

金华十校 2020 年 11 月高三模拟考试

英语试卷

本试卷分为第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题), 共 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂写在答题纸上。

第 I 卷 (选择题 共 95 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

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。

1. How often does Megan clean the bathrooms?
A. Once a day. B. Once a week. C. A few times a month.
2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A library. B. A writer. C. A book.
3. How does the woman feel?
A. Annoyed. B. Relieved. C. Nervous.
4. What did the man do over the weekend?
A. He saw a film. B. He went on a hike. C. He made chocolate cakes.
5. Where will the speakers go first according to the man?
A. To Rome. B. To Paris. C. To London.

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, 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. When will the woman start to clean?
A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. The day after tomorrow.
7. Which room will the man clean?
A. The kitchen. B. The living room. C. The bathroom.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man's wife mostly do at home?
A. She writes books. B. She does housework. C. She plays computer games.
9. What will the man's wife do later this month?
A. She will write a novel.
B. She will publish a new book.
C. She will try working at home.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who are Jane and Robert?
A. The speakers' neighbors. B. The speakers' classmates. C. The speakers' colleagues.
11. Why doesn't the woman want to buy a toy?
A. It is too expensive.
B. The baby already has too many toys.
C. The baby is too little to play with it.

12. What has the man decided to do in the afternoon?
 - A. Visit Jane and Robert.
 - B. Go to a department store.
 - C. Drive Dave to the airport.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. Why didn't the man take notes?
 - A. Because of his laziness.
 - B. Because of the dull literature.
 - C. Because of the fast speed of the instructor.
14. What is the woman's advice for the man?
 - A. Trying to write down every word the instructor says.
 - B. Reading the materials that the instructor handed out beforehand.
 - C. Fixing his eyes upon the classmates now and then during the lecture.
15. What's the man doing while talking with the woman?
 - A. Taking notes.
 - B. Looking for his pencil.
 - C. Exchanging notes with others.
16. How does the woman sound?
 - A. Confident.
 - B. Helpful.
 - C. Proud.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who are called senior citizens in the USA?
 - A. People over 55 years old.
 - B. People over 60 years old.
 - C. People over 65 years old.
18. What is the feature of senior citizens?
 - A. They have more free time.
 - B. They live with their families.
 - C. They always have part-time jobs.
19. What are senior citizens in big cities usually worried about?
 - A. Their health.
 - B. Their wealth.
 - C. Their safety.
20. What may be the speaker's attitude towards the future of senior citizens?
 - A. Doubtful.
 - B. Optimistic.
 - C. Cautious.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节（共 10 个小题；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。

A

I rushed to the back of the ambulance before I thought to fasten my seat belt as our ambulance dashed down the road. My legs trembled uncontrollably as I felt around for boxes of gloves and passed them to the rest of the crew. Despite my jumpy nerves, I felt a thrill. Here I was, on my first real call after three months of training.

We pulled up to the scene and I jumped out, feeling official and important at having arrived in such style. As we approached the patient, we saw the terrible scene, but the two emergency workers with me were prepared. One immediately began treating the patient while the other calmed the anxious family. I was asked to give breaths to the patient while a worker did chest compressions (按压).

Though I agreed, my excitement and nervousness disappeared as I felt the gravity of the situation. This person's life was in my hands. For the next 20 minutes the emergency workers and I counted breaths and compressions, occasionally switching positions. We continued administering CPR for the whole of the rough ride to the hospital and I grew increasingly alarmed since the patient was not responding.

Arriving at the emergency room, we knew it was over. My first call, my first chance to save someone, but I failed. I was horrified. A complete stranger had died before my eyes, under my care. The doctors comforted me, and though I felt responsible, I soon realized that there was nothing we could have done to change the result. Our CPR technique had been sound, but the reality was that the chances of life after a heart arrest were very slim.

As the initial shock wore off, a strong motivation to go on another emergency call replaced it. Watching life turn into death is not an easy experience to forget, but it can create a thirst to try again and perhaps save a life the next time. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, the chance hasn't yet happened. The worst call I've had since that first day is a twisted ankle.

