

绝密★启用前

安徽省 2020 年名校高考冲刺模拟卷

英 语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共 8 页,四个部分,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 本试卷上不要答题,请按答题纸上注意事项的要求直接把答案填写在答题纸上。答在试卷上的答案无效。

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。

1. Why does the boy look sad?

- A. He was punished by his parents.
- B. He got a poor grade.
- C. He didn't work hard.

2. Where will the woman go this weekend?

- A. To Hawaii.
- B. To New York University.
- C. To Washington.

3. When did the basketball match start?

- A. At 2:20 p. m.
- B. At 2:30 p. m.
- C. At 2:50 p. m.

4. What does the woman care about when buying a desk?

- A. The brand.
- B. The price.
- C. The size.

5. What is the man's new apartment like?

- A. It's in a quiet neighborhood.
- B. There is a dog in the apartment.
- C. It's in a noisy neighborhood.

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. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a hospital.
- B. In a bank.
- C. In a store.

7. Why does the man want some change?

- A. To make a phone call.
- B. To buy some notebooks.
- C. To take a bus.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How did the girl learn the news?

- A. From the newspaper. B. On the radio. C. On TV.

9. How many children died in the earthquake?

- A. About 20. B. About 4. C. About 16.

10. What are the two speakers most probably?

- A. Students. B. Strangers. C. Actors.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why does the man make the call?

- A. Because he wants to order three barrels of pure water.
B. Because he wants to make an apology to the woman.
C. Because he wants to ask about the pure water he has ordered.

12. What's the man's phone number?

- A. 5635-0918. B. 5653-0918. C. 5653-0198.

13. Who will contact the man later?

- A. Marketing department. B. Delivery department. C. Advertising department.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why did the woman book the man a room in the Holiday Inn?

- A. Because it offers much more traveling.
B. Because he's stayed there twice before.
C. Because it is near the company he'll visit.

15. What does the man want the woman to do?

- A. Call the travel agency. B. Buy the air tickets today. C. Find another hotel in Granada.

16. Which city of the following is the man's final destination?

- A. Paris. B. Madrid. C. Granada.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What prizes were given last week?

- A. The iWatches. B. Sports bags. C. Pens.

18. When was the show broadcast for the first time?

- A. A week ago. B. A month ago. C. A year ago.

19. What does the speaker say about the footballer?

- A. He can speak French. B. He has a famous wife. C. He owns a club.

20. How will the listeners give their answers?

- A. By making a call. B. By writing a letter. C. By sending a postcard.

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

Great Activities for Nature Lovers

Hiking

One of the easiest and most accessible ways to get close to nature is by setting out on a good old fashioned hike. Hiking generally doesn't require any fancy equipment or special skills, just a piece of map and a thirst for adventure. This activity can be as relaxing as you make it.

Backcountry Camping

Why limit yourself to just a day hike when you can have a full weekend for a longer adventure? Backcountry camping involves packing your tent, sleeping gear, food, and water on your back to set up camp in a remote location. If you're an experienced hiker and camper, this is an excellent way to test your survival skills and explore the wilderness.

Mountain and Road Biking

Unlike long hikes through the woods, biking allows you to cover more ground and travel farther in nature. Mountain biking typically involves riding up and down steep slopes, between trees, and over rocks. If this sounds too intense or your tires aren't suited for rugged terrain (地形), consider taking a road bike on paved trails through forest preserves or along country roads.

Gardening

Contrary to popular belief, you don't have to travel beyond your own backyard to experience the beauty of nature every day. If your personality is less adventurous or your mobility restricted, consider planting a garden to grow your own vegetables, fruit, herbs, or flowers. There's something truly satisfying about mixing up a salad with fresh ingredients you grow yourself. One of the best parts about spending time in gardening is that it doesn't have to break your budget and anyone can do it.

21. What do hikers need for hiking?

- A. Practical skills.
- B. Necessary equipment.
- C. A useful map.
- D. A relaxed mood.

