安庆一中 2021 届高三第三次模拟考试英 语 试 卷

# 注意事项：

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部 分为非选择题。共 150 分。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上相应区域内完成，在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用 2B 铅笔填涂， 非选择题请使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
3. 请在答题卡规定的地方填写好个人信息,并认真核对答题卡上所特贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。
4. 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）

**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. £9.15. C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

1. What will the man probably do?
   1. Attend a meeting. B. Give Craig a call. C. Wait in the office.
2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
   1. Strangers. B. Co-workers. C. Schoolmates.
3. What is David doing this year?
   1. Traveling around the world. B. Teaching Chinese at school. C. Learning a foreign language.
4. How does the man want to travel?
   1. By car. B. By train. C. By plane.
5. What is the woman going to do tomorrow evening?
   1. Visit Bob at his home. B. Go shopping with Bob. C. Expect a call from Bob.

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。

1. Where does the conversation take place?
   1. On the train. B. At the ticket office. C. At the information desk.
2. What time is the train going to arrive in Sydney?

A. At 2:00. B. At 9:28. C. At 11:34.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

1. Where are the speakers?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. In Manchester. | B. In Milan. | C. In Florence. |
| 9. What is Martha doing? |  |  |
| A. Having a holiday. | B. Entertaining a friend. | C. Traveling on business. |
| 10. What does Roger do? |  |  |
| A. He’s a train driver. | B. He’s a shop manager. | C. He’s a hotel receptionist. |

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

1. Who are the speakers?
   1. A doctor and a patient. B. A teacher and a student. C. A salesman and a customer.
2. What is probably the cause of the man’s problems?
   1. He often overeats. B. He works too hard. C. He smokes heavily.
3. What does the woman ask the man to do?
   1. Stop working and go on a vacation.
   2. Give up smoking as soon as possible.
   3. Change his diet and get some exercise.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

1. Why does Kevin say life on Frenchboro is different?
   1. It’s very simple. B. It’s quite exciting. C. It’s rather hopeless.
2. What is the school on Frenchboro like?
   1. It has no teachers. B. It has small classes. C. It has fifty students.
3. What will the people on Frenchboro do when they need medical care?
   1. They go to the mainland. B. They visit the local hospital. C. They ask the visitors for help.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

1. To whom is the speaker talking?
   1. New employees. B. Foreign tourists. C. International students.
2. What are girls advised to do in a café?
   1. Take care of their bags. B. Don’t talk to strangers. C. Leave the place quickly.
3. What is the best place to park a car?
   1. Beside a house. B. On a quiet road. C. In a public car park.
4. What should one do when walking home alone at night?
   1. Stop a police car for help. B. Walk in well-lighted areas. C. Take a knife for self-defense.

# 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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

# A

**Tour China's top attractions with just a few clicks**

Want to see the majestic Forbidden City, Terracotta Warriors or Mount Emei while avoiding the fuss of travel and crowds?

Log on to Virtual Tours in China, a project that enables visitors to take virtual trips to sought-after attractions around China.

In cooperation with Quanjingke, a provider of virtual tour services, Chinaculture.org has launched Virtual Tours in China using state-of-the-art VR technology to offer online tours to more than 40 popular tourist attractions and world-famous natural heritage sites across China.

Here, visitors can take a personal journey to historical sites like the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes and Ming Tombs, and connect with modern China at the Bund in Shanghai and 798 Art District in Beijing. The latest VR technology and 3D filming makes it possible to see the magnificent natural landscapes of Huangshan Mountain, exquisite(精美的) architecture of the Summer Palace, splendid views of Jiuzhaigou and sacred serenity(平静、肃穆) of Potala Palace with just a few clicks. Tours are available in high resolution, so visitors can appreciate the beauty of China's history and culture in minute detail. Voiced tours and 3D guide maps are also available to offer more detailed information. In all, it is a concentrated multimedia travel experience packed in a virtual tour.

So grab your mouse — or pick up your phone — and tour away! Virtual Tours China is available both on PC and mobile platforms.

Chinaculture.org is widely acknowledged as one of the most informative media outlets for learning about China. It also promotes cultural and economic exchange and enhances mutual understanding between China and the world.

