

9. What is the woman's attitude towards the man's idea?
A. Uncaring. B. Doubtful. C. Supportive.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. When did the man buy the laptop?
A. A week ago. B. A month ago. C. A year ago.
11. What is wrong with the laptop?
A. The keyboard doesn't function well.
B. The monitor won't turn on.
C. It can't make any sound.
12. What does the woman offer to do with the man's laptop?
A. Help him to return it. B. Arrange someone to fix it. C. Replace it with a new one.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What is required for the job?
A. Computer skills. B. Designing websites. C. Speaking English.
14. What does the applicant need to do for the hotel guests?
A. Warn them of natural disasters.
B. Inform them of a natural wonder.
C. Prepare accommodation for them.
15. What does the salary for the job depend on?
A. The applicant's experience. B. The actual working hours. C. The applicant's education.
16. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In an office. B. At a job fair. C. On the phone.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What was the mentioned problem with the earliest space food?
A. It tasted very awful.
B. It didn't have enough nutrition.
C. It didn't make astronauts feel full.
18. Which country mainly provides fast food for its astronauts?
A. Russia. B. America. C. Japan.
19. Which of the following do Chinese astronauts eat?
A. Black bread. B. Tomato fish. C. Roasted pork.
20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. Food for astronauts in space.
B. The long history of space food.
C. Astronauts in different countries.

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

Fantastic Fire Festivals Around the World

Quema del Diablo

In Central America, Quema del Diablo, or "burning of the devil(魔鬼)" takes place in Guatemala on December 7, when the devil is driven from Guatemalans' homes and chased into the streets. By holding firework displays, bonfires(篝火), and burning devil statues, locals believe they are ridding themselves of bad spirits.

【高三核心模拟卷(上)·英语(一) 第 2 页(共 8 页)】

Guy Fawkes Night

The most famous fire ceremony of all happens in England. Guy Fawkes Night, also known as Bonfire Night, is held on November 5 and goes back all the way to 1605. The most famous and biggest celebration is in Lewes in Sussex, also known as the bonfire capital of the world. Whole streets are shut down and tens of thousands of people take to the streets to watch parades(游行).

Fire and Snow Festival

In mid-February every year, the Fire and Snow Festival lights the district of Kakunodate in Japan. Originally, this festival had its roots in a purification ceremony, when farming communities would try to rid the bad spirits. The festival is now more of a community event. A sweet cake is served up there. At the peak of the festival, participants light a basketball-sized rice straw ball that's attached to a rope and keep it spinning above their heads.

Jeongwol Daeboreum Deulbli Festival

Another fire celebration taking place in February is the Jeongwol Daeboreum Deulbli Festival in South Korea, which takes place on the island of Jeju. Although the festival is fairly new, having only been around for two decades, it goes back centuries to when local families would keep cows. To maintain the grass, farmers would set fire to the mountains to destroy old grass and kill harmful insects. Now, a hilltop is set alight to pray for health and a good harvest in the coming year—as well as a torchlight march, rock lifting, and a straw rope making competition.

21. Where is the bonfire capital of the world?

- A. In Japan.
- B. In England.
- C. In South Korea.
- D. In Central America.

22. What is the original purpose of the Fire and Snow Festival?

- A. To drive away bad spirits.
- B. To celebrate a good harvest.
- C. To get precious fire for farming.
- D. To promote different ball games.

23. What do the last two festivals have in common?

- A. Sweet cakes are served up there.
- B. There are insects producing light.
- C. They are held in the same month.
- D. They feature various competitions.

B

I checked my phone again. Still nothing from my 13-year-old granddaughter, Noelle.

For years, Noelle and her family lived close by, and she and I spent a lot of time together. It made my day to see Noelle's face light up whenever I arrived. Then my husband and I moved to a different part of the San Francisco Bay Area. It wasn't an impossible distance, but the pandemic spread, and then my regular visits to Noelle came to an abrupt end.

For a while, Noelle and I kept up via text messages and occasional phone calls. Gradually, her text replies took longer to arrive. Phone calls became brief and a bit awkward.

Nothing I tried seemed to break through Noelle's sudden wall of indifference(冷淡). What was I doing wrong?

