

绝密★启用前

信阳市实验高级中学  
2021-2022学年高三毕业班开学摸底测试  
英 语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有2分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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 James get in touch with the woman?  
A. By letter.                      B. By e-mail.                      C. By telephone.
2. What did the man do last night?  
A. He went to a restaurant.      B. He had his car repaired.      C. He attended a party.
3. Where are the speakers going to meet?  
A. At the woman's home.      B. At a library.                      C. At a bus stop.
4. What are the speakers mainly discussing?  
A. How customers could be best served.  
B. What kind of stores can offer lower prices.  
C. Whether online stores will replace high-street stores.
5. What does the man think of the party?  
A. He doesn't like it.  
B. He hates to prepare for it.  
C. It is worthwhile to prepare for it.

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 is the woman's car?  
A. In a bank.                      B. At a car park.                      C. On a road.

英语试题 第1页(共8页)

7. What will the man do for the woman?  
A. Get her car back.                      B. Pick her up.                      C. Fix her car.  
听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. Why does the woman plan to spend her holiday in September?  
A. To avoid bad weather.                  B. To visit more places.                  C. To save money.
9. What is the woman going to do on holiday?  
A. Take walks.                              B. Drive around.                          C. Play on the beach.  
听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
10. Why does the man look terrible?  
A. He is seriously ill.                      B. He is studying too hard.                  C. He went out late last night.
11. What does the woman advise the man to do?  
A. Rest for some time.  
B. Start revising next week.  
C. Take notes in every lecture.
12. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Mother and son.                          B. Classmates.                              C. Teacher and student.  
听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。
13. On which floor is the storeroom?  
A. The first.                                  B. The second.                              C. The third.
14. What is the temperature of the hot water?  
A. 50 degrees.                              B. 55 degrees.                              C. 60 degrees.
15. Where does the man plan to put his motorbike?  
A. In the yard.                              B. In the garden.                              C. In the storeroom.
16. How does the man feel about Flat 3A?  
A. Dissatisfied.                              B. Interested.                              C. Surprised.  
听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. What do we know about the "night walk"?  
A. It lasts about three hours.  
B. It allows people to walk freely.  
C. It offers a chance to learn from experts.
18. What can people do at the end of the "night walk"?  
A. Have something to drink.  
B. Play with their children.  
C. Attend a dancing party.
19. What does the speaker remind people to do?  
A. Bring some hot food.  
B. Take good care of their children.  
C. Wear comfortable clothes and shoes.
20. How much should a teenager pay for a ticket?  
A. £ 5.                                          B. £ 6.                                          C. £ 10.

英语试题 第2页(共8页)



(峰会) next month. There, she'll join world leaders who will present plans to reduce the conference.

The boat carrying Thunberg, the Malizia II, is built for high-speed, offshore racing, and its mass is kept to minimum. There is no toilet or fixed shower aboard, no windows below deck and only a small gas cooker to heat up freeze-dried food. The sailboat's onboard electronics are powered by solar panels and underwater turbines(涡轮). The most dramatic moments came "when you're travelling at a speed of about 27 knots and it's very, very bumpy(颠簸的) and you just try to hold on and not fall," she said.

The boat was accompanied into New York by a group of 17 sailboats the United Nations organized—one for each of the 17 U. N. goals to end poverty and preserve the environment by 2030, including action to prevent climate change.

Upon her arrival in New York, Thunberg was asked whether she had a message for U. S. President Donald Trump, who rejects mainstream climate science. "My message for him is just: listen to the science," she said. But far simpler things took priority in her first hours in Manhattan. She said she could finally rest, take a shower and enjoy meals of "fresh vegetables, not freeze-dried food" like "canned beans and corns".

24. Which can best replace the underlined word "wobbly" in paragraph 1?

- A. lame                                      B. heavy                                      C. shaky                                      D. injured

25. For what purpose did Thunberg sail to New York?

- A. Attending a climate conference.  
B. Going on strike for climate crisis.  
C. Presenting her plan for the climate to world leaders.  
D. Introducing her experience in dealing with the climate change.

26. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?

- A. The life on the Malizia II was boring.  
B. Thunberg was dissatisfied with the boat.  
C. The Malizia II is poorly equipped and unsteady.  
D. The boat won a race and gained the opportunity to travel.

27. What will Thunberg do first on arriving in Manhattan?

- A. Observe the growth of fresh vegetables.                                      B. Speak with the President by phone.  
C. Treat herself to a good meal.                                                              D. Desert the canned food.

C

When our ancestors were peasants in the earliest days of agriculture, the daily schedule was: work in the fields all day, eat the midday meal in the fields, continue working in the fields. Today, after centuries of human advancement, it goes something like this: work in coffee shops all day, buy and eat lunch there, continue working on the laptop until the sun sets. Though it may seem like the tech boom and gig economy(临时工经济) led the way in this modern mobile work style, working and dining have always been intertwined(互相缠绕). In major cities like New York, Washington D. C., Sydney and Hong Kong, restaurants are changing into official co-working spaces during off-peak hours.

Dr. Megan Elias, director of the gastronomy program at Boston University, says food and business have been linked since as far back as the ancient Sumer (who established civilization as we know it around 4000 B. C.). "What we think of as street food has always been part of human civilization," she says. "There have always been marketplaces where humans came together to conduct some kind of business—like trading grain, trading animals or building houses. As long as there have been marketplaces, people have been eating there while also doing business."

The first example of a brick-and-mortar(实体的) "restaurant" came during the merchant economy in the 15th and 16th centuries, according to Elias. During this stage in European, African, and East and South Asian history, hotels allowed merchant businessmen to rest—and of course, eat—throughout their travels. During the colonial era of the 1600s and 1700s, concrete examples of American restaurants showed up as "Coffee Houses".

“Coffee Houses were places that had newspapers, which at the time were very small and commercial,” author and social historian Jan Whitaker explains.

Coffee Houses remained providers of tradesman staples (主食) throughout the early 19th century, with simple menu items like rolls and meat pies. More “grand meals”, as Elias calls them, were still taking place within homes for non-traveling people. But when the U. S. began industrializing in the 1840s and people stayed near workplaces during the day, eating establishments showed up suddenly around factories.

“Industrialization of the city is also restaurantization of the city,” Elias says. “Places sprung up to serve a business lunch crowd and an after-work dining crowd...again, still doing business.”

28. Why does the author mention our ancestors in paragraph 1?

- A. To give examples.
- B. To make comparisons.
- C. To raise questions.
- D. To present figures.

29. When did restaurants begin to provide not only eating but sheltering?

- A. Around 4000 B. C.
- B. During the 1600s and 1700s.
- C. In the early 19th century.
- D. In the 15th and 16th centuries.

30. What can we learn about Coffee Houses?

- A. Newspapers were produced there first.
- B. The food served there was limited at first.
- C. They were especially popular around factories.
- D. It was a perfect place for entertainment and eating.

31. What can be best title of the text?

- A. The evolution of working while eating.
- B. Eating out promoting the development of economy.
- C. The slow formation of the modern city.
- D. The age of more work and less eating.

#### D

The field of robotics is fast-growing. Robots can now perform complicated movements and even carve classical sculptures. Then there's Sophia, a robot whose widespread attraction lies not in big, dramatic actions (her body is often fixed to a rolling base), but rather an unsettling human-like appearance and the complex ability to express emotions(情感).

“We're not fully there yet, but Sophia can represent a number of emotional states, and she can also see emotional expressions on a human face as well,” explains David Hanson, the founder of Hanson Robotics.

According to Hanson, Sophia now has simulations(仿真) of every major muscle in the human face, allowing her to show expressions of joy, curiosity, confusion, reflection, sorrow, frustration and other feelings. Besides deep learning and a pre-programmed set of expressions, Sophia's face is constructed using the latest developments in material technology, meaning it appears softer, more flexible and therefore, more realistic.

