

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 仿真模拟(八)

英语

本试题卷共 12 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

★祝考试顺利★

注意事项：

- 1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题纸上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题纸上的指定位置。
- 2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题纸上的非答题区域均无效。
- 3. 非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题纸上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题纸上的非答题区域均无效。
- 4. 考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题纸一并上交。

第 I 卷

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纸上。

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. Which hotel does the woman live in now?

- A. The China World Hotel.
- B. The Hilton Hotel.
- C. The Starwood Hotel.

2. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

- A. Rainy.
- B. Sunny.
- C. Snowy.

3. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Strangers.
- B. Friends.
- C. Colleagues.

4. What time is it now?

- A. 6:30 p. m.
- B. 7:30 a. m.
- C. 8:30 a. m.

5. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In the hotel.
- B. On the street.
- C. At the airport.

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 are the two speakers talking about?

- A. Eating healthily.
- B. Losing weight.
- C. Harmful foods.

7. What is the woman eating now?

- A. Apples and pears.
- B. Tomatoes and potatoes.
- C. Oranges and carrots.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. When did Jane come back from the United Kingdom?

A. On July 5th.

B. On August 5th.

C. On August 15th.

9. What's the focus of the course?

A. Listening.

B. Speaking.

C. Reading.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How much was the man charged when he made a transfer last week?

A. 5 pounds.

B. 15 pounds.

C. 50 pounds.

11. What are the last six digits of the man's bank account?

A. 789826.

B. 798862.

C. 782986.

12. Why has the man been removed from the free banking program?

A. Because there is no money left in his bank account.

B. Because he didn't pay back all the money on time.

C. Because he violated one condition for remaining on the program.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man want to do?

A. Buy a car.

B. Rent a car.

C. Repair his car.

14. What kind of car will suit the man?

A. The biggest type.

B. The middle-sized type.

C. The smallest type.

15. How much does the man need to pay in total?

A. £135.

B. £130.

C. £113.

16. What will the man do around noon?

A. Pay for the car.

B. Pick up the car.

C. Take his driving license.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did Liz get excited?

A. Because she would travel in Asian countries.

B. Because she would go to the United States.

C. Because she would see her mother.

18. How many countries would Liz and her mother go to?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

19. How much money would it cost them if they don't go shopping?

A. \$ 2,180.

B. \$ 2,800.

C. \$ 5,600.

20. Who got sick during the trip to the Bahamas?

A. Liz.

B. Jane.

C. Liz's mother.

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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出最佳选项。并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

The oddness of life in space never quite goes away. Here are some examples.

First consider something as simple as sleep. Its position presents its own challenges. The main question is whether you want your arms inside or outside the sleeping bag. If you leave your arms out, they float free in zero gravity, often giving a sleeping astronaut the look of a funny ballet(芭蕾) dancer. "I'm an inside guy," Mike Hopkins says, who returned from a six-month tour on the International Space Station. "I like to be wrapped up."

On the station, the ordinary becomes strange. The exercise bike for the American astronauts has no handlebars. It also has no seat. With no gravity, it's just as easy to pedal violently. You can watch a movie while you pedal by floating a microcomputer anywhere you want. But station residents have to be careful about staying in one place too long. Without gravity to help circulate air, the carbon dioxide you exhale(呼气)

has a tendency to form an invisible(隐形的) cloud around your head. You can end up with what astronauts call a carbon-dioxide headache.

Leroy Chiao, 54, an American retired astronaut after four flights, describes what happens even before you float out of your seat. “Your inner ear thinks you’re falling. Meanwhile your eyes are telling you you’re standing straight. That can be annoying—that’s why some people feel sick.” Within a couple of days—truly terrible days for some—astronauts’ brains learn to ignore the panicky signals from the inner ear, and space sickness disappears.

Space travel can be so delightful but at the same time invisibly dangerous. For instance, astronauts lose bone mass. That’s why exercise is considered so vital that National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) puts it right on the workday schedule. The focus on fitness is as much about science and the future as it is about keeping any individual astronaut healthy. NASA is worried about two things: recovery time once astronauts return home, and, more importantly, how to maintain strength and fitness for the two and a half years or more that it would take to make a round-trip to Mars.

21. What is the major challenge to astronauts when they sleep in space?
- A. Deciding on a proper sleep position. B. Choosing a comfortable sleeping bag.
C. Seeking a way to fall asleep quickly. D. Finding a right time to go to sleep.
22. The astronauts will suffer from a carbon-dioxide headache when _____.
A. they circle around on their bikes B. they use microcomputers without a stop
C. they exercise in one place for a long time D. they watch a movie while pedaling
23. Some astronauts feel sick on the station during the first few days because _____.
A. their senses stop working B. they have to stand up straight
C. they float out of their seats unexpectedly D. their brains receive contradictory messages
24. One of NASA’s major concerns about astronauts is _____.
A. how much exercise they do on the station
B. how they can remain healthy for long in space
C. whether they can recover after returning home
D. whether they are able to go back to the station

B

Welcome to Summer Fun 4 Kids—the UK directory of Summer Camps and Courses. The long summer holidays are increasingly recognized as a great opportunity for young people to take part in organized activities, playschemes(儿童游戏活动计划) or day camps either within their local area on a daily basis or living away from home at an American-style residential Summer Camp. This directory aims to provide a summary of available opportunities throughout the UK as well as background information and useful links.

Day Camps

Day Camps usually run from Mondays to Fridays offer a varied programme of sports, adventure or creative activities throughout each day. Arrival and departure times vary but usually involve a starting time between 9:00—10:00 a. m. and a collection time between 4:00—5:00 p. m. . Day Camps are provided for young people living within the immediate catchment area of the venue (会场服务区), but some offer a supervised transport service from a wider catchment area. Age groups from 3 years and above.

Holiday Playschemes

Playschemes are usually run by voluntary organizations or local authorities. Playschemes may be restricted to specific activities (Sports or Arts & Crafts) or involve a range of different activities. Some playschemes may involve off-site trips. Playschemes are provided mostly for young people living within the immediate catchment area of the venue. Age groups from 3 years and above.

Sports/Activity Courses

Specialist courses in single activities or sports. These courses usually take 2 or 3 hours per day, lasting anything from a single day to a progressive course over 4 or 5 consecutive(连续的) days. Sports courses are usually led by qualified instructors or coaches and national governing body awards may be achieved, subject to

the length of course. Sports courses are often organized by local authority sports centres or specialist centers (Riding Schools, Watersports Centers, etc). Age groups from 7 years and above.

Multi-Activity

Programmes or courses involving a combination of activities rather than a specialist course. Typically multi-activity programmes involve between 4—6 activity sessions per day, with each activity session lasting between 1—1.5 hours. This type of course usually focuses on “taster” or introductory sessions in a range of activities such as sports, adventure, creative and performing arts activities. Age groups from 3 years and above.

25. The aim of Summer Fun 4 Kids is _____.
A. to organize playschemes or camps for kids
B. to gather information and useful links
C. to provide a list of available opportunities
D. to make enough money through some activities
26. If you choose Day Camps for your kid, _____.
A. he/she will spend seven days a week there B. he/she may take a risk of losing life
C. he/she will stay there at least 6 hours a day D. he/she will have to grow up as a teenager
27. A kid entering for Sports courses _____.
A. will have some off-site trips with coaches B. may be admitted to a key university in the future
C. will turn into a qualified instructor D. should be at least 7 or above

C

It is a plain fact that we are in a world where competition is going on in all areas and at all levels. This is exciting. Yet, on the other hand, competition leads to a pragmatic (实用的) attitude. People choose to learn things that are useful, and do things that are profitable. Today's college education is also affected by this general sense of utilitarianism (功利主义).

Many college students choose Business, Law or Computer Programming as their majors convinced that these professions are where big money is. It is not unusual to see college students taking a part-time job as a warm-up for the real battle. I often see my friends taking GRE tests, working on English or computer certificates and taking the driving tests to get a license. Well, I have nothing against being practical. As the competition in the job market gets more and more severe, students do have reasons to be practical.

However, we should never forget that college education is much more than skill training. Just imagine, if utilitarianism becomes the main trend on campus, leaving no space for the cultivation (培养) of students' minds, or development of their soul, we will see university is training well-trained spiritless working machines. If utilitarianism controls society, we will see people lost in the money-making adventures, humanity losing its grace and dignity, and that would be disastrous. I'd like to think society as encouraging and people regard profit or fame only as a horse that pulls the carriage. Yet without the driver picking direction, the carriage would go straight and may even end up in a dangerous situation.

A certificate may give you some advantages, but not broad horizons, positive attitudes and personal integrity (诚实正直), which are the wealth you cannot acquire through any quick fixed way. In today's world, the highest level of competition may not be that of skills or expertise (专门技能), but of vision and strategy, and your intellectual quality largely determines how far you can go in your career.

28. The author's attitude toward today's college education is _____.
A. positive B. cautious C. critical D. doubtful
29. Many college students choose to major in Business because _____.
A. a businessman is very likely to make big money
B. studying business is less competitive
C. too many students have chosen Computer Programming
D. Computer Programming is not a must for them

30. The author does strongly suggest that _____.
 A. more competition be encouraged on campus
 B. people should not ignore the value of broad horizons, positive attitudes and personal integrity
 C. intellectual quality determine how far one can go in his/her career
 D. college students get as many part-time jobs as possible
31. In the author's opinion, _____.
 A. college students are not pragmatic enough
 B. college students should have drivers pick direction for them
 C. college education should provide students with more business courses
 D. college education should value the cultivation of students' minds

D

Mandara seemed to know something big was about to happen. So she let out a yell, caught hold of her 2-year-old daughter Kibibi and climbed up into a tree. She lives at the National Zoo in Washington D. C.

And on Tuesday, August 23rd, witnesses said she seemed to sense the big earthquake that shook much of the East Coast before any humans knew what was going on. And she's not the only one. In the moments before the quake, an orangutan(猩猩) let out a loud call and then climbed to the top of her shelter.

"It's very different from their normal call," said Brandie Smith, the zookeeper. "The lemurs (monkey-like animals of Madagascar) will sound an alarm if they see or hear something highly unusual."

But you can't see or hear an earthquake 15 minutes before it happens, can you? Maybe you can—if you're an animal. "Animals can hear above and below our range of hearing," said Brandie Smith. "That's part of their special abilities. They're more sensitive to the environment, which is how they survive."

Primates weren't the only animals that seemed to sense the quake before it happened. One of the elephants made a warning sound. And a huge lizard(蜥蜴) ran quickly for cover. The flamingoes(a kind of birds) gathered before the quake and stayed together until the shaking stopped.

So what kind of vibrations(震动) were the animals picking up in the moments before the quake? Scientist Susan Hough said earthquakes produce two types of waves—a weak "P" wave and then a much stronger "S" wave. The "P" stands for "primary". And the "S" stands for "secondary". She thinks the "P" wave might be what sets the animals off.

Not all the animals behaved unusually before the quake. For example, Smith said the zoo's giant pandas didn't jump up until the shaking actually began. But many of the other animals seemed to know something was coming before it happened. "I'm not surprised at all," Smith said.

32. Why did Mandara act strangely one day?
 A. Because it sensed something unusual would happen.
 B. Because its daughter Kibibi was injured.
 C. Because it heard an orangutan let out a loud call.
 D. Because an earthquake had happened.
33. According to Brandie Smith, _____.
 A. many animals' hearing is sharp
 B. earthquakes produce two types of waves
 C. primates usually gather together before a quake
 D. humans can also develop the ability to sense a quake
34. Which animal seems unable to sense a quake?
 A. A giant panda. B. A flamingo. C. A lemur. D. A lizard.
35. What is the best title for the passage?
 A. How animals survive a quake
 B. How animals differ from humans
 C. How animals behave before a quake
 D. How animals protect their young in a quake

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。

If you intend to work with this book seriously, I suggest that you give yourself every advantage by carefully following the laws of learning:

Space your learning.

36 Each session may take one half hour to an hour and a half, depending on the amount of material and on your own speed of learning. Do one or two sessions at a time—three if you're going strong and are all involved—and always decide when you stop and exactly when you will return.

37

Everyone learns at a different pace. Fast learners are no better than slow learners—it's the end result that counts, not the time it takes you to finish.

Review.

When you start a new session, go back to the last exercise of the previous session, cover your answers, and see how much you remember. 38

Test yourself.

You are not aiming for a grade, or putting your worth on the line, when you take the Comprehensive Tests. 39 You are deciding where repairs have to be made, and especially, you are experiencing a feeling of success at work that is well done.

Use these tests, as well as the abundant drill exercises, as aids to learning. No one is perfect, and no one learns in the exact same way or at the same speed as anyone else. 40 And then, give yourself every opportunity to exploit your actual, latent, and potential abilities.

But most important of all, as I will remind you several times throughout this book, develop a schedule and stick to it!

- A. Do you have quick recall after a day, or you simply forget everything?
- B. This approach works better than any other method for learning words.
- C. On the contrary, you are discovering your weaknesses, if any.
- D. Every chapter of this book is divided into "sessions".
- E. Real learning goes on only through active participation.
- F. Do not rush—go at your own comfortable speed.
- G. Find the optimum technique and speed for your unique learning patterns.

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。并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Personally I think trains are exciting and romantic. I must 41 that trains are not important means of transportation in the US, but I do have some 42 with them.

When I was a child, growing up in a small town with very little 43, we used to go to the station to watch the passenger trains coming in. There was something 44 about the steaming, roaring string of trains coming into view around the mountains, slowly growing larger and 45 and finally 46 crowds of strangers onto the platform.

I took my 47 train trip when I was ten years old. I went with my elder sister to visit our cousins six hundred miles away. The train—so loud and violent on the outside—was 48 and rocking inside. We were very excited, and as that was also our first time away from our parents, we felt somewhat frightened too. However, because I had 49 so much, I was a little disappointed when I was finally one of the passengers I had 50 for so long.

As a college student, I 51 ride an overnight train to my roommate's hometown. We could never afford a 52, so we played cards, sang, ate, read and talked 53 we finally fell uncomfortably asleep in the straight-backed seats.

My idea that trains are 54 may come from the fact that my husband and I took the train on our honeymoon, spending extra money to eat in the dining car, and 55 the window as the desert scenery slid past.

Now, when I make a trip, I always fly or drive, and 56 are not a very important part of my life. 57, every time I hear the train whistle faraway on a quiet night, I can always feel the 58 in my heart to pack my bags and jump on board, entering a 59 world of motions, sounds, sights, and experience which just aren't 60 in the dull environment of an airplane.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. admit | B. believe | C. predict | D. ensure |
| 42. A. trouble | B. fun | C. photos | D. experience |
| 43. A. education | B. entertainment | C. work | D. money |
| 44. A. boring | B. satisfying | C. exciting | D. terrifying |
| 45. A. smaller | B. louder | C. noisier | D. faster |
| 46. A. spilling | B. throwing | C. removing | D. shooting |
| 47. A. only | B. first | C. second | D. last |
| 48. A. gentle | B. small | C. big | D. rough |
| 49. A. experienced | B. knew | C. thought | D. expected |
| 50. A. waited | B. appreciated | C. watched | D. trusted |
| 51. A. used to | B. ought to | C. could | D. must |
| 52. A. ticket | B. seat | C. meal | D. sleeper |
| 53. A. until | B. since | C. before | D. after |
| 54. A. exciting | B. romantic | C. beautiful | D. comfortable |
| 55. A. leaning against | B. standing by | C. looking out of | D. sitting beside |
| 56. A. trains | B. cars | C. planes | D. boats |
| 57. A. Still | B. Therefore | C. Indeed | D. Instead |
| 58. A. possibility | B. preference | C. impulse | D. impatience |
| 59. A. common | B. gentle | C. quiet | D. unique |
| 60. A. mentioned | B. matched | C. discussed | D. allowed |

第 II 卷

第三部分 英语知识运用

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。

Table manners vary from culture to culture. 61 is acceptable in one country may be considered extremely rude in another. Here we will tell you about the traditional table manners 62 the modern table manners in Korea. 63 (tradition), it was the woman's job 64 (cook) food and set the table. The woman would sit 65 her husband to make sure that he had everything he needed for a pleasant meal. Only 66 the husband finished would the woman and her children eat. Nowadays, table manners have changed a lot. 67 of the family members eat together at the same time. It is common to see everyone help with the meal, 68 (include) the husband. One tradition, however, has not changed. It is the oldest person that starts the meal. 69 (stay) until the oldest person is finished is considered to be 70 basic tradition of Korean table manners.

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。

Environmental problems are becoming more and more serious all over the world. All kind of pollution and the destruction of the environment could be see everywhere in our daily life.

With the development of industry and agriculture, cars make much noise and gave off poisonous gases. Because of population expansion and overdevelopment, resources have become less and less. Trees have been cut down, but waste water is being poured continuously into rivers and lakes. The whole ecological balance of earth is changing. Massive destruction of the environment have brought about negative effects in the ecosystem around the world and even become a great threat to man's existence.

We must face to the situation that exists and take immediate action to solving our environmental problems together. We hope all these measures will be effective and bring back a healthy environment so that we could live happy in a beautiful and harmonious world.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是中国高中生李华,今年暑假期间将去英国 Clifton High School 学习两周,并将寄宿在英国学生 Brown 家中。请给 Brown 写一封邮件,向他介绍自己,并询问在英国以下三个方面的情况:

1. 住宿;2. 饮食;3. 交通。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 邮件的开头和结尾已给出,但不计入总词数。

Dear Brown,

Greetings from China! _____

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua