

拼搏一年

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2020 级高三第二次模拟考试 (英语) 学科试卷

满分: 150 分

时长: 120 分钟

命题: 高三 (英语) 学科组

审题: 高三 (英语) 学科组

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必用黑色字迹签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚, 将条形码准确粘贴在考生信息条形码粘贴区。
2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂; 非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写, 字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效; 在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
4. 保持卡面清洁, 不要折叠, 不要弄破、弄皱, 不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。考试结束后, 将答题卡交回。
5. 听力试题的录音将在考试结束前 20 分钟播放。

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. What was Colin doing?

- A. Playing computer games. B. Sending an email. C. Writing a report.

2. Why does the woman come to the man?

- A. To hand in a wallet.
B. To find her lost wallet.
C. To put the information online.

3. Where is the Thai restaurant?

- A. On the left of Wal-Mart. B. On South Street. C. Beside a theatre.

4. When does the conversation take place?

- A. On Thursday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.

5. What does the man mean?

- A. He often goes shopping here.
- B. He happens to need a loyalty card.
- C. He has no use for a loyalty card here.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每题 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. What soup does the woman order in the end?
- A. The seaweed soup.
 - B. The shrimp soup.
 - C. The tomato soup.

7. How many people are there in the woman's group?
- A. Two.
 - B. Three.
 - C. Four.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?
- A. Aunt and nephew.
 - B. Mother and son.
 - C. Co-workers.

9. What is the weather like now?
- A. Sunny.
 - B. Dull.
 - C. Rainy.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How did Allen go to school today?
- A. By bicycle.
 - B. By taxi.
 - C. By bus.

11. Who lives nearest to the school?
- A. George.
 - B. Ashley.
 - C. Allen.

12. Where are the speakers?
- A. At home.
 - B. At school.
 - C. In the street.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. A travel plan.
 - B. Some friends.
 - C. Some postcards.

14. How does Bonnie feel about the trip to Washington?
- A. Uninterested.
 - B. Excited.
 - C. Tired.

15. Where did Lewis go last month?
- A. America.
 - B. China.
 - C. Indonesia.

16. What do we know about Bonnie?
- A. She prefers to visit an island.
 - B. She'll get a big birthday present.
 - C. She will graduate in a year.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

it's close to all of the city's main attractions. The staff is friendly and helpful, providing you with a map of the city when you arrive, and offering advice if you require some. However, you need to pay 2 euros a day for Wi-Fi.

21. What is probably the major concern of travelers who choose to stay in a hostel?
- A. Comfort. B. Security. C. Location. D. Price.
22. Which hotel best suits people who enjoy an active social life?
- A. Yellow Hostel. B. Hostel Alessandro Palace.
C. Youth Station Hostel. D. Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes.
23. What is the disadvantage of Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes?
- A. It gets noisy at night. B. It charges for Wi-Fi.
C. Its staff is too talkative. D. It's inconveniently located.

B

By day, Robert Titterton is a lawyer. In his spare time he is on stage beside pianist Maria Raspopova — not as a musician but as her page turner. “I’m not a trained musician, but I’ve learnt to read music so I can help Maria in her performance.”

Mr Titterton is chairman of the Omega Ensemble but has been the group's official page turner for the past four years. His job is to sit beside the pianist and turn the pages of the score so the musician doesn't have to break the flow of sound by doing it themselves. He said he became just as nervous as those playing instruments on stage.

“A lot of skills are needed for the job. You have to make sure you don't turn two pages at once and make sure you find the repeats in the music when you have to go back to the right spot.” Mr Titterton explained.

Being a page turner requires plenty of practice. Some pieces of music can go for 40 minutes and require up to 50 page turns, including back turns for repeat passages. Silent onstage communication is key, and each pianist has their own style of “nodding” to indicate a page turn which they need to practise with their page turner.

But like all performances, there are moments when things go wrong. “I was turning the page to get ready for the next page, but the draft wind from the turn caused the spare pages to fall off the stand,” Mr Titterton said, “Luckily I was able to catch them and put them back.”

Most page turners are piano students or up-and-coming concert pianists, although Ms Raspopova has once asked her husband to help her out on stage.

“My husband is the worst page turner,” she laughed. “He's interested in the music, feeling every note, and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’” “Robert is the best page turner I've had in my entire life.”

24. What should Titterton be able to do to be a page turner?
- A. Read music. B. Play the piano.

17. What is the main purpose of the talk?
- A. To recommend the most popular book.
 - B. To introduce an outstanding traveler and writer.
 - C. To give tourists advice on how to plan a trip.
18. Why could Tony travel many places in his adolescence?
- A. He wanted to explore the world.
 - B. His family was rich enough.
 - C. He lived in many different places.
19. Which place did Tony finally visit during his honeymoon?
- A. Australia.
 - B. England.
 - C. India.
20. What can we learn from the talk?
- A. *Across Asia on the Cheap* mentioned some seldom-visited places.
 - B. Tony founded a successful company on his own.
 - C. All the books are based on Tony's early travel experiences.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Rome can be pricey for travelers, which is why many choose to stay in a hostel. The hostels in Rome offer a bed in a dorm room for around \$25 a night, and for that, you'll often get to stay in a central location with security and comfort.

Yellow Hostel

If I had to make just one recommendation for where to stay in Rome, it would be Yellow Hostel. It's one of the best-rated hostels in the city, and for good reason. It's affordable, and it's got a fun atmosphere without being too noisy. As an added bonus, it's close to the main train station.

Hostel Alessandro Palace

If you love social hostels, this is the best hostel for you in Rome. Hostel Alessandro Palace is fun. Staff members hold plenty of bar events for guests like free shots, bar crawls and karaoke. There's also an area on the rooftop for hanging out with other travelers during the summer.

Youth Station Hostel

If you're looking for cleanliness and a modern hostel, look no further than Youth Station. It offers beautiful furnishings and beds. There are plenty of other benefits, too; it doesn't charge city tax; it has both air conditioning and a heater for the rooms; it also has free Wi-Fi in every room.

Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes

Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes is located just a 10-minute walk from the central city station and

C. Sing songs.

D. Fix the instruments.

25. Which of the following best describes Titterton's job on stage?

A. Boring.

B. Well-paid.

C. Demanding

D. Dangerous.

26. What does Titterton need to practise?

A. Counting the pages.

B. Recognizing the "nodding".

C. Catching falling objects.

D. Performing in his own style.

27. Why is Ms Raspopova's husband "the worst page turner"?

A. He has very poor eyesight.

B. He ignores the audience.

C. He has no interest in music.

D. He forgets to do his job.

C

Most people are familiar with hoarding (囤积) and the psychological issues associated with it. Hoarding leads to messy homes and difficulty parting with items that you don't use and don't even need. But hoarding can also occur in the digital world.

Digital hoarding, also known as e-hoarding, is too much acquisition and reluctance (不情愿) to delete electronic material no longer valuable to the user. Most computer users save digital files to some extent, and that's expected. With digital hoarding, however, the act of saving the files becomes an uncontrollable urge. Digital hoarders may collect emails, photos, articles, podcasts, or any type of computer files they believe they may want to revisit in the future, and ultimately, in most cases, they rarely get to actually use it or listen to it or read it.

Digital hoarding also occurs when someone is too attached to the data even to consider getting rid of it. This can include chats and photos of an old partner, texts sent by a long-lost friend, or even screenshots collected several years ago.

Researchers have categorized digital hoarders into 4 different types, according to their characteristics. "Collectors" are organized, systematic and in control of their data. "Accidental hoarders" are disorganized, don't know what they have, and don't have control over it. The "compliant hoarder" keeps data on behalf of their company. Finally, "anxious hoarders" have strong emotional ties to their data — and are worried about deleting it.

The problem has only gotten worse since we have more access to digital storage than ever. In addition, cloud storage makes it incredibly easy to purchase more storage as needed. With infinite cloud space, it's logical when network users don't think twice about saving files.

However, studies found that digital hoarders experience increased levels of stress and now researchers are observing that the negative consequences of digital hoarding may be similar to those physical hoarding. Therefore, it's important to set time aside to have a good clear-out in the same way we do in the physical world. By organizing and getting rid of useless files in a regular way, people with this problem can ease some of their distress and clear their own mind as well.

28. A digital hoarder tends to _____.
- A. have psychological problems
B. be unwilling to remove e-documents
C. revisit what they've stored frequently
D. have an urge to dispose of the data
29. Which of the following belongs to an accidental hoarder?
- A. Mike arranges all work and business-related data scientifically.
B. Tom is resistant to deleting anything about his ex-girlfriend.
C. Antony keeps the financial data of his company orderly.
D. Lauren's camera roll is largely taken up by throwaway selfies.
30. What contributes to a network user saving more e-material?
- A. Easy access to limitless cloud storage.
B. Decreasing cost of digital storage.
C. Increasing stress from the loss of data.
D. Difficulty in recovering data.
31. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Stress can't be avoided for a digital hoarder.
B. It's unnecessary to part with useless items at home.
C. Time should be set aside to clean rooms regularly.
D. E-files had better be cleared out on a regular basis.

D

Jennifer Brophy, a professor of Stanford, is working on methods that she hopes will be used to improve commercial plant species so that they can survive harsh conditions. Initially, she studied green architecture in her undergraduate years. Once she started taking architecture classes, she realized it wasn't her passion—but when she encountered an article about a company that creates biofuels (生物燃料) from bacteria, something clicked. “I thought that was just the coolest thing. It got me really interested in pursuing bioengineering,” she says.

Today, Brophy is developing new genetic engineering techniques that can help plants grow in various conditions. By changing the genome (基因组) of both commercial crops and soil bacteria, she thinks it's possible to help plants survive droughts.

Brophy is building what she calls “genetic circuits”. Besides changing the genes within plant cells, this method also changes how and when those genes are triggered. If the plant senses a specific sugar, it can express one protein; if it senses another signal, it'll express a different protein. If both signals are there, the plant may be able to express something else entirely. “Using circuits to all these different inputs,” she says.

“A plant doesn't necessarily know what's coming. It just knows whether it's hot or temperate (温和的) right now,” says Brophy. This can lead to problems when weather becomes erratic. A plant that usually flowers in spring may flower in winter if there're a few unseasonably warm days. When temperatures fall again, the flowers die, which ruins a year of crops. “It'd be great to be able to

communicate with plants to tell them, ‘Hey, you should wait on that flowering,’” she adds.

Brophy is still testing the concept in the lab using a small weedy plant called Arabidopsis. She notes engineering crops in the future may also involve genetically modifying soil bacteria. As the bacteria’s surroundings change, they could potentially send out chemical signals that tell nearby plants to shift their growth accordingly. Brophy thinks engineering crops could benefit farmers and society at large.

32. What made Brophy interested in bioengineering?

- A. Her undergraduate education.
- B. Her visit to a company.
- C. Her exposure to a related article.
- D. Her curiosity about biofuels.

33. The method of “genetic circuits” is designed to _____.

- A. create better biofuels from soil bacteria
- B. monitor the proteins within plant cells
- C. preserve species of commercial crops
- D. promote plants to respond to surroundings

34. What does the underlined word “erratic” mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Unpleasant.
- B. Unstable.
- C. Unbearable.
- D. Unaffected.

35. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Jennifer Brophy, a brilliant bioengineering scientist.
- B. Climate change, a tough problem around the world.
- C. Genetic circuits, a smart method to help crops survive.
- D. Genetic engineering, a new technique to produce crops.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

How to Write a Good Ending to a Story

Stories present an event or series of events and have a beginning, middle, and end. 36 To write a good ending for your story, there are at least four methods to show the reader why your story is important.

Deciding the End

37 The middle will include rising tension and your characters’ reactions to the conflict. Most story conflicts will either be person vs. nature, person vs. society, or person vs. themselves. Your final scene should resolve this conflict, whether your characters get what they want or not.

Explaining the Journey

Reflect on the significance of all the events. What themes, ideas, or arguments are you trying to portray through them? You don’t want to tell your reader directly, but you need to show them. 38—where the reader follows the events flowing in turn—will help you create an ending that makes

sense based on what has happened earlier.

Using Action and Images

Use action to show (not tell) what is important. We know that stories full of action, whether written or visual, appeal to all ages. Build your ending with description and sensory images, for sensory details connect us emotionally to the story. Highlight a theme. 39

Following Logic

Sometimes when we get too excited (or too frustrated) about a story we're writing, we can forget that events and behaviors tend to follow logic. 40 Most topics—if pursued through logic—will invite your readers into deeper thinking.

- A. First, identify the parts of your story.
- B. Taking a journey to seek inspirations
- C. Thinking about your story as a journey
- D. Your story will have a beginning to introduce characters and setting.
- E. A good story ending often creates a significant impact on the reader.
- F. Actually, a good ending just records what would logically happen in a situation.
- G. Focusing on a specific subject through images and actions can help you create a structure unique to your story.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

She turned up at the doorstep of my house. No way could I have sent her away. Maybe someone had 41 her out of their car the night before. "No 42 for her any more with the baby coming." People find all sorts of 43 for abandoning an animal.

I called her Goldie. She was so 44 during those first few days. She 45 ate anything and had such an air of sadness about her. Heaven knows what had happened to her at her 46 owner's. But eventually she 47. Always 48 my side, whether we were out on one of our long walks or sitting by the fire.

That's why it was such a 49 when she pulled away from me one day when we were out for a walk. She started 50 and getting very restless. Eventually I couldn't hold her any longer and she raced off down the road towards a 51.

By the time I reached the farm I was very tired and 52. But when I saw Goldie 53 the four puppies I started to feel sympathy towards them. "I took her for a walk one day, soon after the puppies were born, and she just disappeared." said the woman at the door.

I must admit I do miss Goldie, but I've got Nugget now, and she looks just like her 54. And I've learnt a good lesson: not to 55 people.

41. A. stuck B. carried C. removed D. kicked

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 42. A. space | B. service | C. plan | D. future |
| 43. A. methods | B. clues | C. excuses | D. motivations |
| 44. A. untouched | B. unappealing | C. uncontrolled | D. unsettled |
| 45. A. roughly | B. hardly | C. slightly | D. nearly |
| 46. A. late | B. potential | C. current | D. previous |
| 47. A. paid off | B. calmed down | C. broke down | D. gave up |
| 48. A. to | B. from | C. by | D. for |
| 49. A. shock | B. misfortune | C. dilemma | D. panic |
| 50. A. sniffing | B. barking | C. stretching | D. trembling |
| 51. A. shelter | B. doorway | C. neighborhood | D. farmhouse |
| 52. A. upset | B. ashamed | C. guilty | D. calm |
| 53. A. petting | B. walking | C. licking | D. training |
| 54. A. mother | B. twin | C. sister | D. family |
| 55. A. influence | B. convince | C. judge | D. transform |

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。

Despite 56 (extreme) cold temperatures and strong winds in recent days in Northeast China, workers are not slowing down as they build 57 ice and snow wonderland in Harbin, Heilongjiang province.

Since the first block of ice 58 (pull) from the frozen Songhua River early this month, thousands of sculptors and support crews have joined in building the 24th Harbin Ice and Snow World, a chilly live-action amusement park harmoniously combining ice, snow, sound 59 electricity.

Most of the main ice 60 (build) in the park have been finished and the park is expected 61 (open) in a few days. On 810,000 square meters, it 62 (present) visitors with more than 100 groups of artworks 63 (use) more than 150,000 cubic meters of ice and snow.

A giant Ferris wheel 64 the shape of a snowflake has been built in the park to provide tourists with a unique experience in a dazzling world 65 night falls.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 乘坐 FL753 航班抵达伦敦后发现钱包遗失。请给航空公司写一封邮件说明情况并寻求帮助。内容包括:

1. 行程信息;
2. 钱包特征;
3. 联系方式。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

A little girl whose parents had died lived with her grandmother and slept in an upstairs bedroom.

One night there was a fire in the house and the grandmother died while trying to rescue the child.

The fire spread quickly, and the first floor of the house was soon engulfed (吞没) in flames.

Neighbors called the fire department, then stood helplessly by, unable to enter the house because flames blocked all the entrances. The little girl appeared at an upstairs window, crying for help, just as word spread among the crowd that the firefighters would be delayed a few minutes because they were all at another fire.

Suddenly, a man appeared with a ladder, put it up against the side of the house and disappeared inside. His actions showed no sign of hesitation or fear. When he reappeared, he had the little girl in his arms. He delivered the child to the waiting arms below, then disappeared into the night without leaving a trace behind.

An investigation revealed that the child had no living relatives, and weeks later a meeting was held in the town hall to determine who would take the child into their home and bring her up.

A teacher said she would like to raise the child. She pointed out that she could ensure her a good education. A farmer offered her an upbringing on his farm. He pointed out that living on a farm was

