

英语试卷

2020 年 7 月

本试卷共 10 页,三部分,共 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后,请将答题卡交回。

第一部分:阅读理解(共两节,40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 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

Do you want to get home from work knowing you have made a real difference in someone's life? If yes, don't care about sex or age! Come and join us, then you'll make it!

Position: Volunteer Social Care Assistant

(No Pay with Free Meals)

Place: Manchester

Hours: Part Time

We are now looking for volunteers to support people with learning disabilities to live active lives! Only 4 days left. Don't miss the chance of lending your warm hands to help others!

Role:

You will provide people with learning disabilities with all aspects of their daily lives. You will help them to develop new skills. You will help them to protect their rights and their safety. But your primary concern is to let them know they are valued.

Skills and Experience Required:

You will have the right values and great listening skills. You will be honest and patient. You will have the ability to drive a car and to communicate in fluent written and spoken English since you'll have to help those people with different learning disabilities. Previous care-related experience will be a great advantage for you.

1. The text is meant to _____.

A. present a document

B. carry an advertisement

C. send a letter

D. leave a note

2. The volunteers' primary responsibility is to help people with learning disabilities _____.

A. to realize their own importance

B. to get some financial support

C. to properly protect themselves

D. to learn some new living skills

3. Which of the following can first be chosen as a volunteer?

A. The one who can drive a car.

B. The one who has patience to listen to others.

C. The one who can use English to communicate.

D. The one who has done similar work before.

B

Nothing could stop Dad. After he was put on disability for a bad back, he bought a small farm in the country, just enough to grow food for the family. He planted vegetables, fruit trees and even kept bees for honey.

And every week he cleaned Old Man McColgin's chicken house in exchange for manure(肥料). The smell really burned the inside of your nose. When we complained(抱怨) about the terrible smell, Dad said the stronger the manure, the healthier the crops, and he was right. For example, just one of his cantaloupes filled the entire house with its sweet smell, and the taste was even sweeter.

As the vegetables started coming in, Dad threw himself into cooking. One day, armed with a basket of vegetables, he announced he was going to make stew(炖菜). Dad pulled out a pressure cooker and filled it up with cabbages, eggplants, potatoes, corns, onions and carrots. For about half an hour, the pressure built and the vegetables cooked. Finally, Dad turned off the stove, the pot began to cool and the pressure relief valve sprayed(喷射) out a cloud of steam. If we thought Dad's pile of chicken manure was bad, this was 10 times worse. When Dad took off the lid, the smell nearly knocked us out.

Dad carried the pot out and we opened doors and windows to air out the house. Just how bad was it? The neighbors came out of their houses to see if we had a gas leak!

Determined, Dad filled our plates with steaming stew and passed them around. It didn't look that bad, and after the first wave had shut down my ability to smell, it didn't offend the nose so much, either. I took a taste. It would never win a prize in a cooking competition, but it was surprisingly edible, and we drank up every last drop of soup.

4. Why did Dad clean Old Man McColgin's chicken house regularly?
- A. To set a good example to us. B. To earn some money for the family.
C. To get rid of the terrible smell. D. To collect manure for his crops.
5. What can we infer about Dad's stew?
- A. It tastes quite delicious.
B. It contains honey and vegetables.
C. It is popular among the neighbors.
D. It looks very wonderful.
6. What does the underlined word "offend" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. To shut. B. To attract. C. To upset. D. To air.
7. What can we learn about Dad from the text?
- A. He has a positive attitude to life.
B. He suffers a lot from his disability.
C. He is an experienced cook.
D. He is a troublesome father.

C

The behaviour of a building's users may be at least as important as its design when it comes to energy use, according to new research from the UK Energy Research Centre (UKERC). The UK promises to reduce its carbon emissions(排放) by 80 percent by 2050, part of which will be achieved by all new homes being zero-carbon by 2016. But this report shows that sustainable(可持续的) building design on its own—though extremely important—is not enough to achieve such reductions; the behaviour of the people using the building has to change too.

The study suggests that the ways that people use and live in their homes have been largely ignored by existing efforts to improve energy efficiency(效率), which instead focus on architectural and technological developments.

"Technology is going to assist but it is not going to do everything," explains Katy Janda, a UKERC senior researcher, "consumption patterns of

building users can defeat the most careful design." In other words, old habits die hard, even in the best-designed eco-home.

Another part of the problem is information. Households and bill-payers don't have the knowledge they need to change their energy-use habits. Without specific information, it's hard to judge the costs and benefits of making different choices. Feedback equipment, like smart meters and energy monitors, could help bridge this information gap by helping people see how changing their behaviour directly affects their energy use; some studies have shown that households can achieve up to 15 percent energy savings using smart meters.

Social science research has added a further dimension, suggesting that individuals' behaviour in the home can be personal and cannot be predicted—whether people throw open their windows rather than turn down the thermostat(恒温器), for example.

Janda argues that education is the key. She calls for a focused programme to teach people about buildings and their own behaviour in them.

8. As to energy use, the new research from UKERC stresses the importance of _____.
A. sustainable building design B. zero-carbon homes
C. the behaviour of building users D. the reduction of carbon emissions
9. What are Katy Janda's words mainly about?
A. The role of technology in improving energy efficiency.
B. The importance of changing building users' habits.
C. The necessity of making a careful building design.
D. The variety of consumption patterns of building users.
10. The information gap in energy use _____.
A. will be caused by building users' old habits
B. affects the study on energy monitors
C. can be bridged by feedback equipment
D. brings about problems for smart meters
11. What does the dimension added by social science research suggest?
A. The behaviour preference of building users is similar.
B. The behaviour of building users is unpredictable.
C. The social science research is to be furthered.
D. The education programme is under discussion.

D

When asked about happiness, we usually think of something extraordinary, an absolute delight, which seems to get rarer the older we get.

For kids, happiness has a magical quality. Their delight at winning a race or getting a new bike is unreserved(毫无掩饰的).

In the teenage years the concept of happiness changes. Suddenly it's conditional on such things as excitement, love and popularity. I can still recall the excitement of being invited to dance with the most attractive boy at the school party.

In adulthood the things that bring deep joy—love, marriage, birth—also bring responsibility and the risk of loss. For adults, happiness is complex.

My definition of happiness is “the capacity(能力) for enjoyment”. The more we can enjoy what we have, the happier we are. It's easy to overlook the pleasure we get from the company of friends, the freedom to live where we please, and even good health.

I experienced my little moments of pleasure yesterday. First I was overjoyed when I shut the last lunch-box and had the house to myself. Then I spent an uninterrupted morning writing, which I love. When the kids and my husband came home, I enjoyed their noise after the quiet of the day.

Psychologists tell us that to be happy we need a mix of enjoyable spare time and satisfying work. I don't think that my grandmother, who raised 14 children, had much of either. She did have a network of close friends and family, and maybe this is what satisfied her.

We, however, with so many choices and such pressure to succeed in every area, have turned happiness into one more thing we've got to have. We're so self-conscious about our “right” to it that it's making us miserable. So we chase it and equal it with wealth and success, without noticing that the people who have those things aren't necessarily happier.

Happiness isn't about what happens to us—it's about how we see what happens to us. It's the skillful way of finding a positive for every negative. It's not wishing for what we don't have, but enjoying what we do possess.

12. As people grow older, they _____.

- A. associate their happiness less with others
- B. tend to believe responsibility means happiness
- C. will take fewer risks in pursuing happiness
- D. feel it harder to experience happiness

13. What can we learn about the author from Paragraphs 5 and 6?

- A. She is easily pleased by things in daily life.
- B. She cares little about her own health.
- C. She prefers getting pleasure from housework.
- D. She enjoys the freedom of traveling.

14. People who equal happiness with wealth and success _____.

- A. are at a loss to make correct choices
- B. consider pressure something blocking their way
- C. stress their right to happiness too much
- D. are more likely to be happy

15. What can be concluded from the passage?

- A. Happy is he who is content.
- B. Success leads to happiness.
- C. Each man is the master of his own fate.
- D. Happiness lies between the positive and the negative.

