

崇明区 2021 届第一次高考模拟考试试卷

英 语

(考试时间 120 分钟, 满分 140 分。请将答案填写在答题纸上)

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. At 5:50 p.m. B. At 5:40 p.m. C. At 6:30 p.m. D. At 7:20 p.m.
2. A. In a bank. B. In a cinema. C. In a snack bar. D. In a grocery store.
3. A. The coffee used to taste better. B. He'd rather drink something different.
C. The coffee tastes the same as before. D. He's surprised the woman drinks coffee.
4. A. Look for more information. B. Ask for more time to finish their plan.
C. Leave their plan unfinished. D. Finish their plan with the material available.
5. A. Stay in the dormitory. B. Ask for a cut in her rent.
C. Move into an apartment. D. Pay more attention to her privacy.
6. A. The man saw Emma wearing the sweater. B. The sweater is very common.
C. She seldom borrows clothes from Emma. D. She did wear the sweater yesterday.
7. A. The people to attend the meeting. B. The procedures for the meeting.
C. The time to hold the meeting. D. The place for the meeting.
8. A. The concert has already begun. B. The woman needn't go to the box office.
C. He's already got a ticket for the woman. D. The newspaper has no information on the tickets.
9. A. She will drive John's car to the airport. B. John can give her a ride to the airport.
C. She has cancelled her flight on Tuesday. D. John can attend the meeting on Tuesday.
10. A. He went to see the dentist a week ago. B. The woman's toothache will go away by itself.
C. The dentist was fully occupied last week. D. The woman should have seen the dentist by now.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of them. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11. A. A dance teacher. | B. A TV program. |
| C. A ballet company. | D. A summer camp. |
| 12. A. Dance teachers. | B. Poor young people. |
| C. Talented dancers. | D. Creative young people. |
| 13. A. Training skills. | B. Learning methods. |
| C. Self-confidence. | D. Financial knowledge. |

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 14. A. Lego's plan to rent bricks out. | B. Lego's plan to produce less complex sets. |
| C. Lego's plan to invest in a new field. | D. Lego's plan to develop sustainable materials. |
| 15. A. Dealing with lost bricks. | B. Finding enough raw materials. |
| C. Reducing carbon emissions. | D. Employing suitable technicians. |
| 16. A. It's complex and unrealistic. | B. It can appeal to more children. |
| C. It's eco-friendly but challenging. | D. It can promote non-plastic bricks. |

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 17. A. A suitable location for a party. | B. The safety rules for swimming. |
| C. A good means of swimming safely. | D. The activities for the birthday party. |
| 18. A. Aggressive swimmers. | B. Lack of lifeguards. |
| C. Uninteresting activities. | D. Potential bad weather. |
| 19. A. To bring some alcohol. | B. Not to swim alone. |
| C. To spend longer in water. | D. Not to eat before swimming. |
| 20. A. Swimming can be totally safe with full consideration. | |

- B. The man gives priority to safety when making plans.
- C. The party will be cancelled due to certain factors.
- D. The woman is better at swimming than the man.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Geography Makes a Silent Return

In many ways geography is the forgotten science. Even the word “geography” tends to make people think of students (21) _____ (label) maps in social studies class. But that hasn’t always been true. Before the internet, the world was a mysterious place. In many cases, people didn’t really know (22) _____ existed a few miles from home. Studying geography offered people a way to learn about the world.

Geography, (23) _____ (define) as the study of Earth, has always had a focus on maps. But mapping hasn’t always been easy. In the days before satellites, mapmaking required years of dangerous and difficult work. But mapping also meant a chance at adventure and fame.

Geography became the subject of explorers. People were eager to hear about the new things and places (24) _____ geographers had studied. *National Geographic* is a great example of this interest. For more than a hundred years, the magazine’s stories and pictures (25) _____ (tell) people about our exciting world.

Technology has changed the way people think about geography. Travel is now easy. The internet makes information simple (26) _____ (find). We trust our phones to take us (27) _____ we want to go. Even *National Geographic* has expanded beyond traditional geography, but that doesn’t mean geography has become (28) _____ (important).

While some apps are obvious examples of modern geography in action, geography remains important in more *subtle* (不易察觉的) ways, too. Geography, which helps house hunters, solves public health issues, and determines good locations for new businesses, (29) _____ (use) to plan communities as well.

