

# 英语试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。考试结束,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷和答题卡相应位置上。
2. 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,不能答在本试卷上,否则无效。

## 第 I 卷 选择题(满分 100 分)

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并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. A job.

B. A training course.

C. An interesting experience.

2. What will the woman probably do before eight?

A. Visit a friend.

B. See a doctor.

C. Go to a movie.

3. How does the woman feel about the man?

A. Thankful.

B. Dissatisfied.

C. Proud.

4. Why does the woman look troubled?

A. Because she has to leave her friend.

B. Because she doesn't like living in the dorm.

C. Because she can't manage to move house herself.

5. Where are the speakers?

A. At a clothing store.

B. At the doctor's.

C. At home.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Why is the man talking to the woman?

A. To do a task for a program.

B. To sell books.

C. To do a survey.

Who does the woman admire most?

A. An actress.

B. A writer.

C. A dancer.

第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

How much will the man pay for the room per night?

A. \$50.

B. \$62.

C. \$75.

What does the man care about most?

A. The telephone.

B. The television.

C. The Internet.

第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What is the man doing?

A. Telling the woman about a teacher.

B. Introducing a course to the woman.

C. Helping the woman with her homework.

11. What does the man like most about Dr. Miller?

A. His patience.

B. His seriousness.

C. His understanding.

12. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The woman is going to take Dr. Miller's class.

B. The man had a teacher like Dr. Miller before.

C. Dr. Miller has been teaching in England for 10 years.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. How much does the man have to pay to join the club?

A. £ 1.50.

B. £ 2.

C. £ 5.

14. Why does Video Club hold a meeting?

A. To send out a list of films.

B. To introduce films from abroad.

C. To collect information on popular films.

15. What films are most people interested in?

A. British films.

B. American films.

C. Australian films.

16. How will the man get the form?

A. He'll have it by post.

B. He'll pick it up himself.

C. He'll get it from the club's website.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. When does the speaker usually go to the health club?

A. In the evening.

B. At noon.

C. In the morning.

18. What does the speaker have in the morning?

A. A sandwich.

B. Some coffee.

C. A hamburger.

19. Where does the speaker have her lunch?

A. In her office.

B. At her home.

C. In a restaurant.

20. What does the speaker usually do on Sunday evenings?

A. Play soccer.

B. Play tennis.

C. Go swimming.

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

### Highlights of the Current Affairs

#### Loneliness economy

China's younger generations are driving up the value of the country's industry. In recent years, businesses built around loneliness have appeared and boomed in China, presenting single people with the services they need. As furry animals occupy the personal lives of more and more people, the industrial

chain established around pets is starting a market that might soon be worth hundreds of billions of yuan. Following the catering industry, shopping and housekeeping services which turned to the Internet for modern solutions, the pet industry is also offering creative services, such as a call-out vet (兽医) service.

### Alipay adds beauty filters (美颜) to face-scan

The Chinese mobile payment application, Alipay launched a new update that included "beauty filters" into its face-scan payment system. The "beauty filters", which beautify users when they make payments via the application, have been well received by the market.

A survey run by news portal Sina Technology showed that more than 60% of respondents think they look uglier through the face-scan payments method than on a regular camera. The number of women users, in particular, increased by 123 percent after this technique appeared.

### Future pocket money

Research has found that 84% of British parents currently give notes and coins to their children. But banks predict that by 2028 only one in ten businesses will be with cash. Children may not understand the value of cash because they never see it. Parents face a dilemma—finding a new way to offer pocket money, or maybe not bothering to pay it at all.

But whatever method a parent chooses to adopt, they need to teach their kids that money doesn't grow on trees!

21. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce the latest news.
- B. To attract attention to Alipay.
- C. To predict the disappearance of cash.
- D. To promote the economic development.

22. With the economy booming, which of the following can be available?

- A. Beauty filters can make women more beautiful.
- B. Youngsters can ask for a call-out service for pets.
- C. Single people can get furry animals treated for free.
- D. Alipay can be turned to for getting rid of loneliness.

23. How can parents help their kids learn about money?

- A. Encourage children to visit banks.
- B. Teach children healthy attitudes to money.
- C. Give notes to their children as pocket money.
- D. Guide children to use Alipay face-scan payment.

### B

It is not rare in China that many seniors take advantage of their retirement years to please their grandchildren.

Some are good at sugar figure blowing art—the maker uses sugar as its basic material to boil and blow into various figures. Some can weave, using even the most unexpected materials such as leaves, and some excel in carpentry, using wood to carve lifelike dolls and toys.

Recently, in a small village in Fujian province, one-and-a-half-year-old Dandan became the most enviable child. His grandfather made a wooden "mantis cart (螳螂车)" for him. The wooden components on both sides of the cart would rise and fall with the metal wheels, resembling a mantis. This one-of-a-kind toy was filmed by the child's parents and posted online, immediately arousing curiosity.

