

时间：120 分钟 主命题学校：曾都一中
分值：150 分 命题老师：

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。

例如：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.
答案是 C.

1. What does the man prefer to do on Sundays?

- A. Go shopping. B. Do some reading. C. Go swimming.

2. What does the woman mean?

- A. The refrigerator doesn't work.
B. They will probably run out of food.
C. More than enough food has been prepared.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a hotel. B. In a hospital. C. In a restaurant.

4. When will Professor Davidson talk with the woman?

- A. After his class today. B. The next day. C. Before office hours.

5. What subject does the woman think less difficult?

- A. Literature. B. History. C. Mathematics.

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. How much does a key chain cost?

- A. Two. B Five. C. Ten.

7. What will the woman do?

- A. Help the man. B. Close the store. C. Go home.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When did Keiko start to live in America?

- A. In 2011. B. In 2013. C. In 2016.

9. What was Keiko's trouble?

- A. He didn't look like Japanese.
B. He was not Japanese any more.
C. He acted a little different from other Japanese.

10. Why does Keiko like Japanese culture?

- A. Because Japanese people have different opinions from others.
- B. Because of the good relationship between Japanese people.
- C. Because Japanese take each other for granted.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
- A. Interviewer and interviewee.
 - B. Husband and wife.
 - C. Neighbors.
12. Where did the man go to college?
- A. In Texas.
 - B. In Washington.
 - C. In Nebraska.
13. What is the woman's job?
- A. She is a computer programmer.
 - B. She is a banker.
 - C. She is an artist.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What did Fitbit say about the recent study?
- A. It was false.
 - B. It hurt their business.
 - C. It was reasonable.
15. When does the man use his Fitbit?
- A. Only when he's exercising.
 - B. During the daytime.
 - C. All the time.
16. What does the man think of his Fitbit?
- A. It's uncomfortable to wear.
 - B. It isn't useful.
 - C. It's worthwhile to buy one.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the Golden Rule ask people to do?
- A. Study hard and seek truth.
 - B. Respect their families and ancestors.
 - C. Treat others as they wish to be treated.
18. Which is one of the teachings of Confucius?
- A. People should develop their own personal rules.
 - B. Husbands should respect wives.
 - C. People should memorize rules of behavior.
19. How did Confucius teach lessons?
- A. Through arguments.
 - B. Through reasoning.
 - C. Through personal examples.
20. What does the speaker say about Confucius?
- A. He used to be even more popular.
 - B. He has influenced many cultures.
 - C. He has little effect on people today.

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）

and miss you. I hope you get this and can write to me on my birthday.” Trish wrote the message and their address on a small piece of paper and tied it to the end of the string on a balloon with a drawing of the Little Mermaid (美人鱼). Finally, Desiree released the balloon.

On November 12 in eastern Canada, Wade MacKinnon was duck-hunting. Suddenly something in the bushes caught his eye. Curious, he approached to find a silver balloon. The letter finished with a mailing address in Live Oak, California. The balloon traveled 3, 000 miles. What a coincidence! A Little Mermaid balloon landed at Mermaid Lake. To help Desiree, the MacKinnons wrote her a letter with a birthday card and an adaptation of *The Little Mermaid*.

The MacKinnons’ package arrived later on Desiree’s birthday. The letter read, “Happy birthday from your daddy. You must be wondering who we are. Well, it all started... There are no stores in heaven, so your daddy picked us to do the shopping. We know your daddy loves you very much and wants you to be happy and not sad. Lots of love, the MacKinnons.”

Tears in eyes, Desiree said, “I knew Daddy would find a way not to forget me.” Next, Trish began to read *the Little Mermaid* to her, in which the mermaid was finally carried away by angels. “The mermaid goes to heaven just like Daddy!” Desiree said with delight. She understood then her father was with her always.

24. Why did Rhonda ask her mother for help?

- A. Her husband passed away too young.
- B. She wanted to free Desiree from sorrow.
- C. Desiree kept her distance from her father.
- D. She had no time to read books to Desiree.

25. What do we know about the balloon?

- A. It travelled a long distance for several days.
- B. It was decorated with some silver strings.
- C. It landed just at the MacKinnons’ house.
- D. It was tied with the book the Little Mermaid.

26. Which of the following best describes the MacKinnons?

- A. Demanding.
- B. Humorous.
- C. Caring.
- D. Generous.

27. What does the author intend to tell us in the text?

- A. A Fantastic Adventure of a Balloon.
- B. A New Story of *the Little Mermaid*.
- C. A Heartbreaking Experience of a Girl.
- D. A Magic Response from “Heaven”.

C

Record fires sweeping across the Amazon this month have been grabbing global headlines as scientists and environmental groups are worried that they will worsen climate change crisis and threaten biodiversity.

As the largest rainforest in the world, the Amazon is often called “the lungs of the world”. It is also home to about 3 million species of plants and animals, and 1 million native people. The vast areas of rainforest play an important role in the world’s ecosystem because they absorb heat instead of it being reflected back into the atmosphere. They also store carbon dioxide and produce oxygen, ensuring that less carbon is released, mitigating the effects of climate change.

“Any forest destroyed is a threat to biodiversity and the people who use that biodiversity,”

Thomas Lovejoy, an ecologist at George Mason University told National Geographic. “The overwhelming threat is that a lot of carbon goes into the atmosphere,” he stressed. “In the midst of the global climate crisis, we cannot afford more damage to a major source of oxygen and biodiversity. The Amazon must be protected,” U.N. Secretary General Antonio Guterres said.

Data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) show that the number of forest fires in Brazil quickly increased by 82 percent from January to August this year from a year ago. A total of 71,497 forest fires were registered in the country in the first eight months of 2019, up from 39,194 in the same period in 2018, INPE said. “We estimate that the forest areas in the Brazilian Amazon have decreased something between 20 and 30 percent compared to the last 12 months,” Carlos Nobre, a researcher at the University of Sao Paulo, told German broadcaster Deutsche Welle.

Brazil owns about 60 percent of the Amazon rainforest, whose degradation could have severe consequences for global climate and rainfall. The extent of the area ruined by fires has yet to be determined, but the emergency has transcended (超出) Brazil’s borders, reaching Peruvian, Paraguayan and Bolivian regions.

28. What is the second paragraph mainly talking about?
- A. The effects of climate change.
 - B. The role of the Amazon rainforest.
 - C. The results of the Amazon rainforest fires.
 - D. The causes of the decreasing biodiversity.
29. What can we learn from Thomas’s and Antonio’s words?
- A. The biodiversity makes the rainforests unique.
 - B. The rainforest fires result in serious consequences.
 - C. The global climate crisis brings more rainforest fires.
 - D. The dry weather leads to the rainforest fires.
30. Why does the author list the numbers in Paragraph 4?
- A. To prove the importance of rainforest.
 - B. To show the influence of forest fires.
 - C. To explain the process of the research.
 - D. To present the reduction of rainforest areas.
31. What is the best title of this passage?
- A. The climate change crisis is worsening.
 - B. The forest areas are on the decline.
 - C. “The lungs of the earth” is burning.
 - D. The world’s ecosystem is under attack.

D

Being able to take advantage of truly unlimited data is a smartphone user’s dream, but everyone I’ve talked to about 5G is more excited about the usage unlocked by next-generation wireless devices. From smart home security to self-driving cars, all the Internet-connected equipment in your life will be able to talk to each other at lightning-fast speed with reduced delay.

“5G is one of those forerunners, along with artificial intelligence, of this coming data age.” said Steve Koenig, senior director of market research for the Consumer Technology Association. “Self-driving vehicles are emblematic in this data age — they show application of data completely. With one single task, driving, you have large amounts of data coming from the vehicle itself, and a variety of sensors (传感器) are collecting a lot of information to model its environment as it moves.

It's pulling in data from other vehicles about conditions down the road. There's lots of data behind that task, which is why we need the speed and lower latency (延迟).

AR glasses and virtual (虚拟的) reality headphones haven't yet been inside the mainstream, but tech companies are joyfully saying that such equipment will eventually replace our smartphones. With 5G, that could actually happen. This is notable because companies such as Apple are reportedly developing AR glasses to improve — or even replace — smartphones.

Ericsson showed at February's Mobile World Congress in 2019 how smart glasses could become faster and lighter with a 5G connection, because instead of being weighed down with components, the glasses could rely on outside equipment for processing power.

But don't get too excited. There's still a lot of work to be done in the meantime, including some necessary testing to make sure the radio plays nicely with basic systems and service construction so that 5G isn't only concentrated in big cities, but universally.

32. What does the first paragraph focus on?

- A. The potential of 5G.
- B. The super speed of 5G.
- C. Usage of smart equipmen.
- D. The future of smart equipment.

33. Which word can replace "emblematic" underlined in paragraph 2?

- A. available.
- B. productive.
- C. representative.
- D. popular.

34. What is tech companies' attitude towards the replacement of smartphones?

- A. indifferent.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Cautious.
- D. Disapproving.

35. Why does much work still need to be done according to the last paragraph?

- A. To make radio play nicely.
- B. To construct big 5G cities.
- C. To do 5G trials effectively.
- D. To expand 5G coverage fully.

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。

Real-life Room Escape Games

Real-life room escape games are a type of physical adventure game in which people are locked in a room with other participants and have to use the things in the room to settle a series of puzzles, find clues, and escape the room within a set time limit.

The game are based on Escape the Room video games, such as Crimson Room and QP-Shot, created by TAKAGISM Ine. by Toshimitsu Takagi in 2005, in which the player is locked inside a room and must explore his or her surroundings in order to escape. 36 Other inspirations include adventure board games and movies. Real-life room escape games are becoming popular in the United States, Japan, and China. 37 For example, some games require you escape prison cells while others require you escape space stations.

38 Soon, they were exported to North America, Asia and Australia. Examples include the two pioneer companies Hint Hunt and Adventure Rooms.

The games were so successful that new locations began opening up across China, in cities big and small, according to Want China Times. In the southern city of Shenzhen, for example, the first escape game location opened last August. 39 "These real-life escape games can help those who stay at home on their computers and iPads all day to experience real social circles," Tian

Xiaochuan, who owns two room escape game stores in Jinan, told Want China Times. Earlier this year, The South China Morning Post said the real-life escape games are a hit among “highly stressed students and overworked young professionals”. 40 Some players get so involved that they tear down equipment or decorations inside their “prisons”, as Zhu Yumeng, chief operating officer of Beijing room escape game store Taoquan told *China Daily*.

- A. Players must be observant and use their critical thinking skills to escape the room.
- B. They should also be brave enough to face their fears.
- C. Permanent real life escape games in a fixed location were first opened in Europe.
- D. Sometimes the excitement becomes a bit much, though.
- E. Weekend or day event escape games have been held in some stores.
- F. And seven new game locations quickly followed.
- G. Each game adds local themes to settings.

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 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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I grew up in a small village in Ohio, where everyone knew a man called Tom. Uneducated, he couldn't talk 41. And because he was 42 and not very smart, everyone teased him. I guessed he was an easy mark.

One day, he came walking by. I was about 12 and thought it would make me feel grown-up to 43 him like the adults did.

He asked how I was doing. I told him my father was 44, and that we lacked money. I could hear my friends 45 in the background so I went on with the lie. I had him 46 so completely that every time he inquired about the 47, I would make it seem increasingly worrying.

I knew he made a 48 by doing odd jobs（打零工），so it seemed 49 when he asked me if we needed anything. I told him that we didn't know if we would 50. He responded, “You poor thing, I will 51 for you.”

That night I heard the 52 rattle（作响）softly. Thinking it was the wind beating against it, I 53 it. Later when I opened the door to go outside, I found a box of 54. I knew who had given the food. I 55 the small box of canned food with tears in my eyes. I felt 56, and wanted to return the groceries.

My father would not let me take the box 57. He said it would hurt Tom. Each day when we were to have dinner, my father would ask, “What side dish are we having from the 58 box today?”

It was 59 for me to eat the food. I knew Tom had given sacrificially. He gave the best he had, but I did not 60 the gift.

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|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. fluently | B. carefully | C. slowly | D. frequently |
| 42. A. ill-treated | B. bad-tempered | C. warm-hearted | D. good-natured |
| 43. A. remind | B. annoy | C. tease | D. abuse |
| 44. A. delayed | B. deserted | C. prohibited | D. unemployed |
| 45. A. laughing | B. whispering | C. cheering | D. clapping |
| 46. A. absorbed | B. amused | C. fooled | D. struck |
| 47. A. atmosphere | B. situation | C. address | D. reason |
| 48. A. difference | B. profit | C. fortune | D. living |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 49. A. funny | B. impossible | C. practical | D. moving |
| 50. A. panic | B. starve | C. remain | D. succeed |
| 51. A. pray | B. manage | C. operate | D. purchase |
| 52. A. window | B. door | C. fence | D. box |
| 53. A. investigated | B. explored | C. fastened | D. ignored |
| 54. A. vegetables | B. groceries | C. snacks | D. fruits |
| 55. A. held up | B. took over | C. looked through | D. packed up |
| 56. A. frustrated | B. thrilled | C. touched | D. ashamed |
| 57. A. out | B. away | C. back | D. apart |
| 58. A. ice | B. gift | C. money | D. check |
| 59. A. hard | B. amazing | C. pleasant | D. precious |
| 60. A. get | B. refuse | C. deserve | D. appreciate |

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，并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

When foreigners negotiate, or register in certain areas of China, they may be 61 (surprise) at Chinese's special fondness and preference for seals. To Chinese, seals are an art of deep cultural roots, 62 combines the essence of both calligraphy (书法) and sculpture and inspires generations to study, to appreciate and to collect.

It is believed that seals came out as early 63 8, 000 years ago after our ancestors could make pottery wares (陶瓷) and had private property. They were assumed to make marks on 64 (they) own possessions to prevent them from being stolen. When the first dynasty 65 (found), the king began to use seals to empower (授权) and to show lordly credits. Only the king's special seal was then called "Xi", 66 (represent) the highest authority. The first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, had his "Xi" 67 (make) out of the invaluable and beautiful jade "Heshi Bi".

Then the local governments also needed seals for 68 same function. Meanwhile, private seals were carved in a variety of lucky 69 (character) and vivid animal patterns. 70 (gradual), the sphragistics (印章学) came into being.

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。每次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(\)划掉。 修改：在错的词下画一横线，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。

One day, when I was on the train, there were a crowd at one of the stations. A old man and a little girl tried to get on. Just as she stepped on the train, the guard shut the gate and leave the girl outside. The girl ran after the train and cried, "Mister, let me to go with him. My grandpa is blind." Not knew where he was, the old man felt through the air for the gently hand of the girl. I took care

the old man and got him off at the next station, which we waited till the girl came. That was the most touched thing I had ever experienced.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 是一名高中学生。为庆祝新中国成立 70 周年, 你校将举行合唱比赛。请给你的外教 Mr. Smith 写一封电子邮件, 邀请他参加。邮件的内容包括:

1. 合唱主题: 歌唱祖国和改革开放政策实施以来祖国的巨大变化;
2. 比赛的时间、地点以及参加者;
3. 注意事项: 不得将零食和水带入活动现场。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 合唱比赛 chorus competition 改革开放 the reform and opening-up

Dear Mr. Smith,

Yours,
Li Hua