

## 铁人中学2020级高三学年第二次模拟考试

### 英语试题

试题说明:

- 1、本试题满分150分，答题时间120分钟。
- 2、请将答案填写在答题卡上，考试结束后只交答题卡。

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。

1. Why does the woman ask for leave tomorrow?

- A. To help John with work.
- B. To hold a party.
- C. To attend a wedding.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. How to keep fit.
- B. How to handle pressure.
- C. How to take up a hobby.

3. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a restaurant.
- B. At a bakery.
- C. At a supermarket.

4. What did the woman lose?

- A. Her passport.
- B. Her bank cards.
- C. Her discount cards.

5. What do we know about David?

- A. He lost his job last week.
- B. He is working with Mary.
- C. He earns less than before.

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，每小题将给出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7两个小题。

6. Where are the speakers going?

- A. The drugstore.

B.The hospital.

C.The theater.

7.What is the relationship between the speakers?

A.A couple.

B.Friends.

C.Workmates.

听下面一段对话，回答第8和第9两个小题。

8.What does the man want to do?

A.Get the class timetable.

B. Find his camera.

C. Report a theft.

9.Where will the man go next?

A.Classroom 109.

B.The school guard house.

C.The Lost & Found office.

听下面一段对话，回答第10至第12三个小题。

10.What does the woman plan to do?

A. Sleep all day.

B.Go camping.

C.Watch TV.

11.What's the weather like in the city?

A.Hot.

B.Cool.

C.Mild.

12. How does the man find the woman's plan?

A.Excellent.

B.Ridiculous.

C.Boring.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第16四个小题。

13.Why is the woman worried about the exam?

A.She thinks it's difficult.

B.She is not so good at history.

C.She has much information to remember.

14.What does the man think of the woman's notes?

A. Too simple.

B.Too detailed.

C.Too boring.

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

A.Try to practice as much as possible.

B.Use pictures while taking notes.

C. Make good use of numbers.

16. How many pages of notes does the woman have?

A. 2.

B. 3.

C. 5.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20四个小题。

17. What is the speaker probably?

A. A tour guide.

B. A radio hostess.

C. A coach.

18. Who enjoys playing golf in America?

A. Only the young.

B. Only the rich.

C. People of all ages.

19. When did American football appear?

A. In the 1800s.

B. In the 1900s.

C. In the 2000s.

20. What do Americans like best?

A. Golf.

B. Football.

C. Gardening.

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47.5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。

We can confirm that there's nothing worse than being stuck in a sweaty office when the weather is glorious outside. Thankfully, there are loads of parks and grand green spaces in London for us to escape to for a lunchtime picnic break, an after-work snack or a weekend-long feast in the fresh air.

#### **Kew Gardens**

Some of the coolest picnic spots in the city are within the flowery borders of famous Kew Gardens. You have to pay to have a look around but it's totally worth it—especially to have a walk inside the newly reopened Temperate House, which is stuffed full of impressive and rare plants. Once you've spent on entry ( £ 16.50), bringing a picnic will definitely save you some pennies.

#### **Primrose Hill**

It's easy to see why Primrose Hill is so popular during long and sleepy summer afternoons, thanks to those incredible views across the city. But it's not just the skyline that makes this a popular dining destination. The peak of Primrose Hill is also a short walk from Abbey Road and London Zoo.

#### **Holland Park**

Holland Park is often overshadowed by its royal neighbour Kensington Palace Gardens, but it's an undeniably picturesque picnic spot. There's a lot to see, from woodland and wildlife to sculpture and the

Japanese-style Kyoto Garden, plus there are tennis courts, football pitches and spots to play golf, cricket and netball.

#### Green Park

Enjoying a picnic in Green Park is guaranteed to be a lively affair. Visitors and locals alike flock here thanks to the park's rather famous neighbour. The Queen's gaff aside, Green Park has its own rather attractive scenery, with statues, water fountains and, in spring, daffodils as far as the eye can see.

21. What does the writer try to introduce to us?

- A. Sports fields.  
B. Picnic places.  
C. Historical sites.  
D. Community parks.

22. Which might a sportsman like best?

- A. Kew Gardens.  
B. Primrose Hill.  
C. Holland Park.  
D. Green Park.

23. What do Green Park, Primrose Hill and Holland Park have in common?

- A. They are near another famous site.  
B. They have a popular skyline.  
C. They all have statues and water fountains.  
D. They are overshadowed by their neighbours.

#### B

When Amanda Lemay heard the story about a baker and her husband who were traveling around the United States in a van, learning from expert bakers, she wanted to do something similar. So she got rid of most of her possessions and made an old ambulance with her dad into a lovely home on wheels.

Lemay's ambulance is actually a former emergency response vehicle for the US Navy, built on a 2006 Ford E350 Cutaway. Renovations (改装) were mainly done by her and her dad. Now the dark blue vehicle has a lot of built-in cabinets on all sides, offering a lot of storage space, while the rooftop has 400-watt of solar power panels and a small roof deck where Lemay practices Yoga. The inside is tastefully done to suit Lemay's work and hobbies. As Lemay mentions, not only did her father help, but also the rest of her family. Lemay's mother helped sew the decorations on the removable cushions, and her sister crafted the leather pulls.

Her current nomadic (流浪式的) lifestyle fits well with her work doing audiobooks, voiceovers, and publishing work. In the end, this unexpected path has Lemay rethinking what it means to be truly sustainable, now that van life has gotten her to become minutely aware of the water, electricity, and other daily resources that she uses. But all these day-to-day trouble is balanced with a greater sense of freedom.

"It's almost mind-blowing, it feels like a completely different life because I'm doing the work online, and I can do things on my own schedule. Most of my days are mine-so by living in the van, I can be where I want to be, and do the things I want to do, and spend time outside."

24. What inspired Amanda to make a change?

- A. A couple's travelling experience.  
B. Some expert bakers' suggestions.  
C. Her own awful living conditions.  
D. Her parents' continuous persuasion.

25. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The history of the van.  
B. The talents of Amanda's parents.  
C. The renovations of the van.  
D. The attitudes of Amanda's parents.

26. Which of the following may best describe Amanda?

- A. Selfless and kind-hearted.    B. Independent and determined.  
C. Playful and romantic.        D. Decisive and adventurous.

27. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Amanda is completely free from any worries.  
B. Amanda fully values her sense of freedom.  
C. Amanda will return to her previous life soon.  
D. Amanda will invite her family members to join her.

C

Last year Congress issued a moral call for action when it ordered the National Institutes of Health to reevaluate its ethical oversight of government-funded primate (灵长类) research. Although the scientific community widely sees non-human primates as essential for advances in biomedicine (they have caused major gains in the fight against AIDS and neurological diseases such as Parkinson's disease), researchers completely agreed it can be done to treat the animals more humanely and conduct research less wastefully. To that end, the NIH gathered famous scientists last September to discuss the future of primate-based research-and they agreed that data sharing is the way forward.

"Researchers could reduce experiments on non-human primates by studying data that have already been collected to answer new questions," says David O'Connor, a pathologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. O'Connor is walking the walk: his laboratory studies the Zika virus disease in primates, and he immediately posts all the results online. The goal is to figure out ways to fight Zika as quickly as possible without placing an undue burden on researching primates. The Seattle-based Allen Institute for Brain Science, which uses rhesus macaques, small South Asian monkeys, to study the molecular basis of brain development, also makes all results public. O'Connor says this practice should be more widespread so that "researchers who are using this scarce but vital resource can learn as much as possible from as few animals as necessary." Still, he is skeptical of that data sharing will catch on because it would require a change in "normative behavior"-science's strong culture of secrecy, in which data are kept under wraps until they are published in a peer-reviewed journal. "One step towards full transparency is to follow the lead of human clinical trials", says Christine Grady, a bioethicist at the NIH.U.S. law requires most clinical trials to register online and make their results public, even if a study fails or is inconclusive. This ensures that other researchers can learn from a trial regardless of its results-a move that could also safeguard primates against being used for the same thing twice. Nancy Haigwood, director of the Oregon National Primate Research Center, also says data sharing is "the way of the future." Her center has 4,800 primates to study a variety of human diseases. She currently contributes results from her center to O'Connor's website. "I don't see a drawback," she says. "We have to share data more quickly."

28. What does Congress think of the primate research?

- A. It has done a great deal of good to advances in biomedicine.  
B. It is a huge waste of money to conduct research on primates.  
C. Primate-based research must be stopped for moral reasons.  
D. Proper attention should be given to treating primates humanely.

29. The underlined phrase "walking the walk" in Paragraph 2 shows that O'Connor.

- A. is the leader in fighting Zika virus disease in primates  
B. is walking away from his own responsibility

- C. is carrying out what he has said he should do  
D. is taking a tough road when posting his data
30. According to O'Connor, what might prevent scientists from sharing their data?  
A. The deep-rooted culture that data should be kept secretly until published.  
B. The fact that scientists are reluctant to change their way of research.  
C. The requirement that most clinical trials should be registered online.  
D. The fear that they will be laughed at if a study fails or is inconclusive.
31. What could be the best title for the passage?  
A. The Merciless Practice of Primate Research  
B. To Treat Primates More Humanely: Transparency  
C. To Abandon Experiments on Primates: Final Goal  
D. The Burden of Research on Non-human Primates

D

For centuries, Central America's Garifuna people have kept the culture's spoken history alive through their ancestors' native language. But decades of modernization, random native-language training in Garifuna schools, intermarriage between cultures, and the ridicule (嘲笑) of young people who speak the language, together led to Garifuna being listed on the UNESCO Atlas (地图集) of Endangered Languages in 2001.

The threat of language extinction isn't new. Some linguists estimate that a language dies every two weeks, as some languages become important tools for social and economic exchange, while others are pushed to the margins (边缘). But there are ways to save at-risk languages as well. The key is that the language needs to be thought of less as preserved, "but indeed part of their present and future life," says Liliana Sánchez, a linguist and professor at the University of Illinois.

That's exactly what the Garinagu (Garifuna people) are doing. For the past two decades, Garifuna artists have used a cultural cornerstone-spirited dance music-to inspire young Garinagu to learn and share their native language. Now, with a new Garifuna Tourism Trail project in Belize, travelers can experience and support the cultural revival, too.

Palacio, a leader in the cultural revival, gathered Garifuna musicians across Central America to form a band named the Garifuna Collective in 2007. Their Garifuna lyrics sent a powerful message: It's time to defend our culture. With multiple world tours and international music awards later, the Garifuna Collective put Garifuna on the international map and took Belize along with it. Although Palacio passed away in 2008, his lyrics and the work of Garifuna musicians lit a cultural flame for Garinagu worldwide.

Will music save the Garifuna language? Time will tell. Garifuna remains on UNESCO's endangered-language list, last updated in 2010. And, as the Hawaiians just learned from revitalizing (使恢复生机) their own language, this kind of revival is a long, multi-generational road.

32. What is the first paragraph mainly about?  
A. The origin of the Garifuna language.  
B. Reasons for Garifuna's being endangered.  
C. The endangered languages of 2001.  
D. Ways to save the Garifuna language.

33. What is Liliana Sánchez's opinion on saving at-risk languages?

- A.They should be protected by singing songs.
- B. They should be preserved as much as possible.
- C.They should be made use of in everyday life.
- D.They should be advertised by tourists.

34.How does the author like Palacio's work?

- A.Overwhelming.
- B.Challenging.
- C.Interesting.
- D.Rewarding.

35.What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A.Garifuna has been removed from the list.
- B.Music is sure to save the Garifuna language.
- C.It'll take great efforts to preserve Garifuna.
- D.Hawaiians are better at protecting their culture.

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。

You'll probably be familiar with the North American spelling of the word "airplane". However, if you've ever been on an international flight leaving the United States and going to another English-speaking country like the United Kingdom, you've probably noticed that there are a few differences between the American and British spellings of words with the same meaning.(36)\_\_\_\_\_.The American English spelling is "airplane" while the British English spelling is "aeroplane". So, why does this happen?

Let's look at the root of the phenomenon.(37)\_\_\_\_\_. "British English has a general tendency to favor spellings and words that remind people of French, but American English, when it has deviated (背离) from what British English does, often changes into the direction of seeming less French," says Lynne Murphy, author of *The Prodigal Tongue: The Love-Hate Relationship Between British & American English*.

(38)\_\_\_\_\_. "Aeroplane" is no exception. "We're comfortable with 'aero' in scientific terms, but as planes became more common things to talk about, the 'aero' seemed too fancy," explains Murphy. "In Scientific American in 1906, there was already a claim that(39)\_\_\_\_\_. Ten years later, 'airplane' was adopted by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as their term. It was considered in the United Kingdom, but that suggestion didn't go anywhere."

There's a good reason why words that mean the same thing are spelled differently, and why that will continue to happen. "(40)\_\_\_\_\_, and people are generally proud of it, so they continue to spell differently," says Murphy.

- A. Every country has a different culture
- B. Your spelling tells people where you're from
- C. The word "airplane" happens to be an example
- D. Airplane is a much better word than aeroplane
- E. American English and British English have similar historical origins
- F. There's a lot of history that goes beyond words and dives deep into politics, government, and science
- G. A lot of words in the English language are borrowed from other languages, like Latin, Greek and French

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。

"New Recruits Wanted." This(41) \_\_\_\_\_ caught my eye and revived the dream I had since my childhood. But, just as(42) \_\_\_\_\_, I reminded myself that I was getting close to sixty. Hesitating for a while, I finally entered the hall and filled out a(n)(43) \_\_\_\_\_.

My dream of becoming a firefighter began when I watched the television show Rescue 8.(44) \_\_\_\_\_ with the cooperation of the Los Angeles Fire Department. Unfortunately, a career in construction and a family to (45) \_\_\_\_\_ got in the way of working for the local fire department. Now,(46) \_\_\_\_\_ retirement, my wife and I had just relocated to a beautiful village near Seattle. I had time to give.

To my delight, I was accepted for (47 \_\_\_\_\_). Yes, I was the oldest recruit, and it was so (48) \_\_\_\_\_ that I was ready to drop out one day. When I got home from practice that day, a friend came over. I was about to say I could (49) \_\_\_\_\_ do it anymore when he passed me a beautifully-illustrate book of firefighters in (50) \_\_\_\_\_, with a personalized message of inspiration, encouraging me to follow my dream. As I looked through the (51) \_\_\_\_\_, I felt amazed at the courage and devotion of these brave (52) \_\_\_\_\_. It gave me the strength I needed to carry on.

Over the next few weeks, the training continued to be tough, but I never lost (53) \_\_\_\_\_ again. I lost twenty pounds, but eventually I was certificated as a firefighter. And now I can drive the big red trucks and (54) \_\_\_\_\_ my community. When most of my friends are retiring, I'm (55) \_\_\_\_\_ a new career I love. And I know that you're never too old to take on new challenges; never too old to follow your dreams.

- |                   |                |                       |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. promise    | B. sign        | C. guideline          | D. exposure     |
| 42. A. quickly    | B. accurately  | C. fundamentally      | D. originally   |
| 43. A. diagram    | B. memory      | C. appointment        | D. application  |
| 44. A. written    | B. promoted    | C. described          | D. filmed       |
| 45. A. rescue     | B. treasure    | C. raise              | D. build        |
| 46. A. in case of | B. in favor of | C. in anticipation of | D. in search of |
| 47. A. training   | B. performing  | C. working            | D. advertising  |
| 48. A. crucial    | B. intense     | C. simple             | D. helpful      |
| 49. A. gradually  | B. regularly   | C. barely             | D. particularly |
| 50. A. surprise   | B. action      | C. debt               | D. return       |
| 51. A. pages      | B. tips        | C. speeches           | D. indications  |
| 52. A. judges     | B. colleagues  | C. individuals        | D. assistants   |
| 53. A. time       | B. sense       | C. fantasy            | D. focus        |
| 54. A. control    | B. organize    | C. represent          | D. serve        |
| 55. A. pursuing   | B. shifting    | C. creating           | D. recalling    |

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。

Local (56) \_\_\_\_\_ (official) in Beijing promised to further protect the city's cultural heritage, in particular the narrow streets known as hutongs.

Hutongs are (57) \_\_\_\_\_ (common) found in the cities of North China, but they are in danger. Beijing is



nowadays believed to have fewer than 1,000 hutongs, most of (58) \_\_\_\_\_ are near the Forbidden City. Only 60 years ago, the number of the hutong (59) \_\_\_\_\_ (be)3,250.

"Usually more than 100,000 people visit the Forbidden City during the National Day holidays. The visits put pressure on the (60) \_\_\_\_\_ (protect) of cultural relics," said Huang Yan, director of the Beijing Municipal Commission of Urban Planning.(61) \_\_\_\_\_ (add) that hutongs should be protected from human damage.

The government concentrated (62) \_\_\_\_\_ how the protection plans were carried out. Wang Shaofeng, head of the Xicheng District Government, said the area has 182 cultural relics.(63) \_\_\_\_\_ many of them were built as far back as the Yuan Dynasty. The district of Xicheng has 1.28 million residents in its 50.7 square kilometers of land. "The most efficient way is to decrease the local population to reduce the possibility of causing harm to the heritage," Wang said. "Each community has been required (64) \_\_\_\_\_ (report) the status of its cultural heritage."

No one knows for sure how many hutongs (70) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in the coming 100 years.

#### 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）

上周你参加了学校学生会组织的以心理健康教育为主题的系列活动，请你给校英文报写一篇报道，内容包括：

- (1) 活动内容；
- (2) 活动反响。

注意：

- (1) 词数应为80左右；
- (2) 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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##### 第二节 读后续写（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，使之构成一个完整的故事。续写的词数应为150左右。

A few years ago, the company I worked for sent my wife and me to live in New York for a year. I've always loved running, so I was really happy when I found out the apartment they had rented for us was next to the Central Park. This meant that every morning I could go for a run before I went to work.

Because a lot of people had told me to be careful of robbers in the park, I didn't usually take anything with me. How could they rob me if I didn't have anything? But one morning, my wife gave me a \$10 bill and asked me to buy some bread on the way.

It was a beautiful morning and the park was quiet with very few people walking or jogging around. While I was running, another jogger knocked into me. He apologized and continued running. For a while, I didn't think too much of it. However, when I noticed the wide path where I was running, I thought it was kind of strange. The warning of robbers in the park occurred to me. "It could have been a robber!" I suddenly became alarmed, so I

checked my pocket and found that the money was missing! Without thinking twice, I ran after that jogger. I finally caught up with him and grabbed him firmly by the arm. I shouted, "Give me the \$10 bill! Now!" I'm not usually a hot-headed person, but I really lost my temper at that moment. I couldn't believe the robbery was actually happening to me. Filled with anger, I shook my fist at him. This seemed to frighten him. He quickly put his hand in his pocket and gave me the money. Then he ran away as fast as he could.

I bought the bread and went home. As soon as I got home, I couldn't wait to tell my wife the story. "You won't believe what happened to me," I started with pride. She immediately interrupted, "I know, you left the money for the bread on the kitchen table."

Paragraph 1

Looking at the money on the table, I stood there, shocked.

Paragraph 2

For several days, I waited at the same spot.

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