The grandfather, Li Shishui, 70, who has been a carpenter for more than 50 years, retired in 2018. In his spare time, he picks up his old craftsmanship and uses the scrap (小块) wood from his old house to make the "mantis cart" with long legs. He also makes pure wooden toys such as robots, birds and even an "Inc. Man".

When Dandan goes out in the "mantis cart", it never fails to turn heads and children of the neighbors next door shout and cry to their parents for one too.

Full of childlike fun, fatherly love and delicate design, the wooden toy, not merely catches the heart of children in his neighbourhood, some netizens also express their envy after watching online videos. "I want a grandpa like him too." "Does grandpa want a granddaughter?" Some also recollect that although their grandfather is not a carpenter, these videos have brought back their fond memories when they were young—their grandfather also made some gadgets (小物件) for them.

Therefore, many believe, parents should stress the importance of the education of their children's interpersonal communication skills at an early age. Children who grow up in the love of their elders can expect to be more brave, positive, optimistic and confident than other children.

24. What does the author mean by the underlined part "This one-of-a-kind toy"?

- A. The toy is hard-won.
- B. The toy is specially made.
- C. The toy is of high quality.
- D. The toy is the only one made by Grandpa Li.

25. Which of the following is right about "mantis cart"?

- A. All the components of it are made of wood.
- B. Its online videos were not immediately accepted.
- C. Its insect-like features attract both children and adults.
- D. It was hand-made by Grandpa Li, a craftsman of sugar figures.

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Much importance should be attached to children's behavior.
- B. Children under the care of their elders may have better personalities.
- C. Some netizens envy Dandan as their grandparents are not carpenters.
- D. Some children of the neighbors cry as Dandan doesn't share the toy with them.

27. Which section of a web page can this passage be taken from?

- A. Fashion.
- B. Entertainment.
- C. Lifestyle.
- D. Transportation.

C

A car weighing only a few hundred pounds, can travel 500 miles per hour, repair itself and cost less than other cars. It might be hard to imagine such a car, let alone a spaceship. But NASA is trying to make a spaceship that is much better than other ships.

The spacecraft has to be as light as it can be. Weight costs money! A new discovery might allow spacecraft to be lighter. A new material called a "carbon nanotube (碳纳米管)" might be the answer to the weight problem of building a super spaceship. This material is 600 times stronger than steel.

One of the big problems with space travel is space radiation (辐射). In space, astronauts need protection against harmful rays. You might think that the metal on a spaceship is the answer. But, metals are the worst for protecting against very dangerous space rays. These rays are made of little pieces called ions (离子). When the ions hit metals at very high speed, they can break an atom and cause another type of ray to form. These new rays can be worse than the radiation the metal skins were supposed to stop. Thus, it is very important to block these rays.

But we could use carbon nanotubes to make the skins of spacecraft. Things that are light in weight seem to work the best against these ions. The rays are stopped outside the spacecraft and new rays aren't made.

In addition, our super spaceship needs to be able to repair itself. Humans can feel the smallest pinpricks (针刺) because of tiny sensors that send signals to our brains. Tiny sensors like ours could be built in the new ships. Each sensor could send messages to the computer "brain" of the spacecraft. If something needed to be fixed, the computer could tell the ship to do it.

Just as amazing as a car would be to someone 200 years ago, our nanotube spaceship might seem to us. We might actually make the spacecraft of tomorrow, using the technology of today.

28. What are the features of carbon nanotubes?
- A. Light and strong.  
B. Thin and radioactive.  
C. Self-repairing and weightless.  
D. Sensitive and protective.
29. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Space radiation can't be blocked at all.  
B. Space rays can break ions to form new rays.  
C. Carbon nanotubes can prevent radiation effectively.  
D. Metal skins aren't a good choice for their strength.
30. Why will tiny sensors be built into the new spaceship?
- A. Humans can feel the smallest pinpricks.  
B. The computer "brain" can repair itself.  
C. Signals can be sent to humans' brains.  
D. The computer can be informed of what to repair.
31. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. A New Discovery in Space  
B. NASA Made a Breakthrough  
C. Nanotubes Help to Repair Spacecraft  
D. NASA's Attempt to Make a Super Spaceship

#### D

At the start of every working week, millions of people around the world get ready for something they do endlessly, joylessly and badly; a meeting.

It was awful before the pandemic (疫情), when research showed there were an average of 55 million meetings daily in the US alone. I fear to think what the figures look like now that Covid-19 and remote working have started the age of the continuous meeting.

It wouldn't be a problem if all meetings did what they were supposed to do and helped busy people make good decisions about important matters. But the evidence suggests otherwise. Studies over the past 15 years have shown about 70 percent of workers have rated their meetings poor or unproductive, writes US professor, Steven Rogelberg, in his 2019 book *The Surprising Science of Meetings*.

"The root of the rotten meeting is simple," says Madeleine de Hauke, a meeting coach and teacher. "We spend our lives in meetings, but there's very little investment (投入) into helping people run them effectively," she told me last week.

A meeting coach might say that, but I think Ms de Hauke is correct. Running a meeting well takes skills. At a minimum, people need to know in advance why they are meeting; what they are supposed to achieve; who really needs to be there and how they should contribute. Yet meeting leaders are expected to learn all these on the job.

I thought the pandemic had made things worse. But Ms de Hauke makes a convincing argument that Zoom calls merely strengthen what was going on before. If a meeting was productive and cheerful before, it is probably better now. If it was wasteful and annoying, it is likely to be worse.

Still, a bad meeting is like a virus. By failing to produce good decisions it often requires another meeting to be held, then another and another. Luckily, there is no need for a vaccine (疫苗), just a bit more care and preparation, and an understanding that there is no shame in being taught how to lead a meeting well.

32. What does the passage focus on?
- Why people hate meetings.
  - How Covid-19 affects meetings.
  - Recommending experienced meeting creators.
  - Suggesting developing the skills of meeting running.
33. According to the author, what's the problem of bad meetings?
- Meetings are poor and short.
  - Meetings are dull and fruitless.
  - Meetings make people less interested in work.
  - Meetings cause people to make wrong decisions.
34. How can a meeting leader run a good meeting?
- Invite people to attend the meeting in advance.
  - Invest much money to run meetings successfully.
  - Set clear goals and make preparations for the meeting.
  - Make everybody present at the meeting learn some skills.
35. How does the author develop the last paragraph?
- By comparison.
  - By classification.
  - By analyzing causes.
  - By listing examples.

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。

Let's focus on what to do when you're about to tear up your homework, feed it to your dog, or pretend it never exists. What you choose to do is very important because it can affect how you feel about yourself and how you handle frustrating (令人挫败的) situations in the future. 36 Practicing them will make it easier to keep trying and, over time, help you get less frustrated during your learning journey.

Step 1: Recognize

Recognize your frustration. 37 Allowing yourself to be frustrated and saying to yourself that it is okay is an important first step and is surprisingly relieving.

Step 2: Remind

38 It means you're challenging yourself to learn. Remind yourself that difficulty and struggle are a natural part of pushing yourself to grow as a learner.

Just as you can push yourself to run faster by pushing your muscles (肌肉) to their limit, you can push your brain to work extra hard. The more you push, the more your muscles will be sore (酸痛) and tired in the moment. 39 Frustration can be a sign that your brain is getting sore and tired.

Step 3: Reset

Try taking a short break. A few minutes away might be what your brain needs. Then, come back to your work. 40 This step is very important! If all you can focus on is how frustrated you are, it may be hard for your brain to be ready to learn. On the other hand, be careful not to use this step to run away from the thing that is making you frustrated.

The good news is that the more times you go through these steps, the stronger your good habits will become.

- Don't ignore it.
- You can't figure it out.
- Often, you will see the problem with fresh eyes.
- Sometimes struggle and a little frustration are a good thing.
- But when that soreness goes away, your muscles are stronger.
- Create a plan for what you will do next time to overcome the frustration.
- Here are a few steps to help you become better at dealing with frustration.

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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。

Here's a remarkable story of a Nepalese family. About a century ago, a boy named Bishnu was not 41 to go to school, while decades later his son helped thousands of Nepalis learn to 42.

When Bishnu was a child, he was forced to work on a farm. He was so 43 to get an education that he ran away to Kathmandu where the only one 44 was located, walking for three entire days. As his children grew up, with the 45 of being put in prison, Bishnu 46 brought a teacher to teach them. 47, education was finally allowed in 1951. Dinesh, Bishnu's third son not only went to elementary school, but he 48 college. With a teaching job came the 49 to travel around Nepal.

Dinesh was soon aware of how few poor Nepalis knew how to read. This 50 inspired Dinesh to follow in his father's footsteps as a 51 of education. He and his wife, a lively young woman who was also 52 to helping the poor, 53 an organization called the Non-Formal Education Services Center to educate poor Nepalis.

When they 54 to teach reading and writing, they quickly realized that they needed to do something about the 55 they saw. After talking with the villagers, they made painstaking efforts to 56 the development of the agriculture and production to reduce the poverty. The villagers were required to 57 one quarter of the money they earned. With their savings and some other financial 58, they sent their children to the schools.

Since then, the campaign has guaranteed 20,000 adults and 5,000 children 59 to education as well as helped to 60 them out of poverty. They have built 15 schools and 56 drinking water systems and planted thousands of trees.

- |                     |                 |                   |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. allowed      | B. improved     | C. extended       | D. completed      |
| 42. A. plant        | B. farm         | C. read           | D. count          |
| 43. A. bound        | B. determined   | C. grateful       | D. modest         |
| 44. A. kindergarten | B. park         | C. school         | D. theatre        |
| 45. A. help         | B. intention    | C. exception      | D. risk           |
| 46. A. deliberately | B. illegally    | C. delightedly    | D. unwillingly    |
| 47. A. Luckily      | B. Surprisingly | C. Disappointedly | D. Honestly       |
| 48. A. saved for    | B. fitted into  | C. dropped off    | D. graduated from |
| 49. A. measure      | B. opportunity  | C. basis          | D. law            |
| 50. A. response     | B. action       | C. ability        | D. realization    |
| 51. A. champion     | B. consumer     | C. genius         | D. newcomer       |
| 52. A. opposed      | B. addicted     | C. committed      | D. limited        |
| 53. A. lacked       | B. scolded      | C. launched       | D. praised        |
| 54. A. broke in     | B. set out      | C. took off       | D. turned over    |
| 55. A. ignorance    | B. joy          | C. poverty        | D. ambition       |
| 56. A. command      | B. affect       | C. delay          | D. drive          |
| 57. A. donate       | B. deposit      | C. spend          | D. charge         |
| 58. A. assistance   | B. rescue       | C. guidance       | D. shortage       |
| 59. A. adaptation   | B. devotion     | C. benefit        | D. access         |
| 60. A. lift         | B. talk         | C. trick          | D. follow         |

## 第 II 卷 非选择题(满分 50 分)

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。

In China, food deliverymen are always in a rush between traffic regardless of wind or rain. 61 they make our life more convenient, this can come at 62 cost for them. On food delivery service platforms, the time limit is calculated by an algorithm (算法). But it doesn't consider real-life 63 (situation), such as red lights and speed limits. For deliverymen, delay means a decrease in pay. So they speed up and often break traffic rules, 64 (put) not only their own lives at risk, but also the lives of others. Many people scolded and asked the platforms to improve the regulations on delivery. 65 response, Eleme announced it would add a button to the app, 66 allows customers to extend the time limit. But this created more 67 (heat) debate, as some felt the company was distracting attention. The Shanghai Customer Council commented that the move was not reasonable, adding that the problems should 68 (settle) between the companies and their employees. Also, even with the ability 69 (allow) more time for delivery, some users felt this would not 70 (full) address the problems.

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)

假设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。

Last year, I ran for our school's senior three grade president. On the day of the election, I had to give a speech in the front of the entire grade but I talked about why I would make a good president. When it was my turns to speak, I stood on the stage with butterflies in my stomach and my hands got sweat. Nervous although I was, I explained the reasons why I dreamed being grade president. I also talked about the ways I plan to accomplish my goals. Unfortunately, I brought their speech to a nice conclusion. The audience gave me a round of applause and chose me to be grade president. It was one of the most encouraged experiences of my life.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的美国朋友 Peter 在你校为留学生举办的中文诗歌大赛中获奖。请你给他写

封邮件,告知获奖事宜,并对他表示祝贺。内容包括:

1. 祝贺获奖;
2. 评价诗歌内容;
3. 期待更多作品。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

祝贺类文章(★)

Yours,  
Li Hua



2021高三第二次联合模拟考试  
英语试卷参考答案

## 【听力理解】

1-5 AABCA 6-10 CABCA 11-15 CACCB 16-20 BCBAB

## 【阅读理解】

21-23 ABB 24-27 BCBC 28-31 ACDD 32-35 DBCA 36-40 GADEC

## 【完形填空】

41-45 ACBCD 46-50 BADBD 51-55 ACCBC 56-60 DBADA

## 【语法填空】

61. Although/Though/While 62. a 63. situations 64. putting 65.

In

66. which 67. heated 68. be settled 69. to allow 70. fully

## 【短文改错】

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a speech in the front of the entire grade but I talked about why I would make a good president. When it

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turn

sweaty

Nervous although I was, I explained the reasons why I dreamed ^ being grade president. I also talked

as/though

of/about

about the ways I plan to accomplish my goals. Unfortunately, I brought their speech to a nice conclusion.

planned

Fortunately

my

The audience gave me a round of applause and chose me to be grade president. It was one of the most

encouraged experiences of my life.

encouraging

## 【书面表达】

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to inform you that your poem in Chinese has won the first place in the International Students' Chinese Poem Competition held by our school. Congratulations!

I have read your poem, which not only reflects your knowledge of Chinese language and your love for Chinese culture, but is also full of unique and creative thinking. Therefore, the first time I read your poem, I was deeply impressed by the inspirational lines and I read it three times in a row.

## 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。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

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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