

普通高中学业水平选择性模拟考试广东卷(一)

英 语

第一部分 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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

To improve a high schooler's chance of getting into a top university, the summer programs allow young students to explore fields of interest and get a taste of college life.

Telluride Association Summer Program (TASP)

TASP is a six-week program allowing high school freshman from around the world to grow their sense of interpersonal awareness and community responsibility. It's completely free, including the cost of tuition, books and even travel.

Minority Introduction to Engineering and Science (MITES)

This week-long program aimed at all US high school students can help them develop the skills necessary for future job in engineering while learning about the value and reward of acquiring advanced technical degrees. MITES is free—the only expense is the transportation to and from MIT.

Clark Scholar Program (CSP)

High school students coming from across the globe are offered the unique opportunity to gain hands-on research experience in mathematics field while working one-on-one with teaching staff over four intense weeks. Everything is free for chosen applicants except their meals.

JCamp

The seven-week one brings high school freshman and sophomores from various backgrounds together for participating in sessions and workshops led by notable journalists where students can get hands-on training in journalism. JCamp is free if selected—participants only need to pay for the board.

1. What can be expected of MITES?

- A. It is accessible to worldwide students.
- B. It lays a foundation for career prospect.
- C. It makes no extra charge for transportation.
- D. It awards students advanced technical degrees.

2. Which program is suitable for a UK high schooler with up to 5 spare weeks?

- A. TASP. B. MITES. C. CSP. D. JCamp.

3. What is the shared goal of the programs?

- A. To seek for one-on-one instruction.
- B. To develop a sense of social duty.
- C. To get participants better prepared for college.
- D. To advertise some majors of the top universities.

B

You've heard of the fat suit and the pregnancy suit; now meet AGNES—the old person suit.

AGNES stands for “Age Gain Now Empathy (换位体验) System” and was designed by researchers at MIT's AgeLab to let you know what it feels like—physically—to be 75 years old. “The business of old age demands new tools,” said Joseph Coughlin, director of the AgeLab. “While focus groups and observations and surveys can help you understand what the older consumer needs and wants, young marketers never get that ‘Ah ha!’ moment of having difficulty opening a jar, or getting in and out of a car. That's what AGNES provides.”

Coughlin and his team carefully adjusted the suit to make the wearer just as uncomfortable as an old person who has spent a lifetime eating poorly and not doing much exercise. Special shoes provide a feeling of imbalance, while braces on the knees and elbows limit joint mobility. Gloves give the feeling of decreased strength and mobility in the hands and wrists, and earplugs make it difficult to hear high-pitched sounds and soft tones. A helmet with straps (带) attached to it presses the spine (脊柱).

AGNES has been used most recently by a group of students working on a design of an updated walker. By wearing the suit they could see for themselves what design and materials would make the most sense for a physically limited older person. Coughlin said the suit has also been used by clothing companies, car companies and retail goods companies to help them understand the limitations of an older consumer. An unexpected benefit they've found with AGNES is that it has become a powerful tool to get younger people to invest in their long-term health.

4. AGNES has been developed mainly to _____.
A. make the users more comfortable B. let people understand the old better
C. help old people move more quickly D. remind the young to take care of their health
5. According to the article, young marketers never _____.
A. feel the same way as old people do
B. see the efforts old people make to put on clothes
C. ask what old people need and want
D. say "Ah ha!" when they meet with difficulty
6. The third paragraph mainly talks about _____.
A. how researchers feel wearing AGNES B. how AGNES has been developed
C. how people act when they are old D. how AGNES works
7. The underlined phrase "an updated walker" in the last paragraph most likely refers to _____.
A. someone who travels a lot B. a physically limited old person
C. some equipment that helps old people walk D. a company providing service to the old

C

Sugar cane (甘蔗) contains around 10% sugar. But that means it contains around 90% non-sugar—the material known as bagasse (甘蔗渣) which remains once the sugar-bearing juice is squeezed out. World production of cane sugar was 185 million tonnes in 2017, which results in a lot of bagasse.

At the moment, most of it is burned. But Zhu Hongli, a mechanical engineer at Northeastern University in Boston, thinks it can be put into better use. As she and her colleagues describe in *Matter* this week, with a bit of improving bagasse makes an excellent and biodegradable (可生物降解的) replacement for the plastic used for disposable food containers such as coffee cups.