Noelle got six chickens to raise during lockdown. I asked about them every time we talked. But caring for the chickens seemed more interesting to her than talking to me. She was often busy with them and didn't come to the phone when I called the house.

Was I being supplanted in my granddaughter's heart by a bunch of... chickens?

At last, my husband and I scheduled a visit to Noelle's house. We pulled up to Noelle's house. Out she came with the rest of her family.

【高三核心模拟卷(上)·英语(一) 第3页(共8页)】

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Who was this girl? My eyes widened. The last time I saw Noelle was when she was 11. Nearly two years later, she was a teenager on the way to becoming a young woman. Her face wore an expression that somehow seemed to combine independence with self-consciousness.

All at once it was clear. I hadn't been replaced by chickens. Our relationship had not been worsened by the pandemic. I hadn't done anything wrong. Noelle was a teenager. Her lack of communication with adults was totally normal for anyone of her age. It was I who'd been holding on to unrealistic and outdated expectations. I needed to let go and welcome this new stage in my granddaughter's life.

24. What did the author do when her granddaughter lived nearby?
A. She just made calls to her. B. She visited her regularly.
C. She kept her distance from her. D. She busily cared for chickens.
25. How did the author feel about her granddaughter's sudden indifference at first?
A. Disturbed. B. Delighted. C. Uninterested. D. Relieved.
26. What does the underlined word "supplanted" in paragraph 6 probably mean?
A. Assessed. B. Attracted. C. Saved. D. Replaced.
27. What did the author decide to do at last?
A. Hold on to previous expectations. B. Be stricter with her granddaughter.
C. Stop contacting her granddaughter. D. Accept her granddaughter's change.

C

Climate change is predicted to make wildfires more frequent, with a global increase of extreme fires of up to 14 percent by 2030, 30 percent by the end of 2050 and 50 percent by the end of the century, according to a new report by the UN Environment Programme(UNEP).

Wildlife and its natural habitats are rarely spared from wildfires, pushing some animal and plant species closer to extinction. A recent example is the Australian 2020 bushfires, which are estimated to have wiped out billions of wild animals.

The report, released before the publication of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report on impacts, adaptation and vulnerability(脆弱性), however, calls on governments to adopt a new Fire Ready Formula, with two-thirds of spending devoted to planning, prevention, preparedness, and recovery, and one third left for response. Currently, direct responses to wildfires typically receive over half of related expenditures(开支), while planning and prevention receive less than one percent.

"Current government responses to wildfires are often putting money in the wrong place. Those emergency service workers and firefighters who are risking their lives to fight forest wildfires need to be supported. We have to minimize the risk of extreme wildfires by being better prepared; invest more in fire risk reduction, work with local communities, and strengthen global commitment to fight climate change," said Inger Andersen, UNEP Executive Director.

Wildfires are made worse by climate change through increased drought, high air temperatures, low relative humidity, lightning, and strong winds resulting in hotter, drier, and longer fire seasons. At the same time, climate change is made worse by wildfires, mostly by sensitive and carbon-rich ecosystems like rainforest.

According to the report, there is a need to better understand the behavior of wildfires. Achieving wildfire prevention requires a combination of policies, a legal framework and ways that are friendly to the environment.

28. What does the data in the first paragraph suggest?
A. Climate change is worsened by wildfires.
B. There will be more wildfires in the future.

【高三核心模拟卷(上)·英语(一) 第4页(共8页)】

密封线内不要答题

- C. The harmful effects of wildfires are huge.
D. Examples of extreme wildfires are common.
29. What should the governments do according to UNEP's new report?
A. Stop working with local communities.
B. Cut down on the number of firefighters.
C. Spend more money on wildfire prevention.
D. Invest more on direct responses to wildfires.
30. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?
A. Wildfires and climate change affect each other.
B. Cold climate helps to reduce extreme wildfires.
C. Wildfires happen more frequently in dry seasons.
D. Climate change leads to various natural disasters.
31. Which section of a magazine does the text most probably belong to?
A. Culture. B. Agriculture. C. Travel. D. Environment.

