

9. What is the scheduled date?

A. September 8.

B. September 15.

C. Next Friday.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. When is the Labor Day of America now?

A. The first day of May.

B. The second day of May.

C. The first Monday of September.

11. What does the woman usually do on Labor Day?

A. She has a cookout.

B. She hangs white pants.

C. She hits back-to-school sales.

12. How does the woman find the activity in the man's hometown?

A. Competitive.

B. Interesting.

C. Silly.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Boss and assistant.

B. Host and guest.

C. Waiter and customer.

14. Why does the chef recommend the bamboo shoots?

A. It looks nice.

B. It is rare.

C. It is local.

15. What makes the woman order Jasmine with White Fungi?

A. Its taste.

B. Its name.

C. Its feature.

16. What kind of person is the man?

A. Helpful.

B. Aggressive.

C. Selfish.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What problem is going to be settled?

A. Too much rain water.

B. Lack of food.

C. Polluted river systems.

18. Why is the project really exciting?

A. It helps the city become cleaner.

B. It needs to design 5 new roofs.

C. It makes full use of urban roofs.

19. What do you know about the urban agriculture?

A. It requires rebuilding the city.

B. It may be the future for food.

C. It helps citizens out of starvation.

20. What was the average produce of one green roof in the first year?

A. 650.

B. 700.

C. 850.

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

No matter where you go around the globe, everybody loves to celebrate. And when it comes to celebration, festivals offer something for everyone.

Mardi Gras (New Orleans, Louisiana)

Also known as Fat Tuesday, Mardi Gras in New Orleans is a cultural event. Though the celebration

is held every year on the day before Ash Wednesday, the festivities last for months, beginning in November throughout January and early February. And if you love music, check out the annual Galactic concert at the world-famous Tipitina's on Lundi Gras (the day before Mardi Gras).

La Tomatina (Valencia, Spain)

Launched way back in 1945, La Tomatina is one of the oldest festivals on our list. It's also easily the happiest but the messiest, coming off like the world's biggest food fight.

Legend has it that the whole thing started when some local boys joined a parade alongside musicians. The boys made the performers so angry that they tried hit the boys, and a vendor's (小摊贩) vegetable stand fell victim to the incident.

If you go, please follow some simple rules: Don't throw hard objects, squash the tomato before throwing it, stay a safe distance away from tomato trucks, and stop in time.

Montreux Jazz Festival (Switzerland)

Founded back in 1967, Montreux is one of the oldest music festivals in the world. It's also the second largest jazz festival, after the Montreal International Jazz Festival. That Canadian concert may attract more visitors—around 2 million annually. But Montreux benefits from its pretty location on the attractive shores of Lake Geneva. The area is particularly beautiful in late June/early July, when the festival is held.

21. When is Galactic concert held?

A. On Mardi Gras.

C. On Montreux Jazz Festival.

B. On Lundi Gras.

D. On La Tomatina.

22. What do people do on La Tomatina?

A. Punish naughty boys.

C. Throw tomatoes without hurting.

B. Enjoy musicians' performance.

D. Catch people who destroy tomatoes.

23. Where can you read the passage probably?

A. News report.

C. Concert brochure.

B. Academic journal.

D. Travel magazine.

B

Lifesaving heart operation

When Tal Golesworthy was told he needed lifesaving heart operation in 1993, he said no. Golesworthy has Marfan syndrome (马凡氏综合症).

Back in 1993, when he was living in the west of England, his doctor told him that the aorta (主动脉) in his heart was so enlarged that it would unavoidable burst unless he underwent major operation.

"They talked through the options," says Golesworthy, "and I was not interested. The operation really didn't look attractive." What he particularly didn't like was having to be on blood thinners after the operation, something that would prevent blood clots (血栓) but presented its own risks: "I was riding motorbikes then, and skiing, so my whole lifestyle would have been affected." By 2000, however, his condition had worsened. Realizing something had to be done, Golesworthy put his years of experience as research-and-development engineer to good use. He decided he would fix himself. "Learning new stuff and developing new ideas, that was my job," Golesworthy says.

The aorta, he thought, needed support on the outside. And wrapping something around the outside of the aorta would require a special operation. So Golesworthy subjected himself to 30 hours in an MRI scanner;

used 3D printing to create a physical exact copy of the part of his heart. "Luckily, I'd done a lot of work with technical materials," he says.