21. Why did the author feel nervous and excited on the ambulance?

- A. He could assist his partners.
- B. He didn't fasten his seat belt.
- C. He was driving the ambulance.
- D. He was doing his first emergency task.

22. It can be learned from the text that the patient _____.

- A. called the ambulance himself
- B. responded instantly to the treatment
- C. was in danger of life on the way to hospital
- D. was dead due to the delay of the ambulance

23. What can be learned from the fourth paragraph?

- A. The doctors cared little about the patient.
- B. Patients suffering a heart arrest rarely survived.
- C. The author was responsible for the patient's death.
- D. The emergency workers used the wrong CPR technique.

B

Pacific Asia Travel Association is warning people traveling to East Asia and the West and Central Pacific region about the ongoing threat of typhoons coming from the Pacific. The region covered by this warning includes countries in East Asia and the West and Central Pacific. Typhoons in these areas of Pacific may occur all the year round. However, historically, the most active months are June through November. Travellers in the region should pay attention to local weather reports and take appropriate action as needed.

People traveling abroad in these areas during the typhoon season may be forced to delay their travel or return home because of damages to airports and limited flight availability. In the event of a typhoon, you should be aware that you may not be able to leave an affected area within 24 to 48 hours or more. We recommend that you buy travel insurance to cover unexpected expenses during an emergency.

You may meet with uncomfortable and sometimes dangerous conditions after storms pass while you wait for transportation back home. In many places, typhoons are often accompanied by damaging high tides and flooding. If you are living close to the ocean, you may be at higher risk. Landslides and mudslides are also serious concerns during heavy periods of rain. Be sure to check with local authorities for safety and security updates. Because weather conditions can damage local facilities, security personnel and other emergency responders may not be able to assist you at all times.

Minor storms in these areas can develop into typhoons very quickly, limiting the time available for you to move safely. Please tell your family and friends where you are and keep in close contact with your operator, hotel staff, and local officials for evacuation (疏散) instructions in the event of a weather emergency. Protect your travel and identity documents against loss or damage as the need to replace lost documentation could delay your return home.

24. What may happen to travelers in a typhoon?

- A. They may be forced to leave home.

- B. They may be offered free travel insurance.
 - C. They may fail to get the latest weather reports.
 - D. They may stay in the affected area for over 48 hours.
25. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?
- A. Why travelers should keep in touch with others.
 - B. What travelers should do when a typhoon comes.
 - C. How travelers can move from the affected area safely.
 - D. When travelers need the travel and identity documents.

26. What is this text?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. An official notice. | B. An introduction to an association. |
| C. A feature story. | D. A document from a travel agency. |

C

People think that smartphones and laptops are evidence of progress. A certain amount of online searching, for instance, can be good for your brain, and there are apps that can promote brain function. Yet tech advancements also come with some unintended consequences.

Studies have shown that blue-enriched light from electronic things like smartphones can disturb the body's internal clock and makes it impossible for you to stick to a proper sleep schedule. Losing sleep has negative effects on your brain, such as bad moods, decreased focus and problems with memory.

Technology makes it much easier to get distracted, for example, you step away from an important project to check your smartphone. Teens, in particular, are more distracted than ever. A recent survey of 2,400 teachers found that most educators feel students are more distracted than previous generations. Some 64 percent agreed with the idea that today's digital technologies do more to distract students than to help them academically.

And technology makes people much more forgetful than they used to be. The new generation are actually more likely to forget what day it is or where they put their keys than people over the age of 55, according to a Trending Machine survey. In a press release for the survey, Jo Patricia, a doctor, said technology was to blame. "This is a population that has grown up multitasking using technology, often accompanied by lack of sleep, which results in high levels of forgetfulness," she said.

People who rely on GPS to get around have less activity in the hippocampus, an area of the brain involved in both memory and direction. A study from the University of London even found that taxi drivers had a more developed hippocampus than non-taxi drivers — because they are so accustomed to using spatial memory, rather than relying on GPS.

Now that you're probably terrified of the effects of technology, let us remind you that you do have the power to prevent it. Just log off every once in a while!

