

机密★启用前(全国卷)

华大新高考联盟 2021 届高三 4 月教学质量测评

英 语



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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. What is the woman doing?

A. Learning to drive.

B. Looking for a house.

C. Going sightseeing.

2. What will the man have?

A. Candies.

B. Cookies.

C. Water.

3. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Writer and editor.

4. What will the woman do this Saturday morning?
A. Go swimming. B. Play basketball. C. Ride a bike.
5. Where are the speakers?
A. In a tailor's shop.
B. In an office.
C. In a grocery store.

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 does the woman choose something dark?
A. To look serious.
B. To look special.
C. To look experienced.
7. What is the dialogue mainly about?
A. Dressing up. B. Choosing jobs. C. Doing shopping.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman's problem?
A. Spending much time online.
B. Having too much information.
C. Knowing too little about work.
9. What is the woman advised to do?
A. Go to bed earlier.
B. Turn off the phone.
C. Ask other friends.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man usually take for picnics?
A. Food. B. Blanket. C. Champagne.
11. Where did the man lie out usually?
A. In a park. B. At the beach. C. On the playground.
12. When will they have a picnic?
A. On Sunday. B. On Monday. C. On Saturday.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How many films does *Harry Potter* have?
A. 8. B. 7. C. 5.
14. Which film does the man like best?
A. The first. B. The fourth. C. The fifth.
15. What do the speakers dislike about *Harry Potter*?
A. Its ending. B. Its background. C. Its characters.
16. What is the man going to do?
A. Watch film on the Internet.
B. Go on to read the books.
C. Rewrite the story in her own way.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What time does the author usually wake up?
A. At 4 o'clock. B. At 5 o'clock. C. At 6 o'clock.
18. What happened when the author read?
A. He felt dull. B. He fell asleep. C. He turned excited.
19. What was the animal like?
A. It had a pink nose.
B. It had golden eyes.
C. It had brown fur.
20. What did the author decide to buy?
A. A cat. B. A bird. C. A dog.

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

Here are the newly published books. Have a look and meet your new love.

The Legend of the Crimson Cricket, the Golden Scorpion, and the Emerald Beetle

Mary Montalvo

www.xlibris.com

Hardback | Paperback | E-book

\$ 28.99 | \$ 16.99 | \$ 3.99

Three remarkable brothers born with unique abilities save their village by fighting a terrible and powerful warlord and his mad son.

Miguel Jesus Corte

Gerald Skow

www.authorhouse.com

Hardback | Paperback | E-book

\$ 23.99 | \$ 13.99 | \$ 3.99

This is the self-telling story of the author, a poor Ecuadorian who moves from Gualaceo to the Oriente as well as his dreams and struggles to make his life a little better.

Remembering a Great American Hero Marian Anderson “The Lady from Philadelphia”

Emile Henwood

www.xlibris.com

Hardback | Paperback | E-book

\$ 28.99 | \$ 16.99 | \$ 3.99

It is a collection of shortened life stories in time order, fully illustrated by engaging photos, which shares the teachable lessons of Anderson’s well-lived long life — especially important today.

Connie Gets More Than Her Backyard

Patti Whitehead-Gill

www.xlibris.com

Hardback | Paperback | E-book

\$ 34.99 | \$ 26.99 | \$ 3.99

This tale centers on six-year-old Connie who has recently moved to a town from the city. She learns she’s adopted, meets her best friend and falls in love with an orphan(孤儿) dog.

21. Which book can help you know about its writer?
- A. *The Legend of the Crimson Cricket, the Golden Scorpion, and the Emerald Beetle*
 - B. *Miguel Jesus Corte*
 - C. *Remembering a Great American Hero Marian Anderson “The Lady from Philadelphia”*
 - D. *Connie Gets More Than Her Backyard*
22. How much should you pay buying a hardback book about a hero?
- A. \$ 28.99.
 - B. \$ 26.99.
 - C. \$ 16.99.
 - D. \$ 13.99.
23. Which section of the newspaper does the text belong to?
- A. Advertisement.
 - B. Reader & Editor.
 - C. Entertainment.
 - D. Book Review.

B

My brother, Michael and I are crazy about houses. On Aug 1, 2016, I was driving through the Northern Neck of Virginia with him. We had found an abandoned Italianate farmhouse with weeds up to our waist. When admiring the property my brother rolled up the unlocked garage door. “Holy smokes!” There sat this Mercedes. Seeing the number 6.9 on its back, I immediately recognized this to be a rare and unique find.

The car’s door was unlocked and in the glovebox, I found insurance papers. It turned out that the owner was a dead country doctor. It took me a year to find his widow’s(寡妇的) address, in Richmond. Twice I made the two-hour drive just to knock on her door, striking out both times. On the third try her neighbor was outside and I was able to get the widow’s phone number.

I logged approximately 25 voice mails, and still nothing. It was, I thought, just bad luck. I called one last time and heard a voice: “Hello?” From that point on, we struck up a friendship.

In July 2018, two years after finding the car, I was ready to buy it from her. We met in the middle — somewhere around what a new Toyota might cost. Still, the night before, I called my brother and said, “I am getting cold feet.” What was I doing buying an old Mercedes? He said, “You are buying that great car. And I promise you, the friendship you will make as a result will make this car worth every penny.” And he was right.

24. Why did the author go to the Northern Neck?

- A. To visit his brother.
- B. To check the house.
- C. To buy the unique car.
- D. To enjoy the beautiful sights.

25. What can we infer from the second and third paragraphs?

- A. The author had trouble finding the car owner.
- B. The car was the doctor’s only possession.
- C. The widow was unwilling to sell the car.
- D. The car was in bad conditions.

26. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?

- A. He was shocked by the price.
- B. He was hesitating to make the decision.
- C. He cared about money more than the car.
- D. The weather that day was quite cold.

27. What did Michael think of buying the car?

- A. It was a waste of money.
- B. It would cost a great deal.
- C. Buying the car brought good friendship.
- D. His brother made a good bargain buying it.

C

In recent years, the Yi Jin Jing exercise has gained great popularity among Chinese of all ages, thanks to Jin Yong's novels and the Shaolin Temple in Central China's Henan province, which has promoted kung fu techniques, including Yi Jin Jing, vigorously(蓬勃地) at home and abroad. There are more than 60 types of Yi Jin Jing exercises spreading in contemporary China, differing in lengths, gestures and movements. Thousands of health and fitness clubs in the country have been teaching classical techniques, Yi Jin Jing being the most favored course.

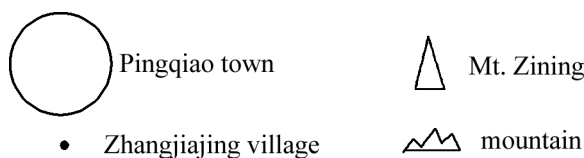
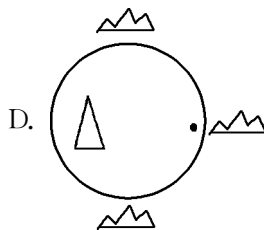
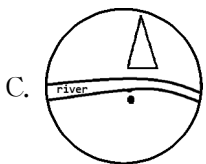
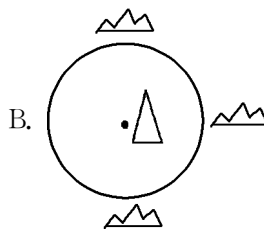
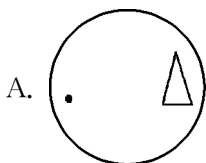
In ancient times, average people did the Yi Jin Jing exercise for health and longevity(长寿). But kung fu masters do it in different and more difficult ways, hoping to hugely improve their physical abilities. For example, when it comes to breathing, a normal person, especially a beginner, would be advised to take a safe and comfortable approach. But kung fu masters would use an opposite deep breathing technique when doing Yi Jin Jing. They would breathe in deeply, then hold their breath while trying to lengthen certain muscles and tendons(筋), and in the end they would relax and breathe out very slowly.

It is widely believed that Zong Heng, a monk in Ming Dynasty, invented the Yi Jin Jing qigong exercise while he lived in a cave on Mt. Zining, where Zhangjiajing village is located.

In 2016, the Tiantai county people's government in East China's Zhejiang province officially declared Pingqiao, a mountainous town, as "Yi Jin Jing Township", with Zhangjiajing village at its center. At least 30,000 local residents in and around the "Yi Jin Jing Township" have learned to perform the so-called Zining Yi Jin Jing qigong exercise. They put on massive performances for tourists. Yi Jin Jing training courses, coupled with hillside camping, sightseeing, local foods, have brought great benefit to the previously poor county.