Strong determination coupled with an original yet practical solution won him the support of two leading surgeons and helped him raise the money to develop his idea. In May 2004, at the age of 47, he became the guinea pig for his own invention. The operation was a success.

24. Why did Tal Golesworthy refuse the operation at first?
- A. A better solution was on the way.
 - B. He was afraid of life being affected.
 - C. The risk of operation tended to cause death.
 - D. He would like to be operated in his own way.
25. What helped Golesworthy to fix himself?
- A. His creative spirit.
 - B. Regular exercise.
 - C. Doctors' suggestions.
 - D. His similar experience.
26. What do the underlined words in the last paragraph "the guinea pig" refer to?
- A. The lovely pet.
 - B. The important assistant.
 - C. The experimental subject.
 - D. The person to raise money.
27. Which words can best describe Tal Golesworthy?
- A. Creative and kind.
 - B. Strong and imaginary.
 - C. Devoted and generous.
 - D. Determined and brave.

C

The team, led by Michael T. Tolley, a professor of mechanical engineering at the Jacobs School of Engineering at UC San Diego, details its findings in the Feb. 17, 2021 issue of the journal *Science Robotics*.

"This work represents a fundamental yet significant step towards fully-autonomous, electronics-free walking robots," said Dylan Drotman, a Ph. D. student in Tolley's research group and the paper's first author.

Applications include low-cost robots for entertainment, such as toys, and robots that can operate in environments where electronics cannot function, such as MRI machines. Soft robots are of particular interest because they easily adapt to their environment and operate safely near humans.

Most soft robots are powered by air and are controlled by electronic circuits. But this approach requires complex components like circuit boards, valves(阀门) and pumps—often outside the robot's body. These components, which make up the robot's brains and nervous system, are typically large and expensive. By contrast, the UC San Diego robot is controlled by a light-weight, low-cost system of air-powered circuits, made up of tubes and soft valves, onboard the robot itself. The robot can walk on command or in response to signals it senses from the environment.

"With our approach, you could make a very complex robotic brain," said Tolley, the study's senior author. "Our focus here was to make the simplest air-powered nervous system needed to control walking."

In the future, researchers want to improve the robot's ways to walk so it can walk on natural field and uneven surfaces. This would allow the robot to navigate over a variety of obstacles(障碍). This would require a more complicated network of sensors and as a result a more complex air-powered system. The team will also look at how the technology could be used to create robots, which are in part controlled by air-powered circuits for some functions, such as walking.

28. What is the achievement of the team's study?

- A. Their robots can walk a huge step.
- C. Their study gets their electronics for free.

- B. Their robots work following commands.
- D. They find a new technique in walking robots.

29. What can the team's robots be applied to from the passage?

- A. Toy companies' products.
- C. Human safety.

- B. Environmental protection.
- D. Factories without workers.

30. What will the researchers probably do?

- A. Change the way of power.
- C. Improve robots to avoid obstacles.

- B. Help robots walk as human.
- D. Build a network to control robots.

31. What is the passage mainly talking about?

- A. The introduction to electronics-free walking robots.
- B. The functions of newly-developed robots.
- C. The applications of soft walking robots.
- D. The ways to improve traditional robots.

D

Turtles have an unfortunate habit of eating plastic objects floating in the sea. These then cannot be broken down and digested, and may ultimately kill them.

It is widely assumed that this special liking for plastics is a matter of mistaken identity. Floating plastic bags, for instance, look similar to jellyfish, which many types of turtles love to eat. Yet lots of plastic objects that end up inside turtles are not similar to jellyfish. Joseph Pfaller of the University of Florida therefore suspects that the smell of micro-organisms (微生物) which colonise (聚集) floating plastic objects fools turtles to feed.

Researchers at the University of California noticed that certain chemicals, which are released into the air by micro-organism-colonised plastics, are those which many seabirds sniff to track down food. These chemicals mark good places to hunt because they indicate an abundance of the seaweed and bacteria. Since turtles are known to break the surface and sniff the air when swimming towards their feeding areas, Dr. Pfaller indicated that they are following these same chemicals, and are fooled into thinking that floating plastic objects are edible.

To test that idea, he and his colleagues set up an experiment. They arranged for 15 of the animals, each around five months old, to be exposed, in random order, to four smells delivered through a pipe to the air above an experimental area. The smells were: the vapour from deionised (去离子) water; the smell of turtle-feeding meal; the smell of a clean plastic bottle; and the smell of a similarly plastic bottle that had been kept in the ocean for five weeks to allow seaweed and bacteria to grow on it. Two of the smells—the smell of meal and that of five-week-old bottles—proved far more attractive to the animals than the others.

On the face of it, then, the turtles were responding to the smell of old bottles as if it were the smell of food. In an unpolluted ocean, pretty well anything which had this smell would be edible—or, at least, harmless. Unfortunately, five-week-old plastic bottles and their like are not.

32. What is most people's opinion on turtles' special habit?

- A. Turtles prefer jellyfish to plastics.

- B. Turtles enjoy the taste of plastics.

- C. Turtles like being fed with plastic tools.

- D. Turtles choose to eat plastics for a mistake.

33. What does the underlined word "edible" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Fit to eat.
B. Pleasant to smell.
C. Far to reach.
D. Easy to digest.
34. What can we infer from Dr. Pfaller's research?
- A. Many seabirds can track the food.
B. Most animals find food through smells.
C. Two smells are especially favored by turtles.
D. The favored smell leads turtles to seek for food.
35. Why did the author mention the unpolluted ocean at last?
- A. To explain why the ocean is polluted.
B. To ask for people to feed turtles proper food.
C. To arouse the awareness of protecting the ocean.
D. To show his agreement on Dr. Pfaller's research.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In the workplace, one of the most important skills to possess is good communication. 36; it means they are able to listen to others, as well as successfully convey their own ideas and opinions. While listening and speaking are important in effective communication, there are other skills that are vital to good communication in the workplace.

37. This means not only listening with your ears but also being able to comprehend what the person is saying. Giving co-workers your full attention when they are conveying an idea can go a long way in building relationships and furthering progress.

Having empathy (同理心) is very useful in communication. 38. Put yourself in the other person's position instead of judging or criticizing based on your own beliefs. While this may be difficult for some, empathizing with others can be very helpful to keep in tune with your own emotions and ideas.

Encouraging others will heighten confidence and appreciation in the workplace. 39, you help others feel they are wanted, welcomed and respected by co-workers. People are much more likely to spare no effort if they know they are valued.

Body language can greatly impact how others treat you in the workplace. Being extroverted (外向的) and friendly lets co-workers know you are open to hearing their opinions about projects or new designs. 40. Be sure to maintain eye contact the majority of the time you are speaking with someone, and use hand gestures to help you form clearer thoughts. Smiling offers encouragement and creates a noticeable difference in how you are treated. People who smile more are seen as more approachable and trustworthy.

While many of these good communication skills occur naturally in individuals, some may need to be learned and practiced in order to become second nature.

- A. While communication is important
B. By praising and offering words of encouragement
C. Praising co-workers helps communications go smoothly
D. It involves seeing things from the point of view of others
E. People value co-workers who can communicate effectively
F. Being able to listen to others is vital in the communication process
G. Body language is a large part of being empathetic and encouraging

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(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。

Annie experienced long-lasting developmental injury. Her long-term 41 and distrust were created many years ago and acted to 42 her from a large amount of pain and sadness. As a little girl, it was a(n) 43 way that helped her 44 in a home where the adults drank and fought, and life was unsafe and 45.

When she grew up, Annie was aware that her depression 46 her in the past and stopped her from moving forward. As a young mother, Annie wanted to make 47 in her life because she recognized that her dark 48 and thoughts were holding her 49 and impacted her relationships. 50, they impacted her relationships with her daughter and her life partner.

With similar 51, she joined a psycho-therapy(心理治疗) club with a group of women. Annie was able to experience the 52 of being weak, to speak her truth, and share her feelings. In fact, to 53 and to allow herself to be weak and open with others helped to set her free from her 54.

As group therapy 55, Annie began to experience her emotions. At first, the feelings came with sadness and fear which made her 56. Over time, she learned to make friends with those feelings and 57 them. She was able to go back and contact the inner little girl who 58 those feelings, to talk to her and support her. Annie felt stronger and more 59.

