

2020 年东北三省四市教研联合体高考模拟试卷（二）

英 语

本试卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。第 I 卷 1 至 10 页，第 II 卷 11 至 12 页。考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷和答题卡相应位置上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号，不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

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。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. 19.15. B. 9.18. C. 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man ask the class to do?

- A. Get into groups. B. Stand up and listen. C. Study from the book.

2. Which team will have to wait?

- A. The red team. B. The blue team. C. The yellow team.

3. Why has the woman moved the boy?

- A. He talks too much. B. He can't see clearly. C. He has trouble in listening.

4. When are the speakers waking up tomorrow?

- A. At ten. B. Around nine. C. Before eight.

5. How does the man feel?

- A. Worried. B. Hopeful. C. Happy.

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。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. How many dogs do the speakers have?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

7. Why does the woman change her mind about the cat?

- A. She doesn't want it to die.
B. She wants more animals.
C. She has enough money and room for it.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What kind of food does the man want to eat?

- A. Beef. B. Chicken. C. Ham sandwich.

9. When will the man's son receive his food?

- A. In about ten minutes. B. In about two minutes. C. In about one minute.

10. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. In a restaurant. B. In a movie theater. C. On a plane.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did the man do last weekend?

- A. He went ice-skating. B. He played hockey. C. He went to the movies.

12. What do the speakers decide to do this weekend?

- A. Visit the girl's father. B. Watch a hockey game. C. Join a professional hockey team.

13. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends. B. Coach and player. C. Brother and sister.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What day is it today?

- A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Thursday.

15. When does the man prefer to get things done?

- A. At the last minute. B. As early as possible. C. Two days before the due date.

16. How could we describe the woman's attitude?

A. Confident.

B. Doubtful.

C. Serious.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker talking to?

A. Teachers.

B. Parents.

C. Students.

18. What will the temperature be tomorrow morning?

A. -10°C .

B. -20°C .

C. -15°C .

19. What should the listeners have so that they can change into?

A. A warm jacket.

B. A pair of boots.

C. A pair of pants.

20. Where is this announcement from?

A. A TV station.

B. A school.

C. A radio station.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Watching kids' cartoons can be an effective way to learn a language. The basic plot lines of kids' cartoons are fairly simple and the characters speak more slowly, and the dialogue is typically standard and casual. Here are four worldwide popular kids' cartoons which may help you with your English learning.

Peppa Pig

Peppa Pig, the pink piggy, has gained worldwide popularity. There are even videos showing an American child speaking in a British accent to her mom after watching the popular cartoon.

The Simpsons

The Simpsons in the '90s was smart, culturally savvy (有见识的), and unbelievably entertaining TV about an average American family. At its height, no show — animated or otherwise — could reach *The Simpsons*' greatness. From the cleverness of “Marge vs. the Monorail” to everything Lisa Simpson ever said, *The Simpsons* was fearless and game-changing television.

Once Upon a Time

Once Upon a Time is a French educational animation, created by Procidis. There are seven series (系列), each focusing on different aspects of knowledge. These are mostly historical, focusing on the overall history of mankind or specified historical fields, such as the lives and achievements of the

explorers or inventors.

Sazae-san

Sazae-san is more than a kids' show. It's a cultural institution, a national treasure and the longest-running animated series in the world, ever!

It's about a typical Japanese big family living together in Tokyo. The central character is an outspoken but somewhat clumsy woman in her early 20s, living with her husband, son, father, mother, brother and sister all under one roof.

All of the characters are colorful and funny, and all are named after fish!

21. Why does the American girl speak in a British accent?

- A. She was born and brought up in Britain.
- B. *Peppa Pig* has strongly influenced her.
- C. The British accent is popular in America.
- D. She wants to make fun of her mother.

22. What will a fan of history choose to watch?

- A. *Peppa Pig*
- B. *The Simpsons*
- C. *Once Upon a Time*
- D. *Sazae-san*

23. What can you learn about *Sazae-san* from the text?

- A. It is about an average American family.
- B. It is the longest-running of the four.
- C. It is a well-received French cartoon.
- D. It includes seven different series.

B

One year, a newspaper of the United States published an announcement—the Horticultural (园艺) Institute offered a reward at a high price for the pure white marigold (金盏花). The high reward attracted so many people, but in nature besides golden, the marigold is brown; it is not easy to create the white one. So after they were excited for a time, many people forgot that announcement.

One normal day after 20 years, the Horticultural Institute accidentally received a letter and 100 seeds of pure white marigold. On that day the news spread like wildfire. It turned out to be an old woman of over 70 years old. The institute had always been hesitating over the fact that the letter stated with certainty that the seeds could bloom(开花) pure white marigold.