1. What attraction would we be the least likely to tour according to the passage?
   1. Mount Tai B. the Great Wall C. the Great Barrier Reef D. Potala Palace
2. Which statement is wrong according to Chinaculture.org?
   1. It enables visitors to take virtual trips to China’s top attractions.
   2. Visitors can take a journey to historical sites in person.
   3. It offers abundant information for tourists to learn about China.
   4. You can use it on your personal computer or mobile phone.
3. Where is the passage from?
   1. A website. B. A product brochure. C. A book review. D. Instructions.

# B

Ruth Bader Ginsburg was an associate [justice](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/justice) of the [Supreme Court of the United States](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Supreme-Court-of-the-United-States) from 1993 to 2020.

She was the second woman to serve on the Supreme Court.

Ginsberg's mother taught her the value of self-effort and the concept of attaching importance to good education. Ruth entered [Cornell University](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Cornell-University) on a full scholarship, where she met her future husband, Martin Ginsburg. They married in June 1954. Later, Ruth completed her [legal education](https://www.britannica.com/topic/legal-education) at Columbia Law School, serving on the law review and graduating in a tie for first place in her class in 1959.

Despite her excellent qualifications, she struggled to find employment as a lawyer because of her gender and the fact that she was a mother. At the time, only a very small percentage of lawyers in the United States were women, and only two women had ever served as federal judges. However, one of her Columbia law professors advocated on her behalf and helped to convince Judge Edmund Palmieri of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York to offer Ginsburg a clerkship.

In the 1970s, Ginsburg was a leading figure in gender-discrimination litigation(诉讼). In 1980 Democratic

U.S. Pres. [Jimmy Carter](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jimmy-Carter) appointed Ginsburg to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the [District of Columbia](https://www.britannica.com/place/Washington-DC) Circuit in Washington, D.C. While serving as a judge on the D.C. Circuit, Ginsburg developed a reputation as a practical liberal with a keen attention to detail.

Ginsburg attracted attention for several strongly worded disagreeing opinions. In part because of her increasing outspokenness, Ginsburg became, during the Obama administration, a progressive and feminist folk hero. Nevertheless, some liberals, citing Ginsburg’s advanced age and concerns about her health (she was twice a cancer survivor) , argued that she should retire in order to allow Obama to nominate(提名) a liberal replacement. For her own part, Ginsburg expressed her intention to continue for as long as she was able to perform her job “full steam.”

Ruth Bader Ginsberg was a leader in the fight against sex discrimination and a pioneer in the battle for women's rights and gender equality.

1. What is the correct order for the following events?
2. Ruth entered [Cornell University](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Cornell-University) on a full scholarship.
3. Ruth became a progressive and feminist folk hero.
4. Ruth served as a judge on the D.C. Circuit.
5. Ruth completed her [legal education](https://www.britannica.com/topic/legal-education) at Columbia Law School.
6. Ruth became a leading figure in gender-discrimination litigation.
   1. a-c-d-e-b B. a-d-e-c-b C. d-a-e-c-b D. d-e-a-c-b
7. What can we learn from this passage?
   1. Ruth’s mother gave her a lot of support both mentally and financially.
   2. Ruth met her future husband Martin when she studied in Columbia Law School.
   3. Women employers encountered many obstacles in the field of law.
   4. Ruth won consistent support during the Obama administration.
8. Which of the following words can best describe Ruth Bader Ginsburg ?
   1. Intelligent and cooperative B. Ambitious and devoted

C. Talented and generous D. Optimistic and creative

1. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?
   1. To introduce the construction of justice of America.
   2. To appeal to more women to study law.
   3. To advocate women's rights and gender equality.
   4. To remember a great female Supreme Court justice.

# C

The more education you have, the more likely you are to have a job. This relationship holds true across the

U.S. labor market, with one prominent exception. In February, 74.6% of men 25 and older with only a bachelor's degree were employed, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, while just 72.7% of men with advanced degrees were.

This seeming inversion(倒置) has been present for all but five months over the past five years, which is how far back the data are available. It's been driven entirely by labor force participation. That is, men with advanced degrees have a lower unemployment rate than those with bachelor's degrees, but they're less likely to be in the labor force (either working for pay or actively looking for a job). In February 77.9% of men who hold only bachelor's degrees were in the labor force, vs. 75% of men with advanced degrees.

