

2020 年杭州二中高三仿真考英语试卷

绝密★考试结束前

选择题部分

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.

1. What happened to Rob?

A. His arm was injured.

B. He cut himself.

C. He was hurt at work.

2. Why is the man late?

A. The road is being repaired.

B. He took a long way around.

C. His car was stuck in flood.

3. What can we infer from the conversation?

A. The man is new to the country.

B. The woman's mother tongue is not English.

C. The woman speaks English as well as a native speaker.

4. Who turned down the job?

A. The professor.

B. The consultant.

C. The accountant.

5. How much should the man pay for the fax machine?

A. \$289.

B. \$300.

C. \$359.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 小题。

6. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. Natural gas.

B. Air pollution.

C. Traffic jams.

7. What does the woman suggest doing?

A. Making use of natural gas.

B. Taking public transportation.

C. Warning people of the problem.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 小题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a classroom.

B. On the road.

C. At a canteen.

9. What is the man's problem?

A. He can't find his classroom.

B. He gets low grades in sociology.

C. He can't get along well with James Smith.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 题。

10. Where are the speakers probably?
 A. In New Orleans. B. In Tokyo. C. In New York.
11. What does the man work for?
 A. A trading company. B. A newspaper. C. A bookstore.
12. How long did the woman stay in Japan last time?
 A. A week. B. Two weeks. C. A month.
- 听下面一段对话, 回答第 13 至第 16 题。
13. Why doesn't the man choose computer science?
 A. The teacher is strict.
 B. He isn't interested in it.
 C. Some assignments are dull.
14. What subject does the woman suggest the man take?
 A. English. B. Geography. C. History.
15. What does the man think of physics?
 A. Boring. B. Easy. C. Attractive.
16. What subjects does the man take eventually?
 A. Chemistry, math, history and biology.
 B. Math, English, geography and physics.
 C. Geography, English, biology and physics.
- 听下面一段对话, 回答第 17 至第 20 题。
17. When do children attend kindergarten in Canada?
 A. At age 4. B. At age 5. C. At age 6.
18. How many grades are there in a junior high school?
 A. 4. B. 3. C. 2.
19. How long does the school year of a university last?
 A. From early June to Mid-May.
 B. From early September to Mid-May.
 C. From Mid-September to end of April.
20. What do we know about Canadian education system?
 A. It puts emphasis on students' needs.
 B. The government offers free college education.
 C. The students have a summer holiday and a winter holiday.

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。

A

Six years ago at the age of 35, I suddenly decided I wanted to learn the cello (大提琴). Straight away I rented an instrument and appeared before Wendell Margrave, professor of musical instruction.

"You can be as good as you want to be," Margrave said rather mysteriously. Then he entered my name in his book: 10 am, Tuesday. Tuesday followed Tuesday, and soon it was spring.

Thus began my voyage out of ignorance and into the dream. **It was a happy time.** I was again becoming something new, and no longer trapped as the same person. Surely the most terrible recognition of middle life is that we are past changing. We do what we can already do. The cello was something I couldn't do. Yet each Tuesday this became less and less true. Riding home on the bus one snowy night and learning the score of Mozart's C-Major

Quintet, I felt the page burst into music in my hands. I could by then more or less read a score, and was humming (哼唱) the cello line, when suddenly all five parts came together harmonically in my head. The fellow sitting opposite stared. I met his glance with tears, actually hearing the music in my head for the first time. Could he hear it too, perhaps? No, he got off at the next stop.

As the years slipped by, my daughter grew up, playing the piano well. My goal was that she and I would one day perform together. I also wanted to perform in public with and for my peers, and to be secretly envied. I continued to play, to perform, but it is not the same. As good as I wanted to be, I am as good as I'm going to get. It is good enough.

21. From the first two paragraphs, we can learn that _____.
A. the author went to a cello lesson every Tuesday
B. the author bought a cello after he decided to learn it
C. the author already knew some cello basics
D. Margrave was a famous but mysterious professor
22. The author writes that **"it was a happy time"** in Paragraph 3 mainly because _____.
A. he used to feel very bored with his unchallenging life
B. it was beautiful to be able to hear the music in his mind
C. Professor Margrave made learning the cello very easy for him
D. he enjoyed the feelings of growth and getting closer to his dream
23. The purpose of the article is mainly to _____.
A. show the author's deep gratitude to his cello tutor
B. advise readers on how to improve their cello skills
C. encourage readers that it's never too late to pursue their dreams
D. describe the author's incredible efforts to overcome difficulties

B

As a child, visiting the zoo was more a punishment than a treat. I didn't find the chimps' tea parties funny, nor the bird shows entertaining. Feeding time for seals was less painful, but their performances still seemed like they belonged more in a circus.

