

绝密★启用前

2021 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（新高考 I 卷）

英 语

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，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。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. Why did the woman go to Mallorca?

- A. To teach Spanish.

- B. To look for a job.
C. To see a friend.
2. What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. Take him to hospital.
B. Go to a class with him.
C. Submit a report for him.
3. Who will look after the children?
A. Jennifer. B. Suzy. C. Marie.
4. What are the speakers going to do?
A. Drive home. B. Go shopping. C. Eat out.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. How to fry fish.
B. How to make coffee.
C. How to remove a bad smell.

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. When does Gomez watch a football game on TV?
A. When he fails to get a ticket.

B. When the stadium is crowded.

C. When his friends are too busy.

7. How much did Gomez pay for the football game last time?

A. \$20.

B. \$25.

C. \$50.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did Alex do in the afternoon?

A. He had a walk.

B. He went hunting.

C. He planted trees.

9. What did Alex bring back?

A. Flowers.

B. Leaves.

C. Books.

10. What was Bob doing when Alex saw him?

A. Fishing.

B. Taking pictures.

C. Swimming.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did David do on his most recent holiday?

A. He had a boat trip.

B. He took a balloon flight.

C. He climbed a mountain.

12. What is on David's list?

A. Gifts he needed to buy.

B. Things he wished to do.

C. Dates he had to remember.

13. Where does the woman suggest David go for his next holiday?

A. Australia.

B. California.

C. The Amazon.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why did Sarah make the phone call?

A. To ask a favor.

B. To pass on a message.

C. To make an appointment.

15. Where is Sarah now?

A. In Brighton.

B. At her home.

C. At the Shelton Hotel.

16. What time is Michael leaving his place tomorrow morning?

A. At 7:40.

B. At 8:00.

C. At 8:20.

17. What is the probable relationship between John and Sarah?

A. Neighbors.

B. Fellow workers.

C. Husband and wife.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What do most people think is very important in spoken communication?

A. Pronunciation.

B. Vocabulary.

C. Grammar.

19. Why should you listen to experts according to the speaker?

A. To develop your reading fluency.

- B. To improve your note-taking skills.
- C. To find out your mispronunciations.

20. What is the speaker's last suggestion?

- A. Spell out the difficult words.
- B. Check the words in a dictionary.
- C. Practice reading the words aloud.

第二部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Rome can be pricey for travelers, which is why many choose to stay in a hostel (旅社). The hostels in Rome offer a bed in a dorm room for around \$25 a night, and for that, you'll often get to stay in a central location (位置) with security and comfort.

Yellow Hostel

If I had to make just one recommendation for where to stay in Rome, it would be Yellow Hostel. It's one of the best-rated hostels in the city, and for good reason. It's affordable, and it's got a fun atmosphere without being too noisy. As an added bonus, it's close to the main train station.

Hostel Alessandro Palace

If you love social hostels, this is the best hostel for you in Rome. Hostel Alessandro Palace is fun. Staff members hold plenty of bar events for guests like free shots, bar crawls and karaoke. There's also an area on the rooftop for hanging out with other travelers during the summer.

Youth Station Hostel

If you're looking for cleanliness and a modern hostel, look no further than Youth Station. It offers beautiful furnishings and beds. There are plenty of other benefits, too; it doesn't charge city tax; it has both air conditioning and a heater for the rooms; it also has free Wi-Fi in every room.

Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes

Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes is located just a 10-minute walk from the central city station and it's close to all of the city's main attractions. The staff is friendly and helpful, providing you with a map of the city when you arrive, and offering advice if you require some. However, you need to pay 2 euros a day for Wi-Fi.

(语篇为维克多整理仅供参考)

21. What is probably the major concern of travelers who choose to stay in a hostel?
- A. Comfort. B. Security. C. Price. D. Location.
22. Which hotel best suits people who enjoy an active social life?
- A. Yellow Hostel. B. Hostel Alessandro Palace.
C. Youth Station Hostel. D. **Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes.**
23. What is the disadvantage of **Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes**?
- A. It gets noisy at night.
B. Its staff is too talkative.
C. It charges for Wi-Fi.
D. It's inconveniently located.

B

By day, Robert Titterton is a lawyer. In his spare time though he goes

on stage beside pianist Maria Raspopova — not as a musician but as her page turner. “I’m not a trained musician, but I’ve learnt to read music so I can help Maria in her performance.”

Mr Titterton is chairman of the Omega Ensemble but has been the group’s official page turner for the past four years. His job is to sit beside the pianist and turn the pages of the score so the musician doesn’t have to break the flow of sound by doing it themselves. He said he became just as nervous as those playing instruments on stage.

“A lot of skills are needed for the job. You have to make sure you don’t turn two pages at once and make sure you find the repeats in the music when you have to go back to the right spot.” Mr Titterton explained.

Being a page turner requires plenty of practice. Some pieces of music can go for 40 minutes and require up to 50 page turns, including back turns for repeat passages. Silent onstage communication is key, and each pianist has their own style of “nodding” to indicate a page turn which they need to practise with their page turner.

But like all performances, there are moments when things go wrong. “I was turning the page to get ready for the next page, but the draft wind from the turn caused the spare pages to fall off the stand,” Mr Titterton said, “Luckily I was able to catch them and put them back.”

Most page turners are piano students or up-and-coming concert pianists, although Ms Raspopova has once asked her husband to help her out on stage.

“My husband is the worst page turner,” she laughed. “He’s interested in

the music, feeling every note, and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’ ‘Robert is the best page turner I’ve had in my entire life.’ (语篇为维克多整理仅供参考)

24. What should Titterton be able to do to be a page turner?

- A. Read music.
- B. Play the piano.
- C. Sing songs.
- D. Fix the instruments.

25. Which of the following best describes Titterton’s job on stage?

- A. Boring.
- B. Well-paid.
- C. Demanding.
- D. Dangerous.

26. What does Titterton need to practise?

- A. Counting the pages.
- B. Recognizing the “nodding”.
- C. Catching falling objects.
- D. Performing in his own style.

27. Why is Ms Raspopova’s husband “the worse page turner”?

- A. He has very poor eyesight.
- B. He ignores the audience.
- C. He has no interest in music.
- D. He forgets to do his job.

C

When the explorers first set foot upon the continent of North America, the skies and lands were alive with an astonishing variety of wildlife. Native Americans had taken care of these precious natural resources wisely. Unfortunately, it took the explorers and the settlers who followed only a few decades to decimate a large part of these resources. Millions of waterfowl (水禽) were killed at the hands of market hunters and a handful of overly ambitious sportsmen. Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat (栖息地).

In 1934, with the passage of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act

(Act), an increasingly concerned nation took firm action to stop the destruction of migratory (迁徙的) waterfowl and the wetlands so vital to their survival. Under this Act, all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and over must annually purchase and carry a Federal Duck Stamp. The very first Federal Duck Stamp was designed by J.N. “Ding” Darling, a political cartoonist from Des Moines, Iowa, who at that time was appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt as Director of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Hunters willingly pay the stamp price to ensure the survival of our natural resources.

About 98 cents of every duck stamp dollar goes directly into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund to purchase wetlands and wildlife habitat for inclusion into the National Wildlife Refuge System — a fact that ensures this land will be protected and available for all generations to come. Since 1934, better than half a billion dollars has gone into that Fund to purchase more than 5 million acres of habitat. Little wonder the Federal Duck Stamp Program has been called one of the most successful conservation programs ever initiated.

28. What was a cause of the waterfowl population decline in North America?

- A. Loss of wetlands.
- B. Popularity of water sports.
- C. Pollution of rivers.
- D. Arrival of other wild animals.

29. What does the underlined word “decimate” mean in the first paragraph?

- A. Acquire.
- B. Export.
- C. Destroy.
- D. Distribute.

30. What is a direct result of the Act passed in 1934?

- A. The stamp price has gone down.
- B. The migratory birds have flown away.
- C. The hunters have stopped hunting.
- D. The government has collected money.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. The Federal Duck Stamp Story
- B. The National Wildlife Refuge System
- C. The Benefits of Saving Waterfowl
- D. The History of Migratory Bird Hunting

D

Popularization has in some cases changed the original meaning of emotional (情感的) intelligence. Many people now misunderstand emotional intelligence as almost everything desirable in a person's makeup that cannot be measured by an IQ test, such as character, motivation, confidence, mental stability, optimism and "people skills." Research has shown that emotional skills may contribute to some of these qualities, but most of them move far beyond skill-based emotional intelligence.

