

绝密★启用前

黄冈中学 2021 届高三年级第三次模拟考试

英语试卷

考试时间：2021 年 5 月 25 日 8:00—10:00 试卷满分：150 分

★祝考试顺利★

注意事项：

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘 贴在答题卡的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答：用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

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。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. What makes the girl study harder?

- A. To get a toy. B. To work as a model. C. To earn money for a car.

2. What does the man want to do?

- A. Stop to ask for directions.
B. Drive to the tall building.
C. Write the correct address himself.

3. How much will the woman pay for the skirt?

A. \$ 30. B. \$ 70. C. \$ 100.

4. What is the woman worried about at first?

A. The man's memory.

B. The size of the house.

C. The cleanliness of the hotel.

5. What does the woman think of the man's schedule?

A. Too relaxing. B. Too realistic. C. Too stressful.

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. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. Sandra's foot.

B. Cleaning the floor.

C. Housekeeping costs.

7. Who is Brenda?

A. Dave's sister.

B. Sandra's boss.

C. Dave's house cleaner.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题.

8. Why is the man surprised about Julie's morning?

A. Julie didn't leave him a note.

B. He thought Julie hated taking the bus.

C. He thought Julie hated getting up early.

9. What instrument does Julie play?

A. The saxophone.

B. The flute.

C. The drums.

10. What does Julie think of the band uniforms?

A. Ugly.

B. Expensive.

C. Hot.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题.

11. Why is Sammy anxious?

A. He was attacked by a dog.

B. He was bitten by a rabbit.

C. He was beaten by a stranger.

12. What time did the woman arrive?

A. At 6:30 p.m.

B. At 7:00 p.m.

C. At 7:30 p.m.

13. What do we know about the woman?

A. She likes to be early.

B. She had a rough day.

C. She doesn't like football.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题.

14. Why does the man think his bill was wrong?

A. He forgot he ordered a small plate.

B. He believed his waitress is dishonest.

C. He thought he ordered a cheaper main dish.

15. What does the man usually order?

A. Vegetables.

B. Seafood.

C. Meat.

16. Who does the man want to talk to?

A. Jenny.

B. The manager.

C. The cook.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题.

17. Where are the students?

A. On the playground.

B. In the cafeteria.

C. In the school hall.

18. Who is Bill Wyatt?

A. The school director.

B. A football coach.

C. A college student.

19. How can students find out about the lunch menu in advance?

A. From their parents.

B. From the school website.

C. From the posters in the dining hall.

20. What should students do with their cell phones during school?

A. Lock them inside the school gate.

B. Keep them with the school teachers.

C. Leave them inside the teaching building s.

第二部分阅读 (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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Island life is one of those things you dream about. Here are four beautiful small islands to consider for your next vacation.

Washington Island, USA

Although with fewer than 700 residents, the island is home to Schoolhouse Beach, known for its clear water and smooth, rounded limestone rocks — one of only a handful of such beaches in North America. Tour the island on the Cherry Train, climb the lookout tower, or rent a bike and cycle the miles of empty roads. Retire for the night at the Hotel Washington & Studio, a landmark inn with a history of over 100 years.

Barbuda , Antigua and Barbuda

There's a good chance birds actually outnumber humans on the small island of Barbuda. Mostly undeveloped and completely unspoiled, the beaches are famous for silky white and pink sand, stretching as far as the eye can see. There are only a handful of resorts and restaurants, mostly plain beach bars, but make sure to stop by Uncle Roddy's, which serves up cold drinks and some of the freshest seafood you'll ever find.

Grand Manan Island, Canada

While you won't find any palm trees here, Grand Manan still offers a relaxed pace. Connected to mainland New Brunswick by ferry, the small island is home to charming villages, and the Swallow Tail Lighthouse — the second most photographed lighthouse in all of Atlantic Canada. Take a whale-watching cruise, surf on the Bay of Fundy (home to the highest tides in the world), or just sit back and enjoy the peace and quiet.

Key West , USA

Located at the end of the famous Florida Keys, Key West has a fascinating history. Tennessee Williams is said to have written the first draft of *A Streetcar Named Desire* here. Ernest Hemingway spent many a night in the bars of Old Town, now a historic district filled by wood-frame buildings. Take in the island's famous lighthouse, photograph some of the free-running chickens, then settle in for the daily Sunset Celebration on Mallory Square.

21. Where can visitors live in a famous century-old inn?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Key West, USA. | B. Washington Island, USA. |
| C. Barbuda, Antigua and Barbuda. | D. Grand Manan Island, Canada. |

22. What makes Barbuda obviously different from the other islands?

- A. Cold drinks and fresh food.
 - B. The chance to play on beautiful beaches.
 - C. The wild and unexplored beaches.
 - D. The great number of bars and hotels.
23. What do Grand Manan Island and Key West have in common?
- A. Travelers can visit a famous lighthouse.
 - B. Travelers can see the highest tide in the world.
 - C. Travelers can watch whale shows.
 - D. Travelers can find the village where Hemingway once lived.

B

After two nights of staying in her apartment in Houston without power, Felicia Maten had no running water, her fingers and toes hurting from the cold. She huddled under blankets with her mother and daughter, together using their breath to warm themselves against freezing temperatures that weren't letting up.

She drove around looking for a hotel. But she couldn't find an available room and the roads were dangerous. Finally, a neighbor suggested she go to Gallery Furniture. The owner, Jim "Mattress Mack" McIngvale, opened one of his local stores as a shelter for Texas residents displaced by the winter storms.

During the three days the makeshift shelter was open, thousands of people came in for food and warmth and hundreds slept over. "It meant so much to have somebody who doesn't even know us care that much," Maten said. "That man is full of love."

This isn't the first time McIngvale has opened his doors to people in weather emergencies. He did so during Hurricanes Katrina in 2005 and Harvey in 2017.

McIngvale began preparing for the winter storm a week in advance by buying 15,000 gallons of diesel to power the store's generator for a week or so. He took Covid-19 precautions by providing security hand sanitization (杀 菌) and masks.

McIngvale got the word out about the shelter through the business' social media following and news coverage. He and his employees made specific accommodations for people, such as those with babies who need bottles warmed or senior citizens who need oxygen tanks plugged in.

"He was serving food, handing out water, going around checking on people," said Jacy Wadhams, another Texas resident living in the area for 15 years. "He really takes pride in what he does. He's an amazing person."

“We believe that we all have responsibility for the well-being of the community and when times get tough we try to open our doors and let people come in and regroup.” said McIngvale.

24. What does the underlined word “huddled” in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Stayed hidden.
- B. Warmed up.
- C. Crowded together.
- D. Kept calm.

25. Why did Maten drive to find a hotel in spite of danger?

- A. The extreme freezing weather would continue.
- B. Gallery Furniture opened for the residents.
- C. She had power failure and no running water at home.
- D. Her mother and daughter asked her to find one.

26. What can we infer from the sixth paragraph about McIngvale?

- A. He is a low-key person.
- B. He has a talent for managing.
- C. He is always ready to help others.
- D. He is a very considerate man.

27. What can we learn from McIngvale according to the text?

- A. To fight bravely against bad weather.
- B. To be a businessman with conscience.
- C. To be a loving and responsible person.
- D. To create a well-known brand of product.

C

Researchers at CU Boulder have developed a wearable device that changes the human body into a biological battery. The device is stretchy (弹性的) enough that you can wear it like a ring, sport band or any other thing that touches your skin. It also taps into a person's natural heat employing thermoelectric generators to change the body's internal temperature into electricity. "In the future, we want to be able to power your wearable electronics without having to include a battery," said Jianliang Xiao, an associate professor at CU Boulder.

The concept may sound like something out of The Matrix film series, in which a race of robots have enslaved humans to harvest their precious organic energy. Xiao and his colleagues aren't that ambitious: Their devices can generate about 1 volt (伏特) of energy for every square centimeter of skin space — less volt per area than what most existing batteries provide but still enough to power electronics like watches or fitness trackers.

Scientists have previously experimented with similar wearable devices, but Xiao's is stretchy, can heal itself when damaged and is fully recyclable — making it a cleaner alternative to traditional electronics. "Whenever you use a battery, you're depleting (消耗) that battery and will, eventually, need to replace it," Xiao said. "The nice thing about our device is that you can wear it, and it provides you with constant power."

Just pretend that you're out for a jog. As you exercise, your body heats up, and that heat will radiate out to the cool air around you. Xiao's device captures that flow of energy rather than let it go to waste. "The thermoelectric generators are in close contact with the human body, and they can use the heat that would normally be sent into the environment," Xiao said.

28. What does Xiao expect of his device at present?

- A. It will be used for medical purposes.
- B. It will be made smaller and wearable.
- C. It will change natural power into electricity.
- D. It will supply constant power to wearable devices.

29. Why does the author mention The Matrix series in the text?

- A. To make a comparison.
- B. To introduce a topic.
- C. To give an explanation.
- D. To analyze the cause.

30. What does the third paragraph mainly talk about?

- A. The replacement of wearable devices.
- B. The strengths of Xiao's device.
- C. The convenience of using a battery.
- D. The development of traditional electronics.

31. What do we know about Xiao's device from the text?

- A. It operates with plenty of power.
- B. It benefits people's health in a way.
- C. It's based on traditional electronics.
- D. It is designed for practical use.

