

# 太原市2021年高三年级模拟考试(一)

## 英语试卷

(考试时间:下午3:00—5:00)

本试卷采用闭卷、笔试形式。试卷满分150分,考试时间120分钟。

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考试编号填写在本试卷相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试卷上无效。
3. 听力部分满分30分,不计入总分,考试成绩录取时提供给高校作参考。
4. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用2B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,将答案用0.5mm黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
5. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 选择题

#### 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。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. How will the man go to the cinema?

A. On foot.

B. By bus.

C. By car.

2. What is the woman doing?

A. Buying a ticket.

B. Giving a concert.

C. Waiting for Taylor.

3. What does the woman want to do?
- A. Apply for a job.  
B. Make some photocopies.  
C. Post her application form.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. At an airport.                      B. At a restaurant.                      C. In a shopping mall.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. An ancient book.                      B. A valuable library.                      C. A piece of research.

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。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. When will the speakers have the party?
- A. On Friday.                      B. On Saturday.                      C. On Sunday.
7. What will the man do next?
- A. Listen to music.                      B. Study for exams.                      C. Have some food.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What does the man say about the quiz show?
- A. It starts too late.                      B. It's boring.                      C. It's funny.
9. What will the speakers probably watch?
- A. The talk show.                      B. The quiz show.                      C. The program on pandas.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What does the man ask the woman to do?
- A. Look after the house.  
B. Take a painting course.  
C. Go to Scotland with him.
11. What do we know about Lucy?
- A. She is younger than Maria.  
B. She is doing her summer job.  
C. She is easy to get along with.
12. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
- A. Classmates.                      B. Husband and wife.                      C. Father and daughter.



## 第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分60分)

### 第一节 (共15小题; 每小题3分, 满分45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

#### City Information Sheet

The city has several services and events each year that may interest you and are listed below:

● The city has an Animal Control Office that enforces laws for dogs and cats running at large in the city. All dogs and cats are required to be leashed (系住) unless they are kept inside your house. You can contact Dispatch to report animals running without the owner's company.

● Each family is allowed two two-day yard sales per calendar year. You don't have to get a permit before you hold a yard sale in the city limits.

● The city requires anyone doing business in the city to first obtain a business license. This license can be obtained from the City Hall.

**Spring Cleanup** — Held for one week in spring each year. Citizens may place unwanted furniture at the road edge in front of their location and the Spring Cleanup Crew (SCC) will remove them at the end of the event. If any nonresident is putting garbage at your address or in your neighborhood, please get the license plate number and description of the vehicles. Call City Council Center at 270-265-2501 to report it. The SCC is not authorized to take your garbage, so please place your daily garbage in the proper trash can.

**Harvest Festival** — Street festival with live music, children's activities, food stands, arts and crafts, fashion clothing and much, much more! The festival is sponsored by the Community Alliance and is held annually on the first Saturday in October.

**Leaf Pickup** — During the month of October, citizens may take the leaves to the road edge and the city will remove them. The machine will not vacuum (吸走) up sticks.

**Elkton Bike Night** — Every Thursday night, currently from May through September, the city welcomes cycle enthusiasts from around the region. Local food stands set up, restaurants have specials and the Todd County Community Alliance provides live entertainment such as live bands, karaoke or radio music. Even if you are not a cycle rider, everyone is welcome to join us for the free entertainment and food!

21. Which organization should you report to when spotting a dog running alone outside?

- A. Dispatch.
- B. Animal Control Office.
- C. City Council Center.
- D. The Community Alliance.

22. Who need to get a license from the City Hall?

- A. A couple preparing to hold a yard sale.
- B. A retired man planning to open a bikeshop.
- C. A businessman organising a charity event.
- D. A neighbor placing the unwanted furniture.

23. Which of the following statements about events is true?

- A. The city events cover all the seasons of a year.
- B. Machines are used to collect the leaves and sticks.
- C. The fun of Elkton Bike Night is not limited to cycling.
- D. The SCC can take daily garbage away if properly placed.

### B

“The world’s loneliest elephant” Kaavan, has reached Cambodia — on a flight of over 4,000km from Pakistan — and will spend his days at the Cambodia Wildlife Sanctuary in the country’s northwest.

Animal experts began the task of airlifting Kaavan on November 29. His departure from Pakistan marks the end of a campaign led by local activists and American singer and actress Cher, who has been campaigning for the elephant’s freedom since 2016. She is the co-founder of the NGO Free The Wild, which has played an important role in Kaavan’s relocation. Earlier in October, a veterinarian(兽医) from Four Paws, Dr Amir Khalil, took the responsibility of moving Kaavan, whose rescue has been described as “the heaviest one” the organisation has undertaken. Cher tweeted to thank Pakistan’s prime minister for making the rescue possible.