Those seeds finally took root in the earth. The wonder appeared after one year: large fields of pure white marigold swung in the light wind. As a result, the old woman became a new focus.

Originally, the old woman was just a flower-lover. When she happened to read the announcement

20 years ago, her heart kept beating wildly. But her eight children all opposed her decision. After all, a woman who never knew the seed genetics(遗传学) couldn't complete what the experts could never accomplish! Still, the old woman didn't change her mind and went on working without hesitation. She spread some of the most common seeds and took good care of them. A year later, when the marigold bloomed, she chose one faintest (暗淡) from those golden and brown flowers and made it wither (凋谢) naturally in order to get the best seed. The next year, she again grew them and chose the faintest from these flowers to plant ... Year after year, through many cycles of spring sowing and autumn harvest, the old woman's husband died; her children flew far and high; a lot of things happened in her life but only the desire to grow the pure white marigold took root in her heart. Finally, after 20 years on the day we all know, in the garden, she saw a marigold, which was not nearly white but as white as silver or snow.

Such a difficult problem as even experts couldn't cope with was readily solved by an old woman who didn't understand genetics. Was it a wonder? Take root in the heart and even the most common seed can grow into a wonder!

24. Why was a great reward offered by the Institute?

- A. White flowers could be sold at a higher price
- B. Pure white marigold was more beautiful in nature
- C. It was very difficult to develop pure white marigold
- D. Scientists wanted to know how marigold grew in nature

25. What can we know about the old woman from the passage?

- A. She was 70 when she first read the announcement.
- B. She sent pure white marigold flowers to the institute.
- C. She got professional support from scientists.
- D. She kept trying for years before she succeeded.

26. The underlined word “readily” in the last paragraph probably means “_____”.

- A. easily
- B. quickly
- C. honestly
- D. luckily

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Seeds Take Root in the Heart
- B. White Marigold is Never Alone
- C. Marigolds Grow from Bravery
- D. White Flowers Bring Success

C

The U.S. is still out in front of global competitors when it comes to innovation (革新), but American universities—where new ideas often spread—have reason to look over their shoulders.

That's especially true for technologies like 5G phone networks and artificial intelligence. In President Donald Trump's opinion, they're exactly the fields where the U.S. has to lead — and also the

ones where Asia, especially China, is catching up. Universities from China get more patents than their U.S. peers in wireless communications, according to research firm GreyB Services. In AI, 17 of the top 20 universities and public research organizations are in China, with the Chinese Academy of Sciences topping the list, says the World Intellectual Property Organization in Geneva.

There's a special place for universities in the development of science. Universities educate future scientists and can be incubators (孵化器) for pie-in-the-sky ideas—some of which turn out to be game-changers. The list ranges from Google's search engine to DNA technology that's behind a whole industry of gene-manipulating (基因编辑) treatments.

However, government aids to universities haven't been growing for more than a decade, meaning they've declined in real terms and as a share of the economy, leading to the cost increase for universities and meanwhile somehow discouraging the teaching staff from putting all their hearts into their scientific research.

“If you look at the federal dollars, they've not really changed considerably,” says Stephen Susalka, head of AUTM, a technology transfer association whose members include 800 universities. “Other countries are catching up. We can't be satisfied with what we have achieved.”

28. What does the underlined phrase “look over their shoulders” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Watch out B. Take off C. Stand up D. Hide away

29. The author mentions 5G phone networks in Paragraph 2 to show _____.

- A. Chinese universities have obtained more patents than other countries
B. the Chinese government provides aids to Chinese universities
C. wireless communications are changed dramatically these years
D. U.S. universities may lose their lead in some high-tech fields

30. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. Universities can be birthplaces of game programmers.
B. Pie-in-the-sky ideas from universities can be revolutionary.
C. Universities play an important role in science development.
D. Gene-manipulation helps to develop DNA technology.

31. What's Stephen Susalka's attitude towards the future development of U.S universities?

- A. Worried. B. Disapproving. C. Positive. D. Unconcerned.

D

Almost everyone has heard the expression “the calm before the storm.” It is usually used to describe a peaceful period just before a very stressful situation or a tense argument.

British sailors coined the phrase in the late 1600s; they noted that before certain storms the seas would seem to become still and the winds would drop.

