

T8 联考 广东实验中学 东北育才中学 石家庄二中 华中师大一附中 八校
西南大学附中 南京师大附中 湖南师大附中 福州一中

2021 届高三第一次联考

英语试题

命题学校：华中师大一附中

命题人：高三英语备课组

审题人：高三英语备课组

考试时间：2020 年 12 月 29 日 14:10—16:10

试卷满分 150 分

考试用时 120 分钟

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. Who will make sandwiches for the journey?
A. Dad. B. The man. C. The woman.
2. Where did the woman find her phone?
A. In the lift. B. In her backpack. C. In her Dad's car.
3. What job is the woman's brother doing?
A. A clothes designer. B. A security guard. C. A shop assistant.
4. How will the man travel to his meeting?
A. By car. B. By train. C. By taxi.
5. How does the woman feel about the meeting?
A. Annoyed that she will have to attend it.
B. Worried that her presentation will be unpopular.
C. Surprised that it is still going to take place.

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 三个选项中选择最佳选项。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。

听第六段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What did the man enjoy most about the holiday?
A. Learning snowboarding tricks. B. The local food. C. The hospital service.
7. What happened to his snow board?
A. It was damaged. B. It got lost. C. It was stolen.

听第七段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. When does the first course start?
A. June 16th. B. June 25th. C. July 16th.
9. What can campers expect to do?
A. To write a play. B. To write about the news. C. To join in a famous band.

听第八段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

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10. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Schoolmates.
C. Colleagues.
11. What does the man think of the newspaper?
A. Informative and interactive. B. Dull but important.
C. Disturbing but interactive.
12. What would the speakers agree about the newspaper?
A. How boring it is to read it.
B. How interesting it is to write for it.
C. How important it is to keep up with the news.
- 听第九段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What does the man say about his physics lectures?
A. They are too early.
B. They ruin his weekend.
C. They conflict with biology courses.
14. Why is there a shortage of dorm space?
A. A dorm building is being rebuilt.
B. The number of students have increased greatly.
C. Students are not allowed to live outside school.
15. What will the woman probably do next year?
A. Rent an apartment.
B. Change her school courses.
C. Move to an off-campus apartment.
16. What does the man suggest in the end?
A. Throw a party next week.
B. Save money next year.
C. Share an apartment next year.
- 听第一段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. How did Lin learn how to start putting videos online?
A. She did a short course.
B. She used information online.
C. She asked a friend to help.
18. Why did Lin choose to focus on the environment?
A. A teacher recommended it.
B. There were so few online videos about it.
C. She'd been interested in it for a long time.
19. How did Lin feel when her online videos first became successful?
A. Surprised it happened so quickly.
B. Anxious about being seen by so many people.
C. Certain that she would have even more followers.
20. What is Lin's latest video about?
A. Climate change. B. Public transport.
C. Recycling.



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第二部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

No long-term contracts
No cancellation fees



jitterbug.
flip

Easier is better with the Jitterbug.

The easy-to-use Jitterbug Flip has big buttons and an exclusive 5Star Urgent Response button on the keypad.

EASY TO USE The large bright screen and simple YES and NO buttons make navigating the menu simple. Plus, the powerful speaker ensures every conversation will be loud and clear.

EASY TO ENJOY Wherever you go, a built-in camera makes it easy to capture and share your favorite memories. And with a long-lasting battery, you won't have to worry about running out of power.

EASY TO BE PREPARED In any uncertain or unsafe situation, simply press the 5Star button and a highly-trained Urgent Response Agent will confirm your location, evaluate your situation and get you the help you need, 24/7.

The Jitterbug Flip is one of the most affordable cell phones on the market.

Plans as low as
\$14.99
month*

Powered by the nation's largest and most dependable wireless network.



NO LONG-TERM CONTRACTS
No cancellation fees

Buy now and get a FREE Car Charger, a \$25 value!

