

泸县四中高2020级高三二诊模拟考试

## 英语试题

注意事项:

答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

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三个选项选出最佳选项。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 does the woman mean?  
A. John doesn't put his ideas into practice.                      B. John doesn't like dreaming. C. John has too few dreams.
2. Where are the speakers headed?  
A. To a swimming pool.      B. To the beach.                      C. To a restaurant.
3. Where did Sally buy her shirt?  
A. At the department store.      B. At an expensive store.      C. On the Internet.
4. How does the boy feel about his exam?  
A. Proud.                      B. Pleased.                      C. Disappointed.
5. What does the man advise the woman to do?  
A. Throw out the dress.      B. Exchange the dress.      C. Get the dress tailored.

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三个选项选出最佳选项。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段长对话, 回答第6、7题。

6. How many people are there in the man's group?  
A. Three.                      B. Four.                      C. Five.
7. When will the man have dinner in the restaurant?  
A. At 7:30.                      B. At 8:00.                      C. At 8:30.

听第7段长对话, 回答第8至9题。

8. What is Tom busy doing?  
A. Raising money.      B. Writing a lab report.      C. Giving classes to children.
9. Who might be able to help Tom this week?  
A. Mike.                      B. Jane.                      C. Cathy.

听第8段长对话, 回答第10至12题。

10. Why is Jack leaving early?  
A. To avoid getting stuck in traffic.  
B. To enjoy the scenery on the way.  
C. To buy some gifts for his family.

11. What does Judy often do at the railway station?  
A. Read books.                      B. Look around the shops.      C. Call some friends.
12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. What to do next year.      B. Where to go for vacations.      C. How to pass the waiting time.
- 听第9段长对话，回答第13至16题。
13. Who is the woman most probably speaking to?  
A. A retiree.                      B. A librarian.                      C. A patient.
14. What does the man need to do with the records?  
A. To collect them.                      B. To update them.                      C. To return them.
15. Why does the lunch club need more drivers?  
A. It promises to provide a lift for its members.  
B. It is located in a neighboring community.  
C. Many members are from other communities.
16. When will Mrs. Carroll go to the hospital?  
A. Next Friday.                      B. Next Monday.                      C. Next Tuesday.
- 听下面一段独白，回答第17至20题。
17. What is Cathy's nationality?  
A. Chinese.                      B. German.                      C. American.
18. When will they start making dumplings?  
A. At 4 p. m.                      B. At 6 p. m.                      C. At 8 p. m.
19. How will Cathy come to the speaker's house probably?  
A. By car.                      B. By bus.                      C. By taxi.
20. What does the speaker think Cathy may worry about?  
A. Going back too early.  
B. Staying there too long.  
C. Having difficulty watching TV shows.

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

**American History Museum**

Power Machinery

Reopens May 29, 2016 — Permanent

**Location:** 1st Floor, East Wing

By the late 19th century, America's Industrial Revolution was moving hill steam ahead. This hall follows the development of the increasingly efficient power machinery that helped the United States become a world leader in industrial production during this time.

**Portrait Gallery**

Lincoln's Contemporaries

May 13, 2016-May 12, 2019

**Location:** 1st Floor, North Wing, Meserve Corridor

This exhibition features Mathew Brady's portraits of twenty famous persons — from showman P.T. Barium and inventor Samuel Morse to musician Teresa Carreón and clergyman Henry Ward Beecher — who reflect the diversity of American intellectual and cultural life during Lincoln's presidency.

**Smithsonian Design Museum**

Energizing the Everyday: Gifts from the George R. Kravis II Collection

April 28, 2016 — March 12, 2017

**Location:** 2nd Floor

Energizing the Everyday celebrates the exceptional gifts from leading collector George R. Kravis II to Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum. From radios to furniture, the exhibition displays some of the most influential objects in the history of modernism, alongside some works drawn from the museum's collection.

21. Where will you go if you are interested in machine producing?
- A. American History Museum.                      B. American Art Museum.  
C. Portrait Gallery.                                      D. Smithsonian Design Museum.
22. What can you see at Portrait Gallery?
- A. A lot of ancient furniture.                      B. Important American inventions.  
C. Portraits of some celebrities.                      D. The gifts of Lincoln's presidency.
23. Who gave special gifts to Smithsonian Design Museum?
- A. Martin Puryear.                                      B. Mathew Brady.  
C. Cooper Hewitt.                                      D. George R. Kravis II.

**B**

In the US housing market, 3D-printed houses are catching buyers' attention and coming into their consideration. In some of the hottest markets, 3D-printed houses are competing against traditional wood-frame houses with features of "cheap", "safe" and "eco-friendly".

In Riverhead, New York, a 3D-printed house with three bedrooms, two bathrooms and a 2-car detached garage is listed for sale online with a price of \$299, 999, much cheaper than a traditional wood-frame house like this. In Austin, Texas, another construction technology company, ICON, is building two-to-four-bedroom homes, wishing to be the first to get involved in this area. Their aim is to take over the market as soon as possible.

In the US, the first 3D-printed housing community will be built in Rancho Mirage, a desert resort city in California, according to developer Palari. The houses in the Rancho Mirage project will take a month to install as opposed to three to six months using traditional methods. Palari CEO Basil Starr told the Los Angeles Times. A typical project of this scale would take around three years, but they are planning for no more than a year and a half, he said. The pre-sale campaign started in late February and sold out within days, said Starr, adding that most of the buyers were young people with a passion for sustainability.

Apart from the construction speed, the companies also emphasize that 3D printing is more eco-friendly than conventional building methods because 3D printers generate the precise amount of material, while building wood-frame houses will result in construction garbage. The 3D-printing technology also provides "much safer, more adaptable to changes" houses that are designed to withstand (承受) fire, flood, wind and other natural disasters better than conventionally built houses, according to ICON.

Will 3D-printed houses replace traditional houses? Only time will tell.

24. What is the advantage of a 3D-printed house?
- A. There is large space in a 3D-printed house.  
B. There is a 2-car garage in the house.  
C. It's better than a wood-frame house in keeping warm.  
D. It is friendly to the environment.
25. What can we infer from Paragraph 2?
- A. 3D-printed houses are to appear in housing market.  
B. Buyers are attracted by the design of 3D-printed houses.  
C. Construction technology companies are competing in the new field.  
D. The new technology has helped solve the problems caused by the lack of housing.
26. What is the author's attitude towards 3D-printed houses?
- A. Neutral.            B. Indifferent.            C. Doubtful.            D. Negative.
27. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. 3D-printed houses bring up housing costs  
B. 3D-printed houses make life safer and easier  
C. 3D-printed houses raise the eco-friendly needs  
D. 3D-printed houses emerge in the US housing market

## C

Parents looking for education pins, especial for kindergarten, have probably come across the term Waldorf. But what exactly is a Waldorf school? Waldorf education is based on the ideas and teachings of Rudolf Steiner, an Austrian educator and philosopher who opened his first school in Germany in 1919. Steiner's schools focused on "whole child" development, rather than the narrow academic focus popular in German schools at the time.

Experts in Waldorf education say that these school stress teaching the whole child. A main lesson is taught in a block of time lasting for several weeks. Creative arts like drawing, painting, language studies, music and drama support the main lesson and give students a variety of avenues to learn the material. Students then continue an exploration of the lesson through movement and motor skills, with activities like physical education, building, dancing and gardening. The goal of Waldorf education is to develop free, but morally responsible individuals equipped with a high degree of social competence and creative capabilities. Factual knowledge, homework and tests scores receive less attention.

Like all educational philosophies, Waldorf schools have both positives and negatives. Advocates like Moskowitz say its approach — balancing academic subjects with artistic and practical activities, teaching kid how to think, not what to think — helps develop a love of learning. Some common drawbacks mentioned in connection with Waldorf schools are the same things that many parents like, such as the lack of emphasis on technology and standardized testing. Because many Waldorf schools are private, tuition may also be an obstacle for some parents. At the Waldorf School of Baltimore, for instance, tuition for the 2021-2022 school year was more than \$20,000 according to its website although financial aid is available.

Today, there are almost 1,200 Waldorf schools and more than 1,900 Waldorf kindergartens around the world, according to the Alliance for Public Waldorf Education. These schools can be found in approximately 60 different countries around the world. Roughly 130 Waldorf schools, both public and private, are in the United States. The Waldorf Education model has become most popular in European countries, having even

influenced many of the public schools.

28. Why did Rudolf Steiner open his first school in 1919?

- A. He wanted to help children make progress academically
- B. He planned to fully develop children's potentials in all aspects.
- C. He expected children to have more indoor activities.
- D. He tried to follow the teaching in Germany at that time

29. Which of the following receives the most attention in Waldorf education?

- A. Developing the sense of responsibility.
- B. Remembering knowledge about facts.
- C. Achieving high status in society.
- D. Getting high marks in the tests.

30. How does the author prove the tuition of a Waldorf school is expensive?

- A. By giving an example.
- B. By comparing with other schools.
- C. By listing some reasons.
- D. By showing the result of a survey.

31. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The course of Waldorf education.
- B. The origin of Waldorf education.
- C. The popularity of Waldorf schools.
- D. The pros and cons of Waldorf education.

#### D

“We've designed buildings for 100-year floods;” says Kevin Van Den Wymelenberg, director of the Institute for Health in the Built Environment. “But there will be another epidemic or another pandemic - or there might just be another flu season. Let's go ahead and learn to design for the 100-year flu.”

Public health officials agree that one of the simplest ways to prevent the indoor spread of the virus is to increase the amount of outside air that comes into our buildings. The simple act of opening a window can meaningfully reduce the concentration of infectious (感染的) particles in the air.

But in many current office buildings, the windows aren't operable. Creating a tight air seal in a building is one of the main strategies used to make buildings more energy-saving. So architects are now wrestling with how to increase air circulation without accelerating energy consumption. One solution, according to Kevin Van Den Wymelenberg, is a special type of window design. This allows outside air to be warmed or cooled, as needed, when it enters the building.

Most current office buildings usually adopt open-plan offices, which are suitable for modern office work. But in time of pandemic, viruses spread easily among workers in the office. Rather than seal employees into individual hard-walled rooms, office designers can preserve the benefits of open-plan offices by fitting airflow systems that clean the air breathed out. For example, vents (通风口) can be installed at the top of the room to pull out the cloud of exhaled (呼出的) air and for fresh air to be delivered along the floor. This type of “biophilic design” can increase productivity and improve physical health.

What all these changes have in common is that they'll happen only if the public continue to focus on indoor health after the acute crisis of the pandemic has passed. In the long run, what's perhaps even more important is making whole environments support human immune function.

32. According to Kevin, what is a solution to improving air circulation without consuming more energy?

- A. Creating specially-designed windows.
- B. Increasing the amount of outside air.
- C. Fitting vents at the top of the building.
- D. Designing a tight air seal in the building.

33. Which of the following may be considered a “biophilic design”?

- A. Offices with exhaled air.
- B. Offices with airflow systems.

- C. Offices with big windows.                      D. Offices with individual rooms.
34. What does the author focus on in the last paragraph?
- A. Adding some background information.      B. Explaining the concept of indoor health.
- C. Expressing the expectation for the future.    D. Providing the theoretical basis for the research.
35. What can be the best title for the passage?
- A. Setting up buildings good for the environment
- B. The need to put human health in the first place
- C. Redesigning the office for the next 100-year flu
- D. The simplest way to stop indoor spread of viruses

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。

The news media in the U. S. consist of radio, television and newspapers. Together they are everywhere on the lives of many Americans and influential on their daily routines. Many Americans begin their day by reading the newspaper or watching a morning news program on television while drinking their coffee.

\_\_\_36\_\_\_ Throughout the day the news is broadcast repeatedly on the radio and television.

In the evening news is a main feature on television with up to two hours of news in the early evening and more news late at night. For those who prefer reading, the evening newspaper offers the reader the possibility of reading the news others see and hear on television.

\_\_\_37\_\_\_ It is up to the general public to choose what to read, watch or listen to. Therefore, the media must have sensitivity to the interests of the public.

News is a big business. However, it is a very competitive business, as each station or each newspaper competes for audiences and readers. \_\_\_38\_\_\_ When an item becomes news worthy, such as an election or a war, Americans will become familiar with the details as the news media try to be as informative as possible.

\_\_\_39\_\_\_

The news media report the same news items regarded as the most interesting and impressive. \_\_\_40\_\_\_ However, most Americans would not criticize their news media too harshly. The truth of the news media is generally acknowledged and accepted by the American public.

- A. Americans don't have to pay for the services.
- B. The news media are free of government control.
- C. But the result is that the news becomes repeated.
- D. Sometimes they have to bear boring advertisements.
- E. Each tries to present the news Americans want to know.
- F. While driving to work, the news can be heard on the car radio.
- G. Listeners, viewers or readers might find it difficult to be selective.

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。

Wilma Rudolph was the 20th of 22 children, prematurely born and frail. Her \_\_\_41\_\_\_ was doubtful. When she was four years old she had double pneumonia (肺炎) and scarlet fever--a \_\_\_42\_\_\_ combination that left her with a paralyzed (瘫痪的) and \_\_\_43\_\_\_ left leg. She had to wear an iron leg \_\_\_44\_\_\_. Yet she was fortunate in having a mother who \_\_\_45\_\_\_ her. She told her that all she needed to do was to have

\_\_\_46\_\_\_, persistence and indomitable spirit.

So at nine years of age, the little girl \_\_\_47\_\_\_ the leg brace, and she took the step the doctors told her she would never take \_\_\_48\_\_\_. In four years, she developed a rhythmic step, which was a medical \_\_\_49\_\_\_. Then this girl got the \_\_\_50\_\_\_ idea that she would like to be the greatest woman runner. Now, what could she \_\_\_51\_\_\_ to be--a runner with a leg like that?

At age 13, she entered every race in high school, and in every race she came in last. Everyone \_\_\_52\_\_\_ her quit! However, there came a day when she won a race. From then on, Wilma Rudolph won every race. Wilma went to Tennessee State University, where she met a \_\_\_53\_\_\_ named Ed Temple. Temple saw the \_\_\_54\_\_\_ spirit of the girl and that she had great natural talent. He trained her so \_\_\_55\_\_\_ that she went to the Olympic Games. There she was \_\_\_56\_\_\_ against the greatest woman runner named Jutta Heine. And in the 100-meter dash, Wilma Rudolph won. She beat Jutta again in the 200-meters.

Finally came the 400-meter \_\_\_57\_\_\_. It would be Wilma against Jutta once again. The first two runners on Wilma's team made perfect \_\_\_58\_\_\_ with the baton. But when the third runner handed the baton to Wilma, she was so excited that she dropped it, and Wilma saw Jutta

\_\_\_59\_\_\_ down the track. It was impossible that anybody could catch this fleet and quick girl. But Wilma did just that! Wilma Rudolph had \_\_\_60\_\_\_ three Olympic gold medals.

- |                    |               |                  |                |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. potential   | B. death      | C. survival      | D. achievement |
| 42. A. artificial  | B. poisonous  | C. permanent     | D. deadly      |
| 43. A. tireless    | B. useless    | C. worthless     | D. hopeless    |
| 44. A. crutch      | B. wheelchair | C. stick         | D. brace       |
| 45. A. explored    | B. encouraged | C. obtained      | D. predicted   |
| 46. A. fortune     | B. energy     | C. faith         | D. opportunity |
| 47. A. removed     | B. recovered  | C. replaced      | D. refreshed   |
| 48. A. bravely     | B. nervously  | C. normally      | D. eagerly     |
| 49. A. treatment   | B. wonder     | C. operation     | D. disaster    |
| 50. A. significant | B. suspicious | C. jealous       | D. incredible  |
| 51. A. agree       | B. dare       | C. intend        | D. need        |
| 52. A. ordered     | B. required   | C. commanded     | D. begged      |
| 53. A. coach       | B. tutor      | C. expert        | D. priest      |
| 54. A. indomitable | B. available  | C. considerable  | D. estimable   |
| 55. A. fiercely    | B. perfectly  | C. cruelly       | D. intensely   |
| 56. A. competed    | B. cooperated | C. discriminated | D. ignored     |
| 57. A. match       | B. contest    | C. tournament    | D. relay       |
| 58. A. handmade    | B. hand-offs  | C. handshake     | D. handwriting |
| 59. A. taking off  | B. taking in  | C. taking on     | D. taking up   |
| 60. A. possessed   | B. acquired   | C. won           | D. caught      |

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。

Laozi is \_\_\_61\_\_\_ philosopher of ancient China. He is best known as the Author of *Tao Te Ching*, which led him to be traditionally considered the founder of Philosophical Taoism. He \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (respect) as a

deity in most religious forms of Taoist philosophy, 63 often refers to Laozi as *Lord Lao*. *Tao Te Ching*, often simply called *Laozi* after its famous author, describes the *dao* as the source and ideal of all 64 (exist): It is invisible, but not mysterious, immensely powerful yet 65 (extreme) modest, and is the root of all things. According to the book, humans have no special place within the *dao*, 66 (be) just one of its many (ten thousand) manifestations(表现). People have desires and free will, and thus they are able to alter their own nature. Many, 67, act "unnaturally", upsetting the natural balance of the *dao*. The *Tao Te Ching* intends to lead 68 (it) readers to a "return" to their natural state, to be in harmony 69 *dao*.

As with most other ancient Chinese philosophers, Laozi often explained his ideas by ways of paradox, analogy, appropriation of ancient sayings, repetition, similarity, rhyme, and rhythm, which makes the writing difficult 70 (understand).

#### 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。

Last year, I was searching for a writing compete to enter as part of a creative-writing homework. While look through the websites, I noted an organization that publishes a magazine writes by and for teens. I'd never been browsing its website before I come across the Beijing Writing Programme. I filled out of an application and a few days later, I got a phone call from the publish of the magazine. He asked me some questions about my application and made comments the great opportunities. In the end, he told me what I was accepted. My parents felt happily and satisfied when I ran downstairs with the good news. They said I was always his pride.

##### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

大学生生活即将开始, 你将面对新的学习和生活环境, 请根据提示写一篇英语短文, 谈谈你打算如何安排你的大学生生活。内容要点应包括:

- 确定新的学习目标
- 改进学习方法
- 学会独立生活
- 参加各种课外活动
- 处理好与同学的关系

注意: ①短文的内容要连贯、完整;

②短文单词数: 100 左右(开头已给出的单词不计入单词总数)。

I will go to college in the near future. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## 关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



 微信搜一搜

 自主选拔在线