22. What's NOT the advantage of gardening according to the text?

- A. You don't need to go far to enjoy the beauty of nature.
- B. It gives you a sense of satisfaction when cooking with fresh ingredients.
- C. It doesn't take any energy or money to do it.
- D. It's easy to start it for anyone who likes it.

23. Which of the following can take you to travel farthest?

- A. Hiking.
- B. Backcountry Camping.
- C. Mountain and Road Biking.
- D. Gardening.

B

My name is Matthew. I'm not someone who has many secrets, because I'm a terrible liar. But there is one huge secret that I kept for years—I failed my driving test. I had never failed a test before, and had never even come close. Driving made me anxious, but my parents told me I had to. They signed me up for driving lessons. I had gotten a perfect score for my written permit exam, but getting behind the wheel was a different story.

But when October 30th rolled around, my pride set in. I wanted to be like everyone else at my school, showing off the brand new license they'd gotten. Looking back on that special day, I can't remember if I was nervous. What I do remember is starting the test, pausing at a stop sign after a few seconds, and being asked by the instructor to pull over. I had received an auto-fail since my pause was indeed a pause and not a real stop. I wasn't upset that I was leaving without a license, but I was scared everyone would know that I had failed. So when I got to class, I told everyone I didn't want to take the test on my birthday.

One Friday a month later, I went to the test spot again and passed. Later that night I drove for the first time by myself, which brought to me an amazing feeling I've never experienced—but still, I couldn't imagine ever telling anyone the truth. So I didn't. It wasn't until midway through college that I came clean. It turned out plenty of my college friends had failed too! And I gathered enough courage to speak the fact out. Yes, I had also failed.

Now I realize failure and imperfection are two things everyone has to experience, without which one couldn't make a true man.

24. What can we learn about Matthew?
- A. He was a slow learner of driving. B. He relied heavily on his parents.
C. He was afraid of taking exams. D. He was bored with telling lies.
25. Why did the instructor ask Matthew to pull over?
- A. To put an end to his test. B. To check his parking skills.
C. To give him a second chance. D. To show him a better way of driving.
26. What made Matthew feel extremely worried after his first attempt?
- A. Failing to get a driving license. B. Missing his birthday celebration.
C. Making his parents disappointed. D. Losing face before his classmates.
27. What did Matthew learn from his own experience?
- A. Honesty is the best policy. B. Failure is a way to grow up.
C. Truth stands the test of time. D. Imperfection is another form of perfection.

C

Smoking in your own home in Thailand may now be considered a crime, if the smoke is considered harmful to other people in the house.

The new law, Family Protection and Development Promotion Act, was initiated (启动) by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and was announced in the Royal Gazette on May 22, 2019.

The law aims at curbing smoking at home which might be hazardous for others' health residing under the same roof. In that case, it will be considered as "domestic violence". The new law came into force on August 20.

According to the center for research and knowledge management for tobacco control, at the Faculty of Medical Science of Mahidol University, there are about 4.9 million households where one or more family members smoke.

An average of 10.3 million people have unwittingly (不知不觉地) become passive smokers because they've been breathing in smoke at home. Scientific studies show that passive smokers are at greater risk of being affected by cancer.

Of 75 child patients from houses where smoking is practiced, 76% of them were found to have nicotine traces in their urine, with 43% of them having nicotine content exceeding permissible levels.

Smoking at home also "may lead to physical or emotional violence" because of aggressiveness when there is a lack of smoking, and might as well ruin relationships between smokers and non-smoker family members.

According to the new law, anyone who thinks they are affected by domestic smoking can report to officials concerned so that inspectors will be sent to investigate and take legal action against the smokers.

Once convicted, the court may order a person to receive treatment to quit smoking in an attempt to protect the person's family.

In February in 2019, Thailand had banned smoking at six of its airports along with a ban in public places.

28. What is the fact about the new law in Thailand?
- A. It makes it clear that smoking at home is a crime.
B. It's a law on protecting the health of non-smokers.
C. It was drafted and adopted by the royal family.
D. It classifies smoking as a form of domestic violence.
29. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "curbing" in Paragraph 3?
- A. Treating. B. Changing.
C. Improving. D. Controlling.

