

全国 100 所名校最新高考模拟示范卷 · 英语卷(一)

(120 分钟 150 分)

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。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man's favorite drink?

- A. Orange juice. B. Beer. C. Cola.

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

- A. Some wine. B. Some beer. C. A bottle of orange.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the weather like now?

- A. Warm. B. Snowy. C. Windy.

9. What will the speakers do tomorrow?

A. Go skiing.

B. Go skating.

C. Go shopping.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What do we know about the man?

A. He often goes without breakfast.

B. He's been late for work twice this week.

C. He's always searching for his glasses.

11. What did the man do after taking the shower?

A. He read for a while.

B. He looked for his glasses.

C. He had breakfast.

12. Where are the man's glasses probably?

A. In the bathroom.

B. In the living room.

C. In the dining room.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What was the man asked to do?

A. Return the book.

B. Pay a fine.

C. Find the book.

14. What did the man explain to the woman?

A. He lost the book.

B. He left the book at home.

C. He remembered returning the book.

15. What did the man find on the shelf?

A. The book he returned.

B. The book he lost.

C. The book he wanted to borrow.

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.

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 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



全国 100 所名校最新高考模拟示范卷·英语卷(二)

(120 分钟 150 分)

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)

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1. How many people of the family got injured in the train accident?

A. One.

B. Four.

C. Five.

2. What is the man doing now?

A. Buying a book online.

B. Surfing the Internet.

C. Doing some reading.

3. What does Mr Smith do?

A. He is a salesman.

B. He is a mailman.

C. He is a milkman.

4. How much will the speakers pay?

A. \$ 38.

B. \$ 46.

C. \$ 54.

5. What is the woman's attitude to the dishes?

A. She dislikes them.

B. She thinks them just so-so.

C. She likes them very much.

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 time is it now?

A. 11:45.

B. 12:15.

C. 12:45.

7. Why does the woman want change for a dollar?

A. To do some shopping.

B. To pay the phone bill.

C. To buy a train ticket.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What may cause the boss to lose his temper?

A. His tendency to find others' faults.

B. His strictness with others.

C. His stressful situation.

9. What's the "hole" the boss made a mountain out of?

A. The staff's cheating.

B. The great loss of the company.

C. The man's making a few more copies.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's the weather like today?

A. Hot.

B. Cool.

C. Cold.

11. What does the woman think of modern artists?

A. They are so good.

B. They are a little conservative.

C. They are not serious about their works.

12. Why does the man want to stop discussing modern art?

A. He agrees to the woman's opinion.

B. He thinks there's no sense in discussing it any more.

C. He knows his opinion does not sound reasonable.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the man live now?

A. Downtown.

B. In the capital.

C. In the countryside.

14. Which train does the man take to work every day?

A. The 6:13 one.

B. The 6:30 one.

C. The 6:47 one.

15. How does the man find the traveling to work every day now?

A. Quite enjoyable.

B. Very time-wasting.

C. Extremely boring.

16. How does the man spend his time on the morning train?

A. Glancing over news.

B. Relaxing with a good book.

C. Chatting with his friends.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How are the printed houses different from traditional ones?

A. They are set up in pieces.

B. They are made from glass pieces.

C. They are formed as a whole.



18. How much did it take to build the printed 400-square-foot house in California?

- A. \$ 5,000. B. \$ 10,000. C. \$ 15,000.

19. Where was a castle printed in just 24 hours?

- A. In China. B. In Russia. C. In America.

20. What do engineers think the new technology could be used for?

- A. Recycling old buildings.
- B. Developing new materials.
- C. Producing buildings on the moon.

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

Time for an adventure?

Are you a bit bored with your nine-to-five routine? Have a look at our exciting range of holidays and decide what type of adventure you'd like.

Activity holidays

Our activity holidays are for everyone, people who love danger or who just like sports. We have a huge variety of water, snow or desert holidays. We'll take you SCUBA diving in the Red Sea or kayaking and white water rafting in Canada. If you prefer snow, you can try skiing or snowboarding in the Alps. For those who like warmer weather, we also have sandboarding—the desert version of skateboarding.

Polar expeditions

Take a cruise to the Antarctic or the Arctic; explore a land of white natural beauty and wonderful wildlife. Our experts will explain everything about the two poles as you watch the penguins in the Antarctic or whales and polar bears in the Arctic.

Cultural journeys

Our cultural journeys will help you discover ancient civilizations: India, Thailand, Egypt and many more. Visit temples, palaces and ancient ruins—just remember to bring your camera! Get to know local ways of life by exploring markets, trying foreign foods and meeting local people.

Trekking tours

We have trekking holidays to famous places such as Machu Picchu or the Everest Base Camp Trek, as well as some nearer to home in the Highlands of Scotland. You don't need to

be very sporty, just fairly fit. You'll have a great time enjoying nature with a group of new friends. Some of the holidays include camping, but we'll transport the tents for you!

21. Which tour will you choose if you want to watch animals in nature?

- A. Activity holidays. B. Polar expeditions.
C. Cultural journeys. D. Trekking tours.

22. What can explorers probably do during the trekking tours?

- A. Do some sports. B. Enjoy sandboarding.
C. Camp on the mountains. D. Try snowboarding in the Alps.

23. Who are the holiday adventure events mainly aimed at?

- A. Senior retirees. B. Young teenagers.
C. Regular workers. D. Successful businessmen.

B

“What is the biggest challenge of graduate school?” an undergraduate asked the group of graduate students at an event I helped organize last summer. “Not letting the support from my community turn into pressure,” one member responded. That answer might have surprised some, who probably expected to hear about experiments that didn't work or trudging through academic materials. But I understood exactly what she meant.

Throughout my education, friends and family have expected me to take advantage of every opportunity I come across because I may not get the same chance again. They expect me to give outstanding performances everywhere I go because I represent them and our culture. Mentors (导师) expect that I will never give up. This has been a great source of motivation, but also of pressure.

I remembered a conversation with a mentor. At the end of my first year of graduate school, I struggled with a strong desire to leave the program with a master's degree. I was accustomed to hearing “Don't give up” and “You have to finish”—words that were meant to be motivational. Instead, they made me feel I would be a disappointment if I left. After I discussed the pros and cons of leaving with my mentor, she responded completely different from what I expected. “I support any decision you make,” she said. “I will always be proud of you and your achievements.” Hearing this simple, direct statement of support, I felt every muscle of my body loosen.

My mentor knew the right thing to say, but we can't expect the same from everyone. Sometimes, friends and family ask me, “How long until you get your degree?” As many graduate students will agree, this question is a stress starter. Now, when people in my

community—always with the best intentions—say something that creates pressure and makes me feel bad, I tell them and we talk about it. I tell them that I prefer to hear, “Do you need someone to talk to? How can I help you through this rough time?” This was a bit awkward at first. But I’ve started to notice a change. These days, I get fewer stress-inducing (引起压力的) questions and comments.

24. Which can replace the underlined word “trudging” in paragraph 1?

- A. Struggling. B. Seeing. C. Breaking. D. Cutting.

25. What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the author?

- A. He was afraid to leave his program.
B. He appreciated what his mentor said.
C. He preferred to discuss pros and cons.
D. He had a strong desire to get a master’s degree.

26. Which does the author prefer to hear when he needs support?

- A. Never give up! B. How about a chat?
C. Have you prepared for the result? D. Go ahead! I will back you up!

27. What’s the main idea of the text?

- A. Value the source of inspiration from your community.
B. Communicate with your community more about study.
C. Find a way to block out support from your community.
D. Let support from your community become less stressful.

C

A new study finds that the average performance of students from the lowest income families in the US lags (滞后) about three to four years behind that of the highest income students—an achievement gap that has remained constant for decades. An analysis of standardized tests given to more than 2.7 million middle and high school students over 40 years suggests that federal education programs aimed at closing the gap are falling short.

Researchers looked at results from four different programs conducted nationwide at various intervals from 1971 to 2015 to test teenagers in math, reading and science. A total of 98 exams were used in the programs, testing students aged 13-15 as well as 17-year-olds. Test scores for 17-year-old students in the bottom 10th income percentile (百分位) were far lower than those in the top 10th percentile.

Meanwhile, the overall test scores didn’t shift for 17-year-olds during the study period.



They did improve slightly for 13- to 15-year-olds, which suggests that federal programs for younger students have been helpful. But the lowest income students still score much lower than the highest income students. “Programs for older students are badly needed,” says study coauthor Eric Hanushek, an education economist at Stanford University. “Lower achievement in high school leads to lower earning potential throughout adulthood. The next generation is going to look a lot like this generation. Kids from poor families will become poor themselves.”

Whether the problem is worsening, however, is up for debate. A 2011 study, conducted by Stanford education sociologist Sean Reardon, looked at 12 exams administered from 1960 to 2007, and found that the gap in test scores between the poorest and the wealthiest students grew by 40 percent. It shows the poorest students lag about three to six years behind their wealthier peers in learning. Reardon suggested parents of means were increasingly investing in their children’s education, sharpening the divide.

The different results between the new study and that conducted in 2011 come down to the fact that the researchers analyzed results from different tests and how they categorized (分类) family income level, says education sociologist Anna Chmielewski. Hanushek and Reardon agree that the income-related achievement gap is alarming.

28. What does the result of the new study indicate?

- A. The poorest students’ lagging behind exists in specific age groups.
- B. A better standard for category should be adopted in the study.
- C. The federal education programs turned out unsuccessful generally.
- D. A better school performance necessarily leads to higher income.

29. How does the author present the serious issue?

- A. By showing the discussion result.
- B. By clarifying some points.
- C. By doing a questionnaire.
- D. By making a comparison.

30. What may cause the different results of the two studies?

- A. The different countries.
- B. The analytical methods.
- C. The income assessments.
- D. The different ranges of age.

31. Why does the income-related achievement gap concern people?

- A. It will disappear eventually.
- B. It will further widen the social gap.
- C. It results in the students’ blind competitions.
- D. It makes Americans smarter and richer.



D

Scientists already know that plants are highly sensitive to touch of any kind. If you've ever touched *Mimosa pudica* (含羞草), you've already witnessed its fan-like leaves close up. But most of the time, the effect is invisible, or immediately invisible. A recent study found that touching plants causes such a dramatic response in their hormones and gene expression that it could greatly prevent their growth.

The team touched thale cress, a weedy plant, with soft paint brushes, and then analyzed the plant's biological responses. "The lightest touch from a human, an animal, an insect, or even plants touching each other in the wind, causes a huge gene response in the plant," Jim Whelan, a biologist at La Trobe University in Australia, said in a statement. "Within 30 minutes of being touched, 10% of the plant's genome (基因组) is changed."

Previous research has suggested that touch could actually be beneficial, because it stimulates (刺激) the plant's immune system. But this study found that the plants used many resources to respond to touch, which are then not available for growing. The researchers found if they touched a plant multiple times, this was enough to reduce its growth rate by as much as 30%. Other papers have similarly shown that touch can change plant growth; a paper released in 2016 found that even a gentle pat could change the expression of thousands of genes within the same plant.

"While plants don't appear to complain when we step on them, or just brush by them while going for a walk, they're fully aware of this contact and rapidly respond to our treatment of them," said Olivier Van Aken, a plant biologist at the University of Western Australia.

Whelan and his team uncovered more information about the genetic pathways that are activated by touching a plant, which may be useful for developing more resilient (能复原的) plants. Whelan told the *Sydney Morning Herald* that the findings are likely most useful for the agriculture industry; if plant scientists can find ways to change that defensive response, produce yields (产量) could potentially go up.

32. How does touch prevent a plant growing?

- A. By causing genetic changes.
- B. By conveying harmful substances.
- C. By stopping it absorbing nutrients.
- D. By damaging its inner structure.

33. What can be concluded from Olivier Van Aken's words about plants?

- A. They are easy to look after.
- B. They respond rapidly to any contact.
- C. They never have feelings for touch.
- D. They are allergic to any human activity.

34. What does the last paragraph focus on?

- A. The significance of the study.
- B. The approaches to the findings.
- C. The way to develop resilient plants.
- D. The information about increasing produce yields.

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

- A. Plants' gene expression is defined by touch
- B. Touch will help increase produce yields
- C. Something is done to help plants grow
- D. Plants don't really like to be touched

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。

As individuals age, many will experience decreased memory abilities. 36 Some signs include forgetting phone numbers, misplacing car keys, and struggling with name recall. This decline is associated with a routine that leaves parts of the brain unused. Memory exercises can help keep typically unused parts of the brain active and improve memory abilities.

37 It can be something as simple as going to a new restaurant for lunch, cooking something completely new, or visiting a friend in the next town for the weekend. New sensory stimulation can help refresh memory.

Another easy way to improve memory is to use one's non-dominant hand to do simple tasks. For example, if one is right-handed, the left hand could be used to brush teeth or comb hair. 38 But in fact, a part of the brain is being used that is rarely put to work, making the brain stronger.

39 This might include studying a new language or researching how to do a math problem. And it does not have to be something traditionally thought of as brain stimulating.



Learning a new craft or sport may also activate the brain in new ways.

Not only can mind exercises improve memory, but physical exercise can as well. Studies show that exercise can improve memory abilities as it increases blood circulation and therefore more oxygen can reach the brain. 40

- A. This may feel slow and ineffective.
- B. Short-term memory is often the first to suffer.
- C. Talking with others can also improve one's memory.
- D. Even as little as 30 minutes of walking each day can help.
- E. Memory exercises can also be accomplished by learning new things.
- F. One type of memory exercise involves changing one's regular routine.
- G. Being alone can cause stress and depression, which affects memory negatively.

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。

Today was the fifth time that I had beaten Janice this year at tennis. I was beyond 41 of myself, but as I stepped out of the court and passed by Janice, I found she 42 not to see me without raising her head, and she was 43 beside her father. My mind was racing with 44. "Why can't she just 45 the loss? Is she purposely trying to mess my confidence so I will not 46 my best in my next 47?"

My heart pounded as I dropped my head and held legs tightly. In a few seconds, my 48 was burning from embarrassment, and without even looking up, I could feel everyone's eyes looking at me 49.

I came 50 to this tournament, because my parents were 3,000 miles away. There was no one there to 51 me or stand up for me. I was by myself, facing so many 52. Just then, a warm hand tapped me on my shoulder. I was 53 to look up as tears streamed down my face. The person who tapped me was Janice.

I glared at her and actually 54 her to leave me alone. I expected her to start crying again and 55 to her father. However, she sat down where I was without saying anything. After a few moments of 56, she let out a big sigh and apologized for her unusual 57.

Janice glanced towards where I was looking at. She carefully got up and 58 me away

from the court. As we were walking, I turned my head around to make eye 59 with her father. He caught me staring and he waved at me with smile. Without 60, I gave him a big smile and walked away, making sure that I had my head held high.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. fond | B. proud | C. ashamed | D. aware |
| 42. A. pretended | B. decided | C. intended | D. happened |
| 43. A. laughing | B. shouting | C. whispering | D. crying |
| 44. A. commitments | B. decisions | C. thoughts | D. impressions |
| 45. A. accept | B. doubt | C. suggest | D. need |
| 46. A. save | B. seek | C. live | D. perform |
| 47. A. show | B. match | C. discussion | D. party |
| 48. A. back | B. hand | C. face | D. heart |
| 49. A. strangely | B. secretly | C. happily | D. suddenly |
| 50. A. frequently | B. late | C. worriedly | D. alone |
| 51. A. remember | B. comfort | C. warn | D. separate |
| 52. A. audiences | B. families | C. relatives | D. coaches |
| 53. A. unbearable | B. desperate | C. unwilling | D. generous |
| 54. A. encourage | B. inform | C. force | D. expect |
| 55. A. return | B. turn | C. appeal | D. see |
| 56. A. darkness | B. silence | C. rest | D. argument |
| 57. A. excuse | B. experience | C. behavior | D. habit |
| 58. A. pulled | B. persuaded | C. threw | D. cleared |
| 59. A. check | B. sign | C. glance | D. contact |
| 60. A. regret | B. hesitation | C. inspiration | D. preparation |

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。

Wearing *hanfu*, 61 traditional clothing of the Han ethnic group, has experienced a fashion revival (复兴) among young Chinese people in recent years, with more than 2 million 62 (consumer) of the domestic *hanfu* market, 63 is worth around 1.09 billion yuan, CCTV reported.

As the number of people 64 (adopt) the ancient style of dress in modern times is expected 65 (grow), stores involved in the renting of *hanfu* are being set up across

China. From April to August last year, the number of stores for renting *hanfu* in Beijing 66 (rise) to more than 20 from the original four.

The *hanfu* market has experienced a boom in both high-end customized clothing brands and more 67 (afford) options. Statistics coming 68 a domestic e-commerce (国内电商) platform showed that *hanfu* priced at 100-300 *yuan* took more than 60 percent market share last year, while those priced over 500 *yuan* accounted for more than 30 percent. Last year, there were more than 2 million 69 (extreme) keen admirers of *hanfu* in China, according to a report by HanFu Information, a piece of data 70 (provide) for the platform. The average age of the admirers is 21, and some 88 percent of them are female.

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。

How have you been? I miss everyone. Fortunate, my new classmates are friendly to me. Because it's farther south, all plants here are difference. It doesn't even snow in winter. I suppose I won't need that blue coat any longer. Last night, I asked your mom if you could visit me and stayed for this whole weekend. I said she could show you around this place and we could go swimming in the lake. Your mom said it was fine, what was surprising. She thought it would be wonderful experience for you. I was such excited that I forgot to express my thank to her. Remember to bring your swim suit purchasing in the supermarket before you have come.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是校乒乓球队队长李华,在学校网站上获知你校国际班学生 Peter 发帖寻找一位同学做乒乓球教练。请你给他写一封自荐邮件,内容包括:

1. 自我介绍;
2. 自荐理由;
3. 表达期望。

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。

Dear Peter,

Yours truly,
Li Hua

全国 100 所名校最新高考模拟示范卷·英语卷(三)

(120 分钟 150 分)

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. What does the boy still need to do?

- A. Hang up his clothes. B. Put away his toys. C. Sweep the floor.

2. What is the girl doing?

- A. Making the bed. B. Fixing the chair. C. Driving to school.

3. What happened to the woman?

- A. She couldn't find her homework.
B. She forgot the password.
C. She failed to email her teacher.

4. What does the man want to know?

- A. What time it is.
B. When his train leaves.
C. Where the boarding hall is.

5. What will the man do tonight?

- A. Go shopping. B. See a doctor. C. Tidy up his coats.

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. Why did Alan phone?

- A. To learn about his sister's condition.
B. To explain his absence.
C. To confirm the meeting place.

7. What can be known about Alan's sister?

- A. She lost her way. B. She had an accident. C. She had a serious illness.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where will the man be at 11 am?

- A. At the airport. B. In a restaurant. C. In the meeting room.

9. What will the man be doing at 4 pm?

- A. Writing a report. B. Meeting a client. C. Having a meeting.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Air pollution. B. Traffic jams. C. Future transport.

11. What does the man say about cars?

- A. There can be more cars on the roads.
B. There will be more efficient car systems.
C. They will be replaced by trains.

12. What does the woman think of traveling by train under the oceans?

- A. It's exciting. B. It's convenient. C. It's frightening.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman do?

- A. A guide. B. A clerk. C. A saleswoman.

14. Why does the man call the company?

- A. To make a survey.
B. To get a chance to travel.
C. To get information about a job.

15. What should a marketing assistant do at the very beginning?

- A. Organize meetings. B. Do market research. C. Work in different cities.

16. What do we know about the man?

- A. He has got the job.
B. He is expecting a reply.
C. He will send his application form.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What encouraged the speaker to become an astronaut?

- A. A cartoon.



- B. An astronaut's story.
C. A desire to be a film character.
18. What does the speaker think parents should do with their kids' dreams?
A. Ignore them. B. Change them. C. Support them.
19. What's the speaker's kid's dream?
A. Going into space. B. Getting a pilot's license. C. Starting a space school.
20. What's the speaker worried about?
A. The survival of humans.
B. His failure to live his dream.
C. His daughter's safety.

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

Discover incredible London wildlife, beautifully designed gardens and of course, plenty of space for summer picnics and walks in London's parks! As well as being perfect for relaxing, London's parks offer people plenty of things to do and activities to enjoy, not to mention some of the most breathtaking views. Below are some of London's biggest and best parks.

Regent's Park

Stop and smell the roses in the beautiful gardens at Regent's Park. Covering about 166 hectares, Regent's Park was mainly designed in 1811 by the famous architect John Nash. Alongside extremely attractive formal gardens, this park has a boating lake, playgrounds and the largest outdoor sports area in London, plus the Open Air Theatre.

Victoria Park

Head to Victoria Park, or Vicky Park if you ask a local, to explore the canals, ponds and pavilions in the capital's first public park. Near Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, you'll find plenty of places for sport, plus you can dance to live music at All Points East festival each summer.

Greenwich Park

Stop off in London's oldest Royal Park, Greenwich Park, for breathtaking views over the River Thames and the City of London. The former hunting park is still home to a small herd of deer, as well as the Prime Meridian Line, Royal Observatory, and several cafes.



Clapham Common

Jog around one of London's largest flat open spaces, Clapham Common, or simply relax in the sun by one of the three ponds. Check out the skate park, cosy pubs, tennis courts, grass grounds that keep south Londoners occupied. Clapham Common also hosts the annual dance music festival South West Four.

21. Where can people enjoy theatre in the open air?

A. In Regent's Park.

B. In Victoria Park.

C. In Greenwich Park.

D. In Clapham Common.

22. What can people do in Victoria Park?

A. Learn about various plants.

B. Explore some pubs.

C. Play with deer.

D. Enjoy live music.

23. What can be learned about Greenwich Park?

A. People can go hunting there.

B. It holds Royal Observatory.

C. It is the capital's first public park.

D. Many dance music festivals are held there.

B

Growing up, I never wore makeup (化妆品) and I was always more afraid of the mirror than anything else. I hadn't thought makeup was meant for me, a disabled woman, until I saw Ulta's new advertisement: a huge full-color photo of a model in a wheelchair.

The world of fashion and beauty is rarely related to disabilities, and even though Hollywood has made steps toward greater inclusion and clothing brand Aerie has featured women with disabilities in their advertisements, seeing disabilities in the mainstream is definitely unusual. The reason why these things make headlines is that they're so rare.

I learned from a very young age that because of my disability, I would never be connected with beauty or charm. I'd spent so long feeling separated from so many parts of society, but Ulta is sending a powerful message with a single photo: It's time to challenge conventional beauty standards because beauty comes in all forms.

We all want to feel included. When it comes to disabilities, it is so important, especially for children and teens with disabilities. I was well into my 30s when I rolled into a makeup store for the first time. I had no idea what I was doing and felt like entering a new world without a map; I felt like I was out of place, as if I was peeking at (偷看) a club without being



invited. Imagine how my experience would have been different if I had seen a model in a wheelchair, smiling, as if to say, “Welcome. Yes, you belong!”

That message of inclusion was loud and clear for Maren Anderson, a 4-year-old girl who has a rare genetic disease and just started using a wheelchair. The moment she spotted the advertisement was caught on camera by her mom Carolyn Anderson, and quickly spread last month on Facebook. “It’s just really saying that she feels included, and she feels like she identifies with that, and belongs here just like everybody else. So, thank you, Ulta,” said Carolyn Anderson.

24. What can be learned from paragraph 2?

- A. There will be more products for the disabled.
- B. Aerie is the author’s favorite clothing brand.
- C. Hollywood works with Ulta to help the disabled.
- D. It’s hard for the public to associate beauty with disabilities.

25. What does the author think of Ulta’s new advertisement?

- A. It creates a new trend in the fashion world.
- B. It makes society offer more jobs to the disabled.
- C. It helps make the disabled feel confident and involved.
- D. It breaks the barrier between the disabled and the able-bodied.

26. How did the author feel when she first stepped into the makeup store?

- A. Nervous and embarrassed.
- B. Sad and lonely.
- C. Excited and proud.
- D. Lost and bored.

27. Why is Maren Anderson’s photo mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. To expose the condition of the disabled.
- B. To show the effect of Ulta’s advertisement.
- C. To emphasize the sense of belonging.
- D. To explore the contemporary beauty standards.

C

How much food do you buy each week? Are you someone who stuffs your fridge and cupboards full of foods so that you’ll always have something to eat? Or maybe, you’re more efficient with your shopping, only buying what you need and using up your leftovers so that you keep food waste to a minimum.

Throwing away unwanted food has become a big issue in the developed world. While

some of us throw away unwanted items, people in other parts of world face food shortages and are starving. It's a shocking fact that a third of the world's food is wasted each year. The actual figure is 1.3 billion tons of food, which is enough to feed a billion hungry people.

You may think supermarkets are the main contributors to this mountain of food. After all, they do get rid of stuff that's past its sell-by-date and they often refuse to sell vegetables and fruit that are the wrong shape or look damaged. They've also been criticized for encouraging customers to buy more than they need through promotions such as "buy one and get one free".

But we ourselves are mainly responsible for creating food waste. In Europe an incredible 53% of food waste comes from households, which results in 88 million tonnes of food waste a year. The food waste is buried and left to rot. Unfortunately, this causes greenhouse gases which eventually lead to global warming and climate change.

In Denmark, a woman called Selina Juul has been working hard to solve this problem. She convinced some supermarkets to stop selling their items in bulk (批量) so that people bought only what they needed. She produced a leftovers cookbook and she's set up an education programme in schools. This has helped create a significant 25% reduction in food waste, which shows that something can be done.

Clearly, we need to think twice when we put something in our shopping trolley, and when we're at home, we should make the most of the food we have—using recipes that use up our leftovers or even sharing our food with our friends and neighbors.

28. What does the author intend to show in paragraph 2?

- A. The world hunger.
- B. The impact of wasting food.
- C. The solutions to food shortages.
- D. The severe food waste.

29. Why are supermarkets criticized according to the text?

- A. They often change the prices of food.
- B. They focus more on food's looks than qualities.
- C. They make people buy more food than they need.
- D. They often put up false advertisements for food.

30. What did Selina Juul do to help reduce the food waste?

- A. She established an education programme in neighborhoods.
- B. She persuaded supermarkets to change their ways of sale.
- C. She convinced supermarkets to sell her leftovers cookbook.
- D. She encouraged people to share food in communities.



31. What's the main purpose of the text?

- A. To advocate healthy eating habits.
- B. To raise the public's awareness of saving.
- C. To draw people's attention to food security.
- D. To blame the marketing methods of some supermarkets.

D

AIDS was once a death sentence. But over the last four decades, scientists have made significant progress against the disease and the virus that causes it. Research on animals made that progress possible.

Animal research has been important for every major breakthrough in HIV treatment, like testing the safety and effectiveness of the earliest drugs that can be used to treat HIV / AIDS. More recently, animal research has helped guide the research for an HIV vaccine. In July, researchers got rid of HIV from the genome of a mouse. It was the first time they'd been able to do so in an animal—and it could represent a first step toward eradicating the virus in humans.

Despite delivering these important scientific victories, many animal rights activists argue that research on animals is cruel, and that powerful new computers can simulate (模拟) much of the research traditionally conducted on animals. But their case is weak. For starters, animal research is carefully and morally performed. Regulations governing such research in the United States reach further than those related to research on humans. Researchers are required to provide quality food, shelter, and medical care to animal subjects. That includes administering anesthesia (麻醉) for potentially painful procedures.

Those powerful new computers and the use of artificial intelligence, meanwhile, are no match for the complexities of biology. Computer models are useful for studying things scientists fully understand and can replicate. But HIV can interact with living organisms in more ways than even the best simulation could ever calculate.

Animal rights activists claim the moral high ground while arguing against this research. But ending a scientific practice that could help defeat HIV / AIDS is reckless (鲁莽的) at best—and inhumane at worst.

32. What does the underlined word “eradicating” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Preventing.
- B. Identifying.
- C. Removing.
- D. Spreading.

33. What can we infer about animal research from the text?

- A. It has come under attack from animal lovers.
- B. It will be forbidden.



C. It will be replaced by computers.

D. It is properly controlled worldwide.

34. Why do researchers prefer animals to computers on AIDS research?

A. Computers can just simulate simple things.

B. Computer technology is constantly being updated.

C. It's more complex to perform the research on computers.

D. It's hard for computers to calculate potential responses of living organisms to HIV.

35. What's the author's attitude to animal research?

A. Critical.

B. Supportive.

C. Doubtful.

D. Unconcerned.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Feeling unconfident is something many guys struggle with. It even makes people unwilling to get involved socially for fear of becoming embarrassed. 36. If you take steps to build your confidence, you can be the life of the party.

● Dress to impress

It is important that you feel good about your clothing and style to present yourself in the best. 37. There is no one style that says "I'm confident", but if you believe that you wear it well, you will!

● 38

Being able to discuss a topic in detail will give you the confidence to begin a conversation with many different people. Learn more than just the headline of a news story and you can discuss the details with several groups of individuals.

● Make eye contact when speaking to someone

Communication is about so much more than words. 39. Make sure that you are letting the people you talk to know you care about them by connecting with them visually throughout your conversation.

● Practice talking in the mirror

Watch your facial expressions and think about what responses you will have in a particular conversation. Knowing what you might say can help you prepare for a great conversation. 40!

A. Set easy goals for yourself

B. Educate yourself on topics you're interested in



- C. However, it doesn't mean you are bound to be like that
 D. Just a simple smile at yourself each day can do wonders
 E. Sometimes what we say is less important than how we say it
 F. Open the door for future conversations by taking small steps
 G. It doesn't matter what you wear as long as it feels good to you

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。

The ranger (管理员) of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park shared a lovely note on their Facebook page.

“Dear Park Ranger, Deep Creek was extremely 41! I especially liked Tom Branch Falls,” a youngster, named Karina, began her letter. “I loved it so much. I wanted to have a 42 to come home with me, so I took a rock. I'm sorry, and I want to 43 it. Also, here's a donation!” The heartfelt letter 44 with a postscript (附言) on the back with a photo of Tom Branch Falls.

Lucky for Karina, the park ranger was touched by her sincere 45 for the petty theft and even 46.

“Dear Karina, thank you so much for giving the rock back! It has 47 its way back to Tom Branch Falls. We are so glad you 48 your visit,” the ranger wrote. “Thank you for 49 that what is in the park should stay in the park. If every 50 took a rock home, that would mean over ten million rocks would be 51 from the park every year!”

The park ranger went on to 52 the importance of rocks in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park as 53 for hundreds of creatures.

“Now that you know you should 54 nature the way you find it, we hope you will help share this 55 with others,” the ranger said. “It is always a good thing to give others the chance to 56 nature!”

The cute letter 57 hit all the right notes with Facebook commenters, who agreed that Karina had the 58 to be a “future park ranger”, and 59 her parents for the valuable 60 they gave to their girl.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 41. A. remote | B. important | C. crowded | D. attractive |
| 42. A. companion | B. souvenir | C. sample | D. decoration |
| 43. A. return | B. ignore | C. exchange | D. purchase |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 44. A. responded | B. concluded | C. continued | D. discussed |
| 45. A. offers | B. thanks | C. comments | D. apologies |
| 46. A. wrote back | B. called back | C. gave in | D. stood out |
| 47. A. forced | B. made | C. changed | D. gained |
| 48. A. arranged | B. posted | C. enjoyed | D. assessed |
| 49. A. managing | B. expecting | C. demanding | D. recognizing |
| 50. A. visitor | B. partner | C. relative | D. worker |
| 51. A. broken | B. gone | C. prevented | D. released |
| 52. A. explain | B. promote | C. predict | D. admit |
| 53. A. destinations | B. platforms | C. homes | D. stages |
| 54. A. leave | B. govern | C. appreciate | D. improve |
| 55. A. suggestion | B. adventure | C. choice | D. message |
| 56. A. develop | B. adapt | C. discover | D. collect |
| 57. A. gradually | B. obviously | C. roughly | D. occasionally |
| 58. A. quality | B. dream | C. intelligence | D. need |
| 59. A. forgave | B. charged | C. admired | D. rewarded |
| 60. A. support | B. effort | C. lesson | D. belief |

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。

Chinese President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory letter on the 120th anniversary of the discovery and research of oracle bone inscriptions (甲骨文), 61 are considered one of the world's four ancient characters and have been included in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register. Xi, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, extended 62 (congratulation) to experts and scholars who have long devoted themselves to the 63 (conserve) and promotion of fine traditional culture 64 as oracle bone inscriptions. Oracle bone inscriptions are considered the origin of Chinese characters and represent the oldest fully-developed system of characters 65 (discover) in China. He called 66 the researchers to further explore the historic and 67 (culture) values of oracle bone inscriptions and promote exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations.

On Friday, a meeting was held at the Great Hall of the People to mark the 120th anniversary of the discovery and research of oracle bone inscriptions. Xi's letter 68 (read) at the meeting. Vice Premier Sun Chunlan addressed the meeting, 69 (call) for better research



efforts of oracle bone inscriptions. She spoke of the need 70 (use) technologies like artificial intelligence recognition to push for new breakthroughs in the research.

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 computer games is a fun. It has become very popular. Young people like to play computer games on their free time. Here is some important things you have to know when you play computer games. First, you should learn English well. If your English is good enough, you can understand those computer games more clear. Then you will play the games well than your friends. Second, you should not buy illegal programs. Because they are much cheaper, they can easily hurt your computers. Third, you should not spend too much time play games. It will make your eyesight became much weaker. Take a 10-minute rest after you play for 50 minute every time. Follow these things, you will be a happy computer game player.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校将举办国际学生中文歌唱比赛。请写封邮件邀请你的留学生朋友 Allen 参加,内容包括:

1. 比赛时间与地点;
2. 比赛目的;
3. 奖项设置。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;

Dear Allen,

Li Hua