The phenomenon has yet to receive any attention from researchers, as far as I've been able to discover. Men with graduate and professional degrees make up only 6% of the country's 25-and-older population, and those who do have jobs are the highest-paid people in the labor force. This is not a disadvantaged group in need of attention. Some highly credentialed(有文凭的) male labor force dropouts may have just gotten rich and retired early.

On the other hand, women did pass men in under-graduate college enrollment in 1978 and in graduate school enrollment in 1988. By the fall of 2018 they made up 56% of U.S. undergraduates and 60% of graduate students. Men still tend to dominate the highest-prestige( 声 望 高 的 ) graduate programs, but overall the relationship between men and advanced education seems to be fraying(磨损).

1. What is the meaning of the underlined word in the first paragraph ?
   1. ridiculous B. moderate C. critical D. striking
2. What statement is true according to the passage ?
   1. In February, more men were employed than women.
   2. This inversion has been for 55 months over the past five years.
   3. In February, more men with advanced degrees were in the labor force.
   4. Men with advanced degrees have a higher unemployment rate than those with bachelor's degrees.
3. From the last paragraph, which of the statements will the writer approve of ?
   1. There were more women in under-graduate school enrollment in 1988.
   2. There were less men in graduate school enrollment in 1988.
   3. Men tend to dominate the highest-prestige bachelor programs.
   4. The relationship between men and advanced education is better and better.
4. What’s the main idea of the passage ?
   1. More education doesn't mean more jobs.
   2. The more education you have, the more likely you are to have a job.
   3. Men still tend to dominate the highest-prestige graduate programs.
   4. Men with advanced degrees are more likely to get a better job.

D

The oddly flat surface of Arrokoth, an object on the edge of the solar system, may be the result of material boiled away by the sun. This body, more than 6 billion kilometres from the sun in the Kuiper belt beyond Neptune, was visited by NASA’s New Horizons spacecraft in 2019. The probe(探测器) took images that revealed Arrokoth as a strange world with two flattened parts joined by a neck.

Now Yuhui Zhao from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and her colleagues think they know how this strange shape came to be: the sun turned ices on Arrokoth’s surface known as super-volatiles(超级挥发物) from solid to gas—a process known as sublimation(升华)—when it first formed 4 billion years ago.

Super-volatiles are ices that have a particularly low sublimation point. Carbon monoxide, for example, sublimates at about -240°C. While it is unclear which ices would have been present, Arrokoth’s distance from the sun and resulting low temperature means that only super-volatiles would probably sublimate.

It is likely that this process resulted in a flattened appearance because of the way Arrokoth spins. It rotates around the path of its orbit around the sun in a way that means two sides –what are now the “front” and “back” – are exposed to the sun more than its other sides, resulting in prolonged heating on them that produced its flattened peanut shell shape.

Whether Arrokoth’s shape is unique in the Kuiper belt depends on how rare super-volatiles and its unusual rotation are. “It should not be unique,” says Ladislav Rezac at the Max Planck Institute in Germany, a co-author on the paper. “But that depends on these two probabilities, which we do not know.”

1. What does the underlined word refer to in Para. 2?
   1. Gas on Arrokoth. B. Ices on Arrokoth’s surface. C. The sun. D. Solid on Arrokoth.
2. What do we know from the passage?
   1. The ices on Arrokoth were not super-volatiles.
   2. The ices on Arrokoth turned to gas at very low temperatures.
   3. All sides of Arrokoth receive equal heat from the sun.
   4. It's known what the ices on Arrokoth were.
3. What does Ladislav Rezac mean?
   1. Arrokoth’s shape is unique in Kuiper belt.
   2. Arrokoth’s shape is not unique in Kuiper belt.
   3. It’s clear how rare super-volatiles are in Kuiper belt.
   4. Other objects of the same shape as Arrokoth might exist in Kuiper belt.
4. What’s the best title of the passage?
   1. Ice and the sun to shape a flat world B. Arrokoth, an object on the edge of the solar system

C. Arrokoth, a strange flat world D. Arrokoth visited by NASA's New Horizons spacecraft

# 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。

# Tips for Forgiving Your Best Friend

When someone hurts your feelings, it is common to abandon yourself to anger. 36 . But how can you forgive others?

# Acknowledge your feelings

It may take some time, but as you begin to work through feelings of anger, you will acknowledge what caused the displeasure. You have to recognize what you lost before you can let it go. Own your hurt and understand that your feelings are valid. 37 .

# Grieve(伤心) the loss

38 .You can write about it and talk with trusted friends or a family therapist. Grieve the loss in your own way and then work toward forgiving your best friend by discussing the situation. Ask your friend to understand you may need time to repair the relationship but that you are willing to put forth the effort. An open and honest conversation can be comforting.

* 39

Even though you have been hurt by your best friend, it’s important to understand that everyone is bound to make mistakes. As you work toward forgiving your friend, try to have realistic expectations. Instead of expecting things or actions from other people, recognize that you can’t control the behavior of your friends.

# Shift your focus

It can be difficult to forgive and forget if you are still experiencing intense emotions. Shift your focus from wounded feelings to your fortunes. 40 .When you put more energy into the supportive nature of your friend, it will be a little easier to forgive.

1. Have realistic expectations
2. Show your willingness to move on
3. Take the time to process your feelings
4. Only by doing so can you begin to work toward forgiveness
5. Offering forgiveness does not mean you ignore the pain you feel
6. Learning to forgive someone is hard, but it is a necessary step for you to heal and move forward
7. Look for the kindness in your best friend and focus on the positive aspects of your relationship

# 第三部分 英语知识运用 （共两节，满分 45 分）

**第一节 完形填空（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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处 的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In 2018, I was commuting from Brooklyn to New Jersey.I have two little kids and a busy consulting business, so a quiet train ride felt like a mini 41 . Yet I found myself spending that precious time 42 my social

media feeds.

One day, I put down my \_ 43 and started writing thank-you notes to people .When I got off the train , I was in a 44 \_ better mood.The next day, I wrote more thank-yous — and felt the same feeling. When I finished writing the notes, I counted them up. There were 31. Something 45 . What if I kept it up? I decided to write one thank-you note for every day of that year.

I had no 46 of people I was grateful for. So I picked out a different 47 for each month to keep on task. January was charity. February would be 48 to neighbors, I decided, and I thought of a dozen 49 right away. I'd also watch for anyone going 50 , regardless of whether he or she 51 the monthly theme.

Writing the notes wasn't all that 52 . Each was two or three sentences long, taking just a few minutes to 53 . I focused on what I wanted to say, and the 54 came fairly easily. I quickly learned I couldn't do it while switching 55 articles.That focus felt 56 . It was also good for my brain, which had been trained to 57 , focusing on this feed or that e-mail, skimming from app to app. I eventually realized 58 this task was the perfect counterpoison（解毒剂）to my social feeds. Writing thank-you notes was time spent on something purely positive. Writing thank-you notes was an act of noticing and 59 my own life.

It is a(an) 60 thing, I learned, to fully appreciate and feel fully appreciated by the people closest to you.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. celebration 2. A. going through | B. party  B. getting through | C. vacation  C. breaking through | D. disaster  D. seeing through |
| 43. A. bag | B. pen | C. phone | D. book |
| 44. A. potentially | B. noticeably | C. tentatively | D. rarely |
| 45. A. happened | B. changed | C. clicked | D. disappeared |
| 46. A. idea | B. information | C. shortage | D. clue |
| 47. A. theme | B. route | C. schedule | D. symbol |
| 48. A. paid | B. sacrificed | C. dedicated | D. introduced |
| 49. A. opportunities | B. letters | C. deeds | D. names |
| 50. A. above and beyond | B. first and foremost | C. here and there | D. on and off |
| 51. A. responded to | B. fit into | C. turned down | D. came up with |
| 52. A. heart-breaking | B. labor-saving | C.decision-making | D. time-consuming |
| 53. A. compromise | B. tolerate | C. evaluate | D.compose |
| 54. A. notes | B. words | C. thanks | D. solutions |
| 55. A. to | B. between | C. within | D. off |
| 56. A. refreshing | B. interesting | C. frustrating | D. shocking |
| 57. A. concentrate | B. suspect | C. resist | D. wander |
| 58. A. how | B. why | C. when | D. whether |
| 59. A. mourning | B. criticizing | C. possessing | D. honoring |
| 60. A. powerful | B. initial | C. confidential | D. abstract |

# 第二节（共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Six “sacrificial pits( 祭祀坑)”, dating back 3,200 to 4,000 years, were (61) (new) discovered in Sanxingdui site in Guanghan, Sichuan Province. Among the important cultural finds (62) (be) gold and bronze masks, bronze ware, more than 100 ivory tusks, textiles and jade among other artifacts.

To satisfy netizens’ (63) (curious), several museums in China are rolling out Archaeological blind boxes on a major online shopping platform. Among (64) , Henan Museum, integrating the blind box concept with cultural relics, hides "miniature cultural relics" such as bronze and china in the soil. Using a Luoyang shovel, and a brush (65) (sweep) away the dirt, you can dig an archaeological blind box and harvest a piece of bronze ware from the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC-1046 BC) or a china bottle from the Song Dynasty (960-1279).

The idea (66) (prove) wildly popular with many young people up to now. Most of the blind boxes are sold out as soon as they are restocked every day. Buyers who were (67) (fortune) enough to place an order shared their experience of digging the blind box online. “(68) (wear) gloves, I feel like an archaeologist!” said a buyer. "You don't know how difficult archaeology is (69) you've done it yourself," a buyer said, expressing her admiration(70) archaeologists and recommending that everyone try it.

# 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（∧），并在其正下面写出该加的词。 删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词正下面写出修改后的词。 注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均限一词，请严格按照要求格式修改。

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

The other day, my friends and I had a heat discussion about failure in exams. The results are as follow. We all agree that there are both advantages and disadvantages. To begin with, it reminds students to devote themselves to work on their studies. In addition, it helps students realize what they are weak, thus leading them to improve.

However, some disadvantages may arose from failure in exams. Firstly, it undermines students self-confidence so badly that some of them even no longer study hard. And secondly, teachers and parents are not satisfied with these students, that makes matters worse.

Faced with the failure in exams, what I usually do is turn to my teachers. They always analyze my problems and give me some advice on how to deal with it. Their comfort and encourage mean a lot to me.

# 第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

今年“两会”上有代表提出“取消中小学英语主科地位”，消息一出立即冲上热搜，引发了网友在社 交平台的热议。针对这一提议，请你发表评论，谈谈自己的看法。

要求：1. 观点鲜明，理由充实，行文连贯。

1. 词数 100 左右。
2. 开头已为你写好，不计入总词数。

At this year’s “Two Sessions”, some members made a proposal that English should be removed as a core

subject for primary and secondary school students.

安庆一中 2021 届高三第三次模拟考试英语试题参考答案

# 第一部分 听力（共两节，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1-5 BABCA 6-10 CCBAB 11-15 ABCAB 16-20 ACACB

# 第二部分 阅读理解（共两节, 每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

21-25 CBABC 26-30 BDDBB 31-35 ACBDA 36-40 FDEAG

# 第三部分 英语知识运用 （共两节，满分 45 分）

**第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）**

41-60 CACBC CACDA BDDBB ADBDA

# 第二节（共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分）

61.newly 62. are 63. curiosity 64. them 65. to sweep

66.has proved 67. fortunate 68. Wearing 69. until 70. for

# 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）**

The other day, my friends and I had a heat discussion about failure in exams. The results are as

heated

follow. We all agree that there are both advantages and disadvantages. To begin with, it reminds students follows

to devote themselves to work on their studies. In addition, it helps students realize what they are weak , working where 或 ∧(in)

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**t**hem encouragement

# 第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

At this year’s “Two Sessions”, some member made a proposal that English should be removed as a core subject for primary and secondary school students. His proposal has triggered heated discussion on social media platforms. Some netizens agreed to his proposal. In my opinion, the proposal is very absurd.

There is no denying that globalization has been a trend for many years. As a widely used international language, the position of English can never be replaced, for which the education of English is still of great importance. Meanwhile, the idea is not in line with the country's pursuit of further openness. Furthermore, as for us students, we can broaden our horizons and improve our cultural awareness and critical thinking ability through learning the English language.

I think it is probably the mode of English teaching that should be changed, not the status of English teaching.

1