

绝密★考试结束前

2020 学年第一学期高三年级仿真考

英语试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两个部分。满分 150 分，考试 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 在答选择题时，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试题卷上，否则无效。

第 I 卷

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纸上。

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Why can't the man park there?
A. It is after 4 o'clock.
B. He is blocking the driveway.
C. Only the police can park there.
2. Where are the speakers?
A. In a restaurant. B. At home. C. In a grocery store.
3. Who is the man probably talking to?
A. His boss. B. His assistant. C. His customer.
4. What does the woman order?
A. Eggs and bread. B. Eggs and fruit. C. Fruit and bread.
5. What did the man probably do?
A. He left a purse inside the car.
B. He forgot to turn off the lights.
C. He put his wallet in the woman's purse.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 did the locals think about the woman?
- A. They thought she was really cool.
B. They were impressed she drove a car.
C. They were surprised she was American.
7. What does the woman say about people in Amsterdam?
- A. Everyone has a bike.
B. Few people have cars.
C. No one locks their doors.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. How often does the woman usually speak to Maria?
- A. Every day. B. Every few days. C. About once a week.
9. What does the man tell the woman to do?
- A. Send a text message. B. Make a phone call. C. Take it easy.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why isn't the woman planning to go to Spain?
- A. She doesn't have a passport.
B. She has a fear of flying.
C. She is short of money.
11. When will the man leave for Spain?
- A. In about three weeks. B. In about four weeks. C. In about six weeks.
12. What will the man buy for the woman?
- A. T-shirts. B. Drums. C. Hams.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How often did the man's last roommate smoke?
- A. Never. B. Sometimes. C. Frequently.
14. Who is the cleanest in the house?
- A. Rob. B. The man. C. Mary.
15. What does the man usually eat for dinner?
- A. Salads that he makes.
B. Food that Mary prepares.
C. Food from restaurants.

16. What will the man do this afternoon?

- A. Talk to his roommates.
- B. Make a phone call to Mary.
- C. Help the woman to move in.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How will people possibly travel in the future?

- A. By taking robot-driven ships.
- B. By driving floating cars.
- C. By flying special planes.

18. What does the speaker compare a ship to?

- A. A hospital.
- B. A city.
- C. A home.

19. What might people do at home in the future?

- A. Spend more time cooking.
- B. Have a robot to paint the house.
- C. Push buttons to order things.

20. What is the speaker's general attitude toward technology?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Confused.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

It has been so bitterly cold here in Pennsylvania. I can't remember a winter being as cold as this, but I'm sure there were colder days. Even though the daylight hours are growing longer, it's easy to find an excuse not to go out unless you absolutely must, but then again I often have to push myself to accomplish things.

People I speak to have been in all kinds of unpleasant moods. They say they're "under the weather".

As I stood outside with my two dogs yesterday, it was so cold that my nose and face felt crisp. Of course, that doesn't matter to Ricky and Lucy. They have a routine they must go through to find just the right spot no matter how cold or hot it is. So I wait.

But this time it was different. As cold as it was, I suddenly felt refreshed thinking about how wonderful this extreme cold really was. Then the sun broke through the clouds and memories of summer's very hot days flashed through my mind. I could remember standing in the heat of the afternoon, sweat pouring down my brow and the hot, burning sun against my face. I reminded myself then and there that in the cold of the winter I would wish I had this heat.

I was right. I was normally afraid of the two extremes and complained about it all the way through. But today I was grateful for them. Without the extremes in my life, I would never appreciate the days when

things were just right. Without the extremes, life would be boring. It's being pushed to one of the extremes that makes us appreciate the middle more. Bring on the cold, so I appreciate the heat more. Make me sweat on a hot summer's day, so I wish I had a handful of snow to rub my face in.

Now I want to start finding a reason to be happy right where I am, even if it's simply the fact that I'm alive. I'm tired of being "under the weather!"