Dr. Zhu is not the first person to have this idea. But previous attempts tended not to survive contact with liquids. She knew from previous research that the main reason why past efforts fell to pieces when wet is that bagasse is composed of short fibres which are unable to hold the finished product. She therefore sought to insert a suitably long-fibred substance.

Bamboo seemed to be the best choice. It grows quickly, degrades readily and has appropriately long fibres. And it worked. When the researchers blended bamboo remainings into bagasse, they found that the result had a strong crossing of short and long fibres.

To put their new material through its paces, Dr. Zhu and her colleagues first poured hot oil onto it and found that, rather than passing through the material, as it would have with previous bagasse products, the oil was resisted by their invention.

They also found that when they made a cup out of the stuff and filled it with water heated almost to boiling point, the cup remained unbroken for more than two hours. Though this is not as long as a plastic cup would last, it is long enough for all practical purposes.

8. What do we know about bagasse?

- A. It is widely used.
- B. It is usually wasted.
- C. It can not be degraded.
- D. It takes up 10% of sugar cane.

9. Why do the previous attempts fail?

- A. The cups are not disposable.
- B. The fibres of bagasse are short.
- C. The plastic can not be replaced.
- D. The material is not biodegradable.

10. What is special about Zhu's invention?

- A. It can let oil pass through.
- B. It can be boiled in the water.
- C. It can hold liquid and resist heat.
- D. It can reduce the use of bamboo.

11. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. New Bamboo Containers
- B. A New Application of Fibres
- C. Young and Promising Materials
- D. A Perfect Mix of Cane and Bamboo

D

While orcas (虎鲸) are known for their well-designed joint attacks on unsuspecting oceanic animals, they have never posed a threat to humans. However, since July 2020, the normally social animals have been intentionally attacking sailboats off the coasts of Spain. The unusual hosti fi ty is puzzling scientists worldwide.

The strange behavior first surfaced on July 29, when Victoria Morris, a biology graduate, noticed nine orcas circling the 46-foot boat she was crewing near the shores of the Strait of Gibraltar. She was initially cheerful to see the friendly animals, with which she had numerous encounters while teaching sailing in New Zealand. However, that changed when the orcas started striking the boat repeatedly for almost an hour. "They almost turned the boat over and the deafening noise was terrifying," she said.

The continuous attacks broke the boat's automatic rudder (船舵), leaving the boat disabled. Spanish biologist Rocio Espada says, "It is crazy. I've seen these whales grow from babies. I know their life stories. I've never seen or heard of attacks."

Since then, over 30 more similar incidents have been reported. Some researchers believe the orcas' unusual behavior could be a result of the overfishing of tuna—orcas' primary food source—which has left the area's orcas starving and unable to feed their babies. "I saw orcas look at boats carrying fish. The intelligent animals may know humans are somehow related to food shortages," says Ken Balcomb, an American scientist.

However, Alfredo Lopez, a Spanish biology professor, thinks the attacks were preventative measures the orcas adopted to protect themselves against boat injuries. The researcher came to this conclusion after looking at the footage of a few incidents filmed on the scene and noticing that two of the young orcas involved had serious injuries. The scientist wasn't sure if the orcas were hurt during or before the recent boat encounters. Lopez said, "Our interpretation is that they don't have the slightest intention of attacking people." Hopefully, the experts will find a way to restore the harmony between the animals and humans soon.

12. What does the underlined word "hostility" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Unfriendliness.
- B. Defence.
- C. Cooperation.
- D. Impatience.

13. What do we know about Victoria Morris?
- A. Her major led her to anticipate orcas' intense attacks.
B. She rarely spotted orcas when working as a sailing coach.
C. Her joy gave way to fear after the orcas began attacking the boat.
D. She was doing research on the shore when she caught sight of nine orcas.
14. What did Rocio Espada think of the orcas' behavior of attacking humans?
- A. Predictable. B. Abnormal. C. Unavoidable. D. Natural.
15. Which of the following may Alfredo Lopez agree with?
- A. Orcas frequently get hurt by boats.
B. Orcas enjoy playing tricks on humans.
C. Orcas are punishing humans for overfishing.
D. Orcas attack boats to safeguard against dangers.

