

2021年高三年级统一质量检测

英语试题

2021.03

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用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, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 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

Summer Teen Volunteer Opportunities

Bloomington Parks and Recreation offers an excellent opportunity for teens to get involved and make a difference in their community by volunteering within a variety of summer youth programs. Summer Teen volunteers assist with activities under the guidance of experienced staff and gain valuable leadership skills. In the summer, teens can apply to volunteer in the following programs:

Summer Adventure Playground Program Volunteer

Program Dates: June 14 - August 12

Location(s): Kelly, Poplar Bridge, Running, Smith, Sunrise and Westwood parks.

Information: Help facilitate opportunities to play and lead playground participants (in grades 2 - 7) in games, sports, arts and crafts, and make new friendships.

Mini View Volunteer

Program Dates: June 14 - August 6

Location: Valley View Elementary School

Information: Help to assist with the supervision of preschoolers - 1st graders in a social/recreational setting.

The View Volunteer

Program Dates: June 14 - August 6

Location: Valley View Elementary School

Information: Help to assist with supervision of 2nd - 5th graders in a social/recreational setting.

Camp Kota Junior Counselor

Program Dates: June 14 - August 9

Location: East Bush Lake

Information: Help campers learn basic outdoor skills while meeting new friends, singing crazy songs and having tons of fun.

To apply, fill out a Parks and Recreation 2021 Summer Teen Volunteer Application. Please be sure to answer all questions and indicate all program(s) of interest. Applicants will be contacted via email with next steps after March 31, 2021. Contact us by phone (952-563-8877) or e-mail at parksrec@BloomingtonMN.gov for more information.

1. What benefit can volunteers get from the programs?
 - A. Making the community different.
 - B. Becoming an experienced staff member.
 - C. Acquiring useful leadership skills.
 - D. Getting opportunities for college.
2. Which program suits you if you are good with kindergarten kids?
 - A. Summer Adventure Playground Program Volunteer.
 - B. Mini View Volunteer.
 - C. The View Volunteer.
 - D. Camp Kota Junior Counselor.
3. What should you do to apply for the opportunity?
 - A. Fill in an application form.
 - B. Answer questions via an interview.
 - C. Clarify your program(s) of interest by phone.
 - D. Contact the organizers on March 31.

B

Everyone has heard the phrase, "giving up is not an option". Many disregard it and do not believe in it. But this small yet effective phrase gives a strong message. There will always be something that interrupts or causes inconvenience in the journey to achieve the dreams. But that should not drive one away from the path that they are on. Fitting the context perfectly is the story of Ian William.

Popularly known as the "Social Golfer", Ian William is an accountant, lecturer, author, and a former golf player. He dreamed of playing golf at childhood. He would often observe players playing from a distance. He worked hard and changed his financial limitations. Then he began practicing in various golf matches. Due to his devotion and love for the sport, he picked up the techniques quickly and soon began playing as a professional. He also dreamed of participating in the Senior Golf Tour in the coming year.

However, in 1996, Ian was diagnosed with a tumor (肿瘤) in the left part of his brain, which affected his hearing from the right side and damaged his balance nerve. He underwent two surgeries in 1997 with a smile and a hope to be cured. Although the surgeries were successful, Ian caught meningitis (脑膜炎) while recovering from it. Apart from being hopeful and optimistic, there was no other way Ian could cope with the situation.

Just as things had begun to normalize, in 2006, Ian's body was affected by a major stroke (中风). This stroke numbed the left side of his body. His life-long dream of participating in a golf tournament could not be fulfilled anymore.

Ian took his time to recover and came back even stronger. He wanted to inspire millions with his journey and decided to share his experiences through a book. Ian has now published his 3rd book *Still Crazy After All These Years* in 2020.

4. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. The option. B. The message. C. The barrier. D. The dream.
5. What can we infer from paragraph 2?
- A. William showed talent in golf as a child.
B. The lack of money prevented him practicing golf at an early age.
C. William's road to becoming a professional golfer was smooth.
D. Talent and ambition made William learn quickly.

6. Which of the following helps William face the illnesses according to the passage?

- A. Doctors' comfort.
- B. Family's support.
- C. Advice from the books.
- D. Hope and optimism.

7. What can we learn from William's story?

- A. Move forward whatever happens.
- B. Love wins over illness.
- C. Seize every opportunity to learn.
- D. Luck favors ready minds.

C

For many Chinese consumers, a satisfying breakfast is one that includes either hot porridge (粥) or steamed buns (馒头). Cold sandwiches, which are usually popular with Westerners, are probably one of the last options on their minds. But that is not to say that consumers, especially those in an international city like Shanghai, would avoid everything considered Western for breakfast. For instance, coffee, which has steadily grown in popularity in the country, is one drink that many cannot do without today.

To satisfy this growing demand for breakfast sets that combine elements from the East and the West, food companies have been rolling out a host of new offerings to attract the customers. One example is Shanghai Qiao Coffee, which was launched by local time-honored food company Qiaojiashan at the end of 2019. Apart from its traditional dim sum, the store also sells various types of coffee.

According to Shen Yan, deputy manager of Shanghai Qiaojiashan Food Development Co Ltd, the most popular breakfast set at the moment is the steamed vegetable bun paired with black coffee. "The calories that one gets from a meal featuring Chinese dim sum and coffee are less than those of a Western breakfast. Since a steamed bun has nearly 200 calories and a cup of black coffee barely has any calories, this combination can be considered healthy and delicious," said Shen.

Even the smaller shoppers in the food scene are jumping on the East-West breakfast trend. Western food establishments, too, have been rolling out Chinese breakfast options. "Consumers and even cultural heritage will also benefit from the increased competition. If not for the current trend which has revived interest in certain traditional dim sum, these foods could soon be lost to history," Shen said.

8. What can we learn about breakfast in Shanghai in paragraph 1?
- A. People prefer porridge and steamed buns.
 - B. Cold sandwiches are a popular choice.
 - C. People avoid western food for breakfast.
 - D. Coffee is a must for many people.
9. Why does the set of the steamed vegetable bun with black coffee sell well?
- A. Because it's newly launched.
 - B. Because it contains more vegetables.
 - C. Because it's traditional.
 - D. Because it's tasty and healthy.
10. What can we learn from Shen's words in the last paragraph?
- A. The competition for breakfast sets is of no benefit to consumers.
 - B. Only big companies have the ability to seize the market share.
 - C. Western food companies don't care about East-West breakfast.
 - D. Some traditional foods might disappear without the combination trend.
11. What does the author intend to tell us?
- A. Chinese consumers show more interest in western food.
 - B. Western breakfast is warmly welcomed by Shanghai people.
 - C. The Chinese-Western breakfast set is becoming a hit in Shanghai.
 - D. Shanghai Qiao Coffee has won great success for its breakfast sets.

D

In 2019, more than 1.4 million young people around the globe took part in the School Strikes for Climate Action protests that were largely advocated by 17-year-old Swedish activist Greta Thunberg. The inspirational young Swede, while a media favourite, is far from the first or last young person to fight for a better environmental future.

With the rise of social media in recent years, websites such as YouTube provide accessible coverage on ecological matters that quickly gather millions of views, and links to new scientific information are easily shared between peers. But, it's not just online research that exposes the truth, and it's not a distant threat either. Climate change is happening around us as we speak; an increase of

droughts and heatwaves means a loss of crop production and one and a half acres of forest is cut down every second.

Of course, just because young people are now readily armed with statistics such as these doesn't mean all adults will eagerly listen to them. Many write off young activists simply due to their age, and others still aren't willing to see the environmental challenges we face, but that doesn't mean a difference can't be made.

A study on participants aged 16-24 in the UN climate negotiations revealed that adults perceived younger activists as being more trustworthy due to the lack of financial incentives (刺激) to be there. Young activists often have an independent view of what's going on and, being free from politics, they often say what adults aren't willing to.

So, it seems achieving a carbon neutral world in the future might depend on young determined voices inspiring experienced adults who can make a difference.

12. Why is Greta Thunberg mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. To show that the young activists are playing a part.
- B. To give an introduction to Greta Thunberg.
- C. To illustrate the seriousness of climate change.
- D. To arouse readers' interest in environmental protection.

13. What does the underlined phrase "write off" in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Consider unimportant.
- B. Take seriously.
- C. Give up.
- D. Write down.

14. What does paragraph 4 focus on?

- A. The way young activists work.
- B. The advantages young activists have.
- C. The contributions young activists make.
- D. The views young activists hold.

15. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Greta Thunberg: an outstanding activist.
- B. Climate change: a matter needing everyone's attention.
- C. The rise of social media makes ecological matters accessible.
- D. The young are making a difference to the environmental future.

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出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Shooting down an ice-covered track, a bobsled (大雪橇) can go faster than 80 miles an hour. 16 The answer is a combination of athletics and science.

At the start of a race, the crews push their sled, building up speed before they jump in for the ride. For months before the race, the crew members have built up explosive power in their legs. That means doing a lot of jumps, and sprints (冲刺跑). It also means pushing heavy sleds! The push is the crew's only chance to add speed. 17

The design of the sled's runners (滑板) reduces their friction with the ice. 18 They may not melt enough ice for a fast ride. Runners that are too rounded may become too warm, softening the ice and slowing the sled down.

19 The rules state that all runners must be made of the same type of steel, and crews may polish them using only approved materials. Before each race, officials check the temperature of the runners. Runners may not be more than a few degrees warmer than the ice. 20

But remember the sled must not be too fast -- the crew still needs to be able to reach the bottom safely.

- A. Why do people go for the sport?
- B. Crews polish their runners for a fast ride.
- C. The riders sit inside a hard shell, called cowling (整流罩).
- D. How do bobsleds go faster than cars on a highway?
- E. A hot runner will melt more ice and may possibly go faster.
- F. Runners that are too flat would spread the friction over a wide area.
- G. All other work goes into keeping other forces from slowing the bobsled down.

