

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。

Jack was a strong boy and could complete any task in physics class. One day I asked the kids to integrate art and physics into a 41 using pulleys (滑轮). They should solve a problem of their own design, drawing it on paper, yet with absolute physical 42. "Mr. Lampert," Jack said, "I can't 43." I was very 44 with his reaction but assured him he could do the 45.

The day the assignment was 46, everyone turned in their work except Jack. Later that day, Jack 47 and invited me to his barn (谷仓). As we 48, I saw a whiteboard with Jack's simple drawings of pulleys, ropes and various mathematical calculations. He had 49 been busy doing physics today.

We walked further and I was 50 to see what Jack had been working on. 51 from a high girder (梁) was a strong rope winding through several pulleys; at the end was a platform 52 with at least four hundred pounds of hay (干草) and old tractor parts. Jack said to me, "Mr. Lampert, jump on!" He explained to me how he had 53 the exact lifting force needed and then Jack smiled as he pulled the entire weight and me up and down 54. "What do you say? Is that an A?" he asked in 55. "Jack, that's an A-plus!" I said 56 as he let me down.

While I had 57 whether Jack would solve his shortcomings, Jack had clearly stepped up to the 58. He created a masterpiece and 59 that

students can and will solve pretty much anything you present them. Jack was strong physically, but more importantly, he was 60.

41. A. routine B. career C. theme D. position
42. A. significance B. accuracy C. limit D. proof
43. A. draw B. complain C. hear D. wait
44. A. familiar B. content C. honest D. surprised
45. A. interview B. analysis C. assignment D. calculation
46. A. clear B. due C. special D. fun
47. A. showed off B. settled down C. stopped by D. gave up
48. A. entered B. hesitated C. passed D. reflected
49. A. constantly B. gradually C. hopefully D. obviously
50. A. grateful B. impressed C. reluctant D. scared
51. A. Recycled B. Delivered C. Separated D. Suspended
52. A. decorated B. loaded C. dealt D. associated
53. A. figured out B. dreamed of C. handed out D. cared about
54. A. by accident B. as usual C. with ease D. beyond control
55. A. seriousness B. confusion C. amazement D. disbelief
56. A. impatiently B. secretly C. casually D. proudly
57. A. doubted B. understood C. determined D. debated
58. A. adventure B. argument C. leadership D. challenge
59. A. predicted B. demonstrated C. acknowledged D. promised
60. A. tight-lipped B. kind-hearted C. strong-willed D. light-headed

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。

In every photo from our family vacation to Washington, D.C., I was showing off the souvenir I picked out at the Smithsonian's National Zoo — a white, oversize, cotton sweatshirt with pandas 61 (dance) on the front.

Nearly 30 years later I found myself among 62 pool of photojournalists and video crews packed into the panda enclosure (围场), covering a small cub (幼兽) named Bei Bei for National Geographic. After the photographs of Bei Bei 63 (publish), my editor suggested I ask

zoo administrators if I could return periodically 64 (document) the first year of the cub's life. They said yes.

On that first day with Bei Bei, I felt a little thrill as a zoo staffer took me down a quiet path to the back of the panda enclosure 65 the panda's keepers were waiting. They introduced 66 (they), handed me shoe coverings and a mask, and led me through a series of gates and 67 (eventual) to Bei Bei.

Soon I was making regular 68 (stop) at the zoo to record the baby panda's transformation. My kids had never been 69 (interested) in my job than when I was on the Bei Bei beat. When I mentioned the project 70 (friends and neighbors), they would light up in ways I'd never seen. It turned out that everyone loved pandas.

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。

I've been rode bicycles since I was a little kid. Last summer vacation, I was given my three bike. And my dad and I did a ten-day bike tour, a challenging adventure for all of us. Before setting off, we did much preparation the trip, including collecting clothes, tools and detailed route information. The trip were mostly pleasant. We saw beautiful scenery, met friend strangers and learned many practical life skill. We managed to fixing our bicycle problems such as flat tires and broken chains, though that we were not good at fixing things. Tired but content, I returned home with beautiful brown skin or more knowledge about life.

Thanks, Dad.

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2021

高考

英语

模拟试题

三十八年,因为专心,所以心无旁骛;因为专业,故而品质唯一;因为专注,你的心之所向,我们素履以往。

周报模拟试题,信致远,精致臻。

ENGLISH WEEKLY

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2021年高考英语模拟试题(一)

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。

- Where is the man probably?
A. In the bedroom. B. In the kitchen. C. In the study.
- What are the speakers probably talking about?
A. A health club. B. A fitness instructor. C. An athletic sport.
- Why is the man going to Chicago?
A. To visit a friend. B. To persuade Mr. Black. C. To take a vacation.
- What day is it today probably?
A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.
- What does the woman's old house look like now?
A. It has a new garage. B. It has trees in front of it. C. It has more parking room.

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。

- Which year of college is the man in?
A. The first year. B. The second year. C. The third year.
- How does the man find the lectures?
A. Meaningless. B. Interesting. C. Difficult.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

- Where does the man get the news?
A. From a magazine. B. From a newspaper. C. From a website.
- What is the news the man is reading mainly about?
A. An exhibit of paintings is stopped.

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 **ABC Poetry Contest**
For this contest you are challenged to write an ABC poem.
• Write a *one-stanza* (一节), five-line poem.
• The first letter of each of the first four lines follows the order of the alphabet while the last line can be any letter. For example, a poet might choose to use the following letter combination: D-E-F-G-A.
• The lines may be of any syllable length. Also, line length may vary from line to line.
• The poem may be about any subject or topic.
• Rhyme and meter are optional.
Example:

If I Were a Hero

Above huge hills if ever I could rise,
Beyond the gravity as Iron Man flies.
Climbing and hanging if towers I could touch,
Dashing as the Spider-Man, if fingers were such.
Quickly I would be happy and quickly I would dance.

Write about anything using this format. An ABC poem usually only has one stanza. But we are keeping the format open. You can submit a traditional ABC poem or you can include additional stanzas. If you include additional stanzas they must follow the ABC format but not necessarily have the same

starting letters.

The winners will take away cash prizes consisting of a first prize award of \$200, a second prize of \$100, and a third prize of \$50, as well as 10 honorable mention certificates. All writers will receive *feedback* (反馈) about their submission.

Deadline: 30th June, 2021

- What do we know about an ABC poem?
A. It is usually written in rhyme and strict meter.
B. The starting letter of its first line should be A.
C. The starting letter of its last line has no restriction.
D. It usually has five stanzas and five lines in each stanza.
- Which of the following is a requirement of the poetry contest?
A. Your poem should focus on the specified topic.
B. You should submit your poem before June, 2021.
C. Each line of your poem should be similar in length.
D. Stanzas of your poem should follow the ABC format.
- What is given specially to an honorable mention winner?
A. A suggestion for their submission.
B. A sample of the poems.
C. A cash award.
D. A certificate.

B

Lauren McElwain. "Food sharing is a very fundamental social bond, and one that's always been instrumental in bringing communities together in everyday life."

McElwain's organization grew out of a dinner she hosted for a few of Tupelo's Japanese residents, whose families had relocated for work. "It was really their idea to begin with," says McElwain. "The women — some of whom had kids in school with my own — had seen my food blog and asked me to teach them some recipes that are popular within our community." McElwain quickly learned that while their English was limited, cooking was a language they could share.

(下转第3版)

(上接第2版)

Later, they planned another dinner, this time a sushi-making night in which the Japanese women gave instructions. "Once I posted pictures on social media, it blew up," says McElwain. "A local friend who's of Indian descent (血统) reached out to me and said, 'I'd love to host a dinner at my house.' Then another woman reached out and said, 'I moved here from Mexico and can host a dinner for you.'"

McElwain believes such programs represent the ways that Americans are finding their own solutions to the realities they're facing. "We're living with one another daily, and we have a choice whether we're going to let someone else deal with this divide, or take action to do it ourselves," she says.

- What can we say about Cooking as a First Language?
A. It helps immigrants fit into the community.

- It urges immigrants to learn the native language.
C. It aims to promote immigrants' traditional cuisine.
D. It encourages immigrants to share food with poor communities.

- Who inspired McElwain to create her organization?
A. A popular food blogger. B. Some Japanese immigrants.
C. Immigrants working with her. D. Her friends from India and Mexico.

- Which word best describes immigrants' attitude to cooking together?
A. Surprised. B. Cautious. C. Enthusiastic. D. Disappointed.

- Which can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Immigration: a major problem in the U.S.
B. Cooking: a cross-cultural bridge
C. McElwain's idea about food blogs
D. McElwain's love of cooking

What if every window in your house could generate electricity? One startup thinks its technology can achieve that by transforming the way solar power is collected and used.

Ubiquitous Energy has developed transparent solar cells to create its ClearView Power windows, a kind of "solar glass" that can turn sunlight into energy. The company hopes to use that technology to turn any everyday glass surface into a solar cell. "It can be applied to windows of skyscrapers; it can be applied to the glass in automobiles; it can be applied to the glass on your phone," Miles Barr, Ubiquitous Energy's founder, said.