A special crate(板条箱) was especially built for the elephant, who weighs more than five tons and is more than three metres high. Kaavan was also trained by an elephant expert for several weeks to make sure that he could enter the crate safely. On the journey, Kaavan was accompanied

by wildlife veterinarians and over 200kg of food. Kaavan is also Pakistan's last Asian elephant and with his departure, the zoo where he was housed for over three decades may close soon, because many animals have been reported missing or dead in recent years. The zoo has repeatedly made headlines for its increasingly awful conditions.

According to the animal welfare organisation Four Paws, Kaavan came to the Pakistan zoo 35 years ago and shared his room with Saheli. After his "only companion" Saheli died in 2012, Kaavan was reported to be listless and even started showing signs of mental illness.

Luckily, Kaavan has found his relocation. Cambodian deputy environment minister Neth Pheaktra said, "Our zoo is pleased to welcome Kaavan. No longer will he be the world's loneliest elephant. We expect to breed Kaavan with local elephants. This is an effort to save the gene."

24. What can we learn from paragraph 2?

- A. Kaavan is the heaviest elephant in the world.
- B. Joint efforts have been made to rescue Kaavan.
- C. Veterinarians tried to cure Kaavan of its diseases.
- D. Experts helped Kaavan to adapt to his new home.

25. Why did Kaavan leave Pakistan for Cambodia?

- A. Because Cambodia had more experienced experts.
- B. Because his living conditions went from bad to worse.
- C. Because it served as the bond between the two countries.
- D. Because the Pakistan zoo he stayed in was to shut down.

26. Which of the following best explains "listless" underlined in paragraph 4?

- A. Depressed.
- B. Useless.
- C. Dependent.
- D. Missing.

27. What will happen to Kaavan in the future?

- A. He will get freedom.
- B. He will be well trained.
- C. He may live a long life.
- D. He may have the next generation.

## C

Bangkok's future hangs in the balance. Rising sea levels, unchecked development and rapid urban population growth have left millions helpless to natural disasters — scientists warn the city Bangkok may not survive the century.

But it does have a secret weapon in its battle to resist the impact of a hotter planet — LANDPROCESS, a Bangkok-based landscape architecture and urban design company founded in 2011 by the landscape architect Kotchakorn Vorkaakhom. She wants to shift the orientation from growth to the actions on environment and land and promotes mindful development instead of mindless construction.

She made her name by creating the internationally acknowledged Chulalongkorn University Centenary Park, an 11-acre space in central Bangkok, which tilts( 傾斜 ) downward at a 3-degree angle, allowing rainwater to flow through the grass and wetlands. Water that's not absorbed by the plants runs down to a pond at the base of the park, where it can be stored for use during dry spells. In case of severe flooding, the park can hold up to a million gallons of water.

In 2018, she created Asia's largest rooftop farm, which imitates the region's famed rice terraces( 梯田 ), preserving both water and soil. Uniquely, winding around the 22,400m<sup>2</sup> rooftop is a jogging path and a lawn.

Green space design of ecological cities emerged one after another, which not only expanded the design ideas of landscape industry, but also provided new strategies for people to deal with climate problems.

Later this year she will carry out plans to transform a vast, unused bridge crossing the Chao Phraya River into a park with bicycle lanes, bringing more green space. Kotchakorn has even greater ambitions for her hometown — she wants to reuse the more than 1,000 canals that snake through Bangkok that are currently used for waste water. "Canals have so much life, so much potential to be public green space and a skeleton( 框架 ) of the whole city," she explains.

LANDPROCESS has always listened to the needs of the society, and established a harmonious relationship between nature and human beings through design, so as to create a public landscape that can really give back to the society.

28. Why is Bangkok's future mentioned in paragraph 1?
- A. To make a prediction of the city.
  - B. To provide some scientific knowledge.
  - C. To stress the urgency of solving problems.
  - D. To draw readers' attention to climate change.
29. What is special about Chulalongkorn University Centenary Park?
- A. Its space.
  - B. Its green coverage.
  - C. Its landscape.
  - D. Its tilt design.
30. Which of the following is Kotchakorn's effort to build a green city?
- A. She collects rainwater for industrial use.
  - B. Her rooftop farm has made the best of urban spaces.
  - C. She will reconstruct the canals to recycle waste water.
  - D. She always designs sports facilities in her green parks.
31. Which can be the best title according to the text?
- A. A Productive Architecture Company
  - B. An Architect with Green Growth Mindset
  - C. Bangkok's Future Hangs in the Balance
  - D. Mindful and Mindless Construction in Bangkok

### D

Fears of unemployment brought by robots are on the rise, for tasks traditionally performed by humans are increasingly performed by using robots. The declining cost of machines threatens low-skill jobs and routine tasks. But actually, technology can be a job creator. With increases in efficiency brought about by digital technology, businesses can expand, digital platforms can create entirely new jobs and businesses can reach out to rural markets.

First, technology decreases the costs of doing business, and changes the geography of jobs. Digital platforms have enabled numbers of businesses to form in underdeveloped rural areas, which offers farmers more job chances.

Second, technology creates more opportunities for the job hunters with mixed skills. Wages for routine, job-specific skills are declining, while the skills that cannot be replaced by robots have been increasing. Although robots can recognise human faces, they can't read their minds. Earnings are higher for those who have a combination of these skills.

Third, digital technology has changed the terms of work. Rather than “standard” long-term contracts, digital technology has given rise to more short-term jobs, often via online work platforms. These jobs make certain kinds of work more accessible and flexible.

How will these changes play out in the post pandemic? It is likely that the pandemic will strengthen these pre-existing trends. “Platform companies” are dominating markets even more. We are already seeing Amazon and Alibaba getting even bigger and stronger. Companies will invest more to conduct business over the Internet to be more adaptable to potential lockdowns. The pandemic has pushed society to welcome technology, which is no longer an option but a necessity. With the right steps and actions, businesses and governments can take the crisis as an opportunity to build for the future.

32. What change does technology bring to jobs according to paragraph 1?

- A. It leads to more unemployment.
- B. It can help increase employment.
- C. It brings rural labor flow into cities.
- D. It makes low-skill jobs no longer exist.

33. Which of the following cannot be replaced by robots?

- A. Mind reading.
- B. Routine work.
- C. Face recognition.
- D. Labor work.

34. How will the pandemic influence the development of business?

- A. It brings more crisis to businesses.
- B. It brings more long-term contracts.
- C. It enhances the importance of technology.
- D. It increases government’s investment in big companies.

35. Which word best describes the author’s attitude to technology changes?

- A. Feaful.
- B. Favorable.
- C. Uncertain.
- D. Negative.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题3分,满分15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。

Clothes shopping used to be an occasional event. It happened a few times a year when the seasons changed or people outgrew what they had. 36. Clothes became cheaper, fashion trends sped up, shopping became a hobby and people entered fast fashion.

Fast fashion refers to low-cost, quickly-made clothing that copies the latest high-end fashions the stars wear. Global chains dominate main street and online shopping. They sell the most trendy clothing people could buy with pocket money. 37.

Obviously, fast fashion is not great for the environment. Too often the clothes purchased because of the cheap price end up in the trash. 235 million clothing items in the UK alone went to landfill in 2017. Fast fashion items are often worn less than 5 times, kept for roughly 35 days, and produce over 400 percent more carbon emissions per item per year than clothes worn 50 times and kept for a full year. The clothing industry accounts for 10 percent of global carbon emissions. 38. Its constant speed and demand also lead to other environmental problems.

39. Clothing workers sometimes work in dangerous environments, for low wages, and without basic human rights. Fast fashion makes consumers believe they need to shop more to stay on top of trends, creating a constant sense of need and ultimate dissatisfaction.

As more people become aware of the issues surrounding fast fashion, things are changing. Brands start practising more eco-friendly business. For example, 40. Then what can ordinary people do? Buying less is the first. Choose eco-friendly fabric, such as cotton. Finally, wear clothes until they are worn out!

- A. But about 20 years ago, something changed
- B. As well as the environmental cost, there's a human cost
- C. It remains the second largest industrial polluter, second only to oil
- D. Governments start increasing tax on purchases and fund on recycling
- E. Therefore, everyone could afford to dress like their favourite celebrity
- F. Natural fibres, although more carbon-efficient, still need more water to grow
- G. Levi's set a goal to cut greenhouse gas emissions in supply chain by 40 percent

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

#### 第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 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。

I'm entering my eighth year teaching preschool. I've never got tired of it, because 41 year is ever the same. Sometimes our school brings new staff and new students' families who are 42 with the purposeful aesthetic(美学) our school seeks for. So I am eager to show them around my classroom with the introduction of 43 to help them sense our school philosophy — supporting creativity, learning and 44 for children. Their nodding and smile make me feel it will be another 45 new school year.

