长郡中学 2020 届高三适应性考试（二）

英语试卷

命题人：长郡中学高三英语备课组

本试题卷共 **10** 页，共 **72** 小题，全卷满分 **150** 分，考试建议用时 **120** 分钟。

注意事项：

1．答题前，考生可能需要输入信息。请务必正确输入所需的信息，如姓名、考生号等。

2．选择题的作答：请直接在选择题页面内作答并提交。写在试题卷、草稿纸等非答题区域均无效。

3．非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内或空白纸张上，按规定上传。

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，从每题所给的 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 are the two speakers?

　　A．In a hotel.　　　　　　B．In a store.　　　　　　C．In the street.

2．What happened to the man?

　　A．He knocked into Philips.

　　B．He quarreled with Philips.

　　C．He beat Philips by mistake.

3．What will the man do if it rains?

　　A．Have a barbecue　　　B．Clean the balcony　　　C. Set off for the picnic

4．What caused the woman to delay?

　　A．Failing to catch a bus.

　　B．Being stuck in traffic.

　　C．Staying in Joe's office.

5．What's wrong with the woman?

　　A．She has been out of work.

B．She has got poor service.

C．Her Internet hasn't worked well.

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，从每题所给的 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 和第 7 两个小题。

6．How did the woman feel when hearing it was 3 p.m?

　　A．Joyful.　　　　　　　B．Surprised.　　　　　　C．Disappointed.

7．When will the woman arrive tomorrow?

　　A．By dawn.　　　　　　B．By noon.　　　　　　C．Before dusk

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8．What are the two speakers talking about?

　　A．Going to college.

　　B．What major to choose.

　　C．Why to enter the university.

9．Which major does the man prefer?

　　A．Physics.　　　　　　B．Computers.　　　　　　C．Architecture.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10．What happened to the woman?

　　A．Her grandmother died.

　　B．Her grandmother was ill.

　　C．Her grandmother was hurt.

11．Where does Monica's grandmother's old house lie?

　　A．In the city.　　　　　　B．Near the lake.　　　　　　C．In the countryside.

12．What will the woman do with the old house?

　　A．Sell it.　　　　　　B．Rebuild it.　　　　　　C．Repair it.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13．What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

　　A．Neighbors.

　　B．Husband and wife.

　　C．Passenger and conductor.

14．What do the speakers need badly?

　　A．Money.　　　　　　B．Directions.　　　　　　C．Food.

15．How will the woman go to the supermarket?

　　A．By car.　　　　　　B．On foot.　　　　　　C. By bus.

16．Where does the supermarket lie?

    A．Across the White Ave.

    B．On the right of 14th Street.

    C．Next to the bank.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17．What does the speaker do first per day?

    A．Write e-mails.   B．Check messages.   C．Meet several fans.

18．Who writes e-mails to the speaker?

    A．His fans.

    B．The music journalists.

    C．Members of the band.

19．When does the speaker leave for the studio?

    A．At eight.   B．At ten.   C．At eleven.

20．What does the speaker usually do at 3 p. m?

    A．Have lunch.   B．Drink coffee.   C．Handle problems.

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。

A

The curious European destinations that Chinese tourists love visiting

Bicester Village

    According to a 2019 VisitBritain report, more than 260,000 Chinese tourists visit the UK each year. And where do they go? It claimed that "they are mostly interested in symbolic elements: the Royal Family, Shakespeare, Sherlock Holmes, Harry Potter and Downton Abbey".

    Then there's the shopping. Bicester Village, a vast retail estate (零售产业) on the outskirts of the Oxford shire town, is the second most visited UK attraction for Chinese tourists after Buckingham Palace, and three in four Chinese visitors head there.

King's College, Cambridge

    A famous tree, for Chinese people at least, can be found in King's College, Cambridge. The willow (柳树), considered to be a holy thing to lost youth, is mentioned in a much-loved poem by Xu Zhimo, who spent a year studying at King's College － *Taking leave of Cambridge Again* :

    The golden willows by the riverside;

    Are young brides in the setting sun;

    Their glittering reflections on the shimmering river;

Keep undulating in my heart.

Bonn

The former West German capital is another popular port of call. Chinese love classical music, particularly Beethoven, making his birthplace an obvious highlight of any trip to Europe. The city's tourist board offers maps in three foreign languages: English, Chinese and Japanese.

Verona

Both British and Chinese travelers flood to Venice, Rome and Florence, but Verona typically appears higher on the wish lists of China's tourists. That's because of the whole country's adoration of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. The play is popular on UK shores, of course, but the love is doubled in China as it was among the first of the Shakespeare's works to be translated into Chinese, because its plot bears a striking resemblance to a famous Chinese folk tale, *The Butterfly Lovers*. Expect to see queues at the popular House of Juliet on Via Cappello (a statue of the character stands beneath her balcony).

21．Which is the most visited place for Chinese tourists?

　　A．Bicester Village.　　　　　　　B．Buckingham Palace.

　　C．King's College.　　　　　　　　D．Cambridge.

22．What's approximately the number of Chinese visitors to Bicester Village each year?

　　A．About 260,000.　　　　　　　　B．About 145,600.

　　C．About 195,000.　　　　　　　　D．About 346,700.

23．Where are the Chinese music lovers likely to go?

　　A．Bicester Village.　　　　　　　B．King's College, Cambridge.

　　C．Bonn.　　　　　　　　　　　　D．Verona.

24．Which are adored by Chinese tourists who love literary?

　　A．Bicester Village and Bonn.

　　B．Bicester Village and King's College, Cambridge.

　　C．Verona and Bonn.

　　D．King's College, Cambridge and Verona.

B

Seventeen-year-old Lindsey Stoefen loves to play tennis, softball and run until last October when a rare disorder paralyzed her legs and left her in a wheelchair. But in late April after becoming an in-patient at Marianjoy Rehabilitation Hospital in Chicago, the teen climbed into a specially designed exoskeleton (外骨骼) which supported her body and moved her legs.

"Yes, I'm gonna be a robot! And I was scared at first. Am I gonna like it? Is it gonna be okay? And then once I got into it, I loved it." Lauren Bularzik, Lindsey's physical therapist,

says the exo robots help to accelerate the recovery process.

For someone who takes a lot of energy to only walk a few feet, exo can get them up and get them moving.Besides speeding up recovery time, these robotic skeletons are especially helpful for those with paralysis, from spinal cord injuries and strokes.

Using the machine can help some patients rewire their brains to use secondary muscles, so they can eventually walk again without the device. But Patrick Wensing, assistant professor at the University of Notre Dame says exoskeletons have one big drawback. While existing exoskeletons are very powerful, right now they don't understand what the user wants to do. So in order to switch between activities in daily life, you often have to press a button interface to tell the exoskeleton "I would like to stand up now".

Wensing and his team are cooperating with Ekso Bionics, a leading developer of wearable robots, to create a machine that can understand what its user wants to do without implanted sensors and complicated control panels.

Taylor Gambon has spent the last year analyzing data from exoskeleton users and comparing them to models of everyday walking. Later this year, the team will travel to Ekso Bionics' California headquarters, where they will work directly with exoskeletons to design programs that interact with users of various disabilities, so that more people like Lindsey Stoefen can get back on their feet again.

25．What's the purpose of the story about Stoefen in the first paragraph?

A．To prove Stoefen's bravery against disability.

B．To explain Stoefen's misfortune in life.

C．To introduce advanced medical skills in Chicago.

D．To introduce the topic of robotic skeleton.

26．How does Patrick Wensing find the robotic skeletons?

A．They can improve the recovery speed.

B．They can replace the real person.

C．They can't understand the intention of users.

D．They can help patients do everything in life.

27．What's the attitude of Taylor Gambon and his team towards the development of exo robots?

A．Disappointed.　　　B．Critical.　　　C．Indifferent.　　　D．Optimistic.

28．Where is the text probably taken?

A．An advertisement.　　　　　　　　B．A science fiction.

C．A product handbook.　　　　　　　D．A popular science magazine.

C

It was several years ago when my wife asked me to meet her at the local department store on Black Friday morning. They had advertised a child's bike that she wanted to

purchase for our son. We stood with a very large crowd, waiting for the manager to blow the whistle. After a while the whistle blew. It was like throwing a basket of <u>chum</u> into a tank of sharks. I told my wife that if we obtained a bike, fine, but if we did not, I was OK with that too.

As the boxes of bikes began to gradually decrease, I saw my opportunity to wrap my hands around the corner of one of them. I lifted it off and suddenly felt some mild resistance. I looked up tosee one of the largest men I had ever seen in my life. Frightening was not enough to describe his presence. He was decorated with numerous leather belts with metal buttons around both arms and even his neck. Tattoos (纹身) were an obvious passion of his.

I started to loosen the box but he gently pushed it back in my direction and back into my hands. He then directed it into my shopping cart. He looked at me, smiled, and said, "Merry Christmas."

My wife and I went to the checkout, paid for the bike and went home. All the way home I was thinking that this moment was by far the best Christmas gift I had ever received. The kindness of a human heart in a simple act of a stranger broke all preconceived notions (先入为主) I may have had.I will never forget it.

29．What does the underlined word "chum" mean in Paragraph1?

　　A．Gifts.　　　　　　B．Food.　　　　　　C．Goods.　　　　　　D．Souvenirs.

30．Why did the author loosen the box when seeing the man?

　　A．The author didn't want to buy it.　　　　B．The man needed it more.

　　C．The author was frightened by the man.　　D．The man got the box first.

31．What can be a suitable title for the text?

　　A．The Best Christmas Gift.　　　　　　B．The Largest Man I Have Ever Seen.

　　C．An Unforgettable Bike.　　　　　　　D．A Shopping Experience.

D

United States health officials say an estimated 80,000 people died of influenza (流感) and problems resulting from the flu last winter, making it the worst season since 1977. The director for the U.S.Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported the number to The Associated Press. Health experts were expecting the winter of 2017－2018 to be a bad year for flu deaths, but not that.

Doctor William Schaffner is an expert on vaccines, at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee. Schaffner noted that 80,000 deaths are nearly twice as much as what health officials once considered a "bad year".

CDC officials say that between 12,000 and 56,000 Americans die every year from flu-related causes, but they do not have an exact count of how many people die from the flu each year. Influenza is a relatively common disease and not always listed on death records as

the official cause of death. While last winter was a bad flu season in the U.S., it was not the worst. The 1918 flu lasted nearly two years. Historians estimate that the disease was to blame for between 500,000 to 700,000 deaths during that period. The exact number is still not known.

One thing that made the 2017－2018 flu season so bad was that the flu virus was strong. Usually the disease kills the very young, the very old or those who are already sick. However, last winter, the flu killed many healthy Americans. Another thing that made the flu season so deadly was that the flu vaccine was not as effective as experts had predicted. Drug makers have made changes to the vaccine. Even though the vaccine did not work well last year, health experts still strongly suggest getting vaccinated.

32．What can we learn about influenza in the first paragraph?

　　A．The winter of 2017－2018 saw the deadliest flu in history.

　　B．Effective cures should be found to deal with influenza.

　　C．Health experts had assumed flu would be severer.

　　D．More people died of influenza than expected in the winter of 2017－2018.

33．How many deaths did the health officials expect in a bad year?

　　A．80,000.　　　　　　B．40,000.　　　　　　C．60,000.　　　　　　D．20,000.

34．Why can't CDC officials give an exact number of deaths from flu?

　　A．Because flu is always considered as a common disease.

　　B．Because people usually don't take flu seriously.

　　C．Because CDC officials are unwilling to count the deaths.

　　D．Because flu is not always listed on death records.

35．What do experts recommend people to do in the last paragraph?

　　A．Change the vaccine.　　　　　　　　B．Avoid using vaccine.

　　C．Get vaccinated.　　　　　　　　　　D．Do research on vaccine.

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。

You may say that rain comes from clouds, but you can also say that rain is clouds. __36__, you should know the mechanism through which water moves from the Earth to the atmosphere and back again.

Dew point is the temperature at which water vapor begins to condense (凝结) and becomes water droplets that can fall as rain. Dew point can vary anywhere from the 30s (Fahrenheit) to, on rare occasions, the 80s.

__37__. Once the air has cooled past the "dew point", it condenses around a nucleus, which are usually tiny particles of dust, smoke or even salt that are floating in the air. Then

tiny water droplets are formed. __38__. If you pay close attention to clouds in the sky, you'll see that they're constantly shrinking and growing.

Water vapor that has formed clouds is on its way to becoming rain, but it's not there yet. For now, the water droplets are so tiny that the air currents keep them in the air, just as swirling particles of dust can stay in the air. __39__.

When water droplets combine with one another, they become heavier than the uplift of the air around them. Eventually they fall down through the cloud as rain. __40__. They attract more water vapor to themselves and grow quickly until they're heavy enough to fall as snow.

A．Rain cloud is formed when there is enough water in the air

B．As warm air rises with the water vapor it contains, it cools

C．If you are curious about what kind of cloud will become rain

D．Sometimes the droplets rise high enough to freeze into ice crystals

E．The tiny water droplets that initially form are what you see as clouds

F．If you want a better understanding of why rain comes down from clouds

G．As those droplets continue to rise, they have two ways to come back to Earth

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。

Lehrner always wanted to design roller coasters. Even as a(n) __41__, though, she knew that there had to be more to it than just hopping on board. "I started __42__ how I would prepare," she said. She looked to science and math and __43__ advanced classes in algebra and geometry in middle school and high school. Then she took even more __44__ math and a high-level physics course.

She also __45__ theme parks as often as she could and researched the __46__ of those coasters online. When it came time for __47__, she went to the Colorado School of Mines in Golden, where she __48__ a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering.

Now Lehrner works with amusement parks to design and __49__ new coasters. These new coasters they design are __50__ made of wood, except for a metal __51__ on which the cars run. The basic design has been around for more than a century. Still, Lehrner notes, each new one is different. "A lot of the same __52__ and concepts are used when I design new coasters. But they __53__ with the terrain (地势) and design. That tells us what the limits will be—how tight the bends and how __54__ the hills are."

Some parks __55__ their coasters to be as scary as possible. That means big __56__ and quick turns and lots of inversions. Lehrner is __57__ at making twisted wood coasters.

The coasters she __58__ make you feel as if you're going __59__ than you really are because the tracks are lower to the ground. "We also try to build rides that are fun for the whole __60__ —children as well as their parents." she said.

41. A．genius   B．kid   C．teacher   D．inventor
42. A．thinking about B．going over   C．writing down   D．dreaming of
43. A．brought   B．researched   C．took   D．gave
44. A．classical   B．ancient   C．practical   D．advanced
45. A．visited   B．created   C．sponsored   D．managed
46. A．parks   B．makers   C．themes   D．players
47. A．vacation   B．graduation   C．college   D．decision
48. A．made   B．bought   C．researched   D．got
49. A．discover   B．leam   C．build   D．purchase
50. A．largely   B．completely   C．carefully   D．possibly
51. A．cover   B．frame   C．fence   D．track
52. A．metals   B．components   C．colors   D．plans
53. A．agree   B．compare   C．change   D．deal
54. A．beautiful   B．dangerous   C．much   D．high
55. A．want   B．consider   C．hate   D．imagine
56. A．drops   B．coasters   C．seats   D．carriages
57. A．amazed   B．expert   C．pleased   D．excited
58. A．rides   B．enjoys   C．designs   D．studies
59. A．slower   B．crazier   C．further   D．faster
60. A．family   B．community   C．place   D．society

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。

None of the major traditional museums seemed to see it as a threat when the Museum of Ice Cream __61__ (open) in New York in 2019. As more of these pop-up museums started showing up over the next two years, they seemed to become __62__ trend that should have been taken more seriously. And the __63__ (late) member to join this list is the Museum of Pizza, which started business in New York in October.

__64__ seemed that museums are no longer just places to "see" art. People want to have more interactive experiences, instead of __65__ (prevent) from touching the exhibits, as they __66__ (normal) are in traditional museums. At the Museum of Ice Cream, currently __67__ (locate) in the US city of Miami, __68__ (visitor) can jump into a pool of plastic sprinkles (糖屑). And at the Museum of Pizza, people are able to lie on "Pizza beach", __69__ they can experience a "wave of cheese". Tourists can take pictures of themselves within these

spaces. In the pre-digital photography era, the message ___70___ (write) like this, "This is what I'm seeing.I have seen." Today, the message is, "I was there. I came, I saw, and I selfied."

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）

71. 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。每句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：把多余的词用斜线（＼）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

　　　2．只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Millions of people traveled to Italy every year. It's the third mostly popular country in Europe for foreign visitors. Why do people travel to Italy? They love its fashion, food, art, buildings or history. There are a lot things to see in Italy and Rome is a must during you visit. First, you can see the treasures in its wonderful museums. Before that, plan to visit the Trevi Fountain. Remembering to throw a coin in the fountain and make two wishes. The first one can be anything. The second is to return back to the city one day. Then buy an ice cream make in a special way from one of the nearby shop. It's delicious!

第二节　书面表达（满分 25 分）

72. 假定你叫李华，作为一名学生会主席，你发邮件邀请美国老师 Peter 来学校讲一堂课，并告诉他准备以下内容。

内容包括：

　　1．自我介绍；

　　2．对两国中学教育理念和方式的异同进行比较；

　　3．谈谈对学校的印象。

注意：

　　1．词数 100 左右；

　　2．可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

长郡中学 2020 届高三适应性考试（二）
英语试卷听力材料

Text 1

M: Excuse me, would you tell me how to get to the bus station?

W: Go straight, and turn right at the second crossroad. Then you'll see it on your left.

Text 2

W: Hi, Bob. What makes you unhappy?

M: To tell the truth, I have just quarreled with Mr. Philips for something important.

Text 3

W: I don't want to spoil your plan for the picnic, but I think it's going to rain in about ten minutes.

M: Yes, it looks like rain. If it really rains, can we have a barbecue on the balcony instead?

Text 4

M: I've been waiting for an hour! Where have you been?

W: I got stuck in traffic on the way back from Joe's office.

Text 5

M: Hello, how can I help you today?

W: I am very upset with the quality of your service.

M: I'm sorry, what's the problem?

W: My Internet hasn't worked for three days.

Text 6

W: Could you tell me the time, please?

M: Certainly. It's 3 p.m.

W: Oh, my god. That late? I thought it was early afternoon still.

M: Time flies when you are busy. Did you enjoy your morning?

W: I did, but now I have to rush in order to get home before dusk.

M: Have a good evening. See you back here tomorrow bright and early!

W: Yes! I'll arrive by dawn.

Text 7

W: Jack, I hear you have a chance to go to college without taking a test. Is that right?

M: The news goes so fast. Ah, yes, I haven't decided yet.

W: Don't hesitate. That's a very famous university which a lot of students are longing to study in.

M: Maybe you are right. But the major is not fit for me. I like architecture more than computers.

W: But this chance is really precious.

M: Well, I know. So I am thinking now.

W: I hope you can make a clever choice.

Text 8

M: Hello, Monica, where were you yesterday?

W: Hi, William. My grandmother passed away. We were at the hospital all day.

M: Oh no, that's terrible. She must have been quite old.

W: Eighty-four! She had a long life and she wasn't ill for long, thankfully.

M: I thought she lived in a small apartment in town?

W: Yes, she did, but she kept the old house near the lake. It became too big for her to look after,

but that house has been in our family for about five generations.She would never have sold it.

M: All those houses near the lake are very old. What are you going to do with it? Are you going to sell it?

W: No way! I could never sell my grandmother's house! I don't know. I think it's my responsibility to repair the place and pass it onto my children.

Text 9

M: Could you go to the supermarket and buy some food? There's nothing to eat in the house!

W: Sure, but I don't know the way. We've just moved in.

M:I'll give you directions. Not to worry.

W: Thanks.

M: At the end of the street, take a right. Then drive two miles to White Ave. After that, it's another mile to …..

W: Let me write this down.I won't remember it!

M: OK. First, take a right at the end of the street.

W: Got it.

M: Next, drive two miles to White Ave.

W: Two miles to White Ave. After that?

M: Take a left onto 14th Street.

W: Left onto 14th Street.

M: The supermarket is on the left, next to the bank.

W: How far is it after I turn onto 14th Street?

M: It's not far, maybe about 200 yards.

W: OK. Great. Is there anything special you want?

M: No, just the usual. Well, if you could get some beer that would be great!

W: OK, just this once!

Text10

I love working in the music business. It's so interesting and every day is different. The first thing I do every day is that I check my e-mail messages. Many fans write e-mails to me and I like reading what they write tome.I write a couple of replies to my fans and then I surfaround on some music websites to see what the music journalists say about me. Then I leave the house and go to a small French cafe for breakfast. London is a very busy cityand I enjoy relaxing with my cup of coffee and I watch the world go by while I read my newspaper and a couple of music magazines.

At eleven o'clock, my car arrives and takes me to the studio which is about ten miles outside the city. I meet the other members of the band and we drink a cup of coffee together and talk about the ideas we have for the day in the studio. We never start working in the studio until aboutmidday. Usually, we begin with the problems of the previous day. At about three in the afternoon, we stop for lunch but sometimes we continue recording if we have some good ideas.