



2021年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试模拟演练

英语

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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,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[※]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. What will the man do next?

- A. Give the books to the woman.
- B. Keep the books for the woman.
- C. Help the woman move the books.

2. What's the man going to do?

- A. Check the report for mistakes.
- B. Correct the errors in the paper.
- C. Let the woman use the typewriter.

3. How will the man go to Washington?

- A. By train.
- B. By bus.
- C. By car.

4. When did the man graduate from college?

- A. Three years ago.
- B. One year and a half ago.
- C. Six years and a half ago.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Personal hobbies.
- B. TV programs.
- C. Shipping channels.

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. What is the woman complaining about?
- A. Her musical instrument.
 - B. The quarrel of her neighbors.
 - C. The loud TV noise from next door.
7. What did the woman do in her apartment yesterday?
- A. She played the piano.
 - B. She watched TV.
 - C. She visited her neighbor.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where is the railway station?
- A. Across from a supermarket.
 - B. In the southwest of the city.
 - C. Around Xinhua Bookstore.
9. Which bus goes to Rose Restaurant?
- A. No. 4 bus.
 - B. No. 8 bus.
 - C. No. 15 bus.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman conducting?
- A. A study about successful men.
 - B. A program about businesswomen.
 - C. A program about successful business.
11. What was Maria's first job after graduating from university?
- A. A coffee bar manager.
 - B. A politician.
 - C. A teacher.
12. How many coffee bars did Maria open in 1996?
- A. 10.
 - B. 80.
 - C. 85.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where is the man's mother from?
- A. Beijing.
 - B. California.
 - C. Los Angeles.
14. What does the woman say about her family?
- A. Her mother is a college professor.
 - B. Her grandparents were born in Veracruz.
 - C. Her father is a third-generation Mexican American.
15. Why can the woman speak very good Spanish?
- A. She was born in Spain.
 - B. She learned it at college.
 - C. She speaks it at home most of the time.
16. What is the man busy doing now?
- A. Teaching in China.
 - B. Learning to write Chinese.
 - C. Learning to speak Chinese.



- B. It is done at least 24 hours in advance.
 C. The discounts are no longer available.
 D. The travelers must pay a fee of 18 percent.
22. Which of the following travels costs 20 children over € 350?
 A. Thurles to Dublin. B. Killarney to Fota.
 C. Cork to Dublin. D. Westport to Dublin.
23. Which way is unavailable for booking the tickets?
 A. Booking on the website.
 B. Calling on (01) 8366 222.
 C. Contacting the local sales team.
 D. Buying through local travel agents.

B

While most of us enjoy our dinner, Christmas Day will see the UK's homeless—around 4,266 people in England alone—facing another day of hunger. Yet one police officer has set out to change this, one mile at a time.

Sean Anderson is undertaking the David Goggins challenge—running 48 miles in 48 hours—to raise money for the North East Homeless charity. The money raised will fund a Christmas Eve dinner at Newcastle station for those sleeping rough. The challenge requires participants to run four miles every four hours, day and night, with runners clocking up nearly two marathons worth of distance in two days. It takes its name from American fitness expert David Goggins, who is a former Special Troops soldier. Sean Anderson, the self-admitted non-runner, is currently suffering downpours of rain, loss of appetite and arthritic (关节炎的) pain while covering different routes from his home on England's North-east coast. The Northumbria-based police officer said in a post online that he got the idea from Eddie Izzard, who had recently completed the challenge.

The run is brutal for all participants. Dylan Morrissey, Professor of Sports said that it was a very difficult challenge, not one he would advise people to take on without having done a lot of training. He hoped that Anderson would be fine and had some good recovery in terms of sleep, nutrition, hydration and moving a bit in the days afterwards.

Anderson's awareness of the homelessness problem in Newcastle City Centre, as well as increasing demands on food banks due to the pandemic (疫情), inspired his decision to run the 4/4/48. Donations of £4.99 to North East Homeless will fund a Christmas dinner. Anderson has surpassed (超过) his initial fundraising target of £250 pounds by 736 per cent and an outpouring of support.

24. Who might have never undertaken the long run challenge?
 A. Eddie Izzard. B. Sean Anderson.
 C. David Goggins. D. Dylan Morrissey.
25. What is Sean Anderson's main purpose of meeting the challenge?
 A. To collect food for the homeless.
 B. To recover from his serious illness.



- C. To wish others a good Christmas Eve.
D. To work out for his job as a policeman.
26. What does the underlined word “brutal” in paragraph 3 mean?
A. Specific. B. Merciless. C. Unhealthy. D. Theoretical.
27. What is Dylan Morrissey’s attitude to the challenge?
A. Indifferent. B. Favorable. C. Cautious. D. Disapproving.

C

Being big can improve the ability of whales to reach more food and with less effort. That can help them access their deep-sea food that would be beyond the reach of many other creatures. In a new study, scientists estimated how much energy 13 species of whales use and gain during one dive by attaching technology-packed sensors to them. They conclude that how big the creatures get depends on how and what they eat and how much food they can find.

Toothed whales, for example dolphins, hunt for individual fish. The whales’ size appears to be limited by how much food they can catch during one dive. That’s not the case, though, for blue whales and other filter feeders (滤食性动物). They open their mouths wide and bring in a large amount of water—along with whatever in it. Then they push the water back out between big baleen (须) plates. Afterwards, they swallow the food caught behind those plates. These animals tend to be much larger than their toothed cousins. Filter feeders alive today aren’t limited by food availability. So they might be limited by other factors, such as how large a body they can physically support.

In the last 5 million years, whales have become larger than ever. The blue whale grew into the largest creature ever throughout the history of life. That could be due to changes in glacial cycles, winds—even ocean currents. Those changes have focused upwellings (上涌) of nutrients in pockets of the sea. The nutrients attract a lot of tiny creatures, fish and other animals. And that creates whale food. Being large has helped whales exploit such food treasures in a few ways. Bigger creatures can travel farther using less energy per unit of mass. So big whales can go across wide poor areas of the ocean and reach food-rich upwellings. Larger bodies also support larger lungs. And more air means more time for feeding during dives.

These animals might even be on their way to evolving to become bigger still as long as populations of food stay abundant. Perhaps, millions of years from now, we’ll see even bigger ocean giants.

28. How did the scientists get their conclusion?
A. By involving hi-tech in tracing whales.
B. By analyzing former data of whales.
C. By measuring the size of whales.
D. By studying the ocean current.
29. What can we learn about filter feeders alive today from the text?
A. Dolphins belong to them.
B. They include the killer whales.
C. Food supplies restrict their size.



- D. They may grow even larger than before.
30. Which place is the best for blue whales to feed themselves?
- A. The shallow seas.
B. The glacial oceans.
C. Upwellings of the sea.
D. Poor areas of the ocean.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Why are some whales so big?
B. How do whales get their food?
C. Why are there so many kinds of whales?
D. What are the differences between whales?

D

In late March of 2019, a F-15 student pilot was conducting a training mission. The student made a turn and began to experience G-forces. About six seconds into that turn, the student passed out. Eleven seconds later, after waking up, the pilot controlled his aircraft again and landed safely. He experienced G-induced (引起) loss of consciousness, or GLOC.

Fighter pilots have two major tools to prevent them from passing out. The first is a tight suit called the G-suit, which presses a pilot's legs and stomach using air pressure, like a blood-pressure cuff (袖带). It connects directly to the jet itself, so the aircraft automatically determines when to involve it, and how much pressure to employ, based on how many Gs the pilot is feeling. The second is a muscle and breathing exercise called the anti-G straining maneuver (抗 G 收紧动作), or AGSM; a pilot will relax and tighten muscles in the legs, stomach, and hip. Both the G-suit and the AGSM work together, keeping the blood in the pilot's brain and preventing it from pooling down below. Military pilots use these tools while performing maneuvers—such as hard turning—to ensure they stay conscious, and it's very hard physical work. The goal, of course, is to avoid passing out. A pilot who fails may wake up to realize that everything is fine, but it can also lead to a crash.

But different factors can cause a pilot to experience a GLOC anyway: the pilot could do the AGSM incorrectly, the equipment could malfunction, or he or she could have a health or medical issue. Dehydration (脱水) can increase a pilot's chances of passing out, too. Before maneuvers that will subject an aircraft and its crew to Gs, pilots complete a “G-awareness exercise”—a series of turns to test whether or not the machine, and people on board, can properly handle the stress.

Despite good training, good aircraft, and good procedures, things still happen. It's a very dangerous line of work, and it's the most important to put money and effort towards training and selecting the right people.

32. Why did the new pilot become unconscious during his flight?
- A. He had a lack of sleep and rest.
B. G-forces were overloaded on him.
C. He made a mistake in operations.



- D. The F-15 fighter had a serious problem.
33. How does the G-suit work?
- A. Pilots open it if necessary.
B. It starts working randomly.
C. It is controlled by aircrafts.
D. People on the ground operate it.
34. Which of the following fails to cause GLOC?
- A. AGSM.
B. Dehydration.
C. Health or medical issues.
D. Equipment malfunctions.
35. What can be the most important in anti-G measures?
- A. Producing better aircraft.
B. Perfecting flight procedures.
C. Creating better training ways.
D. Finding pilots better for flying.

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。

Tips on Stopping Masks Fogging Your Glasses

When you breathe while wearing a mask, blinding fog will appear on your glasses. The best solution to it is to prevent warm air from escaping through the top of your mask. 36

Wear a mask with adjustable nosebands. A good fit provided by an adjustable band helps prevent fogging. 37 When you put your mask on, adjust the noseband accordingly and let your glasses sit over it so their weight further helps prevent air from escaping.

38 When you wash your hands, give your glasses a little soap, wash, shake off the water, and let them air dry. This works because the soap leaves a film over your glasses that prevents them from fogging up. Start by using mild hand soap, but if that doesn't work, you can try dishwasher soap. Don't worry, this won't damage your glasses or the frame.

Use a mask extender. Wearing a mask with an extender that rounds the back of your head will create a tighter fit against your face without you wanting to tear your ears off. If you're a knitter, you can make one yourself. 39 You even can make one with a couple of paper-clips (曲别针).

Use paper towel as a buffer (缓冲). Fold it in half, and then place it on the inside of your mask along the top edge. 40 Adjust the mask and place your glasses over it for better results.

- A. Use soap and water.
B. Tape the mask to your nose.
C. If you're not, you can buy one online.
D. It is not only safe but highly water resistant.

【2021年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试模拟演练英语 第7页(共10页)】



E. So a tight-fitting mask can make a world of difference.

F. Thus, it sits right over your nose and lays against your cheeks.

G. Most masks have one and you can easily attach bands to cloth face coverings.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

From getting dressed to finding meaningful work, Canadians with disabilities experience countless obstacles each day. It's time for a 41.

The sport of parkour (跑酷) involves running, 42, jumping, rolling and various other physical movements, none of which I can 43 perform due to my disease.

My variation, 44 parkour, is conducted with a wheelchair. My wife makes the 45 between parkour and disability. Every day, we start our morning routine. First she helps me put on my clothes. Then she hooks (钩) belts to my ceiling lift, a 46 that lifts me from bed to my wheelchair, in which I go down to street level through an elevator. So I can get to work or elsewhere.

Scenes like this 47 people daily across Canada in homes where disability lives. Jake, a member of my team of Personal Support Workers (PSWs), discovered it could take an hour or two to get some clients 48. PSWs is one way of getting me around barriers. I find disability parkour can be done in various places: yards, schools, hospitals—~~wherever~~ wherever there are 49.

The world of disability is full of difficulties and various 50 needs. If the proposed bill gets the basics right, it will greatly 51 the chances for the disabled to fully 52 society. For example, the government can make it easier to find an accessible home, to get an education, to get a job, to 53 public transportation, etc.