We prefer to describe emotional intelligence as a specific set of skills

that can be used for either good or bad purposes. The ability to accurately understand how others are feeling may be used by a doctor to find how best to help her patients, while a cheater might use it to control potential victims. Being emotionally intelligent does not necessarily make one a moral person.

Although popular beliefs regarding emotional intelligence run far ahead of what research can reasonably support, the overall effects of the publicity have been more beneficial than harmful. The most positive aspect of this popularization is a new and much needed emphasis (重视) on emotion by employers, educators and others interested in promoting social well-being. The popularization of emotional intelligence has helped both the public and researchers re-evaluate the functionality of emotions and how they serve people adaptively in everyday life.

Although the continuing popular appeal of emotional intelligence is desirable, we hope that such attention will excite a greater interest in the scientific and scholarly study of emotion. It is our hope that in coming decades, advances in science will offer new perspectives (视角) from which to study how people manage their lives. Emotional intelligence, with its focus on both head and heart, may serve to point us in the right direction.

32. What is a common misunderstanding of emotional intelligence?

- A. It can be measured by an IQ test.
- B. It helps to exercise a person's mind.
- C. It includes a set of emotional skills.
- D. It refers to a person's positive qualities.

33. Why does the author mention "doctor" and "cheater" in paragraph 2?

A. To explain a rule.

B. To clarify a concept.

C. To present a fact.

D. To make a prediction.

34. What is the author's attitude to the popularization of emotional intelligence?

A. Favorable.

B. Intolerant.

C. Doubtful.

D. Unclear.

35. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about concerning emotional intelligence?

A. Its appeal to the public.

B. Expectations for future studies.

C. Its practical application.

D. Scientists with new perspectives.

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。

My husband and I just spent a week in Paris. 36 So the first thing we did was rent a fantastically expensive sixth-floor apartment the size of a cupboard. It was so tiny that we had to leave our suitcases in the hallway.

The place wasn't entirely authentic, though. Unlike a normal Parisian apartment, the plumbing (水管) worked. 37 Our building even had a tiny lift with a female voice that said, "*Ouverture des portes*," in perfect French. That is the only French phrase I mastered, and it's a shame I don't have much use for it.

Parisians are different from you and me. They never look lazy or untidy. As someone noted in this paper a couple of weeks ago, they eat great food and never gain weight. 38 French strawberries do not taste like

cardboard. Instead, they explode in your mouth like little flavor bombs.

39 On our first morning in Paris, I went around the corner to the food market to pick up some groceries. I bought a handful of perfectly ripe small strawberries and a little sweet melon. My husband and I agreed they were the best fruit we had ever eaten. But they cost \$18!

In France, quality of life is much more important than efficiency (效率). You can tell this by cafés life. French cafés are always crowded. 40 When do these people work? The French take their 35-hour workweek seriously — so seriously that some labor unions recently struck a deal with a group of companies limiting the number of hours that independent contractors can be on call.

- A. Not all the customers are tourists.
- B. The quality of life in France is equally excellent.
- C. There was a nice kitchen and a comfortable bed.
- D. The amazing food is mainly consumed by local farmers.
- E. That's not the only reason the French eat less than we do.
- F. Our aim was to see if we could live, in some way, like real Parisians.
- G. The food is so delicious that you don't need much of it to make you happy.

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。

My life as a tax-paying employed person began in middle school, when, for three whole days, I worked in a baking factory.

My best friend Betsy's father was a manager at Hough Bakeries, which, at Easter time, 41 little bunny (兔子) cakes for all its 42 throughout Cleveland. It happened that the plant downtown needed eight kids for 43 help during our spring break, for which I had no 44 beyond listening to my favorite records. I'd 45 minimum wage. I'd see how a factory 46. My parents thought all of this was a grand idea and called Betsy's dad with their 47.

Our 48 in the factory were simple: Place cakes on a moving belt. Attach icing (糖霜) ears. Apply icing eyes and nose. 49 bunny from the belt. This was 50 than it sounds. 51 a bit and the cakes pile up. As I told my parents at dinner that first night, it was all a little more high-pressure than I'd 52.

Dad 53. The son of a grocer, he'd spent the summers of his childhood 54 food in Benardsville, New Jersey. This was the sort of work that made you 55 the dollars you earned and respect those who did the work, he told me.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. sold | B. ordered | C. made | D. reserved |
| 42. A. stores | B. families | C. schools | D. citizens |
| 43. A. generous | B. financial | C. technical | D. temporary |
| 44. A. plans | B. problems | C. excuses | D. hobbies |
| 45. A. offer | B. earn | C. set | D. suggest |

46. A. worked B. closed C. developed D. survived
47. A. ambition B. permission C. experience D. invitation
48. A. joys B. ideas C. roles D. choices
49. A. Save B. Keep C. Stop D. Remove
50. A. harder B. better C. longer D. cheaper
51. A. Calm down B. Slow down C. Stay on D. Move on
52. A. indicated B. witnessed C. expected D. remembered
53. A. cried B. smiled C. hesitated D. refused
54. A. tasting B. finding C. sharing D. delivering
55. A. withdraw B. donate C. receive D. appreciate

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。

Going to Mount Huangshan reminds me of the popular Beatles' song "The Long and Winding Road". 56 is so breathtaking about the experience is the out-of-this-world scenes. The rolling sea of clouds you see once you are at the top will remind you how tiny we 57 (human) are.

The hot spring at the foot of the mountain is something you must try after the climb. It will 58 (undoubted) help you get refreshed! The amazing thing about the spring is that the colder the temperature gets, the 59 (hot) the spring! Strange, isn't it? But that's how nature is — always leaving us 60 (astonish).

What comes next is the endless series of steps. You can't help wondering

how hard it 61 (be) for the people then to put all those rocks into place. Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it highlights the whole adventure 62 offers a place where you can sit down to rest your 63 (ache) legs.

As the song goes, this long and winding road “will never disappear”, and it will always stick in the visitor’s memory. It sure does in 64 (I). While you’re in China, Mount Huangshan is 65 must to visit!

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校英文报 *Youth* 正在庆祝创刊十周年。请你写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 读报的经历;
2. 喜爱的栏目;
3. 期望和祝福。

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。

Youth and Me

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。

A MOTHER'S DAY SURPRISE

The twins were filled with excitement as they thought of the surprise they were planning for Mother's Day. How pleased and proud Mother would be when they brought her breakfast in bed. They planned to make French toast and chicken porridge. They had watched their mother in the kitchen. There was nothing to it. Jenna and Jeff knew exactly what to do.

The big day came at last. The alarm rang at 6 a.m. The pair went down the stairs quietly to the kitchen. They decided to boil the porridge first. They put some rice into a pot of water and left it to boil while they made the French toast. Jeff broke two eggs into a plate and added in some milk. Jenna found the bread and put two slices into the egg mixture. Next, Jeff turned on the second stove burner to heat up the frying pan. Everything was going smoothly until Jeff started frying the bread. The pan was too hot and the bread turned black within seconds. Jenna threw the burnt piece into the sink and put in the other slice of bread. This time, she turned down the fire so it cooked nicely.

Then Jeff noticed steam shooting out of the pot and the lid starting to shake. The next minute, the porridge boiled over and put out the fire. Jenna panicked. Thankfully, Jeff stayed calm and turned off the gas quickly. But the stove was a mess now. Jenna told Jeff to clean it up so they could continue to cook the rest of the porridge. But Jeff's hand touched the hot

burner and he gave a cry of pain. Jenna made him put his hand in cold water. Then she caught the smell of burning. Oh dear! The piece of bread in the pan had turned black as well.

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。

As the twins looked around them in disappointment, their father appeared.

The twins carried the breakfast upstairs and woke their mother up.

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参考答案

第一部分 听力

略

第二部分 阅读理解

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

41. C

42. A

43. D

44. A

45. B

46. A

47. B

48. C

49. D

50. A

51. B

52. C

53. B

54. D

55. D

第三部分 语言运用

56. What

57. humans

58. undoubtedly

59. hotter

60. astonished

61. was

62. and

63. aching

64. mine

65. a

第四部分 写作

略