

# 咸阳市 2020 年高考模拟考试（二）

## 英 语

### 注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 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，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. What is the woman going to do?  
A. Relax herself.    B. Finish her work.    C. Get something to eat.
2. Where will the man probably go last?  
A. To the bank.    B. To the movie theater.    C. To the supermarket.
3. What does the woman think they should do on vacation?  
A. Go hiking.    B. Go camping.    C. Go skiing.
4. Which restaurant will the speakers probably go to?  
A. Mario's.    B. Luigis.    C. Gino's.
5. When did the man learn to cook Thai food?  
A. Last year.    B. Last month.    C. Last week.

#### 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. Who is the man?
- A. An actor.
  - B. A journalist.
  - C. A person hired to protect the woman.
7. Why does the woman want to wear sunglasses?
- A. She likes being photographed.
  - B. She doesn't want to be recognized.
  - C. It's too bright outside.

请听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. At a hotel.
  - B. At a store.
  - C. At a restaurant.
9. How does the woman feel in the end?
- A Annoyed.
  - B. Sick.
  - C. Afraid.

请听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the bad news for the man?
- A. Business class is sold out from Rome to London.
  - B. He will fly economy the whole way.
  - C. He needs to pay \$1, 200 extra.
11. How will the man pay?
- A. In cash.
  - B. By credit card.
  - C. By check.
12. What does the woman say about the man's luggage?
- A. It will go to the UK directly.
  - B. It weighs only 23 kilograms.
  - C. The computer bag should be checked.

请听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When does the man's back hurt the most?

- A. In the morning.
- B. In the afternoon.
- C. In the evening.

14. What does the doctor suggest?

- A. Exercising less often.
- B. Taking a vacation.
- C. Standing instead of sitting.

15. When will the man see the doctor again?

- A. In about four weeks.
- B. In about six weeks.
- C. In eight weeks.

16. What will the man do next?

- A. Talk to the receptionist.
- B. See another doctor.
- C. Look at the woman's schedule.

请听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题

17. Who will benefit from the speech?

- A. New managers. B. Young volunteers. C. College teachers

18. What should be considered first?

- A. Skills. B. Salaries. C. Interests.

19. How can one start the research?

- A. Call the groups.
- B. Write to the groups.
- C. Ask family and friends.

20. What should one do with an unsatisfying job?

- A. Quit it directly.
- B. Try to learn from it.
- C. Have a talk with the boss.

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

European architecture in Tianjin is a window showing China's historical changes. In a one-day tour, you can see some old western-style private residences, former Imperial Gardens and enjoy Tianjin snacks, like a time traveler.

**The Garden of Jingyuan**

The Garden of Jingyuan was constructed in 1921. It's now an excellent example of an old private residence in Tianjin, which is now well-preserved. The last emperor of the Qing Dynasty, Puyi, once lived here after his abdication(退位), from July 1929 to November 1931. He changed the name to Jingyuan, which references his desire to strengthen and ennoble his spirit by living in a peaceful environment.

Address: 70 Anshan Road, Heping District

Transport: Anshan Road (Subway Line 1)

Tickets & Opening Hours: Closed Monday; Tuesday to Sunday, 8:30-5:00p.m. RMB ¥20 per person

**Zhangyuan Garden**

This grand mansion was built in 1915 by Zhang Biao, a former high-ranking official in the Qing Court. In 1924, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his wife Soong Ching Ling stayed in it for several months. In 1925, Puyi, the last emperor of China, had a brief stay here after his abdication from Beijing. It is certainly a strange coincidence that the founder of the Republic of China and the last emperor chose exactly the same place to live, though at different times.

The mansion is visible from the street, but the buildings and gardens are not open to the public at present.

**Italianate Street**

Nearly 200 European-style buildings have been conserved in the old Italian Concession(租借地)and form the modern "Italian-style Street" on the north bank of the Haihe River. The street has been developed as a shopping center and entertainment district. A square named after Marco Polo is surrounded by numerous Italianate large buildings. Pictures of their former residences will be a highlight of your photo albums.

Address: The Cross Between Shengli Road and Ziyou Road, Hebei District

Transport: Jianguo Road (Subway Line 2)

Tickets & Opening Hours: Access all day for nothing

If you want to feel old-people's lives and taste snacks in Tianjin, you can tour to Confucian

Temple near the Ancient Culture Street . Most snacks in Tianjin are made of flour. Some are deep fried or baked while some are made into sticky sweets. Goubuli steamed stuffed baozi, ear-hole fried cake and Guifaxiang fried dough twists are the top three local snacks.