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的七个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。

Eyesight plays a very important role in our daily life. Every waking moment, the eyes are working to see the world around us. Over forty percent of Americans worry about losing eyesight, but it's easy to include steps into our daily life to ensure healthy eyes. Here are five suggestions for a lifetime of healthy eyesight:

- Schedule yearly exams. Eye care should begin early in life. 16 Now millions of children can have yearly eye exams and following treatment, including eyeglasses.
- 17 Two-thirds of Americans spend up to seven hours a day using computers or other digital products. This frequent eye activity increases the risk for eye tiredness. Experts recommend that people practice the 20/20/20 rule: every 20 minutes, take a 20-second break and look at something 20 feet away.

• Protect against UV rays. Long-term stay in the sun creates risk to your eyes. 18 They can properly protect your eyes.

• Eat your greens. 19 Vitamins C and E help protect eyesight and promote eye health.

• Practice safe wear and care of contact lenses(隐形眼镜). Many Americans use contact lenses to improve their eyesight. While some follow the medical guidance for wearing contact lenses, many are breaking the rules and putting their eyesight at risk. Always follow the doctor's advice for appropriate wear.

20

- A. Parents usually don't care about their own eyesight.
B. No matter what the season is, it's extremely important to wear sunglasses.
C. Give your eyes a break.
D. Otherwise, you may have problems such as red eyes, pain in the eyes, or a more serious condition.
E. Experts advise parents to bring babies 6 to 12 months of age to the doctor for a careful check.
F. Stay in good shape by taking more milk.
G. As part of a healthy diet, eat more fruits and vegetables each day.

第二部分:知识运用(共两节,45分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分,共30分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的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。

I used to be a very self-centered person, but in the past two years I have really changed. I have started to think about other people before I think about 21. I am happy that I am becoming a 22 person.

I think my 23 started when I was at Palomar College. At first, I 24 wanted to get my degree and be left alone. I thought I was smarter than everyone else, so I hardly ever 25 to anyone in my classes. By the end of my first semester, I was really 26. It seemed as if everyone 27 me had made friends and was having fun. So I tried an experiment. I started asking people around me how they were doing, and if they were having trouble I 28 to help. That was really a big 29 for me. By the end of the year, I had several new 30, and two of them are still my best friends today.

A bigger cause of my new 31, however, came when I took a part-time job at a Vista Nursing Home. One old lady there who had Alzheimer's disease 32 my friend. Every time I came into her room, she was so 33 because she thought I was her daughter. Her real daughter never 34 her, so I took her place. She let me 35 that making others feel good made me feel good, too. 36 she died, I was heartbroken, but I was very grateful to her.

I think I am a much 37 person today than I used to be, and I hope I will not 38 these experiences. They have 39 me to care about other people more than about myself. I like who I am 40, and I could not say that a few years ago.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A. itself | B. himself | C. myself | D. herself |
| 22. A. different | B. simple | C. humorous | D. famous |
| 23. A. career | B. change | C. tour | D. education |
| 24. A. almost | B. already | C. recently | D. just |
| 25. A. wrote | B. lied | C. reported | D. talked |
| 26. A. curious | B. careful | C. lonely | D. guilty |
| 27. A. but | B. with | C. towards | D. besides |
| 28. A. offered | B. happened | C. hesitated | D. dared |
| 29. A. dream | B. step | C. duty | D. problem |
| 30. A. colleagues | B. students | C. teachers | D. friends |
| 31. A. hope | B. hobby | C. attitude | D. luck |
| 32. A. encouraged | B. grew | C. became | D. inspired |
| 33. A. polite | B. confident | C. strange | D. happy |
| 34. A. visited | B. bothered | C. answered | D. trusted |
| 35. A. explain | B. understand | C. declare | D. guess |
| 36. A. If | B. Before | C. When | D. Unless |
| 37. A. better | B. busier | C. quieter | D. stricter |
| 38. A. analyze | B. face | C. improve | D. forget |
| 39. A. forced | B. taught | C. ordered | D. preferred |
| 40. A. tomorrow | B. tonight | C. yesterday | D. today |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写一个适当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请将答案写在答题卡的相应位置。

