

# 华中师范大学第一附属中学 2021 年高考押题卷

## 英 语



本试题卷共 12 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

扫码关注 查询答案

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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,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 will the man do next?

A. Buy some masks.

B. Go to work directly.

C. Take some medicine.

2. How much did the man's cellphone cost?

A. \$400.

B. \$300.

C. \$200.

3. Who is the man probably speaking to?

A. A waitress.

B. A neighbor.

C. His wife.

4. What does the woman think of the book?

A. It tells a boring story.

B. It has many great pictures.

C. It's unsuitable for young kids.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At an airport.

B. At a travel agency.

C. At a train station.

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,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 did Susan stay up last night?

A. To watch videos to relax.

B. To practice oral English.

C. To study for the exam.

7. What will the man do tomorrow during the speech contest?

A. Act as a judge.

B. Deliver a speech.

C. Cheer Susan on.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

A. The correct dressing for a party.

B. The gift to bring for a party.

C. The latest trend in fashion.

9. What is the woman going to wear?

A. A T-shirt and jeans.

B. A black evening dress.

C. A business suit.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does Highlights for Kids allow users to do?

A. Do various fun activities.

B. Watch animated movies.

C. Post their own stories.

11. Who are the targeted users of Scholastic?

A. Older adults.

B. School teachers.

C. Children and teenagers.

12. What does the woman do?

A. A student.

B. A teacher.

C. A website designer.



presentation websites.

- agriculture, soil, and natural resources
- cell biology and biochemistry
- environmental sciences
- human behavioral and social sciences
- math and computer science
- physics and astronomy

Each volunteer will judge up to 10 student websites that contain a research abstract, slide show, and video. Judges interact with contestants (参赛者) by posting comments and questions on the sites, allowing flexibility with each judge's personal schedule. No travel is required. The students compete to be named a division winner and receive up to \$500.

*Sigma Xi* membership is preferred, but not required, to judge. To volunteer by March 31, go to <https://www.sigmaxi.org/meetings-events/volunteer>.

### **The Public Can Help**

Everyone can vote for the People's Choice Award winner, based on the quality of the presentation's video. The winner receives up to \$250.

Find more details at <https://www.sigmaxi.org/meetings-events/student-research-showcase>.

21. Who is the most likely candidate for the judge of the showcase?
- A. A professor of western literature.                      B. An undergraduate of cell biology.  
C. A specialist in human social sciences.                D. A member of *Sigma Xi*.
22. What is the judge expected to do?
- A. Evaluate lectures given on science.                      B. Assess science presentation websites.  
C. Interview the contestants at a given time.              D. Vote for the People's Choice Award winner.
23. What will the People's Choice Award winner probably get?
- A. \$250.                      B. \$500.                      C. A free travel.                      D. A slide show.

## **B**

Doramise Moreau is an incredible woman. Since the start of the coronavirus pandemic, she has cooked thousands of meals all by herself to feed the hungry in her area. In a time of uncertainty, Moreau brings light to her community by ensuring that everyone is well fed.

Moreau is a 60-year-old widow who lives with her children, nephew, and three grandchildren in Florida. She works as a caretaker at a technical school. Every day, she would walk to work or take the bus

because she didn't have a car.

When the pandemic began, Moreau partnered with a church. Every Thursday and Friday, she borrows the church truck to buy groceries. She then devotes her time to cooking meals in their kitchen. On Saturday, church volunteers serve the food and also deliver it to those who are housebound.

Moreau goes above and beyond to help those around her. When the church couldn't afford a cleaner, Moreau didn't hesitate to help. Each morning, Moreau prepares Haitian tea to fight off colds, offering them to the police, church staff and community leaders.

Hunger is now **prevalent** across the US. As stated on Feeding America, the pandemic has caused more than 42 million people a lack of access to a consistent food supply. Due to this, people come to Moreau for a meal. For the 1,000 to 1,500 meals she prepares every week, she makes traditional Haitian recipes. She serves baked fish, roast turkey, rice and beans, and fried chicken.

