

英语 2021 年秋季高三开学摸底考试卷 02 (课标全国专用)(原卷版)

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. How did the woman feel during the first two days in Thailand?

- A. Upset. B. Happy. C. Tired.

2. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a bookstore. B. In a shop. C. In a restaurant.

3. Why did the man go to Beijing last weekend?

- A. To meet his friend. B. To do shopping. C. To have lunch.

4. What's the relationship between the woman and Frank Lin?

- A. Colleagues. B. Classmates. C. Teacher and student.

5. What does the man mean?

- A. He has been out of job. B. He dislikes his present job. C. He refuses the job offered.

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. How did the woman use to go to work?

- A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.

7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Saving traffic fares. B. Protecting the earth. C. Riding the bus.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why is Kate going to the library?

- A. To borrow some poetry books. B. To write poems about America.
C. To get something for her paper.

9. What did the man do last weekend?

- A. He went out with his mother. B. He saw the science fiction film.
C. He went to the Odeon Cinema.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What class does the woman take?

- A. English. B. Spanish. C. Art.

11. How many times a week does the man go to school?

- A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

12. Where does the woman work on weekends?

- A. At the library. B. At the grocery store. C. At the zoo.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She knew nothing about the band.
B. She wants to join the band, too.
C. She was a member of the band.

14. How old was the man when he started to play base guitar?

- A. 15. B. 16. C. 21

15. Where does the man usually play music?

- A. In the city theatres. B. On the town square. C. In local clubs.

16. Why does the man join the band?

- A. To make money. B. To have fun. C. To meet stars.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where will the classical concert take place?

- A. In Building 1. B. In a gallery. C. In Building 2.

18. What is Larry Higgins?

A. A musician. B. A painter. C. A writer.

19. When will Victoria present her pictures?

A. At 12. B. At 3 pm. C. At 5 pm.

20. What event will be held at 4 pm?

A. The classical concert. B. The show for children. C. The modern art exhibition.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，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

Best Gifts to Children This Season

Marble (弹珠游戏) Circuit

With brightly colored pieces and a seemingly simple layout, Marble Circuit doesn't present as a tough logic game—but don't underestimate (低估) its difficulty. After drawing a challenge card, players must arrange pieces and fill in holes on the game board to allow the right number of marbles to run through the channels and into each box at the bottom of the board. Because it requires more patience and abstract, special thinking skills than some other kinds of logic puzzles, Marble Circuit is recommended for the over-8 crowd. (Mind Ware, \$ 24. 95)

Botzees

Kids can follow directions or use their imaginations to build a robot out of the 130 blocks, and then command it to dance, sing, drum and light up with the companion app on a smart device (设备) or tablet. Though the robot-building appealed to younger testers, kids aged 5 and up enjoyed the toy's advanced features (特色). (Pai Technology, \$ 99. 99)

How to Code a Rollercoaster

Just as coding can be used to tell stories, this is a story about coding. This picture book does a good job of introducing and explaining what code is, how computers understand it, and introducing common coding terms—variables, loops, if/then. The volume is part of the popular “Girls Who Code” series, but intended for the younger reader. (Penguin Random House, \$ 17. 99)

Code Like a Girl

Miriam Peskowitz features women in the computer science field in this how-to book. It shows how people are working to make tech a more inclusive place to code. Written with a cookbook-like feel, the book provides encouraging, step-by-step tips and tricks for learning the Python computer language, and more. (Penguin Random

House, \$ 21. 99)

21. What can we know about the gifts?

- A. Botzees enables its players to build a robot as they want.
- B. Marble Circuit is an easy logic game for those 7-year-olds.
- C. How to Code a Rollercoaster is written by a famous writer.
- D. Code Like a Girl is about female scientists' achievements.

22. Which gift can you buy with a budget of \$ 20?

- A. Botzees.
- B. How to Code a Rollercoaster.
- C. Code Like a Girl.
- D. Marble Circuit.

23. What is the similarity of the last three gifts?

- A. They are for teenagers.
- B. They are related to technology.
- C. They have the picture introductions.
- D. They can be bought on Penguin Random House.

B

I opened the big steel door to the school's front office. My hands were a bit sweaty, my heart was pounding in my chest, and my throat and tongue felt tense and dry. It was the first day of school. No, not for me as a student, but rather, for me as a first time reading tutor (助教) volunteering with the Experience Corps program.

I'm so proud to be part of such a worthwhile educational organization. The Experience Corps developed a research-based, statistically proven reading improvement program which consists of fun reading games. In the games, I'd play with each child and they didn't even realize that they were actually learning and improving their reading—we were having too much fun!

"Ms. R," (as they called me), "I read my book to my dog, Sunny, and she really liked it, too." Great! That's the idea—keep on reading to others at home to increase accuracy and fluency. "Ms. R, my mom has a baby in her belly. I'm going to be a big sister and will read to him when he comes out." That one made me feel all warm and sweet, and I told the student that she would be the best big sister ever. "Ms. R, why do you have gray hair?" I love the frankness of kids. I just laughed and told them it was better to have gray hair than no hair! We all giggled (傻笑) at that.

The students were tested throughout the year, and results showed that they were making progress in their reading. I hope I played at least a small part in their academic success. When I first volunteered to tutor, I was a bit anxious. I had no teaching experience, but I found out that you don't need any. All you need is the willingness to give of yourself and a desire to work one-on-one with these children who so desperately want to please you.

24. How did the author feel when first working as a reading tutor?

- A. Curious.
- B. Nervous.
- C. Satisfied.
- D. Pleased.

25. What's the main task of the author in the school?

- A. Helping improve the reading program.
- B. Teaching students knowledge of all the subjects.
- C. Playing various outdoor games with the students.
- D. Offering reading guidance under the program.

26. What's the purpose of paragraph 3?

- A. To describe the pleasure of being a reading tutor.
- B. To state how the Experience Corps program works.
- C. To show how close the students are to the volunteer tutor.
- D. To explain the difficulties and hardship of teaching.

27. In the author's view, what is the key to being a good reading tutor?

- A. Experience.
- B. Devotion.
- C. Knowledge.
- D. Diligence.

C

One billion people in the world are short of water. How can this problem be solved. Some suggestions have been to desalinate ocean water or to build enormous water pipelines from areas where water is abundant. (Suggestions such as these prove extremely expensive when they are actually used.) One possibility that scientists are considering is pulling icebergs from either the North Pole or the South Pole to parts of the world with a water shortage. Although many questions must be answered before such a project could be tried, moving icebergs seems a reasonable possibility in the future.

Engineers, mathematicians, and glaciologists from a dozen countries have been considering the iceberg as a

future source of water. Saudi Arabia is particularly interested in this project because it has a great water shortage. Scientists estimate that it would take 128 days to transport a large iceberg (about 1/2 square mile) to Saudi Arabia. Yet the iceberg would be completely melted by the 104th day. Therefore, insulation would be essential, but how to insulate the iceberg remains an unsolved problem.

The problems in transporting an iceberg are numerous. The first problem is choosing the iceberg to pull. The icebergs that form in the North Pole are quite difficult to handle because of their shape. Only a small portion extends above the water — most of the iceberg is below the surface, which would make it difficult to pull. South Pole icebergs, on the other hand, are flat and float like table tops. Thus they would be much easier to move.

How can a 200-million-ton iceberg be moved. No ship is strong enough to pull such enormous weight through the water. Perhaps several ships could be used. Attaching ropes to an iceberg this size is also an enormous problem. Engineers think that large nails or long metal rods could be driven into the ice. What would happen if the iceberg splits into several pieces during the pulling. Even if an iceberg with very few cracks were chosen, how could it be pulled through stormy waters. Furthermore, once the iceberg reached its destination, very few ports would be deep enough to store it.

All of these problems must be solved before icebergs can become a reasonable source of water. Yet scientists estimate that it will be possible to transport them in the near future. Each year, enough icebergs form to supply the whole world with fresh water for a full year. In addition, icebergs are free and nonpolluting. As a solution to the world's water problems, icebergs may be a workable possibility.

28. What is a problem in transporting iceberg?

- A. The size of the iceberg.
- B. The colour of the iceberg.
- C. The salt in the iceberg.
- D. The movement of air and water.

29. What is the author's attitude towards transporting iceberg?

- A. Pessimistic.
- B. Objective.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Unconcerned.

30. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?

- A. It is hard to use iceberg.
- B. Iceberg are a good choice.
- C. There are problems with iceberg.
- D. Man finds no other ways to solve water shortage.

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

- A. Shortage of water.
- B. Icebergs for water.
- C. Scientists and icebergs.
- D. Iceberg—scientists headache.

D

Most animals living in crowded conditions have particularly strong immune systems, so it long puzzled researchers that honeybees do not.

Part of the answer, discovered in 2015, is that queen bees vaccinate their eggs by moving parts of proteins from disease-causing pathogens to them before they are laid. These act as antigens to trigger the development of a protective immune response in the developing young. But that observation raises the question of how the queen receives her antigen supply in the first place? Dr. Harwood wondered if the nurse bees were taking in parts of pathogens and passing them to royal jelly they were producing while eating the food brought to the hive.

To test this idea, he teamed up with a group at the University of Helsinki, in Finland, led by Dr Heli Salmela. Together, they collected about 150 nurse bees and divided them among six queenless mini hives equipped with baby bees to look after. Instead of honey, they fed the nurses on sugar water, and for three of the hives they added *P. larvae*, a bacterium causing a hive-killing disease, to the sugar water.

In this case, to stop such an infection happening, Dr Harwood and Dr Salmela heat-treated the pathogens and so killed them in advance. They also labelled the dead bacteria with a fluorescent dye, to track them easily. And, sure enough, it was confirmed that parts of *P. larvae* were getting into royal jelly released by those bees which had been fed with the sugar water containing that.

All told, these findings suggest that nurse bees are indeed, through their royal jelly, passing antigens onto the queen for vaccinating her eggs. They also mean the nurses are vaccinating baby bees as well, because baby bees, too, receive royal jelly for the first few days after they come out.

32. What does the underlined word “trigger” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Cut out.
- B. Set off.
- C. Slow down.
- D. Put off.

33. Which is the main experimental subject in Paragraph 3?

- A. Queen bees.
- B. Nurse bees.
- C. Bee eggs.
- D. Baby bees.

34. Why was *P. larvae* added to the sugar water?

- A. To test if it would cause a hive-killing disease.

- B. To check how the bacterium would affect the hive.
- C. To see whether the target bees would favor the taste.
- D. To confirm the bees would pass pathogens to royal jelly.

35. What is the text mainly about?

- A. How bees multiply.
- B. How antigens function.
- C. How bees get vaccinated.
- D. How immune system works.

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。

When it comes to having fun in the sun, it's easy to lose track of time. If you're not careful, this can be quite dangerous.36. But it can easily be prevented — all you need is a little sunscreen.

37. People have been using chemical pastes to protect themselves from the sun for centuries. But the first modern sunscreen sold on the market was offered by French company: L'oreal in 1935.

Several other companies were quick to release their own sunscreens. Perhaps the biggest advancement in the world of sunscreen came in the 1970s, when scientists started looking at the sun protection factor, or SPF. 38.

The advantages of using sunscreen are obvious. It limits the painful effects of sunburn. 39. Millions of people have died from skin cancer caused by ultraviolet rays from the SUN. Remember to apply sunscreen 30 minutes before going outside.

Unfortunately, there are many mistaken ideas about sunscreen. 40. Some also think you only need to put it on once for a whole day's protection or that you don't need it on cloudy days. None of these things are true. Experts say you should apply sunscreen every two hours when outside- in the daytime, no matter how dark your skin is or what the weather is like.

- A. And it can even save your life.
- B. Sunscreen is not exactly a recent invention.
- C. Choosing a sunscreen isn't as simple as it used to be.
- D. In direct sunlight, sunburn can occur in less than 15 minutes.
- E. This rating is a number that shows how effective a sunscreen is.
- F. It's believed that you don't need much sunscreen if you have dark skin.
- G. Some think a good method is to cover as much as possible with protective clothing.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

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。

Last year I went on holiday to Spain. But 41, after two days in Madrid, I started to get severe 42 pain. I was in such suffering that I went to the local hospital for a(n) 43.

No sooner had I arrived than I was 44 to a small room, and I had not been waiting too long 45 a surgeon came to examine me. He didn't speak English and I only spoke a few words of Spanish. He 46 that I had to remove my clothes and he gave me one of those funny hospital gowns(罩衣)which hardly 47 anything.

He then asked me in Spanish if I was embarrassed. "Si, un poco (Yes, a little)", I replied with my face turning red. You see, not only did I feel embarrassed at 48 my clothes in front of a stranger but also this 49 stranger was an extremely handsome man. He looked at me as though I was out of my 50 and then he quickly 51 down the passage.

I was beginning to 52 what had happened to him when he suddenly reappeared, this time with a group of 53 students, and again asked the same question in Spanish. Now I was feeling 54, and shouted in English, "Yes, I'm extremely embarrassed. I think you would 55 too if you had to talk to a crowd of strangers with almost no clothes on." Then a female doctor in the group held my arm gently and 56 in perfect English, "I think I see the problem. My 57 wants to take a photograph of your back—an X-ray—so he wants to know if you are 58 a baby. You see, embarazada means pregnant in Spanish."

No sooner had she told me this than I realized the 59 of the misunderstanding. We all had a 60, although I must admit that I felt rather stupid as well.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. unbearably | B. unfortunately | C. unwillingly | D. unusually |
| 42. A. back | B. arm | C. muscle | D. stomach |
| 43. A. appointment | B. examination | C. operation | D. instruction |
| 44. A. invited | B. carried | C. shown | D. welcomed |
| 45. A. until | B. since | C. after | D. before |
| 46. A. urged | B. said | C. gestured | D. inquired |

47. A. cover B. hold C. find D. expose
48. A. tearing down B. putting on C. taking off D. throwing away
49. A. unique B. particular C. awkward D. perfect
50. A. mind B. idea C. heart D. sight
51. A. waved B. slid C. screamed D. disappeared
52. A. find B. know C. see D. wonder
53. A. medical B. physical C. experienced D. amateur
54. A. better B. strange C. upset D. dull
55. A. hide B. run C. cry D. mind
56. A. stated B. whispered C. shouted D. prayed
57. A. colleague B. staff C. patient D. student
58. A. delivering B. adopting C. tending D. expecting
59. A. result B. cause C. problem D. effect
60. A. cold B. meeting C. laugh D. job

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。

A Chinese space mining company has designed a robot 61. can collect waste material left behind by spacecraft in outer space. The state-run Xinhua news agency 62. (recent) reported that the robot launched on the government's Long March 6 rocket along 63. several satellites (卫星). It will also enter deep space to observe the small 64. (universe) objects.

The 30-kilogram robot, 65. (call) NEO-01, was developed by a high-tech company, Origin Space. 66. company says the robot will use a big net to collect waste and then burn it, leading the way for future technologies capable of mining on asteroids (小行星). The world's first asteroid mining company, Planetary Resources, was established in 2009. Since then, more than 12 businesses around the world 67. (enter) the industry. Su Meng, the 68. (found) of Origin Space, said the company plans to launch many space 69. (telescope) and more spacecraft to begin the first for-profit mining of asteroids by 2045.

The Xinhua news agency reported that China was increasing efforts 70. (land) a spacecraft on a near-Earth asteroid to collect materials. China is also speeding up a plan to build a defense system against near-Earth asteroids.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在其下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

I admire the cellist Yo-Yo Ma. Born in Paris, France, in 1955, Ma started playing the cello the age of four. When he was seven, he moves with his family to New York City. They attended the Juilliard School, and then that he studied at Harvard University. Ma performed such professionally while studying that he started to become famously. Ma dreamed of connect people around the world through music. And in 1998, he founded an organization calling the Silk Road Project, through what Ma gives cross-cultural music performances with musicians from places like Iran, Mongolia, and Italy. Through his work, Ma has helped people all over the world appreciate various type of music.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

目前，电子产品已经成为我们日常生活的一部分，从而导致学生的汉字书写能力降低。为了保护传统文化——汉字，校学生会提出倡议。请你根据以下内容提示，以学生会的名义为你校的同学们写一封英文倡议书。

内容要点：1. 多读书，勤记笔记；

2. 养成练书写和写日记的习惯；

3. 自拟一项其他方面的倡议内容。

注意：词数 100 左右。

参考词汇：汉字 Chinese character