D

Plastic pollution has long been a problem, but now it's gotten to a new height literally. Microplastic, referring to plastic fragments and particles less than 5 millimeters in diameter, have been found on Mount Qomolangma as high as 8 440 meters above sea level, just 408. 86 meters below the peak of the mountain, according to a recent study published in the journal One Earth.

"These are the highest microplastics ever discovered so far." Lead author Imogen Napper from the

University of Plymouth, UK, said in a statement. Scientists collected snow and water samples from 19 different locations from 4 200 meters above sea level all the way up to the summit of Mount Qomolangma. They found microplastics in all the water samples and part of the snow samples. The most polluted sample was from the Base Camp in Nepal, where most human activities on the mountain are concentrated. It had 79 particles of microplastics per liter of snow.

But how have these fragments made it all this way and in such a great abundance? The answer is apparent human activities. It is climbers who bring plastic products to the mountain. Even if they don't litter, just walking for 20 minutes or opening a bottle of water can release microplastics into the environment.

The harsh fact is that plastic pollution has reached even the most remote places on Earth. Researchers even found a plastic bag at the deepest point in the world's oceans-in the Mariana Trench, located in the Pacific Ocean. The bag is the same as the ones commonly used in grocery stores. Even covered in ice, the Arctic is still a victim of plastic pollution. A 2020 report published in Nature suggests that there are 2 000 to 17 000 plastic particles per cubic meter in Arctic ice cores, and between 0 to 18 microplastic particles per cubic meter from the water beneath ice floes. Experts think microplastics may be transported by air and then reach the North Pole in snowfall.

“What we don't yet fully know is the potential problems these tiny pieces of plastic could be having to ecosystems, to organisms and even to our own health as well,” said Christian Dunn of Bangor University, UK. “Then what can we do? We need to start focusing on deeper technological solutions that focus on microplastics, like changing fabric design and including natural fibers instead of plastic when possible.”

32. What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?

- A. Plastic pollution has been discovered at high altitudes.
- B. The polluted samples from the peak were the most serious.
- C. Microplastics are a newly-found material by researchers.
- D. Humans have climbed to the peak of Mount Qomolangma.

33. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

- A. The means of microplastics transportation has been confirmed.
- B. Microplastics may go far beyond the range of human activities.
- C. Bags from grocery stores are the main source of plastic pollution.
- D. There are frequent exchanges between Arctic ice cores and ice floes.

34. According to Christian Dunn, the key to addressing microplastic pollution is .

- A. to prohibit the use of plastic products
- B. to diversify the design of microplastics
- C. to apply only natural fibrous alternatives
- D. to develop more advanced technologies

35. Which of the following is the best title?

- A. Adventurous Human Activists
- B. Pollution Reaches New Height
- C. Litter in the Mariana Trench
- D. New One Earth Campaigns

第二节（共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项.选项中有两项为多余选项.

The effects of working while attending school or college

Youths working while in school or college seems like a tradition in many countries and the trend is growing. A recent study has found that 80% of students in some countries have at least a part time job during their study years.

Why do students look for employment? 36 Education costs are high, and college tuitions have grown considerably during the last few years. Moreover, parents also contribute less toward covering the education costs of their children, which means students must earn their own money while studying.

Having a job during school or college years affects the students' personal and academic lives. First of all, employed students have less free time and, as a result, they can't be around their family or friends as often as they would want. They lack sleep and are more stressed, and they may even develop health problems. Furthermore, student employment also impacts academic performance. A new research shows that students working more than 20 hours a week have lower grades than those who work less or not at all. 37

However, the benefits of student employment are also notable. It seems that employed students tend to be more engaged in academic activities than those who do not work, probably because they have developed a higher sense of responsibility.

38 Firstly, fresh graduates who already have work experience gained during their study years have better chances of landing a job. Employers usually prefer to hire a graduate with workplace experience, because they needn't spend too much time and resources to train the new employee. Secondly, studies show that working learners are more likely to move into a managerial position soon after graduating. 39 As they try different jobs during their school years, they are more aware of their job preferences and target field, and thus far less confused than fresh graduates who have never worked.

To sum up, because of financial difficulties, many youths look for employment while attending school or college, and this can have positive or negative effects on their lives.

40 _____ In this way, employed students can gain noteworthy advantages in terms of career path after they graduate.

- A. The main cause is financial pressure.
- B. Student employment has an effect on future careers as well.
- C. The government has increased funding for higher education.
- D. They state that the job limits the number of classes they can take.
- E. Employed students know what type of work field would be best fit for them.
- F. Finally, employed students develop a better appreciation of the career path to pursue.
- G. So guidance should be given to help them keep a proper balance between study and work.

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分） 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每超所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My children gifted me a stainless steel coffee plunger（咖啡壶）.I couldn't 41_____ to use it, looking forward to coffee making for a peaceful day.

As I poured my first cup of coffee, the plunger spilled（洒出）all over the table.42_____ no one was around to see my disappointed face! I kept trying, but each morning would see me 43_____ the coffee. Then I realized that if I poured very slowly there would be no spilling. This was at first a very 44_____ experience. My normal 45_____ was to rush through breakfast so that I could get on with my day.

But 46_____ I learned not only to pour slowly but to enjoy the 47_____: the smell, the taste, and the stillness of a new day. It helped me to 48 on whether there were other areas of my life I was rushing through. Most of life, it seemed.

I started to leave extra time to do even the most 49_____ tasks. When shop owners would 50_____ for keeping me waiting, I'd say, "Not a problem, I'm not in a hurry."51_____ hanging out washing became pleasurable when listening to the birds singing in the trees became part of my 52_____. Besides, one of my favorite experiences was spending time with strangers. We sat on the steps, with a cup of coffee in hand, listening to each other's stories. It was one of the 53_____ things about living in a busy city, as if the world slowed to a 54_____ we could both handle.

Stillness and quietness not only slow the pace of life, but also 55_____ the soul, helping us to enjoy the world's small pleasures.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. expect | B. afford | C. wait | D. demand |
| 42. A. Accordingly | B. Seemingly | C. Generally | D. Thankfully |
| 43. A. making up | B. wiping up | C. working out | D. setting out |
| 44. A. creative | B. painful | C. cautious | D. embarrassing |
| 45. A. practice | B. regulation | C. destination | D. conclusion |
| 46. A. in time | B. on average | C. on the whole | D. at ease |
| 47. A. experience | B. engagement | C. performance | D. consequence |
| 48. A. rely | B. carry | C. hold | D. reflect |
| 49. A. outstanding | B. significant | C. objective | D. ordinary |
| 50. A. account | B. apologize | C. prepare | D. provide |
| 51. A. In case | B. Of course | C. Even | D. Therefore |
| 52. A. routine | B. assignment | C. presentation | D. standard |
| 53. A. largest | B. warmest | C. longest | D. dearest |
| 54. A. situation | B. pace | C. length | D. circle |
| 55. A. grow | B. inspire | C. create | D. feed |

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.

Lots of cats love having cat companions, but if 56 (you) doesn't, it might act out by showing fear or aggression.

This doesn't 57 (necessary) mean you have to give one up! “Cats show great 58 (flexible) in their social behavior,” says Kristyn Vitale, a researcher at the Human-Animal Interaction Lab at Oregon State University, US.

She suggests 59 (separate) the cats into different areas of the house and slowly reintroducing them to one another by using a method that 60 (call) “Scent (气味), Sight, Touch”: Take a toy or blanket from each cat and exchange them. Give each cat the other cat's scent item along with lots of praise and rewards so they associate the smell with good things. After doing this several times, set up a space in 61 the cats will be able to see one another through a physical barrier, like a screen door 62 a gate. Then feed them, so they start to associate positive feelings with the sight of the other cats. After a few successful feeding 63 (session), you can try to introduce the cats 64 a barrier. You can distract each cat with toys during their first meeting in the same room, so they have less time 65 (worry). “If owners go slow and give lots of rewards, many cats can learn to accept a companion cat.” Vitale says.

第四部分写作（共两节,满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华, 你校英文报刊举行了一次以“Is physical exercise important for us?”为标题的征文活

动,请谈谈你的看法并为英文报刊投稿.

要点如下: 1) 他人的观点. 2) 自己的观点.

注 意:1) 词数 80 左右;2) 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯.

Is physical exercise important for us?

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.

One Sunday, Nicholas, a teenager, went skiing at Sugarloaf Mountain in Maine. In the early afternoon, when he was planning to go home. A fierce snowstorm swept into the area. Unable to see far, he accidentally turned off the path. Before he knew it, Nicholas was lost, all alone! He didn't have food, water, a phone or other supplies. He was getting colder by the minute.

Nicholas had no idea where he was. He tried to calm down. He thought about all the survival shows he had watched on TV. It was time to put the tips he had learned to use.

He decided to stop skiing. There was a better chance of someone finding him if he stayed where he was. The first thing he did was to find shelter from the freezing wind and snow. If he didn't, his body temperature would get very low, which could quickly kill him.

Using his skis, Nicholas built a snow cave. He gathered a huge mass of snow and dug out a hole in the middle. Then he piled branches on top of himself, like a blanket, to stay as warm as he could. By that evening, Nicholas was really hungry. He ate snow and drank water from a nearby stream so that his body wouldn't lose too much water. Not knowing how much longer he could last, Nicholas did the only thing he could — he huddled in his cave and slept.

Paragraph 1.

The next day, Nicholas went out to look for help. _____.

_____.

_____.

Paragraph 2.

Nicholas might not have survived the snowstorm if he hadn't watched Grylls' survival show Man vs. Wild. _____.

_____.

_____.

_____.

_____.