

华中师范大学第一附属中学 2020 年高考押题考试

英 语

本试题卷共 12 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

★祝考试顺利★

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上, 并将准考证号条形码贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
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。写在试题卷、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: 用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后, 请将答题卡上交。

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a hotel.

B. In a shop.

C. In a sports center.

2. What does the woman say about the data of the article?

A. It is original.

B. It is reliable.

C. It is doubtful.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The colors of ties.

B. The designs of ties.

C. The numbers of ties.

4. How does the woman suggest the man go downtown?

A. By bus.

B. By taxi.

C. By air.

5. What does the woman say about the boy?

- A. He can't pass the exam this time.
- B. He has to review lessons at weekends.
- C. He failed to pass the exam last time.

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。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 George doing?

- A. Drawing pictures.
- B. Reading novels.
- C. Marking important parts.

7. What does George use green to mark?

- A. The main ideas.
- B. The difficult ideas.
- C. The important details.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the woman think of herself?

- A. She has a weight problem.
- B. She will join a fitness center.
- C. She has a big income.

9. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Do yoga at home.
- B. Watch free movies online.
- C. Keep running outside every day.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.
- B. Couples.
- C. Neighbors.

11. Why does the woman want to have a garden?

- A. To fit in with others.
- B. To have parties in the garden.
- C. To make their house look better.

12. What flowers does the woman choose?

- A. Lilies.
- B. Roses.
- C. Sunflowers.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where did the man go to college?
A. In England. B. In America. C. In Canada.
14. How old was the man most probably when he began to teach in a school?
A. 35 years old. B. 30 years old. C. 25 years old.
15. What did the man write when he first began writing?
A. Popular books.
B. Poems for magazines.
C. Articles for newspapers.
16. What does the woman do?
A. A reporter. B. A teacher. C. A writer.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What caused the number of black bears to decrease?
- A. The fires. B. The pollution. C. The lack of food.
18. Where will the students have these trips?
- A. In a museum. B. In a park. C. In a zoo.
19. When can the students have Trip 2?
- A. On July 8. B. On July 15. C. On July 22.
20. What should students take in Trip 2?
- A. A backpack. B. A warm coat. C. A bright-colored hat.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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

Rainforest is scattered along Australia's east coast, in western Tasmania, and small pockets across north Australia from Cape York to the Kimberley. Most of Australia's rainforest — over 1 million hectares — is in Queensland.

Where can I see rainforest?

You can see rainforest in many national parks in Queensland. Some parks have facilities for bushwalking; others are suitable only for experienced walkers. If you would like to know more about rainforest, check with your local Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service Office.

Threats to survival

Weeds, fire, wild animals (pigs, dogs and cats), clearing for residential development, and visitor

pressures (eg. littering) threaten remaining rainforest biodiversity.

Fragmented rainforest is particularly under threat. Private landholders who have rainforest habitat on their property can help conserve this special ecosystem and the many plant and animal species living within it.

How you can help

Stay on walking tracks. Delicate ground cover plants are easily trampled.

Clean your boots beforehand to avoid introducing soil virus.

Remember, everything is protected. Don't pick, break or remove any plants.

Don't feed native animals. Feeding is harmful and may lead to aggressive behavior.

Leave the rainforest as you found it. Take your rubbish home with you. Buried rubbish uncovered by forest animals can harm them.

Leave your pets at home. They are not allowed in national parks and can chase, scare and kill animals.

If you camp within the park, disturb the forest floor as little as possible. Don't cut trees for tent poles or clear plants around your campsite.

Only use fuel stoves when cooking in rainforests. Nutrient recycling is critical in a rainforest so gathering leaf litter and dead branches for fires can cause damage.

Don't use soap, toothpaste, sunscreen or detergent in waterways. They pollute the water and harm aquatic animals.

21. How can you appreciate the rainforest in Queensland?

- A. By building facilities in the national parks.
- B. By accumulating experience of walking.
- C. By bushwalking in the national parks.
- D. By checking with the local people.

22. Which of the following contributes to the conservation if you are in the rainforest?

- A. Gathering dead branches for firewood.
- B. Cleaning your boots while walking.
- C. Burying rubbish in the rainforest.
- D. Keeping on the paths.

23. What is forbidden in the rainforest?

- A. Camping.
- B. Cooking.
- C. Walking your dog.
- D. Washing your hands.

The cub(幼兽) learned quickly. If he met a mother hen he would become angry, remembering the pecks on his nose from his first day out of a cave.

Famine came again and for a while, neither mother or cub had anything to eat. Then one day, She-wolf brought home some meat! It was strange stuff, different from anything the cub had smelled or tasted before. And it was for him! Little could he know that his mother had taken the left fork by the stream, by the lair of the lynx (山猫巢穴), and stolen a kitten. As he finished his meal, he heard his mother snarling (咆哮) in a strange and terrible way. He shivered with fear.

The lynx was mad with anger at the loss of her child and she had tracked She-wolf to her cave.

In the glare of the afternoon light, the lynx crouched at the cave entrance. A coarse scream left no doubt what she meant to do. The cub and his mother were trapped!

The lynx threw herself inside the cave, and She-wolf leaped upon her.

Snarling and howling, the two mothers fought like crazy, the lynx pulling and tearing with her teeth and claws, She-wolf using her teeth alone.

Seeing his mother in such danger, the cub sank his teeth into the wild cat's leg. Although he didn't know it, this is probably what saved their lives. The lynx beat at the cub, tearing his shoulder, but he had slowed her down. After a brief, cruel fight, She-wolf put an end to her once and for all.

They had won, but at a price.

The cub licked his mother's wounds. He knew she was weak and sick. For a week she never left the cave.

Then at last, her strength returned and she was ready to hunt again. This time, the cub went with her. She-wolf noticed a change in her child. He had complete faith in himself from their victory over the lynx. They had fought a wild cat and lived!

The cub now knew another law of the wild — eat or to be eaten; kill or to be killed.

21. What can be inferred about the cub from Paragraph 1 and 2?

- A. A mother hen once attacked him.
- B. He shared the meat with She-wolf.
- C. The cub didn't like the strange meat.
- D. He could obtain meat secretly.

25. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "crouched" in Paragraph 1?

- A. Fought.
- B. Tracked.
- C. Hid.
- D. Trapped.

26. What mostly helped She-wolf and the cub win the fight against the lynx?

- A. The lynx fighting with her teeth and claws.
- B. The cub biting into the leg of the lynx.
- C. The three being wounded seriously.
- D. She-wolf using her sharp teeth.

27. What did the cub get from the victory?

- A. Carefulness.
- B. Strength.
- C. Friendship.
- D. Confidence.

C

Ever since the beginning of human civilization, we are trying to reduce manual efforts by making simple to extremely complex machines. The next step in the same process is robotics and automation. Robotics and automation is a field with abundant potential. It expands its scope from household applications to solving mysteries of the Universe to curing untreatable medical conditions.

Up until the beginning of 2020, robots of any kind are made up of non-living materials. Recently scientists from the University of Vermont & Tufts University introduced Xenobots, which have opened a whole new Universe for this field. Xenobots are the world's first living and self-healing microbots. These robots are designed with the help of a computer-generated evolutionary algorithm (算法). The living cells used for its creation are skin, heart and stem cell from the African frog embryos (胚胎).

These microbots are very basic in nature, made up entirely from the organic substance. They can move forward, turn around, spin in circles and flip over. They are smaller than a millimetre and can travel inside the human body. Just imagine the possibilities we will have, once scientist is able to teach Xenobots to do the desired task. One day they even might be able to fight cancer cells. They will be able to clear microplastics in the oceans and lots more.

But if these bots are a life form, why are we calling them robots? This is because scientists are designing them to move or work according to their wills. A certain arrangement for skin and heart cells in an Xenobot will make it move in a straight line, while a different arrangement of the same cells will be required to move them in circular motions.

Xenobots are positively a great step. Scientists are also calling them a brand new life form on the planet. The future is unseen but is undoubtedly full of countless possibilities.

28. Which of the following is the potential of the robotics?

- A. Making complex machines.
- B. Reducing manual efforts.
- C. Expanding our scopes.
- D. Clearing space mysteries.

29. Where do Xenobots differ from the other previous robots?

- A. In nature.
- B. In size.
- C. In movement.
- D. In materials.

30. What are Xenobots able to do already now?

- A. Travel inside the human body.
- B. Create new life.
- C. Fight cancer cells.
- D. Clear microplastics in the oceans.

31. What is the author's attitude towards the future of Xenobots?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Positive.
- C. Ambiguous.
- D. Disapproving.

D

Although you can possibly get by as a tourist in weeks, mastering a language is a long-term commitment taking years, not months. The FSI has classified languages in degrees of difficulty for English speakers. Chinese takes approximately 88 weeks or 2,200 hours ranking top 5 along with Arabic, Korean and Japanese.

Each Chinese dialect is effectively another language but Mandarin (Putonghua in Chinese, which means the common language) is considered the official tongue in modern China. They all share roughly one evolving writing system, referred to as written language invented for administering a large, diverse empire.

To complicate (使复杂) the matter further, there are two main types of written Chinese characters under the same writing system: the traditional Chinese used in Hong Kong and Taiwan and the simplified Chinese in mainland China. For example, fly is written as 飛 in traditional Chinese and 飞 in simplified Chinese. They're basically the same character written in two different ways but pronounced differently when spoken in different dialects.

Each written word when spoken is mutually incomprehensible between a Mandarin speaker in Beijing and a Cantonese speaker in Hong Kong. If you think that's odd, consider our number system: the symbol "9" is universally recognized but it's pronounced "nine" in English and "devet" in Slovenian.

Every word must be memorized separately as you can't guess its pronunciation from the script — but one could say the same of English if you consider plough, dough and tough.

Meanwhile, dictionaries list words according to stroke (笔画) count. These go from one to over 60 strokes. The archaic character zhé — which, appropriately, means "verbose" — has 64 strokes.

And then there are the pronunciation challenges. There are four tones in Mandarin: high pitch (say G

in a musical scale), rising pitch (like from C to G), falling (from G to C) and falling low then rising (C to B to G) — and if you think that's difficult, there are nine tones in Cantonese. In Mandarin, there is a whole poem, "The Lion-Eating Poet in the Stone Den" with just the syllable "shi" repeated 107 times in various tones. In other words, if you are tone-deaf you might as well give up now.

32. What do all Chinese dialects have in common?
- A. They were invented by the emperor.
 - B. They have the same writing system.
 - C. They evolve in the same way.
 - D. They serve the same purpose.
33. Why does the author mention the symbol "9" in Paragraph 4?
- A. To prove different pronunciations of Chinese dialects.
 - B. To indicate the similarities in all languages.
 - C. To show that Chinese is an odd language.
 - D. To compare English with Slovenian.
34. What challenge does the author think is difficult to overcome?
- A. Complicated scripts and strokes.
 - B. Different types of characters.
 - C. Various tones.
 - D. Too many dialects.
35. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Chinese has different dialects.
 - B. Chinese is very difficult to learn.
 - C. Chinese is an ever-developing language.
 - D. Chinese sounds like music and poems.

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。

Set your clocks for 4:32pm (eastern time) on May 27th, 2020. If everything goes as planned, a rocket will launch from Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida.

36 So what's the big deal? The big deal is a collection of firsts set to blast off on the 27th of May. The first humans carried aboard a rocket developed by a private company. The first humans aboard a

reusable rocket.

Ever since the opening days of the space age, NASA has designed, built, and flown its very own rockets, and capsules. 37 The privately-held company SpaceX will be providing the big rocket boost (加速器) needed to get NASA's astronauts to the space, aboard a Falcon 9 rocket topped with a Dragon crew capsule.

38 It is trying to make access to space cheaper, chiefly through the use of reusable rockets — once the payload is delivered into orbit, bring the rocket back down the Earth and polish it up for another ride.

In the meantime, NASA has spent the past decade in a highly bureaucratic version of hell. After the sad end of the space shuttle program in 2011, the American space agency was forced to rent seats on Russian made and Russian launched Soyuz rockets to get astronauts up to the International Space Station.

39

And now, if everything goes as planned on May 27th, we will make human access to space cheaper, more reliable, and absolutely easier. 40 Space tourism? Moon bases? I would say that the sky is limit, but the sky is just the start.

- A. But this time, it's different.
- B. Rockets go off all the time from the Earth.
- C. This made for great wounded national pride.
- D. Most of the astronauts haven't made it up into space.
- E. SpaceX has spent the past decades working tirelessly.
- F. NASA has been developing a new space launch system.
- G. It's impossible to say what kind of revolutions that might lead to.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (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。

It's graduation season, and I think of Fran, a student years ago. She worked hard, but she 41. So I tutored Fran during lunches, but then, she stopped 42. I asked why she no longer came. She said, "It's no use. I'm not going to college 43. Mum says I'd go to trade school and work. "

"Is that what you want?" I asked. She looked up and the 44 in her eyes shook me.

45, I didn't know what to say. Platitudes (陈词滥调) about the value of college seemed 46 at the moment. So I turned to 47. "Fran, you must pass my class. So, I am 48 you at lunch time

tomorrow. No 49 .”

She nodded and walked away.

When Fran 50 turned up, I said, “You can go to 51 if you want to. You’re getting much better at writing.” But she kept 52 . I wasn’t getting through to her. After reflection, I changed my 53 . Instead of insisting she consider college, I helped her 54 what college would be like.

At graduation, I watched proudly as she marched 55 the stage. After the ceremony, I 56 to congratulate several students. Fran rushed to me “Mr Jackson, I thank you for 57 me. I wanted badly to go to college, but no one told me I could except you. Now I made it.”

I was so 58 of Fran at that moment. And it often 59 me of why we do what we do. Schools should be places where students discover they have options and 60 their options. That is why we’re here.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. improved | B. struggled | C. withdrew | D. conflicted |
| 42. A. showing up | B. moving off | C. coming up | D. dropping by |
| 43. A. anyway | B. otherwise | C. instead | D. yet |
| 44. A. enthusiasm | B. pity | C. pain | D. flames |
| 45. A. Surprisingly | B. Generally | C. Honestly | D. Strangely |
| 46. A. vague | B. practical | C. natural | D. empty |
| 47. A. authority | B. argument | C. standard | D. consensus |
| 48. A. requiring | B. instructing | C. expecting | D. checking |
| 49. A. explanation | B. excuse | C. escape | D. way |
| 50. A. dutifully | B. consistently | C. cheerfully | D. accidentally |
| 51. A. work | B. class | C. school | D. college |
| 52. A. calm | B. silent | C. clumsy | D. still |
| 53. A. approach | B. attitude | C. decision | D. principle |
| 54. A. relate | B. experience | C. picture | D. reflect |
| 55. A. through | B. across | C. over | D. beyond |
| 56. A. turned around | B. looked on | C. held back | D. stuck around |
| 57. A. choosing | B. trusting | C. comforting | D. persuading |
| 58. A. confident | B. certain | C. thoughtful | D. proud |
| 59. A. informs | B. warns | C. reminds | D. convinces |
| 60. A. transform | B. simplify | C. share | D. expand |

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。

Czech people are really good at celebrating and holding 61 (party). As I graduated this year, I experienced a lot of this firsthand. The greatest event for us was the prom (毕业舞会) 62 (intend) for graduating students. Many girls started to get their gowns (礼服) ready a month 63 advance. Graduating students also needed to give their “Midnight Surprise”, a group 64 (perform).

At the end of April, we held the traditional activity called “The Last Ringing”, which lasted for two days. 65 impressed us most was that some graduates prepared 66 (taste) desserts and food to sell, wearing different costumes.

By the end of May, we had finished all of the final exams and we started preparing for the graduation ceremony. It 67 (hold) successfully in the conference hall in our school. Many parents came, too. At 68 ceremony, we got our graduation certificate from our class teacher. When 69 (receive) my certificate, I tried 70 (fight) back my tears — I didn’t want to say goodbye to my teachers and classmates.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

It was The Dragon Boat Festival on last Thursday. My parents and me visited my grandparents and spend the day with them. When we arrived, they were making Zongzi, what is a kind of traditional food for the festival. I was such curious about it that I wanted to have a try. So my grandma taught me how to wrap glutinous rices in bamboo leaves as well as tell the story of Qu Yuan to me. I was moved because Qu Yuan was true loyal to his state. The wrapping job was difficult, and I managed to make some.

Not only did I enjoy a great time with my family but also I learned a new skill. How exciting experience it was!

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华,你校即将举办一场孔子思想讲座,主题是“见贤思齐焉,见不贤而内自省也”。请写邮件邀请对中国传统文化感兴趣的交换生 Jim 听讲座,内容包括:

1. 时间、地点;
2. 讲座主题;
3. 可能的收获。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:《论语》*The Analects of Confucius* 儒家思想 Confucianism