

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."

【2021 年高考精准备考原创押题卷(三)·英语 第 3 页 (共 8

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 Metko?

- 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.

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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

2021 年高考精准备考原创押题卷(三)·英语参考答案

第一部分 听力

1~5 BABCC 6~10 BCACB

11~15 ACCBA 16~20 ABCAB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

语篇解读:主题:人与社会 话题:招聘广告。本文是一篇应用文。文章是一则辅导老师招聘广告,介绍了薪资、福利和申请说明等信息。

21. 选 A 细节理解题。根据 Job Description 部分中的“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.”可知,周日下午和晚上最需要辅导老师。故选 A。

22. 选 C 细节理解题。根据 What We Offer 部分中的“Health insurance reimbursement (报销) for staff working over 30 hours per week.”可知,每周工作超过 30 小时的家庭教师可以享受医保报销。故选 C。

23. 选 B 推理判断题。根据 Application Must 部分中的“Be able to show mastery of the subjects they tutor.”可知,理想的应征者应至少擅长一门上述学科。故选 B。

语篇解读:主题:人与自我 话题:个人职业。本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Muriel Metko 因为父亲的病痛打算从事医学事业,并描述了她一步步进阶的过程和成就。

24. 选 C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“I want to help patients like my father, to find better diagnostic tools and treatment plans”可知,Metko 从事医学事业是为了拯救像父亲一样的病人。故选 C。

25. 选 B 细节理解题。根据第四段“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.”可知,Metko 在校园的研究对她未来的职业生涯至关重要。故选 B。

26. 选 D 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的“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.”可知,参加梅奥诊所一个研究生项目的经历为她提供了一个更好的平台去实现更高的目标。故选 D。

27. 选 A 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“I was passionate about pursuing studies in biology in preparation for medical school”以及第四段中的“as well as skills like problem-solving and perseverance (毅力)”可推断,是激情和毅力激励 Metko,使她有这样的学术成就。故选 A。

语篇解读:主题:人与自我 话题:语言影响思维。本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明我们现在的身份取决于我们正在使用的语言,即我们说的语言会影响我们的思维、感觉和行为。

28. 选 D 推理判断题。根据第一段第一句可知,日裔美国人在打电话时鞠躬是很常见的,但只有在讲日语时才这样做。据此可知,文章开篇以日裔美国人为例旨在说明一个人使用的语言会影响其行为。故选 D。

29. 选 C 词义猜测题。根据第三段最后一句可知,人们的与学习“坏的”单词或被父母责骂有关的这些记忆都是用母语进行的。结合画线词所在的句子可知,会说两种语言的人在听到用母语说的责骂的话时,压力反应会增加。故选 C。微信搜《高三试卷答案公众号》

30. 选 A 推理判断题。根据第四段第一句可知,因为情绪在我们如何做决定中起着关键作用,人们在使用不那么感性的外语做选择时通常会更理智。据此可以判断,一个人说外语时可能会做出明智的决定。故选 A。

31. 选 A 标题归纳题。结合全文内容可知,本文主要介绍了我们现在的身份取决于我们正在使用的语言,我们说的语言会影响我们的思维、感觉和行为。故 A 项能概括本段主旨。

语篇解读:主题:人与自然 话题:苔藓墙的作用。本文是一篇说明文。文章主要就号称能够减少空气污染,在大城市如雨后春笋出现的 CityTree(苔藓墙)是否真的能应对空气污染展开了讨论,分别从其功能、选址、有效性方面进行了说明。作者在文末提出了个人观点:苔藓墙并不能够取代行道树。

32. 选 A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“As a result, the firm says each CityTree is able to ‘eat’ around 250 grams of particulate matter a day (approximately 90kg a year) and removes about 240 metric tons of CO₂ annually”可知,苔藓墙有吸收一些空气污染物的功能。故选 A。

33. 选 D 段落大意题。通读第三段尤其是第一句可知,苔藓墙的位置对其有效性的发挥至关重要,因此,本段主要介绍苔藓墙的安装位置。故选 D。

34. 选 A 推理判断题。根据本段第一句的内容可知,本段主要介绍的是苔藓墙并不一定会保护人们免受污染,接着举了安装在阿姆斯特丹的苔藓墙失败的例子。由此可推知,举该例子是为了证明苔藓墙并不一定会发挥作用。故选 A。



35. 选 B 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,苔藓墙只能为混凝土密集的空间增加绿化,行道树发挥的重要作用是用苔藓墙无法取代的。由此可推知,对于用苔藓墙取代行道树的做法,作者是反对的。故选 B。

第二节

语篇解读:主题:人与自我 话题:运动降温。本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了运动后进行降温运动的好处及降温措施。

36. 选 G 上文“it allows us to prepare our muscles... and prevent injury”讲到了热身运动的好处,G选项中的“More importantly”表示递进,进一步讲它的好处,所以选 G 项。

37. 选 D 根据上文的“These all prepare for an effective workout”和空后的“it prevents dizziness...”可知,空处承上启下,故 D 项“但是运动降温 and 热身运动同样重要”符合语境。

38. 选 F 根据下文“For example, if you have been working your legs, you will need to...”可知,要根据锻炼情况来决定放松部位,故 F 项承接下文,符合语境。

39. 选 A 根据空前的“There is no research to prove... if you feel it helps, do so.”可知,A 项“这完全看你的个人喜好”承接上文,符合语境。

40. 选 E 根据下文“If the pain is there the next day... warm up more thoroughly next time”可知,E 项与下一句结构一致;且 E 项中的“any pain”与下文的“the pain”相呼应,故选 E 项。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

语篇解读:主题:人与社会 话题:感受温暖。本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了“Leaving Smiles in UK”项目在疫情封锁期间通过给陌生人送鲜花,让人们感受并且传递温暖的事。

41. 选 C 根据“Ivan, a florist, who was busy in his flower shop _____ flowers for three young girls.”可知,Ivan 是花店老板,所以他应该是在包装(pack)鲜花。故选 C。

42. 选 B 根据下文“Ivan is donating 50 bunches of flowers each week to volunteers”可知,Ivan 每周都会捐花给志愿者,因此可以推断,这三个女孩是志愿者(volunteers)。故选 B。

43. 选 A 根据下文“who had already taken part in the programme”可知,这是一个公益项目(programme),故选 A。

44. 选 C 根据下文的“_____ it for a stranger”可知,选 C。

45. 选 D 根据下文“a random act of kindness of their own”可知,鲜花应该是放在任意的(random)地方。故选 D。

46. 选 A 根据上文“leaving bunches of blooms in public places for _____ to find”可知,这个项目旨在把鲜花放在任意地方让陌生人发现并带走,因此可以推断,鲜花附带的卡片上应该写着“请带(take)我走”。故选 A。

47. 选 B 曾经的陌生人现在通过 Instagram 上的主题标签联系(connect)在一起。故选 B。

48. 选 C 根据上文“volunteers through social media, who then leave them in _____ places”可知,志愿者的任务是把鲜花留在(leave)任意的地方,让陌生人带走。故选 C。

49. 选 A 她们希望通过这项行动把微笑传播出去(spread)。故选 A。

50. 选 D 根据“they can't see their friends or families”可知,在疫情封锁期间,人们不能见到自己的亲人和朋友,这是很令人沮丧的(depressed)。故选 D。

51. 选 D 根据语境可知,疫情封锁期间对人们来说是一段困难时期(hardship)。故选 D。

52. 选 B 根据语境可知,给陌生人送鲜花的活动应该是专门被设计出来的(be designed to do)。故选 B。

53. 选 C 根据语境可知,这是一种积极的(positive)改变人们生活方式的方式。故选 C。

54. 选 B 根据语境可知,她们希望收到(receive)鲜花的人能够受到鼓舞(inspire)而将善意传递下去。故选 B。

55. 选 A 参见上题解析。

56. 选 B 根据下文“A few people came to look at the bouquet (花束)”可知,此处指长凳上有一些鲜花(flowers)。故选 B。

57. 选 D 这些孩子们是在一些人走上前去看这些花束之后才最终(eventually)弄明白,并且鼓起勇气(courage)把花送给妈妈。故选 D。

58. 选 A 参见上题解析。

59. 选 C 根据上文“to carry out a random act of kindness of their own”可知,这个项目被设计出来是鼓励人们做出善举(kindness)。故选 C。

60. 选 D 这个项目鼓励人们对陌生人友善,因此它让人们的关系更加亲近(closer)。故选 D。

第二节

语篇解读:主题:人与社会 话题:“牛”文化。本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了中国的“牛”文化。

61. to help 考查动词不定式。句意:几个世纪前,大多数人靠务农谋生,牛被用来帮助耕种和搬运重物。固定搭配 be used to do sth.“被用来做某事”,故填 to help。



62. frequently 考查副词。句意:中国古代诗人和作家经常在文学作品中描写牛。此处用副词 frequently(经常)作状语修饰动词 described。故填 frequently。
63. was mentioned 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:在现存最古老的中国诗集《诗经》中,这种动物被多次提及。此处缺乏谓语,由句意可知,事情已发生,时态用一般过去时,主语 the animal 和谓语动词 mention 是被动关系,用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 was mentioned。
64. sincerity 考查名词。句意:牛被认为是勤奋和真诚的象征。此处用名词 sincerity(真诚)与 and 前面的名词 diligence 并列。故填 sincerity。
65. to 考查固定搭配。句意:直到今天,“三牛精神”这个短语仍然是指征服任何可能成为障碍的东西。固定搭配 refer to ...“指……”。故填 to。
66. their 考查形容词性物主代词。句意:这种精神被高度赞扬,并且许多人把它认定为自己的工作准则。由空后的“work ethic”可知,应用形容词性物主代词修饰。
67. meaning 考查现在分词。句意:当谈到一个人通过努力工作取得巨大成就的人时,人们常常用“牛”来形容他或她,意思是“劳模了”。本句已有谓语 use 且无连词,主语 people 和动词 mean 是逻辑上的主动关系,用现在分词作状语。故填 meaning。
68. the 考查冠词。句意:牛很少欺负弱者或害怕强者,“the + 形容词”可表一类人, the strong 表“强者”。故填 the。
69. implies 考查时态。句意:这首诗寓意着鲁迅全心全意为人民服务,永不向敌人屈服,充分表达了诗人对人民的忠诚。此处缺少谓语,描述事实用一般现在时,主语 The poem 是单数,故填 implies。
70. which 考查非限制性定语从句。此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 The poem,指物,在从句中作主语,用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

This morning, when I looked out of 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 slip/slipped ground. It was at that moment when I realized what I should do. Immediately, I run back home to get a broom ran

(扫帚) and started to sweep the path. I worked so hard that he sweated a lot. An hour later, a thick snow was the

cleared away. Looked at the clean path, my neighbor all neighbors

smiled and gave me thumbs up.

语篇解读:主题:人与社会 话题:扫雪。本文是一篇记叙文,主要叙述了作者在社区扫雪受到邻居赞扬的故事。

71. out 后加 of 考查介词。look out of 意为“从……向外看”。

72. heavy → heavily 考查副词。修饰谓语动词 was snowing 应用副词,故将 heavy 改为 heavily。

73. 去掉 so 考查连词。Attracted by the beautiful sight 是过去分词作状语, I decided to go out to take some photos 是句子主干部分,它们之间不需要连词,故 so 多余,应去掉。

74. slipping → slip 或 slipped 考查动词。see sb. doing 意为“看到某人正在做某事”,表示看到该动作正在发生; see sb. do 意为“看到某人做了某事”,一般指看到全过程或部分过程,该处指作者看到一个男孩摔倒的整个过程,故要将 slipping 改为 slip。也可以将本句看为 saw 后是省略了引导词 that 的宾语从句,从句中谓语动词用一般过去时,故可将 slipping 改为 slipped。

75. when → that 考查强调句型。去掉 it was ... that ... 之后,该句剩余部分为“at that moment, I realized what I should do”,这是一个完整的句子,故该句为强调句,强调的是时间状语,应用 that。

76. run → ran 考查时态。作者讲述的是发生在过去的事情,故该句要用一般过去时。故将 run 改为 ran。

77. he → I 考查代词。根据主句主语“I”可知从句主语也应为“I”。故将 he 改为 I。

78. a → the 考查冠词。该处特指文章开头提到的雪,表特指,要用定冠词 the。

79. Looked → Looking 考查非谓语动词。此处是非谓语动词短语作状语,主句主语 my neighbors 和 look 之间是主动关系,故要用现在分词作状语。

80. neighbor → neighbors 考查名词。根据后面的“all”可知,该处指所有的邻居,故要将 neighbor 改为复数形式。

第二节 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is Li Hua, who has been living in Beijing for 17 years. I'd like to serve as a volunteer for 2022 Beijing-Zhangjiakou Winter Olympic Games.

There are several main reasons why I think I'm suitable for the job. First and foremost, I have a good command of English and am able to communicate with



foreigners fluently. Additionally, I'm especially familiar with Beijing, crazy about sports and always ready to help others. Last but not least, regular exercise has equipped me with a strong body, which enables me to take good care of others. Therefore, I hope the opportunity would be offered to me. If so, I'll devote all my wisdom and efforts to serving every foreign friend I meet.

Looking forward to your earliest reply.

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua

评分标准:

第五档(很好)(21—25分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务;
2. 覆盖所有内容要点;
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇;
4. 具备较强的语言运用能力,语法或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或词汇所致;
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑;
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好)(16—20分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务;
2. 虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容;
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致;
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑;
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(适当)(11—15分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务;
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容;
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解;
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯;
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(较差)(6—10分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务;
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容;
3. 词法结构单调,词汇项目有限;
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解;
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性;
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(差)(1—5分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务;
2. 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求;
3. 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限;
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解;

5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯;

6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分(0分)

未能传达给读者任何信息:内容太少,无法评判,写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

注意事项:

1. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分;
2. 词数少于80和多于120的,从总分中减去2分;
3. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点,应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性,上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性;
4. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写均可接受;
5. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次;
6. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

听力材料:

Text 1

M: What would you like for dessert? I think I will have apple pie and ice cream.

W: The chocolate cake looks great, but I have to watch my weight. I will just have some lemon juice.

Text 2

W: Have you seen that huge new building going up near the market?

M: Yes. I can't figure out what it is going to be. Not an apartment building. Not a hotel. Perhaps a department store.

Text 3

W: There was a storm warning on the radio this morning. Did you happen to be listening?

M: No, but what a pity! I guess we will have to change our sailing plans. Would you rather play tennis or ride a bicycle?

Text 4

M: There are so many people in the street. Can you read that notice for me? I can't see it clearly.

W: It says the electricity will be off for 3 days. We'd better buy some candles.

Text 5

M: What do you think is the most important thing at a school, the courses, the equipment, or something else?

W: Well, I don't think there is anything more important than the teachers.

Text 6

W: Steven, you know some reporters want to write about our ABC company?

M: Yes, You are meeting them next week, aren't you?

W: Yeah, Where should I meet them?

M: I suppose you prefer the office, because it is more comfortable.

W: I did think here, But maybe a restaurant or somewhere.

M: Well, to be honest, I think they prefer to see how our products are made in the factory.

W: OK, I'll meet them there.

Text 7

M: Hi, Cindy, I've got two tickets for the new modern art exhibition downtown. Do you want to go with me? I know you have finished your final paper.

W: But I don't know anything about modern art, and I'm no artist.

M: You don't have to be an artist to enjoy a good art show! Besides, at least it's something different from studying.

W: You're right. Have you seen this exhibit yet?

M: No, but I've heard that it's great. The exhibit was in New York last summer and in Chicago after that. And next week it will go to San Francisco.

W: Oh, Well, it ought to be good then.

M: And, besides, next door to the Modern Art Museum is a new Asian art museum. So we could hit both of them if you're up for it.

W: OK, You've talked me into it. Do you want to go this afternoon?

M: If you have time, I'm ready.

W: OK, Let's meet after lunch. I'm starving now. I've got to go back home first.

Text 8

W: Hey, you are also in the literature class, right?

M: Yeah, I'm in there. My name is John.

W: Hi, I'm Jessica. Are you a literature major, too?

M: No, I'm actually an art major. I'm just taking the literature class because I enjoy a lot of Shakespeare's plays.

W: My favorite play is *Hamlet*. Have you read it?

M: Well, I saw the movie version, but I haven't read it. I know that's not what you wanted to hear.

W: Well, I think no matter whether you read or watch it, the most important thing is that you experience it for yourself.

M: We talked about that yesterday in class: Different ways to experience works of art.

W: Tell me about your painting.

M: I'm learning about Pablo Picasso, the famous Spanish artist.

W: So, your style is similar to his?

M: All I can say is that I'm trying to learn from his works.

W: Oh, I'm late for my biology class. Let's talk again later!

Text 9

W: Good morning, sir. How can I help you?

M: Hi, I'm looking to buy a new computer.

W: Do you need a desktop or a laptop?

M: Oh, I work from home. I need something that will last.

W: Well, we have two main desktops at the moment: the Alpha and the Beta.

M: What's the difference between the two?

W: Well, the Alpha is designed for gaming and has high performance. It comes with a larger screen, while the Beta is more for the average worker. It is very basic and comes with a smaller monitor. The Alpha is the best-selling model and was recently written about in *The New York Times* as the best new PC of the year!

M: The Alpha sounds great. But I don't play games too often.

W: Do you have children? They probably play games and would love to see you bring home this famous computer. They have probably already heard about it from their friends.

M: I do have two kids, but I prefer them to play sports, not video games.

W: OK, The Beta is cheaper. It is also great.

M: Well, I am interested in basic and simple things, I suppose. Thanks for your help. I will take a look around and come to you when I make up my mind.

Text 10

W: A recent art exhibition in Florida honoured the animal often seen as man's most intelligent friend, the dolphin. The exhibition in the Florida Keys featured life-sized dolphin paintings made of wood and other materials. The dolphins were shown at local galleries or along the beach. Organizers paid \$ 750 to cover the artists' fees and the cost of the materials. There were about 100 dolphin themes. They showed the works of local artists, as well as the beach atmosphere the Keys are famous for. Probably the most unique was its artist, Pandora, Pandora, the dolphin painter, is a real dolphin, at the Dolphin Research Centre. The playful artist streaks colours across a dolphin painting, holding a brush in its mouth. The exhibition will be held by the Monroe Council of the Arts as part of a plan to make the Keys an international arts centre.

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” 的创办公理念，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。



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