

绝密★启用前

2021 年高考精准备考原创押题卷(三) · 英语

[满分 150 分,用时 120 分钟]

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的学校、姓名、班级、准考证号填写在答题卡上相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试卷上无效。
3. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上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,将答案用 0.5 毫米及以上黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。微信搜《高三试卷答案公众号》
4. 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)

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。

1. What would the woman like to have?
A. Chocolate cake. B. Lemon juice. C. Apple pie.
2. What does the man think the building will be?
A. A department store. B. A hotel. C. A market.
3. What did the two speakers plan to do?
A. Ride a bicycle. B. Go sailing. C. Play tennis.
4. What is the man's problem?
A. He doesn't buy any candles.
B. He cuts off the electricity.
C. He can't see the notice clearly.
5. What is the most important in the woman's opinion?
A. The courses. B. The equipment. C. The teachers.

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. Who will pay a visit to the ABC company?
A. Tourists. B. Reporters. C. Customers.
7. Where will the woman meet the visitors?
A. At a restaurant. B. At the office. C. At the factory.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the woman hesitate at first?
A. She thinks modern art is new to her.
B. She is busy with her final paper.
C. The exhibit is different from studying.

【2021 年高考精准备考原创押题卷(三) · 英语 第 1 页 (共 8 页)】

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9. Which city will the art exhibit go to next?

A. New York.

B. Chicago.

C. San Francisco.

10. What will the speakers probably do after going to the Modern Art Museum?

A. Go back home.

B. Visit another museum.

C. Have something to eat.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What's the woman's major?

A. Literature.

B. Art.

C. Drama.

12. What do we know about the man?

A. He has read *Hamlet*.

B. He dislikes painting.

C. He's learning about a Spanish artist.

13. What will the woman do next?

A. Talk about Shakespeare's plays.

B. Learn about Pablo Picasso.

C. Go for a class.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. For whom does the man want to buy a computer?

A. His kids.

B. Himself.

C. His friend.

15. What can we know about the two main computers?

A. The Alpha is more expensive.

B. The Beta has a larger screen.

C. The Beta is the best new PC of the year.

16. What does the man prefer his kids to do?

A. Do sports.

B. Play computer games.

C. Study for their future.

17. What will the man do next?

A. Go home.

B. Take a look around.

C. Buy one of the computers.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What were those dolphin paintings mainly made of?

A. Glass.

B. Stone.

C. Wood.

19. How many dolphin themes were there in the exhibition?

A. About 100.

B. About 150.

C. About 750.

20. Who is Pandora?

A. An organizer.

B. A dolphin.

C. A reporter.

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

Tutors Wanted: Math/Science/Humanities + Test Preparation

Job Posted: 2 days ago

Wage: \$27-30 per hour

Job Type: Part-time

Schedule: Afternoons, evenings, weekdays, weekends

Job Description:

We're looking for tutors (私人教师) to join us before the next school year starts.

Our suitable candidate (候选人) will be able to assist middle and high school students with test preparation and academic work in Math, Science or Humanities.

【2021 年高考精准备考原创押题卷(三)·英语 第 2 页 (共

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We'll pay for your training before this fall and can also offer flexible summer tutoring opportunities. Once our fall semester starts on August 21, we'll have even higher demand for tutoring sessions on Sundays from 12:00—8:00 p.m. as well as from 3:00—9:00 p.m. Monday — Thursday.

What We Offer:

- * Flexible scheduling. Tutors work from 15 to 30+ hours per week depending on availability and student demand.
- * Free Sunday dinners during the academic year.
- * Health insurance reimbursement (报销) for staff working over 30 hours per week.
- * We are five minutes' walking distance from the Menlo Park Caltrain station.

Applicants Must:

- * Be able to show mastery of the subjects they tutor.
- * Be willing to tutor students through the full academic year.

Application Instructions:

- * Email us your resume.
- * Tell us why you want to join Academic trainers and describe your experience of tutoring students (if you have any).
- * Tell us which of the subjects you are able to tutor — Math, Science, Humanities, or Foreign Language.

21. Which period of time needs the most tutors during the academic year?
- A. Sunday afternoons and evenings. B. Weekday mornings.
C. Friday afternoons and evenings. D. Saturday and Sunday mornings.
22. What can a tutor who works more than 30 hours per week enjoy?
- A. Free job training while working. B. Free lunches and dinners during the academic year.
C. Health insurance reimbursement. D. A house near Menlo Park Caltrain station.
23. What can we know about the ideal candidate according to the text?
- A. He will work every evening throughout the academic year.
B. He is good at one of the academic subjects mentioned.
C. He has the opportunity to become a full-time tutor.
D. He must have previous tutoring experience.

B

After watching her father struggle with weakness, pain and other issues for years before being diagnosed (诊断) with two serious illnesses, Muriel Metko knew she wanted a career in medicine. "I want to help patients like my father, to find better diagnostic tools and treatment plans," said Metko. "I was passionate about pursuing studies in biology in preparation for medical school and UW-Eau Claire was the perfect place to do that."

When Metko was still a second-year college student, Dr. James Phillips, professor of chemistry, asked her to join his research team. She enjoyed it so much that when the first project ended, she joined Dr. Jennifer Dahl's chemistry lab. As a student researcher, Metko has presented research at a national conference, and is working with Dahl and her partner on a paper for publication, things she never imagined doing before.

"As a freshman, I had my eyes set strictly on getting my M. D., but after doing research with Dr. James, I knew it was something I wanted to continue with," Metko said. "I wouldn't have decided to pursue an M. D. — PhD, if Dr. James hadn't recruited (录用) me."

Through her on-campus research, Metko learned useful technical skills, as well as skills like problem-solving and perseverance (毅力), which are critical to be successful in the medical and research fields.

Last summer, Metko was selected to participate in the Undergraduate Research Employment Program (UREP) at Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. And her summer research project was recently in the journal *STEMCELLS Traditional Medicine*. Working at such a famous institution impressed her. Inspired by watching clinicians and researchers cooperate to develop the best diagnostic tools and treatment plans for patients, Metko will join Mayo Clinic's Graduate Research Employment Program (GREP) after graduation, and then attend graduate school to earn her M. D. — PhD, which can enable her to practice medicine and engage in research.

With a degree from UW-Eau Claire, Metko is confident she can achieve her goals.

24. Why did Metko decide to study medicine?

- A. To seek a better career. B. To meet her father's expectation.
C. To cure patients like her father. D. To realize her dream of invention.

25. What can we learn about Metko's on-campus research?

- A. It enabled her to earn an M. D. B. It was crucial for her future career.
C. She was required to join two chemistry labs. D. She attained necessary skills to be a chemist.

26. How did the experience at Mayo Clinic benefit Matko?

- A. It allowed her to publish her books.
B. It offered her the basic training of a surgeon.
C. It gave her chances to attend international conferences.
D. It provided her with a better platform to achieve higher goals.

27. What motivated Metko to reach her academic achievements?

- A. Passion and willpower. B. Curiosity and innovation.
C. Fame and honor. D. Responsibility and morality.

C

It's common that a Japanese-American bows on the phone — but only in Japanese. Behaviors and manners can become so routine that they appear even when there's no need for them. Those who are bilingual and bicultural know first-hand that how we behave can depend on what language we are speaking. Experts have shown that who you are in the moment can depend on the language you are using at that time.

This is because when you have an experience, the language you are using becomes associated with it. For bilingual people, this means certain memories are more closely associated with one language than the other — a phenomenon called language-dependent memory. For example, a childhood memory is more likely to be remembered when the language spoken during that childhood event is spoken again.

How we think and feel can thus change depending on what language we are using. For example, people who are bilingual have an intensified stress response when listening to the words of scolding in a native language. This may be, in part, because our early memories associated with learning a "bad" word or being scolded by our parents happened in our native language.

【2021 年高考精准备考原创押题卷(三)·英语 第4页 (共10页)】

Because emotions play a key role in how we make decisions, people are often more sensible when making choices in the less emotional foreign language. When asked whether they would be willing to give up one person's life to save a group, people who speak more than one language are much more likely to say "yes" when answering in a foreign language. The unpleasant feelings that can prevent us from making difficult choices are reduced when we're using a non-native language.

The language we speak has an influence on how we think, feel, and even behave. In a way, knowing different languages can provide people with a variety of views through which to see the world.

28. Why is the example of a Japanese-American mentioned?

- A. To show the influence of culture is huge.
- B. To show bowing is Japanese people's routine.
- C. To show Japanese people are polite on the phone.
- D. To show one's use of language affects one's behavior.

29. What does the underlined word "intensified" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Worse.
- B. Better.
- C. Increased.
- D. Limited.

30. What is a person likely to do when he speaks a foreign language?

- A. Make a sound decision.
- B. Prevent himself from danger.
- C. Be influenced by other people.
- D. Have difficulty making decisions.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. You Are Actually What You Are Speaking
- B. Native Languages Make People Speak More
- C. Different Languages Have Different Influences
- D. Speak Your Native Language in Other Countries

D

Walls blanketed with moss (苔藓) are popping up in major cities, along with promises that they can reduce air pollution — but can a few square meters of vegetable matter really deal with the smog?