Like traditional geographers, modern geographers study many different topics. That makes them well-suited for many different jobs and industries. Today, geographers often have titles like “urban planner” or “data analyst”. And the world is noticing (30) _____ number of graduates with degrees in geography is also growing.

Maybe it’s time for you to discover the forgotten science again.

Section B

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in each blank with a proper word given in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. customary	B. distinguish	C. elimination	D. equally	E. exhaust	F. fierce
G. focus	H. glory	I. happily	J. junior	K. notable	

A Tennis *Tournament* (锦标赛) with Tradition

Today, July 2nd kicks off tennis's major event: The Championships, Wimbledon, more commonly known as just Wimbledon. Held in London at the All England Club, it is the oldest tennis tournament in the world.

Over its long history, the tournament has developed traditions which help to 31 it among sports events. During the tournament, players must follow a dress code and compete wearing all-white clothing. This allows the competitors to stand out 32 among those dressed in the tennis club's official colors of dark green and purple.

Wimbledon's most 33 tradition, however, is that all matches are played on outdoor grass courts. In fact, Wimbledon is the only major tennis tournament still played on grass. Several of the courts at the All England Club are only used for two weeks a year, during the championships. For Wimbledon players, it's the honor of a lifetime to play the game they love on the tennis world's center stage. In addition to the 34 and recognition for the winners is the annually increasing prize money the champions take home. Wimbledon consists of five main events with several 35 events and invitation events. Men and women, or gentlemen and ladies as they're called at Wimbledon, compete in singles and doubles matches. There is also mixed doubles, where one man and one woman make up a team. Events are mostly single 36 tournaments. Only the gentlemen's, senior gentlemen's and ladies' invitation doubles are *round-robin* (循环赛) tournaments.

During the 14 days of 37 competition, nearly 500,000 people will attend the event, including members of the royal family. On occasion this has included the Prince of Wales and Her majesty the Queen. One of Wimbledon's past traditions required players to bow toward the tournament's honored guests. Some players still 38 observe the tradition even though the players are no longer required to do so.

As the players compete, the tennis fans also participate in another tournament tradition by consuming the 39 strawberries and cream.

With the tennis world's 40 now set on Wimbledon, don't miss the opportunity to catch this much-loved sporting event.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

In the United States, there have been no deaths from commercial airline accidents since 2013. In fact, for decades, there has been a general 41 trend in the number of accidents per departure.

Complex systems are more likely to suffer from failures, but commercial *aviation* (航空) seems to be a(n) 42. Since the 1960s, U.S. commercial aviation has become significantly more complex, and yet, flying has become safer. What lies behind this remarkable trend is a handful of smart approaches to 43. Here are two of them.

1. Teach people to speak up—and to listen

A common error during airplane accidents used to be the 44 of first officers to question the captain's poor decisions. When the captain was flying the airplane, he was hard to challenge, and his mistakes went 45.

All this began to change in the late 1970s with a training program known as Crew Resource Management (CRM). The program revolutionized the 46 not just of the *cockpit* (机舱) but also of the whole industry. It reframed safety as a 47 issue and put all crew members on more equal footing. It was no longer 48 to question the decisions of a superior; it was required. And CRM taught crew members the language of disagreement.

The lesson isn't simply that people lower down in the 49 should speak up and higher-ups should listen. What CRM has shown is that people can be taught to speak up and to listen. The ability to express and embrace 50 isn't hardwired in our personality or cultural background; it's a skill we can learn.

2. Learn from small failures and close calls

In 1976, the US Federal Aviation Administration created an industry-wide system to collect safety reports. The Aviation Safety Reporting System (ASRS) collects thousands of reports each month. Beyond receiving *immunity* (豁免权) for a mistake, it's a point of 51 for pilots to submit ASRS reports. They know the reports make air travel safer. The reports are stored in a searchable database that anyone can 52, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) highlights safety trends in its monthly newsletter, *Callback*.

Here, too, there is a 53 lesson. Small mistakes and near misses can be a rich source of data about what might 54 in our system. Mistakes shouldn't be 55. By openly sharing stories of failures and near failures, we can treat errors as an opportunity to learn.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. similar | B. steady | C. long-term | D. downward |
| 42. A. example | B. exception | C. symbol | D. alternative |
| 43. A. assessment | B. management | C. competition | D. contribution |
| 44. A. failure | B. effort | C. pressure | D. convenience |
| 45. A. predictable | B. imaginary | C. unchecked | D. unforgiven |
| 46. A. performance | B. structure | C. culture | D. standard |
| 47. A. team | B. state | C. side | D. policy |
| 48. A. immoral | B. unrewarding | C. disrespectful | D. inconvenient |
| 49. A. age | B. position | C. salary | D. attractiveness |
| 50. A. excitement | B. discomfort | C. respect | D. disagreement |
| 51. A. pride | B. sacrifice | C. entertainment | D. literacy |
| 52. A. create | B. afford | C. analyze | D. access |
| 53. A. broader | B. clearer | C. more bitter | D. more costly |
| 54. A. break out | B. go wrong | C. take shape | D. slow down |
| 55. A. obstacles | B. failures | C. experiments | D. secrets |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Disneyland's opening day, July 17, 1955, was a terrible experience. Rides broke down. Restaurants ran out of food and drink and drinking fountains were in short supply... All in front of a national audience of 90 million, then the largest live broadcast in television history on a day that would be known in Disney history as Black Sunday.

But Disney's story actually started two decades earlier with what Walt Disney called "Daddy's Day". On Saturdays in the 1930s and 1940s, Disney would take his two daughters to ride the Griffith Park merry-go-round, which they'd enjoy while he sat on a bench dreaming of ways for families to have fun together. Disney disliked the amusement parks they often visited, seeing them as dirty, unimaginative places run by rude employees.

He thought he could do better. In 1939 he asked two *animators* (动画片制作者) at his movie studio to work on a plan for an amusement park. By 1952 the idea had expanded into a \$1.5 million amusement park proposal that he presented to Burbank. The City Council, which feared such a project would create a *carnival* (嘉年华) atmosphere, rejected the proposal. **Disney counted the rejection as a fortunate setback.** By now, his dream for a theme park had gone beyond the space available in Burbank. He searched locations throughout Southern California. A 160-acre orange garden, 22 miles south of Los Angeles, was soon selected.

The ABC television network offered \$5 million in loans and investments if Disney agreed to produce and host a one-hour weekly show called "Disneyland". The deal amounted to months of free advertising for the park and allowed Disney to introduce TV audiences, particularly kids, to the park.

Disneyland opened then. The 5,000 expected guests increased to 28,154, thanks to fake tickets. After the madness of opening day, Disney and his new park were criticized in the press. The media predicted a quick and early end. But the public didn't listen. Visitors arrived in large groups, and within weeks Disneyland was a success.

Over sixty years later, Disneyland's popularity continues to grow, with total overall attendance topping 700 million and showing no signs of slowing down.

56. What mainly led to Walt Disney's plan to build his own amusement park?

- A. His ambition to expand beyond the movie industry.
- B. His animators' suggestion on an entertainment plan.
- C. His wish to create a better place for family recreation.
- D. His daughters' unpleasant experience in the Griffith Park.

57. By "Disney counted the rejection as a fortunate setback" in paragraph 3, the author means the _____ rejection.

- A. brought good luck to Disney and his park

- B. contributed to the difficulty of opening the park
- C. was viewed as a financial obstacle to the design of the park
- D. presented Disney with a favorable opportunity to rethink his plan

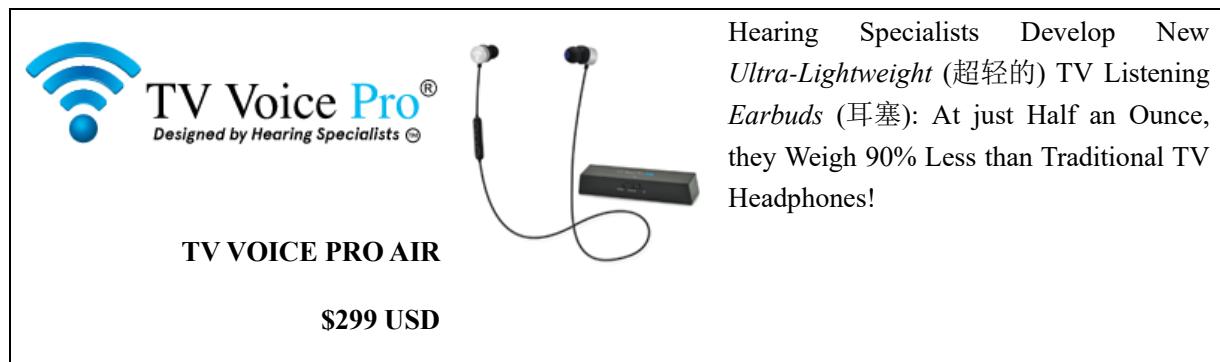
58. What can be learned about Disneyland from the passage?

- A. Everything went on smoothly before it opened.
- B. It spent \$5 million on advertising for its opening.
- C. People's enthusiasm for it increased despite criticism.
- D. Only invited guests could get into it on its opening day.

59. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Disneyland: How It All Began
- B. Disneyland: An Overnight Success
- C. Disneyland: How It Developed
- D. Disneyland: A Park with a Long History

(B)



The advertisement features the TV Voice Pro logo with a blue Wi-Fi icon and the text "TV Voice Pro® Designed by Hearing Specialists". Below the logo, the product name "TV VOICE PRO AIR" is displayed. To the right of the text, there is a photograph of a pair of black earbuds connected by a cable, with a small black rectangular receiver unit. To the right of the image, the text reads: "Hearing Specialists Develop New Ultra-Lightweight (超轻的) TV Listening Earbuds (耳塞): At just Half an Ounce, they Weigh 90% Less than Traditional TV Headphones!" Below the image, the price "\$299 USD" is listed.

HAVING TROUBLE HEARING THE TV CLEARLY?

Get ready to clarify TV dialogue like never before, with our new Ultra-Lightweight Wireless TV Listening Technology.

Big and heavy TV headphones are now a thing of the past, thanks to Hearing Specialists who have developed new ultra-lightweight wireless TV earbuds, which enable the wearer to hear the speech and dialogue on any TV show with clarity. The unique speech clarification audio works for those with any level of hearing loss, and has been proven to outperform even the most advanced digital hearing aids for TV clarity.

TV VOICE PRO AUTOMATICALLY CLARIFIES TELEVISION DIALOGUE

- Revolutionary TV speech enhancement technology made simple
 - Speech enhancement technique based upon clinical hearing assessments of over 1,000 people with varying levels of hearing loss and proven TV listening difficulty
 - Connects to any TV in under 2 minutes

FEATURES WITH THE TV VOICE PRO AIR SYSTEM

- ❖ Listen at your own volume without altering the TV audio for others in the room
 - ❖ Uses state-of-the-art Bluetooth technology for uninterrupted listening up to 35 feet from your TV.
 - ❖ Simple volume control located on the earphones, with additional loud volume range to suit those with even severe hearing loss.
 - ❖ Sit back, lie down, or move around. So comfortable to use, you can watch TV any way you like.
 - ❖ Is guaranteed to work with any TV, new or old.

As a special offer, Readers Digest readers can use *Gift Voucher* (礼券) Code **READERSDIGEST** at the TV Voice Pro website checkout for **\$50 OFF** the purchase price, and free shipping available until **December 31, 2020**.

Visit www.TvVoicePro.com to order
online or over the phone on 415
277-2026.

**30 DAY MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE**

60. TV VOICE PRO AIR is aimed at

- A. TV designers
 - B. people with hearing difficulty
 - C. hearing specialists
 - D. wearers of digital hearing aids

61. According to the advertisement, TV VOICE PRO AIR enables the wearer to _____.

- A. enjoy TV even over 35 feet from his/her house
 - B. improve his/her hearing ability in daily life
 - C. listen to TV clearly at whatever volume

- D. watch more TV programs
62. What can be learned about TV VOICE PRO AIR from the advertisement?
- A. You can get a refund within 30 days if dissatisfied with it.
 - B. You need to pay \$50 for its shipping if you buy it in 2021.
 - C. You can get a discount as long as you use Gift Voucher Code.
 - D. You need to place a special order for it if you have severe hearing loss.

