**江苏省金陵高级中学2020-2021学年第一学期高三期末模拟测试**

英语试题

阅读理解(共两节 ,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分,滿分 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

Have you ever experienced any inconvenience caused by language barriers while travelling? Have you ever thought how awesome those language courses would be if they didn't cost so much money and require so much time?

Translaty is created to serve this purpose -without wasting your money and time on language courses , you can instantly become “fluent” in more than 40 languages with this genius device!

What is Translaty?

Translaty is a simple yet life-changing invention that helps you to overcome any obstacles caused by foreign languages , whether you re in a business meeting with an international client or sunbathing somewhere on a Spanish beach. This small but ingenious device is able to instantly recognize and translate over 40 different languages ，making intercultural communication completely effortless !

What languages can I actually communicate in?

Translaty has more than 40 languages pre-installed , so you're able to use it the minute you get it! It provides fast and accurate two-way communication and allows you to install some other languages that you might be missing.

What makes Translaty so special?

\* Makes travelling easier一forget language barriers and become “fluent" in 40 + languages.

\* Helps in business- strengthening your international business relationships. It's easy when you speak the same language.

\* Assists in daily life 一allowing you to overcome language differences with your foreign friends.

\* Convenient and easy to use - - lightweight and simple design ensures it's there when you need it the most.

\* Offers 100% accurate , two-way translations.

\* High sound and recording quality ensure there are no misunderstandings.

To sum up一get it while you can!

21. Translaty can help users\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. better understand foreigners B. learn foreign languages well

C. spend less in learning a language D. build relationships with colleagues .

22. What is special about Translaty?

A. It’s secure. B. It’s strong. C. It's reliable. D. It's affordable.

23. W hat's the purpose of the text?

A. To report. B. To advertise. C. To appeal. D. To reply.

B

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896, Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness(荒野). But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They travelled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The path to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warming. An avalanche(雪崩) once closed the path, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich they were, Dawson was never comfortable. Necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. Today, people still come and go — to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson City — its present population is 762.

24. What attracted the early settlers to New York City?

A. Its business culture. B. Its small population.

C. Its geographical position. D. Its favourable climate.

25. What do we know about those who first dug for gold in Dawson?

A. Two-thirds of them stayed there. B. One out of five people got rich.

C. Almost everyone gave up. D. Half of them died.

26. What was the main reason for many people to leave Dawson?

A. They found the city too crowded.

B. They wanted to try their luck elsewhere.

C. They were unable to stand the winter.

D. They were short of food.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. The rise and fall of a city. B. The gold rush in Canada.

C. Journeys into the wilderness. D. Tourism in Dawson.

C

Yellow is usually the color of happy , joyful emotions ( 情感). But according to a new study , not all people associate the sunshiny shade with good feelings.

To find out what factors might play a role , researchers tested a new hypothesis ( 假设) : What if people's physical surroundings affect their feelings about certain colors? For example, if someone lived in cold and rainy Finland, would they feel differently about the color yellow from someone who lived near the Sahara Desert?

The researchers looked at color-emotion data from an ongoing international survey (调查) of 6 ,625 people in 55 countries. The survey asked participants to rate 12 colors on how closely they were associated with feelings including joy , pride , fear , and shame.

The researchers paid particular attention to the data for yellow , and analyzed how different factors一including hours of sunshine , hours of daylight , and the amount of rainfall一lined up with the emotions people reported for the color. The two best predictors of how people felt about yellow were the annual amount of rainfall , and how far they lived from the equator (赤道).

Overall, people were more likely to associate yellow with joy when they lived in rainier countries that lay farther from the equator , researchers reported in the Journal of Environmental Psychology. In Egypt , the likelihood of yellow being associated with joy was just 5. 7% ,whereas in chilly Finland it was 87. 7% . In the United States, with its mild climate and amber waves of grain , people's yellow joy association levels were between 60% and 70% .

The researchers also checked whether associations changed with the season - whether ，for example，people in a certain country liked yellow more in the winter than they did in the summer. They found that opinions about color remained fairly constant year-round 一even when the weather changed , the data on yellow-joy associations were as good as gold.