21. What can we know from Puyi's renaming the place to Jingyuan?
- A. He wanted to feel old-people's lives and taste snacks.
  - B. He desired to strengthen and ennoble his imperial palace.
  - C. He was determined to well preserve this Chinese-style residence.
  - D. He would like to lead a quiet and calm life after his abdication.
22. Which of the following tourist attractions is not open to the visitors?
- A. The Garden of Jingyuan
  - B. Italianate Street
  - C. Zhangyuan Garden
  - D. Confucian Temple
23. What's the best thing you can do in Italianate Street?
- A. Buying Italian clothes for your family.
  - B. Taking pictures with Italian friends.
  - C. Enjoying European-style buildings.
  - D. Walking around the Marco Polo Square.

B

I grew up in Hastings, a small coastal town in East Sussex, famous for 1066 years of history and seaside charm. I have a memory as a boy, saving my pocket money by placing it in a special drawer, the golden pound coins collecting into a neat pile. When I was 14 in 2007, I saved up money for a gap year, by working at a bingo hall, and I put the money into a savings account. I remember getting £70 (\$91) interest rates one year, which made me feel very rich indeed.

Skip forward to 2018 and I was living and working in Beijing, China, as a journalist. All around me Beijing residents were paying for everything using just their smart phones. They would walk up to a counter of a restaurant, shop, or convenience store, and offer up a QR code(二维码) for the cashier to scan. Once scanned, the online system would immediately deduct(扣除) the exact amount owed from the payer's e-wallet. No reaching for cash and waiting for change. The transaction would take seconds.

But I was a stubborn holdout. My friends, both Western and Chinese, would make fun of me for being so traditional – for sticking to “dirty cash”. But there were a couple of reasons why I kept using physical money and avoided getting into e-payments and e-wallets. Firstly, it felt safer. I wasn't really aware of how electronic money would work on my smart phone and I feared it would somehow get easily taken away. Secondly, I feared that by moving to e-payments, I would

end up spending more. I would lose all sense of how much, day by day, I would be spending.

Were these fears justified? As more and more people across the world escape cash, these are essential issues for me to consider.

24. Which of the following made the writer feel very rich?
- A. Saving £70 (\$91) by placing it in a special drawer.
  - B. Collecting £70 (\$91) coins into a neat pile.
  - C. Putting £70 (\$91) into a savings account in bank.
  - D. Getting £70 (\$91) interest rates from a bank.
25. Which's not the advantage of e-payments?
- A. No reaching for cash.
  - B. No waiting for change.
  - C. Taking only few seconds.
  - D. Spending more money.
26. Why didn't the writer like to accept the e- payments at first?
- A. Because he was too traditional to save money.
  - B. Because he liked the sense of paying in cash.
  - C. Because he thought e-payments would deduct more.
  - D. Because he knew how e-payments work on smartphones.
27. What can we infer about the writer from the last paragraph?
- A. He accepted the idea that money is abstract.
  - B. He eventually turned to using e-payments.
  - C. He thought the pain of e-payment is delayed.
  - D. He insisted that having physical cash is safer.

### C

Classified advertising is that advertising which is grouped in certain sections of the paper and is thus distinguished from display advertising. Such groupings as "Help Wanted", "Real Estate"(不动产), "Lost and Found" are made, the rate charged being less than for display advertising. Classified advertisements are a convenience to the reader and a saving to the advertiser.

The reader who is interested in a particular kind of advertisement finds all advertisements of that type grouped for him. The advertisers may, therefore, use a very small advertisement if it was placed among larger advertisements in the paper. It is evident that the reader approaches the classified advertisement in a different frame of mind from that in which he approaches the other advertisements in the paper. He turns to a page of classified advertisements to search for the

particular advertisement that will meet his needs.

As his attention is voluntary, the advertiser does not need to rely too much extent on display type to get the reader's attention. Formerly all classified advertisements were of the same size and did not have display type. With the increase in the number of such advertisements, however, each advertiser within a certain group is competing with others in the same group for the reader's attention. In many cases, the result has been an increase in the size of the space used and the addition of headlines and pictures. In that way, the classified advertisement has in reality advertisement. This is particularly true of real estate advertising?

28. The following facts are advantages of classified advertising EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It helps to reduce the advertising cost.
- B. It attracts the target readers' attention easily.
- C. It provides more information for the readers.
- D. It doesn't have to rely too much on display type.

29. Which is the example given of types of classified advertisement?

- A. Houses for sale.
- B. People who are asking for help.
- C. Job hunting.
- D. People who are lost.

30. What do readers usually do when they look through classified advertisements?

- A. They are in a new frame of mind to buy anything.
- B. They look for something they need.
- C. They feel lost in so many classified advertisements.
- D. They maintain the same emotions as reading display advertisements.

31. According to the text, in which way have the classified advertisements changed nowadays?

- A. They are charged for no money.
- B. They are divided into more groups.
- C. They are less formal than ever.
- D. They depend more on display type.

## D

The beginning of baseball in China traces back further than most would think, in 1863. From that time, Chinese universities soon began to stage baseball activities. The first game, as documents recorded, was held in Shanghai in 1905. National interest in this traditionally American sport picked up quickly, and in 1915, China placed second in the Greater Asia baseball tournament held in Shanghai. Several decades later, baseball was as popular as it would ever be. In 1959,

teams from 30 regions came together in a national competition.

Founded in 2002, the China Baseball League (CBL) is China's professional league for the sport, with seven teams around the country. The opportunity to capture a huge new market with China's growing interest saw the US Major League Baseball (MLB) open its first China office in Beijing in 2007, which has since then developed the Chinese market and educated young athletes. An example is the youth baseball program Play Ball! in major Chinese cities. In the same year, the CBL partnered with Japan's Nippon Professional Baseball (NPB), agreeing to allow Japanese clubs to send coaches and players to China and Chinese players to train at Japanese facilities. This program helps Chinese schools integrate baseball into their physical education curriculum, build professional development centers. More and more Chinese youths are getting involved with the sport, taking baseball class on the weekends or after school. Many programs for children have been established and often hold classes at many baseball fields.

Through these different partnerships and co-operations, China has created opportunities for the citizens to experience another culture. China might just be the future of baseball. Through heavy investments since 2017, the CBL hopes to one day cultivate a Yao Ming of baseball, which would bring huge exposure to the sport.

32. What's the main idea of paragraph 1?

- A. The beginning of baseball in China.
- B. The development of baseball in China.
- C. The national competition of baseball in China.
- D. The interest in this traditionally American sport.

33. How does the writer develop this text?

- A. By the time order.
- B. By the cities adding.
- C. By China's interest growing.
- D. By partner countries increasing.

34. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "capture" in paragraph 2?

- A. lose.
- B. found.
- C. seize.
- D. control.

35. What can we predict from paragraph 3?

- A. Baseball remains a mystery to most of Chinese people.
- B. The interest in developing baseball is limited in China.
- C. Chinese schools will have baseball education curriculum.
- D. More baseball talents and fans will spring up in China.

## 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。

### **Particulate Matter**

There are things floating around in the air. Most of them, you cannot even see. They are a kind of air pollution called particles or particulate matter. In fact, particulate matter may be the air pollutant that most commonly affects people's health.

### **Have a Look.**

Particles can come in almost any shape or size, and can be solid particles or liquid droplets. 36 These two groups differ in many ways. One of the differences is size, we call the bigger particles PM 10 and we call the smaller particles PM 2.5.

### **BIG.**

The big particles are between 2.5 and 10 micrometers (from about 25 to 100 times thinner than a human hair). These particles are called PM 10 (we say "PM ten", which stands for Particulate Matter up to 10 micrometers in size). 37

### **SMALL.**

The small particles are smaller than 2.5 micrometers (100 times thinner than a human hair). 38 We say "PM two point five", as in Particulate Matter up to 2.5 micrometers in size. The smaller particles are lighter and they stay in the air longer and travel farther. PM 10 particles can stay in the air for minutes or hours while PM 2.5 particles can stay in the air for days or weeks. And travel? 39 PM 2.5 particles go even farther; many hundreds of miles.

### **Particulate Matter and Your Health.**

When you breathe, you take in the air along with any particles in the air, like heavy metals and cancer causing organic compounds. Both PM 10 and PM 2.5 particles can cause health problems, specifically respiratory (呼吸的) health. 40 Exposure to particulate matter leads to increased use of medication and more visits to the doctor or emergency room.

- A. These particles are called PM 2.5.
- B. We divide particles into two major groups.
- C. These particles cause less severe health effects.
- D. PM 10 particles can travel as much as 30 miles.
- E. Air pollution is a growing problem in the whole world.
- F. PM 2.5 can have worse health effects than the bigger PM 10.
- G. Air pollutants have great effects on our environment and our health.

### 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。

When my husband died of cancer I became angry. And I felt a hard brick wall built around my angry heart.

