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太原市2020年高三年级模拟试题(一)

英语试卷

(考试时间:下午3:00—5:00)

本试卷采用闭卷、笔试形式。试卷满分150分,考试时间120分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试卷上无效。
3. 听力部分满分30分,不计入总分,考试成绩录取时提供给高校作参考。
4. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,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。回答非选择题时,将答案用0.5mm黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
5. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

选择题

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. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Father and daughter. B. Husband and wife. C. Mother and son.
2. Why does the man call the woman?
A. To apologize to her.
B. To cancel a meeting.
C. To put off a meeting.

3. How does the man feel about his vacation?

- A. Worthwhile. B. Regretful. C. Enjoyable.

4. When is the woman's birthday?

- A. On March 17. B. On March 24. C. On March 31.

5. Where are the two speakers probably?

- A. In a bank. B. In a classroom. C. In a restaurant.

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. How much will the repairing cost?

- A. 19 pounds. B. 80 pounds. C. 90 pounds.

7. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. To buy a new TV set.
B. To find another repair shop.
C. To have the old TV repaired.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman likely to be?

- A. A cleaner. B. A guest. C. A waitress.

9. Why does the woman make the phone call?

- A. To deal with a complaint.
B. To provide a room service.
C. To complain to the customer.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the official age of retirement in Japan?

- A. 60. B. 65. C. 70.

11. Why does the woman keep working?

- A. Because she is still young.
- B. Because she enjoys working.
- C. Because she has financial problems.

12. What does the man plan to do after retirement?

- A. To do the gardening.
- B. To stay with his family.
- C. To focus on his career.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman do?

- A. A teacher.
- B. A photographer.
- C. A publisher.

14. What is the book about?

- A. New coffee tables.
- B. A portrait of the US.
- C. Famous landmarks.

15. What is missing in the man's album?

- A. The things people do.
- B. The way people live.
- C. Street performances.

16. What will the man do in the following weeks?

- A. Meet some musicians.
- B. Publish his album.
- C. Take more pictures.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Who is usually asked to read the letter in public?

- A. The husband.
- B. The wife.
- C. The son.

18. Why does Emily take a blank paper?

- A. Because she takes it by mistake.
- B. Because she wants to play a joke.
- C. Because she has learned the lines by heart.

19. What does Bill do when he finds the paper is blank?

- A. He reads the letter normally.
- B. He asks his wife to read it.
- C. He blames his wife for the mistake.

20. How do you describe Bill?

- A. He is smart.
- B. He is stupid.
- C. He is careless.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 60 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 45 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 inventors like Thomas Edison have impacted people's lives with their inventions. While their contributions are certainly valuable, other amazing inventions were actually created by children!

The trampoline

Trampolines are great for both fun and exercise, but they are a fairly recent invention. In the 1930s, George Nissen was inspired to make a bouncy "net" after seeing a circus performance. He thought it more entertaining for performers to continue bouncing instead of landing in a net. So, at the age of 16, he made it by stretching thick cloth in a metal frame.

The Popsicle

Cold weather led to the creation of a delicious invention — the Popsicle. Frank Epperson was just 11 years old when he accidentally created his first Popsicle. He was making himself a soda drink and left his glass outside overnight. When he found it in the morning, it had frozen solid with the stir (搅拌) stick still in the glass. And the first Popsicle was born.

Braille

Three-year-old Louis Braille experienced a serious eye injury that blinded him in both eyes. He struggled to read by moving his fingers across raised letters, but that proved very difficult. At the age of twelve, Louis learned about a communication system where messages could be read silently with fingertips. He changed it and created Braille. It's now used around the world!

BEACON

When Hannah Herbst was just 14 years old, she was named America's Top Young Scientist for inventing a device called BEACON. After receiving a letter from her Ethiopian pen pal, Hannah was inspired to create a device that could convert the energy from ocean waves into electricity which she hopes will help people without easy access to electricity.

soon Max found out that group sessions simply didn't work. "People are at different levels, and it was hard to teach that way," he said. "It's much better to give them individual help." "Most people come more than once," he added. "I have my regulars."