30. What is NOT the evil consequence of smoking at home?
- A. It may increase the risk of cancer in passive smokers.
 - B. It will probably cause physical or emotional violence.
 - C. It will make the smokers become more aggressive.
 - D. It may lead to disharmony in family relations.
31. What conclusion can we draw from the passage?
- A. Smoking is illegal anywhere in Thailand.
 - B. Smokers are less likely to develop cancer than non-smokers.
 - C. People who smoke at home in Thailand will be sent to prison.
 - D. Thailand is committed to creating a smoke-free environment.

D

We know that reading is good for children. Now, a new study suggests that just being around books has its benefits. A team of researchers in Australia finds that growing up with a large library at home improves literacy(读写能力), number-sense, and even technological skills in later life. It appeared in the journal *Social Science Research*.

The researchers were exploring the advantages of scholarly culture. They were interested in a curious observation that some call the “radiation effect”. “Radiation effect is a situation where children grow up around books, but they don’t read books. But somehow books benefit them, even though they don’t read them as much as their parents wish them to,” said Joanna Sikora, a sociologist in Australia. Joanna and her colleagues analyzed data collected between 2011 and 2015 by the Organization for Economic Development. The survey assessed the literacy, numeracy(计算能力), and technological competency of more than 160,000 adults from 31 countries. And it included a question about how many books participants had in their homes during adolescence. “What we were able to make clear was that people growing up around books had better literacy, numeracy and digital problem-solving skills than people who had fewer books growing up but had similar education levels, similar jobs, and even similar adult habits in terms of reading or working at various numeracy-improving activities,” she said.

In fact, teens who only made it through high school but were raised in a bookish environment did as well in adulthood as college graduates who grew up in a house without books. Now, how might mere exposure lead to intellectual improvement? “If we grow up in a house, in a home where parents enjoy books, where books are given as birthday presents and valued, this is something that becomes a part of our identity and gives us this lifelong urge to always come close to books and read more than we would.”

So keep shelves piled with books. Your kids will not only be grateful, they’ll be more likely to be able to spell “grateful” correctly as well.

32. What’s “radiation effect” according to the text?
- A. The terrible effect of radiation on the persons and things.
 - B. The good influence of the bookish environment on adolescents.
 - C. The beneficial effect of reading books on adolescents.
 - D. The bad effect of the environment without books on adolescents.
33. How does the exposure to books improve intellect?
- A. Books bring a sense of identity and eagerness to read more.
 - B. Books help to provide a chance to come close to society.
 - C. Books are always given to adolescents as valuable presents.
 - D. Books will offer the teens an urge to make great achievements.

34. What's the author's attitude towards bookish environment?
A. Opposed. B. Neutral. C. Indifferent. D. Supportive.
35. What's the best title for the text?
A. Reading More Helps Improve Children's Abilities
B. Reading at Home Brings Children Many Advantages
C. Growing Up Around Books Benefits Children a Lot
D. Creating a Bookish Environment for Children Is of Much Importance

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。

Recently some American scientists have given a useful piece of advice to people in industrialized nations. They say people should eat more of the same kind of food eaten by humans living more than 10,000 years ago. 36 The scientists say that the human life has changed greatly. Our bodies have not been able to deal with these changes in lifestyle and this had led to new kinds of sicknesses. 37 So they are called "diseases of civilization". Many cancers and diseases of the blood system are examples of such diseases.

Scientists noted that people in both the Old Stone Age and the New Stone Age enjoyed very little alcohol or tobacco, probably none. 38 However, a change in food is one of the main differences between life in ancient times and that of today.

Stone Age people hunted wild animals for their meat, which had much less fat than domestic ones. They ate a lot of fresh wild vegetables and fruits. They did not have milk or any other dairy products, and they made very little use of grains. 39 We eat six times more salt than our ancestors. We eat more sugar. We eat twice as much fat but only one third as much protein and much less vitamin C. 40 But scientists say that we would be much healthier if we eat much the same way the ancient people did, cutting the amount of fatty, salty and sweet food.