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。

Your preschooler is painting with fingers. Trying to be encouraging, you ask her, "What are you making with this mix of colors?" and she shrugs (耸肩). Until you mentioned it, she hadn't given it any thought. 16 They love the way it feels when they pour paint on paper, how it looks when they wildly drop glitter, and even the soft sound a brush makes as it crosses the page.

Most preschoolers aren't self-conscious about what doing or focused on creating a finished product. 17 But letting go—and allowing kids to enjoy the process of creation—can harvest big rewards. Children will be better off in the long run if they're allowed just to be in the moment and express themselves.

Fostering (培养) creativity won't just increase your child's chances of becoming the next Picasso. 18 As kids use a paintbrush, their fine motor skills improve. By counting pieces and colors, they learn the basics of math. When children experiment with materials, they dive in science. Most important perhaps, when kids feel good while they are creating, art helps boost self-confidence.

19 Set up an art space where your kid can be free to experiment. Throw a drop cloth or a newspaper on top of your kitchen table or in the garage. If weather permits, let kids paint outside. Avoid giving directions. Don't tell your kid what make or how to make it. Instead of saying "Paint a rainbow" encourage her to "experiment with mixing colors using different types of brushes and paper". When a child finishes a piece, don't suggest additions or changes. 20

- A. So just prepare for a mess.
B. Preschoolers like to be alone.
C. Little kids are masters of the moment.
D. That can be hard for parents to accept.
E. Remember to warn them against their careless mistakes.
F. You're also helping him develop mentally, socially, emotionally.
G. Let your child feel her creation is enough—even if it's dot on the page.

第二部分 语言知识及应用(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,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I never really enjoyed running. But my 21 with running has changed. I'm a 22 living in London. When my mom became ill with cancer and there was no 23 of her living much longer, I decided to move back to Harrogate. My work as a musician didn't 24 and I just wanted to be with my mother.

I have been 25 psychotherapy (心理治疗) for more than three years, which has helped with my anxiety, but back in Harrogate, I 26 to do something else positive for myself, as looking after my mother 27 me. I wanted to do something physical and running 28 that need.

Getting up before six was 29 for me. But I made myself go running three times a week. After starting last summer, I would run with 30 members and talk about my mom with those I'd known better. It helped me put my 31 in the right place to face another day. And it helped me process my feelings after my mom 32 in October.

Although therapy has been the 33 for all the positive things in my life, running has added to that. Together, they have changed my 34 to life and I'm now less anxious than I was. While running, I feel grounded and I live in the 35.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 21. A. relationship | B. impression | C. communication | D. experience |
| 22. A. professor | B. musician | C. dancer | D. educator |
| 23. A. doubt | B. question | C. idea | D. hope |
| 24. A. improve | B. mind | C. matter | D. help |
| 25. A. turning to | B. picking up | C. giving up | D. looking for |
| 26. A. promised | B. thought | C. continued | D. decided |
| 27. A. delighted | B. upset | C. relaxed | D. discouraged |
| 28. A. brought | B. balanced | C. filled | D. reduced |
| 29. A. unusual | B. impossible | C. amazing | D. comfortable |
| 30. A. common | B. regular | C. ordinary | D. strange |
| 31. A. hands | B. eyes | C. mind | D. head |
| 32. A. passed away | B. passed by | C. recovered | D. survived |
| 33. A. purpose | B. foundation | C. design | D. procedure |
| 34. A. decision | B. confidence | C. attitude | D. advice |
| 35. A. dream | B. past | C. memory | D. present |

第二节 语法填空(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。

If your country does not have its own tree-planting day, maybe you should suggest it on social media! That is 36 one man in Turkey recently did.

On Twitter, Enes Sahin suggested 37 (set) aside a day for planting trees in Turkey. He asked others to support his idea. And they did. His tweet 38 (quick) went viral. Sahin wrote, "Let's dedicate a day for all 82 million people in the country, including the children and the elderly, to plant trees. Let's set 39 example to the world and hand down a green country to the upcoming generations."

Turkish officials took notice. Rumeysa Kada, Turkey's youngest elected deputy, tweeted, "This is an 40 (amaze) idea. It will be on our agenda for tomorrow." Kadak later 41 (meet) with Sahin to discuss his idea. Then the Turkish President later sent his own message on Twitter. He wrote, "My friends and I will undertake 42 (responsible) to make sure that we have a national tree-planting day."

