recently.

Since opening the letters would destroy them, Dambrogio and her team decided to develop technology to unseal them virtually. They began by using a high-resolution X-ray scanner to create a detailed three-dimensional image of a sealed letter. While the writing inside showed up very clearly, the numerous layers of folded paper pressed close together caused the words to overlap(重叠).

To solve the issue, the researchers created sophisticated algorithm(算法) capable of deciphering the writing in the cleverly folded letter, crease by crease. The virtual opening allowed the team to read the contents “while preserving letter locking evidence.” The algorithm took almost five years to perfect. Once perfected, they used it to open four locked letters and fully decode(解码) the one from Sennacques.

28. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- A. Quite a few people could write letters.
- B. Envelopes were not invented in 1697.
- C. Jacques Sennacques was a postmaster.
- D. Researchers couldn’t figure out the letter.

29. Why did the post office store the undelivered letters?

- A. To get paid.
- B. To find the senders.
- C. To save the cost.
- D. To scan the letters.

30. We can conclude that the folded letters_____.

- A. were badly damaged
- B. were all decoded
- C. remained very fresh
- D. were very fragile

31. How did the researchers decode the letter from Sennacques?

- A. Physically.
- B. Chemically.
- C. Occasionally.
- D. Digitally.

D

Shining just 12 light-years from Earth, the star Tau Ceti so resembles the sun that it has appeared in numerous science-fiction stories and was the first star astronomers ever searched for signs of intelligent life, half a century ago. In 2012 Tau Ceti grew still more interesting when astronomers reported five possible planets somewhat larger than Earth circling closer to the star than Mars orbits (围绕……运动) the

sun—one of which is in the star’s habitable zone. Newly released images taken by the Herschel Space Observatory provide even more insight about Tau Ceti’s solar system: greater detail about its dust belt.

Dust arises when asteroids and comets (小行星和彗星) crash into one another, so its location reveals where these dust-creating objects—which are too small to be seen directly—orbit a star. In Tau Ceti’s case, “it’s quite a wide dust belt,” says Samantha Lawler of the University of Victoria in British Columbia. As her team reported in November, the belt’s inner edge is roughly two to three astronomical units (AUs) from the star, which is the position of our own sun’s asteroid belt. (An AU is the distance from Earth to the sun.) Tau Ceti’s dust belt extends out to 55 AU, which would be just beyond our system’s main Edgeworth-Kuiper belt, the zone of small bodies whose largest member is probably Pluto. Presumably full of asteroids and comets, Tau Ceti’s dust belt most likely lacks a planet as large as Jupiter, Lawler says. The gravity of such a massive planet would have driven away most small space rocks.

Within a year a new series of radio telescopes in Chile called ALMA should provide a sharper view of the disk, especially of its inner edge. The ALMA images will help astronomers confirm whether the star’s five proposed planets are indeed real. If the disk overlaps the planets’ hypothesized (假设的) orbits, then they probably do not exist; they would have kept away most asteroids near the star, removing the source of dust.

If those planets do exist, however, Lawler’s team suggests that Tau Ceti’s planetary system may resemble what our solar system would have looked like had the four giant planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—never formed: small planets orbiting close to the star, and nothing but asteroids, comets and dust beyond.

32. According to astronomers, the five possible planets of Tau Ceti_____.

- A. resembled Earth in size
- B. functioned like a solar system
- C. were located in Tau Ceti’s habitable zone
- D. were nearer to Tau Ceti than Mars to the sun

33. Which of the following is true of Tau Ceti’s dust belt?

- A. It is narrower than the asteroid belt in our system.
- B. The bodies inside it are all smaller than Jupiter.
- C. The gravity of Tau Ceti makes it get denser.
- D. It is over 55 astronomical units in width.

34. According to the passage, the five planets are most likely to exist if _____.

- A. they don't move into the dust belt while orbiting Tau Ceti
- B. they have kept away most asteroids and comets
- C. they don't crash into any asteroid or comet
- D. they can be seen clearly by ALMA

35. It can be inferred from the passage that Tau Ceti's dust belt _____.

- A. is useful because it stops asteroids or comets crashing into the star
- B. makes Tau Ceti different from the sun because it extends farther
- C. is interesting because it keeps other planets away from Tau Ceti
- D. plays a role in helping decide whether the five planets are real

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。

Over the past ten months of pandemic life, cooking has become a shelter for me. *New York Times* food editor Sam Sifton referred to Korean fried rice and said it "improves moods, atmospheres and weeks alike". 36 I'd argue it improves physical health, finances and skills, and reduces stress. Really, cooking is a rewarding thing you should do these days.

Cooking food for yourself is beneficial to your physical health. When you cook your own food, you control exactly what goes into your body. It's the best possible way to "dial in" or clean up your diet. 37 A recent survey has found that twice as many Americans are cooking at home than a year ago, and that nearly a quarter are doing so in an effort to eat healthier.

38 It's considerably cheaper than ordering from restaurants, or buying prepared food from supermarkets. It's found that ordering takeout is five times more expensive. The difference is more obvious if you're cooking for a family.

In terms of improving cooking skill, you can't help but improve if you do it over and over again. With so many other outlets for hobbies shut down right now, why not view your kitchen as a mini universe to be explored? You've got the tools, not to mention the human requirement to eat. I can't think of another hobby where your body physically requires you to practice several times daily. 39

How does cooking relieve stress, you might be wondering? 40 If you're organized enough to cook meals in advance, you end the weeknight dilemma of "what's for dinner?". Furthermore, as you get better at cooking, you will spare the need to order food.

