试卷类型:A



高一英语 2021.7

注意事项：

1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。

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。

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。

1. Who is the tallest in the class?

A. Don. B. Edward. C. Jimmy.

2. Where will the speakers go next?

A. A gym. B. A park. C. A souvenir store.

3. When will the man arrive in Sydney on Tuesday?

A. At 5 ：00 a. m. B. At 9 ：00 a. m. C. At 9：30 a. m.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At the dry cleaner's. B. In a fitting room. C. At the tailor's.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A romantic movie.

B. The man’s new book.

C. Some research results.

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 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4 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 grade did the man get in the history quiz?

A.A"C”. B.A"D” C. An “F”.

7. What will the woman do next?

A. Relax at home. B. Buy some books. C. Prepare for another test.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What are the speakers planning to do today?

A. Have a picnic. B. Go shopping. C. Watch a volleyball game.

9. What is the season now probably?

A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Winter.

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Strange weather. B. Outdoor activities. C. Serious pollution.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is the man?

A. A host. B. A news reporter. C. A fitness coach.

12. When will the fitness center open?

A. On June 16. B. On July 10. C. On August 21.

13. Which sport can people do on the third floor?

A. Swimming. B. Volleyball. C. Basketball.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Where did the speakers usually have the New Year's Eve dinner?

A. At a restaurant. B. At their house. C. At the man's parents’.

15. What does the woman want the man to do for the New Year?

A. Shop for food. B. Do some cleaning. C. Reserve a table.

16. What does the man say about the restaurant food?

A. It's delicious. B. It's too expensive. C. It's suitable for children.

17. How does the man feel in the end?

A. Worried. B. Satisfied. C. Excited.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. When will Dr. Gupta give a lecture?

A. On the 12th. B. On the 23rd. C. On the 26th.

19. Where will Mr. Collins give his lecture?

A. In Room 173.

B. In the Lecture Hall.

C. In the Science Center.

20. What is the topic of Professor Price's talk?

A. The Study Skills.

B. The Future of Computer.

C. Life and Culture in the U. K.

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375分）

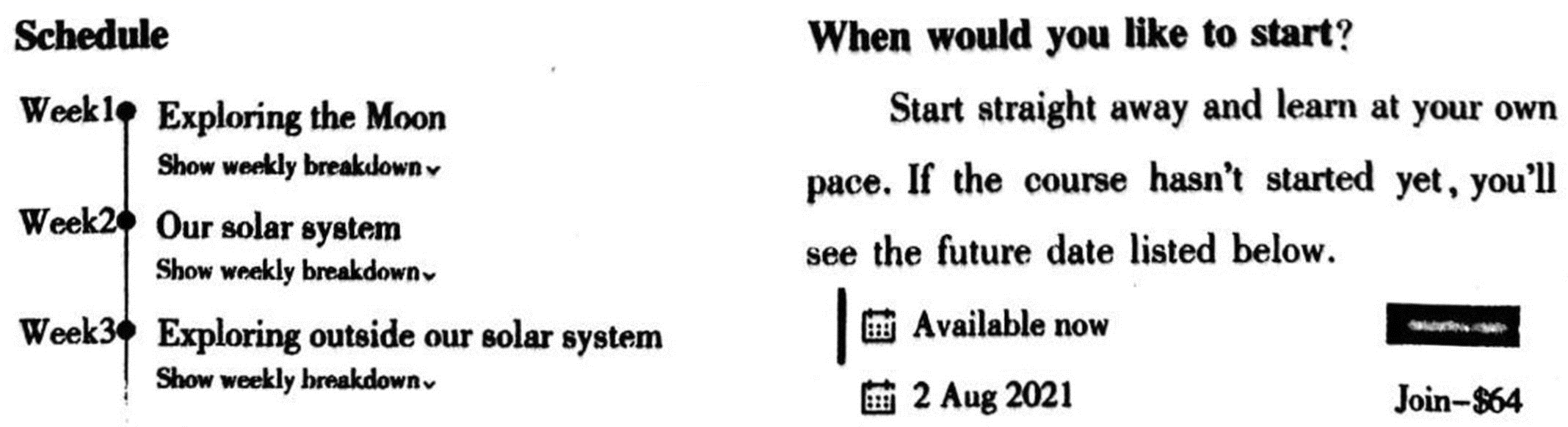
阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The thrill of space exploration is an exciting context for teaching the primary curriculum. On this course, you'll learn how to use examples from space exploration to teach science and technology in school, and discover hands-on activities for your pupils aged 5-11 to enjoy.

**Who developed the course?**

Hie National STEM Learning Centre provides world-class professional development activities and resources to support the teaching of STEM （ science, technology, engineering and mathematics） subjects.



What will you achieve?

By the end of the course, you'll be able to...

● Investigate opportunities to link space exploration with your lessons.

● Develop lesson plans that involve working scientifically, using space as a context.

● Explain using models and scientific concepts involved in space exploration.

**Who will you learn with?**

**Tom Lyons**



ESERO-UK Teacher Fellow, working for STEM loaming, York. Using the context of space to inspire STEM teaching and learning. Teacher of physics, satellite engineer, father of two.

**Rachel Jackson**

I spent 10 years working as a primary classroom teacher,7 as a science subject leader. I've also supported schools as a leading science teacher before joining STEM learning as a primary specialist.

21. Who are the target readers of the text?

A. Would-be space scientists. B. Students in primary schools.

C. Primary science teachers. D. Parents with kids in schools.

22. How long will the course take?

A. One week. B. Three weeks. C. One month. D. Half a year.

23. What can we know about the teaching staff?

A. They are satellite engineers.

B. They are primary school teachers.

C. They are leaders of the learning centre.

D. They are experienced in STEM teaching.

B

My first job out of college laid me off after just a few years. It was part of a cruel recombination and lots of my co-workers also lost their jobs. Part of our severance package （解 雇补偿金）was a career consulting service but I didn't want anything to do with it. I was depressed, and blamed myself for not being good enough. I was convinced I was a terrible worker and no company would ever want to hire me again.

About a month after the layoff, I was suffering greatly when a career coach from the consulting company called and told me to just come in and talk to him. When I said I thought it was a waste of time, he told me to trust him and just try it. Plus it was already paid for, so what did I have to lose?

I went in and met with him. Not only did he totally revise my resume but he gave me a ton of good advice. He helped me see how unhappy I'd been in my previous position and that I really wanted to focus on a different area in my field. I ended up going to graduate school on his advice to get an advanced degree in a more specialised area. My new resume also got me a lot of interviews and within a couple of months I was in a graduate program for professionals and working at an amazing job. It's been nearly 10 years and now I dare say that trusting that career coach was the best choice that I've ever made.

24. How did the author feel about his job prospects after being laid off?

A. Optimistic. B. Hopeless. C. Unconcerned. D. Doubtful.

25. Why did the author decide to meet with the coach?

A. Jobs were hard to find. B. He had nothing to lose.

C. He suffered depression. D. It was a must for a new job.

26. How did the career coach help the author?

A. By offering him a new job.

B. By giving him an advanced degree.

C. By providing him with a job interview,

D. By helping with his resume and career planning.

27. What did the author learn from the experience?

A. Trust has power. B. Hard work counts.

C. Practice makes perfect. D. Success comes with patience.

C

Searches on Google, finding friends through Facebook and being able to buy simply anything on Amazon have all been made possible thanks to major leaps forward in technology over the past 15 years.

However, that conies at a price. *As* our lives are gradually automated, many people are losing their jobs. And advancing technology has not delivered jobs as it should. At the end of 2015 a total of 74,505 employees were working for Google's Alphabet and Facebook, accounting for less than a third of Microsoft’s total staff. However, the combined stock-market value of these companies was twice as big as Microsoft's. Newcomer tech giants in the market are in need of even fewer workers. In 2016, semiconductor manufacturers slashed their number of workers by half to just 359,000.

Despite major concerns about the future of jobs and the economy in general, 140 years of data has shown technology as a whole has actually brought to life more jobs than it has ended. Technology has been described as a "great job-creating machine". For instance, while roles in the agriculture, washers, and examples of repetitive services, have decreased, there has been a rise in caring posts, such as teaching, educational support assistants ； welfare, housing, youth and community workers; and care workers and home caring.

The aging battle between man and machine will continue as it has for centuries. The question is “Are machines taking over our jobs, or is our workload being eased by their presence?” This will be an ongoing debate especially with the current rise in machine learning technology and artificial intelligence.

28. What does the underlined word “slashed” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Cut. B. Increased. C. Counted. D. Predicted.

29. What does the author intend to do in Paragraph 3?

A. Introduce a view. B. Prove a theory.

C. State the opposite. D. Draw a conclusion.

30. What posts are on the rise thanks to the development of technology?

*A.* Farmers. B. Washers. C. Miners. D. Teachers

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

A. Is technology leading us nowhere?

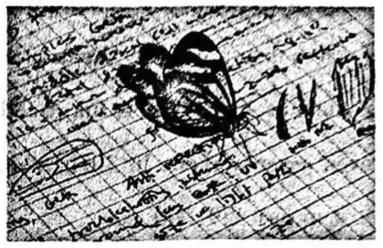
B. Is technological progress real progress?