D

Keeping a language alive can strengthen people's sense of identity and most importantly, lead the preservation of a whole culture. This is probably why a group of Cherokee and non-Cherokee artists decided to create a multi-genre(多类型的) music album in the Cherokee language. This is part a bid to preserve this ancient fading language.

"While two languages worldwide are lost every week, Cherokee is a highly endangered Native American language. Currently, there are fewer than 2,000 fluent speakers of the language remaining the world, and the number is declining every year," executive director of the Cherokee National Language Department, Howard Paden, revealed to the Oklahoma newspaper *Tulsa World*.

Given that the Cherokee culture is deeply rooted in its language, its revitalization(复兴) is key. While the Cherokee Nation is currently carrying out 26 different language programs and projects with this goal in mind, the creation of an album of original songs performed in the Cherokee language is one of their most innovative efforts to date.

The initiative is the result of a partnership between Horton Records, a volunteer-based nonprofit and Cherokee award-winning filmmaker Jeremy Charles. The album features a dozen Cherokee artists and includes a real variety of genres ranging from folk, country, and heavy metal to hip hop and even reggae.

There are different methods for keeping a language alive and according to Howard Paden, the album intends to bring a modern approach to the revitalization of the Cherokee language. One promising strategy is to introduce it to young people, and nothing is better than using the language contemporary music to achieve such a meaningful goal.

"This music will shine a spotlight on Cherokee artists and speakers and increase exposure to our culture and language worldwide," Charles said. "Most importantly, we're likely to see this album become an inspiration to Cherokee language learners that will lead to more contemporary music being made in the future."

32. What does Howard Paden stress about Cherokee in paragraph 2?
A. It is in danger of disappearance. B. It is key to cultural preservation.
C. Revitalizing it requires creativity. D. It is popular with language learners.
33. Why is contemporary music chosen for the album?
A. To match a modern film. B. To attract young people.
C. To make the album simple. D. To win a world-famous award.

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【高三核心模拟卷(上)·英语(一) 第5页(共8页)】

34. How does Jeremy Charles find the album?
A. He is very worried about its availability.
B. He thinks it needs to be further improved.
C. He has confidence in its positive influence.
D. He considers it a threat to language learning.
35. What is the best title for the text?
A. An Album Spreads Contemporary Music
B. An Ancient Language Is Fading Gradually
C. Cherokee Language Learners Shape a Future
D. Artists Keep a Language Alive Through Music

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

You may find that you have two friends that may have a lot in common or be in a similar place in life. 36. In that case, you can take the following steps to introduce them to each other.

Bring your friends together. If you are at a party or some social gathering, bring your two friends together so that they can physically meet each other. You can have one friend stay put while you track down the other one, or have one friend come with you while you look for the other one. 37.

Make the necessary introductions. Once you have brought your friends together, introduce them to each other. 38, or let them do the introduction. However, it may be less awkward and more formal if you do the introduction.

39. Your friends will likely be curious about why you think it necessary to introduce them to each other. You should explain your reason and let them know why you think they will be friends. This is helpful because it gives them a point of commonality and an easy starting point for a conversation.

Stick around and facilitate the conversation. Once you do the initial introduction and explanation, stick around to keep the conversation going. 40, so you should stay and keep the conversation from fizzling out(失败). If it slows down, mention other things that your friends have in common.

- A. Leaving space for the two friends
B. Meeting new people can be awkward
C. Share what you've experienced together
D. You really want them to get to know each other
E. State why you want to introduce these two people
F. You can choose to do the introduction and say their names
G. Anyway, try to take them to a place where you are able to introduce them

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。

Zara Rutherford, at age 19, became the youngest woman to fly solo(单独地) around the world in January. Her history-making 41 covered five continents and more than 51,856 kilometers in 155 days. Her 42 flight broke two Guinness World Records as Zara became the youngest woman to circumnavigate(环航) the 43 while flying a microlight aircraft.

"I made it," Zara said as she reached home and her 44 destination, Kortrijk-Wevelgem airport in western Belgium. A large crowd that included her parents welcomed her 45. Reporters surrounded her as she departed the aircraft, 46 to hear about her amazing journey firsthand.

Along her journey, Zara 47 in 41 countries. The record-breaking trip took 155 days—a little longer than expected due to unexpected 48. She was grounded in some countries for weeks, 49 safe flying conditions and entry approval to her next 50.

【高三核心模拟卷(上)·英语(一) 第6页(共8页)】

Zara flew through wildfires, typhoons and dangerous low temperatures to reach her destination and make history. "The 51 part was flying over Siberia—it was extremely cold, and if the engine 52, I'd be hours away from rescue. I was not sure whether I could 53," she reflected.

At several 54 on her journey, Zara said she was 55 by the beauty of the natural wonders. She also 56 many kind strangers throughout her trip.

Zara hopes her journey will 57 more young girls and women to 58 a career in aviation(航空). "It's not a(n) 59 thing, but just go for it," Zara encouraged. "If you don't 60 and see how high you can fly, then you'll never know."

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|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A 41. A. journey | B. suggestion | C. holiday | D. competition |
| C 42. A. illegal | B. impractical | C. incredible | D. unacceptable |
| B 43. A. country | B. globe | C. hometown | D. airport |
| D 44. A. second | B. former | C. only | D. final |
| C 45. A. curiously | B. cautiously | C. cheerfully | D. confidently |
| B 46. A. worried | B. eager | C. sad | D. unwilling |
| D 47. A. studied | B. performed | C. protested | D. landed |
| C 48. A. applications | B. experiments | C. challenges | D. functions |
| 49. A. waiting for | B. messing up | C. cutting down | D. making up |
| B 50. A. hobby | B. destination | C. treasure | D. lifestyle |
| B 51. A. happiest | B. hardest | C. fastest | D. funniest |
| 52. A. stopped | B. existed | C. worked | D. recovered |
| 53. A. struggle | B. appear | C. survive | D. retire |
| 54. A. points | B. conferences | C. markets | D. ceremonies |
| D 55. A. cheated | B. discouraged | C. ignored | D. struck |
| D 56. A. carried | B. encountered | C. defeated | D. instructed |
| 57. A. warn | B. permit | C. force | D. inspire |
| 58. A. explore | B. avoid | C. abandon | D. question |
| B 59. A. boring | B. important | C. useful | D. easy |
| 60. A. give | B. help | C. try | D. escape |

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。

As a Kung Fu style and sports event, Tai Chi bears a close relation to Chinese ancient Taoism, under the guidance of which a series of practice methods were formed for 61 (learn) this Kung Fu style. It is characterized by attacking, accumulating the strength, conquering the unyielding(克刚) with the yielding skills and defeating the dynamic with the static(静态的). Moreover, this Kung Fu style is a good way 62 (keep) fit.

Practising Tai Chi should take two aspects 63 (into) consideration: keeping the 64 (tradition) elements of the thirteen movements (moving forward, moving backward, pressing, leaning 65 (to) other basic moves) in mind and paying attention to the physical characteristics to better guarantee fitness. 66 (it) attack styles emphasize the perfect timing 67 (when) the weaknesses of the opponents (对手) are revealed and the strength and relative distance are appropriate. Thus Tai Chi not only enhances the reaction ability as well as strength, speed and many other physical 68 (quality), but also greatly 69 (influence) the offence and defence styles.

At present, there are five major styles concerning Tai Chi. Each of them 70 (name) after the Chinese family from which each style originates. They are Chen Style by Chen Wangting, Yang Style by Yang Luchan, Wu Style by Wu Yuxiang, Wu Style by Wu Jianquan and Sun Style by Sun Lutang.

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。

Today I'd like to say anything about the love for our parents which are the most lovable people in the world. Many of us don't know what to show our love to our parents, but actual, there are many things we can do. First, what we can often do is help them do houseworks. Second, we were supposed to bear the responsibility to take good care for them when they are ill. In an addition, it is of vital importance remember their birthdays, and expressing our best wishes is a direct way of showing our love. Since we can show our love to our parents in many ways, doesn't hesitate to take action.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的交换生好友 Paul 已回国一个月,请你给他写一封邮件。内容包括:

1. 询问近况;
2. 告知你的英语学习情况;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

I returned to your country, I

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