(C)

A new study suggests the Apple Watch was able to identify abnormal heart rates that could be linked to a serious heart condition.

More than 400,000 Apple Watch users volunteered for the study. It was a project of researchers at the Stanford University School of Medicine. Apple, the American technology company, provided money for the study. Results were recently presented at a major conference on heart health in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The researchers looked for signs of atrial fibrillation, also called “a-fib”, the most common form of irregular heartbeat. Some people with a-fib feel changes in their heartbeat, while others do not. Because of this, many people do not know they have the condition. People with untreated a-fib are about five times more likely to suffer a *stroke* (中风). In the United States, a-fib causes an estimated 130,000 deaths and 750,000 hospitalizations each year.

People taking part in the study wore the Apple Watch for extended periods. The devices contain an app that continuously gathers information without users having to do anything. It uses the watch’s light sensor technology to measure blood flow. The system is designed to identify changes that might show an irregular heartbeat.

The researchers said that out of those taking part, about 2,000 *subjects* (实验对象) received a warning from the device that they might have a problem. Those individuals were then asked to contact a doctor, who decided whether they should receive more close watch for a possible irregular heartbeat.

Lloyd Minor, head of Stanford’s School of Medicine, said in a statement that the results show great promise in using technology to create “more predictive and preventive health care”. Doctor Minor added that a-fib is just one example of a condition devices can help identify in the future. “This study opens the door to further research into wearable technologies and how they might be used to prevent disease before it strikes,” he said.

But some health researchers warned against making any general judgements based on the Apple-financed study. They have called for much more research to measure the effectiveness of wearable devices to identify signs of disease. Richard Kovacs, who was with the American College of Cardiology and was not involved with the study, told the Associated Press that despite the results, the Apple Watch system “is not perfect.” He noted that since the study did not have a comparison group getting regular ECG measurements, there is no way of knowing if the device missed heartbeat problems. This could give users a false sense of security, he said.

Other experts agreed that more studies are needed before similar device-based health observation systems are widely recommended.

63. What does the new study mainly find out?

- A. Apple Watch can warn of heart problems.
- B. Apple Watch can protect people against a-fib.
- C. Abnormal heart rates can cause a stroke.
- D. Heart problems can be identified and cured.

64. Apple Watch identifies irregular heartbeats by _____.

- A. measuring the wearer's heart rates
- B. sending information to the wearer through an app
- C. extending the time of wearing it
- D. monitoring the wearer's bloodstream

65. Which of the following might be what Lloyd Minor means in his statement?

- A. It's difficult for doctors to predict and prevent disease now.
- B. A-fib is just one example of a condition that causes heart problems.
- C. Wearable technologies might identify and treat any disease one day.
- D. There are more possibilities of development in wearable technology.

66. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

- A. wearable technologies are developing fast but shouldn't be applied to medicine
- B. the study results are inspiring but more proofs are needed to ensure the accuracy
- C. the study is sponsored by a commercial company so the results are a little unfair
- D. device-based health observation systems are convenient and should be widely used

Section C

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. But these beasts are mainly made of plastic tubes.
- B. Jansen's designs also work with heavier structures.
- C. *Kinetic* (运动的) art isn't just about making large sculptures move.
- D. His "Strandbeests" walk along the coastline of Holland, feeding on wind and fleeing from water.
- E. These moving sculptures aren't that common, especially since it takes a lot of time to plan and build them.
- F. His hope is that one day he will create groups of beasts that can "live" on the beaches and survive without human interaction.

Sculpture with a Life of Its Own

There is a new type of animal that has been walking along the beaches since the 1990s. They are called Strandbeest, which is Dutch for beach beast. 67 They are creations of Dutch artist Theo Jansen, and they can move themselves using nothing more than the power of the wind. Jansen has even created a way for his beasts to “eat” the air, and store its power by pressurizing bottles. This stored power also allows the sculptures to detect when they have entered the water and change their direction. He has even devised a method for them to stop themselves in the sand if a storm is approaching!



The beauty of these creations is that they have no electronic parts, yet they have a basic logic system that helps them walk in their habitat. Jansen’s creations look alive as they move with a steady, even motion on the hard sand. Every year, he improves his designs. 68

Jansen’s kinetic sculptures use an innovative design to transform simple motions into amazing works of art. The Strandbeests have a mechanical linkage that creates a walking motion using *triangles* (三角形物体). The sculptures are large but have a delicate appearance. The fascinating combinations of thin tubes and fine *fin-like* (像鳍一样的) sails moving in the breeze create a striking image. One could easily believe they are some sort of strange lifeform walking along the beach. 69 He created a beast, named *Animaris Rhinoceros Lignatus*, which was made out of wood and weighed 250 kilograms.

70 There are many artists that use motion to create spectacular visual effects. Some are large pieces, but many can sit on a desk or hang on a wall. However, they all have one thing in common: you can’t appreciate their artistry until you see them move. Jansen also sells mini versions of some of his beasts. They come in boxes that you can assemble without any special tools. You, too, can try your hand at creating kinetic art!

IV. Summary Writing

Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

71.

Train Your Brain

When was the last time something important slipped your mind? Fortunately, memory can be improved.

People’s ability to remember has less to do with natural talent than it does with training and practice.

When students want to prepare for a test, they often try to study by simply reading over the material again, copying notes, etc. But these methods of remembering are not always effective. People remember more when they actively engage with the material they are learning rather than passively receiving it. One great way to do this is to test yourself on the material. Come up with questions about the topic, and try to answer them without looking at your notes. It also helps to try to engage with the material in different ways. For example, you could write your own outline or study guide. The more you use the information, the more likely you are to remember it.

My music instructor said that it’s better to practice for five minutes a day, seven days a week, than for two hours on one day. The same goes for remembering information. The more you spread out the time you spend reviewing information, the more likely you are to remember it.

A psychologist, Hermann Ebbinghaus, made an important discovery about memory and forgetting. He found that people tend to forget information in a regular pattern. They forget the most information shortly after learning it. The rate at which they forget then slows down over time. Every time the person reviews the information, it causes them to forget less of it—which means they remember more. So it is essential to review things you want to remember shortly after learning them. Over time, you can review them less and less frequently.

Applying these strategies will help improve your memory so that you can access everything you learn whenever you need it.

V. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

72. 足不出户，你就可以在网上逛遍全球各大博物馆。(without)
73. 多亏了社会各界人士的慷慨解囊，这个孤儿院才得以在今年年初办了起来。(found)
74. 消防队员们不仅营救了事故现场的工人，还成功阻止了有毒气体的蔓延。(Not only)
75. 各国应基于大会上所达成的共识，加强全球合作，共同应对人类面临的挑战。(base)

VI. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

76. 假设你是中华中学的环保社团团长王敏，为了提升学校师生的环保意识，你打算在学校运动会期间，开展一次“减塑”社团活动，倡导全校师生减少塑料污染。为此，你向校长写一封申请信，内容包括：

- 社团活动的主题、目的、时间、地点等；
- 需要学校给予的支持。

注：文中不得提及你的真实姓名或学校。

崇明区 2021 届第一次高考模拟考试
英 语

参考答案及评分标准

I. Listening Comprehension (共 25 分。第 1 至 10 小题, 每题 1 分; 第 11 至 20 小题, 每题 1.5 分。)

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. D

11. D 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. B

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (共 20 分。每小题 1 分。)

21. labelling / labeling 22. what 23. defined 24. that / which 25. have told / have been telling

26. to find 27. where / wherever 28. less important 29. is used 30. the

31. B 32. D 33. K 34. H 35. J 36. C 37. F 38. I 39. A 40. G

III. Reading Comprehension (共 45 分。第 41 至 55 小题，每题 1 分；第 56 至 70 小题，每题 2 分。)

41. D 42. B 43. B 44. A 45. C 46. C 47. A 48. C 49. B 50. D
 51. A 52. D 53. A 54. B 55. D 56. C 57. D 58. C 59. A 60. B
 61. C 62. A 63. A 64. D 65. D 66. B 67. A 68. F 69. B 70. C

IV. Summary Writing (共 10 分)

Your memory can improve if properly trained and practiced. Firstly, instead of receiving what you learn passively, use it actively and frequently in various ways, which helps you remember it better. Secondly, spend less time reviewing it each time but more frequently. Lastly, review it soon after the learning. (49 words)

档次	内容	语言
A	5	5
B	4	4
C	3	3
D	2	2
E	1	1
F	0	0

评分标准:

1. 本题总分为 10 分，其中内容 5 分，语言 5 分。
2. 评分时应注意的主要方面：内容要点、信息呈现的连贯性和准确性。
3. 词数超过 60，酌情扣分。

各档次给分要求:**内容部分：**

- A. 能准确、全面地概括文章主旨大意，并涵盖主要信息。
- B. 能准确概括文章主旨大意，但遗漏个别主要信息。
- C. 能概括文章主旨大意，但遗漏部分主要信息。
- D. 未能准确概括文章主旨大意，遗漏较多主要信息或留有过多细节信息。
- E. 几乎不能概括文章的主旨大意，未涉及文中有意义的相关信息。

F. 完全未作答或作答与本题无关。

语言部分：

- A. 能用自己的语言连贯、正确地表述。
- B. 能用自己的语言较连贯、正确地表述，但有个别语言错误。
- C. 基本能用自己的语言连贯、正确地表述，但连贯性较差，且有少量不影响表意的语言错误。
- D. 基本能用自己的语言表述，但连贯性较差，且严重语言错误较多。
- E. 几乎不能用自己的语言连贯、正确地表述。
- F. 完全未作答或作答与本题无关。

V. Translation (共 15 分)

72. You can visit all the major museums around the world online without even leaving your home.

73. Thanks to the generous donation made by people from all walks of life, the orphanage was founded early this year.

74. Not only did the firefighters save the workers at the scene of the accident, but also they successfully prevented the poisonous gas from spreading.

75. All the countries should boost global cooperation to jointly address the challenges facing mankind, based on the agreement reached at the conference.

翻译评分标准：

- 1、第 1-2 题，每题 3 分。第 3 题 4 分，第 4 题 5 分。
- 2、在每题中，单词拼写、标点符号、大小写错误累计每两处扣 1 分。
- 3、语法错误每处扣 1 分。每句同类语法错误不重复扣分。
- 4、译文没有用所给单词，扣 1 分。

VI. Guided Writing (共 25 分)

档次	内容	语言	组织结构
A	9-10	9-10	5-4
B	7-8	7-8	3
C	5-6	5-6	2
D	3-4	3-4	1

E	0-2	0-2	0
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评分标准：

1. 本题总分为 25 分，按 A, B, C, D, E 五个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。其中，内容和语言两部分相加，得 15 分或以上者，可考虑加 4-5 分，15 分以下只能考虑加 0, 1, 2, 3 分。
3. 词数少于 70，总分最多不超过 10 分。
4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写和词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达，对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

崇明区 2021 届第一次高考模拟考试

英语试卷 听力录音文字

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. M: Excuse me. Do you have any information about Northeast flight?

W: Yes, the flight is delayed by 50 minutes. Boarding is now at 6:30 p.m.

Q: When was the original boarding time?

2. M: See that guy over there in the corner? He comes in every day and just sits there for hours.

W: It's odd, but there is not much we can do as long as he orders something to eat or drink.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

3. W: Oh, coffee in this restaurant has really improved. They must have changed suppliers.

M: Really? You can taste a difference?

Q: What does the man imply?

4. W: I don't think we've got enough information for our plan. But as it's due tomorrow, I guess there isn't much we can do about it.

M: At this point, we'll just have to make do with what we have got.

Q: What will the speakers most probably do then?

5. W: I don't think I want to live in the dormitory next year. I need more privacy.

M: I know what you mean. But check out the cost of renting an apartment first.

Q: What does the man imply the woman should do next year?

6. M: Your sweater is so unusual, but it looks familiar. Did I see you wearing it yesterday?

W: Well, not me. The sweater belongs to my roommate Emma. She's in your chemistry class.

Q: What does the woman mean?

7. W: I think we should hold our first meeting in the library now. So far, eight of us plan to come.

M: Oh, if there weren't more than four, my office could be a good choice. But now I have to take your suggestion.

Q: What are the speakers mainly discussing?

8. W: I'm heading over to the theatre box office to get the tickets for the weekend concert before they're all gone.

M: But from what I've read in the newspaper, you're already too late.

Q: What does the man mean?