C. Does technology destroy or create jobs?

D. Does technology bring convenience to humans?

D

In a small tent in the middle of Panama's rainforest, Aaron Pomerantz, a biologist at the University of California ,set up a field lab filled with microscopes and other lab equipment. He was looking for something nearly invisible —transparent （透明的）butterflies known as glasswings.



The glasswing butterfly, a baseball-size flier that lives throughout Central and South America, is one of hundreds of butterfly species with transparent wings. This rare adaptation helps it escape potential dangers. Compared with other see-through species, such as dragonflies, glasswings are even more skilled at flying through the rainforest unnoticed because their wings don't shine in sunlight.

Patel, Pomerantz's Ph. D adviser, has a lifelong interest in glasswings. To understand what makes the glasswings so mysterious, he asked a group of graduate students to take microscopic images of the wings of a dozen or so species of transparent butterflies.

A butterfly's wings are made up of a thin layer of a natural polymer （聚合物）,which is typically covered with tiny scales （鳞屑）.Species with transparent wings have found ways to move light around these scales by producing fewer of them, turning them straight up, or simply getting rid of them. The group found that glasswings not only produce fewer scales, but they also change many of those scales into hair, allowing light to pass through the wings more easily. In addition, the waxy coating slows down light that passes through the wings. That reduction in speed softens the impact of light hitting the scales, further reducing reflection.

Understanding these properties could one day help researchers efficiently focus light onto solar panels and create cheaper antireflective lenses （镜头）for cameras or glasses. It's just fascinating to know how nature solves really interesting problems like this. You can pay extra for glasses that have an antireflective coating on them.

32 Why does the author mention "dragonflies" in Paragraph 2?

A. To make a comparison. B. To explain a rule.

C. To make a prediction. D. To present a fact.

33 Why were pictures of wings taken with microscopes?

A. To appreciate their beauty.

B. To study their composition.

C. To keep them as souvenirs.

D. To test the graduate students.

34. What does the underlined word “them” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Ways. B. Wings. C. Species. D. Scales.

35 What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

A. Properties of glasswings. B. Cameras in the future.

C. Applications of the study. D. Difficulties for future studies.

第二节（共5小题海小题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。

Rolling hills and endless green farmlands - those images are easy to appear when thinking of the country lifestyle. When lockdowns lasted so long across the world during the pandemic,

social media seemed to be full of pictures of cottages and village life — people getting away from it all. So, why is living in the countryside becoming a modem fantasy? 36

It makes sense that some people would want to give up the crowded and noisy city streets for the peaceful country life — especially during an event like a pandemic. 37 But it's not just about having a greener place to look at out your window.

38 Villages don't normally adapt to the stop-go traffic we see in city centres. There's less air pollution in the countryside, which increases the chances of developing respiratory （呼吸 的）conditions or heart disease. 39 That is to say, you can get more exercise. All above can also lead to less stress and an increased life expectancy.

However, there are some things that need to be considered. 40 And as people get older, life far from doctors or public transport could become a bit of a challenge. So, if you’re considering a change of pace and moving to a peaceful village, there is a range of pros and cons to consider before taking actions.

A. Many young are moving to the city to make a fortune.

B. Why do people prefer the city life to the country life?

C. Are there benefits to considering a slower pace of life?

D. There is more evidence that relates to the benefits of rural living.

E. You also get more opportunities to take long walks and see the sights.

F. Living far from the city means some people may feel separated or even lonely.

G. The lockdowns have given people time to think about what they want from life.

第三部分 语言运用（共三节，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，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

After years of homeless, I was ready to give up. I had lost hope that life could get 41 But what happened next was that instead of me finding hope, it 42 me --- and its name was Jay.

Jay was part of a homeless outreach program at Catholic Charities Fort Worth （ CCFW）. I truly don't know where I'd be if CCFW hadn't 43 me. For the first time in years, I knew that someone had my back. CCFW 44 with me every step of the way. Because of the help, I was able to get on my feet and move into my own 45 .

For me, volunteering and giving back to the community that helped me is 46 because I know the 47 these programs can make in the lives of others. One of the most rewarding ways I have been able to 48 is right in my backyard - a soccer field I helped to 49 for my poor neighbors.

In less than two years, I've gone from having 50 to lay my head down at night to being able to 51 and help others. And 52 as I am to have a home, it's not the 53 I give back or even the most valuable thing I've been given. The most life-changing gift I received was hope, and the true54 of hope is hard to fully grasp until you know what it's like to 55 it.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. harder | B. simpler | C. better | D. worse |
| 42. A. defeated | B. found | C. impressed | D. detected |
| 43. A. replied to | B. occurred to | C. called out to | D. reached out to |
| 44. A. stayed | B. agreed | C. argued | D. communicated |
| 45. A. lab | B. apartment | c. garage | D. company |
| 46. A. available | B. natural | C. efficient | D. real |
| 47. A. profit | B. decision | C. mistake | D. difference |
| 48. A. give back | B・ turn back | give away | D. put away |
| 49. A. build | B. donate | C. accept | D. select |
| 50. A. anywhere | B. everywhere | C. somewhere | D. nowhere |
| 51.A. know | B. believe | C. serve | D. guide |
| 52. A, honored | B. excited | C. special | D. grateful |
| 53. A. reason | B. secret | C. signal | D. principle |
| 54. A. purpose | B. feature | C. value | D. origin |
| 55. A. get | B. notice | C. lose | D. miss |

第二节(共10小题;每小题I分，满分10分)

阅读短文内容，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Xu Yuanchong, a translator 56 ( know) at home and abroad and a professor at the School of Journalism and Communication of Peking University, passed away in Beijing on June 17,2021 at 57 age of 100.

Bom in 1921 in Nanchang, Jiangxi province, after studying foreign languages at both The National Southwest Associated University and Tsinghua University, Xu had been working 58 a professor at Peking University since 1983.

Xu devoted 59 (he) to literary translation for more than 60 years, who was 60 (wide) acknowledged in China as “ the first person able to translate Chinese,  English and French classics”. He translated Chinese 61 ( work ) into English and French. and major western publications into Chinese.

Xu held the belief that the translated version should reproduce the whole sensory experience 62 the original brings to the reader. Through this pursuit of respect for the authors, Xu 63 (award) the "Aurora Borealis" Prize for Outstanding Translation of Fiction Literature in 20149one of the 64 \_(high) honors that celebrate excellence in international translators. He was the first Chinese translator 65 (win) such an award.

第三节 单词拼写（共5小题;每小题1分，满分5分） 根据汉语及首字母提示写出单词的正确形式，每空限填一词。

66. The English have a p （酷爱）for gardens.

67. On October 4,1957,the Sputnik 1 satellite was l （发射）by the USSR.

68. A red sky at night often i （表明）fine weather the next day.

69. It's hard to make a （精确的）predictions about the effects on the environment.

70.1 have to admit that it d （确实）feels good to be back in San Francisco again.

第四部分写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

你受学生会委托为校宣传栏“英语天地”写一则英文通知，请大家观看一部英文短片 *Amazing China*,内容包括：

1.放映时间、地点；

2.短片内容:中国在过去五年所取得的辉煌成就；

3.欢迎在校报上发表观后感。

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。

Notice

The Student Union

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续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

1 bought some mealworms （粉虫）to feed my pet lizard（蜥蜴）and put them in the fridge. Mom didn't like the idea at all. She asked me to move them to the higher shelf and in the back to be away from Travis, my little brother.

“In a minute, Mom. " I said. When I say ”In a minute, Mom. \*\* that means I’ll do it --- sometime. Of course that sometime might be in the next century.

There's only one thing Travis likes better： cooking. His version of cooking, anyway. His favorite is stone soup. He got the idea from the book Mom reads to him. Only, instead of stones, he uses his blocks for making stone soup.

After Travis and I fed my lizard, Mom called us to the supper table. She asked whether I had moved that container. “ No, Mom. But don’t worry. Travis won't get it.”

Mom turned her attention to Travis. " Travis, that bread doesn't belong in your milk cup.”

“Me cook,“ Travis said with a big smile. " Dorsi eat.”

I pretended to eat what Travis had “cooked“ and told him, “Yum-yum good.”

“Yum-yum good,”  he said, stirring（搅拌）them in his glass.

Later that night I watched TV while Mom put Travis to bed. Then Mom came into the family room and dropped into a chair. We chatted for a while before she reminded me to move the mealworms as soon as possible. I promised to do it after the show. However, by the time the show was over, we’d both forgotten about the mealworms.

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。

The next morning I opened the fridge to get some mealworms for my lizard.

That afternoon I bought more mealworms at a pet store.