

2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试  
英语模拟测试

本试卷共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项:

- 1. 答题前,考生先将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写清楚,将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
- 2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂;非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写,字体工整、笔迹清楚。
- 3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
- 4. 作图可先使用铅笔画出,确定后必须用黑色字迹的签字笔描黑。
- 5. 保持卡面清洁,不要折叠,不要弄破、弄皱。不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。

- 1. Where was the man last night?  
A. At the cinema.                      B. In the hospital.                      C. At home.
- 2. How much does the man want to pay for the scarf?  
A. \$ 15.                                      B. \$ 17.                                      C. \$ 20.
- 3. Why did the man hurt his back?  
A. He lifted too much weight.  
B. He didn't warm up before lifting.  
C. He isn't really a professional.
- 4. What will Lucy be doing at 11:30 tomorrow?  
A. Going out for lunch.                      B. Seeing her dentist.                      C. Visiting a friend.
- 5. What's the man doing?  
A. Holding a party.                                      B. Booking a room.                                      C. Selecting baby beds.

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。

6. What is the man's favorite drink?

7. What does the man agree to get in the end?

- 听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

9. What will the speakers do tomorrow?

- 听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

C. He's always searching for his glasses.

C. He had breakfast.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

14. What did the man explain to the woman?

15. What did the man find on the shelf?

16. How did the mistake come about?
- A. The return wasn't recorded.
- B. The man returned a different book.
- C. The woman put the book on the wrong shelf.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which place will the travelers visit first?
- A. Pigeon Point.                      B. A seaside café.                      C. An ice-cream factory.
18. What should the travelers bring?
- A. Food.                                  B. Medicine.                                  C. Swimsuits.
19. What animals will the travelers see in the nature park?
- A. Giraffes.                                  B. Monkeys.                                  C. Elephants.
20. What extra costs may there be?
- A. Money for souvenirs.                  B. Tips for the tour guide.                  C. Tips for the hotel clerks.

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

MarineLand Theme Park

With numerous rides, a variety of wildlife from both land and sea, and shows filled with action-packed excitement, no wonder it's a hit with visitors from all over the world. Whether riding on the world's biggest steel roller coaster, Dragon Mountain, or enjoying a show filled with fun-loving dolphins and intelligent whales, you're sure to have the time of your life at MarineLand. Having been in business for more than 50 years, this park has something for every member of the family!

Highlights & Attractions:

The King Waldorf Stadium Show: This entertaining, educational and heart-warming show features dolphins, white whales, sea lions, and walruses and is sure to leave you in awe as well as help you understand and appreciate these wonderful marine mammals (海洋哺乳动物).

Arctic Cove: It featuring one of the largest white whale collections in the world, visitors are able to purchase a pass to Arctic Cove where they can touch and feed the whales as well as view them underwater.

Friendship Cove: Breathtaking underwater viewing allows you to enter the magic world of

the killer whale below the water surface or on a surface level walkway.

**Hotels:**

**Villager Lodge:** It is located in Niagara Falls, Ontario.

**Diplomat Inn:** Within half a mile of the Skylon Tower, it is the choice for an inexpensive location.

**Marriott Niagara Falls Fallsview Hotel & Spa:** It is close to popular attractions and the Scotiabank Convention Center.

**Days Inn Lundy's Lane:** It is located just two miles from the gorgeous Niagara Falls and the Skylon Tower Observation Deck.

**Hours of Operation:** 10:00 am-5:00 pm (Sept. 11th-Oct. 13th)

**Phone:** 417-823-0981

21. What can be learned about MarineLand Theme Park?

- A. It is only suitable for kids.
- B. It was opened fifty years ago.
- C. It has both land and marine animals.
- D. It has the world's biggest roller coaster.

22. What is special about Arctic Cove?

- A. It has the largest white whale collection in the world.
- B. It allows visitors to enter the magic world of the killer whale.
- C. It features an entertaining show starring various marine mammals.
- D. It provides visitors with a chance to interact with white whales personally.

23. Which hotel suits you best if you have a tight budget?

- A. Diplomat Inn.
- B. Villager Lodge.
- C. Days Inn Lundy's Lane.
- D. Marriott Niagara Falls Fallsview Hotel & Spa.

**B**

A few weeks ago, I bought a locally-grown salad from a vending machine (自动售货机). But then I immediately realized that it was packaged in a plastic jar. “I guess I live with this jar now and forever.” I thought sadly as I stared down at my new child.