"First he showed me how to get my email on the phone," Rosen, 88, said, "and then he wrote up a short step-by-step guide for me so I could remember." Max admits that teaching older adults takes time, but he figures he's also paying it forward.

"Maybe when I'm 87 and there's new technology," he said, "somebody will teach me, too."

24. What can we infer about Sarah Wishnia when she received the iPad?

- A. She had no interest in it.
- B. She could not shop on Amazon.
- C. She had some difficulty using it.
- D. She managed to use it by herself.

25. Why did Max begin teaching seniors to use smart devices?

- A. Because he was familiar with the new frontier.
- B. Because he enjoyed talking with senior residents.
- C. Because he wanted to apply the new technology.
- D. Because he got inspired after teaching his grandma.

26. Which of the following best explains "expedient" underlined in paragraph 2?

- A. Exhausting.
- B. Practical.
- C. Profitable.
- D. Creative.

27. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A science book.
- B. A travel guide.
- C. A local newspaper.
- D. A product introduction.

The Chinese Doctor Who Beat the Plague (瘟疫)

In the winter of 1910, Dr. Wu Lien-teh stepped off a train in the northern Chinese city of Harbin. He was there to solve a medical mystery, at great personal risk. Over the past few months, an unknown disease had swept along the railways of northeast China, killing 99.9% of its victims. The Qing Imperial court had sent the Cambridge-educated Dr. Wu north to stop the epidemic(流行病).

When Dr. Wu arrived in Harbin on Christmas Eve, 1910, he carried little in the way of medical instruments and had only one assistant. One of Wu's first acts upon arrival was to set up special quarantine (隔离) units and to order lockdowns to stop infected persons from traveling and spreading the disease. He had teams check households for possible cases, and even managed to convince authorities to completely close the railways in the early weeks of 1911. Of particular concern was the upcoming Chinese New Year holiday, which had become a great annual migration of people traveling across the country to see their families.

Thanks to Dr. Wu's efforts, the number of plague victims began to die down, and by March 1, 1911, the epidemic was fully contained. The pneumonic (肺炎的) plague outbreak of 1910-1911 lasted nearly four months, affected five provinces and six major cities, and accounted for over 60,000 deaths. It is clear that without the brave and decisive actions taken by Dr. Wu it could have been much worse. Had the epidemic gone unchecked, allowing holiday rail passengers to spread the disease to the rest of China could have meant a catastrophic loss of life and possibly a global health crisis.

In April 1911, Dr. Wu chaired an International Plague Conference in Shenyang, attended by scientists from 11 countries including the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan and France. They praised Dr. Wu for his handling of the 1910-1911 outbreak. For a time, Dr. Wu was the world's most famous plague fighter, a title he defended in a malaria epidemic in China in 1919, and a return of plague in 1921.

28. What was Dr. Wu's mission in 1910?
- To take personal risks.
 - To end an epidemic.
 - To provide medical education.
 - To investigate the number of victims.
29. Which of Dr. Wu's acts stopped the disease from spreading nationwide?
- Setting up special quarantine units.
 - Carrying with him medical instruments.
 - Checking households for possible cases.
 - Convincing authorities to close the railways.
30. What can we infer from the third paragraph?
- The disease worsened after March 1, 1911.
 - 60,000 would have died without Dr. Wu's efforts.
 - The world was saved from a major epidemic in 1911.
 - A global health crisis followed the 1910-1911 outbreak.
31. What can we know about Dr. Wu from the last paragraph?
- He continued to fight plagues after 1911.
 - He was infected with malaria in 1919.
 - He travelled worldwide hosting conferences.
 - He claimed plagues would never happen again.

D

I sent a message to my sister at 12:30 p.m. during my lunch to ask her about my father's progress. He was having his second knee surgery and my expectations were the same as the previous successful surgery. My brother picked me up from school and we headed for the hospital.

