

2020 届江苏省天一中学高三年级第一次模拟考试

英语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共 120 分, 考试时间 120 分钟 2. 答题前, 考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。3. 考生作答时, 请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效, 在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 20 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)

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. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the woman imply?

- A. She didn't clean the apartment.
- B. She'll help the man clean his apartment.
- C. She needs to clean the lab.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the woman mean?

- A. She saw the man run out.
- B. She thought the man's laundry was done badly.
- C. She was sorry the man couldn't finish his laundry.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the man imply?

- A. His coach didn't help him enough.
- B. He had no chance of winning.
- C. He didn't follow his coach's advice.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the woman mean?

- A. She likes the new theatre in town.
- B. She expects the theatre to close down.
- C. She's surprised by the news.

5. 此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What does the man say about the activities?

- A. They aren't very good because they're so different.
- B. He thinks they should do both.
- C. It doesn't matter which one they do.

第二节(共 15 小题)

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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. What is the woman's real problem?

- A. She feels headache.
- B. She feels frightened.
- C. She feels very stressed.

7. What food is considered as low stress food?

- A. Apples and grapes.
- B. Hamburgers.
- C. French fries.

8. What is the woman going to do?

- A. To eat less.
- B. To eat more.
- C. To change her food.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

9. What are the man and the woman talking about?

- A. A film.
- B. A real story.
- C. A ghost story.

10. What's the first name of the man they are talking about?

- A. Tim.
- B. Tom.
- C. Smith.

11. Why didn't the man return home after the war?

- A. He had been wounded in the war.
- B. The man hasn't told the woman yet.
- C. He had to sell newspapers at the railway station.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

12. What is NOT true about the man?

- A. Water is running down his leg.
- B. He can not breathe well after a walk.
- C. He hasn't been sleeping well because of the pain in his leg.

13. What has caused the trouble?

- A. The woman doesn't know yet.
- B. He was burnt by boiling water.
- C. He has tired himself out in his work.

14. What's the woman's name?

- A. Doctor Cook.
- B. Doctor Martin.
- C. The conversation doesn't tell us.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

15. Where are the man and the woman going?

- A. To the bus station.
- B. To the police station.
- C. To the railway station.

16. What does the woman think they should do?

- A. Take a taxi.
- B. Walk slowly.
- C. Leave the bags with the police.

17. What does the man find out at last?

- A. Fifteen minutes is too long.
- B. The traffic is moving too slowly.
- C. He is not able to carry two bags.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

18. According to the passage, what were dogs trained for in the past?

- A. For protection against other animals.
- B. For protection against other dogs.
- C. Just for fun.

19. Why were dogs used for hunting?

- A. Because they did not eat other animals.
B. Because they were useful for protection.
C. Because they always obeyed their masters.

20. What is the most important reason for people in the city to keep dogs now?

- A. For companionship. B. For amusement. C. For protection against robbery.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面各题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Four and ___ half hours of discussion took us up to midnight, and ___ break for cheese, chocolate and tea with sugar.

- A. a; a B. the; the C. 不填; the D. a; 不填

22. When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house _____ I would be staying.

- A. what B. when C. where D. which

23. _____ diverse Chinese culture and customs, Albert returned to Britain last week, excited and pleased.

- A. Experienced B. Having experienced C. To experience D. Experiencing

24. Please leave your name, address and telephone number _____ you are needed as a witness.

- A. so that B. now that C. in case D. if only

25. Setting up a good example is a must for parents, which can get their kids to look away from iPad and _____ books instead.

- A. make allowance for B. make sense of C. take responsibility for D. take pleasure in

26. _____ computer lessons, designed for children, is an important qualification for the job.

- A. Having studied B. Having been studied C. Being studied D. Had studied

27. The source of the information is irrelevant. _____, the information need not be confidential.

- A. Actually B. Otherwise C. Therefore D. Moreover

28. The most exciting moment for all the Chinese people was _____ the Chinese women's volleyball team defended the world champion with 11 straight wins.

- A. that B. when C. which D. where

29. US slang is hugely _____ thanks to the many different ethnic groups that have settled in the country.

- A. delicate B. dynamic C. diverse D. desperate

30.—I'm burnt out as I've been working on my essay all the time.

— _____. You'll surely make it.

A. Don't put on airs

B. Give me a break

C. Don't get on my nerve

D. Hang in there

31.After she became ill, I felt _____ with her—she was cheery while I felt gloomy.

A. out of tune

B. out of breath

C. out of curiosity

D. out of mind

32.After my divorce, Ann was the only one _____ to listen to my problems, and I am forever in her debt.

A. preparing

B. prepared

C. to prepare

D. having prepared

33.During my first year abroad, I was so busy studying and meeting new people that I did not phone my parents as often as I _____.

A. should

B. would

C. should have

D. would have

34.Some famous online shopping platforms have taken action in a wide range of fields to ensure consumers can buy high-quality and _____ goods.

A. artificial

B. authentic

C. confidential

D. correctional

35.I'd advise anyone to put aside a proportion of their earnings — _____.

A. nothing great is easy

B. nothing comes from nothing

C. a bad penny always turns up

D. a penny saved is a penny earned

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

How to Avoid the Coronavirus? Wash Your Hands

As a New York Times correspondent in China, I ____36____ the SARS outbreak in 2002 and 2003 during which a ____37____ coronavirus was first detected in Guangdong. My two children attended ____38____ school in Beijing throughout the outbreak.

The International School of Beijing, where my children were ____39____, was one of the few in the capital that stayed ____40____ throughout the SARS outbreak.

The school ____41____ a bunch of simple precautionary ____42____: a stern note to parents ____43____ them not to send a child to ____44____ who was sick and warning them that students would be ____45____ for fevers with ear thermometers(耳温枪/耳温计) at the school door. There was no ____46____ of food at lunch. The teacher led the kids in ____47____ hand washing throughout the day at classroom ____48____, while singing a prolonged “hand washing song” to ____49____ they did more than a cursory(马虎; 草率) pass under the tap with water only.

With those precautions _____ 50 _____, I observed something of a public _____ 51 _____ miracle: Not only did no child get SARS, but it seemed no student was sick with anything at all for _____ 52 _____ on end.

The World Health Organization _____ 53 _____ the SARS outbreak contained in July 2003. But, oh, those _____ 54 _____ persisted. The best first-line defenses against SARS or the novel coronavirus or most any virus at all are the ones that Grandma and _____ 55 _____ taught us, after all.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. witnessed | B. covered | C. interviewed | D. experienced |
| 37. A. new | B. latest | C. novel | D. strange |
| 38. A. middle | B. high | C. elementary | D. kindergarten |
| 39. A. patients | B. partners | C. classmates | D. students |
| 40. A. open | B. close | C. lock | D. control |
| 41. A. organized | B. instituted | C. founded | D. arranged |
| 42. A. laws | B. policies | C. agreements | D. notices |
| 43. A. urged | B. persuading | C. warning | D. reminding |
| 44. A. hospital | B. park | C. school | D. clinic |
| 45. A. screened | B. measured | C. estimated | D. figured |
| 46. A. sharing | B. robbing | C. eating | D. throwing |
| 47. A. always | B. frequent | C. occasion | D. time |
| 48. A. desks | B. chairs | C. pipes | D. sinks |
| 49. A. forced | B. reminded | C. ensure | D. encouraged |
| 50. A. in place | B. in power | C. in order | D. in need |
| 51. A. behavior | B. health | C. study | D. life |
| 52. A. months | B. days | C. years | D. hours |
| 53. A. told | B. announced | C. reported | D. declared |
| 54. A. hobbies | B. interests | C. habits | D. characters |
| 55. A. common ground | B. common property | C. in common | D. common sense |

第三部分 阅读理解(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Indoor Sports Games & Activities for Kids

Stuck indoors? No problem. There are plenty of fun sports activities for kids that can be played indoors. Here are

the most fun indoor sports activities and games for kids.

Balloon Football

Obviously you don't want to play football in your family living room, which is why this safer version of football is the perfect indoor sports activity for kids. This game is easy: simply drop a balloon in the middle of a long rectangle table, and have each team try to blow the football toward the other's side goal. For a funnier, larger than life version of indoor balloon football, check out this must-see video.

Who is eligible: Aged 6+

Hula Hoop

While most might think that Hula Hoops are a solo activity, you can totally play hula hoop with others as a fun kid's indoor sports activity. The most fun team-based activity using a Hula Hoop is racing: Have two kids spinning Hula Hoops and then try to simultaneously(同时) move, whether they run, shimmy, or herky-jerky their way to the finish line, and is then declared winner!

Who is eligible: Aged 8+

Foam Sports

Foam (泡沫)sports are perfect for indoors, since most foam objects won't break any windows inside your home! Take your kid to your local department store, and be sure to pick up a foam basketball, foam football, or even Nerf foam guns. Make sure you ensure boundaries in your home when letting your kid play indoors with foam sports toys.

Who is eligible: Aged 4-6

Baseball

Obviously it is ideal to start with a foam ball, and make sure there is enough space around the hitter so that they don't accidentally hit anyone!

Who is eligible: Aged 5-9

56. What is special about Hula Hoop?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. It is only a solo activity. | B. It will run toward the goal. |
| C. It can't be used for competition. | D. Kids can compete with each other. |

57. What advantage does the foam sports have?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. It is easy to buy in a store. | B. It doesn't need boundaries. |
| C. It won't break glass at home. | D. It is quite soft to carry around. |

B

Doctors are known to be terrible pilots. They don't listen because they already know it all. I was lucky: I became a pilot in 1970, almost ten years before I graduated from medical school. I didn't realize then, but becoming a pilot

makes me a better surgeon. I loved flying. As I flew bigger, faster planes, and in worse weather. I learned about crew resource management (机组资源管理), or CRM, a new idea to make flying safer. It means that crew members should listen and speak up for a good result, regardless of positions.

I first read about CRM in 1980. Not long after that, an attending doctor and I were flying in bad weather.

The controller had us turn too late to get our landing ready. The attending doctor was flying; I was safety pilot. He was so busy because of the bad turn, he had forgotten to put the landing gear (起落架) down. He was a better pilot --- and my boss --- so it felt unusual to speak up. But I had to: Our lives were in danger. I put aside my uneasiness and said, "We need to put the landing gear down now!" That was my first real lesson in the power of CRM, and I've used it in the operating room ever since.

CRM requires that the pilot/surgeon encourage others to speak up. It further requires that when opinions are from the opposite, the doctor doesn't overreact, which might prevent fellow doctors from voicing opinions again. So when I'm in the operating room, I ask for ideas and help from others. Sometimes they're not willing to speak up. But I hope that if I continue to encourage them, someday someone will keep me from "landing gear up".

58. What does the author say about doctors in general?

- A. They like flying by themselves.
- B. They are unwilling to take advice.
- C. They pretend to be good pilots.
- D. They are quick learners of CRM.

59. The author deepened his understanding of the power of CRM when_____.

- A. he saved the plane by speaking up
- B. he was in charge of a flying task
- C. his boss landed the plane too late
- D. his boss operated on a patient

60. In the last paragraph "landing gear up" probably means _____.

- A. following flying requirements
- B. overreacting to different opinions
- C. listening to what fellow doctors say
- D. making a mistake that may cost lives

C

Every year, thousands of teenagers participate in programs at their local art museums. But do any of them remember their time at museum events later in life? A new report suggests that the answer is yes - and finds that

alumni (毕业生) of arts-based museum programs credit them with changing the course of their lives, even years after the fact.

The Whitney Museum of American Art, the Walker Art Center and the Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles recently asked researchers to conduct a study to find out how effective their long-standing teen art programs really are. They involved over 300 former participants of four programs for teens that have been in existence since the 1990s. Alumni, whose current ages range from 18 to 36, were invited to find out how they viewed their participation years after the fact.

Among the alumni surveyed, 75 percent of alumni rated the teen program experience as the most favorable impact on their own lives, beating family, school and their neighborhoods. Nearly 55 percent thought that it was one of the most important experiences they'd ever had, regardless of age and two-thirds said that they were often in situations where their experience in museums affected their actions or thoughts.

It turns out that participating in art programs also helps keep teens enthusiastic about arts even after they reach adulthood: 96 percent of participants had visited an art museum within the last two years, and 68 percent had visited an art museum five or more times within the last two years. Thirty-two percent of program alumni work in the arts as adults.

Though the study is the first of its kind to explore the impact of teen-specific art programs in museums, it reflects other research on the important benefits of engaging with the arts. A decade of surveys by the National Endowment for the Arts found that childhood experience with the arts have linked arts education to everything from lower drop-out rates to improvement in critical thinking skills.

61. What does the underlined phrase “the fact” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Changing the course of children's life.
- B. Participating in childhood art programs
- C. Organizing arts-based museum programs.
- D. Remembering the time at museum events.

62. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell us?

- A. The result of the study.
- B. The process of the study.
- C. The approach to the study.
- D. The object and content of the study.

63. What can be inferred of the study mentioned in the text?

- A. Passion for arts may remain long in kids' whole life.
- B. No other studies exist concerning the benefits of arts.
- C. Age matters in how people view their art experiences.
- D. Most children taking part in art programs will work in arts.

64. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. How is Art Connected to Our Life?
- B. Can Art Education Affect Our Income?
- C. What Should Art Museums do for Kids?
- D. Should Children Walk into Art Museums?

D

When Lauren Marler began having disturbing symptoms at the age of 15, she somehow knew it was cancer. After some research, she realized she was right. But that was just the beginning of her horrific cancer journey. Marler's doctors discovered that what she had was truly unlucky-but she's still here to tell her tale.

In 2005, Marler noticed blood in her stool; she was too embarrassed to tell anyone. For two years she kept silent. "I looked up my symptoms and knew I had all the signs for colon cancer, " she says. "However, my mom thought I was overreacting." Eventually, the doctor she visited confirmed she had a colon cancer at the age of 17.

"The doctor said that I needed to get to the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Centre immediately, " Marler recalls. There she met with Miguel Rodriguez-Bigas, who removed Marler's entire colon and almost all of her rectum(直肠).

But just nine months later, the cancer returned. "When my mom told me, I just felt like, 'You've got to be kidding me. I just want to be a normal kid.'" After another surgery, three months of chemotherapy(化疗), Marler believed that her cancer battles had to be over.

Then, during a routine scan to ensure that she was still in remission(重病的缓解期) five years later, 23-year-old Marler got a call. "The doctor called to tell me that the scan showed a spot in my uterus(子宫) and it was endometrial cancer, an aggressive one. We went back to MD Anderson to meet with Pedro T. Ramirez, who recommended a full hysterectomy(子宫切除)."

Puzzled by Marler's history, Dr. Rodriguez-Bigas recommended that she get genetic testing. The testing revealed the bad news: Marler had an incredibly rare disorder called CMMRD. Dr. Rodriguez-Bigas explained that the disorder makes a person likely to suffer from different cancers. There is no treatment for the disorder, only preventive care-primarily regular scans to catch any developing cancers early. Armed with an answer for the grief and suffering she had endured for the past decade of her life, Marler actually felt a sense of relief. "It's heartbreaking, but at least I

have an answer.”

Three years later, Marler was unable to shake what she thought was sinus infection(鼻窦感染). Marler's mother knew something wasn't right when Marler refused to go back to the hospital because of the level of pain she felt.

On this trip to the hospital, Marler was admitted and scanned. “I couldn't believe it was happening again. The medical test showed that it was lymphoma(淋巴瘤), one of the hardest types to treat. The doctors told me the treatment was going to be so painful that I would hate them by the time it was over. They were right.” Marler endured six different types of chemotherapy at the same time, one of which was delivered through her spinal cord. She was required to be admitted to the hospital every other week for six days. “I was so weak that I couldn't get off my couch. I lost all of my hair, and I had severe body aches, ” she recalls.

Today, at 28, Marler is once again in remission-something she definitely doesn't take for granted. She credits her family for her ability to endure her repeated battles with a smile. She says, “I laugh a lot. That's one thing my family does really well-we can find the humour in any situation. I've always found a way to laugh. I do worry about what's next, but I can't let it consume me. I've learned to live with it.”

65 What's the function of the first paragraph?

- A. It impresses on us how unfortunate Lauren Marler is.
- B. It introduces to us a cancer patient named Lauren Marler.
- C. It praises Lauren Marler's amazing achievements in her life.
- D. It arouses our curiosity to read on about Lauren Marler's story.

66. What does the underlined word “aggressive” mean?

- A. Being likely to spread quickly.
- B. Making oneself ready to attack.
- C. Requiring chemotherapy to cure it.
- D. Acting with determination to succeed.

67. What exactly has caused Marler to suffer from various cancers?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Irregular medical scans. | B. A rare gene problem. |
| C. No proper preventive care. | D. Frequently changing doctors. |

68. After receiving the treatment of lymphoma, Marler _____.

- A. came to hate the doctors in charge of her
- B. became a regular visitor to the hospital
- C. was very painful physically and mentally

D. was free from the fear of another cancer

69. In the case of Marler, how many times did cancer returned?

A. 5. B. 4. C. 3. D. 2.

70. What mainly motivates to Marler's present success in fighting with cancer?

A. The fact that she never thinks much of cancer.

B. The fact that her whole family remains positive.

C. The fact that her life experience is full of humour.

D. The fact that she has learned to live with cancer.

第四部分:任务型阅读(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。注意: 请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

How to Think Outside the Box with Creativity Exercises

Encouraging creative thinking inspires students to ask questions, try new things and apply ideas to practical situations. Use individual and group based activities to open the door to innovation and build individual confidence. Incorporate creativity activities into everyday subject matter like English, science and art. The result will be increased interest in learning and the opportunity for each student to believe in her power to be creative in a variety of situations. Three creativity exercises are suggested as follows.

Use a mind-mapping exercise to help students overcome mind blocks to creativity.

Joyce Wycoff, author of the book "Mindmapping," explains that a mind map encourages creativity by stimulating the brain to think in different patterns. Put a concept in the center of a large piece of paper and have your students surround the paper, each holding a marker. Ask them to brainstorm ideas and write them as offshoots (分支) to the concept. Have them add images and draw connections between ideas. You can use this to help them create a project, study for tests or organize a research paper.

Play a game of charades to empower students to use their minds and bodies to help their team win the game.

Select words that apply to a new topic you wish to introduce to the class. For example, if you want to discuss the history of your state, pick words that illustrate historical events your class will study. Divide the class into teams and ask volunteers to act out the words. Have students guess what the words are, and write the words on the board after students guess them correctly so they can see a complete list at the end of the game. Go back and forth between teams until all words have been used. When the game is over, ask the class to guess what the words have in common.

Invigorate (鼓舞) your students and stimulate creative thinking by facilitating a sentence relay race.

The goal of the race is to see which team can compose a sentence on a given subject. Begin by taping large pieces of paper to the wall and line up student teams about 5 feet from the wall. Give the teams one marker and a subject for the sentence. Tell them the object of the race is to build a sentence, one word at a time. The first student in each team will begin the sentence with a word. He will then run the marker to the next teammate and continue the process until each student has added a word to the sentence. The sentence relay will encourage quick thinking and stimulate creativity. Use the race to introduce a social studies concept or to reinforce the plot of a story for English class.

How to Think Outside the Box with Creativity Exercises			
Introduction		<u>71</u> of encouraging creative thinking and organizing creativity exercises	Students are more likely to ask questions, try new things and put ideas into <u>72</u> . Students will be increasingly interested in learning and have more <u>73</u> to be creative by means of
Creativity exercises	Helping Students Map Their Minds	<u>74</u> of a mind map and how to use it	It encourages creativity by making the brain think <u>75</u> . Put a concept in the middle of the paper to which students add <u>76</u> and draw connections between them.
	Using Dramatic Play to Lead Students to be Creative	<u>77</u> .	Volunteers are asked to act out the words illustrating historical events, of which the correctly guessed words are <u>78</u> .

	<div>_____79</div> <div>_____a Relay</div> <div>by</div> <div>Building a</div> <div>Sentence</div>	The race is _____80_____at building a sentence, one student, one word at a time until each teammate has made an addition to the sentence.
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第五部分 书面表达满分(25 分)

81.请阅读下面文字，并按照规定用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

假定你是李华，自制一些中国结(Chinese knot)。给开网店的美国朋友 Tom 写封信，请他代卖，要点包括:

- 1. 外观(尺寸、颜色、材料);
- 2. 象征意义;
- 3. 价格。

注意:1. 词数 120 左右;

- 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯;
- 3. 开头语已为你写好