The salad jar was only the latest in a long line of examples of how I am addicted to the responsibility of reusing everything, trying to never throw anything away. Water bottles have

been given second lives, and berry containers are transformed into Tupperware. I recently even looked at a plastic straw in my fruit juice: Could I reuse it too...?

Yet trying to squeeze my salad jar under my kitchen counter this weekend, I finally had to admit: Being an environmentalist has turned me into a hoarder (囤积者). While keeping a certain number of jars and vegetable bags will allow me not to buy new containers, at a certain point those 30 berry containers begin to get a bit unnecessary. Who am I kidding? Then one day I came across a blog post that asks accusingly, “Are you turning your own home into a landfill (垃圾填埋场)?”

In my defense, there is absolutely no excuse not to be a conscious consumer. The solution is painfully obvious, but hard to admit: Delaying waste is not, in fact, rejecting waste. In an over-packaged, over-consuming culture, this can feel like a burden. While I refuse to throw away packaging, the fact remains: I already have it. The damage is done. I’ve been ignoring one of the most essential and difficult parts—reduce, reuse, recycle. Even if I go out of my way to reuse the waste I do have, I need to reduce what I am bringing home in the first place.

While I might not be ready to go full zero-waste, it’s a goal that is admirable to work toward. Until then, my salad jar child is going to make a great overnight oats jar.

24. What does the author try to indicate by the last sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. How important reusing is.
- B. How enthusiastic she is about reusing.
- C. How she makes use of the plastic straw.
- D. Why she is responsible for reusing plastic straws.

25. Why does the author say she has turned into a hoarder?

- A. She enjoys collecting a variety of small jars.
- B. She has saved far more containers than she needs.
- C. She likes the idea of saving fine packages in daily life.
- D. She stores more berry containers than other containers.

26. What does the underlined word “this” in paragraph 4 refer to?

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Over-packaging. | B. Delaying waste.  |
| C. Over-consuming. | D. Rejecting waste. |

27. The author realizes at last that she should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buy fewer over-packaged goods
- B. throw away unnecessary packaging
- C. reuse materials as much as possible
- D. appreciate the value of recycling materials

## C

It is common for adults to use “baby talk” when interacting with babies. This way of speaking attempts to imitate the sounds babies make when they first try to talk. But is this form of communication helpful to a child’s development?

Several studies have suggested a clear link between parental language methods and a child’s early language development. Studies showed that language learning in babies was improved when parents spoke more than a few simple words and used a wider vocabulary. Earlier research found that the style of speech used by parents to communicate with their baby could have an influence on language development.

One such speaking style is known as “parentese”. Research has shown that babies react better to this kind of language in the first months of life. Generally, parentese involves adults speaking in a higher voice and at a slower speed. The language is simplified, while sentences are short and often repeated. Studies from the past 30 years have confirmed that babies spoken to in parentese developed larger vocabularies throughout the first three years of life.

A new study on the subject, a project of the University of Washington’s Institute for Learning & Brain Sciences, examined whether parents can be effectively taught methods to improve their parentese skills.

Naja Ferjan Ramírez, working in the Institute for Learning & Brain Sciences, said that the parents involved in the research were first shown the importance of language input for their baby’s development. Parents were then given suggestions on how to use different parentese methods, and then rated on how well they used these methods with their child. She added that the new study is important because there are still a lot of parents with little knowledge about how to use parentese to help their child. This was one reason the researchers included parents from different cultural and economic groupings.

28. How do parents usually talk with their babies?

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. By speaking in a funny style. | B. By copying babies’ sounds.     |
| C. By raising speaking speed.    | D. By whispering in babies’ ears. |

29. What can we learn from the second paragraph?

- A. Babies’ language skills are decided by talent.
- B. Babies’ language is improved by simple words.
- C. Parental language style helps improve babies’ behavior.
- D. Parental language methods affect babies’ language development.

30. Where can you find how parents were trained in parentese skills?

A. In paragraph 2.

B. In paragraph 3.

C. In paragraph 4.

D. In paragraph 5.

31. What can be the best title for the text?

A. Communicating with babies matters more

B. Parentese is a good way to practice language

C. The more parents help, the better babies learn

D. Speaking parentese helps with babies' language learning

## D

Gwheezie, a nurse, wrote about her heart attack symptoms on social media. “Last Sunday I had a heart attack. I’m alive because I called 911. I never had chest pain. It wasn’t what you read in brochures.”

Gwheezie pointed out that she recently helped her neighbor clean out the garden and actually thought it was muscle strain (扭伤). The pain ran across her upper back, shoulders and equally down both arms. “I’d just written it off because it wasn’t really bad,” Gwheezie said. She even drove six hours to help her mother the day before the actual attack came. However, she almost died because she didn’t call it “chest pain”. “I was lucky,” she wrote. “And I wanted to warn women our heart attacks feel different.”

“Pain that comes and goes seems like a surprising symptom, but it’s actually common for heart disease,” women’s health expert, Jennifer Haythe says. “Some women will experience chest pain, but it may feel different than the typical ‘crushing pain (压迫性疼痛)’ men will describe. Other women won’t have chest pain at all, which can be deadly.” Sanjiv Patel, MD, says, “Women are far more likely to develop untypical symptoms for a heart attack, including indigestion, shortness of breath, tiredness, and arm, neck and back pain, etc.”

But there are ways to distinguish if the pain is heart-related. “If you have pain and it gets worse when you exhaust yourself, that’s more likely to be a sign,” Patel says. “If you have pain and difficulty breathing when you’re sitting and watching TV, you get up and walk around and it goes away, the pain is probably not related to your heart. Moreover, if it comes back the next day for a longer period of time, you’ll want to see a doctor.”

“Any new symptom that doesn’t feel quite right calls for an immediate call or visit to your doctor,” Haythe says. “Take your body seriously. It’s usually telling you something.”

32. Why did Gwheezie post her heart attack symptoms on social media?

A. To raise some money.

B. To record the process.

C. To inform other women.

D. To share her lucky story.

33. What does the underlined phrase “written it off” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Ignored it.
- B. Recorded it.
- C. Treated it.
- D. Discovered it.

34. What do Jennifer Haythe’s words indicate?

- A. Pain is a fairly rare symptom for heart disease.
- B. Chest pain may be a good thing for heart disease.
- C. Women are far more likely to die of heart disease.
- D. Men have more chest pain symptoms than women.

35. How can we distinguish heart-related pain?

- A. From the breath and sleep.
- B. From the position and frequency.
- C. From the tiredness and heart beats.
- D. From the degree and length.

## 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。

Despite how routine it may seem, there are work etiquette tips that can be used when using the telephone for work-related issues. For example, it is best to answer the phone by the third ring. In addition, smiling before answering the telephone may make one’s voice seem more business-like and friendlier. 36

If the telephone rings at work and it is a personal call, work etiquette tips may be applicable as well. For example, the conversation should not make other co-workers, who can likely overhear the conversation, uncomfortable. 37 In addition, the volume of these conversations should be monitored so other co-workers are not disturbed.

38 For example, the subject line should be descriptive. Using all capital letters should be avoided in the text or the subject line of the email. In addition, exclamation or question marks should be used with caution.

One of the main issues that frustrate people in a workplace, such as an office, is strong odors (气味). These odors may come from food or perfume. 39 As a result, one of the easiest and most constructive tips is to avoid using products such as strong perfume or eating food that has strong odors in the workplace.

Another point of debate in many workplaces is centered around the use of common areas, such as kitchens, conference rooms, or lunch rooms. 40 Not many people want to sit at a table with bits of food on it from the previous person.



- A. Remember that these areas should be cleaned after they are used.
- B. Also, do not eat or drink while taking a work-related phone call.
- C. Medical conditions and personal issues should be discussed in private.
- D. Many people are familiar with what is considered good work etiquette.
- E. What smells wonderful to one co-worker may smell terrible to another.
- F. It is still good work etiquette to hold doors for women in the workplace.
- G. There are some work etiquette tips that may be used for work-related emails.

### 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。

Meals on Wheels delivery service is for those facing life-threatening illnesses like Borden did back in 2012. She had just finished a Master's program in 41 when she was diagnosed (诊断) with cancer called Invasive Ductal Carcinoma. Soon, her mother was diagnosed with cancer. Borden moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan to take care of herself while 42 her mother. Dealing with her own 43 proved too much to handle. The first thing to suffer was her 44.

"It's a 45 time in your life when you have great need for nutrition but you can't provide healthy 46 for yourself," Borden said. "Having a Master's in Nutrition, I knew how 47 nourishment was during my cancer treatment and recovery."

She started Revive and Thrive while going through treatment, 48 out to local hospitals and kitchens to get the organization off the ground. Soon she was 49 meals for patients referred to her by social workers, nurses and doctors in the area.

She 50 each patient to get a sense of what their nutrition needs are and how long they'll need help. Then, she gets to 51.

"Serving meals to patients is 52 important as teaching them to cook healthy foods, to 53 job skills, life skills and the joy of being able to 54 others in their community," Borden says.

She works with a head chef who 55 the nutrient-rich meals and makes sure each meal contains the essential vitamins and proteins that a person fighting a life-threatening illness 56. The organization also works with local farmers, ensuring that most of their ingredients are locally 57, hormone and chemical free.

Borden hopes to move to a 58 kitchen and provide more meals for people in the future, but right now, she's happy to be helping those in need.

“When you’re 59 and dealing with cancer by yourself, it can cause you more depression. Knowing somebody cares about what you eat is 60,” she said.

- |                    |                 |                |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. medicine    | B. education    | C. economics   | D. nutrition   |
| 42. A. nursing     | B. teaching     | C. guiding     | D. training    |
| 43. A. mood        | B. disability   | C. failure     | D. treatment   |
| 44. A. diet        | B. desire       | C. study       | D. achievement |
| 45. A. dangerous   | B. hard         | C. common      | D. valuable    |
| 46. A. lifestyles  | B. spirit       | C. meals       | D. sleep       |
| 47. A. rare        | B. adequate     | C. comfortable | D. important   |
| 48. A. going       | B. calling      | C. reaching    | D. speaking    |
| 49. A. enjoying    | B. preparing    | C. checking    | D. comparing   |
| 50. A. tells       | B. cures        | C. exams       | D. meets       |
| 51. A. rest        | B. work         | C. school      | D. bed         |
| 52. A. possibly    | B. biologically | C. equally     | D. especially  |
| 53. A. learn       | B. show         | C. require     | D. test        |
| 54. A. judge       | B. serve        | C. gather      | D. relax       |
| 55. A. eats        | B. expects      | C. creates     | D. proves      |
| 56. A. needs       | B. makes        | C. shares      | D. provides    |
| 57. A. sold        | B. grown        | C. tested      | D. consumed    |
| 58. A. simpler     | B. farther      | C. bigger      | D. healthier   |
| 59. A. alone       | B. wise         | C. old         | D. free        |
| 60. A. interesting | B. amusing      | C. amazing     | D. inspiring   |

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。

Qian Xuesen, a gifted rocket scientist 61 led China’s space and rocketry programs, was born in Shanghai in December 1911. He 62 (admit) into Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1929. In 1934, he won 63 scholarship and in 1935 he left China to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One year later, he 64 (go) to the California Institute of Technology to start graduate studies under Theodore von Kármán, a world-famous professor of aerodynamics (空气动力学).

From 1938 to 1955, Qian stayed in America, working with Kármán to research aerodynamics, rocketry and missiles. Despite his high salary and comfortable life in the US, Qian remained

65 (concern) about his home country's development. In October 1955, Qian braved all the difficulties and 66 (final) made his way back to China.

Upon his arrival, Qian Xuesen, together 67 dynamics expert Qian Weichang, established the Institute of Mechanics. Then Qian set out 68 (lead) China's missile and rocketry programs.

Uninterested in fortune and fame, Qian devoted his life to 69 (rebuild) the nation. "As a Chinese technician, my life's purpose is to serve the people," he said. "If after I die the public feels I have made a contribution during my life, that 70 (approve) will be the highest praise of all." Qian died on Oct. 31, 2009. The Chinese people will never forget his contribution.

#### 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。

Playing basketball is a good way exercise, and I like it very much. In the beginning, I am a poor player, so after practicing a lot, I have become a good basketball player. I like playing basketball after the school, because there are many students at the basketball court and I can play with them and improve me. I can also make friend by playing games with them. During holidays, I always play basketball with my cousin, whose is a good player, either. However, he enjoys shoot by himself, but I don't like it. I like playing as a team, which is beneficial on team spirit.

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校将举办中国风光摄影比赛,中外学生均可参加。请给你的新西兰朋友 Daniel 写封电子邮件邀请他参赛,内容包括:

1. 发邮件的目的；
2. 投稿截止时间；
3. 参赛作品发送至邮箱：*photoshow@zhschool*。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:中国风光摄影 Chinese landscape photography

Dear Daniel,

Yours,  
Li Hua