9. M: I know I promised to drive you to the airport next Tuesday. But they've called a special meeting.

W: No big deal. John said he would be available as a substitute.

Q: What does the woman mean?

10. W: This toothache is killing me! I was hoping it would just go away but it's getting worse. What did you say the name of your dentist was?

M: I told you last week to make that appointment.

Q: What does the man imply?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of them. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

Anna is in the eighth grade. This summer, she took part in a summer dance program called AileyCamp. It was created in 1989 in Kansas City, Missouri by a world-famous dancer and director, Alvin Ailey. About 1,000 students in 10 U.S. states take part in AileyCamp every year. It's a free, six-week program aimed at young people in financial need or who have school, social or family difficulties.

In addition to dance, the camp introduces students to visual arts, creative writing and other communication skills. It also teaches them how to eat well, solve conflicts and become leaders.

When the camp is over, the city's professional ballet company offers 10 students a full-tuition scholarship for a year of training. The scholarship can be renewed.

Kameron Davis received one of those scholarships when he was a young man. He trained with the ballet company for three years. Then he became a dance teacher. Davis said he does not think his mother could have paid for dance classes without the scholarship.

Davis said children at school made fun of him when he began dancing. AileyCamp, he said, offered him a safe place and increased his confidence. Today, he enjoys giving back to the program by helping new campers build their confidence, too.

(Now listen again, please)

Questions:

11. What is the passage mainly about?
12. Which group of people is one of the targets of the program?
13. What can be gained from the program?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

Lego, the Danish toymaker, has promised to make all of its bricks from sustainable sources by 2030. Now, it is considering a brick rental plan in order to cut down on plastic waste.

Tim Brooks, vice-president of the company, said it was "totally open" to the idea of a product rental plan. But he also thought that lost pieces could give rise to a big problem. He admitted that there were some "technical barriers". For example, some Lego sets are extremely complex, many of which contain thousands of pieces. "What are the chances of giving them to an eight-year-old child and getting them all back again?" Brooks added. "There's a lot of technical thinking that needs to be done. We're right at the beginning of that."

Lego has come under increasing pressure to reduce its carbon emissions. It produces 19 billion pieces per

year—36,000 a minute—that are mostly made of plastic. The company reportedly emits around a million tons of carbon dioxide each year. About three-quarters come from raw materials that go into factories.

Lego has already invested more than 100 million pounds to research and develop non-plastic materials. The company introduced its first plant-based bricks in 2018. But as for the brick rental plan, Lego admits that the idea is still in the testing stage. It's now waiting to see how the plan develops.

(Now listen again, please)

Questions:

14. What is the passage mainly about?
15. What's the big problem Lego may meet with in carrying out the plan?
16. What can be learned about Lego's plan?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: Since we've decided to go swimming to celebrate your birthday, shall we go to the beach? We can swim and play beach volleyball. It would be so much fun!

M: Yes, but there can be scary tides.

W: Relax, Tim. We'll swim in an area protected by lifeguards.

M: That's good. But what if a typhoon is coming? That will make conditions at the beach very dangerous.

W: We'll check the weather report on the day of the party. If there's a typhoon, we'll postpone the party or have an alternative plan.

M: Then why don't we go to a lake instead? We can swim and have a barbecue. It would be safer.

W: Not necessarily. You know, not all lakes are safe for swimming. We need to check the currents, and be sure the water isn't too cold. We should also be alert to afternoon thunderstorms.

M: That's a lot to worry about. Let's go to a swimming pool and have a safe poolside party.

W: Well, swimming pools aren't completely safe. Accidents can also happen if people are too aggressive in the water.

M: That's true. Thankfully, we won't have any alcohol at the party. Swimming is extremely dangerous when you've been drinking.

W: It is. We also have to remind our friends not to stay in the water for too long. And everyone needs a swimming partner.

M: You're right. They're important to remember wherever we swim.

W: No place is completely safe. But if we choose carefully and follow the water safety guidelines, we can have a

fun party.

(Now listen again, please)

Questions:

17. What are the two speakers mainly discussing?
18. What makes the man disagree to hold the party at the beach?
19. What might the speakers remind their friends before and at the party?
20. What can be concluded from the conversation?

That's the end of the listening comprehension.