For all that she has done, Moreau was nominated(提名)by community leaders to receive a new Toyota Corolla, complete with a red bow. She can now drive to work and to the grocery shop to buy food for the community meals.

Her strong devotion to helping people in need makes her a true role model. With each meal she lovingly prepares, she brings warmth and hope into the world.

24. What is Moreau?

- A. A cook.                      B. A caretaker.                      C. A teacher.                      D. A volunteer.

25. What does Moreau usually do every Thursday and Friday?

- A. She learns to drive a truck.                      B. She helps to clean the church.  
C. She interviews some volunteers.                      D. She cooks meals in the church.

26. What does the underlined word "prevalent" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Common.                      B. Popular.                      C. Reliable.                      D. Urgent.

27. Which of the following words can best describe Moreau?

- A. Generous and proud.                      B. Considerate and careful.  
C. Devoted and helpful.                      D. Loyal and reliable.

### C

You've probably been to an art museum gift shop. Located toward the museum exit, a gift shop is an unmissable stop where you can take home a classic piece of art in dozens of ways. Items inspired by Van Gogh, for example, range from a teapot, to an umbrella, a journal, and of course, a tote bag. Though frequent sighting of the same artwork may start to feel absurd, all this merchandise(货品) is thoughtfully

planned out.

“We are here to support the Metropolitan Museum of Art financially and one of the main goals of the museum in terms of education.” Leanne Graeff is the head of design and product development for the MET store. “Our decisions can be powerfully thanks to the mere-exposure effect—a psychological phenomenon where repeated exposure to something makes you like it more.”

A classic example is: when you hear a song for the first time and hate it, but after a couple more listens, you start to like it. So it is with watching a TV commercial. In an art store, seeing an artwork frequently highlights the idea that the particular piece of art is important. You start to appreciate it and feel connected to it.

Traditionally, museums make considerable profits by selling things related to big exhibitions like Van Gogh paintings. But that model is changing. “Those big shows puts us in a very challenging position of being reliant on whether people come to see a particular show, or whether or not there’s product that is appropriate to develop for that particular show,” Leanne explains.

A better tactic might be relying on museum-goers themselves to drive stocking decisions. “Getting out in the museum while people are walking around, really trying to understand what they’re thinking about when they finally do make it into the store is something that we always try to keep top of mind.”

28. According to Leanne Graeff, what are the items in the MET store meant to do?

- A. To make visitors feel absurd.
- B. To help fund several local museums.
- C. To strongly impress visitors with art.
- D. To try out the mere-exposure effect.

29. How does the author clarify the mere-exposure effect?

- A. By drawing comparisons.
- B. By using statistics.
- C. By presenting arguments.
- D. By giving examples.

30. What does Leanne probably agree with in terms of big shows?

- A. They fail to appeal to visitors.
- B. They cause pressure on the art store.
- C. They force the store to change its location.
- D. They make appropriate products available.

31. What does the underlined word “tactic” in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. A pricing system.
  - B. A business trap.
  - C. A product development method.
  - D. A customer complaint response.

## D

Imagine you had never tasted lemonade. You would still probably assume that lemon juice mixed with sugar tastes better than lemon juice alone. Because you know what lemons taste like, and you know what sugar tastes like.

You can recall those past experiences, and make a prediction about your response to something new. Researchers call the ability to predict our future emotional state “affective forecasting”. And some have suggested that the skill is unique to humans. But is it?

“We combined different liquids and asked participants, the orangutan (猩猩) and the humans, to predict what such novel liquid combinations taste like, and whether they prefer one or the other,” Lund University cognitive scientist Gabriela-Alina Sauciuc told us.

She and her colleagues offered their cocktails(鸡尾酒) to a 21-year-old male orangutan named Naong, who lives in Sweden’s Furuvik Zoo. They used four ingredients—cherry juice, rhubarb juice, lemon juice, and apple cider vinegar—which they combined into six unfamiliar mixtures. Altogether, that made for 24 possible comparisons of one drink against another.

Naong watched the researchers mix his drinks. Then he got to choose from the two sets before him. And in 21 of the 24 trials, Naong matched the researchers’ predictions; that his choice would be based on his relative fondness for the separate ingredients. For example, since he liked rhubarb juice better than lemon juice, he also preferred rhubarb-cherry juice to lemon-cherry juice—despite having had no experience with either.

“We are impressed with Naong’s ability to be so consistent in his choices.” Both human and orangutan species seemed to make consistent choices about future events even if they had no previous experience to guide their decision-making.

It’s a single study with a single orangutan. But probably we will soon mark yet another skill off the list of things that were once thought to be specific to our species. Perhaps what’s truly unique about us is our ongoing search for something unique about us.

32. What did the scientists ask Noang to do in the study?
- A. Separate drink ingredients.
  - B. Choose one out of two mixed drinks.
  - C. Combine drinks into mixtures.
  - D. Taste novel liquid combinations.
33. What is a precondition for the study?
- A. Naong could appreciate cocktails.
  - B. Naong could read the scientists' mind.
  - C. Naong was unfamiliar with the ingredients.
  - D. Naong had a preference for certain ingredients.
34. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. Similar research findings are expected to follow.
  - B. The research has drawn a safe conclusion.
  - C. There is a list of all the uniquely human skills.
  - D. Animals equal humans in every way.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Orangutan Taught to Make Predictions.
  - B. Intelligence Found in the Animal Kingdom.
  - C. Affective Forecasting: Not Unique to Humans.
  - D. The On-going Search for Uniquely Human Skills.

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,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。

After having kids, I try to inspire them by setting good examples and making discussions about career, race, kindness and finance a consistent part of our culture at home. 36

- Make an impact (影响) on the world.

As a Black mother of Black kids, I tell them while they might be treated unfairly, they must remain proud of who they are and call out injustices. More importantly, make a difference to the world. 37

Financial success isn't just about what you achieve for yourself — it's also about how you use that success to help others in your community succeed as well.

- Stick to your budget.



My kids love going to the grocery store, but things can get out of hand when they want to buy everything. To teach my kids about budgeting, I always have them help create the grocery list tied to a fixed spending amount. 38 It also gives them perspective as to what we can and cannot afford due to our budget.

- 39

I often explain to my twins that the people and things around you have a strong impact on your finances. I encourage my kids to constantly assess their inner circle of influence: Who are they spending time with? What are they spending their free time doing? What shifts do they need to make to help them meet their goals?

- Be grateful for what you have.

I'm teaching my kids about delayed satisfaction by not allowing them to buy everything they want now. 40 So they understand the cost of the things they own, and why they can't have everything they want all at once. I also remind them to appreciate what they have, because not everyone has the same opportunity to own those same nice things.

- A. Motivate people around you.
- B. It requires a bit of selflessness.
- C. Surround yourself with the right influence.
- D. Whenever we go shopping, I involve them in the purchases.
- E. Here are some specific life and money lessons I'm teaching them.
- F. I'm showing them that they can be more than buyers and consumers.
- G. It's fun for them to help fill the cart and add up the prices of all the items.

### 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。

One windy spring day, I observed young people having fun flying their kites. Multicolored creations of 41 shapes and sizes filled the sky like beautiful birds, moving and dancing. As the strong winds blew hard against the kites, a 42 kept them in check.

43 being blown away with the wind, the kites arose against it to 44 great heights. They shook and pulled, 45 upward. As the kites struggled and trembled 46 the string, they seemed to say, "Let me go! Let me go! I want to be free!" They 47 beautifully even as they fought the 48

of the string. Finally, one of the kites succeeded in 49. “Free at last,” it seemed to say. “Free to fly with the wind.” Yet 50 from the control simply put it at the mercy of a(n) 51 breeze. It flew ungracefully to the ground and 52 in a mass of weeds and the string against a dead bush. “Free at last”, free to lie powerless in the dirt and to be 53 helplessly along the ground.