Science has given us the reason. According to US website HowStuffWorks, a calm period occurs because many storms, tornadoes and hurricanes draw in all the warm and humid(湿热的) air from the surrounding area. As this air rises into the storm clouds, it cools and acts as “fuel for the storm, like petrol in a car” . Once the storm has taken all the energy it can from the air, it is pushed out from the top of the storm clouds and falls back down to ground level. As the air goes down, it becomes warm and dry. Warm and dry air is stable, so once it covers an area, it causes a calm period before the storm. This same process also causes the “eye of the storm” in hurricanes and tornadoes. In these conditions, the calm occurs in the center of the storm because of the strong rotating (旋转的) winds.

The Weather Network has a tip for working out how far away a storm is. First count how many seconds there are between a flash of lightning and a clap of thunder, roughly three seconds equal one kilometer. So, for example, if you count nine seconds, the storm is about three kilometers away. A good method is that if your count is below 30 seconds, you should seek shelter straight away.

However, due to the complexity of storm system, not all storms take place after calm. Given the right conditions, some storms announce themselves with heavy rain and fierce winds.

So, your best bet is to keep yourself updated with weather reports for any predictions regarding a coming storm in your area. That's the most reliable way to predict the next display(展示) of nature's temper (脾气).

32. What is the function of Paragraph 3?

- A. To describe how the eye of the storm comes into being.
- B. To stress why tornadoes and hurricanes are destructive.
- C. To explain why a peaceful period occurs before some storms.
- D. To remind how dangerous a storm can be in certain situations.

33. If you count fifteen seconds between a lightening flash and a thunder clap, the storm may be

- A. one kilometer away
- B. three kilometers away
- C. four kilometers away
- D. five kilometers away

34. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Heavy storms don't usually last long.
- B. It is not always quiet before a storm.
- C. Storms have a big influence on our life.
- D. Weather reports often fail to predict a storm.

35. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A travel journal. B. A science fiction.
C. A literature review. D. A geography magazine.

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。选项中有两处为多余选项。

Emotional intelligence helps us to better understand ourselves and others. It can help us make better decisions, ones that are in harmony with our true beliefs and values. But what does emotional intelligence look like in real life? In *EQ Applied: The Real-World Guide to Emotional Intelligence*, the author expresses his opinion on that. 36 Take a look, and see whether they describe your everyday habits.

You take your time.

You know that emotions and feelings are temporary and that making sudden decisions leads to regrets. 37

You praise.

You look for the good in others. When you find it, you tell them what you appreciate and why. In doing so, you lift others up and bring out the best in them.

38

Nowadays, people often fail to keep an appointment—from a handshake deal to weekend plans. But you'd better try to keep your word in things big and small—and that helps build your reputation as both reliable and trustworthy.

You say sorry.

You're not afraid to apologize when you mess up. Sometimes, you even apologize when you're right because you value your relationship.

You forgive and forget.

39 And if they refuse, you move on anyway—and prevent others from holding your emotions hostage.

You learn from mistakes.

No one can perfectly manage their emotions. But you work hard to learn from those mistakes—to study your own behavior and identify your triggers(起因). 40

- A. You show gratitude.
B. You stick to your word.

C. You are always willing to learn from others.

D. Here are some of the characteristics that accompany a high EQ.

E. When others apologize, you put it behind you and never bring it up again.

F. Meanwhile you build habits that will help you handle those situations better the next time.

G. That's why you pause before speaking or acting, especially when you recognize you're not calm.

第三部分：英语知识运用（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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Tim Ma's parents came to the United States from Taiwan in the 1970s. They opened a 41. It was not a success. They found 42 in America, however, in computers and engineering. In part because of their own 43, Ma's parents hoped he would study to become an engineer. They wanted 44 security for their child.

Growing up, Ma considered many 45—writer, fireman, even president. But he had a sense early on. He didn't want to be a(n) 46.

Ma did well in math and science classes in high school. And he 47 choosing to study electrical engineering in college. Several engineering jobs later, though, Ma had a(n) 48 of heart.

His 49 could not understand why he would want to leave such a good job to open a restaurant. They had worked long hours 50 their own restaurant still failed. But Ma remained 51. He was going to do things differently than his parents. He was able to learn from their one major 52 as restaurant owners—they knew very little about the art of cooking. Their chef 53 and opened a Chinese restaurant across the street which really put them in a bad situation.

So, at age 30, Ma left engineering and returned to school—cooking school. He received training in 54 cooking. In 2009, Ma opened his first restaurant, Maple Avenue, in Virginia. The restaurant 55 excellent cuisine.

At Maple Avenue, Ma worked long hours, seven days a week. His long hours 56. Ma opened his fourth restaurant last year, Kyirisan in Washington, D.C. He 57 his training in French cooking with his Chinese heritage (传承) to create 58 dishes.