It all sounds so 54. There is definitely room for 55 now that national accessibility legislation (无障碍环境立法) is actively being considered. It will still be a long way.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. rest | B. deal | C. class | D. change |
| 42. A. climbing | B. shaking | C. shouting | D. fighting |
| 43. A. usually | B. temporarily | C. possibly | D. originally |
| 44. A. project | B. disability | C. danger | D. car |
| 45. A. remark | B. difference | C. decision | D. connection |
| 46. A. stick | B. vehicle | C. device | D. rope |
| 47. A. exhaust | B. amuse | C. disappoint | D. describe |
| 48. A. nervous | B. ready | C. energetic | D. straight |
| 49. A. barriers | B. handrails | C. stories | D. rooms |
| 50. A. amazing | B. specific | C. ridiculous | D. serious |
| 51. A. increase | B. lose | C. control | D. attract |
| 52. A. graduate from | B. search into | C. participate in | D. live in |
| 53. A. provide | B. avoid | C. develop | D. access |
| 54. A. careful | B. hopeful | C. doubtful | D. natural |

【2021 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试模拟演练英语 第 8 页(共 10 页)】



55. A. concern B. pity C. struggle D. optimism

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 World Athletics' suggestion to include Cross-country in the Olympics 56 (reject) for the first time since Paris 1924. Cross-country was one of the 41 events rejected by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), 57 announced the approved events program yesterday. Meanwhile, break-dancing, skateboarding, sport climbing and surfing were added to the Olympic program for the first time. Only 10,500 athletes are 58 (compete) in Paris—down from 11,092 registered in this year's delayed Tokyo games. 59 number of events has also been cut 60 339 to 329.

In a statement, the IOC announced that with this programme, they 61 (make) the Olympic Games Paris 2024 fit for the situation of the world and that they were 62 (far) reducing the cost and complexity of hosting the Games.

In response to its rejected 63 (apply), World Athletics said that Cross-country is an exciting and fast growing sport around the world so they were clearly disappointed if it would not appear at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games, even more so 64 (give) the tradition of Cross-country in France at the Paris 1924 Olympic Games. World Athletics went on to add that they had been encouraged by the guarantee from the IOC that the IOC would continue to work with them to realize their wish of 65 (see) Cross-country in future Olympic Games.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是中学生李华,你的美国网友 Mike 认为在中小学时期学习历史没有用,是在浪费时间。请用英语给他写一封信,内容包括:

1. 你的观点;
2. 你的理由。

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 Mike,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

Once, a wealthy man proudly drove his luxurious car with full speed on the city road. Suddenly, the car flew into the air and crashed on the road. He was lying down unconscious in

【2021 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试模拟演练英语 第 9 页(共 10 页)】



a pool of blood. Finally, with the help of passers-by, he was admitted to one of the best hospitals of the town.

When he opened his eyes, he couldn't move his body at all because of white bandages through his body. He couldn't remember what exactly had happened. A few minutes later, the doctor came to him, smiling at him with full sympathy and said, "Hi! How are you feeling, sir?" He shook his head with much difficulty. The doctor softly explained that he would recover but it would take time because of his multi injuries and diseases. However, the doctor comforted him to keep patient.

A few days later, he could manage to speak. When the doctor visited him again, he became too impatient and said, "Doctor, please do something so that I can be free from the hospital. I would spend as much money as you want." The doctor smiled and gently said, "Sir, I am only a doctor not God. Only God can do some miracles! I am trying my best but unfortunately you have some diseases, because of which the healing process is slow. Money can't help anyway! Keep patient, you will be okay."

The man lay down in his bed without any further complaint. The most horrible thoughts often seized his mind. Eventually, he thought of God, "Oh, God! Where are you? Please give me some resolutions!" He felt as if some unusual sound responded him, "Go ahead! Ask me." Without hesitation he spoke, "Why me, my Lord? Why am I getting this punishment?" "Simply, you broke the law and got the reward," said the voice. "How is it? I didn't break the law."

"Yes, you did! The road isn't your private property. While driving, you should obey the rules. You drove crazily, I saved you this time. Be careful next time, otherwise you may not be saved." "Well! What about my diseases? How will I be cured?" the man asked anxiously.

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。

"Listen, wealth is nothing before health, it can't take away your internal pain and only add more stress and disappointment," said the voice.

The man desperately searched to hear the voice, but there was no more response.



2021 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试模拟演练 英语参考答案

听力部分录音材料

听力部分。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意: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。

停顿 00'10"

现在是听力试音时间。

M: Hello. International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly. Well, we are a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 50 members at the moment, but we are growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting. I'm British actually, and I came to Washington about three months ago. I'm looking for ways to meet people. Er, what kinds of events do you organize?

M: Well, we have social get-togethers, and sports events, and we also have language evenings.

W: Could you tell me something about the language evenings?

M: Yes. Every day except Thursday we have a language evening. People can come and practice their languages—you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; Wednesday—German; and Friday—French. On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practice my French.

M: OK. Well, if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more information. If you join now you can have the first month free.

试音到此结束。

听力考试正式开始。

停顿 00'10"

请看听力部分第一节。

第一节

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。

停顿 00'02"

例如:现在你有 5 秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题。

停顿 00'05"

你将听到以下内容:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

停顿 00'02"

你将有 5 秒钟的时间将正确答案标在试卷上。

停顿 00'05"

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士,所以你选择 C 项,并将其标在试卷上。

现在,你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

停顿 00'05"



哔—

(Text 1)

W: These books are too heavy for me to move.

M: Here, I'll give you a hand with them.

(Text 2)

W: Are you sure you've corrected all the typing errors in this report?

M: Perhaps I'd better double check it.

(Text 3)

M: Bill asked me to go to Washington. But you know I hate traveling by bus and by car.

W: You can take the train there.

M: That's certainly not a bad idea.

(Text 4)

W: Have you always taught history since your graduation from college?

M: No, I've taught history only for two years. Before that, I taught literature for one and a half years and geography for three years. Anyway, I've been teaching after graduation.

(Text 5)

W: What's on Channel 4 tonight?

M: Oh, nothing much. A soap opera at eight.

W: Oh, I don't like that.

M: And at nine thirty, there's a football program.

第一节到此结束。

第二节

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。

哔—

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 6)

W: I was going mad over the noise in the apartment next door yesterday. They played their television loud enough for the whole building to hear. And they never turned it off until midnight.

M: So, what were you doing then?

W: I was playing the piano.

M: That's the problem.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 7)

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me where the railway station is?

W: Certainly. It is in the southwest of the city.

M: How can I get there?

W: Let me see. Take the No. 8 bus here to Xinhua Bookstore, and change to the No. 4 bus to Hero Cinema. The station is around Hero Cinema.

M: Can I get there on foot?

W: Yes. Turn right at the crossroads and walk straight for about twenty minutes until you reach Rose Restaurant. The station is right across the street.

M: To tell you the truth, I'm already lost.



W: Then you'd better walk straight to a supermarket first and take the No. 15 bus to Rose Restaurant directly.

M: Good. Thank you.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在, 你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(Text 8)

M: Hey, Jane. I've heard that you are conducting a study about successful women.

W: Yes, our study group is doing a program about women in business. This week, we are looking at the story of Maria Silvers.

M: Who is Maria Silvers?

W: She is the founder of a chain of coffee bars. She comes from Singapore, but later moved to London with her family. Her father, who was a factory manager, filled her with a belief in hard work.

M: What did she study at college?

W: She studied political science at university. After leaving university, she became a teacher. When her father died, she went to New York for a break.

M: Then how did she start her business?

W: Every morning, she'd go to a coffee bar. When she got back to London, she realized that there was nothing like those coffee bars. So she decided to give up her job and do something about it. She opened the first coffee bar in 1995, and her success was quick. She opened ten more the following year. Now she is proud of her success and plans to open eighty more besides the eighty-five she already has. And Maria is only 33 years old.