Even if your country does not have any special day 43 events for tree planting, you can always go it alone! Canadian Ken Chaplin holds the world record for the most trees 44 (plant) in one day by a single person. On June 30, 2001, he planted 15,170 red pine seedlings by 45 (he) in Canada's Saskatchewan province.

普通高中学业水平选择性模拟考试广东卷(一)

英语答题卡

第一部分 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)

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 [A][B][C][D] | 6 [A][B][C][D] | 11 [A][B][C][D] |
| 2 [A][B][C][D] | 7 [A][B][C][D] | 12 [A][B][C][D] |
| 3 [A][B][C][D] | 8 [A][B][C][D] | 13 [A][B][C][D] |
| 4 [A][B][C][D] | 9 [A][B][C][D] | 14 [A][B][C][D] |
| 5 [A][B][C][D] | 10 [A][B][C][D] | 15 [A][B][C][D] |

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 16 [A][B][C][D] | 17 [A][B][C][D] | 18 [A][B][C][D] |
| 19 [A][B][C][D] | 20 [A][B][C][D] | |

第二部分 语言知识及应用(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)

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21 [A][B][C][D] | 26 [A][B][C][D] | 31 [A][B][C][D] |
| 22 [A][B][C][D] | 27 [A][B][C][D] | 32 [A][B][C][D] |
| 23 [A][B][C][D] | 28 [A][B][C][D] | 33 [A][B][C][D] |
| 24 [A][B][C][D] | 29 [A][B][C][D] | 34 [A][B][C][D] |
| 25 [A][B][C][D] | 30 [A][B][C][D] | 35 [A][B][C][D] |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36 [A][B][C][D] | 41 [A][B][C][D] |
| 37 [A][B][C][D] | 42 [A][B][C][D] |
| 38 [A][B][C][D] | 43 [A][B][C][D] |
| 39 [A][B][C][D] | 44 [A][B][C][D] |
| 40 [A][B][C][D] | 45 [A][B][C][D] |

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是中学生李华,美国一个中学代表团即将访问你校并出席英语周的一项活动。请根据以下要点写一篇欢迎辞。要点:

- 1. 表达对客人的欢迎;
- 2. 介绍此项活动(如活动目的、内容等);
- 3. 表达对客人的祝愿。

要求:1. 词数应为 80 左右;
2. 不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

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。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

Wilkinson and John were very surprised when they heard the warning. _____

Paragraph 2:

Wilkinson considered himself lucky, though. _____

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是中学生李华,美国一个中学代表团即将访问你校并出席英语周的一项活动。请根据以下要点写一篇欢迎辞。要点:

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It was about 10 o'clock on Friday morning and the skies were clear. It was a rare holiday for Matt Wilkinson who was a professional surfer and his best friend John, a professional swimmer. They were paddling (用桨划) on their boards near Sharpes Beach in Australia.

"It's a nice and beautiful holiday. Wilkinson, let's have a surfing competition. Although I am a swimmer, I am also a potential surfer," John said to Wilkinson when they had a break on the shore. "Come on! I'm full of confidence." John held his surfboard and then walked towards the ocean. Wilkinson had to agree with his friend and carried his surfboard walking slowly after John. When these two friends were preparing in the ocean, Wilkinson looked around and said to John, "John, I heard a splash (潜水声) and a strange noise." Wilkinson looked around again but couldn't see anything. "Come on, let's begin," John said.

What these two friends didn't know was that a shark quickly surfaced and began stalking (偷偷靠近) the surfing world champion, at one point only inches away. But one person saw the shark. That was Beau Monks. Drone (无人机) operator Beau Monks was using a drone to observe the waters when he saw the animal, which appeared to be more than 6 feet long. Beau Monks followed it and caught the scene in the video. The shark sort of came out of nowhere and then it went right up to Wilkinson. It moved pretty fast. Within 10 seconds it was at the surfer and it was going to hurt Wilkinson's leg. But five seconds later, it was gone. Beau Monks immediately informed the lifeguards and everyone on the beach.

"Attention, attention, please! There is a shark. Please get off the ocean as soon as possible," Beau Monks used the speaker on the drone to get everyone out of the water.

Paragraph 1:

Wilkinson and John were very surprised when they heard the warning. _____

Paragraph 2:

Wilkinson considered himself lucky, though. _____