To order or learn more, call
1-866-521-7856
or visit greatcall.com/Flip

Why the Jitterbug Flip is your best choice for a new cell phone:				
No long-term Contracts	Keep your current phone number	100% U.S.-based customer service	No hidden monthly fees	Affordable, flexible plans

21. What is considered as a selling point of the Jitterbug?
 - A. A built-in battery.
 - B. An affordable plan.
 - C. A powerful memory.
 - D. A free wireless car charger.
22. What is special about the 5Star Urgent Response button?
 - A. It is exclusive to the Jitterbug.
 - B. It offers you help during work days.
 - C. It is helpful for your family to locate you.
 - D. It prevents you getting into unsafe situation.
23. What should you do if you want to buy a new Jitterbug?
 - A. Call 1-866-521-7856.
 - B. Stick to a two-year contract.
 - C. Cancel your old phone number.
 - D. Pay yearly fees in advance.

C

For many years, school children in the US have been taken on “field trips” to cultural institutions such as museums of art. Educators arrange them in the belief that schools exist not only to teach economically useful skills, but also to produce civilized young people who appreciate the art and culture. While there are parents who will take their children to cultural places in their free time, there are plenty of other children who will never have this kind of opportunity unless schools offer it. So you could say that taking school students on field trips is a means of giving everyone equal access to their cultural heritage.

However, the attitude towards field trips in recent years is changing, with the number of tours organized for school groups falling significantly in museums all around the country. The most obvious reason is the issue of finance. Because there are increasing demands on their funds, after all, computers and sports facilities aren't cheap, schools are forced to make a difficult choice about how to spend the limited money they have. Faced with this dilemma, field trips are an obvious thing to cut since they are seen by many as a luxury.

Additionally, the nature of these field days is also changing. Schools increasingly use trips to amusement parks or sporting events as a treat for students rather than an opportunity for cultural learning. This shift could have a basis in generational differences between teachers' reasons for organizing days out of school. A recent survey conducted among 500 Arkansas teachers showed that older teachers were significantly more likely to take the primary purpose of a field trip as a learning experience than younger teachers, who view it as fun.

Some evidence shows the trend of fewer trips may have a negative effect on children's development. A research led by Jay Greene at Arkansas University found that students who received a tour of an art museum greatly improved their knowledge of and the ability to think critically about art. They also display stronger historical interest and were more likely to visit cultural places in the future. The researchers warn that if schools cut field trips or switch to less educational destinations, valuable opportunities to broaden and enrich children's learning experiences are lost.

28. What is the initial purpose of field trips to cultural institutions?
- A. To teach students useful skills in economics.
 - B. To make every student exposed to art and culture.
 - C. To educate students to preserve cultural heritage.
 - D. To encourage parents to take their children there.
29. Which factor most probably leads to the trend of fewer field trips?
- A. The drop in school funds.
 - B. Students' demand for fun.
 - C. The dilemma of school finance.
 - D. Teachers' generational differences.
30. What does the underlined phrase “This shift” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. The switch from old generations to young generations.
 - B. The switch from sporting events to cultural experiences.
 - C. The change from an opportunity to learn to a treat to entertain.

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- D. The change from educational destinations to luxurious attractions.
31. What can be inferred about field trips from the research by Jay Greene?
- A. Students are rewarded with more cultural awareness.
- B. Amusement parks enrich children's learning experiences.
- C. Cutting field trips is critical to the future of the museum.
- D. Field trips guarantee better future academic performance.

D

Put five, eight, twelve or more people together in a room, and it's a game of luck as to how well they'll function as a team. The larger the group, the more difficult it becomes. It's a lot like dining out with a bunch of friends. Where to go? Italian? Vegetarian? Steakhouse? Each person has their own appetite, which can make creating a "shared-interest" extremely challenging.

Shared-interest is the lifeblood of teams, and only the most successful companies know how to foster it. But how?

"Project Aristotle", an experiment led by Abeer Dubey, a manager in Google's People Analytics division was conducted in 2012 to discover how to build the "perfect team." After years of analyzing data and interviews from more than 180 teams across the company, Google found that the individual personalities in a team are not so relevant.

"We had lots of data, but there was nothing showing that a mix of specific personality types or skills or backgrounds made any difference. The 'who' part of the equation didn't seem to matter," Dubey said in an interview with *The New York Times*. Instead, the researchers found that there were five key characteristics of enhanced teams:

Psychological safety: Everyone feels safe in taking risks, and that they won't be embarrassed or punished for doing so.

Dependability: Everyone completes quality work on time.

Structure and clarity: Everyone knows what their specific expectations are. These expectations must be challenging yet attainable.

Meaning: Everyone has a sense of purpose in their work, for example, supporting family.