Kyirisan's success is due to the 59 menu and food, Ma says. But a lot of it just comes from “pure hard 60.”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. company | B. school | C. hospital | D. restaurant |
| 42. A. interest | B. help | C. success | D. progress |
| 43. A. feelings | B. manners | C. predictions | D. experiences |
| 44. A. financial | B. personal | C. physical | D. psychological |
| 45. A. plans | B. ideas | C. measures | D. professions |
| 46. A. doctor | B. chef | C. engineer | D. professor |
| 47. A. ended up | B. gave up | C. turned out | D. carried on |
| 48. A. operation | B. change | C. trouble | D. attack |
| 49. A. colleagues | B. friends | C. parents | D. relatives |
| 50. A. though | B. but | C. if | D. so |
| 51. A. certain | B. silent | C. calm | D. anxious |
| 52. A. habit | B. practice | C. point | D. mistake |
| 53. A. came | B. left | C. escaped | D. cheated |
| 54. A. Chinese | B. American | C. French | D. Mexican |
| 55. A. serves | B. studies | C. promotes | D. benefits |
| 56. A. took off | B. paid off | C. ran out | D. worked out |
| 57. A. mixed | B. improved | C. simplified | D. ignored |
| 58. A. regional | B. new | C. side | D. traditional |
| 59. A. fixed | B. main | C. simple | D. creative |
| 60. A. life | B. challenge | C. work | D. status |

黑龙江考试

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

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。

Have you ever been too shy to express thanks towards someone? Well, a new study says you should not worry about that so much.

Recently, researchers have published a study on how people gave and 61 (receive) letters of thanks. 62 they found was that expressing and receiving appreciation increased 63 (happy) for both sides, but people's self-consciousness (自我意识) often made 64 less possible for them to express their appreciation.

In the experiments, the researchers asked 65 (hundred) of participants to write an email to someone close to them 66 (express) their appreciation and giving 67 specific example of how that person made their lives better.

The writers often underestimated (低估) the positive effect that the emails would have 68 the receivers. They thought that the receivers would feel 69 (awkward) and uncomfortable over the letters than they actually were. Contrary to the writers' belief, the receivers were thankful, warm and understanding.

So next time you feel hesitant about expressing your appreciation for others, remember that it will most 70 (probable) go a lot better than you think.

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（^），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。

I have many hobbies and I think fishing put at the top of the list. It is for fishing that has helped me improve my self-control.

My study was not satisfactory because of my impatience three years ago. When seeing that, my father comes up with a good idea and taught me why to fish to overcome my shortcoming. Telling that fishing was full of funs, I followed him without hesitation. Actually, fishing turned out to be more difficult than I had expected. To grasp a skill, I tried hardly and became a skilled fisher. It is amazed that I can focus on my study now. I'd like to share my experience with those who have the same trouble, encouraging them to study with our full devotion and attention.

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，暑期在纽约学习，得知当地博物馆要举办中国瓷器 (china) 展。请写一封信申请做志愿者，内容包括：

1. 写信意图；
2. 应征目的、优势。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

Dear Sir,

黑龙江考试

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

2020 年三省四市二模英语学科 参考答案

听力理解

01—05 CCACB 06—10 AABAC 11—15 CBAAB 16—20 ACCBB

阅读理解

阅读 A 篇 21—23 BCB
阅读 B 篇 24—27 CDAA
阅读 C 篇 28—31 ADCA
阅读 D 篇 32—35 CDBD
七选五 36—40 DGBEF

完形填空

41—45 DCDAD 46—50 CABCB 51—55 ADBCA 56—60 BABDC

语法填空

61. received	62. What	63. happiness	64. it
65. hundreds	66. expressing	67. a	68. on/upon
69. more awkward	70. probably		

短文改错

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 在 put 前加 is | 2. for fishing 删去 for | 3. comes 改为 came |
| 4. why 改为 how | 5. Telling 改为 Told | 6. funs 改为 fun |
| 7. a skill 改为 the skill | 8. hardly 改为 hard | 9. amazed 改为 amazing |
| 10. our 改为 their | | |

参考范文

Dear Sir,

I am Li Hua, a Chinese student who is taking a summer course in New York now. I have learned from your advertisement that a Chinese china exhibition will be held in the local museum, so I am writing to apply for the position as a student volunteer.

I can speak fluent English as well as standard Chinese. Besides, I once learned a lot about china in our school china club and have been crazy about collecting varieties of cups made of china. Young and energetic, I'm keen on communicating with foreign friends. Thus, I'm convinced that I'm qualified for the job.

I would be grateful if my application could meet with your approval. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua