

英 语 试 卷

(考试时间:下午 3:00 — 5:00)

本试卷采用闭卷、笔试形式。试卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

- 1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考试编号填写在本试卷相应的位置。
- 2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试卷上无效。
- 3. 听力部分满分 30 分,不计入总分,考试成绩录取时提供给高校作参考。
- 4. 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 0.5mm 黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
- 5. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

选择题

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。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. How long will the speakers spend going camping?

A. Two days.

B. Three days.

C. Five days.

2. What does the man think of Dr. Allen's course?

A. Boring.

B. Difficult.

C. Enjoyable.

3. What did the man win in the competition?
A. A camera. B. A football. C. Some cash.
4. What does the man say about Maggie?
A. She is quite considerate.
B. She likes learning new things.
C. She is good at solving problems.
5. Where are the speakers probably?
A. In a cinema. B. In a grocery. C. In a restaurant.

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. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their travel plans. B. Some scenic spots. C. A family get-together.
7. What do we know about Peter?
A. He has a flat by the beach.
B. He will travel with friends.
C. He will travel by motorbike.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Unplug the computer.
B. Ask their teacher for help.
C. Turn the computer upside down.
9. What is the woman worried about?
A. Not getting help from her teacher.
B. Not finishing her paper on time.
C. Not saving her paper in time.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What did the woman think of the plot of *Careless Paradise*?
A. Interesting. B. Complex. C. Special.

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11. What will the man do tomorrow night?

A. Drive to the airport.

B. Watch a play.

C. Take a trip.

12. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Teacher and student.

听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。

13. Why did Mel Flynn love diving?

A. To help with her parents' research.

B. To learn more about sea animals.

C. To join a group of teenagers.

14. When did Mel Flynn start diving?

A. At the age of 7.

B. At the age of 10.

C. At the age of 12.

15. What should be done to stay safe underwater?

A. Dive with an instructor.

B. Get far from the dive boat.

C. Stay away from dangerous fish.

16. How does Mel Flynn feel about working with scientists?

A. It is stressful.

B. It is rewarding.

C. It is tough.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. What will happen at the end of the semester?

A. A guitar show.

B. A semester meeting.

C. A group competition.

18. What advice is given by the speaker?

A. Sign up today.

B. Choose a song early.

C. Perform individually.

19. What is not allowed for the performance?

A. Playing the same song repeatedly.

B. Choosing more than one song to play.

C. Changing songs before going on stage.

20. Who is probably the speaker?

A. A song writer.

B. A club member.

C. The club leader.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 60 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 45 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

Pre-College Program Courses

The Harvard Pre-College Program will be hosting all courses online for Summer 2021. To encourage interactive learning, class sizes are small and typically range from 12 to 18 students. In this collegial setting, you will practice the art of healthy debates, learn to communicate clearly on complex topics, and deliver presentations on your own research, all under the guidance of Harvard instructors for a true Ivy League experience. At the end of the program, you will receive a written evaluation from your instructor, as well as a Harvard transcript with a grade of AR or NM ("requirements met" or "requirements not met"). Please note: You need to attend every online class in its entirety to receive a passing grade of "Met All Requirements".

Course: Care in Critical Times

- Jul 5 — Aug 16, Mon. to Thurs., 8:30 — 11:00 am
- Andrea Wright

What is care? How can and do communities encourage care as a tool for building healing, and hope? This course requires students to not only ask how they might engage in caring acts with their own communities, but to complete a locally based community project that brings care.

Course: Introduction to neuroscience

- Jul 7 — Jul 25, Wed. to Fri., Noon — 3:00 pm
- Grace Francis

This course is an introduction to the nervous system, with emphasis on the structure and function of the human brain.

Course: College Writing

- Jul 1 — Jul 22, Thurs. to Sat., 8:00 — 11:30 am
- Martin T. Greenup

This course introduces students to college writing by taking them through the steps required to complete a five-page analytic essay. Students read a range of classic and contemporary short stories, and develop strategies for careful close reading via class discussion and in-class exercises.

Course: The Economics of Cities

• Jun 17 — Jul 29, Sun. to Thurs., 3:15 — 6:15 pm

• Thomas Shay Hill

What causes cities to grow, and what limits their growth? What are the costs of urban living, and how can they be overcome? We examine a range of major urban issues from an economic view: traffic and transportation; water, public health and the role of cities in generating economic growth and technological innovation.

21. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

- ☒ A. To offer an overview of the program.
- B. To introduce the program instructors.
- C. To present the contents of the guidance.
- D. To explain the requirements of the courses.

22. Which course can you take if you are available on Friday mornings in July?

- A. Care in Critical Times.
- ☒ B. College Writing.
- C. Introduction to neuroscience.
- D. The Economics of Cities.

23. Whose course should you choose if you are interested in urban public health?

- A. Andrea Wright's.
- B. Grace Francis's.
- C. Martin T. Greenup's.
- ☒ D. Thomas Shay Hill's.

B

Wearing a caveman mask, Dr. John Marzluff walks across the campus at the University of Washington in Seattle. Crows(乌鸦) circle and squawk(尖叫), diving at him and away.

Beneath the mask, he smiles. Days before, he and his students, wearing caveman masks, trapped them and placed colored plastic bands on their legs. Then they released the unhappy birds. When the researchers wandered around campus without the masks, the crows they had caught and banded did not react to them. But when the same humans walked by while wearing the masks, the crows scolded loudly and dived at their "enemies".

At first, only the banded birds reacted aggressively to the people in masks. But in later tests, more and more crows joined in, and even when the banded birds were not around. "Crows think and dream, fight and play, reason and take risks," he says. "Their antics confuse us."

This led him to study how crows' brains work. He and his students wore one type of mask as they captured crows and brought them into the lab, training them to link that face with danger. Then a different kind of mask for more positive activities, such as feeding and caring. Then he worked with scientists at the university who scan animal brains to see which parts of a crow's brain do certain tasks. Surprisingly, the scientists found that when the crow saw the "danger" mask, one part of its brain became active. When the crow saw the "care and feeding" mask, a different part of its brain lit up. The team has shown that crows use the same parts of their brains for recognition that humans do — something that was not known before!

More than 10 years after the first mask experiment, campus crows still scold the "cavemen". Crows also recognize people who are kind to them. Crows are always watching us... and they remember.

24. Why does Dr. John Marzluff smile?
- A. He intends to show his kindness.
 - B. He realizes his trick has worked.
 - C. He is amused by the happy crows.
 - D. He is embarrassed at the crows' response.
25. What does the underlined word "antics" in the third paragraph probably refer to?
- A. Ways of behaving.
 - B. Hunting types.
 - C. Flying models.
 - D. Chances of survival.
26. Which of the following words can best describe the crows according to the text?
- A. Sociable, intelligent and observant.
 - B. Noisy, dangerous and annoying.
 - C. Reasonable, cautious and aggressive.
 - D. Strong-headed, proud and popular.
27. What can we conclude about crows from the fourth paragraph?
- A. They share the same wisdom as humans do.
 - B. They never forgive those who once hurt them.
 - C. They only recognize the people who are bad to them.
 - D. They perform tasks with different parts of their brains.

We often hear friends ask why they should read fiction. There is so much to learn from history, from what is going on at the frontiers of science, and from contemporary studies of human behavior. Why should they spend their scarce "free time" reading fiction, the purpose of which, at best, is only entertainment?

We are disappointed about such comments. Yes, we respond, we do find pleasure in reading fiction. But we also learn much about how to best live our lives in ways that can only be captured by fiction. We recognize that some novels are entertaining, but leave no lasting impression. What makes a novel more than entertainment?

Our answer is that we don't just read great books — they read us as well. The human condition is complex and contradictory, layered like an ice-cream dessert, with flavors mixed among the layers. A great novel reflects that complexity. We may read it several times, as we do with our favorites, and each time it is like finding an old friend and gaining new insights from that friend. We put it down with new understandings of the world around us and, most important, of ourselves.

Let's look at the novel *Frankenstein*, written in 1818 by Mary Shelley. Frankenstein is not the monster, but a young man seeking out the secrets of the universe. He collects body parts and charges it with life. When the dull yellow eyes open, however, Frankenstein, shocked by what he has done, abandons the creature, which ultimately kills Frankenstein's brother, his bride, and his best friend.

On one level, *Frankenstein* is entertaining — a good horror story, though a little dated. But Shelley writes more than just that. On a deeper level, her book forces us to ask whether humans reach too far to gain knowledge that is as forbidden as the fruit of the Garden of Eden. This theme, as old as the legend of Prometheus (普罗米修斯), dominates *Frankenstein*. Shelley, of course, knew nothing of genetic (遗传的) engineering that happens today. She was deeply troubled by what human beings might discover about themselves, and the effects of those discoveries on society. Our reading of great literature can also be enriched by understanding the author's personal interests and anxieties.