All of the walls in my classroom start out very 46. They are plain in color. All I will do is give students the great beauty in the physical environment with my philosophy. First, I arrange all the children's first names in a circle on the wall, 47 traditional number lines or alphabet order, which may make students feel discriminated. I like it when children see their names and have a sense of 48 to our class community. 49, I have a sign on our paper towel holder that is a 50 of how many paper towels we use, because we are showing our 51 to the Earth and will be starting with what we can do for the Earth within our classroom. I also have a small sign about our voice scale, which gives a 52 to distinguish indoor and outdoor voice level, and then I use the language all the time 53, "Shh — Let's bring our voices down to a Number 2 or 3." For the 54 part, the walls belong to the children, and the children will 55 the lively color and decorations in the room through their paintings to 56 their tension between lessons. The walls I place value on give an excellent way to show that students' well-being and the talent of 57 are valued.

Aesthetics of the walls affect their 58 responses. Good decorations can calm them and make them feel safe and open to learning, while bad decorations can make them feel overstimulated and 59 to learning. I am proud I can provide such a class community where my students feel happy, 60 and respected.

- |                           |                   |                    |                 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. each               | B. no             | C. any             | D. this         |
| 42. A. unfamiliar         | B. equipped       | C. loaded          | D. associated   |
| 43. A. facilities         | B. students       | C. systems         | D. decorations  |
| 44. A. respect            | B. comment        | C. impression      | D. function     |
| 45. A. confusing          | B. boring         | C. exciting        | D. convincing   |
| 46. A. full               | B. colourful      | C. bare            | D. quiet        |
| 47. A. through            | B. without        | C. between         | D. over         |
| 48. A. achievement        | B. direction      | C. freedom         | D. belonging    |
| 49. A. Generally          | B. Honestly       | C. Additionally    | D. Fortunately  |
| 50. A. symbol             | B. reminder       | C. program         | D. sight        |
| 51. A. kindness           | B. happiness      | C. reputation      | D. application  |
| 52. A. reason             | B. detail         | C. warning         | D. standard     |
| 53. A. after school       | B. in class       | C. at home         | D. during break |
| 54. A. limited            | B. real           | C. most            | D. small        |
| 55. A. be responsible for | B. be friendly to | C. be popular with | D. be strict in |
| 56. A. ignore             | B. allow          | C. cause           | D. relieve      |
| 57. A. activity           | B. safety         | C. art             | D. fun          |
| 58. A. normal             | B. natural        | C. physical        | D. emotional    |
| 59. A. related            | B. closed         | C. attached        | D. adapted      |
| 60. A. motivated          | B. touched        | C. grateful        | D. independent  |

## 非选择题

(注意:请用0.5mm黑色笔迹签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。)

### 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。

Many people gave up long-distance travel this year 61 (avoid) cross-infections of pandemic, with local tours and online tourism widely favored during the week-long Spring Festival holiday.

In addition to traditional winter 62 (attraction) like hot springs and skiing venues, botanical gardens and local temple fairs became popular choices. The people who couldn't return home 63 (give) a chance to get to know more about the places 64 they led a life.

For the people who stayed at home, online tours became a new choice. They could enjoy 65 beauty of places of interest online. After seeing the 66 (lose) Buddha head shown at the gala(春晚) on television 67 the eve of the Spring Festival, many people could have a feast for the eyes on the mystery of the retrieved(收回) treasure via VR technology through the WeChat without a long distance to the Tianlongshan Grottoes in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province. 68 (similar), the online travel platform of "Go-Yunnan" has launched lively feeds of famous scenic spots.

It is believed that the sense of gain and 69 (satisfy) of Chinese people will 70 (far) improve.

### 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。

Last Friday, our school held a fire drill. Listened to the teacher attentively in the math class, all of a sudden, we heard a fire alarm from the loudspeaker. The teacher stopped teaching immediately and instructing us to exit the classroom in order. When we got out, heavy smoke had filled with the hallway. We bent down, covered our mouths with wet towels and ran downstairs along the wall into the open air, just as we had taught before. What moved us were that our monitor made sure everyone was safe after he left the building. Five minutes later, we gathered on the playground. We got to know more about how to protect us properly in case of emergency.

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分25分)

请你写一篇英语作文,描述你参加过的一次户外运动,内容包括:

1. 运动过程;
2. 你的感受;
3. 准备长期坚持。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。