Impact: Everyone sees that the result of their work actually contributes to the organization's overall goals.

While Google's findings may be true to some extent, a large number of scientific studies have caused researchers outside of Google's lab to shockingly disagree. Thomas Chamorro-Premuzic, a professor of business psychology at Columbia University and author of the book *"Why Do So Many Incompetent Men Become Leaders?"* and psychologist Dave Winsborough are among them. They both claim that personality, in particular, heavily affects the role of an individual within a team and is indeed a significant factor in what makes a team successful.

Researchers found that the poorest-performing teams were 100 percent "pragmatic" (讲求实效的) and had 0 percent 'relationship-building' traits. "Too often, organizations focus merely on the functional role and hope that good team performance somehow follows," Chamorro-Premuzic and

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Wasserman co-wrote in a Harvard Business Review article. "This is why even the most expensive professional sports teams often fail to perform according to the individual talents of each player: There is no psychological synergy (协作). A more effective approach focuses as much on people's personalities as on their skills."

32. Why does the author mention the example of "dining out"?
- A. To emphasize the challenges of creating a common interest.
B. To cater for the different tastes of people from all walks of life.
C. To stress the importance of different individuals in teams.
D. To get more different people involved in building a team.
33. What might be the least deciding factor of a perfect team according to Google's lab?
- A. Dependability. B. A sense of purpose.
C. Psychological safety. D. Individual personalities.
34. According to the last paragraph, why do the most expensive professional sports teams fail to perform?
- A. Because they care more about the result. B. Because they are not talented enough.
C. Because they lack relationship building. D. Because they are vague about their roles.
35. How is the passage mainly developed?
- A. By making basic assumptions. B. By giving a lot of detailed examples.
C. By analyzing causes and effects. D. By presenting contradictory findings.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

What makes you cry? Being moved by a sad movie, waving a loved one off, or getting emotional after splitting up with your partner can all cause tears to roll down our faces. 36

When you think about it, shedding tears from your eyes can cause embarrassment or confusion. But it seems to be an automatic reaction when we get sad or upset. 37 However, the feeling is the same — your cheeks puff up, your eyes tighten and before you know it, tears are streaming down your face. Some of us may weep a little while others might cry like a baby.

A study in the UK in 2017 found that women admitted they cry 72 times a year. This was, on average, more than men. Adam Rutherford, lead researcher, says that the result has been pretty much consistent with previous research. 38 Are they just more embarrassed about showing their true feelings? The debate continues.

One place where we experience emotional and tearful outbursts is in the workplace. 39 Someone might be stressed with a heavy workload. And, as therapist Joanna Cross put it, "crying is often a build-up of frustration and undealt-with situations and it's a bit of a final straw moment." She describes how someone might start weeping when they're just asked to make a cup of tea. Actually, their stress has accumulated to the breaking point.

But crying in the office or elsewhere can be an effective stress reliever. It can actually make you

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feel better. 40 Crying your eyes out shows others how you feel, so perhaps it's a crying shame that more of us, particularly men, don't cry more often.

- A. Then how do we cope with it?
B. This can be where emotions run high.
C. People reach their breaking point in different ways.
D. We all have the power to cry, but is that a good thing?
E. Maybe it dissolves or clears the negative feelings you've had.
F. What brings about this reaction differs from person to person.
G. But does this mean men don't get as upset or emotional as women?

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第三部分 语言运用 (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四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I asked my mom for piano lessons in 2010, we were in the fallout of the recession (经济衰退). She said a polite "No".

That didn't stop me. I googled the 41 for a keyboard, drew the keys on a piece of paper and 42 it on my desk. I would click notes on an online 43 and "play" them back on my paper one—keeping the 44 they made on the computer in my head. Once my mom saw that I was 45, she borrowed money and bought me 10 lessons.

I still remember the first one. I was 46 by how real the sound of the piano was. I 47 my grade one test after eight lessons. But when I started secondary school, we couldn't 48 lessons again. I passed grade five, practicing only on my piece of paper.

When I was about 13, my mom said she had a 49 for me: it was an electronic keyboard, bought with 50 borrowed money. It was the first time I'd played for her.

Later I found the Purcell School for young musicians. The tryouts were 51. Some of the questions 52 an assessment of the composer or when the music was written. I felt stressed out. To my amazement I was offered a 53. At Purcell, I saved enough to buy my first piano.

When I left Purcell, I was awarded the senior academic music prize. I am now at the Guildhall School in London, one of the world's leading music schools. I feel proud: it's been 10 years 54 I drew my paper piano. I continue to do a lot of my practice away from the piano: what we call 55 practice. The paper piano helped solve my curiosity about how music works and what forms the masterpieces.

41. A. measurements B. tunes C. pictures D. scales
42. A. folded B. piled C. wrapped D. stuck
43. A. screen B. course C. keyboard D. website
44. A. voice B. sound C. whisper D. record
45. A. nervous B. disappointed C. satisfied D. serious
46. A. amused B. frightened C. struck D. accessed

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47. A. ran into B. got across C. passed by D. went through
48. A. afford B. perform C. postpone D. participate
49. A. secret B. task C. question D. surprise
50. A. little B. less C. much D. more
51. A. easy B. tough C. enjoyable D. fulfilling
52. A. related B. concerned C. involved D. collected
53. A. role B. prize C. place D. refund
54. A. after B. since C. until D. before
55. A. mental B. abundant C. false D. fancy

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。

China's most sophisticated and challenging space adventure—the Chang'e 5 robotic lunar mission—ended successfully early Thursday morning with its load of rocks and dust from the moon 56 (land) on the grasslands in northern China.

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The recovery team will make initial processing of the capsule and then use a plane to transport it to Beijing, 57 it will be opened for technicians to remove the container holding 2 kg of lunar samples from a 58 (previous) unvisited area known as “Ocean of Storms”, the China National Space administration said.

Next, the sealed samples 59 (transfer) to specially designed laboratories for 60 (analysis), experiments and tests so scientists can determine the extraterrestrial (地球以外的) substances' composition, structure and traits. This can 61 (deep) their knowledge about the history of the moon and the solar system. 62 those scientific objectives, project planners also want the mission to help to foster the country's knowledge, technology and talent pool for its future 63 (man) lunar missions and other deep-space expeditions. Therefore, 64 certain proportion of the samples will also be on public display to enhance science awareness among the public, especially young generations.

The successful landing marked the completion of the historic 23-day Chang'e 5 expedition, the first in more than 40 years 65 (bring) lunar samples back to Earth, also making China the third country to achieve this feat after the United States and the former Soviet Union.

第四部分 写作 (共两节; 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

你校于 12 月 9 日举办了纪念“一二·九运动”学生合唱比赛。作为校英文报记者, 请你写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 前期准备;
2. 比赛情况。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 不得出现真实学校、班级、姓名。

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第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Devi looked through the observation window at the kids below, all waiting in line to get into the pool. She turned to her mother with a furious frown on her face. “Mom, they're all little kids! I'm 15 already! This is ridiculous!”

“I know, Devi,” replied her mother, “but you're a beginner, too, and you have to start somewhere!”

Devi had never been to a swimming lesson in her life. Between schoolwork and helping on her grandfather's farm, she hadn't had time for lessons. The closest swimming pool Devi had been to was the alligator pool her mother bought her when she was five. Now that Devi was older, her mother had found a new job in the city, and Devi faced a new challenge—school field trips to the local pool.

The first day that Devi went with her class to the pool, she had no idea what she was in for. What could be so difficult about swimming? Devi confidently slipped into the water and held onto the side of the pool, expecting to be able to touch the bottom with her feet. But when Devi let go of the side of the pool, she slipped under the water—the whole pool was one big deep end! Devi threw her arm toward the side of the pool and grabbed the ledge (池壁), out of breath. “I really can't swim! Everyone's going to laugh at me!” she thought to herself in a panic.

On the next field trip to the pool, Devi sat on the side on a bench, paralyzed with fear. She huddled with a towel over her shoulders, too embarrassed to try again. When she came home, her mother noticed right away that Devi was upset. “Honey, I've signed you up for Angela's swimming lessons at the local pool. Soon you'll learn how to swim just like everyone else,” she assured Devi, showing photos of Angela with her prize-winning students.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 每段的开头语已为你写好;

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。

自主选拔在线平台一直秉承“专业、专注、有态度”的创办公念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供中学拔尖人才培养咨询服务，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

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。



微信搜一搜

自主选拔在线