How much we sometimes 54 the kites! Life gives us restraint (约束) and rules to follow from which we can grow and gain 55. In fact, they are 56 for keeping our balance. Some of us fight against the rules so hard that we never try to reach the 57 we might have obtained. We keep part of the rules and 58 rise high enough to get our tails off the ground.

Let us each rise to the great heights and 59 that some of the restraints that we may be 60 about are actually the steady force that helps us rise and achieve.

- |                      |                   |                |                |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. complete      | B. average        | C. various     | D. universal   |
| 42. A. child         | B. stick          | C. flag        | D. string      |
| 43. A. Apart from    | B. In spite of    | C. Due to      | D. Instead of  |
| 44. A. increase      | B. achieve        | C. recall      | D. imagine     |
| 45. A. facing        | B. blowing        | C. resting     | D. wandering   |
| 46. A. on            | B. against        | C. with        | D. for         |
| 47. A. rocketed      | B. dived          | C. twisted     | D. faded       |
| 48. A. application   | B. dependence     | C. restriction | D. attack      |
| 49. A. falling apart | B. breaking loose | C. backing off | D. catching up |
| 50. A. protection    | B. freedom        | C. prevention  | D. benefits    |
| 51. A. unsympathetic | B. unexpected     | C. warm        | D. gentle      |
| 52. A. sought        | B. grew           | C. landed      | D. hid         |
| 53. A. beaten        | B. blown          | C. abandoned   | D. betrayed    |
| 54. A. appreciate    | B. acknowledge    | C. resemble    | D. respect     |
| 55. A. power         | B. freedom        | C. laughter    | D. love        |
| 56. A. useless       | B. grateful       | C. adequate    | D. necessary   |
| 57. A. weights       | B. heights        | C. lengths     | D. widths      |
| 58. A. ever          | B. already        | C. always      | D. never       |
| 59. A. wonder        | B. realize        | C. discuss     | D. wish        |
| 60. A. annoyed       | B. concerned      | C. cautious    | D. particular  |

## 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。

The acknowledgement (致谢词) of a doctoral essay written by a scholar from the Chinese Academy of Sciences four years ago has been widely reposted on social media in recent days.

The author of this essay 61 (title) *Research and Implementation of Human-Machine Interactive Machine Translation Method* is Dr Huang Guoping. In the acknowledgement, Huang recalled his past life, 62 he has “come a long way and endured a great deal of hardships”. His mother left home when he was young, and his father passed 63 when he was 17. Afterwards the old dog, which lived with his family for years, went 64 (miss).

Looking back on his life, Huang described his life as “always accompanied with 65 (poor), separations and deaths”. The 66 (belief) that supported him to move forward were “keep learning, then head for a 67 (wide) world, making my life meaningful”. After being admitted to the Chinese Academy of Science, he studied for his doctor’s degree. Huang appreciated all the support from net friends 68 said that the acknowledgement on social media was incomplete. So in his response, he posted the full 69 and introduced his current life to net friends. Now he 70 (work) in Tencent AI Lab, continuing to pursue his goals.

## 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(\)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。

As we all know, Weifang is the birthplace of kites. I went there with my families last April. We visited the Kite Square at the first. It was built in 2006. There are lots of things that has something to do with kites. Then we visited the Kite Museum, when we saw more than 1,000 kites on different styles. In the museum, we learned about the history or art of kites. Besides, they learned that Mo Zi was the first to make a kite. A man calling Li Ye made a musical kite, and then the name fengzheng used. We enjoyed our stay here. We plan to visit Weifang again next year.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校英语报正在征稿,主题为“我的 18 岁生日”。请你写一篇英语短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 18 岁生日的意义;
2. 庆祝方式;
3. 对未来的展望。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连续。

My 18th Birthday