28. What do we know from the first paragraph?
- A. Yi Jin Jing is mentioned in Jin Yong's books.
 - B. Shaolin Temple is the origin of Yi Jin Jing.
 - C. Health and fitness clubs have many kung fu masters.
 - D. Yi Jin Jing is the most popular qigong exercise.
29. How does the author mainly develop the second paragraph?
- A. By giving an example.
 - B. By following time order.
 - C. By listing the differences.
 - D. By analyzing cause and effect.

30. Which map shows the correct locations of the places?



31. What may be the best title for the text?

- A. Yi Jin Jing, the Most Powerful Qigong Techniques
- B. The Origin of Yi Jin Jing
- C. Learn Yi Jin Jing, Be Superman
- D. Try Classic Qigong Exercise: Yi Jin Jing

D

A recent study found that eating fish at least twice a week led to a 50 percent reduction in the risk that a child would develop asthma(哮喘) between the ages of 11 and 14 — but only if the children carried a certain type of the fatty acid desaturase (去饱和酶) gene, which is known to be associated with lower levels of long-chain omega-3 fatty acids in the blood.

The researchers suspect that a diet that contains plenty of fish, especially oily varieties such as salmon, sardines and mackerel, could boost long-chain omega-3 levels and may protect against asthma by reducing inflammation(炎症) of the airways.

Of the children in the study with the gene variant(变体), the 25 percent who ate the most fish consumed at least 280 grams a week, equal to two adult-sized amounts. They had half the risk of developing asthma compared with the 25 percent who consumed the least fish — almost none.

Seif Shaheen, senior author of the study, said: “It is possible that a poor diet may increase the risk of developing asthma, but until now most studies have taken ‘snapshots’, measuring diet and asthma over a short period of time. Instead, we measured diet and then followed up children over many years to see who developed asthma and who didn’t.”

The study followed two groups of children, about 4,000 in the southwest of England and about 2,000 in Sweden. The diet of the English children was assessed when they were seven and they were tracked until they were 14.

Professor Shaheen said: “Although we cannot say for certain that eating more fish will prevent asthma in children, based on our findings, it would nevertheless be sensible for children in the UK to consume more fish, as few currently achieve recommended intake.”

32. What is the possible effect of eating fish?

- A. To produce the fatty acid desaturase gene.
- B. To increase the long-chain Omega-3 levels.
- C. To fight against inflammation of the airways.
- D. To reduce the levels of oily varieties in the blood.

33. How much fish does an adult eat a week accordingly?

- A. 70 grams.
- B. 140 grams.
- C. 280 grams.
- D. 560 grams.

34. What is Shaheen’s study different from most of the other studies?

- A. Most previous studies used cameras to do researches mainly.
- B. Shaheen’s study did research on more children than ever.
- C. Shaheen’s studied the children in a longer period of time.
- D. Most previous studies had different results from Shaheen’s study.

35. What can we know from Professor Shaheen’s words?

- A. Eating fish is a good cure for asthma in children.
- B. The more fish we eat, the healthier we become.
- C. Children in the UK need not take more fish.
- D. A poor diet may contribute to developing asthma.

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。

Follow these simple rules to guide your life in a better way no matter what your age and stage of life are.

First and foremost, be kind. 36 Once we reached eighth grade, many of us got the idea that the superior smile, and the clever one-liner are the signs of intelligence and great personal strength. But this kind of wit is, to borrow from the writer John Scalzi, “playing the game on easy mode”.

Go to the party even when you don't want to. Nine times out of ten, you'll be bored and go home early. 37 It will pay you more than those other wasted hours.

38 I mean, literally, pause reading this column, pick up the phone, and book that skydiving session. RIGHT NOW. Don't put it off until you have the time to really relax and enjoy it. 39

Be grateful. No matter how awful your life seems at the moment, you have something to be grateful for. 40 You are a billionaire! Billionaires, however, won't get a penny from the universe for the time you spent brooding about the unfairness. You lose those seconds just as surely as you lose a second spent experiencing joy, only they don't even give you something nice to remember them by.

- A. Mean is easy; kind is hard.
- B. The thing you want to do someday? Do it now.
- C. It's highly possible you won't be able to enjoy it.
- D. Always order one extra dish — an unfamiliar one — at a restaurant.
- E. The words “You are amazing and here's way” never go out of style.
- F. You have been granted 2 billion seconds on this planet, give or take.
- G. But the tenth time, you will have a worthy experience or meet an interesting person.

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。

Ida Nelson was showering in her sister's bathroom when she heard the noise of a small airplane 41 the nearby airport. It was 11:30 at night in the Alaskan village of Igiugig, 42 70, and, as she told the reporters, “Any time a plane flies over that 43, you know something is wrong.”

Nelson and her sister ran to the window, and saw the 44: the airport's runway lights were out.

Nelson 45 some clothes, jumped into her ATV, and floored it to the airport, where she found an airport attendant 46 to turn on the lights manually.

“47, if you push the button 10 or 15 times, the lights will just light up,” Nelson said. Not this

time. Meanwhile, she and the attendant 48 of the plane's urgent mission: It was there to transport a seriously ill local 49 to the nearest hospital, 280 miles away in Anchorage.

Nelson had a(n) 50. Driving her ATV to the end of the runway, she 51 her headlights on the runway for the plane to 52. Great idea, but it wasn't 53. More light was needed, so a neighbor 54 nearly every home in the village — 32 of them.

Within twenty minutes, twenty 55 arrived at the airport, many of the drivers still in nightclothes. Following directions from the pilot, the cars 56 up on one side of the runway.

The plane made its final approach and, 57 by the headlights, landed safely. The young patient was 58 onto the aircraft, and the plane immediately took off again. Her illness was never 59 reported, but she has since been released from the hospital.

In a world filled with uncertainty, the little community's positive activism was a(n) 60 deal, just as people like Nelson did.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. leaving | B. reaching | C. attacking | D. circling |
| 42. A. age | B. number | C. population | D. size |
| 43. A. late | B. low | C. fast | D. loudly |
| 44. A. reason | B. secret | C. problem | D. result |
| 45. A. threw on | B. tried on | C. put up | D. picked up |
| 46. A. deciding | B. trying | C. wanting | D. getting |
| 47. A. Immediately | B. Consequently | C. Normally | D. Temporarily |
| 48. A. thought | B. dreamed | C. talked | D. learned |
| 49. A. girl | B. boy | C. doctor | D. pilot |
| 50. A. laughter | B. plan | C. aim | D. suggestion |
| 51. A. turned | B. shone | C. had | D. gave |
| 52. A. catch | B. watch | C. find | D. follow |
| 53. A. enough | B. available | C. active | D. much |
| 54. A. begged | B. searched | C. called | D. met |
| 55. A. villagers | B. planes | C. vehicles | D. policemen |
| 56. A. took | B. went | C. showed | D. lined |
| 57. A. guided | B. pulled | C. drawn | D. encouraged |
| 58. A. invited | B. loaded | C. made | D. charged |
| 59. A. seriously | B. carefully | C. publicly | D. happily |
| 60. A. honest | B. easy | C. brave | D. big |

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。

People living with obesity don't need reminding that, as a group, they have a higher risk of life-threatening health 61 (problem). It's not that they don't realize this; it's that reducing extra pounds and 62 (keep) them off is far easier said than done. A study from Sweden's Uppsala University explored 63 might be a more effective way of reducing risks; adopting healthy eating habits (not to be confused with dieting, which is only focused on losing weight and may not include meals with 64 balanced series of nutritious foods).

When the study began, its 79,003 participants had an average age of sixty-one. 65 (estimate) the "healthiness" of each person's usual eating habits, researchers studied how closely daily meals were like the traditional Mediterranean diet, which 66 (rely) on fruits, vegetables, nuts, fish, and olive oil.

During 21 years of follow-up, people who ate 67 (healthy) but remained obese were no more likely to die than the healthy eaters 68 weight was lower, though they still had a slightly increased risk of dying specifically 69 heart-related causes. Meanwhile, people who weren't obese but didn't tend to eat well had an above-average risk of 70 (die). Here is the point: while body weight is one part in health and longevity, it is far from the be-all and end-all.

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。

With more and more people cut down trees for profit, recent years have seen the forests all over the world getting increasingly small. Nothing needs to be investing on the trees because they grow natural. But cutting down trees has destroyed the nature. We have already seen the bad consequence. For example, we're always suffering from the disasters like floods or droughts. Meanwhile, many animals, of their the habitats have been destroyed, are facing the terribly danger of dying out. Moreover, deserts are expanding quickly but sandstorms are happening more and more frequently. Our environment has been changed from bad to worse owing to the reduction of forests. Thus, the government should appeal people that cutting down trees break the balance of our nature and severely punish those who continue to cut down trees.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是学生李华,你的英国笔友 Smith 写信说,他想在中国找一个美丽的地方当一年英语教师,现征求你的建议,请给他回信。内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 推荐他来你的家乡;
3. 说明理由。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
3. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Smith,

Delighted to know that you are determined to teach English in a scenic place in China, _____

Yours,

Li Hua