

山西省 2020 年高三年级模拟试题（一）

英语试卷

（考试时间：下午 3：00——5：00）

本试卷采用闭卷、笔试形式。试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

选择题

第一部分 听力

略

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 60 分)

第一节(共 15 小题；每小题 3 分满分 45 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 ABC 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

It's the perfect time of year to curl up with a great new book—so be sure to add these climate must-reads to your list.

THE UNINHABITABLE EARTH: LIFE AFTER WARMING

By David Wallace-Wells

The author speaks out on the challenges facing our planet. But he's also an optimist, one well-aware that the right action today can avoid disaster tomorrow.

AN INCONVENIENT SEQUEL: TRUTH TO POWER .

By Al Gore

A lot of people have heard his message about the climate crisis. But just as important is the message that people around the world can do something about it.

The book is a comprehensive how-to guide full of concrete, actionable ways you can join the movement for solutions and help turn the tide.

THE SIXTH EXTINCTION: AN UNNATURAL HISTORY

By Elizabeth Kolbert

Teenage climate activist Greta Thunberg called out world leaders for their inaction, saying, "People are suffering. People are dying. Entire ecosystems are collapsing. We are in the beginning of a mass extinction."

Elizabeth Kolbert might say, "Exactly." As she details, the Earth has seen five landmark events in the distant past that wiped out most plant and animal life. But today, we're witnessing a new phenomenon known to scientists as the "sixth extinction." Unlike the previous five, this one is not a natural event. It's human-made. And it's happening right now.

THE OVERSTORY

By Richard Powers

While the books listed above are all works of nonfiction, climate is showing up more and more as a major theme in contemporary fiction. A work of imagination wandering across centuries and continents, it tells the story of nine main characters, all existing at different periods of time, which are not men or women at all, but trees.

21. Which author offered measures to deal with climate change?

- A. Elizabeth Kolbert. B. Al Gore.
C. David Wallace-Wells. D. Richard Powers.

22. According to Elizabeth Kolbert, why is the sixth extinction different from previous ones?

- A. It is largely due to human activities.
B. It wipes out all the plant and animal life.
C. It is mainly caused by the natural factors.
D. It is the result of the world leaders' inaction.

23. What is special about *The Overstory* ?

- A. It discusses natural history.
B. It centers on climate crisis.
C. It features fictional characters.
D. It is a collection of nonfiction.

B

We fill our water bottle with cool water from a stream and watch as puffy clouds slowly push shadows over the green hills. At the country's first camping site, *Glamping Georgia*, in Ambrolauri, six white tents are set on a hill, overlooking a valley and slopes of dense pine forest. There's a bathroom inside the air-conditioned tents, and a mini kitchen outside, a private deck with wicker rocking chairs. Linden, oak and apple trees surround the tents. The clean, fresh air is rich with birdsong and insects zip back and forth. The only other sound is the Krikhula River. It's the perfect place to disconnect. A layer of stars

opens up overhead and Giorgi, the owner, drops by to give us a bottle of his homemade grape.

We spend the final days of our trip in central Georgia, at Borjomi, a summer retreat for the Romanovs, famous for its mineral waters and sulphur (硫磺) baths. Covering 210,000 acres, the Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park has one of the largest areas of old-growth forest in Europe, and many wildlife habitats. There are 12 marked tracks for hiking, riding and snowshoeing, as well as tourist shelters and camping areas.

We hike the Nikoloz Romanov Trail from Likani to Lomis mountain where a river valley leads up through forest to alpine meadows (高山草甸) of tall grasses and wild flowers. We pass only a handful of other hikers. I know that the reward at 7,200ft will be the views. What I don't expect to find at the top are free-ranging horses with shiny brown coats, a tiny decorative church and carpets of wild flowers.

This is what we came for-----undamaged nature and slow travel. It's a few hours' hike back down, but all I want to do is lie down among the flowers, close my eyes and just breathe.