When we arrived at the hospital, my first question was "How is he doing?" My father was connected to a breathing machine and his face was very swollen. I tried my best not to cry because I was supposed to interpret for him what was happening as the nurses did not speak Spanish. I had never seen my father this way. He looked so fragile and different from the strong man I knew. I asked him how he was doing and he said he was fine. I returned to the lobby and I was in a state where I realized that my hero, best friend, and love of my life was in a dangerous state and at this point anything could happen.

I recalled on when I was a child. "I'm going to the store" were always his words, and that was without a doubt my cue to follow him. We would walk to the car, and sometimes if I was lucky, I got away with sitting in the front seat. We would arrive at the store and he always said "Get whatever you want and something for Ana"; Ana is my sister. My dad and I were best friends, he never showed preference with his children, but I just always happened to follow him. It was okay for me to cry when I wanted something because I was his youngest girl, he couldn't say no to me.

All along my father had dedicated his life to giving us the best. Growing up does not necessarily mean that one must distance from our parents because it is childish; it is a time to take action and embrace the feelings because it is the right thing to do. Life presents us signals to acknowledge and value what is the most important in life.

32. How was the author's father when she arrived at the hospital?

- A. He was dangerously weak.
- B. He was worried about his life.
- C. He remained healthy and strong.
- D. He was unconscious and couldn't speak.

33. How did the author feel after knowing her father's situation?

- A. Sympathetic.
- B. Worried.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Indifferent.

34. What can we learn about the author's childhood?

- A. She never took no for an answer.
- B. She was her father's favorite child.
- C. She followed her father a lot as a young girl.
- D. She got away from her family at an early age.

35. What advice does the author give at the end of the text?

- A. Value your loved ones and keep them close.
- B. Grow up and share your parents' responsibility.
- C. Care for your parents' health before it's too late.
- D. Distance from your family and be independent.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题3分,满分15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。

Can't Resist Junk Food? Study Suggests You Try This Simple Trick

You're tired and hungry. Then you catch a whiff of something delicious, probably fried and almost certainly fattening. It is fried chicken! 36 A new research says that exposing to the smell of junk food for at least two minutes can actually help you make healthier food choices.

Let's take a closer look at this process. Have you ever noticed that whatever appetizing treat catches your nose's attention tends to be most appealing just after you first smell it? What will happen if you're standing in line after a couple of minutes? 37 And recent science says that this is actually the right moment to walk away.

The results of a series of experiments, including field studies at a supermarket and at a middle school cafeteria, show that extended exposure (of more than two minutes) to junk food smell (e.g., cookie smell) leads to lower purchases of unhealthy foods compared with healthy smell (e.g., strawberry smell). 38 That is why long exposure to junk food smell can be as satisfactory as actually having it in your mouth, which in turn decreases the desire for consumption of junk food.

39 When the exposure to smell of healthy food were examined, food choices were not profoundly influenced. The reason for this is that healthy food are not connected with reward in our brain and therefore have little influence on what we desire.

So next time you're feeling you don't have the will power to resist that French fries, it might be as simple as sitting there and smelling all that sweetness for just a minute or two. 40

- A. But wait a minute before you order.
- B. It's a response that has been researched.
- C. Get the satisfaction with none of the calories.
- D. It isn't quite as irresistible as it was just moments ago.
- E. However, it's not the same case with smell of healthy food.
- F. It's the same as actually eating it because your desire to eat it is satisfied.
- G. The brain doesn't necessarily distinguish between a pleasurable smell or taste.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 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。

When people find out my son Sam is a competitive mathlete, they usually ask if my husband and I are “math persons”. The answer is definitely not.

Ninth grade was 41 for Sam. To prepare for a competition, he took 42 practice tests, which were sometimes as 43 as three hours. In the end, he didn't do as well as he'd hoped and was 44 by a math camp he'd applied to.

He wandered into my office one day last spring, murmuring.

“I just feel like the whole year's been a 45.”

I get it. How many days — weeks, months — have I “wasted” writing the 46 scene over and over again? Writing a novel sometimes feels like two steps forward, one step back. 47 whenever I feel like that, I try to 48 myself that no matter what happens with my book, I've 49 the time I've spent working on it. The delight I find in writing is 50 for me.

“Nothing's ever wasted. You may not have gotten the 51 you wanted, but as you try to solve the 52 problems, you are making progress with each effort you make.”

He shrugged (耸肩). “I feel like everyone else did better than me.”

Sam was talking about the 53 boards, where math kids come together to share resources and, more often than not, 54 their wins.

“I know it feels that way, but it isn't true. You know people 55 their successes far more than their 56.” I said, as much to myself as to Sam.

Just like Sam, I can't control the 57, only my input. To devote time to something with no 58 of its success is risky and 59. But, then again, so is everything.

And you don't need to be a(n) 60 person to know that.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. simple | B. tough | C. peaceful | D. exciting |
| 42. A. few | B. casual | C. multiple | D. easy |
| 43. A. far | B. long | C. deep | D. straight |
| 44. A. accepted | B. praised | C. replied | D. rejected |
| 45. A. waste | B. vacation | C. pleasure | D. trouble |
| 46. A. same | B. vivid | C. brief | D. literary |
| 47. A. So | B. And | C. But | D. Because |
| 48. A. help | B. convince | C. improve | D. answer |
| 49. A. offered | B. killed | C. saved | D. enjoyed |
| 50. A. limited | B. popular | C. obvious | D. enough |
| 51. A. exam | B. advice | C. course | D. result |
| 52. A. challenging | B. urgent | C. historical | D. imaginary |
| 53. A. message | B. chess | C. drawing | D. safety |
| 54. A. escape from | B. think about | C. show off | D. compete in |
| 55. A. ban | B. post | C. doubt | D. receive |
| 56. A. methods | B. intentions | C. struggles | D. reasons |
| 57. A. solution | B. outcome | C. custom | D. fortune |
| 58. A. courage | B. accident | C. chance | D. guarantee |
| 59. A. terrifying | B. instructive | C. personal | D. ridiculous |
| 60. A. art | B. adult | C. math | D. business |

非选择题

(注意:请用0.5mm黑色笔迹签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。)

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。

As to garlic and raw onion, you might want to avoid their after-effects, but many of these 61 (positive) unfriendly foods are good for you. In fact, although the smell on your breath may be bad, the effects are immediate and can last for hours. The reason is that garlic and onions contain something that is very smelly and can contribute 62 bad breath. As the foods are digested, the special oils they contain 63 (absorb) into your bloodstream and you breathe 64 (they) out until the foods are removed from your body. Despite all this, you should eat them. Those who add garlic and onions to food need 65 (little) salt than those who do not. So it's 66 healthier alternative, says Rebecca Valle, a dietitian at Alfred Hospital in Melbourne, Australia. "Garlic and onions can also protect against 67 (disease) and promote good health," she says. So how do you enjoy them without 68 (offend) everyone around you? Eating less of the garlic and onion and drinking plenty of water works. Drinking milk also helps reduce the things 69 cause garlic breath. Chewing gum, sucking on a mint or sipping peppermint tea will also help. But remember 70 (see) your doctor if your bad breath continues.

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。

After graduating from high school, I'm going to be computer programmer, which I think is on great demand in the modern world. Moreover, my parents would like me to study medicine. They believe here are two reasons for being a doctor. One is that doctors usually deal with patients in person, which mean they are able to help people in need direct. The other is that doctors are so important that it is almost impossible for it to lose jobs. Up to now I have chatted with my parents for three time. To my disappointment, I was failed to persuade them. Now I am confusing about how to solve the problem.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的外国朋友 Anna 要参加汉字书写大赛, 来信向你求助, 请给她回信。

内容包括:

1. 积极应对;
2. 书写建议 (握笔姿势, 写字风格等);
3. 美好祝愿。



注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。