绝密★启用前

# 衡水名校联盟 2021 年高考押题预测卷

(考试时间: 120 分钟 试卷满分: 150 分)

## 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,请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. Where does the conversation take place probably?

A. In a ball.

B. In a concert.

C. In a CD store.

2. How does the man feel about his trip?

A. Happy.

B. Meaningful.

C. Regretful.

3. What day is it today?

A. Friday.

B. Saturday.

C. Sunday.

4. What is the man going to do after work?

A. Go back home.

B. Go to the dancing club.

C. Go for a drink.

5. What is the man's secret ingredient?

A. The spice.

B. The cheese.

C. The red wine.

#### 第二节 (共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

英语试题 第1页(共12页)

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. Who got shot?

A. The woman.

B. The cashier.

C. The guard.

7. What is the car's license plate number?

A. BD16SMJ.

B. BD60SMJ.

C. BD16SMG.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Why does the woman refuse to eat the steak?

A. She takes pity on animals.

B. She is on a diet.

C. She doesn't like the taste.

9. What will the speakers do next?

A. Watch a documentary.

B. Go to the woman's home.

C. Look for another restaurant.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What time is it now?

A. 11:00.

B. 11:10.

C. 11:15.

11. What is the weather like?

A. Sunny.

B. Windv.

C. Rainy.

12. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Boss and employee.

B. Professor and student.

C. Seller and customer.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What sport did the woman like to play in the past?

A. Yoga.

B. Table tennis.

C. Volleyball.

14. Which is NOT the reason for the woman choosing Tai Chi?

A. It requires less intensity.

B. It's very popular nowadays.

C. It's related to Chinese culture.

15. What is the essential concept of Tai Chi?

A. How to balance your life.

B. How to use the least to achieve the most.

C. How to defeat someone stronger than you.

16. What benefit does Tai Chi bring to the woman?

A. She feels easier to concentrate.

B. She becomes more energetic. 
C. She gets a good appetite.

英语试题 第2页(共12页)

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

- 17. What can we know from the previous tests?
- A. Chinese math teachers are better.
- B. Math development is more advanced in China.
- C. Chinese 15-year-olds have better math ability on average.
- 18. When will kids start practicing math exercises under the reform?
- A. 4 years old.

- B. 5 years old.
- C. 6 years old.

- 19. How many primary schools are there in Britain?
- A. About 4,000.
- B. About 8,000.
- C. About 16,000.
- 20. What does the "progressive" math-teaching style concentrate on?
- A. Practice and repetition.
- B. Blending math into daily life. 
  C. Teaching the basics of math.

#### 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分50分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 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。

#### $\mathbf{A}$

# WILD ALASKA

America's least visited national park drawing fewer than 10,000 visitors a year—just a fraction of those at other U.S. national parks—this remote landscape lies in the Alaska interior, entirely above the Arctic Circle.

#### **GETTING AROUND**

Established in 1980 to protect undeveloped land, gates of the Arctic National Park challenges even the hardiest of travelers. Since there are no roads, most visitors fly to the communities near the Park, then journey on foot or by rivercraft, skis, or dogsled. Those without many rural area experiences should consider a guided trip.

# NATURAL WONDERS

- Photographers can admire the beauty of the Arrigetch Peaks in the Brooks Range.
- Birders have reported more than 145 species, including the northern goshawk, short-eared owl, and arctic warbler.
- Traveling down the Noatak River offers a good chance to see musk oxen, brown bears, caribou, and the 8,276-foot Mount Igikpak.

#### NATIVE CULTURE

Anaktuvuk Pass is the only town within the park's borders. But the village is more than just a starting point for adventure; it's a place to know the people who live there. It features a museum that tells the story of the continued 英语试题 第 3 页 (共 12 页)

subsistence lifestyle which depends heavily on the caribou. The caribou herd is now threatened by climate change.

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- 21. What is the biggest problem for the Arctic National Park?
- A. The cold weather.

  B. Little amount of visitors.
- C. No guided trip. D. Without convenient transportation.
- 22. Where can we see the brown bears?
- A. In the Brooks Range.

  B. On the Arrigetch Peaks.
- C. Along the Noatak River. D. In the Arctic Circle.
- 23. Which of the following threatens the caribou herd now?
- A. The environmental change. B. The museum.
- C. The people's lifestyle.