The core of the product is an organic *dye* (染料) that can be used to coat glass surfaces. The dye allows visible sunlight to pass through — just like normal windows do — but *captures* (捕捉) the invisible *infrared rays* (红外线) from that sunlight. "We've engineered those dyes to selectively absorb infrared light and also turn that light into electricity," Barr said.

Barr said Ubiquitous Energy's transparent panels can produce up to two-thirds of the energy that traditional panels do. And he said they cost about 20% more to *install* (安装) than a regular window, a cost he claims is balanced by the electricity they generate. The company wants its solar windows to go together with traditional rooftop panels rather than replace them. The combination of both methods, according to Barr, could bring the net energy consumption of large buildings to zero.

Ubiquitous Energy has started installing its solar windows on buildings, including at its headquarters in California. "We are already installing and

selling ClearView Power windows in limited sizes, and we're in the planning phase for a facility that we'll be able to produce windows at any size," Barr said. He anticipates Ubiquitous Energy will be closer to justifying its name: "We really see the future of this technology as being applied everywhere, all around us, ubiquitous."

- What can we infer about the solar glass according to Barr?
A. It's practical. B. It's economical.
C. It's easily available. D. It's extremely tough.

- Which of the following play a key role in ClearView Power windows?
A. Invisible infrared rays. B. Special glass coatings.
C. Transparent glass products. D. Organic dyes capturing visible light.

- What will happen if both rooftop panels and solar windows are set up in a building?
A. They will help reduce installation costs.
B. They will reduce energy waste by two-thirds.
C. They will absorb one-fifth more solar power.
D. They will produce enough electricity for consumption.

- What does Barr expect of ClearView Power windows?
A. They'll be made of recycled glass.
B. They'll reach consumers soon.
C. They'll come in all shapes.
D. They'll be widely used.

If you're a runner who secretly hates running, here's some good news: settling into a leisurely jog rather than an all-out run may actually be better for your health in the long term.

A team from Denmark followed over 5,000 people taking part in the Copenhagen City Heart Study, and tracked whether they were non-joggers, or joggers who kept a slow, *moderate* (中等的), or fast pace. The participants' health was tracked over the next 12 years, and so was their *mortality* (死亡率): 28 of the joggers and 128 of the non-joggers died.

The connection was this: Joggers of mild and moderate intensity had a lower risk of death than the fast joggers. In fact, the lowest mortality risk was that of the mild intensity joggers. The fast-paced joggers had about the same mortality rate as *sedentary* (久坐的) people. This suggests that there may be an upper limit to hard exercise, after which the benefits fall off.

"The U-shaped association between jogging and mortality suggests there may be an upper limit for exercise amount that is best for health benefits," said study author Peter Schnohr. "Anything more is not just unnecessary; it may be harmful." From the current study, jogging just three times per week, for less than 2.5 hours/week was associated with the lowest overall mortality risk.

There've been a lot of mixed messages about the "right" amount of exercise and what intensity is best. The World Health Organization has suggested that the current 150 minutes / week recommendations are *strenuous* for most people to tackle, and that expectations should be lowered, since, after

- What was the study designed to find out?
A. The relation between exercise amount and health.
B. The difference between non-joggers and joggers.

- The common causes of death from exercise.
D. The advantages of jogging over running.

- Who will face the highest mortality risk according to the study?
A. Those jogging just three times per week.
B. Those jogging 150 minutes per week.

- Those fast-paced joggers.
D. Those slow-paced joggers.

- What might Peter Schnohr agree with?
A. The early bird catches the worm.

- Health is nothing without health.
C. To go beyond is as wrong as to fall short.

- Enough exercise brings about happiness.
D. Carve out time and space for art. Try to find a special time in your week to devote to your practice. You don't need a few hours. 39 In addition, try to set aside a corner table for your art supplies. If space is an issue, put them all in a basket or a plastic container that's easily accessible.

- Some days, you won't feel like making art. That's OK. Try to understand what's going on. What's stopping you from making art? Are you anxious? If you're too anxious to make art, address the anxiety. Stand up from the couch and go to take a walk or a run.

- Get yourself in the mood.
B. Get familiar with the basis of art.

- In fact, that can be a positive thing.
C. When is the best age to start an art habit?

- But how can you start your creative art habit?
E. And don't feel like you have to stick to one thing.

- Focus on the making, and let go of expectations. Once you have your art materials, here comes the fun part. Mess around! It's the physical act of making art that causes those feelings of stress relief — not what you make or how you make it. You don't even need to like what you're making. 38 When you don't like what you're making, it frees you up to explore new ideas.

- Doing just 10 minutes of art each day can do wonders.