

2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一模拟考试

英 语

2020.5

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、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上,并将准考证号条形码粘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,请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

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. What does the woman mean?

- A. The traffic is heavy.
B. They will arrive in time.
C. It is OK to be late for the meeting.

2. What will the man do this weekend?

- A. Stay with his parents.
B. Go skiing with his friends.
C. Make dinner for his family.

准考证号

姓名

3. What makes the man amazed?
 - A. The woman lost her ID card.
 - B. The woman missed her train.
 - C. The woman is still at home.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 - A. A company.
 - B. A job.
 - C. A training course.
5. How will the woman provide help?
 - A. By buying the man a new book.
 - B. By searching the house again.
 - C. By keeping the book for the man.

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. Why did Harry go to Africa?
 - A. To have fun.
 - B. To set up an organization.
 - C. To provide medical care.
7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
 - A. Colleagues.
 - B. Doctor and patient.
 - C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man doing?
 - A. Making a reservation.
 - B. Taking an order.
 - C. Setting a table.
9. What day is it today?
 - A. Monday.
 - B. Tuesday.
 - C. Sunday.
10. What does the woman want the man to do?
 - A. Send her his membership card.
 - B. Buy a bottle of wine at a discount.
 - C. Provide some personal information.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who is the man?
 - A. A passenger.
 - B. A driver.
 - C. A passer-by.
12. What style of music does the woman prefer?
 - A. Pop.
 - B. Rock.
 - C. Instrumental.
13. What will the woman do next?
 - A. Have a rest.
 - B. Attend a meeting.
 - C. Do some preparation.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In an office. B. In a restaurant. C. In a post office.
15. What did the man plan to do during lunchtime?
A. Visit a kindergarten.
B. See an old friend of his.
C. Accompany his daughter.
16. What did the man think of kids?
A. They spent most of their time playing toys.
B. It was hard for them to adapt to a new environment.
C. They were too young to be sensitive to surroundings.
17. What does the woman advise the man to do?
A. Find a new kindergarten for his son.
B. Walk his son to kindergarten every day.
C. Learn to be sensitive to his surroundings.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How many people use Douyin daily nowadays?
A. 150 million. B. 250 million. C. 400 million.
19. What kind of short videos attract those in their 30s?
A. Dance-related videos.
B. Videos about scenery.
C. Videos on wedding scenes.
20. Why does the speaker mention teachers, firefighters and doctors?
A. To show the wide range of Douyin's videos.
B. To show the positive influence of Douyin.
C. To show the popularity of Douyin.

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

The Walkmeter Walking & Hiking GPS has characteristics that are excellent for fitness walkers who want to improve their speed and distance. It uses your phone's GPS to measure the distance of your walks and hikes. It includes audio and voice integration (集成) so you can not only be informed of your workout statistics, but you can also listen to replies your friends send about your workout posts from Facebook and Twitter while you walk. Upgrading is less than \$10 per year, far less than with some other apps, such as Endomondo.

“I started a tea company for wellness reasons,” Barfield explained. “It helped me to keep my 10 years of healthcare experiences and reuse them in my own way.” Before starting Viva Leaf Tea, Barfield worked in healthcare management at several private practices in Philadelphia. In 2018, she earned a bachelor’s degree in healthcare administration from Saint Joseph’s University.

“We take all of our herbs very seriously,” she said. “There are thousands of tea companies all over the world. But you don’t really know where the tea leaves come from.” Barfield provides a “farm to cup” experience for her customers. With every order, customers are provided with information about the origins of the herbs used and their possible health benefits.

24. What did Barfield find from her trip to Martinique?
- A. Americans’ love for tea.
 - B. A new way to drink tea.
 - C. The importance of fresh tea.
 - D. The popularity of tea in the Caribbean.
25. What does the name of Barfield’s company indicate?
- A. She is devoted to making blended teas.
 - B. She takes great interest in growing herbs.
 - C. She is crazy about starting a company of her own.
 - D. She was impressed by the herbal teas in Martinique.
26. What does Barfield want to do through her company?
- A. Share her healthcare experiences.
 - B. Introduce a new way to make tea.
 - C. Inspire people to learn tea culture.
 - D. Help people keep healthy in her way.
27. What does the author try to convey in the last paragraph?
- A. What health benefits herbal teas have.
 - B. How Viva Leaf Tea advertises its products.
 - C. What makes Viva Leaf Tea’s products different.
 - D. Where customers can find the origins of herbal teas.

C

Constructed in the third century BC, the Terracotta Army is a collection of clay sculptures presenting the forces of the First Emperor of China—Qin Shi Huang. The figures include more than 8,000 soldiers, 130 chariots with 520 horses. Their varying clothes, facial features and body types have long impressed people. But historian Dan Snow says, “The amazing realism increases the great mystery surrounding these terracotta figures, where do they come from? They are nothing like any figure made in China before them, something changed. Something remarkable happened here 2,200 years ago.”

Mr Snow explains historians have long believed Ancient China remained separated from the rest of the world. But the Terracotta Army could disprove that theory.

The time of the First Emperor was around 220BC, when, on the eastern edge of the Eurasian (欧亚的) landmass, was the Chinese worlds with competing mini-states over there. Over on the west of Eurasia, the Roman Empire started to expand over here and Greece was a great power.

“What’s going on artistically in the East and West is very different in the third century BC. The classic Greek art is easy to recognize, with the absolute high watermark of artistic expression, beautiful—metre-and-a-half tall, human in its look. But in the Chinese world, you’ve got just 10cm tall, far more basic,” says Mr Snow. He continues, “Then something changes, in fact, everything changes—there’s a revolution. Suddenly, in 220BC you get the Terracotta Army lightyears ahead of what’s gone before. It starts to look far less like before and far more like what’s going on in the western world, both life-size, both lifelike, both attempts at realism.”

This couldn’t be more important, because it’s always been assumed that China developed in isolation (隔离). But if that’s not the case, if the First Emperor of China imported western ideas and techniques to create his extraordinary arts, that forces us to completely rewrite the history books.

28. What confused Dan Snow about the Terracotta Army?

- A. Why Qin Shi Huang ordered to create them.
- B. Who instructed ancient people to create them.
- C. Why their design was different from previous time.
- D. What kind of clothes ancient people preferred to wear.

29. What do most historians think of Ancient China?

- A. It was closed to the outside world.
- B. Many mini-states coexisted peacefully.
- C. Building army of sculptures was very common then.
- D. It built a good relationship with the rest of the world.

30. What can we infer about the clay sculptures in Ancient China before 220BC?

- A. They were in small size.
- B. Their styles changed greatly.
- C. Their facial expressions seemed real.
- D. They looked similar to the Greek ones.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. The Development of Chinese Art
- B. Westerners Found in Ancient China
- C. The Discovery of China’s Terracotta Army
- D. Historians Reconsidering the Remote Past of China

D

More than 5,000 species of birds manage annual round-trip migrations (迁徙). These journeys can be thousands of miles, with many birds often returning to the exact same nesting and wintering place from year to year.

Migration is very important in the life cycle of birds, and without this annual journey many birds would not be able to raise their young. Birds migrate to find the richest and most abundant food that will provide adequate energy to raise young birds. If no birds migrated, competition for adequate food during breeding (繁殖) seasons would be fierce and many birds would starve.

Of course, not all birds migrate. Some birds can take advantage of different food sources (来源) as seasons change, allowing them to stay in one place all year round. Other birds are better adapted to cold climates with thicker fat reserves and better feathers, and they can survive long cold seasons while they forage for winter food. For more than half the world's birds, however, migration is necessary to stay alive.

When the timing is right for their migrating needs, birds will begin their journey. Food, weather, temperature and illness or injury are several minor aspects that may affect migration by a day or two, but most bird species follow precise migration "schedule". While migration is at its finest during spring and fall, birds migrate all throughout the year. Migration is actually an ongoing process and there are always birds at some stage of their journeys. The distance the birds must fly, the length of time it takes to mate and the amount of young birds all affect when any one species is migrating.

Migratory birds have several changes before the journey. Among them is hyperphagia, the process of migration-related weight gain. As daylight changes and migration times near, a bird's hormone levels will change and they will build a greater fat supply. Besides, old, ragged feathers create more wind drag and air resistance, which requires a bird to use more energy in flight, so many birds replace old feathers with new ones.

32. Without migration, many birds would _____.

- A. stop reproducing during breeding seasons
- B. abandon young birds for lack of food
- C. be unable to find places for nesting
- D. be in danger of starvation

33. What does the underlined phrase "forage for" mean in Paragraph 3?

- A. Run out of.
- B. Cut down on.
- C. Search for.
- D. Wait for.

34. What can we learn about birds' migration?
- A. Most birds begin their journey at the arrival of spring.
 - B. Warm temperature usually advances it by a day or two.
 - C. There is almost little migration of birds in winter.
 - D. Birds' migration is affected by various aspects.
35. How will migratory birds benefit from the process of hyperphagia?
- A. They will tend to use less energy in flight.
 - B. They will store enough energy for travelling.
 - C. They will replace old feathers with new ones.
 - D. They will better sense the changes of daylight.

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。

We see big lies. 36 We think we're fundamentally different from those big liars like Bernie Madoff or Tiger Woods.

But behind big lies are a series of small tricks or lies. Dan Ariely, a professor of psychology and behavioral economics, writes about this in his book *The Honest Truth about Dishonesty*. 37

These small lies are quite common. There are many of us who might go a little too fast on the highway, or pocket extra change at a gas station. As humans, ~~it~~ seems we are natural liars. 38

But still, we want to look in the mirror and see ourselves as good, honest people, though we benefit from our lying. That's why Ariely describes honesty as something of a state of mind. He thinks the IRS (税务局) should have people promise to be honest when they start working on their taxes, not when they're done. 39

Ariely says the research about honesty isn't all negative (消极的). 40 But we usually don't take those chances. "There's a lot of good in us," he said.

