

杭高 2021 年高考仿真模拟卷

(英语) 试题卷

1. 本试卷分试题卷和答题卷两部分。本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 150 分钟。
2. 答题前务必将自己的学校、班级、姓名用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答卷页和答题卡规定的地方。
3. 答题时，请按照答卷页和答题卡上“注意事项”的要求，在答卷页和答题卡相应的位置上规范答题，在本试题卷上答题一律无效。
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答卷页和答题卡。

选择题部分

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。

1. Where is the bicycle?

- A. Behind a tree. B. In a parking lot. C. By a street light.

2. What has the man done?

- A. He has played tennis. B. He has done swimming. C. He has played basketball.

3. What is the man's job?

- A. A tailor. B. A salesman. C. A waiter.

4. What does the man think is wrong with the plant?

- A. It needs to be watered at present.
B. It should be moved into a large pot.
C. It is not getting enough sunshine.

5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In a classroom.

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，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 is the man planning to meet this afternoon?

- A. A job applicant. B. An agent. C. A doctor.

7. What will the woman do if the last interview takes more than an hour?

- A. Make a phone call.
- B. Reschedule the interview.
- C. Leave the interview to the man.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.
- B. Colleagues.
- C. Husband and wife.

9. What does the man tell the woman to do?

- A. Take a vacation around Christmas.
- B. Work at a trade show over Christmas.
- C. Spend her holidays before the end of the year.

10. How does the woman probably feel in the end?

- A. Surprised.
- B. Disappointed.
- C. Relaxed.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The quality of bank service.
- B. The number of bank branches.
- C. The computerization of the bank.

12. What do the speakers agree on?

- A. Computers have improved banking.
- B. Computers are directly to blame for bad service.
- C. Computers cause employees to avoid responsibility.

13. What does the woman decide to do?

- A. Move her account to the man's bank.
- B. Continue having her money in the present bank.
- C. Keep her money at home.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What can be bought in the new shopping centre now?

- A. Coffee.
- B. Books.
- C. Clothes.

15. When will the woman go to the shopping centre?

- A. On Monday.
- B. On Tuesday.
- C. On Saturday.

16. Where will the woman take the long-distance bus?

- A. At the bookshop.
- B. In the market square.
- C. Outside the museum.

17. How long does the long-distance bus journey take?

- A. Forty minutes.
- B. One hour and forty minutes.
- C. Two hours.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why was the Red Cross started at first?

- A. To help the wounded in the war.
- B. To provide food for the poor.
- C. To fight against the war.

19. What do we know about the red cross?

- A. It can be used to represent the first aid stations.
- B. It can only refer to the international organization.
- C. It is an official symbol of hospitals and medical treatment.

20. What will the speaker talk about next?

- A. The law about the Red Cross.
- B. Something about First Aid.
- C. The Red Cross organisation in Australia.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

I've been described by a few mental-health professionals as having obsessive tendencies. I never really understood it until I started fly-fishing. My dad tried to get me into the sport when I was younger, but my teenage brain disliked the whole thing. I never went fishing with him. It requires a hunter's patience. Lacking actual bait (鱼饵), you have to try to create an impression of foods that fish like to eat, guessing where they like to hang out... And the reward---more than catching a ton of fish--is a sort of soft-focus state of relaxation. But I didn't understand any of that until I was in my late 20s.

I finally figured it out on a mountain river in New Hampshire and after a week I developed an obsession in the fullest sense of the word. Soon it was all I wanted to do. Whenever I felt unhappy, I would disappear to a river. I'd always come back feeling fresh, settled and repaired.

I was lucky in that I had little interest in the expensive gear culture the sport is known for. But I was traveling constantly—to Montana, Quebec, the Sierra Nevada—which cost a ton of money, affected my work and annoyed my family. I was living in Brooklyn at the time, realizing that I was doing no favors to my career or emotional life by disappearing for weeks every time my desire to fish got too intense to ignore.

So one day I walked a few blocks down to a little pier (码头), and chatted a bit with the neighborhood fishers. The next night I went back and hooked a nice striped bass. I rarely kept the fish

I caught, but I ran off carrying this one to my local, to announce my victory and receive a couple free drinks as congratulations. This was something you couldn't do after fishing in a remote mountain stream.

The greatest thing about urban fly-fishing is that you don't have to be obsessed at all to pursue it. You just bike to the park, wave to the picnickers on the grass, throw a cast and forget for a few hours about anything that isn't the living water in front of you. Then you change your shirt and head off to meet a friend for dinner.

21. Why did the young author hate fly-fishing?

- A. It exhausted him.
- B. It was quite expensive.
- C. It was too demanding for him.
- D. He disliked the fishing places.

22. What was one of the benefits of fishing at the pier nearby?

- A. Hooking larger fish.
- B. Fishing with a partner.
- C. Learning new fishing skills.
- D. Sharing the joy with other people.

23. In what way has urban fly-fishing affected the author?

- A. He has felt the power of water.
- B. He has found an easy way to relax.
- C. He has fallen in love with urban life.
- D. He has finally figured out the charm of fly-fishing.

B

At 9AM on a Wednesday, Gaby Rountree Antón waves goodbye to Mila as she is picked up to go to day care in Mexico City. "It has made her so independent, so friendly and so lovely with others," Ms Rountree Antón gushes. She shuts the front door and turns to homeschooling her two children. Mila is not a child, but the family dog.

Schools and nurseries have been shut in Mexico for a year, thanks to the pandemic. But doggy day care is booming. Carers offer claw-trims (修剪爪子) and let beloved pets play outdoors. "Many clients now have a home office or are worried about their dogs becoming too attached to them," explains Montserrat Mondragón, the co-owner of Casa Pek, a dog day-care centre, as she strokes a puppy on her lap.

The number of dogs in Mexico increased by 20% in the decade to 2018, to nearly 20 million. Most are strays(走失的宠物), but many have found loving homes. They account for 85% of all pets in

Mexico. Parks have “doggy areas”. Many restaurants welcome dogs and provide drinking water. Pet beauty salons provide not only baths and trims but massages, too. None of this is cheap. A “relaxing bath” at PetCare, a salon, can cost more than an average worker’s daily wages.

Mexico’s rising passion for dogs has coincided with falling birthrate. In the mid-1980s a Mexican woman could expect to have four children; now, only two. In the past year, it is economic uncertainty that has prompted many to delay having children.

For some, a dog is a lovable substitute. The most devoted owners buy clothes and throw birthday parties for their dogs, with hats and birthday cakes (beef or tuna flavour, often bone-shaped). Some restaurants even offer a full doggy menu.

Mexico’s pets are probably enjoying the pandemic more than its locked-down kids. By one estimate, nearly two-thirds of the children who have missed a year of school because of coronavirus live in Latin America or the Caribbean. For mothers such as Ms Rountree Antón, doggy day care offers a short break from covid-caused long and dull work. But she will not stop worrying until her children, too, are let off the leash and back into the classroom.

24. Why does the author mention the example of Gaby in paragraph 1?

- A. To make a comparison.
- B. To express the main idea.
- C. To provide supporting evidence.
- D. To introduce the topic of the passage.

25. What may probably be the reason for Mexicans’ increasing passion for keeping pet dogs?

- A. Mexicans’ shrinking families.
- B. The booming of doggy day care.
- C. Mexicans’ sympathy for stray dogs.
- D. The lockdown caused by the COVID-19 crisis.

26. What’s the best title of this passage?

- A. The dogs are spoiled.
- B. The dogs are all right.
- C. The dogs are preferred to children.
- D. The dogs have found loving homes.

C

The danger of misinterpretation is the greatest of course, among speakers who actually, speak different native tongues, or come from different cultural backgrounds, because cultural difference necessarily means different assumptions about natural and obvious ways to be polite.

Anthropologist(人类学者) Thomas Kochman gives the example of a white office worker who

appeared with a bandaged arm and felt rejected because her black fellow worker didn't mention it. The doubly wounded worker assumed that her silent colleague didn't notice or didn't care. But the co-worker was purposely not calling attention to something her colleague might not want to talk about. She let her decide whether or not to mention it, being considerate by not enquiring.

An American woman visiting England was repeatedly offended when the British ignored her. She was sitting at a booth in a railway-station cafeteria. A couple began to settle into the opposite seat in the same booth. They unloaded their luggage; he asked what she would like to eat and went off to get it; she slid into the booth facing the American. And throughout all this, showed no sign of having noticed that someone was already sitting in the booth.