- A. Stone Age people lived a simple life.
B. But today, we enjoy eating a lot of these.
C. In that case, they would live much healthier.
D. Ancient people also got lots of physical exercise.
E. These new sicknesses were not known in ancient times.
F. People today probably don't want to live like our ancestors.
G. Modern people used to suffer from "diseases of civilization".

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四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A Game of Light and Shade

It was a sunny day. I had gone up and down the tower when, outside the door at the foot, a blind man came toward me. In a moment, he disappeared up the stairs. I looked at the sign that said "To the Tower", and decided to 41 him.

I caught up with him in the ticket office. There I was 42 to see the attendant(工作人员) selling him a ticket as if he were any other visitor. Then, with the ticket in one hand and 43 the wall with the fingers of the other, the blind man reached the stairs 44 to the hallway.

"That man is blind. What would a blind man climb up the tower for?" I said to the attendant, expecting him to show some 45, but he didn't answer.

“Not the 46 certainly,” I said. “Perhaps he wants to 47.”

I bought a ticket and 48 up the stairs. The man hadn't gone as far as I 49. A third of the way up the tower, I heard his 50. I slowed down and followed him at a little 51. He stopped from time to time. When he got to the balcony, I was a dozen steps 52. As I reached it, I saw him at the corner of the tower.

At last, after ten minutes, I 53 him. “Excuse me,” I said as politely as I could, “but I am curious to know 54 you came up.”

He smiled. “Coming up the stairs, you will notice how not just light but sun 55 into the tower through the narrow windows here and there, so that you can feel the 56—the cool stairs suddenly become quite warm—and how up here behind the wall there is 57, but as soon as going opposite a window you can find the sun. There is no 58 so good as this for feeling the difference between light and shade. It is not the first time I've come up.”

The blind man seemed quite 59 just like a child who was enjoying his favorite games. He told me the truth that blind men can also find the beauty in life 60 they cannot enjoy the sights of the world.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. accept | B. follow | C. control | D. visit |
| 42. A. frightened | B. disappointed | C. surprised | D. embarrassed |
| 43. A. touching | B. climbing | C. hitting | D. covering |
| 44. A. pointing | B. attaching | C. contributing | D. leading |
| 45. A. respect | B. doubt | C. concern | D. sympathy |
| 46. A. view | B. test | C. prize | D. trick |
| 47. A. kick | B. jump | C. relax | D. escape |
| 48. A. struggled | B. explored | C. wandered | D. hurried |
| 49. A. promised | B. examined | C. imagined | D. confirmed |
| 50. A. steps | B. words | C. secrets | D. cheers |
| 51. A. standard | B. distance | C. expense | D. intention |
| 52. A. ahead | B. around | C. outside | D. behind |
| 53. A. recognized | B. surrounded | C. approached | D. witnessed |
| 54. A. why | B. how | C. when | D. whether |
| 55. A. knocks | B. pours | C. slides | D. bursts |
| 56. A. trend | B. reaction | C. change | D. honor |
| 57. A. light | B. space | C. mess | D. shade |
| 58. A. place | B. signal | C. object | D. period |
| 59. A. nervous | B. content | C. curious | D. patient |
| 60. A. unless | B. because | C. once | D. although |

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。

With a population of 602,000, Luxembourg is one of the richest and smallest 61 (country) in Europe, yet it suffers from major traffic jams.

Taking up 2,586 square kilometers, Luxembourg is roughly the size of Rhode Island. From the capital of Luxembourg City, Belgium, France and Germany can all 62 (reach) by car in half an hour. High housing costs, especially in Luxembourg City, mean more than 180,000 of its workforce commute(通勤) from those neighboring nations every day. Luxembourg is a very 63 (attract) place for jobs, 64 its “booming economy” and high concentration of jobs have led to congestion(拥塞) issues. In 2016, Luxembourg had 662 cars per 1,000 people,

