

广东省 2021 届高三综合能力测试

英语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号及条形码填写和贴在答题卡对应位置上。
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, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
4. 本试卷共 6 页, 满分 120 分, 考试用时 120 分钟。

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

A few books recommended by Bill Gates

Reading is my favorite way to indulge (放纵) my desire to know the world. Although I get to meet with a lot of interesting people and visit fascinating places through my work, I still think books are the best way to explore new topics that interest you. Here are four amazing books I read recently:

Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City, by Matthew Desmond. If you want a good understanding of how the issues that cause poverty are twisted (交织) together, you should read this book. Desmond gave me a better sense of what it is like to be poor in this country than anything else I have read.

Energy and Civilization: A History, by Vaclav Smil. Smil is one of my favorite authors, and this is his most famous book. He presents clearly how our need for energy has shaped human history. It's not the easiest book to read, but at the end you'll feel smarter and better informed about how energy innovation changes the course of civilizations.

The Best We Could Do, by Thi Bui. This novel explores what it means to be a parent and a refugee (难民). The author's family fled Vietnam in 1978. After giving birth to her own child, she decides to learn more about her parents' experiences of growing up in a country torn apart by foreign occupiers.

Believe Me: A Memoir of Love, Death, and Jazz Chickens, by Eddie Izzard. Izzard's personal story in this book is attractive: he survived a difficult childhood and worked continuously to overcome his lack of natural talent and become an international star. If you're a huge fan of him like I am, you'll love this book. His written voice is very similar to his stage voice, and I found myself laughing out loud several times while reading it.

1. What does Matthew Desmond try to explore?

- A. Different causes of poverty.
- B. The struggle of poor people.
- C. How to escape from poverty.
- D. Ways to live in a poor country.

2. The book *Energy and Civilization: A History* falls into the category of.

- A. economy B. education C. literature D. history

3. What do the last two books have in common?
- A. They are popular around the world.
 - B. They are expected to inspire readers.
 - C. They focus on lives of ordinary people.
 - D. They are based on personal experiences.

B

One dilemma that the super famous face is balancing the needs of privacy and recognition.

For some stars privacy is an overvalued thing. In 1919, Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford went on their European honeymoon. The two international idols had divorced their previous spouses (配偶) and were concerned about how they would be greeted. They needn't have worried. In London their car was surrounded by admiring women who pulled Mary out of the car to shake her hand, still grateful after two years for her efforts selling war bonds. In Paris they couldn't get any sleep with crowds gathering below their hotel room to sing and play for them. In Amsterdam they attended a party and were mobbed (包围) by other guests who wanted to get close to them. The athletic Fairbanks placed his wife on his shoulder and escaped through the window. Finally, they found privacy in Hamburg, where their movies were not shown because of World War I. For an hour the famous newly-married couple walked the streets unnoticed until the bored Mary turned to her husband and said, "Doug, I'm sick of this. Let's go back to one of those countries where they mob us."

Joan Crawford had similar feelings. Once in the 1930s she was staying in New York getting over her breakup with Clark Gable. Tired of staying around her hotel feeling so down she told her entourage (随从) they should go out and get some fresh air. The entourage, who had trouble keeping up with the star's quick pace, were shocked when she walked away from their planned road. "Oh my God. She's going into Grand Central Station!" Someone shouted, "Look, it's Joan Crawford! And she was mobbed. It took them thirty minutes to escape the crowd and get back to their hotel suite. Her hair disheveled (凌乱), her dress torn and her face scratched, Crawford leaned against the door out of breath. "Oh... oh my. That was wonderful. Let's do it again!"

4. What did Douglas and Mary worry about before going to Europe?
- A. Nobody would greet them.
 - B. They wouldn't be welcomed.
 - C. Their war bonds wouldn't sell well.
 - D. Their schedule would be made public.
5. What does Mary's words in the second paragraph suggest?
- A. Hamburg was too quiet a place for her.
 - B. Her movies weren't shown in Hamburg.
 - C. She fell ill after arriving in a new place.
 - D. She didn't really enjoy privacy so much.
6. What did Joan Crawford think of her being mobbed in New York?
- A. Amusing. B. Enjoyable. C. Dangerous. D. Embarrassing.
7. The author tells stories about the movie stars to show that.
- A. they may feel down from time to time
 - B. they deserve people's love and respect
 - C. they need both privacy and public attention

D. they are not always popular around the world

C

The next time your brain refuses to recall a simple fact or name, be thankful. That could be a sign that your brain is getting rid of unnecessary information so that it can operate more efficiently, and help you make better decisions.

Researchers who study how the brain stores information find that when neurons (神经元) are connected to the hippocampus — a region of the brain that plays a significant role in learning and remembering - they overwrite (覆盖) old memories, making them harder to access.

Why does the brain spend so much energy erasing memories? Researchers believe that forgetting old information makes the brain more efficient. In a 2016 study, a team of scientists taught a group of mice to locate a maze (迷宫). The researchers erased the memories of some mice with drugs and moved the maze. The mice who still had memories of its original location had a harder time finding the new site than those that had no memory.

Additionally, the team believes that keeping too much detail could prevent people from making good decisions. In fact, evolution has shaped our memory not to win a game of unimportant matters, but to make intelligent decisions. And when we look at what's needed to make intelligent decisions, we would argue that that it's healthy to forget some things.

The scientists say what the brain decides to forget is determined by our daily life. The memories the brain decides to lose are exactly those details from your life that don't actually matter and that may be keeping you from making good decisions.

So the next time you are unable to recall a seemingly important fact, don't be hard on yourself. Your brain is making room for information that can contribute to making you smarter! Remember, even Albert Einstein was absent-minded!

8. What does the underlined word “them” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Old memories. B. New memories. C. Neurons. D. Researchers.

9. What does the 2016 study suggest?

- A. Old memories affects decision-making.
- B. Old memories can't be erased by drugs.
- C. Mice can't locate a maze without memories.
- D. Drugs make mice smarter in locating a maze.

10. What does the last sentence of the text imply?

- A. It isn't easy to make intelligent decisions.
- B. Einstein was as ordinary as normal people.
- C. It's normal for people to forget small things.
- D. Einstein is a good example of absent-mindedness.

11. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. How Does Your Brain Work?
- B. How Can We Become Smarter?
- C. Forgetting Makes You Smarter
- D. Brain Chooses What To Memorize

D

How would it feel to be the last person on Earth who speaks your language? For those of us whose native

languages have millions of speakers, it's almost impossible to imagine. And yet languages have come and gone throughout human history, and they continue to do so. Linguists estimate that of the world's approximately 6,900 languages, more than half are at risk of dying out by the end of the 21st century.

Sometimes languages die out quickly. This can happen when small communities of speakers are wiped out by disasters or war. In El Salvador, for example, speakers of the indigenous (土生土长的) Lenca and Cacaopera abandoned their languages to avoid being identified as Indians after Salvadoran troops killed tens of thousands of mostly indigenous peasants in 1932 in order to put down an uprising (起义).

Most languages, though, die out gradually as many generations of speakers become very good at two languages and then begin to lose their advantages in their traditional languages. This often happens when speakers seek to learn a more-respected language in order to gain social and economic advantages or to avoid discrimination. The gradual disappearance of Coptic as a spoken language in Egypt following the rise of Arabic in the 7th century is one example of this type of change. Modernization and globalization have strengthened these forces, and peoples around the world now face great pressure to adopt the common languages used in government, commerce, technology, entertainment, and diplomacy.

Do languages have an afterlife? In many cases, yes. Dedicated preservationists often bring languages back into use again as a matter of regional or ethnic (民族的) identity. The most-famous example is Hebrew, which died out as a spoken language in the 2nd century CE (although it continued to be used as a language of religion and scholarship). The spoken language returned to its regular usage in a modernized form in the 19th-20th century and is now the first language of millions of people in Israel.

12. What does the passage mainly tell us?

- A. Why languages die.
- B. Where languages go.
- C. How languages survive.
- D. When languages change.

13. How does a war influence a language according to Paragraph 2?

- A. By creating a much better language.
- B. By ordering people to use another one.
- C. By forbidding people to use it in public.
- D. By decreasing the number of its speakers.

14. What can be learned about Coptic in the 7th century?

- A. Its speakers had higher earnings than others.
- B. It was considered less-respected than Arabic.
- C. It speeded up modernization and globalization.
- D. Its disappearance resulted in the popularity of Arabic.

15. The example of Hebrew suggests that.

- A. some languages have advantages over others
- B. measures should be taken to protect languages
- C. dead languages have a chance to be used again
- D. languages are important to religion and scholarship

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山可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Pain is usually connected to a nervous system. When you put your hand too close to a hot stove, nerve cells send a warning of danger to your brain. 16 That, in turn, causes you to pull your hand away before any serious damage is done. Plants don't have nerves or brains, so they can't feel pain like you do.