28. How does the author feel about fiction reading?

- A. It is a window to a whole new world.
- B. It helps us discover the frontiers of science.
- ☒ C. It offers insight into how to live best lives.
- D. It holds some clues to understanding our memory.

29. Why does the author say great books read us as well?

- A. Because they deserve reading several times.
- ☒ B. Because they lead us to a rich and colorful life.
- C. Because they explore humans' complex reality.
- D. Because they improve the writer-reader relationship.

30. What do we know about the novel *Frankenstein*?

- ☒ A. It is based on a grand theme.
- ☐ B. It is a record of a historic event.
- C. It is merely a great horror story.
- D. It is about the legend of Prometheus.

31. What is the best title of the text?

- ☒ A. Why should we read fiction?
- B. Can novel reading last long?
- C. Read for fun or read for none?
- D. Is *Frankenstein* really entertaining?

D

Windows are a key component in a building's design, but they are also the least energy-efficient part. According to a 2009 report by the United Nations, buildings account for 40 percent of global energy usage, and windows are responsible for half of that energy consumption. If conventional windows are used to better block sunlight passing into a building, they need expensive coatings. Even so, they can not adjust the indoor temperature effectively.

Scientists at the Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU) have developed a smart liquid window panel that can help. By creating a mixture of micro-hydrogel (水凝胶), water, and a stabilizer, they found that it can effectively reduce energy consumption in a variety of climates. Thanks to the hydrogel, the mixture becomes hard-to-see-through when exposed to heat, thus blocking sunlight, and, when cool, it returns to its original "clear" state. The high heat capacity of water allows a large amount of heat energy to be stored instead of getting transferred through the glass and into the building during the hot daytime when office buildings mainly operate. The heat will then be gradually cooled and released at night when the staff are off duty.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 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。

My husband Mike waved a stick in my face, pulling my attention back to the very important task at hand. As I looked up, I saw our dog Bagel's _____ 41 _____ commanding to make the next move.

From our first encounter, Bagel's stare has said everything that she could not _____ 42 _____ out. Twelve years after _____ 43 _____ Bagel, we understood each other better than ever. This summer we decided to _____ 44 _____ the occasion with a road trip.

We _____ 45 _____ ourselves on a Vancouver Island beach, more than 1,500 miles from our _____ 46 _____ in Northern Colorado. Maximum _____ 47 _____ required the whole family's involvement and participation. Bagel reminded me as she waited for me to _____ 48 _____ our game of fetch. Holding my eyes with hers, she threw her head back and sent her _____ 49 _____ directly to me: "Hey lady, you're supposed to be _____ 50 _____, too. It's your turn!" I took the _____ 51 _____ from Mike and as far as I could, _____ 52 _____ it into the water. Within seconds she _____ 53 _____, dropping the stick at my feet with a bark, "_____ 54 _____!"

As I watched my aging dog walk around like a puppy, I knew we had made our decision _____ 55 _____, but when we planned this _____ 56 _____, we realized that it could be one of her last. For the last couple of years, old age had finally begun to _____ 57 _____ energy and strength.

As she ages, it is becoming increasingly difficult to _____ 58 _____ the fact that Mike and I will almost _____ 59 _____ outlive her. And consequently, it feels more important than ever that we should celebrate, rather than _____ 60 _____, the limited time we have left.

41. ☒ A. eyes B. head
42. ☒ A. jump B. kick
43. ☒ A. examining B. seizing
44. ☒ A. equip ☒ B. celebrate
45. ☒ A. adapted B. abandoned
46. ☒ A. home B. destination
47. ☒ A. level B. fun
48. ☒ A. update B. lose
49. ☒ A. bark ☒ B. whisper
50. ☒ A. teaching B. sitting
51. ☒ A. panel B. stick
52. ☒ A. guided B. rolled
53. ☒ A. returned B. hesitated
54. ☒ A. No ☒ B. Sure
55. ☒ A. patiently B. wisely
56. ☒ A. party B. match
57. ☒ A. rob her of ☒ B. warn her of
58. ☒ A. ensure B. ignore
59. ☒ A. bitterly ☒ B. simply
60. ☒ A. face B. treasure
- C. heart ☒ D. figure
- C. speak D. turn
- C. adoring ☒ D. adopting
- C. decorate D. provide
- ☒ C. found D. exposed
- ☒ C. hotel D. exit
- C. preference D. movement
- C. change ☒ D. continue
- C. silence D. tune
- C. playing D. hiding
- ☒ C. ball D. bone
- C. pushed ☒ D. threw
- C. appeared D. passed
- C. Again D. Fine
- ☒ C. directly D. hopelessly
- C. visit ☒ D. trip
- C. show interest in D. give way to
- C. forget D. suspect
- C. certainly D. hardly
- C. witness D. mourn

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非选择题

(注意:请用0.5mm黑色笔迹签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。)

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。

For many people in the world, food waste has become a habit: buying more food than we need at markets, 61 (let) fruit and vegetables spoil at home or taking more than we can eat.

These habits put extra pressure 62 our natural resources and damage our environment. When we waste food, we waste so much labour, effort, 63 (invest) and the precious resources that go into producing it, not to mention the resources in transporting and processing it. In short, wasting food increases greenhouse gas emissions and 64 (contribute) to climate change.

It's 65 urgent issue. In fact, tons of food is lost or wasted 66 (global) every day. The part of food that is lost from harvest up to, but not including, the retail level is called food loss. The part wasted at the consumer or retail level 67 (refer) to as food waste. We make this distinction to address those root 68 (cause) of this problem, a problem that everyone from farmers and producers to customers can help end.

Reducing food loss and waste is essential in a world 69 millions of people go hungry every day. When we reduce waste, we respect that food is not a given. It's up to us 70 (change) our habits to make not wasting food a way of life!

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。

My aunt is a well-known artist. Her paintings are such lifelike that they always give me much pleasures. My aunt always reminds me of that there is more than one way of interpreting a painting. In my opinion, art is supposed to shared. It is a form of communication. I couldn't agree with her much. When viewers look at a work of art, they were bringing with them all their life experiences as well as previous memories. That one experiences will not be exactly the same as someone else's when face with the same piece. Perhaps that's where its truly beauty lies.

第二节 书面表达 (满分25分)

假定你是李华,你校将组织百人唐诗英译比赛,请给外教 Alice 写封邮件,邀请她做评委,内容包括:

1. 发出邀请;
2. 比赛介绍;
3. 请她提供建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右。
2. 开头结尾已给出。

太原市 2021 年高三年级模拟考试（三）

英语试题参考答案及评分标准

(满分 150 分)

选择题答案

第一部分 听力

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

第二部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 60 分)

21. A	22. B	23. D	24. B	25. A
26. A	27. D	28. C	29. C	30. A
31. A	32. C	33. A	34. B	35. D
36. D	37. C	38. A	39. B	40. G

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

41. A	42. C	43. D	44. B	45. C
46. A	47. B	48. D	49. A	50. C
51. B	52. D	53. A	54. C	55. B
56. D	57. A	58. B	59. C	60. D

非选择题答案

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

61. letting	62. on	63. investment	64. contributes	65. an
66. globally	67. is referred	68. causes	69. where	70. to change

第四部分 写作

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

My aunt is a well-known artist. Her paintings are such lifelike that they always give me much
so
pleasures. My aunt always reminds me of that there is more than one way of interpreting a
pleasure
painting. In my opinion, art is supposed to be shared. It is a form of communication. I couldn't
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agree with her much. When viewers look at a work of art, they were bringing with them all their
more are
life experiences as well as previous memories. That one experiences will not be exactly the same
What
as someone else's when face with the same piece. Perhaps that's where its truly beauty lies.
faced true

第二节 (满分 25 分)

Possible version:

Dear Ms. Alice,

How is everything going? I am Li Hua, a student of yours. I am writing to invite you to be the judge of a translation competition of Tang poetry.

More than 100 students have signed up and they are supposed to email a translated poem to the organizing committee. After the mass-selection, the top ten candidates shall make it to the final, which is to be held in school lecture hall at 3 pm next Tuesday. They will translate an appointed poem on the spot and recite the translation afterwards. Their performance shall be assessed by both Chinese and foreign judges.

Enclosed is the procedure of the competition and your comments shall be highly valued. We are looking forward to your attendance.

Yours,

Li Hua

书面表达评分标准

第五档: (21~25 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

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,有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档: (16~20 分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,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,应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑,达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档: (11~15 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖了主要内容,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。整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档: (6~10 分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

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、词汇知识有限,有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作的理解,较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性,信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档: (1~5 分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

明显遗漏了主要内容,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,词汇知识有限,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,信息未能传达给读者。

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