When Hanson first began sculpting Sophia, he wanted her form to attract people from around the world. To that end, he looked to old statues of Nefertiti (queen of Egypt), ancient Chinese paintings, Audrey Hepburn and even his wife as inspiration. Since her activation(激活) in 2016, Sophia has graced the covers of fashion publications and starred in a recent Moncler campaign. During an event at Shanghai Fashion Weekend, Sophia wore 3-D copper arm cuffs and sculptural garments designed by British artist Sadie Clayton. “The reason why I was interested in working with Sophia is that being an artist, it mixes fashion, art and technology. This was the most natural, organic way of me developing my process,” says Clayton.

Besides modeling, she has appeared on talk shows and spoken at conferences about issues ranging from artificial intelligence to the role of robots. Controversially, she was even granted Saudi Arabian citizenship, becoming the first robot to have a nationality.

32. What makes Sophia different from previous robots?

- A. Carving fine artworks.
- B. Being able to perform complex movements.
- C. Generating many human-like facial expressions.
- D. Reacting more quickly and producing her own thoughts.

33. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. What emotions Sophia can express vividly.
  - B. Why Sophia can produce different feelings.
  - C. How researchers programmed the robot.
  - D. What the latest product of Hanson Robotics is.
34. What can we learn about Sophia?
- A. She has starred in a recent movie.
  - B. She launched many campaigns with Clayton.
  - C. She is a mixture of fashion and entertainment.
  - D. She is designed to have universal appeal to people.
35. What has caused some public discussions about Sophia?
- A. Holding her own nationality.
  - B. Modeling for the fashion show.
  - C. Communicating with human beings.
  - D. Making speeches at significant conferences.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Being an effective teacher requires creative teaching methods to meet students' individual needs. Whether you've been teaching two months or twenty years, it can be difficult to know which teaching methods will work best with your students. 36 However, there are some effective teaching methods you can use to inspire your classroom practice.

Bring dull academic concepts to life with visual and practical learning experiences. 37 Examples include using the interactive whiteboard to display (展示) photos, audio clips and videos, as well as encouraging your students to get out of their seats with classroom experiments and local field trips.

Ask questions which inspire your students to think for themselves. 38 Encouraging students to ask questions and bring out their own ideas also helps improve their problem-solving skills as well as gain a deeper understanding of academic concepts. Both of them are important life skills.

39 Noisy, disorderly classrooms don't encourage a productive learning environment. Therefore, developing an atmosphere of mutual (相互的) respect through a combination of discipline (纪律) and reward can be beneficial for both you and your students. In addition, you have a choice of various activities such as games or no homework in reward for their hard work.

40 However, by using a combination of teaching methods you can meet students' varying learning styles and academic abilities as well as make your classroom a dynamic and motivational environment for students.

- A. Manage your students' behaviors.
- B. Create a competitive learning atmosphere.
- C. There is no "one size fits all" teaching approach.
- D. It helps your students become more independent learners.
- E. Being an effective teacher is a challenge because every student is unique.
- F. Joining in professional development programs is a great way to improve teaching.
- G. It helps your students understand how their schooling applies in the real world.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A few days before Christmas 2012, my children and I went to Walmart. It was the 41 place I wanted to be, especially during the last-minute Christmas shopping. It'd been over a month since my husband got 42. He used to be the only breadwinner in our family. Having two children with special needs makes it 43 for me to work. So, when he lost his job, the 44 of income certainly put great pressure on our family.

The school my kids attended asked if we needed help for Christmas, and we 45. Without them, our kids wouldn't have had Christmas gifts. Our cupboards were 46, and I had only eighty dollars to feed a family of six for a week. It left little 47 for anything extra. Yet, it was Christmas, and my kids asked if they could 48 a present for their dad. How could I say "no"? I found a gift box of razor and hoped I could 49 it.

As I chose my groceries, I kept 50 the total amount in my head. As my cart (购物车) was filled, my anxiety 51. When I went to the checkout, I had no 52 but to set aside the gift box. How I hoped my calculation was 53 and I could get it. My heart sank when the grocery total was 54 too high for us to buy the gift, but what happened next left me speechless. Being the talkative type, speechlessness is 55 for me. A man who'd seen the whole thing 56 us, pressed four twenty-dollar bills into my hand and 57 said, "Merry Christmas!" He left so fast that I didn't even have the 58 to say "Thank you".

My kids were 59, and my husband had a Christmas present. But I received the best gift of all, a 60 only an angel (天使) could provide—and I'd found my Christmas Spirit.

- |                   |                 |                |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. first      | B. right        | C. last        | D. only           |
| 42. A. unemployed | B. recommended  | C. promoted    | D. appointed      |
| 43. A. abnormal   | B. impossible   | C. unwise      | D. meaningless    |
| 44. A. delay      | B. control      | C. decrease    | D. absence        |
| 45. A. resisted   | B. accepted     | C. responded   | D. hesitated      |
| 46. A. bare       | B. broken       | C. shabby      | D. replaced       |
| 47. A. value      | B. time         | C. information | D. room           |
| 48. A. order      | B. make         | C. design      | D. buy            |
| 49. A. offer      | B. afford       | C. deserve     | D. rent           |
| 50. A. relying on | B. bringing up  | C. working out | D. putting away   |
| 51. A. rose       | B. returned     | C. appeared    | D. remained       |
| 52. A. patience   | B. intention    | C. direction   | D. alternative    |
| 53. A. serious    | B. wrong        | C. accurate    | D. valid          |
| 54. A. probably   | B. unexpectedly | C. indeed      | D. unreasonably   |
| 55. A. rare       | B. typical      | C. shameful    | D. important      |
| 56. A. persuaded  | B. remembered   | C. comforted   | D. approached     |
| 57. A. proudly    | B. cautiously   | C. happily     | D. deliberately   |
| 58. A. chance     | B. right        | C. desire      | D. courage        |
| 59. A. inspired   | B. honored      | C. thrilled    | D. confused       |
| 60. A. reward     | B. blessing     | C. shelter     | D. congratulation |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Hearing loss is a common problem caused by noise, ageing, disease, and heredity (遗传). People with hearing loss may find it hard 61 (have) conversations with friends and family. 62 may also have trouble understanding a doctor's advice, responding to warnings, and hearing doorbells and alarms.

Approximately one 63 three people between the ages of 65 and 74 have hearing loss. And nearly half of

se older than 75 have 64 (difficult) hearing. But some people may not have any trouble hearing.

Age-related hearing loss comes on gradually as a person gets older. It usually occurs in both ears, 66 (affect) the person equally. Usually, people with it 67 (lose) some of their ability to hear before they realize the problem.

Older people who can't hear well may feel down, or they may withdraw from others because they feel 68 (embarrass) about not understanding what is being said. Hearing problems that are ignored or untreated can get 69 (bad). If you have a hearing problem, see your doctor. Hearing aids, special training, certain medicines, and surgery (外科手术) 70 (be) some of the treatments that can help.

#### 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,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅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,并在该词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。

While traveling in Canada a few of decades ago, we met a friendly young man calling Alain. At that time, it was common to exchange address upon separating and said, "Come and visit if you're in the area." Then, one afternoon we knocked on his door, thinking we'd just have a cup of tea and a nicely chat. And to our surprise, his lovely mum ended up cooking a delicious dinner for them! After that, we even invited to stay for the night! We also had fun try to speak French with Alain's grandfather, whom couldn't speak English. It was a great evening.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你校外教 Mr Smith 对中国传统文化很感兴趣。请你给他写一封邮件,邀请他一同参加将于下周六在你市举行的杂技艺术节。内容包括:

1. 发出邀请;
2. 艺术节的时间、地点及相关情况介绍;
3. 期待回复。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:杂技艺术节 the Acrobatics Art Festival

Dear Mr Smith,

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Yours,  
Mr. Smith



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