- A. Most people tell some kind of lies every day.
- B. When talking about dishonesty, we always think of something big.
- C. But when we think to ourselves, we believe we could never do that.
- D. We have plenty of chances to lie and cheat, without getting caught.
- E. Some of the most common lies are white lies, which are typically considered to be harmless.
- F. He found what separates honest people from not-honest people is not necessarily character, but chance.
- G. Setting the stage for honesty is more effective than asking someone after the fact whether or not they lied.

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。

The idea of donating mosquito nets to millions of Africans came to Katherine Commale's mind when she was only five years old. She 41 a documentary about Africa, which 42 that on average, every 30 seconds one child died of malaria (疟疾) there, which can be caused by mosquito bites. This made her 43, but it also 44 her to do something to save their lives. 45, Katherine started 46 money for mosquito nets so that Africans don't have to 47 malaria. She sent nets to Africa through an organization called Nothing But Nets. By making hand-decorated 48 with her family and giving them to those who donated money, Katherine inspired people to 49 her. Her 50 was posted on the website of Nothing But Nets. People were touched by her 51, which went beyond age and race. 52 were pouring in from around the world.

However, Katherine still seemed 53. She and her friends wrote letters to the 54 who were on the list of The World's Billionaires, 55 ~~the~~ could contribute money. After receiving the letter, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation 56 that it would donate three million dollars to Nothing But Nets. 57, to have more people know Katherine's 58, the foundation invested (投资) in filming a public welfare documentary.

Thanks to Katherine, the frequency of children's death 59 from malaria in Africa has been decreased to one person every 120 seconds. Katherine's kindness influenced the world even though she was only a little girl. She showed that no one is too 60 to change the world into a better place.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. showed | B. watched | C. made | D. broadcast |
| 42. A. mentioned | B. counted | C. inferred | D. witnessed |
| 43. A. nervous | B. guilty | C. skeptical | D. astonished |
| 44. A. forced | B. commanded | C. motivated | D. assisted |
| 45. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Meanwhile | D. Instead |
| 46. A. providing | B. earning | C. raising | D. accepting |
| 47. A. recover from | B. talk about | C. suffer from | D. know about |

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- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 48. A. certificates | B. invitations | C. recommendations | D. instructions |
| 49. A. join | B. consult | C. challenge | D. defeat |
| 50. A. advice | B. story | C. article | D. address |
| 51. A. politeness | B. innocence | C. bravery | D. sympathy |
| 52. A. Donations | B. Letters | C. Reporters | D. Listeners |
| 53. A. unsettled | B. unmoved | C. unhealthy | D. unsatisfied |
| 54. A. aged | B. learned | C. famous | D. rich |
| 55. A. warning | B. hoping | C. informing | D. confirming |
| 56. A. insisted | B. realized | C. stressed | D. declared |
| 57. A. Additionally | B. Luckily | C. Actually | D. Obviously |
| 58. A. diseases | B. troubles | C. families | D. deeds |
| 59. A. resulting | B. changing | C. growing | D. escaping |
| 60. A. forgetful | B. clumsy | C. young | D. poor |

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。

Traditionally, we Chinese attach great importance to our hometown and are often 61 (willing) to migrate to other places. However, in present times, in particular after the reform and opening-up policy was introduced, more and more people fancy 62 (settle) down in more developed cities just as my family members did.

My parents were both born in Sichuan. In 1963, a time when 63 (graduate) were assigned (分配) jobs by the government, my father received a job in Beijing. After I was born in 1969, my parents went to work in Xinjiang.

In the 1980s, Chinese society 64 (fill) with hope, and people worked hard to achieve their dreams. So did my family. In 1988, admitted 65 Renmin University of China, I went to Beijing. It took me 72 hours by train 66 (travel) from Xinjiang to Beijing, with 67 distance of over 3,770 kilometers. In 1990, my brother also passed the entrance examination and was enrolled in a university in Guangzhou, 68 he now lives and works.

Recalling the changes over the past four decades, I think 69 (improve) transportation is very important to our family. The long distance kept us apart most of the time. Today, the speed and methods of transportation have been improved a lot, which has 70 (entire) transformed our life and can bring us together easily.

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(Λ),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:在错的词下画一横线,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。

“Who would like this \$ 20 bill?” a well-known speaker asked, held up a \$ 20 bill. Hand started going up. He said, “I am going to give them to one of you and first, let me do this.” He left it on the ground and deliberate stepped on it with his shoe again and again. He picked it up, now covering with dirt. Still the hands were up in air. Because it did not decrease in value and was still worth of \$ 20.

Many times in your lives, dropped and thrown into the dirt by the decisions you make and the circumstances and the difficulties that comes your way, you may feel as though you are worthless. But you are still priceless to your family members, that love you and depend on you.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是班长李华,你们班准备参加学校下个月举办的“英文话剧比赛”(English Drama Contest),但尚未确定参演剧目,请你给外教 Louis 写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 活动意义;
2. 征求建议;
3. 请其指导。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。