17 And since they can't escape a potentially dangerous situation, they need other ways of fighting back.

The biggest threat to a plant's life is getting eaten. Some plants discourage plant-eaters from chewing on them by growing thorns or sharp little hairs, like a rose or a cactus does. Other plants produce bad-tasting or even toxic chemicals. 18

But a plant called bittersweet nightshade does something even more smartly. When a slug, a small creature, chews holes in a nightshade's leaf, a kind of sweet juice begins dripping out of the edges of the wound, almost as if the plant were bleeding. 19 In their quest to collect the juice, the ants gather all over the injured nightshade plant and attack anything that stands in their way - including the slug that damaged the plant in the first place. In short: Slug attacks plant; plant calls army of ants to come closer to kill slug. Thus, the plant can help itself by calling the enemies of its own enemies.

20 But they have armies of cold-blooded killers always ready to obey their orders.

- A. Plants may look like passive victims.
- B. Your brain recognizes that signal as pain.
- C. This sweet juice successfully drives the slug away.
- D. Your brain is definitely a complex nervous system,
- E. The sweet juice happens to be a favorite food of ants.
- F. These force potential attackers to abandon their meals.
- G. But plants definitely do recognize when something is hurting them.

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格处的最佳选项。

Victor, a mentally ill 38-year-old homeless man, was dropped off on a street by his mother and told to wait for her to return. Three years later, he was still standing at the 21 street comer waiting for his mother.

Ginger 22 Victor's street comer every day on her way to work at a nearby 23. As winter approached, Ginger started to 24 how Victor would handle the cold. At her lunch break, she would visit her 25 neighbor and chat with him. The two 26 started a friendship and Ginger invited her new 27 to stay at her place whenever the weather got too bad.

Since they became 28, Ginger has brought Victor into several mental health clinics and even gotten him a job at her restaurant. To increase 29 of his situation, she created a Facebook page "This is Victor", which raised money for Victor's living costs. It gives 30 to Victor's life regularly - and he has reportedly been doing 31.

"Tonight Victor laughed. As he laughed I could almost see the tension leave his 32. the years of stress and worry and the 33 that was bothering him now 34 melting away," wrote Ginger. "How lost he was at the comer! How sad we were to see him that way! And how 35 we can be that now he's not just smiling, but laughing! And now we can smile too."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 21. A. familiar | B. quiet | C. same | D. secret |
| 22. A. drove by | B. looked at | C. came across | D. paid attention to |
| 23. A. institute | B. company | C. restaurant | D. clinic |
| 24. A. find out | B. worry about | C. study | D. ask |
| 25. A. old | B. homeless | C. cold | D. former |
| 26. A. hardly | B. luckily | C. unexpectedly | D. eventually |
| 27. A. neighbor | B. guest | C. acquaintance | D. employee |
| 28. A. satisfied | B. worried | C. noticeable | D. close |
| 29. A. confidence | B. awareness | C. investment | D. appreciation |
| 30. A. updates | B. comments | C. money | D. introduction |
| 31. A. differently | B. poorly | C. meaningfully | D. amazingly |
| 32. A. body | B. house | C. page | D. comer |
| 33. A. anxiety | B. anger | C. love | D. excitement |
| 34. A. sadly | B. unusually | C. slowly | D. easily |
| 35. A. disappointed | B. worried | C. patient | D. thankful |

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 is pretty much obsessed with QR Codes, which were responsible for \$8 trillion worth of business deals last year. No 36 (sign) show that they are slowing down. Businesses should look to China when 37 comes to comprehending just how far QR Code usage can really go.

China had long realized the 38 (convenient) of using QR Codes as a method of payment. WeChat is without a doubt the top App in China, especially 39 (consider) that 93% of the population there uses it. This App includes a function 40 (name) WeChat Wallet, and people in China usually pay through the QR Codes 41 are generated through WeChat Wallet, which needs to be connected 42 users' bank account and then they can start spending immediately.

Basically every type of vendor is obtaining payments through QR Codes. They 43 (use) for bike-renting, grocery shopping, hotel reservation and many other things.

QR Codes are 44 (simple) so popular that even beggars are using them 45 (collect) donations!

第三部分写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校下周五晚的英语戏剧表演活动 (English Drama Show) 由英语戏剧社组织。假定你是戏剧社的负责人, 请你写一份英文通知, 在校广播站的“English Time”栏目播出, 邀请学生观看, 内容包括:

1. 时间和地点;
2. 表演内容;
3. 活动目的。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear fellow students,

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。

Being a single parent can be extremely difficult. I recently went through a rough time while raising my four daughters on my own. Things had not been going well for me ever since we decided to take care of ourselves. My financial situation was not great since I had four growing girls to feed on my own. As a result of that, my family car was left in bad shape. As it broke down from time to time, I only used the car when it was absolutely necessary to do so.

But one rainy night, we desperately needed groceries so the five of us went for a quick run to the store. Once we had loaded groceries to the car, it wouldn't start no matter how I tried. I was helpless in the parking lot with my four daughters aged 9, 5, 2 and a 6-weeks old. To make matters worse, I was not able to call anyone because my phone was disconnected.

One of my girls had mistakenly left a light on, and my battery was dead. I had no family to speak to and was on my own. I must have asked more than twenty people for help during the two hours. They all ignored me. Not even a no. They just acted like I didn't exist. My 5-year-old was melting down. My newborn screaming, my two-year-old crying she was hungry, and my oldest desperately trying to help. I was crying and felt like the worst mom ever

When everything seemed hopeless, an elderly man, most probably in his 70s, came over and gave me a plate of chicken strips, biscuits and some water. He asked me to feed my girls and myself. He also said that he arranged for a tow truck to come get my car and his wife was on the way to fetch us back home. The tow truck came, the old man's wife arrived to fetch us and we were finally back home.

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。

The next morning, the old man appeared at my front door along with a mechanic（修理工）.

After the mechanic left, I tried to find the old man.

广东省 2021 届高三综合能力测试

英语试题答案

第一部分 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2.5 分)

1 A 2 D 3 D 4 B 5 D 6 B 7 C 8 A 9 A 10 C
11 C 12 A 13 D 14 B 15 C 16 B 17 G 18 F 19 E 20 A

第二部分

第一节: (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分)

21 C 22 A 23 C 24 B 25 B 26 D 27 C 28 D 29 B 30 A
31 D 32 A 33 A 34 C 35 D

第二节: (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分)

36 signs 37 it 38 convenience 39 considering 40 named
41 that/which 42 to/with 43 are (being) used 44 simply 45 to collect

(注: 43 题如用 have been (being) used 给满分, 其他时态给 1 分, 语态错误不给分。)

第三部分

第一节 (满分 15 分)

一、参考范文:

Dear fellow students,

We are thrilled to share a piece of exciting news with you. Our school's English Drama Show is coming next Friday at 7 p.m. at the auditorium!

Aimed at exhibiting the charm of English dramas as well as commemorating the greatest playwrights, Shakespeare, the Drama Show this year features his four great tragedies. We are convinced that you will be impressed with the creative adaptation of these plays and students' stunning performances. You can join us to vote for the "Play of the Year"! This is a feast you can't miss!

二、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分, 按五个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时, 应主要从内容组织、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑, 具体为:
 - (1) 对内容要点的覆盖情况以及表述的清楚程度和合理性;
 - (2) 使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性;
 - (3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

3. 评分时, 先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。
4. 评分时还应注意:
 - (1) 词数少于 60 或多于 100 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。
 - (2) 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面, 评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
 - (3) 书写较差以致影响交际的, 将分数降低一个档次。

三、内容要点

1. 戏剧表演的时间和地点;
2. 表演的内容(合理即可);
3. 本次活动的目的。

四、各档次的给分范围和要求

- 第五档(13 - 15 分): 能与明全部要点;语言基本无误;行文连贯, 表达清楚;
- 第四档(10 - 12 分): 能写明全部或绝大部分要点;语言有少量错误;行文不够连贯, 表达基本清楚;
- 第三档(7 - 9 分): 能写明基本要点;语言虽有较多借误, 但能基本达意;
- 第二档(4 - 6 分): 能写出部分要点, 语言错误多, 影响意思表达;
- 第一档(1 - 3 分): 只能写出一两个要点;语言错误很多, 只有个别句子正确。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

一、参考答案

Paragraph 1:

The next morning, the old man appeared at my front door along with a mechanic (修理工). "I bet you are too busy to fix your car, so just leave it to us!" the old man assured me, his eyes twinkling with affection. The two soon buried themselves in "their project". When I fetched some coffee and cake for them, I found that the elderly man had left. Within a few hours, my car functioned again, but not even costing me a penny. The mechanic said the elderly had covered the fees and he refused to give away any information about him.

Paragraph 2:

After the mechanic left, I tried to find the old man. I went to the store where we met but never saw him again. I got confidence in life again and worked harder than before, and my life became much easier. However, I didn't get a chance to thank the old man and tell him that he had changed my life until I met him again on a sunny winter day in a nearby café. I went over to greet him. He recognized me and smiled, "You seem to have changed a lot." "Yes." I said, "It's all because of you."

二、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分, 按七个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时, 应主要从内容、语言表达和篇章结构三个方面考虑, 具体为:
 - (1) 续写内容的质量、完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度;
 - (2) 所使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性;
 - (3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

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。



 微信搜一搜

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