When the British woman lit up a cigarette, the American had a concrete object for her anger. She began looking around for another table to move to. Of course there was none; that's why the British couple had sat in her booth. The British woman immediately crushed out her cigarette and apologized. This showed that she had noticed that someone else was sitting at the booth, and that she didn't want to disturb her. But then she went back to pretending the American wasn't there.

To the American, politeness requires talk between strangers forced to share a booth in a cafeteria. The omission of such talk seemed to her like terrible rudeness. The American couldn't see that another system of politeness was at work. By not acknowledging her presence, the British couple freed her from the duty of acknowledging theirs.

The fate of the earth depends on cross-cultural communication. Nations must reach agreements, and agreements are made by individual representatives of nations sitting down and talking to each other. The processes are the same, and so are the pitfalls(隐患). Only the possible consequences are more extreme.

27. Why did the black office worker keep silent about her colleague's injury?

- A. She was too busy to show her sympathy.
- B. She didn't care about her colleague at all.
- C. She didn't want to embarrass her colleague.
- D. She was aware of their different cultural backgrounds.

28. Which of the following can be concluded from the text?

- A. The British expect small talk between strangers.
- B. Americans enjoy being ignored in unfamiliar settings.
- C. Americans would like to be greeted in different settings.
- D. The British would like to avoid talking to strangers in public.

29. What does the underlined part "omission" in paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. deletion
- B. absence
- C. intention
- D. conduct

30. What might be the author's tone when talking about cross-cultural communication?

- A. objective B. ambiguous C. disapproving D. favorable

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。

People often talk about how difficult it is to keep a healthy lifestyle while on vacation. A cruise ship is the perfect example—too much food and too little exercise. __31__ Then I realised that instead of taking such vacations, we would all be better off taking vacations that encourage healthy behaviours. Things like hiking and cycling are not only healthy, but they're cheap! __32__ —we couldn't afford to do much else!

Gerhard Strauss-Blasche and colleagues examined the links between vacation environment and recovery. __33__ They filled out questionnaires within two weeks of returning from a short vacation. Post-vacation 'recovery' was assessed by quantifying how closely subjects agreed with the statement 'In comparison to the two weeks before vacation, I now feel mentally fitter, feel more balanced and relaxed, can concentrate better during work, feel physically fitter, and do my work more easily.'

__34__ Physical activity during the trip was positively associated with post-vacation recovery scores. In other words, the more physically active people were during their vacation, the more likely they were to feel relaxed upon their return.

__35__ In fact, I wouldn't take this study too seriously. But I don't think it's surprising that people who engage in healthy behaviours during a vacation might feel better upon their return. So instead of looking at your vacation as a potential block to your healthy lifestyle, why not look at it as a chance to improve your healthy behaviours?

- A. I thought a lot about this issue.
B. So what did the researchers find?
C. Now of course this is only one study.
D. The study included 191 German males and females.
E. That's why my wife Daun and I first started taking cycling vacations.
F. Limited evidence supports the idea that healthy vacations leave you feeling better.
G. Why would people choose to eat unhealthy food and perform very little physical activity?

第三部分 语言运用（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

During travel seasons, many people tend to look through user reviews online before starting their

trips. They usually make a ____36____ plan, including what to see, where to live and even which dish to eat. ____37____, greater access to information means fewer surprises.

I am not suggesting wandering off to a totally strange place without opening a ____38____. I always make a simple plan, but I'm ready to ____39____ it if something better comes up.

A few years ago, a ____40____ and I were driving through a sleepy stretch of coastal South Carolina. That was, until I ____41____ a white general store with a sign outside advertising boiled peanuts. I suggested we ____42____ for some, though I had no reason to do so. For one thing, we were ____43____ hungry. For another, boiled peanuts are disgusting. But something about the place was hard to ____44____.

As I chatted with the owner, another customer started to ____45____ my friend a technique for trapping alligators (短吻鳄) with bare hands. He picked up the ____46____ by working in a nearby plantation (种植园) and invited us to take a ____47____ there. We willingly accepted his ____48____ and spent the next few years with him, climbing around an ancient rice mill and bowing our heads into former slave quarters. It was the kind of afternoon you don't ____49____.

A summer trip is a rare chance to ____50____ routine. It used to be ____51____ to distinguish independent travelers from travelers ____52____ flag-waving tour guides. But the line between them has become less clear. ____53____ your trip follows a tightly ____54____ agenda inspired by user reviews, aren't you really just taking a virtual group tour, with your smartphone ____55____ the flag?

