



绝密★启用前

河北衡水中学 2021 届全国高三第二次联合考试(I)

# 英语



本试卷 8 页。总分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

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,写在本题卷上无效。
3. 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)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a café. B. In a plane. C. In a restaurant.
2. What is Lisa doing?  
A. She's having a phone call.  
B. She's washing some dishes.  
C. She's writing her report.
3. What does the woman do?  
A. She's a reporter. B. She's a waitress. C. She's a student.
4. When will the conference start?  
A. At 15:00. B. At 15:25. C. At 15:30.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. The trip. B. The weather. C. The traffic.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How did the woman spend her weekend?  
A. She went camping.  
B. She stayed at home.  
C. She visited some friends.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)



7. Where did the woman and her friends have tea?  
A. In the open air. B. In a hotel.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Why does Lily speak to Ted?

- A. She wants to rent a room.
- B. She wants to help her cousin.
- C. She wants to invite him to a party.

9. Who'd like to rent a room?

- A. Ted.
- B. James.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What happened to the man?

- A. He had a car accident.
- B. He felt a pain in the heart.
- C. A passenger fell ill in his car.

11. Where is the man now?

- A. On Lincoln Highway.
- B. In a McDonald's.
- C. At a police station.

12. What will the man do next?

- A. Go to hospital at once.
- B. Park his car immediately.
- C. Stay and wait for help to come.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Waitress and customer.
- B. Interviewer and interviewee.
- C. Manager and staff member.

14. When is the woman available?

- A. Wednesday.
- B. Thursday.
- C. Saturday.

15. Why can the woman work only part-time?

- A. She's taking some medicine.
- B. She's studying at college.
- C. She's working for several restaurants.

16. How does the woman feel at last?

- A. Disappointed.
- B. Satisfied.
- C. Worried.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What should a swimmer do at the front desk?

- A. Buy a ticket.
- B. Leave the ID.
- C. Read some information.

18. Who is forbidden to enter the pool?

- A. The sick swimmer.
- B. The swimmer after a shower.
- C. The swimmer in suitable clothes.

19. What can we learn about the young children from the speaker?

- A. They often have swimming accidents.
- B. They will write reports before swimming.
- C. They should be with adults while swimming.



20. How is the schedule of the swimming pool changed?

- A. The pool opens an hour later.
- B. The pool closes an hour earlier.
- C. The opening time is half an hour longer.

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

Four Interesting Science Museums

**Polytechnic Museum, Russia**

For many guests of the capital, some of the most vivid childhood memories are associated with this museum. A variety of technical fields are presented in 65 halls—Mining, Space, Energy, and Transportation, etc. (And the exposition(博览会) is the only museum project in Russia about the history of the bike.) The interactive division “Technoplay” is open, where you not only can but also need touch most of the exhibits with your hands. In addition to self-experimentation, for personal requests the museum’s experts will show many entertaining experiments.

**Eureka, England**

The Eureka educational center is a huge complex where modern science and technology are becoming clear, even to kids. The main exhibition is devoted to the human body, the laws of physics and natural things. Visitors can obtain energy or create paper with their own hands. On the area of the Eureka educational park there is a botanical garden and a collection of minerals from the rock types of Finland is presented there.

**Deutsches Museum, Germany**

In this museum you can see more than 100 thousand different items from windmills (风车) to medical equipment. All aspects of industrial production appear before the eyes. Several museum rooms are arranged especially for children—there are exhibits that entertain kids starting from three.

**NEMO, the Netherlands**

The largest Dutch research centre stands ready to share its secrets with everyone. This immersion(沉浸) in the world of science and technology will not be dull. (All significant information is presented in the form of exciting games.) All exhibits are interactive: visitors are allowed to touch, pull and press on anything. The museum is for children from 6 to 16, as well as for their parents—it will be interesting to all.

21. What can visitors do at Polytechnic Museum? **A**

- A. Learn how the bike developed.
- B. Touch all of the exhibits.
- C. Watch entertaining movies.
- D. Show entertaining experiments.

22. Where should visitors go if they are interested in plants? **B**

- A. Polytechnic Museum.
- B. Eureka.
- C. Deutsches Museum.
- D. NEMO.

23. What makes NEMO unique? **C**

- A. It is specially designed for children.
- B. It is the largest museum in the world.
- C. It shows information of exhibits in games.
- D. Some exhibits can be touched or pressed.



B

After university in 2011, Samuel went to a rural primary school for native children, where, on his first day, another teacher told him, "Samuel, you don't have to do much, they're just Orang Asli—native children." This was what Samuel would spend years fighting against.

The Orang Asli community has struggled with poverty, melting into society, and losing their own identity and culture due to others' disregard of it. Samuel saw that the main barrier in teaching these children was the attitude on the part of many teachers that the native children were not worth their efforts. It was thought that whatever was taught would make no difference, so nobody bothered to try. The children themselves ended up believing these stigmas(污名), often doubting what they can achieve. Teachers skipped or slept in classes, and little effort was made to create an appropriate learning environment. Consequently, the school was one of the worst-performing in the district.

Samuel bonded with his native students and accepted their culture, leading him to see their potential. However, he also came to see that they did not have equal opportunities compared to urban schools, due to the lack of facilities. So he set up a crowdfunding project to create a fully equipped 21st-century English classroom with tablets and computers. The Orang Asli children now learn technology, experience English and communicate in English with volunteers all over Malaysia and overseas.

Consequently, the students have improved in national standardized examinations, from a pass rate of 30% in English (2008—2012) to an average of 80% (2013—2017). These efforts have resulted in a shift of what local children are considered capable of academically.

24. What did the teacher's words suggest about the native children? **B**
- A. They were intelligent.
- B. They were hopeless.
- C. They were unfriendly.
- D. They were independent.
25. What major problem did Samuel need to solve? **D**
- A. The poverty of local people.
- B. The lack of facilities in his school.
- C. The prejudice against the native kids.
- D. The unsuitable teaching methods.
26. What is paragraph 3 mainly about? **A**
- A. The change of native students.
- B. The importance of learning English.
- C. The improvement of native education.
- D. Samuel's work for the native kids.
27. What can we learn from Samuel's story? **C**
- A. Respect makes a big difference.
- B. The academic performance comes first.
- C. Everyone deserves access to education.
- D. One method can't apply to each situation.

C

A shocking 53.6 million tons of electronic waste were discarded(丢弃) last year, a new UN-backed report has revealed. The report shows that e-waste is up 21% from five years ago. This isn't surprising, considering how many more people are adopting new technology and updating devices regularly to have the latest versions, but the report also shows that national collection and recycling strategies are nowhere close to matching consumption rates.

E-waste contains materials including copper(铜), iron, gold and silver, which the report gives a conservative value of \$ 57 billion. But most are thrown away or burned rather than being collected for recycling. Precious metals in waste are estimated to be worth \$ 14 billion, but only \$ 4 billion-worth is recovered at the moment.



While the number of countries with national e-waste policies has grown from 61 in 2014, there is little encouragement to obey and a mere 17% of collected items are recycled. If recycling does occur, it's often under dangerous conditions, such as burning circuit boards to recover copper, which "releases highly poisonous metals" and harms the health of workers.

The report found that Asia has the highest amounts of waste overall, producing 24.9 million metric tons (MMT), followed by Europe at 12 MMT, Africa at 2.9 MMT, and Oceania at 0.7 MMT.

But whose responsibility is it? Are governments in charge of setting up collection and recycling points, or should companies be responsible for recycling the goods they produce? It goes both ways. Companies do need to be held accountable by government regulations and have incentives to design products that are easily repaired. At the same time, governments need to make it easy for citizens to access collection points and deal with their broken electronics in a convenient way. Otherwise, they may turn to the easiest option—the landfill.

28. What can we learn from the first paragraph? (A)
- What e-waste refers to.
  - Where e-waste is collected.
  - Why e-waste is increasing rapidly.
  - How many kinds e-waste includes.
29. What do the statistics in paragraph 2 show? (C)
- The functions of policies.
  - The great damage to environment.
  - The change of consumption rates.
  - The urgency of recovering e-waste.
30. What is the problem with recycling e-waste at present? (B)
- It does harm to the workers' health.
  - It lacks national policy support.
  - It hardly makes profits.
  - It takes too much time.
31. How should the problem be solved according to the passage? (D)
- New technology should be used to update old devices.
  - Governments and companies should take responsibilities.
  - Non-poisonous metals had better be used in e device.
  - Citizens must play a key role in recycling e-waste.

**D**

Some termite (白蚁) species have figured out how to enjoy the shelter of the huge complex nests that the insects build without contributing to their construction. They avoid the full anger of their builder hosts by being extremely easy-going.

Animals that live in the nests of another species without affecting them are known as inquilines. Inquiline termites are unique among termites in being unable to make their own nests. Instead, they live in the hallways built by another termite, *Constrictotermes cyphergaster*. Until now, it has been unclear how the two parties kept peaceful in such tight quarters because termites are typically very aggressive towards outsiders.

Helder Hugo at the University of Konstanz in Germany and his colleagues collected *Constrictotermes cyphergaster*'s nests in the Brazilian Cerrado and brought them into the laboratory. They then placed host and tenant (房客) termites in either open or narrow areas and used video to track and record the ways in which the two species reacted to each other.

Right from the start, the inquiline termites moved around less than their hosts and interacted little with them, even in the much narrower area. "Many times," says Hugo



18  
e  
r  
f

When two unrelated groups are put together in a limited space, such as an experimental nest, the outcome is conflict with losses from both sides." But that didn't happen here. Despite attacks from host termites, the tenant termites were obedient. Hosts would bite or attack the inquilines with strong chemicals, but their targets never responded in the same way, choosing to flee. Some ignored the hosts completely.

"We did not expect that they would never fight back," says Hugo, noting that the inquilines are capable of protecting their own place with mouths. "By preventing conflict going worse, inquiline termites may considerably improve their chances of living together with their host termites peacefully."

"Passiveness does not necessarily lead to defeat, but can be a very useful strategy, saving energy and resources," she adds. "Nature may not always be red in tooth and claw, and aggression is not any more successful a strategy than 'cowardice' (懦弱)."

32. What is the feature of the inquiline termites? **B**
- A. They live in another termite species' nests.  
B. They are aggressive towards outsiders.  
C. They like to build their own nests.  
D. They are communicative tenants.
33. What do you learn about the experiment in paragraph 3? **D**
- A. The differences between the two species.  
B. The findings of the observation.  
C. The living habits of termites.  
D. The process of the research.
34. What does Hugo think of the inquiline termites' living strategy? **D**
- A. Aggressive.      B. Unacceptable.      C. Effective.      D. Dangerous.
35. What's the best title for the text? **C**
- A. The Characteristics of Termites  
B. Passiveness Doesn't Necessarily Lead to Defeat  
C. The Relationship Between Host and Tenant Termites  
D. Termites Use Cowardice to Avoid Their Hosts' Anger

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。

Camping is a great way to spend family time. It provides great opportunities for kids to explore new places and try new activities. Even a campsite near home can open up a new world of excitement. 36 G If you are looking forward to your camping trip this summer, but are worried about keeping your parents entertained, here are a few easy suggestions.

37 B If you are camping in a mountainous area, try mountain biking. Encourage your parents to bring their bikes along on your camping trip. Flying along together through the bike trails near your campsite will be an exciting experience for you and your parents alike. Remember to bring along your helmet, so your parents don't have to worry about your safety and make sure they bring theirs as well.

Go canoeing (独木舟) or fishing with your parents. Encourage your parents to rent a canoe. You can paddle (划) downstream if you are camping on a river, or you can move across the lake from one shore to another. If your parents like to fish and your camping trip is during the fishing season, bring along your fishing equipment. You can go out in the canoe in the early morning to experience the best fish. 38 C.

Bring along craft supplies. When you go camping with your family, bring along some basic craft supplies, like paper, glue and scissors. 39 E With these treasures you can create



craft projects to remember your camping trip. If you are near the ocean you could make a mobile with your parents and make a seashell mobile.

Practice your nature identification. If you and your parents share an interest in nature, find a good insect, bird, plant, animal or tree identification book. A. F. Collins' "different" species of leaves and try to identify them with your family.

- A. Take good security measures.
- B. Try a new outdoor sport together.
- C. Then later in the day you can cook your fish over the campfire.
- D. Autumn camping is becoming more popular with family campers.
- E. While exploring nature, pick up anything interesting you might find.
- F. Try to recognize the different species that you come across with your family.
- G. At times it is hard for you to share these new worlds with your family, though.

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。

On Nov. 29, 2011, my little sister Lily was born. The whole family welcomed her arrival with 41 and open arms. We were thrilled to have a new addition to our family. As she grew, her 42 became apparent. We 43 she would appear distant at times and was unable to 44 with others. The smallest things would keep her entertained for long periods, and she would 45 the same routine happily throughout the day. At the age of three, Lily was taken to the hospital by my parents. We were told that she was a child with autism(自闭症), and she would have 46 in communicating and forming relationships with others.