A

I started smoking two years ago, but when I 41 (take) off the school football team last month because I became breathless, I made up my mind to stop smoking. At the beginning, I decided on a day to quit and threw away the last packet of cigarettes. Then, when I felt like 42 (smoke) a cigarette, I would remind myself that smoking was harmful. Instead of smoking a cigarette, I went for a walk or cleaned the house. I was not 43 (disappoint) although I had failed several times. I believe I will succeed in quitting smoking finally.

B

I have the greatest job in the world. Although my job is 44 (occasional) dangerous, I don't mind because danger excites me and makes me alive. However, the most important thing about my job is 45 I help protect ordinary people from one of the most powerful forces on earth—the volcano. Today, I am just as enthusiastic 46 my job as the day I first started. 47 (study) volcanoes now for many years, I am still amazed at their beauty as well as their potential to cause great damage.

C

Isaac Asimov was an American scientist and writer who wrote around 480 books, but he was best known for his science fiction stories. He had both an extraordinary imagination that gave him the ability 48 (explore) future worlds and an amazing mind with which he searched for explanation of everything. Asimov's life began in Russia, 49 he was born in 1920. It ended in New York in 1992. It was when he was eleven years old 50 his talent for writing became obvious. Throughout his life, Asimov received many awards.

第三部分:书面表达(共两节,35 分)

第一节 (15 分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华,你的英国朋友 Jim 正在北京学习,他对中国文化非常感兴趣。你校将要举办一个关于“中国传统节日”的讲座,请你根据以下提示给他写一封邮件,邀请他来参加。

1. 介绍讲座的时间、地点等;
2. 讲座的内容;
3. 你将陪同 Jim 并帮其翻译讲解。

注意:1. 词数不少于 50;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

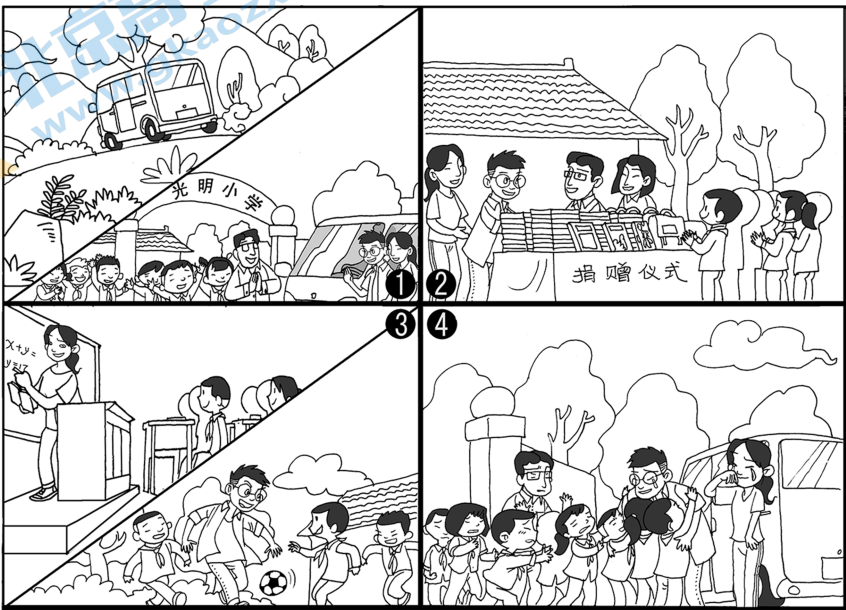
Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。上周你和同学去一所山村小学支教,请根据下面四幅图的先后顺序,给校刊“英语园地”写一篇英文稿件,介绍你们的支教活动。

注意:词数不少于 60。
提示词:捐赠 donation



(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)