- A. Cooking helps kids develop many hobbies.
- B. Actually, cooking can bring more benefits.
- C. The act itself can be calming to some people.
- D. From a financial aspect, cooking cannot be beaten.
- E. You can save money as well as improve your mental health.
- F. If improving health is your main reason for cooking, you're not alone.
- G. You're likely to improve your cooking skills and they will stick with you for life.

第三部分 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。

During breakfast this morning, I watched my son, Jake, drag the kitchen chair to the counter (厨房案台). “Never drag the chair again, Jake!” I shouted. He’s been doing this on a(n) 41 basis for over a year. Each time we see it happen, my wife and I 42 the same way — shouting at him to stop. But each time we feel 43 that he is not learning this lesson.

As I reflect on this frequently-occurring scene, I 44 that I’ve been looking at this situation in the wrong way. He drags the chair because the charger for the iPad is on the 45. He wants to sit there and play while the Pad is being 46. My goal is to prevent the floor from being damaged 47 his goal is to play there. We actually become a(n) 48 to each other, getting in each other’s way 49 even knowing it.

For me, the deeper insight comes from recognizing just how quickly and 50 I keep using my power over him to get what I want at the 51 of what he wants. I justify (使正当有理) this behavior by reminding myself that I am the adult and I am teaching my son 52 and keeping him in line. Instead if I took a few minutes to 53 what he wanted. I could have made a change that 54 each of us to achieve our goals.

Why not 55 the charger to the living room next to our sofa?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. single | B. random | C. voluntary | D. regular |
| 42. A. vote | B. teach | C. respond | D. function |
| 43. A. cautious | B. disappointed | C. nervous | D. frightened |
| 44. A. expect | B. imagine | C. realize | D. predict |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 45. A. sofa | B. counter | C. floor | D. chair |
| 46. A. charged | B. restarted | C. occupied | D. programed |
| 47. A. since | B. until | C. unless | D. while |
| 48. A. stranger | B. barrier | C. relative | D. attraction |
| 49. A. without | B. against | C. by | D. for |
| 50. A. sincerely | B. secretly | C. repeatedly | D. universally |
| 51. A. cost | B. request | C. bottom | D. mercy |
| 52. A. consequences | B. resistance | C. strategies | D. rules |
| 53. A. write down | B. think about | C. search for | D. put away |
| 54. A. allowed | B. expected | C. told | D. motivated |
| 55. A. drag | B. lift | C. throw | D. move |

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 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Yuan Longping, a Chinese scientist who developed many high-yield rice 56 (variety) that helped feed people around the world, passed 57 on Saturday at a hospital in the southern city of Changsha. On Saturday afternoon, large crowds honored the scientist by marching past the hospital, calling out “Grandpa Yuan, have a good journey!”

Yuan spent his life 58 (research) rice and was a household name in China, known by the nickname “Father of Hybrid Rice.” It was in the 1970s 59 Yuan achieved the breakthroughs that made him a household name. He developed a hybrid strain of rice that recorded an annual yield 20% 60 (high) than other species—meaning it could feed 61 extra 70 million people a year.

Worldwide, a 62 (five) of all rice now comes from species 63 (create) by hybrid rice following Yuan’s breakthrough discoveries. His work helped transform China from “food deficiency to food security” within three decades, according to the World Food Prize, which was started in 1986 64 (recognize) scientists and others who have improved the quality and availability of food.

Yuan 65 (award) “the Medal of the Republic” for his outstanding contribution to China’s food security, agricultural scientific development and world food supply.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你的澳大利亚笔友 Tom 对中国美食很感兴趣, 打算在间隔年 (gap year) 期间

学做中国美食，他写信想你征询建议。请你给他回信，内容包括：

1. 推荐美食；
2. 说明理由；
3. 表达祝愿。

注意：

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

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续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In our kitchen, there was a wooden table and three chairs — one for Dad, one for Mom, and one for me. In the cellar (地窖), the very last jar of apple jam lay quietly on the shelf, waiting to be turned into an apple pie when Dad came back. Mom sat at one end of the table. I sat in the middle between her and Dad. I tried not to look at Dad's empty place. Dad had gone to the city to look for work for a long time.

Every night, I lay awake in bed and waited for the train to stop. Waited to hear the creaky (嘎吱作响的) gate Dad's going to fix when he came home. Waited to hear the sound of his work boots dropping on the step by the kitchen door, and his voice calling, "I'm home!"

Every night, as I lay there, I stared at the window and the curtains Mom made from empty flour sacks (麻布袋).

Every night, Mom came to kiss me good-night — after the train's gone by. She had been listening, too. "Go to sleep. Your dad will be home soon. Maybe for Thanksgiving."

Time dragging by, it finally came the day before Thanksgiving. I went to sleep with the sound of train wheels in my head, whispering, "Maybe tomorrow, maybe tomorrow."

Early the next morning, the smell of coffee woke me. I ran into the kitchen. There he was! Dad lifted me onto his shoulders and pretended to stagger from my weight. "How's my boy? You've gotten so big that I can barely lift you up anymore."

He put me down, and I stared at the two sacks on the table. One said FLOUR — I knew that word. I tried reading the other: S-U-G-A-R. Dad whistled admiringly and winked at me. Mom and I had been practicing my letters most days. I could see that Mom was pleased with me. “I’m going to bake a pie for your dad’s homecoming dinner. Jimmy, bring me that jar of apple jam from the shelf in the cellar.” Mom smiled at me.

注意：

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

Hearing this, I took the steps two at a time to the cellar. _____

“Never mind, boy, accidents happen,” Dad said and wiped my tears. _____