M: Wow, what a fantastic woman!

听下面一段对话, 回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在, 你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 9)

W: Jack, tell me about yourself.

M: I was born in Los Angeles, but my family is from China. My father came to US to study. He got a PhD in computer science and he stayed on as a professor at college in California.

W: Is your mother from China, too?

M: Yes, my mom is from the capital of China. She is an Asian American. Her folks came to the US during the 19th century. In fact one of her great grandfathers actually helped build the first railroad across the United States in the 1860s. What about you?

W: Well, I'm a third generation Mexican American. My grandparents were born in Veracruz and they immigrated to this country a long time ago. We still have a lot of relatives in Mexico.

M: Do you keep in touch with them?

W: We visit them whenever we can.

M: By the way, how is your Spanish?

W: It's pretty good. We speak it at home most of the time. Do you speak Chinese?

M: Yeah, I'm quite fluent in it. And I am now busy learning to write it. I think someday I may go to China and take up my career there.

听下面一段独白, 回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在, 你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 10)

M: I'm an advocate for equality. Like Nelson Mandela, I am a lawyer who believes that all mankind is created equally. I hate violence and try to use legal ways to help black people gain the right to vote. As I lived in South Africa, the officials did not agree with me. They attacked me for encouraging blacks to fight against the government and put me in prison. Nobody was allowed to talk to me for five years and I lost the ability to talk. Before I went to prison, I had been hopeful that things would change. After I was released, I found the condition of life for black people did not get better. I was worried about my future, and soon I fell ill. Although I am not as

【2021年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试模拟演练英语·参考答案 第3页(共8页)】



successful as Nelson Mandela, many people remember me for my courage as one of the active black fighters for human rights in South Africa.

第二节到此结束。

现在,你有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

听力部分到此结束。

试题答案

听力:

1~5 CAACB 6~10 CABCB 11~15 CAABC 16~20 BBCAB

阅读:

21~23 BCD

A篇:本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了学生坐火车旅行适用的折扣政策。

21. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句可知,改签至少要提前 24 小时。

22. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据 $25 \times 20 \times (1 - 18\%) = 410$ 可知,Cork to Dublin 路线总价会超过 350 欧元。

23. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段可知,其他的几个方式都可以订到票,但通过当地旅行社这种第三方机构的订票方式是不被接受的。

24~27 DABC

B篇:本文是一篇记叙文。英国警察 Sean Anderson 为资助无家可归者过圣诞节对“大卫·戈金斯挑战”发起冲击。

24. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段可知,Sean Anderson 正在进行此挑战,David Goggins 是创始人,Eddie Izzard 最近刚完成此挑战。只有第三段提到 Dylan Morrissey 对此挑战的谨慎看法,所以 Dylan Morrissey 很有可能没有做过“大卫·戈金斯挑战”。

25. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句可知,Sean Anderson 进行该挑战的目的是要筹款给无家可归者提供圣诞前夜晚餐。

26. B 【解析】猜测词义题。根据第三段第二句可知,Dylan Morrissey 教授说这是一项很难的挑战,他不建议没受过大量训练的人去尝试,他还希望 Sean Anderson 过后还要好好恢复。可见这项挑战对参与者来说很残酷。

27. C 【解析】观点态度题。根据第三段可知,Dylan Morrissey 对此挑战持谨慎的态度。

28~31 ADCA

C篇:本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了为什么不同的鲸有不同的大小。

28. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第三句可知,科学家们运用高科技传感器追踪鲸鱼来获得他们研究所需的资料,从而得出结论。

29. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句以及最后一段可知,滤食性动物只要食物丰富就可以不断长大,只要身体能够支撑就行。

30. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第四、五、六三句可知,有上涌的海域营养丰富,吸引大批微生物、鱼类和其他动物,而这是鲸最好的食物来源地。

31. A 【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了有些鲸如此巨大的原因。

32~35 BCAD

D篇:本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了飞行员在飞行中由于重力加速度而引起的昏厥及其应对方法。

32. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句和第二段第五句可知,飞行员在飞行中昏厥是因为重力过载引起的脑部缺血,从而导致供氧不足。

33. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第三句可知,抗荷服直接连在飞机上,由飞机自动控制何时介入,给多少压力。所以抗荷服是由飞机控制的。

34. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第一句可知,飞行员有可能错误地运用 AGSM,这也会导致飞行员昏厥,而非 AGSM 本身会导致飞行员昏厥。



35. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句可知,飞行员是飞行安全当中最重要的一环。

36~40 EGACF

七选五:本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了如何在戴口罩时防止眼镜起雾。

36. E 【解析】总结句。当你戴着口罩呼吸时,眼镜上会出现致盲的雾。最好的解决办法是防止热空气从口罩顶部逸出。所以一个紧密贴合的口罩会带来很大的不同。

37. G 【解析】承接句。大部分的口罩都有可调节鼻夹,你可以很容易地将鼻夹贴合在布料口罩上。

38. A 【解析】主题句。本段的大意是用肥皂水在你的眼镜上留下一层薄膜,防止它们起雾。

39. C 【解析】承接句。如果你会编织,你可以自己做一个。如果你不会,你可以在网上买一个。你甚至可以用几个曲别针做一个。

40. F 【解析】承接句。拿一张纸巾对折,然后沿着口罩的顶部边缘放在口罩内侧。这样,它就固定在你的鼻子上,并贴着你的脸颊。

41~45 DACBD 46~50 CABAB 51~55 ACDBD

完形填空:本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了一位加拿大残疾人对跑酷运动的“异化”。他使用各种辅助设施(如轮椅等)穿行于城市,倡议政府尽快立法创建更多的无障碍环境,方便残疾人出行及参与各种社会活动。

41. D 【解析】考查名词。目前加拿大残疾人从穿衣服到找到合适的工作,每天都遇到很多困难和障碍。是时候有所改变了。

42. A 【解析】考查动词。跑酷运动包含跑步、攀爬、跳跃、翻滚和其他各种各样的身体动作。

43. C 【解析】考查副词。由于作者的病,这些动作他没有一个有可能做到。

44. B 【解析】考查名词。作者开始用轮椅进行残疾人跑酷运动。

45. D 【解析】考查名词。作者妻子想办法把跑酷和残疾人联系在了一起。

46. C 【解析】考查名词。妻子费力地帮作者穿好衣服,然后她把带子钩在升降机上,这个设备可以把作者从床上抬到轮椅上。作者坐在轮椅上再通过电梯就到了街上。

47. A 【解析】考查动词。在加拿大有残疾人的家庭里,这样费力的场景每天都令人精疲力尽。

48. B 【解析】考查形容词。健康护理工 Jake 发现每天把客户收拾好要花费一到两个小时。

49. A 【解析】考查名词。跑酷运动就是要翻越各种障碍物,所以残疾人跑酷也一样,有障碍物的地方就可以进行。

50. B 【解析】考查形容词。残疾人的世界充满了各种困难和特定的需求。

51. A 【解析】考查动词。如果提议的法案把基础(无障碍设施)做好,就会极大地增加残疾人参与社会活动的机会。

52. C 【解析】考查动词短语。参见上一解析。

53. D 【解析】考查动词。政府可以采取为残疾人提供便利,例如提供可以无障碍进入的家,受教育的机会,一份工作,无障碍可进入的公共交通工具等等。

54. B 【解析】考查形容词。这些听起来当然是让人对未来抱有希望的。

55. D 【解析】考查名词。既然政府正在积极考虑为残疾人创造无障碍环境而立法,那么前景肯定是乐观的。

56. has been rejected 57. which 58. to compete 59. The 60. from 61. were making 62. further 63. application 64. given 65. seeing

语法填空:

56. has been rejected 【解析】考查动词时态和语态。现在完成时表过去动作对现在的影响或结果。国际田联自1924年巴黎奥运会以来首次提议将越野项目纳入奥运会项目,但这一提议遭到拒绝。

57. which 【解析】考查定语从句。which 引导非限制性定语从句。昨天,国际奥委会宣布了批准的比赛项目,但越野赛是被拒绝的41个项目的其中之一。

58. to compete 【解析】考查非谓语动词。be to do sth 表将来。只有10500名运动员将角逐巴黎奥运会,少于今年推迟举行的东京奥运会的11092名注册运动员。

59. The 【解析】考查冠词。此处指项目的数量,要用 the number of。



60. from 【解析】考查介词。项目的数量也从 339 个被砍到了 329 个。此处要用 from... to... 结构。
61. were making 【解析】考查动词时态。都是 announced 的宾语从句,此处应与下一句的谓语 were reducing 并列。国际奥委会在一份声明中宣布,通过这一计划,他们正在使巴黎 2024 年奥运会符合世界形势,并进一步降低举办奥运会的成本和复杂性。
62. further 【解析】考查副词比较级。副词比较级修饰谓语动词。
63. application 【解析】考查名词。根据前面的 its 可知,此处需用名词形式 application,意为“申请”。
64. given 【解析】考查介词。“given+宾语”表“考虑到……”。
65. seeing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据前面的介词 of 可知,此处应用动名词形式。

写作:

第一节:

命题立意:本题要求学生就美国网友对中小学学习历史无用的观点写一封信,内容包括:1. 你的观点;2. 你的理由。该题的情境设置合理,符合中学生的认知水平。

【参考范文】

Dear Mike.

I really can't agree with you on your opinion about history.

Scholars say that teaching history to kids has many important benefits. Studying history improves our decision making and judgment. History shows us models of good and responsible citizenship. History also teaches us how to learn from the mistakes of others. History provides us with a context from which we can understand ourselves and others.

The long history of human beings will greatly enhance our sense of national pride and honor, and make us more committed to creating and maintaining the great new history.

Yours,

Li Hua

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 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。
3. 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,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。

6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13—15):完全完成了试题规定的任务,完全达到了预期的写作目的。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(10—12):完全完成了试题规定的任务,达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——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。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。



第三档(7—9):基本完成了试题规定的任务,整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

- 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
- 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(4—6):未恰当完成试题规定的任务,信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

- 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
- 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
- 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。
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1—3)未完成试题规定的任务,信息未能传达给读者。

- 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。
- 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
- 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

不得分(0):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。

第二节:

【参考范文】

"Listen, wealth is nothing before health, it can't take away your internal pain and only add more stress and disappointment," said the voice. "So think wisely and do some good work. Maybe, your health would improve," added the voice. "What's that good work, my Lord?" "There is no boundary for good works. 'Human nature' is enough to define the words 'good work'! I have given you the most valuable thing in this world, that is 'brain', of course. Now think wisely and do the work, that's my resolution for you."

The man desperately searched to hear the voice, but there was no more response. When the man recollected his own past behaviors, he regretted for his own acts. He was astonished whether he really had a conversation with God or it just was his consciousness that reminded him about his own acts. He truly realized that money could do nothing except supplying some temporary pleasure. Wealth is nothing before health! He was ashamed of his own pride!

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文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。
3. 词数少于 130 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑:
 - (1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
 - (2)内容的丰富性;
 - (3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
 - (4)上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(21—25)

- 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。

- 内容丰富。
- 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不影响意义表达。
- 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档(16—20)

- 与所给短文融洽度较高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。
- 内容比较丰富。
- 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但不影响意义表达。
- 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使所续写的短文结构紧凑。

第三档(11—15)

- 与所给短文关系较为密切，与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
- 写出了若干有关内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求，虽有一些错误，但不影响意义表达。
- 应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6—10)

- 与所给短文有一定的关系，与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
- 写出了一些有关内容。
- 语法结构单调，词汇项目有限，有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误，影响了意义的表达。
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分，全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1—5)

- 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。
- 产出内容较少。
- 语法结构单调，词汇项目很有限，有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误，严重影响了意义的表达。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分，全文内容不连贯。

不得分(0)

白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

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