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|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. detailed | B. new | C. secret | D. public |
| 37. A. Besides | B. Otherwise | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 38. A. store | B. guidebook | C. letter | D. package |
| 39. A. make | B. drop | C. announce | D. discuss |
| 40. A. friend | B. customer | C. guide | D. relative |
| 41. A. opened | B. built | C. left | D. spotted |
| 42. A. stop | B. look | C. wait | D. pay |
| 43. A. really | B. usually | C. hardly | D. slightly |
| 44. A. resist | B. believe | C. know | D. touch |
| 45. A. ask | B. teach | C. give | D. find |
| 46. A. coin | B. peanut | C. skill | D. speed |
| 47. A. rest | B. picture | C. tour | D. seat |
| 48. A. offer | B. promise | C. answer | D. comment |
| 49. A. miss | B. bear | C. repeat | D. forget |
| 50. A. result from | B. break from | C. learn from | D. suffer from |
| 51. A. interesting | B. boring | C. difficult | D. easy |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 52. A. following | B. supporting | C. leading | D. discovering |
| 53. A. Although | B. If | C. Unless | D. Before |
| 54. A. passed | B. focused | C. reformed | D. planned |
| 55. A. seeing | B. covering | C. changing | D. waving |

非选择题部分

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。

Teens need to get their rest the night before or they will be too tired to learn anything at school the next day. What's worse, they may even fall asleep in class. When a teen ___56___ (fall) asleep in class, two things happen: he misses ___57___ is being taught and he loses the respect of the teacher. He may also receive a consequence from the school, ___58___ (depend) on the classroom discipline policy. All of these things affect your teen's academic success and can ___59___ (avoid). Set a time for "lights out" ___60___ school nights: never be later than 10 p.m. and ___61___ (preferable) 9 p.m. "Lights out" means the computer, television, lights and cell phone should be off. Also, you can help your teen develop ___62___ nighttime routine that involves activities, like taking a bath or reading, ___63___ (slow) them down for the end of the day. Turning off the computer and disconnecting from ___64___ (friend) and the excitement of the day an hour before bedtime will also help your teen relax. Point out the positives after your teen has had a good night's rest, ___65___ will reinforce (增强) what it feels like to be rested and capable of accomplishing what he wants.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你的新西兰朋友 Terry 将去中国朋友家做客，发邮件向你询问有关习俗。请你回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 到达时间；
2. 合适的礼物；
3. 餐桌礼仪。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右； 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

Jeremy Sutcliffe, a tattooed 40-year-old wasn't someone who shied away from wild creatures. He

was an eager outdoors man who took every chance he could to camp and fish. That love of nature was part of the reason why Jeremy and his wife, Jennifer Sutcliffe, 43, had recently moved to their dream home, the place they'd bought on Lake Corpus Christi, which was a short drive from the Gulf of Mexico. Or it was going to be. At the moment, they were living in a trailer (拖车) on their one-acre lot, and the house was still a fixer-upper (待修房).

On a steamy Sunday morning in May 2018, the couple were tidying their yard in preparation for an evening cookout with their daughter and her two young children. At around 10:30 a.m Jeremy began mowing the lawn while Jennifer worked on the garden. She had just reached down to grab a weed when she saw it: a western diamondback rattlesnake (响尾蛇), right next to her hand.

Jennifer leaped up as the snake, a yard long, rose into striking position, its dusty triangular head tensed and its tail rattling. "Snake!" yelled Jennifer as she backed away. "Snake!"

When he heard his wife's cry, Jeremy figured she had run into one of the harmless rat snakes that often showed up on the property. He grabbed a shovel to shoo (发出嘘声赶走) the creature away and jogged around the house to the garden. That was when he heard the rattling. His wife was cornered between some bush and the house, the snake directly in her path.

Jeremy first tried to scoop up the rattler using the shovel (铁锹), without success. Then he did what was necessary: He raised the garden tool and brought the edge down hard through the snake's body, an inch and a half below the head, cutting its head off.

Jennifer went into the house, her heart hammering, while Jeremy headed back to mowing. About ten minutes later, when Jennifer said she was going to let their two small dogs out, he decided to move the dead reptile. He looked at the creature lying weak on the ground. Its head rested on a paving stone.

He bent down to pick up a stick lying next to the snake's head so that he could flick it away. _____

After ten minutes, an ambulance arrived and rushed Jeremy to the nearest hospital, _____
