# 华大新高考联盟2021届高三1月教学质量测评

## 英 语

命题：华中师范大学考试研究院

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**本试题卷共12页。全卷满分150分。考试用时120分钟。**

**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. When will the woman have to leave?

　　A. At 2:20.　　　　　　　B. At 2:40.　　　　　　　C. At 3:00.

2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

　　A. In a library.　　　　　B. In a shop.　　　　　　C. On a bus.

3. What does the man think of the post?

　　A. It is false.　　　　　　B. It is reasonable.　　　　C. It is scientific.

4. What does the woman do?

　　A. A nurse.　　　　　　　B. A teacher.　　　　　　C. A civil servant.

5. How does the woman feel now?

　　A. Hopeful.　　　　　　　B. Annoyed.　　　　　　　C. Surprised.

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. What did the man do last weekend?

   A. He helped at an animal shelter.

   B. He planted trees at a park.

   C. He took meals to seniors.

7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

   A. Helping the homeless.

   B. Looking after a pet.

   C. Volunteering in the community.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the woman consider squirrels to be a pain sometimes?

   A. They may leave her alone.

   B. They may bother her.

   C. They may steal nuts from her picnic.

9. What does the man ask the woman to remember?

   A. Never to touch squirrels.

   B. Never to throw nuts at squirrels.

   C. Never to hurt them.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How do the woman's cousins learn history at class?

   A. By using video games.

   B. By reading a textbook.

   C. By listening to their teacher.

11. Why does the man doubt this way of teaching at first?

   A. It lacks enjoyment.

   B. It focuses mainly on entertainment.

   C. It conveys little information.

12. What does the woman think of her cousins' learning way?

    A. Shocking.              B. Worrying.              C. Satisfying.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How many languages can the man speak?

    A. Two.                   B. Three.                 C. Four.

14. What language did the woman learn as a teenager?

    A. French.               B. Spanish.              C. Japanese.

15. What is easier to remember in Spanish for the woman?

    A. Its grammar.          B. Its words.            C. Its pronunciation.

16. What type of accent does the man sound in speaking Japanese?

    A. Tokyo.               B. Osaka.              C. America.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What makes the man-made pond surprising?

    A. Its location.

    B. Its blue water.

    C. Its poisonous waste.

18. What is actually the man-made pond?

    A. A historical site.

    B. An ash field.

    C. A tropical body of water.

19. What does the local government warn the tourists to do?

    A. Mind the flow of water.

    B. Get warm in the cold region.

    C. Keep away from the water.

20. What is the water in the man-made pond like?

    A. It's dirty.              B. It's warm.              C. It's poisonous.

**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
## London Museums' Best Exhibitions

Best exhibitions in London for spring 2021 are coming. Here are some for you to choose from.

**Permian Monsters：Life Before the Dinosaurs**

**Where?** Horniman Museum – March 24

This family-friendly exhibition is making its British first appearance and takes visitors back 252 million years to an Earth ruled by frightening animals，giant insects and strange-looking sharks. Then came the planet's next great rulers — the dinosaurs. Tickets from ￡8.

**Dub London：Bassline of a City Museum of London**

**Where?** Museum of London – January 31

This is a celebration of reggae（雷鬼）music and culture in the capital. With its roots in Jamaican reggae，it has influenced many kinds of music linked to London over the past 50 years. Tickets are free.

**Turners Modern World - Tate Britain**

**Where?** Tate Britain – March 7

Not only was JMW Turner one of our greatest artists，he also lived through some of the most significant periods in the nation's history as a new world appeared.

He seized moments from the industrial revolution，Napoleonic Wars，anti-slavery campaigns and the 1832 Reform Act — and this exhibition brings together major works including *The Fighting Temeraire* (1839) and *Rain，Steam and Speed* (1844). Tickets ￡22.

**Andy Warhol**

**Where?** Tate Modern – February 15

In the first major show of the pop art legend at Tate Modern for almost 20 years，visitors are guided via the Turbine Hall through his iconic images of Marilyn Monroe，Coca-Cola，Campbell's soup cans and some works never seen before in the UK. Tickets ￡22.

21. Where will visitors see animal exhibition?

    A. Tate Modern.                          B. Tate Britain.

    C. Museum of London.                     D. Horniman Museum.

22. What is reflected in Turner's paintings?

    A. Popular art.                          B. Historical events.

    C. Slave wars.                           D. The new world.

23. When can a visitor enjoy Andy Warhol's latest works?

  A. February 15.       B. March 7.

  C. January 31.       D. March 24.

**B**

  Late one night this spring, Justin Snider was riding the No. 2 in Manhattan when the train stopped. After about 15 minutes — with little information about the delay and no cell service — everyone in the car was getting restless. Suddenly, inspiration struck. "I asked neighboring passengers if they wanted to hear some Shakespeare, and no one objected," Mr. Snider said.

  He had memorized Hamlet's "To be or not to be" speech more than 15 years earlier, to pass the time on a cross-country bike trip. "I was definitely nervous because I'd never performed publicly before," he said. Although his tired audience neglected to clap when he finished — they did applaud when the train started to move again — Mr. Snider was pleased that he didn't forget a line.

  Since ancient times, humans have memorized and recited poetry. Before the invention of writing, the only way to possess a poem was to memorize it. Yet poetry memorization has become an outdated practice that many teachers and parents — not to mention students — consider too boring, mindless and just simply difficult for the modern classroom. Besides, who needs to memorize when our smartphones can instantly call up nearly any published poem in the universe?

  In fact, the value of learning literature by heart — particularly poetry — has only grown. All of us struggle with reducing attention spans (范围) and a public sphere that is becoming a literary wasteland, without complex language or expressions of sympathy beyond one's own Facebook chatting bubble (聊天气泡).

  "Rimbaud writes 'We talked a lot and feel a kiss on our lips/Trembling there like a small insect'. He wrote that poem when he was young, and he was talking about love. I related to him," said Ms. Huggins, the winner of the national Poetry Out Loud contest, who recited Rimbaud's *Novel*, "Reciting a poem will greatly help you express what you're trying to say".

  It's time for us to show we care about words again, to rebuild our connection to a human civilization so much broader than our Twitter feeds.

24. Why did Mr. Snider offer to recite Hamlet's speech?

  A. To kill time on a delayed train.    B. To show off his good memory.

  C. To inspire passengers to learn poems.  D. To practice making a speech in public.

25. What can we infer from the third paragraph?

  A. Reciting poems isn't a trend any more.

  B. Modern students need poetry memorization.

  C. Possessing a poem is to store it in our smartphones.

  D. The appearance of writing promotes poetry reciting.

26. What does Ms. Huggins think of reciting poetry?

    A. It is a matter of hard-working practice.

    B. It is a way to show sympathy for others.

    C. It can be a highly expressive act.

    D. It can connect you with human civilization.

27. What is the author's attitude to memorizing poems?

    A. Opposed.                  B. Ambiguous.

    C. Casual.                   D. Supportive.


**C**

Over the past 40,000 years, ice sheets thousands of kilometers apart have influenced one another through sea level changes, according to a research.

As the climate cooled, during the last Ice Age, water became locked up in land ice in the Northern Hemisphere (半球) leading to dropping sea levels in Antarctica and consequent growth of the ice sheet. As the climate warmed, on the other hand, the retreating (消退) ice in the Northern Hemisphere led to rising water levels around Antarctica, which in turn drove a retreat of the Antarctic ice sheet.

"Polar ice sheets are not just large, static piles of ice. They develop on various different time scales and are in constant change, with the ice growing and retreating depending on the climate and the surrounding water levels," explains Gomez. "They gain ice as snow piles up on top of them, then spread outwards under their own weight, and stream out into the surrounding ocean where their edges break off into icebergs."

In order to look into what involved in driving changes in the Antarctic ice sheet over the past 40,000 years, the study draws on modeling and a wide range of geological records, from centers of sediment (沉积物) from the ocean bottom near Antarctica to records of land exposure and past shorelines.

The records suggest that there the ice loss from the Antarctic ice sheet over this period was significant, with irregular periods of accelerated retreat. The researchers found that the only mechanism that could explain this response was the sea level changes in Antarctica caused by changes to the ice sheets in the Northern Hemisphere.

"Our results draw attention to how interconnected the Earth system is, with changes in one part of the planet driving changes in another. In the modern time, we haven't seen the kind of large ice sheet retreat that we might see in our future warming world. Looking to records and models of changes in Earth's history can inform us about this," concludes Gomez.

28. How does the author develop the second paragraph?

    A. By introducing different concepts.

    B. By giving examples.

    C. By making a contrast.

    D. By referring to a theory.

29. What does the underlined word "static" mean in paragraph 3?

    A. Smooth.        B. Clear.        C. Cold.        D. Still.

30. What did researchers find from the records?

    A. The ice retreating in Antarctica was obvious.

    B. The ice loss was speeding up sharply.

    C. The sea level had constantly been rising.

    D. The ice sheet was becoming a little larger.

31. What might be the best title of the text?

    A. Melting Ice Sheets

    B. Ice Sheets on the Move

    C. The Sea Level Changes

    D. The South and North Poles

**D**

On a daily basis, and perhaps without realizing it, most of us are in close contact with advanced AI methods known as deep learning. Deep learning algorithms (算法) change whenever we use Siri or Alexa, when Netflix suggests movies and TV shows based upon our viewing histories, or when we communicate with a website's customer service chatbot.

However, the rapidly developing technology, one that has otherwise been expected to serve as an effective weapon against climate change, has a disadvantage that many people are unaware of — sky high energy consumption.

In response to the problem, two students at the University of Copenhagen, Lasse F. Wolff Anthony and Benjamin Kanding have developed a software programme Carbontracker, which can calculate and predict the energy consumption and $CO_2$ emissions (释放) of training deep learning models.

Deep learning training is the process during which the mathematical model learns to recognize patterns in large datasets. One of the biggest deep learning models developed thus far is the advanced language model known as GPT-3. In a single training session, it is estimated to use the equivalent (相等) of a year's energy consumption of

126 Danish homes, and emit the same amount of $CO_2$ as 700,000 kilometres of driving.

"Should the trend continue, artificial intelligence could end up being a significant contributor to climate change. Stopping technological development is not the point. These developments offer fantastic opportunities for helping our climate. Instead, it is about becoming aware of the problem and thinking: How might we improve?" explains Benjamin Kanding.

The idea of Carbontracker is to provide the field with a foundation for reducing the climate impact of models. Among other things, the programme gathers information on how much $CO_2$ is used to produce energy in whichever region the deep learning training is taking place. Doing so makes it possible to change energy consumption into $CO_2$ emission predictions.

32. What do people ignore about the deep learning?

A. It leaves little amount of carbon footprint.

B. It seems to rule the daily activities in life.

C. It fights against climate change effectively.

D. It consumes a large quantity of energy.

33. What do we know about GPT-3?

A. It's a mathematical deep learning model.

B. It can consume as much $CO_2$ as 700,000 kilometers of driving.

C. It's used to analyze algorithms' complex problems.

D. It can help to learn advanced languages.

34. What does Kanding consider important for AI?

A. The trend of AI's development.

B. The AI's effect on climate change.

C. The urgent need to improve AI.

D. The significance of AI's contribution.

35. What can Carbontracker be used for?

A. Recording the $CO_2$ emission in the world.

B. Predicting the carbon footprint of deep learning.

C. Improving the effect of the deep learning's training.

D. Gathering information about climate change.

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。

## How to Change Negative Thought Patterns

Negative thought patterns are a common concern which can affect our daily life including our emotions and behaviors. It is important to understand how to counter negative thinking in order to reduce these negative consequences.

List your automatic negative thoughts. Thoughts are directly linked to our feelings and behaviors. Thus，our thoughts influence how we feel，which influences how we behave. __36__ Listing your negative thoughts helps increase your awareness about your thinking and can improve your ability to change your thoughts into healthier alternatives.

Avoid using negative language. __37__ Allowing negative thoughts to grow within your mind causes them to influence how you react to situations，which can produce negative results. Consciously make an effort to replace these words with will and can.

__38__ Write a list of everything，no matter how big or small，that you are thankful for. Good examples include things like your family，lover，pets，comfortable home，etc. This will help you to appreciate how many positive things there are in your life because it requires you to shift your focus to what you have instead of what you do not have.

Treat each day as a new opportunity to achieve a goal. Life gives you new chances and opportunities at every moment. Setting goals for yourself can help to focus your energy on something positive instead of worrying about negative thinking. Start by identifying a few goals you want to work on in the next 6 months. Examples of goals could be：applying for a job，finishing school，getting more friends，or anything else that you want to accomplish. __39__

Focus on your overall physical and mental health. If we are not feeling well physically or mentally，this could increase the amount of negative thinking we have. Better physical health is connected to happiness. __40__ Eat a well-balanced diet filled with fruits，vegetables，protein，and vitamins. Try new and creative forms of working out like hiking，rock climbing，dancing，etc.

A. Set a goal for yourself at the beginning.

B. Acknowledge what you are grateful for.

C. All three influence each other at once.

D. Make goals that are achievable and realistic.

E. Therefore，it is vital to take care of yourself.

F. Be happy even if you are in troubled water.

G. Stop using words in your mind such as won't and can't.

## 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。

Every superhero, no matter how small, needs a cape (斗篷). That was Robyn Rosenberger's __41__ when she started sewing superhero capes for kids with cancer, heart faults, and other serious illnesses.

It all began when she was making a cape as a __42__ for her nephew's birthday. Rosenberger heard of a girl named Brenna who was __43__ a potentially deadly skin condition. Anyone going through what she was going through had to be __44__. "I had an aha moment," Rosenberger says. "Brenna was a superhero! She needed a cape."

So Rosenberger __45__ her one, and Brenna's mother was delighted. Rosenberger __46__ ten more kids online and sent out ten more capes. Before long, she __47__ her job at a software company to __48__ herself full-time to tinysuperheroes.com, a website where people can __49__ handmade capes for __50__ kids facing illness and disability.

__51__ 2013, Rosenberger and her small paid staff have sent more than 12,000 handmade capes to kids in all 50 states and 15 other countries. The capes __52__ in pink, blue, purple, or red and can be __53__ with the children's names or specialized __54__, including a heart, a rocket, or a lightning bolt.

One __55__ was Gabe who was born with a disease, which causes distinct facial __56__. Rosenberger sent him a red cape with a bright yellow G in the center. It finally became a __57__.

Gabe is now a(n) __58__ visitor on the company's social media posts. "The TinySuperhero community has been a __59__ connection to have," says Gabe's mom, Kate Glocke. "In fact, two years later, we still bring Gabe's cape with us to every hospital __60__."

41. A. expression    B. arrangement    C. statement    D. motivation
42. A. symbol        B. memory         C. present      D. reward
43. A. battling      B. inviting       C. sensing      D. attending
44. A. anxious       B. reliable       C. tough        D. curious
45. A. sent          B. showed         C. passed       D. lent
46. A. informed      B. found          C. tested       D. knew
47. A. lost          B. got            C. quit         D. took
48. A. expose        B. accustom       C. adapt        D. devote
49. A. purchase      B. sew            C. export       D. copy
50. A. generous      B. brave          C. polite       D. honest
51. A. In            B. Before         C. Since        D. By
52. A. make          B. lie            C. look         D. come
53. A. decorated     B. connected      C. mixed        D. covered
54. A. lines         B. designs        C. scenes       D. dots
55. A. student       B. follower       C. receiver     D. tailor
56. A. explanations  B. activities     C. treatments   D. features
57. A. hit           B. joke           C. toy          D. prize
58. A. strange       B. frequent       C. wise         D. new
59. A. formal        B. loose          C. wonderful    D. difficult
60. A. ground        B. shop           C. organization D. appointment

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。

Poor diet and nutrition may be behind an average height gap of 20 cm between the tallest and shortest children in different countries. Researchers ___61___ (measure) the height and weight of millions of children and teenagers. They discovered that ___62___ world's tallest 19-year-olds, at 183.8 cm, lived in the Netherlands，___63___ the shortest，at 160.1 cm, lived in East Timor. The researchers said teenagers in northwest and central Europe were the tallest in the world. ___64___ average the shortest children lived in South and South-East Asia，Latin America and East Africa.

The study was very complete. It involved ___65___ (analyze) data from 65 million children aged five to 19 years old in 193 countries. Children's height and weight varied ___66___ （extreme) in different areas. The team warned that a lack of quality food and nutrition was the major factor behind slow growth and a rise in childhood obesity. It said that ___67___ （improve) diets increased the average height of children in China. Nineteen-year-old boys there were 8 cm ___68___ （tall) in 2019 than in 1985. Researchers owe this to better nutrition. The lead author of the report urged countries to adopt ___69___ （policy) that encouraged healthier eating，but ___70___ (be) aware of the dangers of unnecessary weight gain.

**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。

I'm writing to inform you we would have a group activity next Sunday. The activity will take place in our school meeting room in the morning of April 6th. By reading or discussing the articles and books together，you will be able to understand the past，present and future of AI. In addition，we will explore what we can use computers to explain to the intelligence of human beings. For efficient works，we should get fully prepared，for example，surfing the Internet for relating information. Since you have good knowledge of computer science，we will surely finish the task good with your help.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华,你的英国网友 Johnson 来信询问中国嫦娥五号奔月之旅的相关情况。请你给他回一封邮件,内容包括:

　　1. 目的:收集月壤样品;

　　2. 事件:展示国旗;

　　3. 意义:更好地了解月球。

参考词汇:嫦娥五号探测器 Chang'e-5 probe　样品;取样 sample

注意:

　　1.词数 100 左右;

　　2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。