

天一大联考  
2021—2022 学年高中毕业班阶段性测试(三)

英 语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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 2 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. Where is the woman going?

- A. To a hospital.                      B. To a shop.                      C. To a park.

2. Why doesn't the man play golf?

- A. He can't afford it.                      B. He thinks it's boring.                      C. He has no time for it.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A radio announcer.                      B. A car problem.                      C. The cold weather.

4. Where does the woman want to get married?

- A. In a church.                      B. In the open air.                      C. On a farm.

5. What does the woman think of the decision to build a museum?

- A. It will take a long time.  
B. It's not a good one.  
C. It should have been made earlier.

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. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a restaurant.                      B. On the phone.                      C. In a school.

7. When will the man have dinner with his schoolmates?  
A. At 6:00 this Saturday.      B. At 7:30 this Saturday.      C. At 7:00 this Sunday.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What is the woman doing?  
A. Looking for a nice house.  
B. Bargaining for a new house.  
C. Buying a secondhand house.
9. How much will the woman have to pay for the house?  
A. \$20,000.      B. \$25,000.      C. \$30,000.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What is the woman doing?  
A. Selling fruit.      B. Doing a survey.      C. Sharing her preference.
11. What kind of fruit does the man like best?  
A. Peaches.      B. Oranges.      C. Strawberries.
12. Where does the man get most of his fruit?  
A. From fruit farms.      B. From the supermarket.      C. From online fruit stores.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman have to do on Fridays?  
A. Work at the college canteen.  
B. Have English writing classes.  
C. Have discussions with Mr. Green.

14. When did the soccer club meet last term?  
A. On Thursdays.      B. On Mondays.      C. On Fridays.

15. Which sport does the man prefer?  
A. Tennis.      B. Volleyball.      C. Basketball.

16. What club will both the speakers join?  
A. The reading club.      B. The dancing club.      C. The chess club.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What did Jenny look like?  
A. She had short brown hair.  
B. She had long straight black hair.  
C. She had long straight brown hair.
18. Why was Jenny's dog named Buddy?  
A. Because of his friendliness.  
B. Because of his loud barking.  
C. Because of his fondness for biting.

19. What did Jenny decide to do upon sensing the cold air?  
A. Stand still.      B. Yell for help.      C. Walk back home.

20. Why did Mike keep following Jenny?  
A. To scare her.      B. To protect her.      C. To amuse her.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

South Korea has plenty of amazing things to do and see. These are some that stand out the most.

**Visit Gyeongju**

Gyeongju is a coastal city. If you want to get away from the busy streets of Seoul and see temples that have been standing for hundreds of years, take a trip to Gyeongju and get ready to learn about the history of South Korea.

**Browse Dongdaemun Market**

For anyone visiting South Korea, there are tons of places to go shopping. When in Seoul, make sure you take a trip over to Dongdaemun Market, the largest shopping district in Seoul. It has over two dozen malls and tens of thousands of shops that sell about anything money can buy.

**Visit the Kimchi Festival**

Kimchi is one of the most popular foods in Korean cuisine. In Seoul, there's a Kimchi Festival each year to celebrate this tasty food. One of the best parts of attending the Kimchi Festival, which is held in November, is making your own kimchi.

**Go to Lotte World**

There are Disney parks all over the world. Although there isn't an official Disney park in South Korea, they do have their own magical theme park that visitors can take a trip to. Lotte World opened in 1989 and consists of a large indoor theme park, an outdoor amusement park, shopping malls, and a museum.

**Experience the Jinju Namgang Yudeung Festival**

The Jinju Namgang Yudeung Festival is a festival that occurs in Jinju-si during the first two weeks of October. It dates back to the 16th century when several battles took place in the area. This festival serves as a memorial to the people that lost their lives during the battles.

**Visit Damyang Bamboo Forest**

If you like to experience nature, visiting Damyang Bamboo Forest is a must. It's close to cities like Gwangju. Here, visitors can take a relaxing walk and see the unique beauty the area has to offer.

21. What are visitors likely to do in South Korea?

- A. Enjoy themselves in official Disney parks.
- B. Learn how to make a typical Korean food.
- C. Experience the largest shopping district worldwide.
- D. Attend the Kimchi Festival held every second November.

22. Visitors interested in ancient buildings should go to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Seoul
- B. Gwangju
- C. Jinju-si
- D. Gyeongju

23. What does the text say about the Jinju Namgang Yudeung Festival?

- A. It's in memory of war victims.
- B. It's held in late October annually.
- C. It has a history of a thousand years.
- D. It has something to do with Korean cuisine.