My family were 47 to learn that our loved one would probably be unable to live a 48 life. Unaware of what exactly this would bring, we made a decision to consider autism a 49. And what a blessing it turned out to be! The diagnosis(诊断) brought our family 50, and we realized a deeper 51 for one another.

Raising a child with a developmental disability is a(n) 52 process. Mistakes are 53. However, through it all, our family is always there watching over her, 54 that she is in a comfortable and safe environment at all times. And Lily knows that she has a loving and supportive family who can be 55 and her biggest cheerleaders when 56 is achieved.

For those normal people perhaps my experience might make you more 57 what is really important in life. As for me, autism has 58 been a blessing of strength, courage and hope. It should not be 59 as a burden, but rather as a blessing to the families fortunate enough to 60 a different lifestyle.

- |                      |                 |                 |               |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A41. A. excitement   | B. caution      | C. surprise     | D. patience   |
| A42. A. messiness    | B. carelessness | C. kindness     | D. uniqueness |
| C43. A. reported     | B. predicted    | C. noticed      | D. proved     |
| B44. A. fight        | B. communicate  | C. bargain      | D. debate     |
| B45. A. repeat       | B. treat        | C. share        | D. provide    |
| D46. A. skills       | B. belief       | C. pressure     | D. difficulty |
| D47. A. disappointed | B. calm         | C. heartbroken  | D. anxious    |
| B48. A. different    | B. normal       | C. simple       | D. relaxing   |
| D49. A. sign         | B. test         | C. punishment   | D. blessing   |
| B50. A. closer       | B. tougher      | C. richer       | D. healthier  |
| D51. A. respect      | B. mercy        | C. appreciation | D. regret     |



- |                     |                  |                 |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 52. A. encouraging  | B. learning      | C. touching     | D. thinking      |
| 53. A. careless     | B. serious       | C. deliberate   | D. unavoidable   |
| 54. A. realizing    | B. ensuring      | C. reminding    | D. helped out    |
| 55. A. kept off     | B. relied on     | C. looked after | D. task          |
| 56. A. status       | B. standard      | C. progress     | D. interested in |
| 57. A. careful with | B. curious about | C. aware of     | D. merely        |
| 58. A. actually     | B. finally       | C. suddenly     | D. viewed        |
| 59. A. designed     | B. chosen        | C. known        | D. explain       |
| 60. A. experience   | B. imagine       | C. change       |                  |

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。

Of all the events in the universe, solar eclipses(日食) may lead to the 61 (great) change in animal behavior. 62 (puzzle) animals that are active during the day head back to their night places while night animals think they've overslept.

When the sun, moon and the earth are 63 (in) a straight line, there will be an eclipse, so that the moon completely 64 (block) the sun. Around the world, when a solar eclipse occurs, unusual phenomena in animals are often reported.

Some spiders(蜘蛛) start breaking 65 (they) nets during the eclipse, just as they usually do at the end of the day. Once the solar eclipse has passed, they will start to rebuild them. 66 (similar), fish and birds, 67 are active during the day, go to their night resting places while bats come out. They seem to be tricked by 68 (sudden) darkness.

Once it 69 (observe) that hippos(河马) in Zimbabwe left their rivers during an eclipse, and headed towards their night 70 (feed) places on dry land. In the middle of their journey, the solar eclipse passed, daylight returned, and the hippos gave up their efforts.

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。

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。

Last Saturday, I took part in an English speech competition <sup>held</sup> hold by our school. I was really excited about it. When it was my turn, I walked onto the stage. I felt nervously and frightened with such large a crowd looking at me! I was about to give up as I saw my family members seated there. I regained belief in me at once. I was announced as one of the second-prize winner and all my family take great pride in me for my success.

I am glad to have participated in contest. I learnt a lot of from this experience. I improved my English speaking skills. I also learnt what to face people bravely and confidently.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校英文报 Sports and Health 专栏正在征稿, 邀请你推荐一项适合中学生的健身项目, 要点包括:

1. 项目名称;

2. 推荐理由。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。





## 参考答案及解析

### 河北衡水中学 2021 届全国高三第二次联合考试 · 英语

#### 第一部分 听力

1—5 BCACB                      6—10 ACABA

11—15 AABBC                    16—20 BBCCA

评分标准: 1—20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分; 与答案不符者不得分。

#### 第二部分 阅读理解

##### 第一节

##### A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文, 介绍了城市短游的三个项目。

21. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据题干定位到第一部分“Free for children under 10”“£139 PER PERSON”可知, 一对带着一个 9 岁女孩的夫妇仅需支付两人的费用。

22. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一部分“Henry VIII's famous wives tell their tales in the style of a fantastic pop concert...”以及第二部分“Tina Turner's story has been transformed into an incredible musical...”可知, 这两场音乐剧都与女性相关。

23. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三部分“Not so with our great value break with accommodation at a centrally-located, 4-star hotel—ideal for exploring this lively city!”可知, London Summer Days tour 提供的住宿位置优越, 价格合理。

##### B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文, 作者借自身经历和 Sara Blakely 的故事, 讲述了失败和犯错误的重要性。

24. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段“Statements like these made me believe people were born with certain talents...”“Therefore...”可知, 作者不认真学代数的原因是她觉得自己不具备这方面的天赋。

25. C 【解析】代词指代题。根据第三段“Actually, we all need to be reminded that... However, the regular belief is the opposite.”可知, this 指的是“犯错误是不可以接受的”。

26. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据“He wanted to know what she had tried but failed at.”及“He was reprogramming her mind to believe that mistakes and failures are fine.”可知, Sara 父亲问她相同问题的原因是想重塑她面对失败和错误的态度, 让她相信错误和失败是可以接受的。

27. C 【解析】标题归纳题。通读文章可知, 作者借自身经历和 Sara Blakely 的故事, 讲述了失败和犯错误的重要性。

##### C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文, 主要讲述了 Mineral 团队将电脑机器人应用于农业生产的研究项目。

28. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段“...they've used methods that aren't always healthy for the environment—more fields, fertilizers (化肥), and pesticides (杀虫剂).”可知, 之前农民是通过使用化学物质来迅速提高产量的。

29. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段可知, Mineral 团队花了几年时间与农民交流他们所遇到的问题以及可能的解决方法, 这导致了特殊机器人“plant buggies”的发明。

30. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段“The robots can take detailed pictures of plants...”可知, 机器人可以收集庄稼的详细信息。

31. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段“in ways that are healthy for the environment”, 第六段“Studying each individual plant could save time and money.”及第七段“The detailed information will also allow farmers to fertilize and water the plants that truly need it”可知, 这种新的耕种方法是环境友好型的、高效的。

##### D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文, 主要介绍了跳舞对人的影响, 如使人心情愉悦, 更具创造力等。

32. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“Then I set up the Dance Psychology Lab so that... using science to study the relationship between movement and the brain.”可知, 作者建立这个实验室的目的是研究舞蹈动作是如何影响人脑的。

33. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段“...can increase the release of dopamine in different parts of the brain”可知, 跳舞能够增加人体内多巴胺的释放。

34. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段“Scientists suggest that the best time to learn a dance routine is before you go to sleep.”可知, 学习舞蹈的最佳时间是睡前。

35. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段“people who did 20 minutes of improvised (即兴的) dancing became more creative when answering creative-thinking tasks”可知, 即兴舞蹈可以使我们更具创造力。

评分标准: 21—35 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分; 与答案不符者不得分。

##### 第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文, 借世界诗歌日, 介绍了朗诵诗歌的好处及一些技巧。



· 英语 ·

参考答案及解析

36. E 【解析】该空前讲你可以在家里为家人朗诵诗歌，空后讲或者你甚至可以为班级朗诵诗歌。由此可知，E选项“你可以为你的邻居或朋友朗诵诗歌”呼应上下文。
37. C 【解析】根据空前“*He says it's of great benefit to recite poetry in many aspects.*”可知，C选项“朗诵诗歌能够给人自信，有助于阅读”是对上一句的具体解释。
38. B 【解析】根据空后“*you don't need to learn it by heart in order to recite it*”及“*I always read from a book when I perform poetry.*”可知，本段与记忆诗歌有关。
39. D 【解析】根据空前“*Try not to stop at the end of every line*”可知，D选项“把诗歌作为一个整体去感受，而不仅仅是文字”承接上文。
40. G 【解析】根据空前“*Many people might be worried about feeling nervous.*”可知，本段与焦虑有关。很多人都会担心焦虑，G选项“解决焦虑的关键是意识到每个人都会焦虑”承接上文。
- 评分标准：36—40 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分；与答案不符者不得分。
- 第三部分 语言知识运用  
第一节
- 【语篇导读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文，讲述了作者作为一名成年人学习小号的经历。
41. D 【解析】根据最后一段“*... I made it. So can anyone.*”可知，此处指作为一名成年人学习新技能要比你想象的简单。
42. C 【解析】根据下文“*But it wasn't 44 my husband gave me a trumpet as a birthday gift that I got the final 45 to give it a try.*”可知，作者在去年二月的时候才开始学习小号课程，这是她的第一节小号课。
43. B 【解析】根据文章可知，作者之前并未学习过小号，只是一直在“谈论”它。
44. C 【解析】根据本句可知，直到作者的丈夫送给作者一个小号作为生日礼物，才推动了作者最终做出尝试的决心。
45. A 【解析】根据 44 题可知，push 鼓励，符合语境。
46. B 【解析】根据本段最后一句“*... by the idea of starting something new*”可知，作者之前没有学习过乐器。
47. D 【解析】根据前文“*Last February, I sat in a room with about 10 other people, all under age 12...*”以及后文 *mini Mozarts* 可知，作者与一群孩子一起学习小号。
48. A 【解析】根据前文可知，作者从未学习过小号，而且跟一群她认为有天赋的孩子一起学习，心情应该是紧张的。
49. B 【解析】根据下文的“*We may 50 looking foolish or making mistakes.*”可知，成年人害怕看上去愚蠢或犯错，因此他们不愿意走出自己的舒适区。
50. C 【解析】成年人不愿意走出舒适区，他们害怕看上去愚蠢或犯错。

51. C 【解析】根据下文“*Thus you're 53 to learn... you have more time and opportunity to try new things. Besides, keeping at hobbies makes us happier and could also make us more adaptable to the 55 in life.*”可知，作为一名成年学习者有很多优势。
52. D 【解析】根据本段可知，作为一名成年人，如果你选择探索一个爱好，是因为你真的想要。
53. A 【解析】根据上文可知，成年人真的想要去学习新的技能时，是会有积极性的。
54. D 【解析】根据下文可知，有足够的时间和机会去尝试新的东西是一件非常棒的事情。
55. B 【解析】根据语境可知，坚持爱好会让我们更加开心，也会让我们更加适应生活中的变化。
56. C 【解析】根据下文可知，本段简述了作者的爱好是如何产生影响的。
57. A 【解析】根据本句可知，作者会在儿子三岁时为他演奏“生日快乐歌”，这是作者向儿子许下的承诺。
58. D 【解析】根据上文可知，作者向儿子许下了承诺，即给自己一个目标。
59. A 【解析】根据前文可知，作者在小号方面没有任何基础知识。
60. B 【解析】空格前说作者好奇自己能否坚持，空格后讲作者成功了，*as it turned out* “结果证明”。
- 评分标准：41—60 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分；与答案不符者不得分。
- 第二节
- 【语篇导读】本文是一篇人物访谈，介绍了一位从事太极拳教学的西班牙人的事迹。
61. between 【解析】考查介词。句意：我和太极拳之间有很长的故事。故用 between。
62. was founded 【解析】考查动词时态和语态。句意：1582 年第一所武术学校在西班牙奥伦塞“被创办”。结合时间状语 in 1582，可知此处应该用一般过去时，故填 was founded。
63. to further 【解析】考查动词不定式。句意：直到 1994 年，他才到中国永年县来“进修”太极拳。用动词不定式表目的，故填 to further。
64. has travel(l)ed 【解析】考查动词时态。句意：从那时起（到现在），他已经来过中国二十多次。前文有 since then，下文有 20 times，故填 has travel(l)ed。
65. simply 【解析】考查副词。句意：对他而言，太极不仅仅是一项运动。副词作状语，故填 simply。
66. What 【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：最吸引他的是太极所植根的道家哲学。what 引导的从句作主语，故填 What。
67. beginners 【解析】考查词性转换和名词单复数。句意：他的武术学校为初学者提供入门课程。故填复数名词 beginners。
68. ranging 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：学生年龄的范围从不到五岁到七十多岁。现在分词作状语，故填 ranging。

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