One morning, driving down a busy road in my town, I 41 a carpenter was building a 42 around an old house I'd always admired. Each time I drove by, I 43 the progress. I saw an aproned woman sweeping the yard, 44 the flowers, cutting the grass, and even 45 the litter thrown from the cars passing by.

Eventually, one day, a 46 fence stood there, 47 greeting me! I 48 the engine, waved the woman and said “I—I—came to see your beautiful fence.” She stopped her work and 49 her hands on her apron, smiling. Then the sun witnessed us drinking tea on the porch（门廊）with the white fence surrounding us.

“The fence isn't 50 me. I live alone. But since so many people come by here, look at the fence and wave, I thought they'd 51 seeing something pretty. A few, like you, even stop and sit here to talk.” she 52.

“But if the road is widened there'll be much 53?”

“Change is part of life. When something bad happens, you have two 54—to get bitter or better.”

When I left, she 55: “Come back anytime. Leave the gate 56—It looks more friendly.”

I carefully left the gate ajar(半开的) and 57, feeling something deep inside me. I could even picture the 58 in my heart falling down, and being 59 by this marvelous fence. I planned to 60 my door open for whatever or whoever might come my way.

- |                   |                  |                |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. cared      | B. noticed       | C. insisted    | D. suggested     |
| 42. A. bridge     | B. town          | C. fence       | D. road          |
| 43. A. watched    | B. made          | C. stopped     | D. analyzed      |
| 44. A. picking    | B. planting      | C. pulling     | D. tending       |
| 45. A. picking up | B. throwing away | C. kicking off | D. bringing back |
| 46. A. blood-red  | B. pitch-dark    | C. sky-blue    | D. snow-white    |
| 47. A. as if      | B. though        | C. if          | D. even though   |
| 48. A. started    | B. turned off    | C. tore apart  | D. repaired      |
| 49. A. raised     | B. wiped         | C. shook       | D. clenched      |
| 50. A. on         | B. by            | C. for         | D. beside        |
| 51. A. avoid      | B. advise        | C. enjoy       | D. permit        |
| 52. A. argued     | B. refused       | C. repeated    | D. explained     |
| 53. A. challenge  | B. change        | C. development | D. progress      |
| 54. A. choices    | B. aprons        | C. hearts      | D. hands         |
| 55. A. called for | B. called on     | C. called up   | D. called out    |
| 56. A. closed     | B. special       | C. open        | D. clean         |
| 57. A. drove off  | B. drove back    | C. drove by    | D. drove over    |
| 58. A. flowers    | B. wall          | C. porch       | D. house         |

59. A. taken      B. built      C. bought      D. replaced  
60. A. destroy    B. build      C. leave      D. burn

## 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。

There are three children in Bryant's family. Kobe Bryant is the 61 (young) child and only son of Joe and Pam Bryant. His parents named him 62 a kind of steak: the famous beef of Kobe, Japan, which they saw on a restaurant menu. At 63 age of six, Kobe, his parents and two older sisters moved to Italy, 64 his father began playing professional basketball. He became accustomed to the lifestyle and became fluent in 65 (Italy). At an early age, he learned to play soccer and his favorite team was AC Milan. Bryant once said that if he 66 (stay) in Italy, he would have 67 (stick) with soccer and would have tried to become a professional soccer player. In 1991, the Bryants moved back to the United States. In the Philadelphia suburb of lower Merion high school, a spectacular high school career brought national 68 (recognize). Although his SAT score of 1080 guaranteed him various basketball scholarships from top universities, the 17-year-old made a controversial 69 (decide) to enter the NBA 70 (direct).

## 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。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。

It delighted me that my school will start a winter camp, which includes a variety of course, such as cooking, swimming, and giving first aid. To be honesty, I am interested in the course of giving first aid and I plan to sign up for it.

I choose to attend to the course due to the fact that first aid is greatly important to people. If a

person gets injured but needs medical care before a doctor can found, every second counts in saving life, in that case the knowledge of first aid can help save lives. Beside, I plan to study medicine and devote my life to medical research. Hopeful, the course will help me to learn about what to deal with medical emergencies.

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是某中学的学生会主席，请按照校报英文版面要求，根据下列宣传图片用英文写一则通告，简单介绍应对新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎的防护措施及方法。

注意：

- 1、词数：100 词左右；
- 2、开头及结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数；
- 3、可适当增加细节使语句连贯、通顺。
- 4、提示词汇： 新型冠状病毒肺炎 (COVID-19)；

口罩 face mask;      通风 air。



### NOTICE

Boys and girls,

Attention please! These days we Chinese have been experiencing the sufferings of a terrible disease—COVID-19.

Student Union