



2020~2021 年度河南省高三年级仿真模拟考试(三)

英 语

本试题卷分为选择题和非选择题两部分,时量 120 分钟,满分 150 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。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.

答案是 C。

1. Where are the speakers?

A. In a restaurant.

B. In a supermarket.

C. In the woman's house.

2. Why does the woman refuse to go to the beach?

A. It is too far.

B. It is crowded.

C. It is cool today.

3. How much will the woman pay if she gets into the museum?

A. \$ 2.

B. \$ 4.

C. \$ 6.

4. What do we know about the speakers?

A. They are strangers.

B. They are mother and son.

C. They are brother and sister.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A traffic accident.

B. A policeman.

C. A theft.

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. What happened to the woman?

- A. Her purse was stolen.
- B. She misplaced her credit card.
- C. She forgot her credit card number.

7. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Buy a new purse.
- B. Cancel her credit card.
- C. Withdraw some money.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why did the woman take the pictures?

- A. To send them to her parents.
- B. To share them on the Internet.
- C. To discuss them with the man.

9. What are the pictures about?

- A. The woman's apartment.
- B. The man's apartment.
- C. The woman's office.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. On what days is Course A run?

- A. Monday and Thursday.
- B. Tuesday and Thursday.
- C. Monday and Wednesday.

11. How many classes are there every week in Course B?

- A. 4.
- B. 8.
- C. 12.

12. What may the woman be?

- A. A consultant.
- B. A driver.
- C. An interpreter.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When did the man become interested in photography?

- A. In primary school. B. In high school. C. At college.

14. What was the man's major at college?

- A. Journalism. B. Business. C. Photography.

15. Why does the man consider his mother as his hero?

- A. She inspired him to be a pilot.
B. She gave him technical support.
C. She introduced him to the outdoors.

16. What does the man think of his job?

- A. It is challenging.
B. It is useless.
C. It is easy to understand.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where are the company notices usually put up?

- A. On the ground floor. B. On the second floor. C. On the top floor.

18. Which office should the listeners go to if they have tax questions?

- A. The Finance Office.
B. The Human Resources.
C. The Accounts Office.

19. Who are the listeners?

- A. Visitors. B. New staff. C. Employers.

20. What is the plastic card used for?

- A. Color copying machines.
B. Ordinary copying machines.
C. Record of using coffee machines.

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

International Organizations

The World Trade Organization (WTO)

The WTO, created in 1995, is the only global international organization dealing with the

rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the most of the world's trading nations and approved in their parliaments. The goal is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.

The World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO, a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN), acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. Established on April 7, 1948, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the agency inherited (继承) the instruction and resources of its predecessor (前身), the Health Organization, which was an agency of the League of Nations.

The World Customs (海关) Organization (WCO)

The WCO, established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations. Today, the WCO represents 183 Customs administrations across the globe that collectively process approximately 98% of world trade. As the global centre of Customs expertise, the WCO is the only international organization with competence in Customs matters and can rightly call itself the voice of the international Customs community.

The World Design Organization (WDO)

WDO, created in 1957, is an international non-governmental organization and the international voice for industrial design. It advocates for Design for a Better World, promoting and sharing knowledge of industrial design-driven innovation that improves the economic, social, cultural, and environmental quality of life. Today, WDO services over 170 member organizations, representing thousands of industrial designers around the world.

21. Which organization is a branch of the UN?

- A. WTO. B. WHO. C. WCO. D. WDO.

22. What do the WTO and the WCO have in common?

- A. Both decrease trade effectiveness.
B. Both are established at the same time.
C. Both deal with the matters related to trade.
D. Both invite goods producers to conduct their business.

23. What's the purpose of WDO?

- A. To encourage Design for a Better World.
- B. To gather designers from all over the world.
- C. To share knowledge of international business.
- D. To create better living conditions for animals.

B

At breakfast time, a seven-year-old boy tried to take his fresh soy milk to an upstairs room for a drink but splashed it on a staircase as he went up the stairs. The little boy's mother took the little boy to a waiter, asked the child to bow and apologize, and then asked the waiter for a rag (抹布). The waiter told them that they could just leave it to him, but the mother insisted on doing it themselves. After wiping, the mother take the little boy to give back the rag, and again they apologized to the waiter.

I was sitting there and watching the whole process, and I thought it was done perfectly. I heard this mother tell the child, "You should think why you spilled the soy milk." Then she handed the child another cup of new soy milk, telling him that turning over the soy milk was because of the wrong position. She showed the little boy that he should hold the bottom of the cup with one hand, and hold the cup with the other hand to keep steady. The little boy went upstairs with this cup of soy milk in his mother's way and didn't knock it over again.

First, to take the child to apologize is to let the child know that mistakes should be admitted with a good attitude. Besides, to let the child clean the stairs is to let the child know that mistakes can be forgiven after trying to make up. Finally, let the child learn from the mistake, so that he will not make the same mistake in future.

Educating her child from a small thing, this mother's education is very amazing.

24. What was the boy asked to do after cleaning the floor?

- A. Wipe the floor again.
- B. Go home immediately.
- C. Say sorry to the waiter again.
- D. Get another rag from the waiter.

25. Why did the boy splash his soy milk?

- A. He held the cup in a wrong gesture.



- B. He fell down when going upstairs.
C. He didn't want to drink it. 3
D. He liked to make trouble. d
26. What is the meaning of teaching the child to hold a cup correctly? 1
A. Asking him to admit his mistake.
B. Letting him forget his mistake.
C. Forgiving him after his good attitude.
D. Teaching him to avoid the same mistake in future.
27. What can we infer from the last two paragraphs?
A. The author wants to talk about something with the mother.
B. The author thinks highly of the mother's educational method.
C. The little boy couldn't believe his mother's words.
D. The mother was tired of her child's behavior.

C

The Amazon rain forest is under threat. Fires and climate change are just a few of the obstacles. In natural complete forests, animals that eat fruits help to keep the forest in a constant state of rebirth since they settle seeds in their droppings as they travel. Could the same process help restore areas damaged by fire?

"There are a lot of tapirs (獾), the largest mammals left in the Amazon rain forest, walking around the study area. And they, of course, poop (排便) a lot, because they are huge animals that eat only plants," said Lucas Paolucci from Brazil's Amazon Environmental Research Institute. "So our team asked whether they could be walking around and eventually helping to reforest this area through their poops and, of course, the seeds that are within their droppings."

Using a combination of camera traps, aerial imagery and field observations, the researchers measured the density (密度) and abundance of tapir droppings in three different parts of the rain forest over the course of seven years. One test plot was experimentally burned each year, one was burned every three years, and one was left completely unburned. "We saw that tapirs were occurring two times more often in disturbed areas than the unburned plots and also distributing three times more seeds," said Lucas Paolucci.

A lot of seeds! According to the data, in complete forests, a single tapir settles almost 3,000 seeds in a single hectare, or 10,000 square meters. But in burned areas, the animals drop nearly 10,000 seeds. Putting tapirs to do what they already do best is perhaps the cheapest method for large-scale tropical forest restoration. Such renewal is critical to carbon fixation, biodiversity preservation, and much more. Tapirs won't do the job alone, and their work would help lower the price tag.

28. Which of the following can help damaged natural forests restore according to paragraph 1?
- A. Science technology.
B. Animals that carry fruits.
C. Humans settling in it.
D. Animals eating fruits.
29. What's Lucas Paolucci's attitude to tapirs' behaviors?
- A. Positive. B. Doubtful. C. Critical. D. Regretful.
30. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Tapirs settle more seeds than other animals.
B. Tapirs are used to settle seeds in the countryside.
C. Tapirs help reduce the cost of restoring damaged forests.
D. Tapirs settle three times seeds in unburned areas than before.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Tapirs Will Eat More Seeds
B. Tapirs Help Reforest by Pooping
C. Tapirs Prefer to Live in Burned Forests
D. Tapirs Make the Cost of Reforesting Higher

D

A new laser (激光) technology could improve the quality of outer space communication, making it easier for humans to push the boundaries of the final frontier.

Much of today's space communication relies on radio signals. But the signals separate and broaden as they travel, and so does light or any other electromagnetic wave. "A radio beam (束) fired from the moon to Earth would typically broaden to the size of a continent," says Peter Andrekson, a photonics researcher at Chalmers University of Technology in Sweden. In



contrast, he notes, "A laser signal would broaden to 12.4 square kilometers or so."

Catching enough of a space radio signal from somewhere like Mars requires a really big dish. "NASA's widest receivers stretch 70 meters across," says Bryan Robinson, an optical (光学的) communications engineer at the MIT Lincoln Laboratory, "It's like a football field that's on a pointing to Mars."

A Laser beam will diverge much less than a radio beam, so laser communication could work with receivers about 20 centimeters wide. Besides, laser beams can carry much more information than radio beams. However, laser signals are sent at a lower power level, and processing them once they are received requires a surprising level of enlargement.

In 2013 the Lincoln Laboratory and NASA successfully tested another type of sending laser between a spacecraft and Earth. That method was using a receiver, which counts individual light points as they strike a detector. It is extremely efficient for sending data, but its counter works only at 454 degrees Fahrenheit (234.4 °C).

"Despite the challenges, improving optical communications systems such as these would be a very important thing," says planetary scientist Tanya Harrison. "A satellite orbiting the Red Planet can take more data than it's able to actually send back. Basically, we could be doing a lot more science if we had optical communications."

32. What can we know about a laser beam?

- A. It can remain unchanged size as it travels.
- B. It can send signals better than a radio beam.
- C. It broadens wider than a radio beam as it travels.
- D. It contains less data compared with a radio beam.

33. What does the underlined word "diverge" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Separate.
- B. Focus.
- C. Enrich.
- D. Squeeze.

34. What does Tanya Harrison think of optical communications?

- A. They are complex.
- B. They are unbearable.
- C. They are promising.
- D. They are interesting.

35. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Lasers limit humans' space communication.
- B. Radio signals greatly affect our communications.
- C. Radio communication contributes more to science.
- D. Lasers improve the quality of outer space communication.

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

High school is a great time to start thinking about careers, but many high school students don't yet know what they want to do. 36. In fact, they think students are likely to change their minds many times, perhaps even after they enter the workforce. And the counsellors (辅导员) think some of tomorrow's careers might not exist today.

37, but they should know how to explore the careers. They should also put time into investigating the careers, learning about related skills and developing their own interests.

As a high school student, you should understand what you enjoy and what you're good at. It is the first step in exploring careers. "38, the question is what you like to learn about?" says Schneider, a school counsellor at Sheboygan South High School in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. "If you really like science, what do you enjoy about it—the lab work, the field research?" 39. High school junior Kate Sours, for example, loves spending time with kids as a babysitter and enjoys helping people, so she focused on those two interests when she began considering potential careers.

Once you've thought about the subjects and activities you like best, the next step is to look for careers that you can put your interest into them. If you love sports, for example, you might consider a career as a gym teacher. However, it isn't the only option for people interested in sports. 40.

- A. When you get job experience
- B. If you don't know what you want to do
- C. School counsellors say that is not a problem
- D. It's important to think about what you like to do
- E. There are many other occupations that you can choose



F. High school students don't have to know the exact career they want

G. Use these questions to identify careers that you may be interested in

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 was a sunny Tuesday. I decided to do something to 41 my children. I called my three children aged eight, four and three into the living room, where I'd laid out 42 for a special craft project. "I know how 43 you are that the St. Patrick's Day parade was canceled because of COVID-19, so we're starting a 44 shamrock (三叶草) hunt," I said. The kids were so 45 that they were eager to find out construction paper and crayons and got busy 46 shamrocks with them.

When our schools were closed in early March this year, 47 often felt bored, even fought against each other for some little things. I knew I had to do something that can attract their 48 and keep my kids occupied, which would be a 49 job. I had done small treasure hunts for them in the past, but this time I wanted more people to 50 in this activity. Then, the next day I surfed the Internet and 51 a webpage to let people know about the 52 and even sent a message to the mayor (市长). I 53 to people to make shamrocks and 54 the shamrocks in windows and on garage doors. Then, when St. Patrick's Day arrived, everyone could walk through the neighborhood, 55 for shamrocks.

Eventually, the big day we were looking forward to 56. On St. Patrick's Day, my kids walked to the streets 57 and were so excited to spot shamrocks, 58 at our friends and neighbors, whose faces were filled with happy smiles. It made our 59 feel connected despite social distance and reminded us how lucky we are to 60 one another.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. cheer up | B. look for | C. dress up | D. send for |
| 42. A. supplies | B. predictions | C. tricks | D. problems |
| 43. A. grateful | B. embarrassed | C. proud | D. sad |
| 44. A. network | B. school | C. neighborhood | D. coast |
| 45. A. ashamed | B. excited | C. confused | D. terrified |
| 46. A. making | B. polishing | C. folding | D. fastening |

【2020~2021 年度河南省高三年级仿真模拟考试(三)英语 第 10 页(共 12 页)】

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 47. A. teachers | B. parents | C. kids | D. pilots |
| 48. A. glory | B. courage | C. criticism | D. interest |
| 49. A. frightening | B. challenging | C. terrible | D. particular |
| 50. A. fail | B. major | C. believe | D. join |
| 51. A. damaged | B. purchased | C. created | D. saw |
| 52. A. activity | B. accident | C. department | D. button |
| 53. A. appealed | B. apologized | C. pointed | D. replied |
| 54. A. drop | B. display | C. cast | D. sweep |
| 55. A. reaching | B. applying | C. hunting | D. answering |
| 56. A. disappeared | B. passed | C. extended | D. arrived |
| 57. A. fearfully | B. silently | C. happily | D. selflessly |
| 58. A. firing | B. waving | C. laughing | D. glaring |
| 59. A. factory | B. store | C. market | D. community |
| 60. A. suspect | B. have | C. model | D. poison |

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。

New York City (NYC) is one of the most diverse cities in the world and it is home to more than 8.2 million residents, the 61 (large) population of any city in the United States. However, this great city is often troubled by hate crimes. Inspired by the desire 62 (improve) harmony in New York City, the Celebrate Diversity Festival 63 (found) in 2010. The name of the festival changed to NYC Multicultural Festival in 2014 because it is about 64 great many diverse cultural activities.

Every cultural community here is unique in 65 (it) style of dress, food, language, beliefs and customs, 66 (add) to the sight, sound taste and smell of the city. The festival is for everyone. Every year, 67 (member) of the community gather to celebrate this festival. It's about the celebration of all cultural traditions through music, dance, poetry, art, food, fashion, etc. It is run by an organization 68 president and founder is the well-known figure, Joyce Adewumi. Ms. Adewumi is the founder, producer, and director of NYC Multicultural Festival. The organization uses the arts 69 a tool to deal with the racial and religious conflicts and has 70 (positive) changed the community.

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(Λ),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。

My best friend Liu Yang, whom has been chosen to study in London as exchange student, is leaving for London next month. Though proudly of her, I'm slightly upset that I'll be separated for my best friend. We have promised to staying in touch with each other as much as possible, such that we can keep our friendship. What's more, I have placed an order for a book yesterday, but I would give it to her as a gift. I hold a firm belief that she will like them and the book will make her stay in London an unforgettable experiences.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校上周六举办了主题为“世界名著我知道”的趣味活动。请你为校英文报写一篇短文,介绍此次活动,内容包括:

1. 活动时间和目的;
2. 活动内容;
3. 活动反响。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 题目已为你写好。

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自主选拔在线（原自主招生在线）创办于 2014 年，历史可追溯至 2008 年，隶属北京太星网络科技有限公司，是专注于**中国拔尖人才培养**的升学咨询在线服务平台。主营业务涵盖：新高考、学科竞赛、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、高中生涯规划、志愿填报等。

自主选拔在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户达百万量级，网站年度流量超 1 亿量级。用户群体涵盖全国 31 省市，全国超 95% 以上的重点中学老师、家长及考生，更有许多重点高校招办老师关注，行业影响力首屈一指。

自主选拔在线平台一直秉承 “专业、专注、有态度” 的创办公理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供中学拔尖人才培养咨询服务，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和全国数百所重点中学达成深度战略合作，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座千余场，直接或间接帮助数百万考生顺利通过强基计划（自主招生）、综合评价和高考，进入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力，2019 年荣获央广网 “年度口碑影响力在线教育品牌”。

未来，自主选拔在线将立足于全国新高考改革，全面整合高校、中学及教育机构等资源，依托在线教育模式，致力于打造更加全面、专业的**新高考拔尖人才培养**服务平台。



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