第二部分 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, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Devin Hinkston, 30, was driving through the town when he spotted a boy playing basketball in his driveway. When he got 21, he realized the boy was using a trash can as a basketball hoop.

Hinkston decided to 22 that.

"I always do random acts of 23," Hinkston said. "For example, when I see a 24 person, I'll buy him a jacket or food. I just never 25 about it on social media because that's not the reason why I do it. I do it from the 26."

When Hinkston 27 the house with a basketball hoop as a gift, he was greeted by Patricia Williams and her 8-year-old grandson Jeremiah. Williams said Jeremiah loves 28 and plays it in the league in a local church.

"This man was a complete 29," Williams said. "I just started crying because I felt he was an angel."

Hinkston said he got 30 too. "Jeremiah was jumping for 31 and I was dropping tears," Hinkston said. "It was special."

Hinkston said he has stayed in 32 with the family and plans to go back to the house to help them 33 the basketball hoop. His 34 dream, he said, is to one day fund a 35 gym for the kids in the community so they have activities to do after school.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. faster | B. closer | C. clearer | D. sooner |
| 22. A. make | B. change | C. find | D. get |
| 23. A. kindness | B. happiness | C. freedom | D. surprise |
| 24. A. lucky | B. wealthy | C. homeless | D. careless |
| 25. A. think | B. argue | C. complain | D. post |
| 26. A. heart | B. beginning | C. benefit | D. young |
| 27. A. left | B. passed by | C. pulled up to | D. built |
| 28. A. sports | B. athletes | C. gift | D. basketball |
| 29. A. helper | B. supporter | C. loser | D. stranger |
| 30. A. emotional | B. lost | C. hopeful | D. crazy |
| 31. A. joy | B. shock | C. fun | D. wish |
| 32. A. mood | B. life | C. touch | D. tension |
| 33. A. buy | B. fit | C. prepare | D. break |
| 34. A. unrealistic | B. early | C. standard | D. ultimate |
| 35. A. super | B. nonprofit | C. splendid | D. special |

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。

What will you think of when hearing the word “kung fu”? The answer for most people may be Shaolin monks, Bruce Lee or Kung Fu Panda. 36 for Laurence J. Brahm, an American documentary filmmaker, the first thing that 37 (spring) to mind is the concept of non-violence.

“Wushu, 38 (translate) into ‘martial arts’ in English, is the Chinese name for kung fu. Martial means military, while Wushu doesn’t really mean that.” Brahm told the people 39 (attend) the premiere (首映) of his latest work, *Searching for Kung Fu*.

As Brahm explained, if you break down 40 character “wu,” it consists of two characters: one is “ge”, meaning dagger-axe; the other is “zhi”, meaning to stop. So, the meaning of martial arts in Chinese is 41 (actual) the art of stopping fighting.

In the movie, Brahm digs into the principles and values in this Chinese cultural legacy (遗产), 42 dates back thousands of years but keeps 43 (it) enormous influence and attraction to this day. According to Brahm, kung fu movies have a 44 (mass) fan base around the world, not just because of the fight scenes, but also because of the 45 (wise), philosophy, morality and strategy within the movies. He hopes his movie can help build bridges and understanding across nations and among people.

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你校要举办中国艺术展。请你给外教 Mr. Smith 写封邮件, 邀请他来观展, 内容包括:

1. 展览的时间和地点。
2. 展览内容。

注意: 写作词数应为 80 左右。

第二节 (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。

Sarah lived in a big family—four children with three sisters older than her. Father worked hard on the farm all day long to support the family. They had to save every penny to make ends meet.

One winter morning in March, Sarah put on her old spring coat to go out and play. “These

buttons don't work," Sarah said to Mama. Just then, Mama noticed that this coat was too small for Sarah. She promised Sarah that after her sisters left for school, she would check the hand-me-downs (旧衣服) for a coat that fit.

When the house was quiet, Mama went to the hall closet and pulled out all the old spring coats. But she could not find a suitable one for Sarah — Sylvia's were too big, Susan's too spotted, and Sally's too ragged. The coats were fine for play. But Sarah had no coat for church and town and special occasions. Mama told it to Papa when he came in from the barn (畜棚), after feeding the cows.

Papa sat down at the table. "Are you sure Sarah can't wear a hand-me-down?" he said. "It's either a new coat or a ragged coat," Mama said. Papa frowned, staring out at the front yard. "Sarah has never had a new coat," Mama added.

For a long while, nobody spoke. The fire in the wood stove crackled (发出噼啪声). Sarah looked closely at Papa. Then Papa cleared his throat. "A ragged coat won't do," he said. "Sarah, are you old enough to take care of a new coat?" "Yes, Papa," Sarah said. "I'm old enough to do almost anything." Papa gave her a serious look. "Very well," he said. "While we are in town today, we'll buy you a coat of your very own." After they had eaten the soup, they headed for town in Papa's old truck.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

"May I assist you?" the clerk asked, after they went inside the clothes store.

The pink coat fit Sarah perfectly, but it seemed that it would only fit one year.