27. How does digital technology affect students according to teachers?

- A. It upsets the new generation.
- B. It makes students more forgetful.
- C. It takes the students' attention away.
- D. It fails to aid students with their lessons.

28. Why do taxi drivers have a more developed hippocampus?

- A. They mainly rely on GPS.
- B. They do more mental exercise.
- C. They use spatial memory more.
- D. They have a better sense of balance.

29. What is Jo Patricia's attitude towards digital technology?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. Negative. | B. Objective. | C. Optimistic. | D. Conservative. |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|

30. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Surveys conducted in school.
- B. Apps used to promote memory.
- C. Progress made in electronic products.
- D. Harmful effects brought by digital technology.

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。

Shopping is good for your health. It's official! We all know shopping is torturing men, who painfully stand behind their girlfriends or wives until they are done with their shopping, and affecting the bank balance. 31

The next time you go to a mall, and just observe the ladies there, you will see all of them in the best of their moods. Studies confirm it as a form of cure. Come on, let's face it. When we go shopping, we feel good about ourselves and the place. 32 And it literally is a way to release stress for most women. Shopping releases hormones which are responsible for lifting your moods and therefore good for your mental health.

Cancel all your gym activities, your diet plans and all those trips to the gym. Scientists have found that women spend an average of 4 hours on shopping during a week. 33 Although most women do not realize or look at it as a formal form of exercise, it is definitely an effective form of exercise and it requires less motivation.

Some studies have led to the conclusion that shopping is one of the best ways to fight depression. A woman tends to be so absorbed in shopping that she can shop for hours without eating or getting tired. That is exactly the reason why girls usually spend hours shopping after a terrible break-up. 34 Therefore, shopping helps overcome depression. Moreover, it is good to reward yourself occasionally with all those things you fancy. 35

- A. It is the simplest way to raise our self-worth.
- B. Smart shopping can also save money and energy.
- C. Feeling unhappy, you may think about other things instead of shopping.
- D. So, the next time you are depressed about something, you know what to do.
- E. They walk more than 70 miles per week, using up nearly 200 calories per trip.
- F. But we may ignore that shopping can help improve your mental and physical health.
- G. It is something that makes them happy and helps them forget their worries and problems.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 个小题；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。

Mercy, my parents' naughty dog, would run around the house all day long. So when they brought home a Christmas tree, they 36 chaos. To their 37, Mercy didn't seem to care. Nor did she 38 the fancy presents under it.

One early morning before Christmas, my mother passed the 39 living room and then stopped cold. Turning up the light, she saw that every present was 40. Only the tree was still there. Had they been robbed? Mercy! Where was she? Had the 41 taken her? Her thoughts restless, my mother 42 a piece of ribbon on the floor. Then a bit of torn wrapping paper a few feet away. Some more beyond that. All the 43 led toward the back door. My mother turned on the switch, bathing the 44 in light. Oh, yes, it was Mercy. She lay under her favorite tree in a cozy nest of 45 wrapping paper and chewed-up boxes mixed with the last remaining evidence of 46. Clearly Mercy's self-control had 47! She'd silently carried one package after another out so she could rob 48.

Seeing Mercy 49, my parents felt grateful and laughed off the ruined presents. Only one problem remained. With all the gift tags (标签) 50, how could they send out thank-you cards to the present givers?

Mercy provided the 51. A few days later, my mother snapped (抓拍) a picture of the shamefaced Mercy when she found the dog 52 licking (舔) a plate where a sandwich had just been. My mother used it

to make thank-you notes. The caption 53, “Thank you for the ...” Inside, the whole story was 54. Everyone shared the sweet 55 that Christmas is also a season for Mercy.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. handled | B. created | C. expected | D. ignored |
| 37. A. regret | B. astonishment | C. horror | D. disappointment |
| 38. A. react to | B. look for | C. take back | D. give away |
| 39. A. barely-decorated | B. well-furnished | C. thoroughly-cleaned | D. faintly-lit |
| 40. A. unwrapped | B. gone | C. moved | D. prepared |
| 41. A. burglars | B. neighbors | C. friends | D. doctors |
| 42. A. placed | B. removed | C. noticed | D. fixed |
| 43. A. clues | B. events | C. scenes | D. symbols |
| 44. A. living room | B. kitchen | C. backyard | D. bedroom |
| 45. A. painted | B. folded | C. burnt | D. torn |
| 46. A. cards | B. leaves | C. notes | D. gifts |
| 47. A. helped | B. recovered | C. improved | D. failed |
| 48. A. privately | B. deliberately | C. clumsily | D. temporarily |
| 49. A. healthy | B. safe | C. calm | D. loyal |
| 50. A. added | B. printed | C. destroyed | D. fastened |
| 51. A. answer | B. advice | C. information | D. service |
| 52. A. proudly | B. guiltily | C. happily | D. curiously |
| 53. A. commented | B. described | C. read | D. told |
| 54. A. concluded | B. explained | C. confirmed | D. changed |
| 55. A. challenge | B. adventure | C. experiment | D. reminder |

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 55 分)

注意：将答案写在答题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（10 个小题；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。

Mountain gorillas (大猩猩) are close biological cousins to humans. Over the past decade, people have made an extra effort to help 56 (they). According to new information from World Wildlife Fund, the total world population of mountain gorillas 57 (rise) in the last two years from 786 to 880. This increase is largely due 58 the actions of conservationists. In 2000, their total population was only 320, which was a result of illegal hunting, habitat 59 (lose) and diseases. To ensure better protection and care, nearly half of the 60 (exist) population lives in a national park now. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, 61 (locate) in the northern part of Rwanda, is home to 400 mountain gorillas. They have formed 36 social groups and are led by 16 male gorillas. Ten of these 62 (group) have adjusted to human presence from research and tourism.

Mountain gorillas are 63 (high) social creatures that live in a community environment. Typically, mountain gorillas live in a group of about 30 individuals, 64 leader is a dominant (统治的) older male. Often he will have silver hair on his back, marking his greater age and dominance within 65 group. Like any community, gorillas depend on one another. Now, they are depending on humans to help keep them alive.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华，近日在策划拍摄“高考加油”视频。请给外教 Miss Jane 写封邮件，邀请她拍一段短视频。内容包括：

1. 写信目的;
2. 视频内容和要求;
3. 表示期待。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

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。

With all her big brothers and sisters off to school, our farm became a lonely place for our three-year-old daughter, Becky. She longed for playmates. We promised to buy her a puppy but in the meantime, “pretend” puppies popped up nearly every day.

I had just finished washing the lunch dishes when the door slammed and Becky rushed in, cheeks flushed with excitement. “Mama!” she cried, “Come see my new doggy! I gave him water two times already. He’s so thirsty!”

I sighed, another of Becky’s dogs.

“Please come, Mama.” She pulled my jeans, her brown eyes begging, “He’s crying — and he can’t walk!”

“Can’t walk?” An unexpected change! All her previous imaginary dogs could do amazing things such as balancing a ball on the end of its nose and dancing on a tightrope. Why suddenly a dog that couldn’t walk?

“All right, honey,” I said. By the time I tried to follow her, Becky had already disappeared into the bushes.

“Where are you?” I called.

“Over here by the oak stump (橡树桩). Hurry, Mama!”

I parted the branches and raised my hand against the glare of the sun. A numbing chill (寒战) gripped me. There she was, sitting on her heels, cradled (抱着) in her lap was the unmistakable head of a wolf!

“Becky,” My mouth felt dry. “Don’t move.” I stepped closer. Pale-yellow eyes narrowed. Black lips tightened. Double sets of two-inch sharp teeth were exposed. Suddenly the wolf trembled. Its teeth clacked, and a painful cry rose from its throat.

“It’s all right, boy,” Becky comforted lovingly. “Don’t be afraid. That’s my mama, and she loves you, too.”

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 至少使用 5 个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:

Taking a closer look, I found the wolf stuck deep inside the stump. _____

Paragraph 2:

With Becky safe in my arms, I ran to our doctor Brian for help. _____