21. What happens if a person is “under the weather”?
 - A. He tries to predict weather.
 - B. He gets used to the weather.
 - C. He feels down and sick.
 - D. He tends to go to extremes.
22. What can we learn from the passage?
 - A. “I” regarded it as the coldest day there in Pennsylvania.
 - B. Most people would feel more grateful to others in spring.
 - C. Ricky and Lucy couldn’t wait to go out because of the bad weather.
 - D. “I” used to complain about extreme weather in summer and winter.
23. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?
 - A. To complain about the unpleasant experiences.
 - B. To describe how she learns to treasure the present.
 - C. To criticize negative attitudes to extreme weather.
 - D. To explain the relations between the two extremes.

B

Alan Jamieson remembers seeing it for the first time: a small, black fiber floating in a tube of liquid. It resembled a hair, but when Jamieson examined it under a microscope, he realized that the fiber was actually a piece of plastic. And worryingly, his student Lauren Brooks had pulled it from the stomach of a small creature living in one of the deepest parts of the ocean.

For the past decade, Jamieson, a marine (海洋) biologist at Newcastle University, has been sending vehicles to the bottom of marine trenches (海沟) to collect amphipods. He analyzed those animals for poisonous and human-made pollutants (污染物). And then he found plastic fibers in their body.

The world produces an estimated 10 tons of plastic a second, and about 5 trillion pieces currently float in surface waters, most of which have ended up in the stomach of sea turtles, fish, and whales. Those pieces also sink, snowing into the deep sea and upon the amphipods (片足动物) that live there.

Scientists have found plastic litter in the deep. Food is scarce in the deep, so amphipods eat pretty much anything, obviously including those small pieces. And since they sit at the bottom of the trench food webs, their appetite can upset entire ecosystems. “Everything else eats amphipods—shrimp, fish—and they’ll end up consuming plastics, too. And when the fish die, they get consumed by amphipods, and it goes round and round in circles,” Jamieson says.

“What you put in the trench stays in the trench. The plastic problem is only going to get worse. Anything going in there isn’t coming back.” He adds, “We certainly don’t need decades of further scientific study for more responsible behavior and policies.”

So what can we do? Jamieson recommends we protect marine habitat to address human impacts, but that will only help if we also limit the pollutants being thrown in the ocean in the first place.

24. Which of the following can be learned from the passage?
- A. The fiber found in amphipods proves to be plastic.
 - B. Vehicles are sent to save the polluted amphipods.
 - C. Plastic pollutants have mostly ended up in amphipods.
 - D. Amphipods begin to produce fibers due to marine pollution.
25. What does the author mean by saying “their appetite can upset entire ecosystems” (Para. 4)?
- A. Amphipods will exhaust marine resources in the near future.
 - B. Amphipods’ consuming of pollutants will cause chain effects.
 - C. Amphipods’ decreasing habitat worries the marine biologists.
 - D. Amphipods eat too many plastic fibers to survive in the ocean.
26. What is Jamieson’s attitude towards the problem?
- A. Plastic litter can be removed from deep oceans.
 - B. Recovering polluted ocean habitat is our only task.
 - C. Further research is necessary for responsible solutions.
 - D. We should now take action to limit human-made pollutants.

C

Imagine that one day when you frown a little bit more often than usual while working in front of your computer, it would sense your bad mood and a roll of cheering words would be seen in time right on the screen. An “emotionally aware” computer being developed by British and American scientists will be able to read an individual’s thoughts by analyzing a combination of facial movements that represent feelings.

“The system we have developed allows a wide range of mental states to be identified just by pointing a video camera at someone,” said Professor Peter Robinson of the University of Cambridge. He believes the mind-reading computer’s applications could range from improving people’s driving skills to helping companies tailor advertising to people’s moods. “For those **proprietors**, this must be a fantastic invention to help them pick target customers’ right emotional moment to sell them something, a future where mobile phones, cars and Web sites could read our mind and react to our moods,” he added.

The researchers, who are developing the technology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States, also hope to get it to accept other inputs such as posture and gesture.

“Our research could enable Web sites to tailor advertising or products to your mood,” said Robinson. “For example, a Webcam linked with our software could process your image, encode the correct emotional state and send information to a Web site.” It could also be useful in online teaching to show whether someone understands what is being explained and in improving road safety by determining if a driver is confused, bored or tired. “We are working with a car company, and they believe this will be employed in cars within five years,” Robinson said, adding that a camera could be built into the dashboard（仪表盘）.