In group therapy, Annie learned a life 60—even though our hearts are wounded in relationship, healing the heart also needs to occur in relationship, starting with the relationship to ourselves.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. wounds | B. defenses | C. sadness | D. illness |
| 42. A. hurt | B. disappointed | C. protect | D. cheer |
| 43. A. stupid | B. useful | C. impossible | D. unique |
| 44. A. survive | B. refuse | C. escape | D. fight |
| 45. A. imaginary | B. private | C. precious | D. uncertain |
| 46. A. trapped | B. panicked | C. emptied | D. denied |
| 47. A. adventures | B. changes | C. wishes | D. contributions |
| 48. A. emotions | B. choices | C. discoveries | D. failures |
| 49. A. off | B. up | C. back | D. out |
| 50. A. However | B. Consequently | C. In particular | D. In brief |
| 51. A. interests | B. jobs | C. abilities | D. histories |
| 52. A. pain | B. value | C. disadvantage | D. fear |
| 53. A. trust | B. decline | C. free | D. appeal |
| 54. A. family | B. past | C. kids | D. loss |
| 55. A. finished | B. started | C. continued | D. paused |
| 56. A. inspired | B. amazed | C. anxious | D. special |
| 57. A. manage | B. fail | C. serve | D. support |
| 58. A. held | B. blamed | C. controlled | D. overcame |
| 59. A. desperate | B. confident | C. considerate | D. sensitive |
| 60. A. experience | B. style | C. attitude | D. lesson |

第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Born in China in 1911, Qian Xuesen majored in railroad engineering at Jiaotong University in Shanghai but switched to aeronautics(航空学) in 1935. 61 he came to the United States to pursue graduate studies. He 62 (earn) a master's degree in 1936 from MIT and then a PhD in 1939. Shortly thereafter, he worked in America and played a contributing role in the American space program. In 1950, 63 (he) request to return to China was denied. Eventually, he left with his family for China in 1955 as a result of diplomatic negotiations in Geneva. Upon his return to China, Qian 64 (appoint) as director of the Institute of Mechanics in the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, he helped China conduct the first test of an atomic(原子的) bomb 65 (deliver) by a medium range missile in 1966. He furthermore contributed 66 China launching its first satellite in 1970.

In his later years, Qian was also credited in China for 67 (provide) critical support of the human space flight program when it faced cutbacks. He was 68 (especial) influential in his promotion of systems engineering in aerospace(航天航空) projects and other 69 (area) until his death in 2009. Qian is regarded as 70 pioneering and foundational figure in the history of China's space program.

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。

删减:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错词下面划一横线,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。

This morning my friends and me got up early to visit the Great Wall. Once we got there we began our climb. It started out pretty smooth. By the time we made it to the top we were sweaty and exhausting. But when the Great Wall appeared in front of us, we couldn't help cry, "Oh, my god! What wonderful sight it is! It looked like a huge snake which spreads through half of the city!" We walked along the Wall for a while after heading back down and making our way back to home. We felt very proud so it's the longest wall and one of the most famous tourist attraction in the world.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你校举办了慈善义卖活动,请你为校英文报写一篇短文介绍这次活动,内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动内容;
3. 你的感受。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 短文题目已为你写好。

Charity Sale

NCS20210607 项目第三次模拟测试卷
英语听力材料、参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力

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

第二部分 阅读理解

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

第三部分 语言知识运用

41. B 42. C 43. B 44. A 45. D 46. A 47. B 48. A 49. C 50. C
51. D 52. B 53. A 54. B 55. C 56. C 57. A 58. A 59. B 60. D
61. when 62. earned 63. his 64. was appointed 65. delivered
66. to 67. providing 68. especially 69. areas 70. a

第四部分 写作

第一节

This morning my friends and me got up early to visit the Great Wall. Once we got there we began

I

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smoothly

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exhausted crying

What a wonderful sight it is! It looked like a huge snake which spreads through half of the city!"
a looks

We walked along the Wall for a while after heading back down and making our way back to home.
before

We felt very proud so it's the longest wall and one of the most famous tourist attraction in the world.
because/that/as attractions

第二节

One possible version

Charity Sale

A group of volunteers in our school took part in an extraordinary charity sale activity last Sunday, whose purpose is to collect money for the children in remote areas who cannot attend school because of poverty.

The volunteers first went to every classroom and the teachers' office to collect everything they can for a sale, including books, toys, and clothes. After that, they set up stalls on the school playground and started to sale. These stalls can always attract large numbers of students, who were willing to buy something needed.

In my opinion, the charity sale activity can not only provide chance for us to exercise but also remind us of the responsibility to help make the world a better place to live in.

关于我们

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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北京高考在线平台一直秉承“精益求精、专业严谨”的建设理念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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