B

Maki Kaji, a Japanese man known as the "Father of Sudoku", passed away from cancer at the age of 69.

Mr. Kaji was born in 1951. He started Japan's first puzzle magazine in 1980 with the help of two of his friends. They named their magazine company Nikoli. It publishes puzzles and books for people all over the world.

Sudoku is a number puzzle with nine rows and nine columns. Each row and column must have all of the numbers 1 through 9. The same rule goes for each of the smaller 9-square boxes that make up the larger puzzle.

Mr. Kaji found the game in 1984, but then it was called "Number Place". Mr. Kaji loved the puzzle, but he didn't love its name. He wanted to create a Japanese name for it. He ended up renaming it "Sudoku". He came up with the name in about 25 seconds while hurrying to get to a horse race.

After he began printing Sudoku in his magazine *Nikoli*, Mr. Kaji asked publishers in the USA if they wanted to run Sudoku puzzles in their magazines, too. At the time, they all said no.

It took around ten years for Sudoku to start showing up in other magazines. But once other publishers started printing Sudoku, the puzzle became popular in many countries. By 2004, it was one of the most-played puzzles in the world. Now millions of people play Sudoku every day. *Nikoli* says that roughly 200 million people from about 100 countries have played the puzzle. People even compete in a Sudoku world championship every year.

Sudoku is also a huge money-maker, bringing in millions and millions of dollars. But Mr. Kaji never made much from the puzzle, since he didn't protect Sudoku legally. He said that didn't bother him, since his main purpose was for fun, not money.

Mr. Kaji believed the secret to making a great puzzle was to keep the rules simple so that anyone could play. He said discovering a new puzzle was "like finding treasure".

24. What great achievement did Maki Kaji make?

- A. Painstakingly inventing a fun puzzle game.
- C. Properly simplifying a complex puzzle game.

- B. Successfully promoting Sudoku worldwide.
- D. Constantly making great profits from Sudoku.

25. What was American publishers' attitude to printing Sudoku puzzles in their magazines at first?

- A. Positive.
- B. Hesitant.
- C. Uninterested.
- D. Unclear.

26. What's paragraph 5 mainly intended to show?

- A. The true meaning of playing Sudoku.
- B. The great joy of playing Sudoku.
- C. The interesting history of Sudoku.
- D. The quick spread of Sudoku.

27. What does the text imply about Maki Kaji?

- A. His legal awareness wasn't strong enough.
- B. *Nikoli* was founded when he was in his early thirties.
- C. He chose the name Sudoku after careful consideration.
- D. In his opinion, the more complex a puzzle is, the better it is.

### C

The LEGO Group has been working on a way to make LEGO bricks out of recycled plastic. The bricks aren't ready yet, but the company says it's making progress.

Many people are familiar with LEGOs. Developed in Denmark, the plastic building toys have been around since the 1950s. The toys click together firmly, allowing users to build things that don't fall apart easily. The company calls this "clutch power".

Since 1960, LEGO bricks have been made from a kind of plastic called ABS. ABS plastic makes LEGO bricks very tough, and gives them great clutch power, over and over again. Sadly, ABS plastic can't really be recycled, and it takes an extremely long time to break down. The world is struggling with a huge plastic waste problem. And LEGO makes about 110 billion bricks every year.

Since 2015, LEGO has been making an effort to make their products more earth-friendly. But making bricks out of recycled plastic is a big challenge. The goal is to make bricks out of PET plastic, which is softer than ABS plastic and can be found in things like bottles and clothing. Over the past three years, the company has tested over 250 different ways of creating LEGO bricks from recycled plastic. A team of more than 150 people are working on the problem. Tim Brooks, who focuses on environmental responsibility at LEGO, says that experimenting and failing is "an important part of learning".

Now, the company says they've found a way to make a good brick from PET. One important step was finding

a way of adding things to PET plastic to make it tougher and give it better clutch power like ABS.

The LEGO Group's goal is to make all of their main products out of sustainable (可持续的) materials by the year 2030. Making bricks from used PET instead of new ABS won't just diminish plastic waste, but it could also lessen the pollution created by making the bricks by about 70%.

28. Why does the LEGO Group try to have their bricks made from recycled plastic?
- A. Out of concern for users' safety. B. To simplify the production process.  
C. Out of concern for the environment. D. To bring down their production costs.
29. What's one of the disadvantages of ABS plastic?
- A. It is much too tough. B. It isn't comfortable to touch.  
C. It is easy to break. D. It isn't practically recyclable.
30. How does the author explain the difficulty of making bricks out of recycled plastic?
- A. By listing figures. B. By analyzing causes.  
C. By making comparisons. D. By using experts' words.
31. The underlined word "diminish" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. desert B. reduce C. compensate D. forbid

D

A company called Heliogen has announced a new process that can reach extremely high temperatures using only the power of the sun.

Heliogen says its special process has reached temperatures as high as the temperature of boiling water many times. Using the sun's energy to reach these high temperatures could help clean up some of the world's most polluting processes, like making cement(水泥) and melting metals.

Solar energy is expected to become the most common way to produce electricity by 2050. The words "solar energy" make many people think of the dark panels(面板) on roofs being used to create electricity. These are "photovoltaic(光伏)" panels. Photovoltaic energy has become common because it's gotten cheaper and cheaper.

But there is another way to create electricity from the sun. It's called "Concentrated Solar Power" (CSP). It works by using many special mirrors to focus the sun's light to produce heat. Many CSP factories focus the light from their mirrors onto specially designed towers that can take the heat and turn it into electricity, usually by turning water into steam. The highest temperature reached using concentrated solar power is 565°C. That's hot enough to make electricity. But to make many common materials, much higher temperatures are needed.

Heliogen says its process has reached temperatures higher than 1,000°C. At those temperatures, Heliogen's system could be used in the making of cement or steel. In the future it hopes to reach temperatures as high as 1,500°C. At that temperature, it's even possible to create fuel. Heliogen may one day be able to create oil or gas in a way that not only doesn't pollute, but could actually remove some pollution from the air.

Though Heliogen's process is new and offers several improvements on existing CSP methods, there is still a long way for the company before putting their system to work in the real world.

32. What results in the wide use of photovoltaic energy?
- A. Its decreasing cost. B. Its expanding supply.  
C. Its easy availability. D. Its environmental benefit.
33. What does the author probably think of Heliogen's process?
- A. It's completely impractical. B. It's too complex to operate.  
C. It can not be put to use soon. D. It has some potential danger.

34. What conclusion can be drawn from the text?
- A. Heliogen's system can create fuel now.
  - B. There are some weaknesses in present CSP factories.
  - C. CSP factories need no water to produce electricity.
  - D. At present most electricity comes from solar energy.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Company Turns Sunlight into Extreme Heat
  - B. Solar Energy Is Expected to Be Better Developed
  - C. Company Finds a Unique Way to Deal with Pollution
  - D. A Better Way to Produce Electricity Has Been Found

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Effective Ways to Improve Your Communication Skills

Effective communication is a key skill for success in many aspects of life. Below are some ways to improve your ability to communicate effectively with others.

Listen well to others. People who have effective communication skills tend to talk less and listen more. Paying attention to the speaker and letting him continue his speech without interruption is one of the good listening techniques. 36 However, this kind of practice can make you realize that a good conversation is a two-way street, in which the two parties support each other.

37 Non-verbal communication, or physical signals, has a great effect on others beyond words. If you don't feel confident when giving a lecture, for example, people will sense it from a variation in your tone of voice, or from the way you move around the stage. It's important to properly make eye contact, hand gestures, and choose the right tone of voice when communicating with others.

Think before you speak. Make sure to think before speaking. 38 Take a moment and pay attention to what you say and how you say it. Check the message before sending it and make sure what has been written matches the intended message.

Master the art of timing. 39 Always be patient, as if you knew everything will eventually come to you. Good communicators are able to feel out their audience to determine when to move on to a new topic or when to repeat an idea.

Respect your audience. Humans are unique creatures on Earth with the gifted ability to think, judge and analyze things. Everyone has different points of view and views things differently. Therefore, respect people with ideas and views different from yours. One of the best ways to show your respect is simply by paying attention to what they say. 40 As a result, a more honest and productive conversation is made.

- A. Never seem to be in a hurry.
- B. Improve your body language.
- C. This is difficult and needs training.
- D. Choose the right communication method.
- E. That way the other person will feel appreciated.
- F. Try to keep your conversation with others simple.
- G. Be careful not to say directly what comes to mind.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My wife Mary began to suffer from Alzheimer's disease(老年痴呆症) over ten years ago. Due to her rapidly worsening condition, and because I was working full-time, I couldn't 41 her at home. Two years later, she moved into an assisted-living center. I always felt 42 about moving her there so soon.