A Berlin-based firm, Greencity Solutions, believes so. Its moss walls, called the CityTree, are roughly 4 square meters in size. Armed with Wi-Fi sensors to monitor the health of moss, a CityTree functions autonomously and requires very little maintenance (维护). The wall collects rainwater, which is pumped through a built-in irrigation system to the plants, powered by solar energy. As a result, the firm says each CityTree is able to "eat" around 250 grams of particulate matter (颗粒) a day (approximately 90kg a year) and removes about 240 metric tons of CO₂ annually. It also cools the surrounding air.

Aware that getting the surrounding air in contact with the moss wall is crucial for the CityTree to be effective, the inventors ensure that the location of each installation is chosen carefully. Spots where pollution is heavy due to traffic and where airflow is limited are picked. The importance of this step is explained by the fact that the waste gas from a car generally goes vertically a few kilometers into the air.

But this doesn't mean moss walls will necessarily protect people from pollution. In Netherlands, researchers found that eight walls installed in Amsterdam failed to reduce the concentrations of particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Their report concluded that even doubling the number of moss walls would do little to improve their effectiveness.

The CityTree is not meant for parks or to substitute for street trees, but to add greenery to concrete-heavy spaces where planting is not an option. It's important to remember that street trees provide a whole host of other benefits, including shelter and habitat for urban wildlife, shade and cooling for people on the street, and reduction of urban heat island effect.

32. What do we know about the CityTree?

- A. It can absorb some air pollutants.
- B. It can irrigate other street plants.
- C. It produces electricity to cool water.
- D. It is aimed at saving water in cities.

33. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
A. The importance of the CityTree. B. The function of the CityTree.
C. How to operate the CityTree. D. Where to place the CityTree.
34. Why is the example of Amsterdam mentioned in Paragraph 4?
A. To show that the CityTree can't always work well.
B. To prove that the CityTree can reduce air pollutants.
C. To emphasize the necessity of building moss walls.
D. To analyse the reasons for the failure of the program.
35. What is the author's attitude toward replacing street trees with moss walls?
A. Ambiguous. B. Disapproving. C. Supportive. D. Cautious.

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。

We are taught from childhood that warming up is a must in preparation for any exercise. It allows us to prepare our muscles for the strain (拉力) we are about to place on them and prevent injury. 36 These all prepare for an effective workout.

37 It prevents dizziness, helps return the heart rate back to normal and prevents chronic venous insufficiency (CVI). Also known as "blood pooling", CVI occurs when the blood in blood vessels (血管) expands during prolonged exercise, making it difficult for it to return to the heart from the legs.

According to many health and fitness instructors, the total cool-down period should last 3 to 10 minutes, or until you are ready to stop. 38 For example, if you have been working your legs, you will need to do lower body stretches or a slow walk. There are many helpful tutorials online.

The best way to measure whether you have cooled down effectively is purely based on common sense — if you feel your heart rate has reduced, that's enough. There is no research to prove stretching after a session will help reduce pain, but if you feel it helps, do so. 39

Cooling down methods, including foam rollers, a sports massage or dry needling, are worth investigating. 40 If the pain is there the next day, consult your doctor, and, more importantly, warm up more thoroughly next time.

- A. It is down to personal preference.
B. Fast walking is the simplest exercise.
C. If you are not flexible, lower your upper body.
D. But cooling down is as important as warming up.
E. If you experience any pain when stretching, stop.
F. Areas to target depend on which part of the body you have trained.
G. More importantly, it steadily increases the heart rate and blood flow.

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。

It was just after sunrise on an August morning. Ivan, a florist, who was busy in his flower shop 41 flowers for three young girls. They are the 42 of the "Leaving Smiles in UK", a 43 of leaving bunches of blooms in public places for 44 to find. Ivan is donating 50 bunches of flowers each week to volunteers through social media, who then leave them in 45 places with a card saying "Please 46 me". Smiles could be seen on the faces of the three girls who had already taken part in the programme. Strangers once — now 47 through the campaign's hashtag (主题标签) on Instagram. One of the girls said: "Lovely! I'm going to take this beautiful bunch of flowers and 48 it for a stranger somewhere and see if we can 49 a smile today."

During the epidemic lockdown (疫情封闭) when everyone's been a bit 50 and they can't see their friends or families, it's important to be able to help people go through the 51. So a gift of flowers is 52 to lift people's spirits and change their day in a 53 way. It is hoped that people who 54 flowers might be 55 to carry out a random act of kindness of their own.

After stepping out of the flower shop, I noticed some 56 left on the bench of a park. A few people came to look at the bouquet (花束) before some children 57 figured it out and got up the 58 to take the flowers to Mum. Perhaps this isn't the first programme to encourage 59 towards strangers, but in these socially distant times, it's bringing people just that little bit 60.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. buying | B. drawing | C. packing | D. growing |
| 42. A. customers | B. volunteers | C. donators | D. employers |
| 43. A. programme | B. lesson | C. trick | D. research |
| 44. A. lovers | B. teenagers | C. strangers | D. visitors |
| 45. A. certain | B. crowded | C. restricted | D. random |
| 46. A. take | B. enjoy | C. respect | D. appreciate |
| 47. A. admitted | B. connected | C. discovered | D. changed |
| 48. A. prepare | B. decorate | C. leave | D. spare |
| 49. A. spread | B. expect | C. beg | D. steal |
| 50. A. excited | B. grateful | C. surprised | D. depressed |
| 51. A. luck | B. failure | C. leisure | D. hardship |
| 52. A. asked | B. designed | C. contributed | D. permitted |
| 53. A. common | B. strange | C. positive | D. cheap |
| 54. A. donate | B. receive | C. make | D. sell |
| 55. A. inspired | B. ordered | C. chosen | D. forbidden |
| 56. A. gifts | B. flowers | C. cards | D. money |
| 57. A. constantly | B. casually | C. actually | D. eventually |
| 58. A. courage | B. interest | C. mercy | D. curiosity |
| 59. A. sadness | B. willingness | C. kindness | D. darkness |
| 60. A. happier | B. braver | C. smarter | D. closer |

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。

The ox has a significant place in Chinese culture. Centuries ago, most people earned their living through farming and the ox was used 61 (help) farm and carry heavy goods. Ancient Chinese poets and writers 62 (frequent) described the ox in literature. In the *Classic of Poetry*, the oldest existing collection of Chinese poetry, the animal 63 (mention) several times.

The ox is considered a symbol of diligence and 64 (sincere). To this day, the phrase "the spirit of ox" still refers 65 conquering anything that may present itself as an obstacle. The spirit is highly praised and many people follow it as 66 (they) work ethic (准则). When it comes to someone who gains a great achievement through hard work, people often use "niu", 67 (mean) "awesome", to describe him or her.

Oxen seldom bully (伤害) the weak or fear 68 strong. They work hard and make sacrifices. This is reflected in a poem by Lu Xun: "Head bowed, like a willing ox, I serve the children." The poem 69 (imply) that Lu Xun would serve the people heart and soul and would never give in to enemies, 70 fully expresses the poet's loyalty to the people.

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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(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。微信搜《高三试卷答案公众号》

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。

This morning, when I looked out the window, I excitedly found it was snowing heavy. Attracted by the beautiful sight, so I decided to go out to take some photos. As I walked on the path in front of our building, I saw a boy suddenly slipping on the snow-covered ground. It was at that moment when I realized what I should do. Immediately, I run back home to get a broom (扫帚) and started to sweep the path. I worked so hard that he sweated a lot. An hour later, a thick snow was cleared away. Looked at the clean path, my neighbor all smiled and gave me thumbs up.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是学生李华,家住北京,听说 2022 年北京—张家口冬奥会组委会发起了志愿者招募活动。你希望能成为其中一员。请按要求用英文给组委会写一封申请信,内容包括:

1. 个人情况;
2. 自身优势;
3. 服务承诺。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:2022 北京—张家口冬奥会 2022 Beijing-Zhangjiakou Winter Olympic Games

Dear Sir/Madam,

Looking forward to your earliest reply.

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua

关于我们

自主选拔在线（原自主招生在线）创办于 2014 年，历史可追溯至 2008 年，隶属北京太星网络科技有限公司，是专注于**中国拔尖人才培养**的升学咨询在线服务平台。主营业务涵盖：新高考、学科竞赛、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、高中生涯规划、志愿填报等。

自主选拔在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户达百万量级，网站年度流量超 1 亿量级。用户群体涵盖全国 31 省市，全国超 95% 以上的重点中学老师、家长及考生，更有许多重点高校招办老师关注，行业影响力首屈一指。

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平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和全国数百所重点中学达成深度战略合作，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座千余场，直接或间接帮助数百万考生顺利通过强基计划（自主招生）、综合评价和高考，进入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力，2019 年荣获央广网 “年度口碑影响力在线教育品牌”。

未来，自主选拔在线将立足于全国新高考改革，全面整合高校、中学及教育机构等资源，依托在线教育模式，致力于打造更加全面、专业的**新高考拔尖人才培养**服务平台。



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