And I hated circuses, especially the animal acts—men teasing lions, girls balancing on elephants and monkeys playing football. I knew that every trick a circus animal did was unnatural, achieved through strict training and quite possibly cruelty.

Happily, circuses using wild animals are now almost extinct, and zoos have definitely evolved.

When my children were young, I occasionally took them to our local zoo. The elephants were in tiny cages and the gorillas looked bored as they sat peeling bananas and staring at teasing visitors. Each cage had a sign which listed the animal's name and where it came from. But, back then, there was little information included about the environmental challenges they faced.

As a result, environmentalists and animal lovers often oppose zoos. "Animals belong in the wild," is a common and understandable complaint. But what do the animals themselves prefer?

Generally speaking, zoo animals have a longer life. But—you may protest—they are not free. What? Free to be hunted and killed, free to die of hunger or thirst? Maybe sitting in a cage eating bananas isn't so bad.

Not that such conditions are acceptable in modern zoos, due to the work of BIAZA, the British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums. These days every zoo requires BIAZA's approval to operate, and the association sets the standards, observes conditions in zoos and develops animal-research programmes.

Consequently, today, most zoo animals are born and raised in zoos, live in large, comfortable enclosures and are cared for by well-trained, knowledgeable and caring zoo employees. Of course it's no substitute for living in the

wild but unfortunately this isn't always possible. Meanwhile, why not visit your local zoo and decide for yourself?

24. From Paragraph 2, we can guess that the writer believes circus animals _____.
- A. should have been placed in zoos
 - B. were not treated well by their trainers
 - C. were not as intelligent as those in zoos
 - D. had much shorter lives than those in the wild
25. Which of the following statements about zoos would the writer probably agree with?
- A. Zoo animals should be freed into the wild.
 - B. Zoos are more popular now than in the past.
 - C. Zoo animals are more restricted than in the past.
 - D. Zoos now provide caring living conditions for animals.
26. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Zoos Are Improving
 - B. Zoos or Circuses?
 - C. Closing Down Circuses
 - D. Life of Animals

C

I live in an area where most parents would rather cut back on personal hobbies for themselves than stop paying for their children's activities.

Music lessons, horseback riding, summer camps, sports teams—the list goes on and on. Often, so do the costs. And even if the money is not there, some parents find a way. I know people who have borrowed from family and run up their credit cards to pay for all the stuff they believe their children just cannot miss.

"The experiences we thought kids had to have before high school has moved down to junior high and now elementary," said William Doherty, a professor of family studies and director of the marriage and family therapy program at the University of Minnesota. "Soon, we'll be talking about leadership opportunities for babies."

Somehow, not offering our children every possible opportunity "feels like bad parenting", said Wendy Mogel, a clinical psychologist.

But in an effort to give their children everything, some parents end up not just using up financial resources, but also their own emotional energy. "A lot of parents are exhausted by their own overparenting," said Bryan Caplan, an economics professor at George Mason University. "They make so many sacrifices and are so stressed out by driving around so much that they explode at kids for changing the radio station."

"It's easy to take a look at the more successful kids and assume that all the activities are why they are more successful," Professor Caplan said. But research doesn't bear that out. On a recent National Public Radio program, Steven D. Levitt, a professor of economics at the University of Chicago, said he and another economist could find no evidence that that sort of parental choices could be correlated at all with academic success.

27. What can we infer from William Doherty's argument?
- A. Kids need to experience so many activities at a young age.
 - B. Kids should seize leadership opportunities when they were babies.
 - C. Kids are taking part in extracurricular activities at a much younger age.
 - D. Kids should take part in extracurricular activities before elementary school.
28. Why do parents offer their children so many lessons according to Wendy Mogel?
- A. They want to show off their love to their children.
 - B. They think that is the kind of life their children want to live.
 - C. They want to be good parents and be responsible for their children.
 - D. They believe the lessons can help their children achieve academic success
29. What does the underlined phrase "bear that out" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Prove. B. Deny. C. Examine. D. Understand.

30. What is the bad effect of offering children too many extracurricular activities?

- A. The children may make no sacrifice.
B. The parents may get extremely tired.
C. The parents may ask too much of their children.
D. The children may not be successful in the future.

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。

Steps to write a good essay

If you ask many people, they will probably say that writing a research paper is challenging. 31

Firstly, choose a topic that you are interested in or a topic you are curious about, which will motivate you to do the necessary research on it. Meanwhile, for helpful and reliable sources of information, the library is the best resource. Use books, published articles, journals, newspapers and magazines to research your chosen topic.

32 Color code them by topic, and use different-colored highlighters to mark the details so you can find each topic easily. Every time you note something down, write the bibliographical(书目的) information, including the author, the book title, page numbers used, volume number, publisher's name and date of publication.

After in-depth research, you can go on to write an outline. With all the notes and important information you've gathered, determine where each topic fits. 33

Finishing the outline, you can begin the first draft. 34 You can do more research if you feel like you're lacking information. This is only the first draft, so you can still make changes as you go on.

Once you reread your first draft over and over and make the necessary changes you feel you should make, it is time to write your final draft. Make sure that all the vital information is included and that your writing makes sense and has a steady and natural flow all throughout. 35 At last, read the final version as many times as you want and even ask a friend or professor to read it too.

- A. Then, do the research.
B. Next, be organized with your notes.
C. Simply note which parts will be the beginning, middle and end.
D. Once the question has been answered, you can begin constructing your essay.
E. Indeed, it requires thorough research and needs a few basic tips for it to be less challenging.
F. This is the part where you put more details into the paper so people can read it and actually understand it.
G. Check the spelling and grammatical errors, and every source you used is listed in the paper's bibliography.

第三部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

For hours I had been traveling up the Nile Valley, from Luxor to Cairo, on a train jammed with Egypt's working poor.

At 1 a.m. I reached Cairo and took a taxi to Tahrir Square, the city's center. The taxi 36 me off across the street from Hardee's. Just as I was about to open the restaurant door, two street 37 pounced on me with cries for 38.

In my broken Arabic I asked when they had last eaten—about 16 hours ago, they said.

I asked them to wait while I went inside. Since I was traveling on a 39 budget and was even 40

meals on occasion, part of me __41__ the children's hunger. But mostly, the children reminded me how __42__ I really was.

I ordered two hamburgers for the boys. Then __43__ my remaining stinginess (小气), I bought them one of Hardee's delicious, big chocolate chip cookies.

I brought the food out, and as they took the __44__, they __45__ me with 30 seconds of nonstop blessings.

After they finished, I __46__ the bag and pulled out the cookie, extending it for them to take. Both boys fell __47__, and then tears welled up in their eyes as they __48__ this was too much.

They __49__ the cookie six times.

I knelt down beside them, __50__ their eyes, and amazed at what was before me: two destitute(一无所有的) boys asked __51__ for what they needed, __52__ to take a crumb(一点,少量) more.

On the seventh __53__, after a long and silent pause, they held out their hands and took the cookie.

I had seen many __54__ in Egypt—the Pyramids, the Aswan High Dam, the Valley of the Kings, the treasures of King Tut. But it was this __55__ outside Hardee's that left me truly awestruck, for here two little boys taught me a lesson I've long remembered: an awareness of my spiritual poverty and a desire for a softer heart.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. dropped | B. threw | C. got | D. sent |
| 37. A. adults | B. children | C. women | D. men |
| 38. A. souvenirs | B. water | C. money | D. food |
| 39. A. free | B. balanced | C. tight | D. loose |
| 40. A. skipping | B. taking | C. preventing | D. forgetting |
| 41. A. brought up | B. accounted for | C. identified with | D. lived with |
| 42. A. rich | B. sensitive | C. honest | D. gentle |
| 43. A. demanding | B. resisting | C. keeping | D. overcoming |
| 44. A. cookies | B. chocolate | C. burgers | D. chips |
| 45. A. shared | B. showered | C. confirmed | D. accompanied |
| 46. A. reached into | B. held to | C. looked for | D. put aside |
| 47. A. sick | B. vacant | C. asleep | D. silent |
| 48. A. insisted | B. declared | C. decided | D. accepted |
| 49. A. asked | B. refused | C. suggested | D. returned |
| 50. A. watched out | B. appealed to | C. looked into | D. glared at |
| 51. A. almost | B. mainly | C. rarely | D. only |
| 52. A. unwilling | B. unexpected | C. unhappy | D. unbelievable |
| 53. A. discussion | B. attempt | C. trial | D. request |
| 54. A. challenges | B. achievements | C. wonders | D. changes |
| 55. A. reaction | B. phenomenon | C. mission | D. scene |

非选择题部分

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。

Imagine staring up and seeing a high wall of rock. You take a deep breath and start climbing. You put your hands, feet and knees into small holes and cracks __56__ the rock and slowly make your way to the top. As you go higher your body gets tired, but you keep climbing. You seek __57__ (forget) about the pain and the fear until you reach the top.

While rock climbing is __58__ extreme sport, most people use ropes and a harness (背带) to stay safe. The

ropes will catch you if you fall. 59 others, like 31-year-old US climber Alex, make rock climbing even 60 (crazy). He climbed it without ropes, a harness, or even a helmet. If he 61 (slip) and fallen, he would have died.

Not everyone 62 does rock climbing is as crazy as Alex. Many a person 63 (do) it safely, or on special indoor walls. It is a great way to build strength. According to The Huffington Post, working out the best way to climb up a wall also helps you develop your problem-solving skills. But Alex says most 64 (climb) do it for the same reason. "I think the sport makes you powerful," he said. "65 (overcome) your own fears all the time helps deal well with life's other challenges."

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)

假定你是李华。你的美国笔友 Peter 来信说, 他即将参加汉语水平考试 (Chinese Proficiency Test), 对此他感到非常紧张。请你给他回一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 表达关切;
2. 备考建议;
3. 你的祝愿。

注意:

1. 词数 80 字左右;
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。

Alan and the other campers sat around the fire chewing meat chops. It would be Alan's first night in a tent, and he was excited but a little nervous.

As they ate, the conservation officer spoke. "Much of the wildlife in this area comes out only at night. So after supper, let's start a night watch. Volunteers will take turns to stay down here by the fire, away from the tents. Those who take part will get a chance to see a world that many of you never knew existed."

Alan's stomach tightened.

"Isn't it dangerous?" someone asked.

"No, it's quite safe," the officer said.

"There are no dangerous animals this close to Cape Town. Any volunteers?"

A tough-looking kid with red hair muttered something about needing a good night's sleep. Another boy spoke up. "I'll take a shift." The kid who'd sat next to Alan on the bus volunteered. Alan sat tight. Then one of the girls raised her hand with a giggle. Alan frowned. If a girl could do it, he could, too. He volunteered.

A few more kids raised their hands, and then the officer explained, "This is how it works. When the rest of you go to bed, the first watcher takes his or her place by the fire. The duty of watcher is to keep the fire going gently. After thirty minutes, he or she wakes the next person." Alan heard his voice asking, "Are you sure it's absolutely safe?" The officer looked at him. "Well, nothing is absolutely safe. Crossing the road isn't absolutely safe. But the danger is minimal. We wouldn't have taken you here otherwise. Do you still want to volunteer?" Alan nodded but felt uneasy. Sleeping in a tent with other campers had sounded OK, but the idea of being alone in the night made him tremble.

Earlier that day, the officer had challenged the campers to spot animal tracks along the river. That was fun. But being alone in the dark was not. Alan's flashlight was already fading to a dim glow because he had used it too often. Looking around, Alan thought he saw a large bird swooping(俯冲) and wondered if it was an owl. He had seen

small paw prints in the sand by the river. Was the owl hunting for the creature that had made them?

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

Then Alan heard something making a noise in the darkness. _____

Paragraph 2

The next morning, the officer asked for reports. _____

2020 年杭州二中高三仿真考英语试卷参考答案

1-5 ABBCA 6-10 BABAC 11-15 AACBC 16-20 BBCCA
21-23 ADC 24-26BDA 27-30 CCAB 31-35EBCFG

36-55 ABDCA CADCB ADBBC DABCD.

56. in 57. to forget 58. an 59. But 60. crazier 61. had slipped
62. who/that. 63. does 64. climbers 65. Overcoming