28. What did the researchers do before the survey?

A. They went to Finland. B. They made an assumption.

C. They studied certain colors. D. They analyzed some data.

29. Which of the following affects people's feelings about yellow?

A. The changeable seasons. B. The length of daytime.

C. The geographic position. D. The amount of snowfall.

30. How did the researchers carry out the survey?

A. By interviewing participants. B. By studying the data collected.

C. By travelling around the world. D. By looking at color combinations.

31. What can be the best title of the text?

A. Finland :A Country Admiring Yellow. B. Yellow: Associated with Joy Conditionally.

C. Color : An Important Role in Good Feelings. D. Color-emotion Data : Collected Internationally.

D

This month，Germany’s transport minister，Alexander Dobrindt，proposed the first set of rules for autonomous vehicles(自主驾驶车辆）．They would define the driver’s role in such cars and govern how such cars perform in crashes where lives might be lost．

The proposal attempts to deal with what some call the “death valley” of autonomous vehicles: the grey area between semi-autonomous and fully driverless cars that could delay the driverless future．

Dobrindt wants three things: that a car always chooses property(财产）damage over personal injury; that it never distinguishes between humans based on age or race; and that if a human removes his or her hands from the driving wheel — to check email，say — the car’s maker is responsible if there is a crash．

“The change to the road traffic law will permit fully automatic driving，” says Dobrindt． It will put fully driverless cars on an equal legal footing to human drivers，he says．

Who is responsible for the operation of such vehicles is not clear among car makers，consumers and lawyers．“The liability(法律责任） issue is the biggest one of them all，” says Natasha Merat at the University of Leeds，UK．

An assumption behind UK insurance for driverless cars，introduced earlier this year，insists that a human “ be watchful and monitoring the road” at every moment．

But that is not what many people have in mind when thinking of driverless cars．“When you say ‘driverless cars”, people expect driverless cars.” Merat says “You know — no driver.”

Because of the confusion，Merat thinks some car makers will wait until vehicles can be fully automated without operation．

Driverless cars may end up being a form of public transport rather than vehicles you own，says Ryan Calo at Stanford University，California．That is happening in the UK and Singapore，where government-provided driverless vehicles are being launched．

That would go down poorly in the US， however． “The idea that the government would take over driverless cars and treat them as a public good would get absolutely nowhere here，” says Calo．

32．What does the phrase “death valley” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A．A place where cars often break down．

B．A case where passing a law is impossible．

C．An area where no driving is permitted．

D．A situation where drivers’ role is not clear．

33．The proposal put forward by Dobrindt aims to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．stop people from breaking traffic rules

B．help promote fully automatic driving

C．protect drivers of all ages and races

D．prevent serious property damage

34．What do consumers think of the operation of driverless cars?

A．It should get the attention of insurance companies．

B．It should be the main concern of law makers．

C．It should not cause deadly traffic accidents．

D．It should involve no human responsibility．

35．Driverless vehicles in public transport see no bright future in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．Singapore B．the UK C．the US D．Germany

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人空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

36 One day, when I was perhaps six years old, I was walking with my father on a crowded street. All of a sudden , the normal flow of pedestrian traffic backed up as people tried to avoid a large object on the sidewalk. To my astonishment , the object turned out to be a human being, a man lying unconscious against a building. 37 . Certainly no one made eye contact. As we walked by , my father 一the model of a loving , caring gentleman - pointed to a bottle in a paper bag and told me that the poor soul on the sidewalk just needed to sleep it off. Then the drunken man began to murmur senselessly. My father warned me not to go near , saying “You never know how he'll react.

38 I had spent the previous 12 months traveling in poor Asian cities , but even by those standards this was a scene of misery. In addition to being desperately poor , the locals had to live in the extremely hot climate , ridiculously huge crowds and a fairly strong wind blowing dust everywhere. Suddenly a man carrying a huge bag of peanuts called out in pain and fell to the ground.\_ 39 . A half dozen sellers ran from their stands to help, leaving unattended what might have been the totality of their possessions. One put a blanket under the man's head; another opened his shirt; a third questioned him carefully about the pain ;a fourth fetched water; a fifth kept onlookers from crowding around too closely; a sixth ran for help.\_ 40 The performance could have passed for a final exam at a paramedic (护理人员) school.

A. I then witnessed an astonishing scene.

B. Not one of the passers-by seemed to notice that it was a man.

C. This was totally different from the bitter experience I had in New York.

D. Within minutes , a doctor arrived，and two other locals joined in to assist.

E. I soon came to see that day's lesson as basic knowledge for a New Yorker.

F. I'll always remember a lesson that I learned as a boy growing up in New York City.

G. Yet many years later I had a very different experience while visiting a market in Rangoon.

第三部分 语言知识运用(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。

My daughter plays on a recreational soccer team. They did very well this season and so entered a tournament, which normally was only for more skilled club teams. This led to some \_\_41\_\_ experiences on Saturday as they played against teams\_\_42\_ trained. Through the first two games,her \_43\_\_did not get one serious shot on goal. As a parent, I \_44\_seeing my daughter playing her best, \_45\_ still defeated.It seemed that something clicked with the \_46\_ between Saturday and Sunday. When they \_47\_\_for their Sunday game, they were \_\_48 different. They had begun to integrate (融合)the kinds of play and teamwork they had \_\_49\_ the day before into their\_\_\_50\_\_．They played aggressively and \_\_51\_\_ scored a goal.

It \_\_52\_\_ me that playing against the other team was a great \_\_\_53\_\_ moment for all the girls on the team. I think it is a general principle. \_\_54\_\_ is the best teacher. The lessons they learned may not be \_\_55\_\_ what they would have gotten in school, but are certainly more personal and meaningful, because they had to work them out on their own.

1. A.painful    B．strange         C．common            D．practical

42. A.less       B．poorly           C．newly          D．Better

43. A. fans       B．tutors            C．class               D．team

44. A．imagined  B．hated          C．avoided          D．missed

45. A. if          B．or               C．but             D．as

46. A．girls       B．parents           C．coaches          D．viewers

47. A．dressed       B．showed up       C．made up         D．planned

48. A．slightly       B．hardly           C．basically        D．completely

49.A.seen           B．known           C．heard           D．read

50.A.styles       2    B．training         C．game           D．rules

51. A. even          B．still              C．seldom          D．again

52. A．confused      B．struck            C．reminded        D．warned

53. A．touching      B．thinking          C．encouraging     D．learning

54. A．Experience    B．Independence    C．Curiosity        D．Interest

55.A. harmful to     B．mixed with      C different from   D．applied to

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。

Today , many people are worried about endangered species. But isn't it just normal for some animals to die out?

The situation today is different from 61 of the past. In the past , animals died out over a

long period of time. When animals died out in the past, it was usually because of the weather or

other\_\_ 62 ( nature ) causes.

What is happening today is\_ 63 ( total ) different. We are killing millions of species in a short time. The result is that we are killing our future，because so many species\_ 64 ( kill) in such a short time that even\_ 65 fittest can't survive. In fact , there won't be enough species to choose from. Without enough animals and plants , evolution cannot function and nature will get

66 ( bad) instead of better.

Many of the species\_ 67 ( disappear) on earth are unknown and few people even know that they are dying out. These animals and plants started to live on earth long\_ 68 us and we have no right to kill them. We may also need these species in the future. We must try to keep the endangered species alive. If we allow these species \_69 ( die) out, we are in fact becoming endangered\_ 70 ( our).

第四部分写作（满分40分）

第一节书面表达(满分15分)

假定你是李华,在英国参加夏令营,所在地有多国中学生夏令营团队。当地计划为你们举行联谊晚会。请写一封邮件报名参会,内容包括:

1.写信目的;

2.你们的节目;

3.合理建议。

注意:

1.词数100左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,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。

A friend of mine, named Jack, received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve when Jack came out of his office, a street urchin(顽童), called Tom, was walking around the shining car.

“Is this your car, sir?” Tom asked.

“Yes, my brother gave it to me for Christmas.” Jack answered.

Tom was surprised. “You mean your brother gave it to you and it cost you nothing? Sir, I wish……” He hesitated.

Jack thought of course he knew what Tom wanted, but what Tom said surprised him greatly.

“I wish,” Tom went on, “that I could be a brother like that.”

Jack looked at Tom in surprise, and then he said again, “Would you like to take a ride in my car?”

“Oh yes, I’d  love to,” Tom answered.

After a short ride, Tom turned and with his eyes shining, said, “Sir, would you mind driving in front of my house?”  
 Jack smiled a little. He thought he knew what Tom wanted. He wanted to show his neighbors that he could ride home in a big car. But Jack was wrong again.

“Will you stop where those two steps are?” Tom asked.

注意:

1.所续写短文的词数应为150 左右;

2.续写部分 分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好;

Paragraph l:

He got out and ran up to the steps.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

Jack got out and lifted the boy to the front seat of his car.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

答案：

听力：ACCBB BCCAA CCCBC BBCCA

阅读：AAB CBBA BCBB DBDCA

七选五： FBGAD

完形填空：BCDCB ADDBC CCBCC



