

厦门外国语学校 2020 届高三高考模拟考试

英 语

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 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 is 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.

21. Which of the inventions greatly benefits the blind?

- A. The trampoline. B. The Popsicle. C. Braille. D. BEACON.

C. They aren't closely related to humans.

D. They have a past history of identifying human faces.

26. What is the author's attitude toward the study?

A. Cautious.

B. Negative.

C. Consistent.

D. Sympathetic.

27. Which of the following is suggested for similar studies in the future?

A. Including more test subjects.

B. Enlarging the human faces.

C. Employing more male researchers.

D. Using black-and-white pictures.

C

When you think of the Himalayas, you may picture tall, rocky, snow-covered peaks. But that's not true.

The subnival (亚冰雪的) region is the zone between the treeline and the snowline. It is 5 to 15 times as large as the areas of glaciers (冰川) and permanent snow, which means studying it is vital to understanding the Himalayas as a whole.

The treeline is the edge of an ecosystem where trees are able to grow, and beyond the treeline environmental conditions become too tough to allow tree growth. Meanwhile, snowlines are the boundaries on mountains that separate areas with permanent snow (where snow is present for the majority of the year) from areas with seasonal or no snow.

Researchers used satellite data from 1993 to 2018 to measure plant cover between 4,150 meters and 6,000 meters above sea level. The scientists discovered that the greatest increase in plant cover was between an altitude of 5,000 meters and 5,500 meters. Subnival plants mostly include small shrubs and grasses.

Even areas once completely occupied by glaciers now hold rocks covered with mosses(苔藓), lichen (地衣), and sometimes even flowers. In addition, the snowline seems to be retreating, while the treeline is expanding. This shows that the region is becoming warmer, causing more melting of snow and allowing vegetation to move up in height.

In the past 40 years, 25% of all Himalayan ice has been lost due to global warming. Himalayan glaciers are reducing by about 0.5 meters each year. The rate of glacier melting has doubled in this decade. The melting of glaciers increases water in the region, making it wetter. Receding snow also forces the snowline to move up, providing a greater amount of area for the warm and moist conditions, which are perfect for vegetation growth.

As of now, we do not know whether vegetation will accelerate or slow down the rate of glacier melting.

28. How does the writer develop the third paragraph?

A. By making explanations.

B. By giving some examples.

C. By analyzing cause and effect.

D. By listing specific data.

29. What does the underlined word "retreating" mean in Paragraph 5?

A. Disappearing.

B. Lengthening.

C. Withdrawing.

D. Widening.

30. What is the direct effect of global warming on the Himalayas?

- A. The snowline moves up.
- B. Glaciers are melting faster.
- C. The subnival area is wetter.
- D. Plants grow much better.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. The Climate of Himalayas Is Changing.
- B. Icebergs in the Himalayas Disappear.
- C. Plants Are Diverse in the Himalayas.
- D. Plant Life Spreads in the Himalayas.

D

People often plan to receive medical exam but don't, resulting in increasing health care cost. A surprising number of citizens mean to complete tax forms in time but forget to, forcing them to pay unnecessary fines. Many families miss the government deadline to complete financial aid forms, losing out on aid available for child care.

How can policymakers help people follow through on important tasks? They use carrots and sticks: bonuses, late fees, or regulations. These methods can be clumsy, and often aren't effective for the situation at hand. Reminding people to form simple plans, however, provides a low-cost, simple, and powerful tool.

Evidence is growing that providing prompts (提示), which push people at key times to think through how and when they will follow through, make people more likely to act on tasks of importance. In one early randomized study on tetanus vaccination (破伤风疫苗) rates, for example, a team of social psychologists showed that 28% of Oxford University seniors got the shot after being encouraged to review their weekly schedules and to select a possible time to stop by the health center. They were also given a list of times when shots were available and a map showing the health center's location. Only 3% of the seniors got the shot when simply informed about how effective the shots were.

People who make a plan gain an advantage from their psychological forces. Specifically, they can overcome the tendency to put off as well as the tendency to be overly optimistic about the time it will take to accomplish a task. Imagine Sarah who wants to renew a car insurance, but it will require two hours of travel to and from a garage. Making a plan may lead her to take two hours off and have her responsibilities covered by her colleagues while she is away. Moreover, she will be less likely to underestimate the time needed to accomplish the task — a particularly common problem for complex tasks.

People mistakenly believe that their strong intentions are enough to push them to perform desired behaviors. These psychological research results stress the need for policy decisions that encourage plan making and improve social welfare.

32. What phenomenon is described in paragraph 1?

- A. Heavy burden of daily chores.
- B. Lack of task management skills.

C. Disappointment of over-ambitions.

D. Failure to achieve original intentions.

33. What does the randomized tetanus vaccination study show?

A. People need to think deeply before they act.

B. Specific reminders help people accomplish plans.

C. Awareness of task significance matters in planning.

D. Seniors need encouragement to have vaccination shots.

34. What psychological benefit can people get from making a plan?

A. They are realistic in the time required.

B. They are optimistic about the outcome.

C. They are confident to overcome hardship.

D. They are careful with task arrangements.

35. Who may be the intended readers of this text?

A. Medical staff.

B. Government officials.

C. Ordinary people.

D. Social psychologists.

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。

Over the last few years, there's been a trend to focus on gratitude. We can buy different kinds of gratitude journals, or download apps that remind us to write down our blessings. 36 _____ "But it's also important to remember what gratitude is", says Laurie Santos, who teaches a course on the science of well-being and happiness at Yale University.

Noting down gratitude seems to pay off. Studies have found that giving thanks can help people sleep better, lower stress and improve interpersonal relationships. Keeping a gratitude journal can decrease materialism and enhance generosity among adolescents. 37 _____ "It's one of the practices that really wins out from the field of positive psychology," she says. Her students, in addition to keeping gratitude journals, are asked to write a thank-you letter and then read it out loud to the recipient（收信人）. "They show measurable improvements in well-being even a month after they've done this," she says.

38 _____ One study found that counting blessings once a week boosted happiness, but doing so three times a week didn't. There's also a lack of research on how gratitude exercises help people with clinical depression or anxiety. Indeed, for all the research on the broad benefits of expressing gratitude, it isn't for everyone. 39 _____ It can't make injustice, loss or pain disappear.

During really tough times, like when she suffers from poor health, Santos feels like she is reaching for reasons to be grateful. But she still tries to find some. "I'm grateful for the sun that's shining or being able to wake up," she says. 40 _____

A. And it isn't a cure-all.

- B. So it doesn't feel pleasant.
- C. Those products remind us to take time to be grateful.
- D. What works for some people may not work for others.
- E. Gratitude allows her to remember what is going well.
- F. Practicing too much gratitude may have undesired effects.
- G. That's why gratitude features heavily in Santos' happiness class.

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。

It's graduation season, and I think of Fran, a student years ago. She worked hard, but she 41 _____. So I tutored Fran during lunches, but then, she stopped 42 _____. I asked why she no longer came. She said, "It's no use. I'm not going to college 43 _____. Mum says I'd go to trade school and work."

"Is that what you want?" I asked. She looked up and the 44 _____ in her eyes shook me.

45 _____, I didn't know what to say. Platitudes(陈词滥调) about the value of college seemed 46 _____ at the moment. So I turned to 47 _____. "Fran, you must pass my class. So, I am 48 _____ you at lunch time tomorrow. No 49 _____."

She nodded and walked away.

When Fran 50 _____ turned up, I said, "You can go to 51 _____ if you want to. You're getting much better at writing." But she kept 52 _____. I wasn't getting through to her. After reflection, I changed my 53 _____. Instead of insisting she consider college, I helped her 54 _____ what college would be like.

At graduation, I watched proudly as she marched 55 _____ the stage. After the ceremony, I 56 _____ to congratulate several students. Fran rushed to me "Mr Jackson, I thank you for 57 _____ me. I wanted badly to go to college, but no one told me I could except you. Now I made it."

I was so 58 _____ of Fran at that moment and it often 59 _____ me of why we do what we do. Schools should be places where students discover they have options and 60 _____ their options. That is why we're here.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. improved | B. struggled | C. withdrew | D. conflicted |
| 42. A. showing up | B. moving off | C. coming up | D. dropping by |
| 43. A. anyway | B. otherwise | C. instead | D. yet |
| 44. A. enthusiasm | B. pity | C. pain | D. flames |
| 45. A. Surprisingly | B. Generally | C. Honestly | D. Strangely |

46. A. vague	B. practical	C. natural	D. empty
47. A. authority	B. argument	C. standard	D. consensus
48. A. requiring	B. instructing	C. expecting	D. checking
49. A. explanation	B. excuse	C. escape	D. way
50. A. dutifully	B. consistently	C. cheerfully	D. accidentally
51. A. work	B. class	C. school	D. college
52. A. calm	B. silent	C. clumsy	D. still
53. A. approach	B. attitude	C. decision	D. principle
54. A. relate	B. experience	C. picture	D. reflect
55. A. through	B. across	C. over	D. beyond
56. A. turned around	B. looked on	C. held back	D. stuck around
57. A. choosing	B. trusting	C. comforting	D. persuading
58. A. confident	B. certain	C. thoughtful	D. proud
59. A. informs	B. warns	C. reminds	D. convinces
60. A. transform	B. simplify	C. share	D. expand

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。

American Gaylord Nelson launched the first Earth Day in 1970, 61 aim was to increase people's understanding of our planet and its environment.

The creation of Earth Day is widely considered the beginning of the modern environmental 62 (move). Something unplanned this year is changing the planet.

Many people continue to stay at home 63 (stop) the spread of the new coronavirus. As a result, people are making less pollution, and the air has become cleaner.

In India smog stops 64 (cover) New Delhi, one of the world's most polluted cities. Air pollution levels have dropped 49 percent 65 (compare) with a year ago. Cleaner air has been most noticeable. For example, on April 3, people living in Jalandhar, a city in the north, 66 (wake) up to a sight: snow-covered Himalayan mountains more than 160 kilometers away.

People also report seeing wild animals in 67 (usual) places. Coyotes have been observed walking in downtown Chicago. Goats entered a town in Wales and showed no interest in leaving. These were nearly impossible in the past.

Stuart Pimm, 68 scientist at Duke University, says the stay-at-home orders are "giving us this extraordinary insight into how much damage we humans are doing 69 our beautiful planet. Besides, the situation is also providing a 70 (value) chance to see how much better it can be."

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。

Flowing through the centre of Guangzhou, the Pearl River plays an important role in the life of city. Each day, boats take people in and from work, and ships transport goods to factory and markets. The river is also a great source of entertain. Along the river banks, where you can see people walking, exercising and enjoy beautiful views. In recent years, locals had worked hard to improve the environment of the river. Among their efforts are planting trees along the banks or creating several new parks. Most important, they've reduced river pollution, making the water so clean as people can now fish in the river

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，学生会主席。你校和英国某中学是友好学校。对方学校将举办“中国文化周”，邀请你校派学生参加。请你给负责该项目的老师 Jason 写一封电子邮件表示感谢邀请并询问相关事宜。

- 内容如下：
1. 活动开始时间；
 2. 活动内容；
 3. 学生住宿安排。

- 注意：
1. 词数 100 左右；
 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

厦门外国语学校 2020 届高三模拟考

第二部分 阅读理解 (A 深圳二调 B 四川一检 C 华大联盟 4 月 D 深圳二调 E 深圳二调)

CBD DCAA ACBD DBAB CGDAE

第三部分

完形填空 BAACC DACBA DBACB DBDCD

语法填空 61. whose 62. movement 63.to stop 64.coving 65.conpared 66.woke
67.unusual 68.a 69.to 70.valuable

第四部分

短文改错 1. city 前加 the 2. in→to 3. factory→factories 4. entertain→entertainment 5. 去
掉 where

6. enjoy→enjoying 7. had→have 8. or→and 9. important→importantly 10.
as→that

书面表达

Dear Jason,

I'm Li Hua, chairman of the Students' Union. On behalf of the students, I'd like to express our heartfelt gratitude for inviting us to the upcoming Chinese Culture Week in your school. To get further information, I'm writing to make some inquiries concerning the event.

Firstly, I'm wondering on what date the event is scheduled to start so that we can apply for visas and book air tickets in advance. Moreover, I would like to be informed of the specific activities throughout the week, because the information can help us make better preparations and promote our participation. Lastly, could you please tell us what type of accommodations will be provided? If possible, we hope to stay in the school dormitory, which will offer us more opportunities for cultural exchange with your students.

Thanks again for your kind invitation. It would be highly appreciated if you could deal with my inquiries at your convenience. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua