

郑州市 2021 年高中毕业年级第三次质量预测

英语试题卷

本试卷分四部分,考试时间 120 分钟,满分 150 分(听力成绩算作参考分)。
考生应首先阅读答题卡上的文字信息,然后在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上作答无效。

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. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student. C. Waiter and customer.
2. What is the man suffering from?
A. A fever. B. A stomachache. C. A toothache.
3. Where did Sally go at the weekend?
A. The museum. B. The park. C. The theatre.
4. What did the man ask Lucy to do?
A. Help him to finish his report.
B. Bring some magazines to him.
C. Refer to some latest magazines.
5. Where did the woman stay at Mount Huang?
A. In a local house. B. In a hotel. C. In a tent.

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 is Jack studying at university?
A. Arts. B. Tourism. C. History.
7. What does Jack want to do?
A. Visit an exhibition.
B. Get a part-time job.
C. Apply to a university.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What can you know about the man?
A. He is a foreigner.
B. He knows about Beijing opera.
C. He has been to Beijing before.
9. What does the woman think of *White Snake*?
A. A national play. B. A moving play. C. The best Beijing opera.
10. What will they probably do tonight?
A. Go to Grand Theatre.
B. Book the tickets in advance.
C. Call the theatre for information.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the bus stop. B. At the train station. C. At the airport.
12. How old is the baby?
A. Two years old.
B. Under two years old.
C. More than two years old.
13. What can be learned from the conversation?
A. The baby's birth certificate is not necessary.

B. The baby is not allowed to walk on the flight.

C. The man can board with his baby ahead of time.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. What extra dish is to be prepared?

A. Steak.

B. Fish.

C. Mutton.

15. What did Adrian do?

A. He saved sales managers.

B. He introduced a new system.

C. He closed down the department.

16. What is the man's attitude to Adrian's visit?

A. Casual.

B. Cold.

C. Positive.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What does the speaker say about David's eyes?

A. They are red.

B. They are small.

C. They are round.

18. What is special about David's mouth?

A. Rather flat.

B. Very big.

C. A bit raised.

19. What does David always do before he begins a speech?

A. Bites his lips.

B. Clears his throat.

C. Smooths his moustache.

20. What kind of person is David according to the speaker?

A. Gentle but ugly.

B. Humorous but aggressive.

C. Famous but funny-looking.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Thank you for visiting Break Diving, Inc., home of the non-profit Unstoppable

Artists. If you're looking for a home filled with other helpful, enthusiastic writers from around the world, look no further!

Unstoppable Artists founder, Monroe Mann, knows everything about psychology, education and writing – from screenplays, poems and novels to songwriting, non-fiction and memoirs (自传)! If you want to write a novel, an essay, a screenplay or just learn how to write a better letter and improve your grammar, you're going to really love it here. If you're already a writer, you'll find other ambitious writers from around the world you can connect and chat with!

We can help you improve your writing. We can help with any writing that interests you from blog writing and story writing to English writing and journalistic writing. We can help you with all of these for free. Through our Unstoppable Artists program, we offer many different chances to help you improve and develop your writing. For starters, we urge you to join our free online chat community where you can chat with other writers all day in a fun and supportive environment. You can get feedback on your writing too. There are even weekly reminders to check in and tell us what you're up to!

We're looking forward to seeing you there and learning more about you, your dreams and how we can help you make your wildest ambitions come true. We can't wait to also see how you can help us do the same!

So, if you'd like to get started and make friends from all around the world who share your love for writing, then you've come to the right place. Thanks for taking the time to check us out. Please tell your friends to visit our website www.BreakDiving.org!

21. What can be expected from the Unstoppable Artists program?

- A. Suggestions from the program founder.
- B. Free psychological and writing courses.
- C. Fierce writing contests among ambitious writers.
- D. Chances to connect with writers from different countries.

22. What should beginners of the Unstoppable Artists program do?

30. What is Scott's attitude towards handwriting?
- A. Take grammar lessons first.
B. Sign up for the diving program.
C. Join the free online chat community.
D. Start with blog writing or story writing.
23. What is the main purpose of the author in writing the passage?
- A. To look for professional writers.
B. To introduce a free writing program.
C. To recommend a free online chat home.
D. To inspire ambitious writers to be successful.

B

It was an afternoon in August. I was just short of turning 18. I stood in front of a six-story, red brick building. It was to be my new home for the next several years.