27. What does the computer system do?
- A. Storing your thoughts in its memory for further analysis.
 - B. Identifying your mood through a video camera in your computer.
 - C. Thinking and respond to problems in exactly the same way as you do.
 - D. Improving your driving skills through the in-built camera in your dashboard.
28. What does the underlined word “proprietors” in paragraph 2 refers to?
- A. Sellers.
 - B. Tailors.
 - C. Customers.
 - D. Psychologists.
29. What does the writer mainly focus on while introducing the “Emotionally Aware” system?
- A. Its history.
 - B. Its designer groups.
 - C. Its applications.
 - D. Its working process.
30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Mind Your Privacy in the Future
 - B. Don't Rely Too Much on Your Computer
 - C. A Bright Future for Online Shopping
 - D. A Future with Mind-reading Computers

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。

Regular exercise is a vital part of leading a healthy lifestyle. ____31____ Signs of over-training include decreased performance, chronic（慢性的）tiredness, and mood swings. Here are some suggestions on treating exercise-related conditions.

Take a break from exercising for one to two weeks. If you experience tiredness, mood swings, or any other symptoms of over-training, give your body a break. In most cases, one to two weeks is all it'll take. You can do yoga or stretching during the time off. When you start exercising again, take it slow, and rest a muscle group for at least a day. ____32____

See your doctor if resting for one to two weeks doesn't help. Schedule an appointment with your doctor. ____33____ They might also recommend you to see a mental health professional. It might also be helpful to get help from a personal trainer or physiotherapist. They can help you determine if you are over-training and make a healthy exercise plan for you.

____34____ For some people, the drugs can help get rid of feelings of anxiety or obsession related to over-training and compulsive（强制的）exercise. You might need to try different medicines and amounts before you find the best solution. Side effects could include nausea, constipation, dry mouth, mood changes, and weight gain. Tell your doctor if you experience these or any other side effects.

Talk to an advisor about compulsive exercise or an eating disorder. ____35____ An advisor can help you make this distinction and, if necessary, identify why exercise has become a compulsion.

- A. However, exercising too much can cause significant health risks.
- B. When you begin exercising again, stick to 45 minutes or less per day.
- C. Ask your doctor if they need to recommend a drug to treat depression.
- D. If you think you might be overdoing it, stop exercising for one to two weeks.
- E. It might be tough to distinguish between devotion to a sport and compulsive exercise.

- F. They can diagnose an injury and recommend a treatment plan for your specific needs.
G. For instance, if you ride a bicycle on Monday, exercise your upper body the following day.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

My crafty（鬼点子多的） child was driving me crazy the other day. I was anxiously getting the house ready for guests to ___36___. I walked across our open foyer（门厅） to find a piece of folded ___37___ scattered over the recently-swept floor.

“Paul must have been trying to ___38___ his scrap（碎片） paper from the living room to the garbage can and ___39___ a few pieces,” I sighed, picking them up.

Moments later, I passed through the foyer again to find ___40___ paper. No quiet sighing this time. I ___41___, “Who is throwing garbage around the entrance?”

No ___42___. Instead, I saw more bits of paper silently floating down from the upstairs hallway. Looking up, I saw my seven-year-old son ___43___ over the rail.

“Paul!” I cried tiredly. “Stop making a ___44___.” Paul stared at the paper bits falling ___45___ to the floor. “It’s not. It’s butterflies.” He ran down the stairs to ___46___ his papers. “Where are my other butterflies?” he asked looking around.

Every time, Paul puts five or more words together, my heart says a prayer of ___47___. For the first three years of his life, there were no words; the next three years, he still could ___48___ put two words together. But lately he seems to realize that the benefit of forming ___49___ sentences when communicating are worth the effort.

Butterflies. Of course. I rushed into the kitchen to ___50___ them from the garbage and hand them to Paul.

“Want to see them fly again?” he asked.

“Oh, yes! They are beautiful, Paul,” I ___51___.

He ran back upstairs to float his ___52___ down again. I watched them gently fly down towards me. They really did look like beautiful ___53___.

That day Paul reminded me to look up at ___54___ instead of looking down at garbage. Life is not what happens to us; it is how we look at it. Now I ___55___.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 36. A. decorate | B. inspect | C. arrive | D. admire |
| 37. A. paper | B. clothing | C. furniture | D. bread |
| 38. A. float | B. carry | C. cut | D. pile |
| 39. A. dropped | B. damaged | C. lost | D. leaked |
| 40. A. original | B. more | C. fresh | D. bigger |
| 41. A. whispered | B. commented | C. defended | D. yelled |
| 42. A. way | B. answer | C. guest | D. idea |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 43. A. jumping | B. climbing | C. knocking | D. hanging |
| 44. A. mistake | B. challenge | C. mess | D. complaint |
| 45. A. softly | B. swiftly | C. wildly | D. heavily |
| 46. A. clean up | B. chase after | C. get back | D. blow away |
| 47. A. fortune | B. thanks | C. forgiveness | D. peace |
| 48. A. constantly | B. vividly | C. easily | D. hardly |
| 49. A. complicated | B. complete | C. broken | D. difficult |
| 50. A. classify | B. pull | C. free | D. rescue |
| 51. A. hesitated | B. swore | C. suggested | D. agreed |
| 52. A. masterpieces | B. designs | C. drafts | D. techniques |
| 53. A. butterflies | B. clouds | C. snow | D. flowers |
| 54. A. reality | B. health | C. beauty | D. youth |
| 55. A. give up | B. wake up | C. look up | D. hold up |

第 II 卷

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

I started acupuncture（针灸）several months ago. I've always thought it as pseudoscience（伪科学），but my strange illness and ____56____(recover) changed my mind completely. I could not help but wonder how these tiny needles can cure so many different illnesses. Is it magic? Or simply luck? I was ____57____ a journey of investigation.

Acupuncture is ____58____(wide) practiced throughout the world, having reached 103 countries besides China. It appeared in China more than 2 000 years ago and it is one of the ____59____(treasure) of Chinese medicine. Basically, it functions by improving the smooth flow of life force energy, ____60____(know) in Chinese as *qi*. The channels, through ____61____ *qi* flows from the body's primary organs to body tissues of the skin, muscles and bones, are called meridians（经络），where most acupuncture needle points ____62____(locate). In other words, the needles work by repairing damage to the basic structure of our bodies ____63____(ensure) that the life force energy of *qi* can flow smoothly. Although acupuncture is not enough to cure all illnesses, at least it creates ____64____ good starting point to build a healthy body.

Anyhow, growing worldwide acceptance has proved the ____65____(strong) of acupuncture, and I hope this wisdom of the Chinese tradition will bring health and happiness to more friends here and after in the future.

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

1. 演讲主题;
2. 对网站的要求;
3. 期待回复。

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page.

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

From the very first day, one student, Diego, wanted to take care of it. Diego was a shy 13-year-old boy who gave the impression of being frightened by his own shadow. None of school's extracurricular activities seemed to suit him; he was so slim that he couldn't catch a ball to save his life. In addition, Diego's

knowledge of English was limited, even his Spanish was not that native, so he tended to avoid conversation. But the saddest part of all was the homesickness he suffered. He hadn't been ready to leave his family, and he missed them very much. It came as no surprise that the boy spent as much time with Juan as he could.

As time drifted away, I was thoroughly familiar with Juan's clumsy and amusing progress on land, thus the idea of letting Juan swim free in the school's outdoor pool had occurred to me. The first time he fell in, he flew through the water faster than the swiftest human. Using only a stroke (划水) or two, he flew from one end of the pool to the other, performing dramatic turns. It was clear to me now how badly he needed to practice using his wing muscles. Juan had finally found the freedom to express his true nature, enjoy his independence, and show us all just what it meant to be a penguin.

"Look at him go!" Diego shouted, as though he were watching a fireworks display. After a while, Diego asked me quietly, "Can I swim with him too?"

I was astonished. I had never known Diego to want to do anything, but now he was showing an interest in something at long last.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1

Diego's eyes were sparkling, and he seemed truly alive for the first time since I had known him. _____

Paragraph 2

Diego wasn't the sad boy we had become used to. _____