But she was safe and happy there. 43 Mary's happiness has always been my primary goal. She hasn't been 44 to communicate verbally(口头地) for the last four years, except for a few words now and then. We've developed an 45 —a nonverbal connection.

In the past, it was always a joyful 46 when she said a few words that seemed 47 for the circumstances. But then even those 48 disappeared. Then, two years ago, when we were walking the hallways of the center during my nightly 49, I noticed she was more energetic than usual, a sure 50 that she was feeling happy. I mentioned I needed to 51 soon and would come back the next day. She said the word "home" followed by "I stay here." It was an unexpected 52, both for the clarity and the context.

I was 53 and didn't know what to say at first, but then I 54, "This is a nice home, isn't it?" She smiled and replied 55, "Yes, I love it. Thank you so much." This was exactly what I needed to hear to know she was happy and to 56 the guilt I felt for not being able to bring her home.

I replied with pleasant surprise, "This is a nice home."

"Yes, it is," she said. "Thank you."

The above 57 may seem simple to some, but they're very 58 to me, and I treasure them. While my wife may 59 her circumstances at times, I believe she accepts her surroundings and is happy, which is all that 60 to me.

- |                      |                |                  |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. fix on        | B. care for    | C. rely on       | D. stand for    |
| 42. A. guilty        | B. certain     | C. hopeful       | D. cautious     |
| 43. A. Spreading     | B. Celebrating | C. Understanding | D. Guaranteeing |
| 44. A. ready         | B. eager       | C. able          | D. willing      |
| 45. A. interest      | B. advantage   | C. association   | D. alternative  |
| 46. A. surprise      | B. treatment   | C. honor         | D. benefit      |
| 47. A. possible      | B. responsible | C. appropriate   | D. necessary    |
| 48. A. opportunities | B. rewards     | C. memories      | D. moments      |
| 49. A. trial         | B. visit       | C. inspection    | D. adventure    |
| 50. A. secret        | B. means       | C. sign          | D. answer       |
| 51. A. leave         | B. resign      | C. disappear     | D. apologize    |
| 52. A. suggestion    | B. statement   | C. conclusion    | D. appointment  |
| 53. A. upset         | B. grateful    | C. terrified     | D. shocked      |
| 54. A. reminded      | B. clarified   | C. responded     | D. interrupted  |
| 55. A. clearly       | B. improperly  | C. casually      | D. patiently    |
| 56. A. resist        | B. maintain    | C. evaluate      | D. reduce       |
| 57. A. bargains      | B. dialogues   | C. descriptions  | D. explanations |
| 58. A. powerful      | B. available   | C. meaningful    | D. entertaining |
| 59. A. forget        | B. doubt       | C. desert        | D. stress       |
| 60. A. proves        | B. matters     | C. differs       | D. bothers      |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

China has put in place 61 new policy, and it restricts online video game playing for young people to three hours a week. The new rules limit online gaming for those under 18 62 one hour in the evening on

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Fridays, weekends and public holidays. The restrictions were announced by China's National Press and Publication Administration (NPPA).

The new rules place the responsibility for carrying out the policy on the gaming industry. China is the world's 63 (large) video gaming market. The Chinese government has been worried about young people 64 (become) addicted to games for years. Treatment centers have been set up in the country for people who 65 (think) to have developed "gaming disorders".

In 2018, Chinese officials also expressed concerns that gaming might be causing rising rates of eyesight problems among young people. The NPPA said the new limits were made 66 (deal) with a growing concern that online gaming was affecting the physical and mental health of 67 (child). The agency said it will also increase measures to punish gaming companies 68 violate the rules.

Many young Chinese gamers criticized the new rules on 69 (society) media. Some parents, however, expressed to the news agency 70 (they) support for the new limits.

#### 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(∧),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。

Yesterday evening an elderly lady approached the street crossings near which I was standing. She was struggling with her bags, so I asked her if she needs help. She refused but stopped for a moment to talk with her. A few minutes later, I was found out that she'd been living hard life and that she didn't feel well. When she asked me that I was doing there, I said I was enjoying myself by watching the ants.

Though surprising, she began to look at them herself. We stood there for another couple of minutes, with our attention focused in the ants. When we parted, she was far much cheerful. She thanked me for making her happily again.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你的英国网友 Jack 来信说因为疫情,他不得不在家中上网课,这让他非常苦恼。请你就此事给他回一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 表示安慰;
2. 提出建议;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:疫情 pandemic



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北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

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