24. What is the author's impression of *Glamping Georgia*?

- A. It is not easily accessible.
- B. It is a densely populated area.
- C. It affords breathtaking views.
- D. It provides poor accommodation.

25. What does the underlined word "retreat" in the 2nd paragraph refer to?

- A. A quiet place to relax.
- B. A meadow of tall grasses.
- C. A final destination.
- D. A wildlife habitat.

26. What attracts the author most in Georgia?

- A. Its fine beauty and exceptional features.
- B. Its rare plants and diverse wildlife.
- C. The mineral waters and sulphur baths.
- D. The rich culture and warm hospitality.

27. How does the author paint the picture of their trip?

- A. By making comparisons with their previous trips.
- B. By presenting specific landscape features.
- C. By introducing the local lifestyle and daily routines.
- D. By listing people and events along the way.

C

Are we in the middle of a workplace revolution?

Pool tables, nap-pods and free food. They sound like things at an all-inclusive holiday resort (度假胜地) rather than in an office. However, digital tech companies have redesigned the office and provided unusual benefits to make the workplace a more pleasant and productive place to be. For these companies, the days of individual work area where people would work on their own for eight hours a day are no more.

This trend is now spreading outside Silicon Valley. Bob Randell, director of MiCareer, says, "Everyone's realizing that tech companies don't provide fancy benefits or games areas in order to seem cool and trendy. They want their staff to feel good about themselves and their jobs. Happy employees are less likely to leave to work for a competitor and, most importantly, they are more productive."

This new kind of workplace also encourages people to cooperate and to be creative. Playing table tennis with league you rarely work with can lead to new ways of working and fresh thinking. Thinking over a problem while lying in a hammock(吊床) might be the best way to find its solution.

However, this doesn't mean employers should immediately offer free ice cream, replace desks with sofas or let staff bring pets to work. "Firms have to make sure their benefits are of real interest to their employees, and that they can afford them for the long term. If a company stops offering a benefit, staff happiness goes down and people are less satisfied," says Anna Tang, head of HR at DigitalFore.

We advise our managers to monitor the effects of the benefits carefully. We now offer free breakfasts instead of free lunches. This persuades people to arrive early and to start work with good energy levels, which makes them more productive. Large free lunches just made them feel sleepy.

This revolution in the workplace is unlikely to slow down. As Randell says, "All business can improve by increasing creativity, cooperation and happiness at work. The most successful ones do exactly that, and which companies don't want to

be successful?”

28. What trend is spreading among tech companies?

- A. Expanding businesses outside Silicon Valley.
- B. Improving managers working conditions.
- C. Bettering workplaces for employees.
- D. Reducing daily working hours.

29. Which is the major advantage of the workplace revolution?

- A. Stopping people leaving their jobs.
- B. Increasing peoples productivity.
- C. Attracting high quality people to the company.
- D. Encouraging sharing ideas with different people.

30. What should companies that intend to improve do?

- A. Serve the staff once and for all.
- B. Keep offering short-term returns.
- C. Control the costs of extra expenses.
- D. Provide benefits employees really want.

31. Which of the following might be the best subtitle?

- A. Why office life is changing and how to manage it.
- B. Why workplace revolution is unlikely to take place.
- C. Why digital technology companies are so successful.
- D. Why modern offices and unusual benefits are bad for business.

D

Delivery robots, once a sci-fi fantasy, became a reality this year. They're increasingly being seen as a solution for “last-mile delivery”—delivering goods from a local warehouse to their final destination. But how do robots find the door? It's not always simple. GPS can take the robot to the right address, but can't tell it whether the door is to the left of the garage or at the end of the garden path.

That's why researchers at MIT have developed a new robot navigation (导航) system. In the new system, which covers

an area of three suburban neighborhoods and one urban one, they trained the algorithm (算法) on satellite maps. Michael Everett, a graduate student in MIT, color-coded the maps based on environmental features—sidewalks yellow, driveways blue, doors gray. He trained the program using both complete images of the landscape and images that were partly covered, since a moving robot will often have its view partially blocked by street features, cars or pedestrians.

Everett and his team then developed a “cost-to-go estimator” algorithm for choosing a path of maximum efficiency (and thus minimum “cost”). This algorithm created a second map, where darker locations are farther from the goal, and lighter locations are closer. A road or sidewalk might be darker, while a driveway would be lighter and lighter the closer it gets to the front door. The front door—the destination—is the lightest. This cost-to-go estimator map helps a robot make informed decisions on the fly.

The new system proves to be both efficient and accurate. “It is an important step in achieving faster real-time delivery,” says Mohit Bansal, a professor at the University of North Carolina.

Bansal says the next hurdle will be to enable robots to handle longer commands, including commands with negation (such as “don't go to the side door”). Another challenge will be developing robots that can ask questions if they get lost or confused.

“My vision there is that all our robots are going to be able to just understand really casual human instructions like, ‘hey, robot, go grab a coffee for me,’” Everett says.

32. Why do MIT researchers develop a new navigation system?

- A. To avoid the signal failure.
- B. To improve the function of GPS.
- C. To take robots to the right address.
- D. To guide robots to deliver goods precisely.

33. We can infer that the purpose of using partly-covered images is to ____.

- A. instruct robots to catch colorful pictures
- B. enable robots to identify cars and pedestrians
- C. redirect robots when they are disabled by traffic
- D. help robots better recognize environmental features

34. What is Michael Everett's attitude towards the future of robots?

- A. Objective.
- B. Optimistic.

- C. Cautious. D. Ambiguous.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Forget About the Post Office—Robots Can Help
B. Helping Delivery Robots Find Your Front Door
C. Covering the Last Mile—So Close Yet So Far
D. Open Your Door to the MIT Delivery Service

第二节（共 5 小题； 每小题 3 分， 满分 15 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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑

Nowadays people will say that being an artist should be a temporary dream, something only a select few can do. 36 . It isn't just a painting or a song, but an expression of emotion that cannot be felt through just words themselves.

A craft of imagination can be more important than a craft of knowledge, and it is absolutely possible for the two to be combined. A piece of work isn't just something created without discipline or training. 37 . An artist needs to learn how to complete the basics like a master before they can add in their own emotions and change the painting to be their own.

38 . This is a great quote for all artists in the sense that each piece of art is different, but inspirations are shared. Students are taught the same thing over and over again, which is good. However, by teaching them to accept new ways of finding solutions or solving their issues, 39 .

There are schools who want to take out the different forms of art found in public schools.

40 . Every person needs a way to allow them to release stress in a healthy way, a way that can be shared with others or kept to themselves. If art, music is taken out of the school systems, then how are students supposed to learn about alternative ways to express themselves?

- A. a student's horizon can be expanded
B. "Art is theft" was said by Pablo Picasso
C. students can express themselves well in speech classes
D. Obviously, they are not fully aware about what art means
E. It is the emotion as well as the training within the painting

F. Unfortunately, this can hurt a student more than help them

G. Thus, the importance of art education can never be too emphasized

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 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, 答案写在答题卡上。

It was late, about 13:15 p.m., when Esposito arrived at the train station; she jumped into her Honda and began her ___41___ home. Out of nowhere an unexpected car ___42___ crashed into Esposito's, pushing her backward some onto the tracks. She got ___43___ in her vehicle, shocked by the impact.

As it happened, Dipinto, a volunteer ___44___ was going to bed. He was crawling under the ___45___ when he heard the crash of metal on metal coming from outside. Unhesitatingly, he grabbed a ___46___ and rushed out the door still in pajamas (睡衣). "Any firefighter would have done so. We're always on ___47___." He explained later.

The first car he ___48___, 500 feet from his front yard, was the one that had hit Esposito's. Soon, by the light of his flashlight, he ___49___ Esposito's car lying messily on the tracks. Then he heard a(n) ___50___ sound breaking through the sky: the bells signaling a(n) ___51___ train. "I could see the headlight of the train." he ___52___.

Dipinto, an experienced rescuer, immediately bent to ___53___ Esposito's side window violently. "Where am I?" Esposito voiced weakly with her ___54___ unfocused.

"You're suffering a car crash and ___55___ pulling out at once, madam." Dipinto ___56___. He struggled against the door handle, but the door was ___57___ shut. The train loaded with oil, at 65 miles per hour, was ___58___ near. Dipinto turned to the passenger side and threw open the door. He ___59___ the airbags, grabbed Esposito's arms, and pulled her toward him across the passenger seat before speed-walking her to ___60___. Within six seconds, the train ran over Esposito's car.

"It was like a Hollywood movie." the reporter joked.

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|--------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. drive | B. walk | C. holiday | D. flight |
| 42. A. purposely | B. secretly | C. suddenly | D. specially |
| 43. A. burnt | B. stuck | C. buried | D. settled |
| 44. A. truckdriver | B. journalist | C. policeman | D. firefighter |
| 45. A. seats | B. covers | C. bed | D. car |
| 46. A. blanket | B. pillow | C. wallet | D. flashlight |
| 47. A. leave | B. business | C. duty | D. vacation |
| 48. A. came upon | B. left behind | C. held out | D. gave up |
| 49. A. entered | B. observed | C. crashed | D. spotted |
| 50. A. calming | B. fading | C. clicking | D. alarming |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. stopping | B. flying | C. approaching | D. paving |
| 52. A. wondered | B. recalled | C. continued | D. thought |
| 53. A. strike | B. tap | C. brush | D. wipe |
| 54. A. points | B. questions | C. eyes | D. words |
| 55. A. need | B. escape | C. resist | D. miss |
| 56. A. declared | B. shouted | C. announced | D. whispered |
| 57. A. tied | B. jammed | C. glued | D. nailed |
| 58. A. drawing | B. chasing | C. rolling | D. dragging |
| 59. A. pulled over | B. tried out | C. blew up | D. pushed aside |
| 60. A. threat | B. danger | C. safety | D. treatment |

非选择题

(注意: 请用 05.mm 黑色笔迹签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。)

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。

People are always buying things because they want to get the 61 (late) products. However, in the future people will probably buy fewer things because of 62 development of digital technology.

In the past, new inventions brought many products into our houses, but digital technology often 63 (replace) these things with a single device. For example, your mobile phone can now be your television, radio, music 64 (play) and alarm clock. In the future, children may play all their games on a phone or tablet, and so traditional board games will disappear. Consequently, people 65 (have) less stuff in their house, for they spend a lot on digital services.

Secondly, digital technology supports a 66 (share) economy, and that means people will not need to buy so many things. Owning a car will not be necessary as you will simply have an app 67 (book) a driverless car when you need one. People will share things 68 bicycles and gardening equipment within their local community by using an app to find what they need.

To sum up, digital technology will 69 (definite) continue to change our lives, and one of those changes will be 70 we won't need to own so much stuff.

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: 在错的词下面划一横线, 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。

We are searching for fun, energy, experienced people of any age to serve as camp monitors at their day in residential summer camps in July. Children aged between 7 and 15 can participate in a wide range of sports and activity from swimming and water sports to survive skills and cooking. Are you the proper person for the job? Did you have any relevant experience and qualifications? Do you speak English either a first language or fluently? You can earn between \$200 and \$300 per the week (food and accommodation providing).

Interested? Sending an email, brief CV, and photo to Richard at summercamp@bt.com.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 从网上得知有个暑期赴英游学项目, 请给该项目负责人写封邮件, 了解报名须知及活动安排。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。