  D. The travelers' behavior.

Jack was born without eyes. He was very lucky as he grew up having other kittens (young cats) to socialize with, and was used to people from the moment he was born. However, when it came time to find the kittens homes, no one knew where Jack would end up.

That's when I got an email from my friend. All she asked was "Do you still want one of the kittens? There's one here with no eyes and no one would like to take him." Without thinking, I told her that I did want the kitten.

When we first brought him home, Jack stayed mostly in my room. After about a day he had no issues running around and climbing on everything. At times he gets lost in the house, he'll stop. But we just call him and talk to him and it isn't long before he finds his way back to us.

A few weeks after getting Jack, we got a new farm cat named Bear. Jack and Bear have become best friends. It doesn't matter that he can't see. He always knows when Bear is around. He'll run across the yard straight to Bear and wrap his front legs around his neck in a big hug. They run after each other around and wrestle. They'll lie down in the grass together when tired. Jack is truly an inspiration. I've owned lots of kittens in my life, but Jack is the happiest and most playful. He doesn't feel sorry for himself. He doesn't need pity. I think Jean, owner of Gumbo, another eyeless cat, said it best when she told me that cats don't have disabilities, they have adaptability.

- 24. Why did Jack come to our home?
- A. I liked an eyeless cat.
- B. My friend ordered me to take him home.
- C. No other young cats kept him company.
- D. I didn't mind whether he was blind.
- 25. What does the underlined word "issues" in the 3rd paragraph mean?

英语试题 第4页(共12页)

		A. Difficulty.	B. Fun.	C. Luck.	D. Business.		
		26. Which of the fo	ollowing statements	is TRUE?			
		<ul><li>A. Jack likes to play with a new eyeless cat.</li><li>B. Jack is good at talking and playing with people.</li><li>C. Jack quickly adapts to the new environment.</li><li>D. Jack and Bear lie down on the sofa together when tired.</li><li>27. What can we learn from the passage?</li></ul>					
	新						
		A. A cat has nine li	ives.	B. All is well	that ends well.		
		C. A good beginning	ng makes a good en	ding. D. God helps	those who help themselves.		
	$egin{array}{c} ec{\mathbf{c}} \end{array}$						
中 :		I've come back to check on a baby. Just after dusk I'm in a car down a muddy road in the rain, past rows o					
*		shackled(戴镣的) elephants, their trunks swinging. I was here five hours before, when the sun was high and hot					
	: !	and tourists were on elephants' backs.					
		Walking now, I can barely see the path in the glow of my phone's flashlight. When the wooden fence post					
		me short, I point m	y light down and fo	ollow a current of rai	nwater across the concrete floor until it washes up again		
		three large, gray feet. A fourth foot twisted above the surface, tied tightly by a short chain and choked by ring of					
班级		metal spikes(尖刺)	When the elephant	tires and puts her fo	ot down, the spikes press deeper into her ankle.		
		Meena is four	years and two mon	ths old, still a child a	as elephants go. Khammon Kongkhaw, her caretaker, to		
		me earlier that Mee	ena wears the spike	d chain because she	tends to kick. Kongkhaw has been responsible for Mee		
	採	here at Maetaman Elephant Adventure, near Chiang Mai, in northern Thailand, since she was 11 months old. He sai					
姓名:		he keeps her on the	spiked chain only	during the day and ta	kes it off at night. But it's night now.		
型		I ask Jin Laos	hen, the Maetaman	worker accompany	in me on this nighttime visit, why her chain is still on. I		
		says he doesn't kno	ow.				
		Mactaman is	one of many anima	l attractions in and a	around tourist-crowded Chiang Mai. Meena'slife is set		
		follow the same tra	ack as many of the i	roughly3, 800 capti	ve(被捕获的) elephants in Thailand. When Meena is to		
学校 :		old or sick to give	rides-maybe at 55, 1	naybe at 75she'll die	e. If she's lucky, she'll get a few years of retirement. She		
孙	<u>.</u>	spend most of her l	ife on a chain.				
		28. Why does the author decide to come back?					
		A. She wants to che	eck baby elephant N	Aeena.			
		B. She wants to feed those shackled elephants.					
:	$\widetilde{\vdots}$	C. She wants to rel	ease those shackled	elephants.			