It was my first day of college, and I was very excited. I had two suitcases and a bag with me. Everything I thought I would need was packed in them. I carried them up the five flights of stairs to my dorm and wondered what life had in store for me - a young girl.

It was another afternoon in August. I was just short of turning 42. My daughter was 18, and we were standing in front of the same building at the same college that I had gone to years before. I smiled as I helped her carry her things up to her room, but I also noticed that we were making more than one trip. All the students seemed to have much more stuff (东西) than I did all those years ago. Yet, it didn't seem to make things any better for them. In fact, they looked more stressed. As I threw down another box of my daughter's stuff, I wondered what life had in store for her.

Last night I had a dream that I'd had many times before. I was back in that same dorm with my belongings piled on my bed searching for my course book and wondering what classes I would take. I often wondered what this dream meant, but when I woke up this morning, it became crystal clear to me. We are sometimes teachers in this life, but we are always students in it. We are here to learn to love ourselves and everyone as ourselves. It takes a lifetime. The stuff we carry with us

through this life doesn't matter at all. It is the stuff we carry inside of us when we leave this life that counts.

24. How did the author feel about her new life in college?

- A. Calm. B. Confident. C. Thrilled. D. Disappointed.

25. What did the author find about the students on her daughter's first day of college?

A. They were friendly to each other.

B. They felt curious about a new life ahead.

C. They got everything ready for their college.

D. They were more worried than she was at college.

26. What did the author's dream mean to her?

A. She had to keep learning all her life.

B. She ought to learn to love her daughter.

C. She was sure she could be a good teacher.

D. She was not well prepared for her classes.

27. What does the author intend to tell us in the passage?

A. He who loves others is to be loved.

B. What we learn in life is of significance.

C. Life is a journey with many difficulties.

D. We should be confident about our future.

C

There you are, looking through your WeChat moments or your Weibo feed, and you come across a post saying something like this: "I just got accepted to Harvard and Oxford! Are they sure they didn't mix my applications up with somebody else's?"

This person is clearly humblebragging. The term "humblebrag" was first coined back in 2010 by the late US comedian Harris Wittels, and it describes when someone makes a seemingly modest statement, but the actual purpose is to bring attention to something they are proud of.

The example above is a modesty-based humblebrag. The person wants to tell others: "I got accepted to Harvard and Oxford!" However, they don't want to seem

too proud of their accomplishments. So, instead, they word it in a way to be more modest and bring down the importance of their achievements.

Although people who humblebrag think it will make them more likeable because they aren't talking proudly about their victories, a study published in *the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* showed that humblebragging actually has the opposite effect.

"Humblebragging doesn't have the intended result because it seems insincere. That 'poor me' attitude combined with self-promotion does not lead to a favorable impression," said Ovul Sezer, the lead author of the study and an assistant professor of organizational behavior at the University of North Carolina, US. "Even simply bragging or complaining (抱怨) is better, because at least those messages are seen as more sincere."

Sezer's study also found that nearly 60% of humblebrags were complaint-based humblebragging, with most people humblebragging about their looks, followed by their money or wealth, and finally about their performance at work. "It's such a common phenomenon. All of us know some people in our lives, whether in the social media or in the workplace, who do this annoying thing," commented Sezer, adding that we all do it to some extent.

So, if you want to share your achievements with others, what's the best way to do it then? Sezer suggests that people admit their self-promotion and harvest the rewards of being sincere. She also suggests finding a go-between, adding, "If someone brags for you, that's the best thing that can happen to you, because then you don't seem like you're bragging."

28. The underlined word "coined" in Paragraph 2 probably means " ".

- A. recognized B. invented C. bought D. copied

29. Which of the following can be considered as humblebragging?

- A. Hesitating to talk about your achievements.
B. Bringing people's attention to your achievements.
C. Talking proudly about your achievements in the social media.
D. Pretending to be modest when talking about your achievements.

30. What is Sezer's attitude towards humblebragging?
A. Cautious. B. Ambiguous. C. Supportive. D. Disapproving.
31. What does Sezer suggest people do when it comes to sharing achievements?
A. Share their achievements with their best friends.
B. Bring down the importance of their achievements.
C. Find someone else to talk about their achievements.
D. Talk about their achievements after someone else does.

D

Tropical (热带的) rainforests are disappearing at an alarming rate, and according to a new report by Rainforest Foundation Norway, humans are to blame.

The world's dependence on coal, farming, beans, palm oil and mining has resulted in two-thirds of Earth's tropical rainforests being completely destroyed, and the remaining ecosystems being put closer to a tipping point.

Tropical rainforests once covered 14.5 million square kilometers of Earth's surface, but now, just one-third of that remains undamaged. Of the original area tropical rainforests once occupied, 34% is completely gone and 30% is suffering from damage. All that remains is roughly 9.5 million square kilometers, and 45% of that is in a degraded (恶化) state, the report says.

Researchers blame human consumption for the loss. While agriculture has always been a driving factor of rainforest loss, the report said that energy consumption, international trade and the production of beans and palm oil, logging and mining have been the largest threats (威胁) over the past century. A significant number of US products rely on resources from tropical rainforests. The country heavily relies on palm oil, rubber and cocoa, all of which come from forests around the world. Often, these resources are harvested from illegally destroyed lands.

Tropical rainforests are home to more than half of the Earth's biodiversity and have more carbon in living organisms than any other ecosystem. In addition to supporting significant animal life, tropical rainforests are also necessary for slowing down global warming. "These unique ecosystems are suffering from constant abuse, through our bottomless appetite for land and resources," said Anders Krogh, the

author of the report. "We expect that upcoming UN climate and biodiversity summits provide specific targets and measures to protect tropical rainforests."

The researchers also believe that the loss of tropical rainforests puts the whole world at the risk of future diseases. "Huge deforestation (毁林) is violating nature's natural virus protection systems," Krogh said. "The outbreak of COVID-19 should bring rainforest protection to the top of the agenda of all policy makers and world leaders concerned about preventing the outbreak of new diseases."

32. Why are the data listed in Paragraph 2?

- A. To show the serious loss of tropical rainforests.
- B. To present the process of rainforest degradation.
- C. To stress the role of rainforests in the ecosystems.
- D. To explain the reason for the disappearance of rainforests.

33. What leads to the decrease of rainforests?

- A. Traditional method of farming.
- B. Global imbalance of international trade.
- C. The world's much dependence on clean energy.
- D. Human unreasonable consumption of rainforest resources.

34. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. The loss of rainforests will destroy the future generations.
- B. Immediate attention should be paid to protecting rainforests.
- C. The disappearance of rainforests has accelerated the spread of the virus.
- D. Politicians are concerned about preventing the outbreak of new diseases.

35. What can be the best title for this passage?

- A. Tropical rainforests are declining
- B. Rainforests slow down global warming
- C. Humans are to pay for the loss of rainforests
- D. World leaders are acting to protect rainforests

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

It is so easy to get comfortable and stuck in our comfort zones. We know what we like; we know what to expect; we know where we'll do well and we stay there.

Outside of this zone are risks and fears. 36

This works sometimes. However, while the zone outside of where we are comfortable might be scary and risky, it is also the area of growth. 37

38 Over two days, we worked with the group and helped them see how they were limiting themselves, their lives and their careers by unknowingly staying with what they knew and where they were comfortable. We put them in awkward situations, asked them tough questions and helped them feel ill at ease until they got more comfortable with that. 39 At last they identified what they wanted was out of their comfort zones.

I saw then, as I have seen so many times in my own life and in the lives of others, that there is so much possibility when we stretch and try. We may need to build up to it. We may need to gather support and encouragement. 40 But when we do, and when we reach beyond where we usually comfortably stay, we find ourselves in a zone of opportunity (机会). We find so much of what we want.

Take at least two actions that put you outside of your comfort zones and get you closer to what you want.

A. Opportunity zones are where dangers lie.

B. So, we continue where we are with what we know.

C. We may need to take steps to get closer to our goals.

D. However, most people are used to staying in their comfort zones.

E. It is our opportunity zone, with so much potential and possibility.

F. We pushed them beyond where they were both physically and mentally.

G. We once designed a program to push people to step out of their comfort zones.

第三部分 语言知识运用(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A、B、C和D四个选项中,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。

When I was small, my grandfather used to wheel me through a local garden nearby. Looking up at the trees helped me fall asleep. I've spent all my adult life working with trees, and the past 14 years working in the garden. Recently, our money-raising team was looking for different 41 to raise money to help 42 the redwood (红杉) avenue at our site. Some of the staff suggested I do a sponsored tree-hugging charity (慈善) event. I wasn't 43 whether people would be interested in an old man hugging trees to 44 money. But my colleagues thought it was 45. So, I agreed to hug 350 trees, of as many different 46 as I could find, in a year.

