

南京市 2020 届高三年级第三次模拟考试

英 语

2020.06

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 120 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

答题前，考生务必将自己的学校、姓名、考试号写在答题纸上。考试结束后，将答题纸交回。

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纸上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 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 is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. A teacher and her student.
B. A student and her classmate.
C. A teacher and her colleague.
2. What are they going to do?
A. Design a poster. B. Visit a website. C. Buy a beautiful dress.
3. Why are the woman's eyes red?
A. She feels a little sad. B. She has eye disease. C. Sand gets into her eyes.
4. How did the man learn about his new job?
A. From the TV. B. From the paper. C. From a friend.
5. Who is White?
A. The male speaker. B. Mrs. David's son. C. The woman's husband.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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 does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Inform her about his being late.
B. Remember to keep a timetable.
C. Help her make some new rules.
7. How does the woman sound?
A. Angry. B. Proud. C. Confident.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the weather like today?
A. Nice and sunny. B. Warm and wet. C. Cool and rainy.
9. What season is it now?
A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn.
10. What will they do this afternoon?
A. Visit the farm. B. Listen to the radio. C. Buy an umbrella.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What happened to the woman?
A. She loosened a large button.
B. She lost her shoulder bag.
C. She broke her table tennis bat.
12. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a rest room. B. In a bag shop. C. In a lost-and-found.
13. What should the woman leave?
A. Her cell phone. B. Her phone number. C. Her address book.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the man want to do about the house?
A. Keep a cat in the house.
B. Change the color of the walls.
C. Change the color of the lights.
15. When could the man cook?
A. After 7 in the morning.
B. From 2 to 3 in the afternoon.
C. Before 7 in the evening.
16. Which is allowed according to the woman?
A. Holding small parties. B. Smoking in the bedroom. C. Sticking pictures on the wall.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What meals did most chefs like best according to the survey?
A. Childhood favorites. B. Meals on vacation. C. Meals in a fine restaurant.
18. How many chefs regard simple meals prepared at home as the best?
A. 10%. B. 15%. C. 20%.
19. What was the surprising finding of the survey?
A. Home-made meals were not very popular.
B. Some best cooks liked fast food the most.
C. The chefs don't really like the food they cook.
20. Where does the talk probably take place?
A. In a TV studio. B. In a restaurant. C. At a scenic spot.

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, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

21. The naughty boy was so curious that he _____ his neck to see what was going on.
A. fastened B. stretched C. exposed D. strengthened
22. The regulations _____ anyone in our school with nobody an exception.
A. go for B. call for C. turn to D. belong to
23. Many migrating birds wing their way over and through the city, _____ some surprising natural scenery.
A. created B. creating C. having created D. to create
24. Optimism is the essential ingredient of top performers, _____ we assume separates the high achievers from the rest.
A. as B. who C. which D. that
25. —The designers are over the moon. What's up?
—They've reached an agreement on _____ the bonuses are to be divided later.
A. why B. how C. where D. when
26. We have to get the economy under control or it will _____ eat us up.
A. literally B. normally C. primitively D. originally
27. _____ the physical responses are a sense of comfort and a rush of relaxation.
A. Accompanied B. Being accompanied C. Accompanying D. To accompany
28. —You really did a good job, Robert!
—I was just doing my job and anyone in my position _____ the same like me.
A. might do B. could do C. should have done D. would have done
29. It's a (n) _____ choice between taking the job and staying out of work. Better not waste more time on it!
A. straight B. flexible C. intelligent D. important
30. —I can't remember his name clearly. Is it Brain Johnson?
—Yes, _____.
A. you name it B. that's the point C. that's it D. you deserve it
31. The company is running out of its fund _____ and may soon be unable to pay its bills.
A. reserves B. sources C. incomes D. collections
32. —Were all the articles of clothing for the models carried to the fashion show?
—No, _____ only some of them.
A. it is B. it was C. they are D. they were
33. —Can you tell me how to keep my appetite _____?
—Dividing one heavy meal into two smaller ones is helpful.
A. at ease B. at peace C. in check D. in secret

34. —Do you like your new place?

—Yes, I do. But it's a little far from my college, and the traffic _____ me.

- A. killed B. has killed C. had killed D. is killing

35. Unfortunately, _____ we should expect gratitude, we often find the opposite.

- A. what B. that C. how D. where

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, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

I come from a broken family that many would consider dysfunctional(失衡) at the very least: marriage, divorces, etc. After we grew up, my three siblings and I could go years _____ 36 _____ speaking. And that is where this story _____ 37 _____.

My sister Jeanne and I were born only 14 months _____ 38 _____, but by the time we were teenagers we had lost _____ 39 _____. By age 19, I had moved away from our home in Wisconsin to live on my father's horse farm in Virginia. We lived separate and our connection somehow ended.

Fast-forward about five years, I was 24 and on a _____ 40 _____ with my fiancé(未婚夫) to New York City, a place I had never been to.

During a day of sightseeing, we were crossing a very _____ 41 _____ street loaded with people. I had laughed at something my fiancé said, and I _____ 42 _____ heard my name yelled from somewhere around me: "Cheryl!" I _____ 43 _____ in my steps in the middle of the road. Tears _____ 44 _____ in my eyes. I knew without a _____ 45 _____ that it was my sister Jeanne. I yelled back before even turning to look. "Jeanne?" It was her.

I later asked how she'd known it was me—she _____ 46 _____ saw me! She said it was my _____ 47 _____. I wouldn't say my laugh is all that _____ 48 _____, but I guess to a family member it's infectious. It _____ 49 _____ your heart and resonates(共鸣) in your mind.

Since that time, my sister and I have never been _____ 50 _____. We both moved back to Wisconsin. We _____ 51 _____ daily. Many years have passed, and we are now in our 50s. But our meeting _____ 52 _____ wasn't just a sign. I see it as more of a _____ 53 _____, a reminder not to lose touch with loved ones. It is too easy to remain _____ 54 _____. After our sister-to-sister _____ 55 _____, I don't plan to let that happen again.

36. A. by B. after C. without D. beyond
37. A. ends B. begins C. twists D. spreads
38. A. ago B. away C. ahead D. apart
39. A. heart B. home C. touch D. interest
40. A. team B. trip C. date D. picnic
41. A. busy B. dark C. empty D. quiet
42. A. readily B. finally C. suddenly D. naturally
43. A. fell B. froze C. struggled D. hesitated
44. A. came about B. welled up C. ran away D. streamed back
45. A. word B. break C. care D. doubt
46. A. never B. often C. seldom D. already
47. A. shape B. clothing C. look D. laugh
48. A. clear B. pleasant C. bright D. unusual
49. A. hits B. lifts C. breaks D. cures
50. A. separated B. bothered C. suspected D. united

51. A. work B. travel C. play D. talk
 52. A. by mistake B. by chance C. on schedule D. on purpose
 53. A. change B. result C. lesson D. coincidence
 54. A. lost B. touched C. broken D. loved
 55. A. circle B. theory C. miracle D. move

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Since 1952, we've gathered three expert judges, who consider every illustrated children's book published that year in the United States. In 2017, we began partnering with the New York Public Library to administer the honor now called The New York Times/New York Public Library Best Illustrated Children's Books Award.

Here are some of the winners in 2019.

Small in the City

Sydney Smith knows that children are the best observers. In "*Small in the City*," he shows us how a young child explores a city—it's unmistakably Toronto—with deep knowledge of all its aspects. If we can find them and are lucky, there is shelter, kindness and hope. Smith presents an elegant urban winterscape precisely, yet with an astonishing looseness.

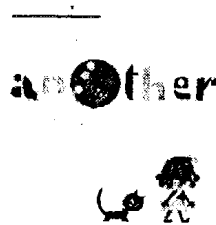
Neal Porter/Holiday House, \$17.95; ages 4 to 8.



Another

In a world without words, Christian Robinson's "*Another*" provides the perfect balance of color, shape and texture to take the heroine and her cat companion on a determined and thoughtful voyage from her bed to a funhouse of possibility. The warmth of the color palette and her optimistic expression encourage young readers through a mysterious adventure to an alternate universe of light-filled passages. This is a science fiction picture book classic.

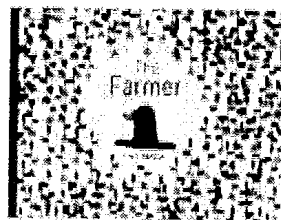
Simon & Schuster, \$17.99; ages 4 to 8.



The Farmer

XimoAbadia has filled the pages of "*The Farmer*" with color. Rows and dots of red slash against yellow, blue drips and fills, while water vessels mirror the village topography. The farmer's red balloon pants and animal friends add playfulness to the seriousness of his task and the power of the landscape. We chose this book for how hard work, glaring sun and the search for water are presented through space designs that boldly stretch across the pages, reflecting and encouraging self-reliance and determination.

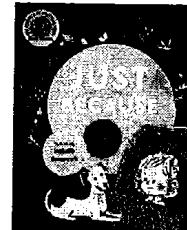
Holiday House, \$17.99; ages 3 to 6.



Just Because

Isabelle Arsenault's richly graphic illustrations for "*Just Because*" perfectly mix the fanciful and the literal—just the way a child's imagination does, the judges felt. To paraphrase an old movie ad: After spending time with this beautifully designed book, you will believe that fish sing the blues and trees set their leaves on fire.

Candlewick, \$17.99; ages 4 to 8.



56. If a child lacks independence, you can recommend _____.

- A. *Small in the City* B. *Another* C. *The Farmer* D. *Just Because*

57. From the passage we can know, _____.

- A. the New York Public Library is a winner of 2019
 B. *Small in the City* introduces the country life in a cautious way
 C. *Just Because* by Isabelle Arsenault has been adapted into a movie
 D. Christian Robinson encourages children to learn about the unknown world

B

New Holland honeyeaters are experts at sounding the alarm when there's danger, according to new research from biologists at the Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Cambridge.



Study authors, Dr. Jessica McLachlan and Professor Rob Magrath, found honeyeaters can spread the word in the blink of an eye, using a two-stage alarm.

It's particularly effective when they are threatened by fast-moving birds of prey.

"When a hawk is swooping down, its target has only a second to flee to cover—a split second can make the difference between life and death," Dr. McLachlan said.

"But animals often signal urgent danger using repeated notes, which makes sure others hear the warning but it takes a long time to deliver."

"So there's a problem. How to send a lightning-fast message in a long call?"

New Holland honeyeaters solve this problem elegantly. They "front-load" information about urgency into the first note of their alarm call, so other honeyeaters can respond quickly.

The clever honeyeaters follow this up with more notes to reinforce the message and signal how long to remain hidden.

"They use a long call, with lots of notes, to make sure the message is heard," Professor Magrath said. "And the more notes, the more urgent the danger."

"But they also modify the first note to indicate if it's necessary to take immediate cover. So it's a two-part message that is quick, reliable and informative."

The technique is so effective the authors expect to see other species adopt it.

"Many other species modify alarm calls as the threat increases, but there is surprisingly little

known about how fast they convey the message,” Professor Magrath said.

The researchers conducted their study in Canberra’s National Botanic Gardens over a period of several years.

“These birds live in the Gardens and are used to having people around. This helped us to record natural interactions with their predators(捕猎者), such as sparrow hawks and currawongs, and to video the honeyeaters’ responses to different alarm calls,” Professor Magrath said.

58. According to Dr. Jessica McLachlan, _____.

- A. speed counts when it comes to honeyeaters’ life or death
- B. the second-part message in a honeyeater’s call is more reliable
- C. the message about where to take cover is conveyed very fast
- D. the urgency degree relies on the first note in a honeyeater’s call

59. What does “they” in Paragraph 12 refer to?

- A. alarm calls
- B. modified notes
- C. other species
- D. clever honeyeaters

60. The researchers’ findings are mainly based on _____.

- A. the comparison between honeyeaters and other birds
- B. the analysis of length of alarm calls made by honeyeaters
- C. the record of the honeyeaters’ response and signal transmission
- D. the observation of birds in Canberra’s National Botanic Gardens

C

Although Facebook offers various privacy settings that can be improved, there is no way to guarantee that your photos will not be seen by people you didn’t intend to share with. While the risk of sexual predators stalking(跟踪) children after seeing their Facebook photos is small, it cannot be completely discounted. Posting photos of your children also sets a bad example to them about privacy and opens them up to other dangers, such as identity theft.

Exposure to Sexual Predators

Posting photos of your children on Facebook could bring them to the attention of sexual predators, even if you set the privacy settings so that only friends and family are able to see the photos. Well-meaning relatives can republish the photos, with less strict privacy settings. This practice can be dangerous if there are easily recognizable landmarks or information that can pinpoint the location of the child in the photo. Many Facebook games and apps encourage you to increase the size of your friend list, but doing so can expose your personal information to unwanted strangers. This information, in tune with status updates revealing your whereabouts and photos of your children, can make it all too easy for someone to stalk your family.

Set a Bad Example

Young children should be taught from an early age about the dangers of revealing too much information to strangers. With smartphones and other electronic devices making it easy to post photos online, it is important that children understand the dangers of uploading the wrong kind of pictures. If you upload lots of photos of your children to Facebook, they may draw the conclusion

that there is nothing wrong with sharing images online. For example, many parents post photos of their children in the bath or in their swimwear. Unless children are taught boundaries about sharing personal photos such as these, it can have a negative effect on them later in life.

Identity Theft

After you post photos of your children online on sites such as Facebook, you no longer have any control over what the images are used for. Even with strict privacy settings these photos can be viewed, downloaded, modified and uploaded elsewhere by other people if they are determined enough. Photos of your child could be used for advertising, as many website owners use photos they find on the Internet to promote their sites. Someone could even use photos of your child to create a fake profile on a teen site with the intention of getting close to other teens.

Open Children To Bullying & Intimidation(恐吓)

While posting embarrassing photos of your children on Facebook might seem like harmless fun, it can expose them to bullying and intimidation. If someone distributes these photos to online forums and websites as a joke it can cause a lot of emotional trauma for your child. In some severe cases, teens have committed suicide after threats and bullying online.

61. Paragraph 1 is to tell readers that _____.

- A. the sense of identity can be built by sharing online
- B. you’re likely to be stalked with your photos posted
- C. posting children’s picture online has become a trend
- D. uploading children’s photos may invite potential trouble

62. What does the author advise people to do?

- A. Set the privacy settings before uploading photos.
- B. Teach children to post conservative photos online.
- C. Claim controls over children’s photos posted online.
- D. Avoid circulating children’s photos containing privacy online.

63. What does the underlined word “trauma” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. gain
- B. change
- C. injury
- D. loss

64. What’s the best title of the passage?

- A. Posting children’s photos online—a Pandora’s Box
- B. Posting children’s photos online—a Herculean task
- C. Posting children’s photos online—a good Samaritan
- D. Posting children’s photos online—a God’s Eye View

D

In 2010, after six years of training and further six years on the wards, I resigned from my job as a junior doctor. My parents still haven’t forgiven me.

Last year, the General Medical Council wrote to me to say they were taking my name off the medical register. It wasn’t exactly a huge shock, as I hadn’t practiced medicine in half a decade.

_____.

It was, however, excellent news for my spare room, as I cleared out box after box of old paperwork, tearing files up fast. One thing I did rescue from the jaws of death was my training portfolio(档案袋). All doctors are recommended to log their clinical experience, in what's known as 'reflective practice'. On looking through this portfolio for the first time in years, my reflective practice seemed to involve going up to my hospital, on-call room and writing down anything remotely interesting that had happened that day.

Among the funny and the dull, I was reminded of the long hours and the huge impact being a junior doctor had on my life. Reading back, it felt extreme and unreasonable in terms of what was expected of me, but at the time I'd just accepted it as part of the job. There were points where I wouldn't have stepped back if an entry read "had to eat a helicopter today".

Around the same time that I was reliving all this through my diaries, junior doctors in the here and now were coming under fire from politicians. I couldn't help but feel doctors were struggling to get their side of the story across (probably because they were at work the whole time) and it struck me that the public weren't hearing the truth about what it actually means to be a doctor. Rather than shrugging my shoulders and ignoring the evidence, I decided I had to do something to redress the balance.

So here they are: the diaries I kept during my time in the NHS, verrucas(疣) and all. What it's like working on the front line, the consequences in my personal life, and how, one terrible day, it all became too much for me. (Sorry for the spoiler of my book beforehand, but you still watched *Titanic* knowing how that was going to play out.)

Along the way, I'll help you out with the medical terminology(术语) and provide a bit of context about what each job involved. Unlike being a junior doctor, I won't just drop you in the deep end and expect you to know exactly what you're doing.

65. Which of the following can be put in the blank in Paragraph 2?

- A. But I found it a hard job to pick up my practice of medicine.
- B. But I found it an easy task to turn over a new leaf in the long term.
- C. But I found it a simple act to get involved in self-reflection as a junior doctor.
- D. But I found it a big deal on an emotional level to permanently close this chapter of my life.

66. The author cleared out box after box of old paperwork so fast because _____.

- A. he was disappointed at being dismissed from the NHS
- B. being removed from his position served his purpose
- C. being rescued from the jaws of death discouraged him
- D. he had promised to keep his patients' personal information secret

67. The phrase "had to eat a helicopter today" in Paragraph 4 indicates that a junior doctor has to _____.

- A. work hard for promotion
- B. equip himself with practical skills
- C. look through all the portfolios
- D. live up to some extreme expectations

68. Which of the following best explains "redress the balance" underlined in Paragraph 5?

- A. Argue with politicians.
- B. Tell the full story of doctors.
- C. Collect more solid evidence.
- D. Win the support of the public.

69. What does the author intend to do by writing this article?

- A. Reveal what it means to be a junior doctor.
- B. Inform readers of some medical knowledge.
- C. Give some background information on a book.
- D. Encourage more people to practice medicine.

70. What attitude does the author hold towards the NHS?

- A. Critical.
- B. Appreciative.
- C. Ambiguous.
- D. Doubtful.

第四部分 任务型阅读 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下列短文, 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: 请将答案写在答题纸上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

"One, two, three, four... five, six, seven, eight..." That is the signal for half a dozen people braving a humid morning at Kamezuka park in Tokyo to bend, stretch, jump, and run on the spot. The group's personal trainer is a portable radio fixed on the top of a children's slide. A male voice's simple instructions, issued to a lively piano accompaniment, have become a necessity of daily life in Japan since the broadcasts, known as Rajio Taisō (radio calisthenics 广播操), first hit the airwaves almost a century ago.

In 2003, the most recent year for which data is available, 27 million people said they took part in morning calisthenics more than twice a week, whether at work, at home in front of the TV or with neighbours in the local park. Children perform Rajio Taisō before school sports days or during special summer holiday sessions, earning credits that can be exchanged for snacks, stationery and other gifts.

Regular participants cover a broad cross-section of Japanese society: construction, factory and office workers including the 10,000 employees of the Tokyo metropolitan government, who are encouraged to leave their desks and start moving at 3 p.m. every weekday.

There are two standard routines—the second slightly more challenging than the first—each involving arm rotations, forward bends, straddle jumps and other aerobic exercises designed to move every muscle and leave participants slightly out of breath. In 1999, a routine was added for people who use wheelchairs or have other mobility issues.

"Studies show that people who exercise this way for just a few minutes a day have improved bone density, reduced risk of suffering a stroke or heart attack, and are generally in better physical shape than other people their age who don't exercise," says Yasuo Fukushi, secretary general of the Japan Radio Taiso Federation.

"There has never been any pressure to modernise the programme, because people have grown up with it and know it off by heart," adds Fukushi, who believes the routine helps explain the impressive lifespan (寿命) of Japanese people.

“We even do this when it rains,” says Tomomi Okamoto, a company director who joins the Kamezuka park sessions in all weathers. “It gets the blood pumping and I always feel much better afterwards. It’s a great way to start the day,” she says. “But it’s not just about the exercise—it’s a way of communicating with your neighbours and getting to know people.”

Introduction	◆ Radio calisthenics have won a (71) ▲ in Japanese daily life.
(72) ▲	◆ Children performing radio calisthenics to earn credits in (73) ▲ for gifts. ◆ Adults from all walks of life encouraged to participate (74) ▲.
Different routines	◆ Two standard routines (75) ▲ various aerobic exercises, leaving performers a bit (76) ▲. ◆ In 1999, an extra one was designed for those (77) ▲ challenged.
Potential benefits	◆ Compared with those who don’t exercise, people who keep exercising per day are in better (78) ▲, with bones and hearts strengthened. ◆ People who make it a habit to exercise are likely to have their lifespan (79) ▲. ◆ Some individuals consider Radio calisthenics an exercise as well as a way of (80) ▲.

第五部分 书面表达（满分 25 分）

81. 请阅读下面材料，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

D—daughter M—mommy

D: “Mommy, are you leaving home again?”

M: “Yes, honey. Mommy is going to fight a monster!”

D: “A monster? Is it scarier than a big roaring tiger? Oh my!”

M: “Well...yes! A lot scarier! It’s called Virus. Many people are working hard to defeat the monster.”

D: “Who are they?”

M: “They’re the scientists who are working on new medicines to cure the ill and the construction workers who are building new hospitals for patients as fast as possible. They are the delivery people who are delivering masks to everyone in need, risking being caught by the virus monsters, too...They are all ordinary people, including volunteers, but now they are also powerful soldiers; they are the bravest fighters and they are heroes!”



D: “They are so brave! But mommy, are you scared?”

M: “Yes, everyone is scared. Mommy’s too. But if no one goes to fight the monster, there will be more monsters, and the monsters will be even more aggressive, and they may defeat us all.”

D: “But mommy... I don’t want you to leave me.”

M: “Baby, mommy doesn’t want to leave you either. Sweetie, do you know what “to be brave” means? To be brave is to do the right thing even if you are really scared.”

D: “Mommy, I’ll be brave, too. I want to be a doctor when I grow up, and I will fight the monsters together with you.”

...

【写作内容】

1. 用约 30 个单词概述上述对话内容；
2. 谈谈你对“勇士”的理解；
3. 写出谁是你心目中的“勇士”，并简要陈述理由（至少两点）。

【写作要求】

1. 表明个人观点，同时提供理由或论据；
2. 阐述观点或提供论据时，不得直接引用原文中的句子；
3. 文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；
4. 不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。