- D. She knows a baby is in need of help urgently
- 29. What can we conclude from the second paragraph?
- A. The author is scared walking in the path.
- B. Meena is treated badly and very painful
- C. Meena only has three healthy legs.
- D. One of Meena's leg is badly broken.
- 30. What's the author's attitude towards those elephants?
- A. Indifferent. B. Critical. C. Sympathetic.
- 31. We can infer that the purpose of the author's writing is\_\_\_\_\_
- A. to describe those elephants to attract tourists around the world
- B. to appeal to people to care about the fate of those elephants
- C. to tell readers the story of a baby elephant in Chiang Mai, Thailand
- D. to tell the reason why the number of elephants is decreasing.

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D. Negative.

Cetaceans(鲸目动物) communicate through sound to find food and to interact socially. Their sounds vary between species and within communities. The long-finned pilot whales can mimic(模仿) artificial noise, but nobody had previously recorded them. A new study, however, found overlap in the cetacean sound book.

Pilot whales and orcas, the two largest species of cetaceans, are often seen in the same environments and are similar sizes, and both live in social groups with strong union, says Charlotte Curé, a bioacoustics researcher at CEREMA Lab in France, who was not involved in the study. Orcas compete for food with long-finned pilot whales and are potentially their predators.

Evidence from orca stomachs shows they do occasionally eat pilot whales. But pilot whales can mob and chase them away, the only cetaceans seen defending themselves from the strong enemies in this way.

Mimicry could serve as an additional defense: "One assumption is that if they use similar sounds, they may not be recognized as prey," Erbe says. Pilot whales eating orcas' food remains might go unnoticed if they use orca-like calls. "This is all underwater," she adds, "so these animals rely on sound for detecting their prey and predators." Long-finned pilot whales have shown an ability to distinguish between orca calls with different meanings; Curé suggests that instead of tricking orcas, the callers could instead be presenting a new orca sound to other group members.

Additional work would confirm whether mimicry is actually occurring. Researchers could pair their listening data with direct observations of the animals' interactions in the wild or perhaps even play orca sounds and watch the

英语试题 第6页(共12页)

whales' reactions.

But if a future experiment used predatory sounds, it would need to be done very carefully. "A reaction to a predator can be very strong," Curé says. "In some protected areas, you are not allowed to do more than two predatory playbacks per year."

- 32. Which of the following is not the pilot whales and orcas share in common?
- A. They communicate through sound.
- B. They always live together with other group members.
- C. They often live in the same environments.
- D. They can defend themselves through mimicry.
- 33. What do we know from the fourth paragraph?
- A. The pilot whales mimic the sounds to detect their prey.
- B. The pilot whales can pretend to be oreas to share the food remains.
- C. The pilot whales only mimic one kind of the sounds of the orcas.
- D. The pilot whales can distinguish different meanings of orcas calls to trick them.
- 34. How do the researcher confirm whether mimicry is actually occurring?
- A. By mimicking the sounds in the experiment.
- B. By analyzing the data from the cetacean sound book.
- C. By listening or playing the sounds and watching the whales' reactions.
- D. By observing the whales from the distance.
- 35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Pilot Whales: Copy Orca Calls
- B. Pilot Whales and Orcas: Two Largest Animals
- C. Orcas: Predators in the Sea.
- D. Pilot Whales: Ways to Defend Themselves
- 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 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。

#### How to Quiet the Complainer

You may want to know why people complain. In fact, even the kindest, most considerate people complain. And complaining doesn't always have a negative impact. 36.\_\_\_\_\_. However, the problems start when complaining becomes a frequent action. So, how to quiet a complaining considering your health and his?

Change the subject.

英语试题 第7页(共12页)

Some complainers will switch the topic if you change the conversation in a direction that interests them. If your neighbor is complaining about the phone company, tell her about an unexpected call you received from an old friend.

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#### Summarize the complaint.

If your complainer keeps repeating himself, ask something like, "Can I tell you that I've heard and gotten it?" Using "I" statements ("I've heard ...") rather than "you" statements ("You keep repeating yourself") shows that you're interested rather than trying to shut the person down.

38.\_\_\_\_.

When a frequent complainer tells you about her latest problem, ask nicely what she's done to improve it. This isn't the usual direction a grievance-laden conversation takes, and it may help to abruptly end a rant.

#### Be honest.

39.\_\_\_\_\_\_, tell the complainer that you must cut the conversation short. You can simply be honest, saying you need to move on so the conversation doesn't bring you down—especially if it's someone who's complained to you many times before.

#### Have a heart-to-heart.

If someone very close to you, like your partner or best friend stresses you out with loads of pessimism.

40.\_\_\_\_\_. Otherwise, if you hide your feelings and continue listening to repeated complaints, you may start avoiding the person.

- A. Focus on the effect.
- B. Challenge the person to act.
- C. When you have things to do
- D. Avoid saying the word complaining.
- E. It's important to talk about the problem.
- F. Sometimes a complaint changes an unfavorable situation into a more desirable one.
- G. If your coworker is saying bad words about your boss, ask whether he met the new employee.

#### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 完形填空(共15小题;每小题1.分,满分15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。

An English battleship was sailing at sea in the severe weather for several days. The visibility was poor\_\_\_\_41 heavy fog, so the captain landed on the watchtower, \_\_\_\_42\_\_ all the activities.

Shortly, a lookout reported that a light ahead was \_\_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_.The captain asked, "Is it steady or\_\_\_\_\_44 英语试题 第 8 页 (共 12 页)

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Mathias Disney, an environmental scientist at University College London, and his colleagues 59.\_\_\_\_\_ (assess) 145 redwoods for a study published in Scientific Reports. They scanned at the trees from multiple 60.\_\_\_\_\_ (direct). This process let them collect a 61.\_\_\_\_\_ (detail) map of each tree, showing burrs, twigs and other features as small as a few centimeters. "This is giving us a new perspective on the three-dimensional structure of trees," Disney says.

The researchers found that coastal redwoods tended to be about 30 percent larger by volume 62.\_\_\_\_\_

published scaling relations predicted. The authors suggest this difference might be because some S. sempervirens sprout additional trunks as they age, a process 63.\_\_\_\_\_ (call) repetition. Based on their observations, Disney and his colleagues have established new scaling relations between tree diameter 64.\_\_\_\_\_ volume for the species.

Laser scanning can increase knowledge of old-growth forests 65.\_\_\_\_\_ is important in conservation efforts, says Anil Raj Kizha, a forest operations scientist at the University of Maine, who was not involved in the research.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

某英文杂志正在举办"Whether should high school students stay up late to study?"为主题的征文活动。假如你是紅星中学李华,就"高中学生该不该熬夜学习"在学校作了一次调查,結果发现 60%的同学认为应该熬夜学习,认为晚上学习安静,效率高,而还有 40%的同学认为晚上不该熬夜学习,熬夜不利于身体,对学习没有多大帮助。况且白天又容易打瞌睡,得不偿失。现在请你给报社写一封信,反映此现并发表自己的观点。注意:词数 80 左右.

參考词汇: gains cannot make up for losses 得不偿失

Dear Editor,	
	Yours,
	Li Hua

#### 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语续写两段、使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The year I turned 30, my friend Erin and I decided to hike part of Newfoundland's East Coast Trail—215 kilometres between Cappahayden and St. John's where the wild scenery was very charming! The path there would bring us great fun.

Neither of us had gone on a hiking trip longer than five days and now we were in for 14, but we were excited.

Nature! Strength! Character! Our hike would end up giving me all of those things in cruel abundance, but there was 英语试题 第 10 页 (共 12 页)

one take-home I didn't expected: proof of the astonishing kindness of strangers.

As a shy woman schooled in the risk of stranger danger, I'm not one to open up to people I don't know. In Toronto I don't even chat with my seatmate on the subway or in a grocery line, and I certainly don't ask for help unless I'm desperate. But on this hike I had to learn new ways to cope.

Over our first two days we covered less than 30 kilometres, most of it in the rain. What had been a gentle mist when we started evolved into a downpour by the second day. Nothing dried overnight, everything was wet. The roads were rugged, with muddy patches so deep that stepping in the wrong place meant mud to mid-calf—which is to say over and into your boots. We squelched (发出嘎吱声) with every step.

All that was very awful for me. On our second day, as we were still on a road looking like cats left in the rain, a woman and her parents making their way from car to house caught sight of us and took pity. "Would you like to come in for a cup of tea?" Jenny asked.

"Thank you!"

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。

We'd encounter more kindness on the trip.

英语试题 第 11 页 (共 12 页) 英语试题 第 12 页 (共 12 页)

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