My tree-hugging technique is based on making a maximum 47, which means putting my arms as far around as they'll go and leaning (倚靠) on the tree. I'd head out with a photographer. It was 48 a tree-hugging fashion shoot with us going on a hike 49 the next tree that spoke to us. I was struck by how different the 50 was with each tree. The most touchable ones stood out, particularly the small redwoods. That was in June, when we'd had weeks of dry weather. You were getting an almost Californian smell from them, which 51 me. My dream tree 52 is going to California to see the large redwoods. I wouldn't be able to hug those, so I would just 53 and wonder at them.

If you've 54 hugged a tree, I strongly recommend it. Getting up close to one makes you appreciate their 55 structure. If you were to 56 humans to create such a wonderful structure, they would never be able to do it.

Tree hugging is a wonderful way of 57 with nature on a deep level. That's something I think we all need more of, considering the 58 pace of modern life. Tree hugging can help us 59 to appreciate the small things in life. Above all, trees can teach us patience. Their life is longer than ours, so they help us to connect with a different feeling of 60.

41. A. suggestions B. organizations C. trees D. advertisements
42. A. check B. protect C. widen D. clear
43. A. sure B. excited C. aware D. worried

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 44. A. earn | B. save | C. donate | D. afford |
| 45. A. amusing | B. confusing | C. inspiring | D. surprising |
| 46. A. varieties | B. places | C. shapes | D. characters |
| 47. A. measure | B. choice | C. calculation | D. touch |
| 48. A. merely | B. practically | C. personally | D. naturally |
| 49. A. in need of | B. in search of | C. in terms of | D. in favor of |
| 50. A. experience | B. memory | C. sharing | D. discussion |
| 51. A. controlled | B. changed | C. affected | D. transported |
| 52. A. greeting | B. trip | C. viewing | D. plan |
| 53. A. look out | B. drive away | C. stand back | D. calm down |
| 54. A. just | B. ever | C. even | D. never |
| 55. A. fantastic | B. firm | C. simple | D. rough |
| 56. A. forbid | B. challenge | C. persuade | D. encourage |
| 57. A. mixing | B. matching | C. connecting | D. working |
| 58. A. smart | B. fast | C. regular | D. steady |
| 59. A. drop away | B. knock around | C. speed up | D. slow down |
| 60. A. time | B. duty | C. hug | D. pressure |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Six “sacrificial pits” (祭祀坑), 61 (date) back to 3,200 to 4,000 years, were discovered in the Sanxingdui Ruins site in Guanghan, Sichuan province, on March 17, 2021. The biggest pit among the six 62 (be) 19 square meters, and the smallest is 3.5 square meters. Some unearthed artifacts reflect previous findings in 1986 like bronze masks and jades, but shapes of some large-size bronze objects have never been seen.

The Sanxingdui Ruins site, 63 (consider) as one of the most important archaeological sites along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, covers an area of 12 square kilometers 64 its core zone of an ancient city covering 3.6 square

kilometers. It was first found in 1929. However, large-scale excavation (挖掘) on the site only began in 1986, when two pits, widely believed for sacrificial ceremonies, 65 (discover) accidentally. The new discoveries will help to better understand many unexplained findings in 1986, 66 the similar shapes and findings in the eight pits 67 (basic) make sure their function should be "sacrificial pits".

According to the National Cultural Heritage Administration, studies of the Sanxingdui Ruins site will become an 68 (importance) project in a program Archaeology China, 69 tries to explain the origins of Chinese civilization and how diverse 70 (culture) communicate and come together.

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。

This week I took part in a knowledge competition on the Silk Road was held in our school, which gave me a great sense for achievement. On Monday, a poster, which announced the competition, attracting my attention. I immediately sign up for it. A few days later, I participated the first round of the competition, a difficult written test. Since there were many competitors, I succeeded in entering the final. It was held this morning and on the stage in the hall, I answered most of the questions accurate. Finally, I won out! When interviewing by the school TV station, I expressed my proud

in our splendid culture. The competition not only broadened my knowledges but also encouraged me to learn more about our own culture in the future.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定新西兰某高中访学团打算到你校进行文化交流,请你选择一种能代表中国文化特征的符号,根据下列提示用英语写一篇发言稿。

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 你选择的文化符号及其含义;
3. 你选择这种文化符号的原因。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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