



英语

上海新高考

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全真模拟卷 → 对标新高考 平行难度 精准训练

预测卷 → 对标新方向 联系时政 预测考题

全真模拟卷+预测卷

与上海考题模式一致的原创卷 吃透“一模”“二模”以后，能力提升必备

 同济大学出版社
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS



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前 言

上海新高考英语自 2017 年以来开始实行一年两考,考试的题型和分值也有了较大的变化。比较突出的变化主要体现在听说测试的分值直接纳入到高考总分中,从而使英语高考试卷的卷面总分变为 140 分,并增加了新题型——概要写作。改革后的新高考英语试卷的卷面部分包括听力(25 分)、语法与词汇(20 分)、阅读理解(45 分)、概要写作(10 分)、翻译(15 分)以及写作(25 分)。

听力部分涉及 10 个短对话、一个长对话和两篇短文,题型全部为单选题,主要考查学生在听的过程中捕捉、甄别以及推断信息的能力;语法部分以填空的形式考查了学生在语篇中利用语法知识正确使用动词、冠词、代词、连词、情态助动词、介词、形容词和副词的能力;词汇部分采用 11 选 10 的方式,考查学生在语篇中根据上下文逻辑正确辨析词性和词义的能力;阅读理解包括一篇完型填空、三篇篇章阅读选择以及一篇六选四选择,全面考查学生的阅读能力;概要写作是上海英语高考改革后出现的新题型,要求学生用不超过 60 个词来概括所读短文的主要内容,考查的是学生阅读和写作的综合能力;翻译部分要求学生根据所给的关键词将四个中文句子翻译成英文,综合性地考查学生对英语的理解和掌握;最后的写作部分要求学生按照题目所给要求写出一篇不少于 120 个词的英语短文,全面考查学生的思维能力和语言运用能力。

随着新的高中英语课程标准和英语学科素养的确定,上海新高考英语的命题思路也在逐渐明朗。围绕新课程标准中的“人与自然”、“人与社会”、“人与自我”三大主题,新高考英语命题兼具基础性、综合性、应用性和创新性,全面考查英语学科的核心素养,对学生的语言能力、思维品质和文化意识提出了更高的要求。从选材上来看,近三年来高考语篇都来自英美主流报刊和网站,在保持语言的原汁原味的同时,难度整体有所增加。有鉴于此,为了帮助学生更加准确地评测自身的英语水平,提高英语的听、说、读、写、看的能力,编者按照 2020 年上海市高考英语考纲要求,以严谨的科学态度、务实的编写原则,编写了全真模拟卷和预测卷,期望给考生提供高仿真的模拟体验。

本书由 9 套全真模拟卷和 6 套预测卷组成,每套试卷都严格按照高考要求精心设计,题目题型完全符合考试大纲,重难点与高考要求同步。为了反映上海新高考英语的最新动向,本

书所选内容话题广泛,文本多根据英美报刊和网站上的原文改编,另有部分全真模拟卷中的试题的内容来自新高考真题语篇,力求给予考生最接近真实高考的体验。

本书编写过程中,编者力求准确无误,但由于时间和水平的限制,难免会有部分疏漏之处,希望广大专家和读者批评指正。衷心希望本书能够为广大考生在高中英语的学习过程中提供有效的帮助。

编者
2019 年 11 月

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全真模拟卷(一)

(时间: 150 分钟 满分 140 分)

I. Listening Comprehension (25%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

- () 1. A. At a shop. B. At a bank.
C. At a hotel. D. At a cafe.
- () 2. A. 8:45. B. 9:15. C. 9:45. D. 10:15.
- () 3. A. She knows the man well. B. She has moved into a new home.
C. She is arranging a family trip. D. She arrived in Canada yesterday.
- () 4. A. Nervous. B. Quick-minded.
C. Courageous. D. Sensible.
- () 5. A. Ask for something cheaper. B. Buy the purse she really likes.
C. Protect herself from being hurt. D. Bargain with the shop assistant.
- () 6. A. Because she had to stick to a diet.
B. Because she disliked the food at dinner.
C. Because she didn't feel hungry.
D. Because she wanted to have spicy food.
- () 7. A. The cafe isn't usually so empty. B. Dessert is served in the cafe.
C. The cafe is near the library. D. Coffee isn't allowed in the library.
- () 8. A. Transfer to a new department. B. Take a week off from studying.
C. Take a walk on the campus. D. Seek help from more people.
- () 9. A. She believes that people's speaking in an elegant way is rather amazing.
B. She does not approve of the man's way in describing people's speech.
C. She doesn't believe people may speak elegantly in daily life.
D. She was in doubt about the main characters in the novel.
- () 10. A. The woman owes the man a bottle of wine.
B. The woman is borrowing money from the man.
C. The man gets the woman to buy a film ticket.
D. The man has eaten his word for several times.

Section B (15%)

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and a longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on the passages and the conversation. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

- () 11. A. Sit down and try to calm yourself.
B. Call your family or friends for help.
C. Use a map to identify your location.
D. Try to follow your footprints back.
- () 12. A. You may end up entering a wonderland.
B. You may get drowned in a sudden flood.
C. You may expose yourself to unexpected dangers.
D. You may find a way out without knowing it.
- () 13. A. Check the local weather. B. Find a map and a compass.
C. Prepare enough food and drink. D. Inform someone of your plan.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

- () 14. A. Isaac Newton's law of gravity. B. Le Sage's theory of gravity.
C. The theory of induced gravity. D. Three laws of motion.
- () 15. A. The stars will move farther away from each other.
B. All the stars will remain in place in relation to each other.
C. Eventually all the stars will fall in towards each other.
D. All the stars will continuously expand and finally explode.
- () 16. A. The gradual development of the universe.
B. Various research on the stars.
C. The formation of Newton's law of gravity.
D. The process of people's understanding of the universe.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

- () 17. A. Confident. B. Hesitant
C. Determined. D. Doubtful.
- () 18. A. His traveling experiences. B. His knowledge of languages.
C. His policy-making ability. D. His hard-working attitude.
- () 19. A. An export salesman working overseas.
B. A trainee working through every branch.
C. A production manager in a branch.
D. A policy-maker in the company.
- () 20. A. Trainees are required to sign contracts initially.
B. Trainees' performance is evaluated occasionally.

- C. Trainees' starting salary is 3,200 yuan.
- D. Trainees cannot quit the management scheme at all.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (20%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Beijing will push forward its waste sorting legislation soon and the newly revised regulation will clarify an individual's responsibility to sort domestic waste, a senior official said.

A municipal regulation in Shanghai 21 (cover) domestic waste management had taken effect on July 1st and required every household and institution 22 (sort) their trash into four categories: recyclable waste, hazardous waste, household food waste and residual waste.

Sun Xinjun, director of Beijing Municipal Commission of Urban Management said, "If the garbage is not sorted, the resident 23 face a fine of up to 200 yuan," adding that the penalty will be no less than Shanghai's garbage classification punishment.

So far some departments and public institutions in the capital 24 (implement) waste management. Beijing produces nearly 26,000 metric tons of domestic waste every day, and 29 garbage disposal terminal facilities are already operating 25 their full capacity.

In 2018, Beijing collected 9.3 million tons of household waste. Environmental experts in Beijing welcomed the *mandatory* (强制的) trash sorting implementation in Shanghai, saying 26 will serve as an example for the capital's upcoming revised regulation.

Chang Jiwen, deputy director of the Institute for Resources and Environment at Development Research Center of the State Council, said Shanghai's waste sorting will give reference to Beijing 27 the public's awareness has been greatly enhanced due to the implementation.

"Some citizens in Shanghai have formed the habit of delivering the garbage to recycling stations every day 28 the trash bins were removed," he said. "Beijing can follow Shanghai's suit on mandatory household garbage sorting the same way."

Jiang Jianguo, a professor at Tsinghua University's School of Environment, said there are still lots of challenges if Beijing plans to classify residential garbage. "Most of the residential garbage 29 makes up most of the public's garbage doesn't have recycling value," he said. "How to restrict those through legislation 30 (remain) a question to consider in the future."

21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____
 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

Section B (10%)

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- A. reliance B. repeatedly C. available D. cautious E. added F. limited
 G. promise H. loosening I. increasing J. currently K. breakthroughs

The founder of Huawei Technologies Co. said that United States President Donald Trump's decision to loosen restrictions on the company in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, will have 31 impact as it continues its shift away from US suppliers, according to a *Financial Times* report on Wednesday.

Analysts said the remark demonstrates that Huawei remains 32 toward the US government and is determined to strengthen its core technologies no matter how the situation develops.

Ren Zhengfei, Huawei's founder, told *Financial Times* that Trump's 33 to resume sales of certain US components and software to the tech giant "would not have much impact on what we are 34 doing. We will still focus on doing our own job right".

He added that Trump's statements are good for US companies, and Huawei is willing to continue to buy products from them.

"At the request of our high-tech companies ... I agreed to allow Chinese company Huawei to buy products from them which will not impact our national security," Trump said in a tweet on Sunday.

Trump's words signal a 35 of restrictions for general merchandise, such as chips and software generally 36 around the world, but not for products considered to have national security sensitivity, said White House economic adviser Larry Kudlow on Sunday.

In May, the US Commerce Department 37 Huawei to its Entity List, thus restricting US companies from providing Huawei any technology originating from the US without government approval.

Huawei is now working on its own version of an operating system for smartphones and other devices. Ren has 38 said the company itself can supply all of its high-end core chipsets, and it is also working to use components made in China and other countries to reduce its 39 on US suppliers.

Lyu Tingjie, a telecommunications professor at Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, said Huawei's situation will motivate China to increase its push to achieve 40 in core electronic components and deepen cooperation with other countries.

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

III. Reading Comprehension (45%)

Section A (15%)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C, D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Have you ever had a summer job? For many young people, summer is a marvelous period where education stops and fun begins. 41, holidays, festivals and time spent with friends cost money. And the very group who have the time to 42 the fun that summer has to offer may not have the 43 to do so. The solution? A summer job.

The concept of cash-strapped students and younger members of society being gainfully employed over the summer period is not a new one. And there are opportunities out there for those who want to earn. For me it was 44 bar at a bowling alley. Vacancies can range from roles as dull as fry cook, to seasonal work at a theme park, or a *cushy* (轻松的) job with comfortable conditions. In many cases, the jobs only pay 45 wage, which may only tide you over. But the money is not the only thing that's 46.

"Summer and Saturday jobs 47 young people for successful careers in later life, teaching vital 'soft skills'," says UK Work and Pensions secretary Ester McVey in the *Daily Mail*. Indeed, when talking about their 48 of summer jobs, people asked for a *BBC News* article said they got "invaluable training" and learnt skills such as punctuality, tolerance, and the importance of hard work. These 49 are thought to be so important that the UK government has placed 20,000 summer job 50 on its Find a Job website.

This move comes at a time of 51 need. The percentage of young people working while studying has more than halved since 1997, falling from 42% to 18% in 2014. Those are the findings of a UK government report on the 52 of the Saturday job. Ester McVey believes this is because young people are choosing to focus more on education 53 earning extra money. But that isn't the only problem. It isn't always easy to get a job, as 20-year-old Liberty O'Hagan, a student from worthing, found. She told the BBC employers see summer workers as a waste of training resources since they 54 return to university. Not to mention, by working all summer, you may feel you have missed out on the experiences and opportunities your friends have had—traveling and having fun.

While a summer job may not be a dream job, it can teach you things for "a successful future", says Ester McVey in a piece for the *Telegraph*. What students may consider a 55 to an end, can, in fact, become a worthwhile career-making endeavor.

- ()41. A. Therefore B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. Meanwhile
()42. A. make use of B. make fun of C. make room for D. make up for
()43. A. energies B. time C. funds D. companions
()44. A. attending B. visiting C. mending D. tending

- ()45. A. average B. minimum C. enough D. moderate
()46. A. gained B. wasted C. spent D. shared
()47. A. exchange B. prepare C. substitute D. enhance
()48. A. evaluation B. remarks C. payments D. experiences
()49. A. activities B. qualities C. implements D. personalities
()50. A. reviews B. variables C. hunters D. vacancies
()51. A. apparent B. individual C. fundamental D. intentional
()52. A. rise B. birth C. death D. boom
()53. A. regardless of B. contrary to C. owing to D. rather than
()54. A. initially B. inevitably C. incredibly D. indifferently
()55. A. choice B. solution C. vocation D. means

Section B (22%)

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Yoda, a mouse died peacefully of old, old age in his cage at the *geriatric* (老年医学的) center of the University of Michigan on April 22. Yoda spent his life in the field of medical research and was a **contender** for the Methuselah Mouse Prize, which is awarded to the world's oldest lab mouse.

At death, Yoda was 4 years and 12 days old, which is equal to about 136 human years. Most lab mice live to be about 2.

Yoda was bred to be ancient. He was a dwarf mouse, about one-third the size of a normal lab mouse. Several glands in his body secreted smaller amounts of five key hormones—substances that regulate many biological processes, including growth and metabolism. The reduced hormone output kept Yoda small and made him live longer. Researchers at the geriatric center are studying mice like Yoda to understand how hormone levels affect aging.

Although Yoda was well into his golden months, he was still healthy, sexually active, and "looking good", said Richard Miller associate director of the center.

Yoda did not win the Methuselah Prize. Another dwarf lab mouse, named GHR-KO 11C, lived to be 4 years, 11 months, and 3 weeks old at Southern Illinois University. The oldest known pet mouse was Fritzy of Edgbaston, England, who bit the cheese at the age of 7 years and 7 months in 1985.

Yoda is survived by his longtime companion, Princess Leia, an average-size female mouse. Because his tiny body was extremely sensitive to cold, Yoda used Princess Leia as a comforter to keep him from freezing to death.

- ()56. The passage mainly deals with Yoda, a mouse _____.

- A. that enjoyed the longest life among mice
- B. that was bred for studying the issue of longevity
- C. that was used for studying different kinds of hormones
- D. that was extremely sensitive to cold and extreme weather

- ()57. The underlined word “**contender**” (Paragraph 1) most probably means “_____”.
- A. champion
 - B. winner
 - C. competitor
 - D. record-holder
- ()58. Yoda’s story tells us that _____, the longer its life.
- A. the smaller the size of an animal
 - B. the bigger the size of an animal
 - C. the less an animal’s hormone output
 - D. the more hormones an animal secretes
- ()59. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A. lab mice can always live longer than wild ones
 - B. life span can be controlled by regulating hormone levels
 - C. cheese is the healthiest food that makes Yoda live longer
 - D. growth and metabolism are regulated by biological processes

(B)

If you *squint* (眯眼看) to read the chalkboard from the back of the classroom, a new option may keep you from a four-eyed future.

With a novel surgical procedure, doctors can implant tiny lenses directly into a patient’s eyes. The result? Nearsighted people, those who struggle to see far away things, get a new look at life. The implants, called *intraocular* (眼内的) lenses, are the latest addition to a list of treatments that allow folks to toss their frames into the trash.

Unlike Lasik laser eye surgery, which reshapes part of the eye, the new technique relies on thinner-than-paper corrective lenses. After cutting a slit in the eye, a surgeon *tucks* (塞入) the plastic lens between the patient’s cornea (eye’s clear outer covering) and the eye’s natural lens.

As light bouncing off an object passes through the implanted lens, the rays spread slightly outward. That way, when the light passes through the eye’s natural lens, it will be focused directly on the retina, the back part of the eye that’s sensitive to light, rather than in front of it. All corrective lenses, such as glasses and contacts, work in a similar way. “The implants are like contacts inside your eye,” explains Aaron Fay, an eye surgeon at Harvard Medical School. The procedure is also reversible. So if a person doesn’t like the implants, doctors can remove them.

Still, the new lenses aren’t for everyone. They are meant to help severely nearsighted whose vision is so poor that laser eye surgery wouldn’t work well. Are many people

candidates? Nearsightedness is a common problem. An estimated 25 percent of Americans are nearsighted, including many teens and children. Of those, only about 3 million people have poor enough vision to be considered for the new eye surgery.

Eye doctors once thought that nearsightedness was always passed on through genes. But now, some experts think that certain activities such as reading in dim light, can worsen nearsightedness. How can you avoid nearsightedness? “Nearsightedness isn’t preventable, but it’s still important to use common sense to protect your eyes,” says Fay. Some advice: Read and do homework in well-lit areas and take frequent breaks from computer work. Remember to rest your hardworking peepers!

- ()60. The passage deals with _____.
- A. a new kind of eye glasses
 - B. a newly-found eye disease
 - C. a new way of eye protection
 - D. a new medicine against nearsightedness
- ()61. The function of the new technique is _____.
- A. to spread light rays outward
 - B. to focus the light on the retina
 - C. to make the retina sensitive to light
 - D. to allow the light to fall before the retina
- ()62. In the past, nearsightedness was thought to be _____.
- A. entirely inherited from parents
 - B. caused by too much use of computers
 - C. corrected by good reading habits
 - D. partly resulted from bad reading habits

(C)

A chance discovery has transformed an engine intended for speedboats into a powerful firefighting tool that *douses* (浇灭) flames with jets of water mist.

When used for boats, the engine works by injecting steam through a rear-facing, ring-shaped *nozzle* (喷嘴) into a cylindrical chamber. As the steam emerges at three times the speed of sound, it rapidly condenses, generating a shock wave that pulls in water through an intake and expels it from the rear, generating a pushing force.

The new application emerged when engineers at its manufacturer, Pursuit Dynamics in Royston, Hertfordshire, UK, were testing the limits of the engine’s capabilities out of the water. During the tests, a technician *squirted* (喷射) water into it with a garden hose “purely out of curiosity”, says John Heathcote, Pursuit’s CEO. To everyone’s surprise, the water emerged as a jet of fine water drops that wetted anyone standing within 20 metres of it.

The engineers later found that shock waves, generated as steam emerges from the nozzle, were breaking the water down into a fine spray, which was projected at high

speed. The droplets in the spray are between 14 and 30 micrometers across, about 10 times the size of droplets in clouds, and this turns out to be within the optimum range for extinguishing fires.

The device creates far larger volumes of spray than conventional water mist systems.

The stainless steel “water-mist cannon” is just 20 centimetres long and 9 centimetres in diameter, and weighs 2.5 kilograms. In tests it was able to project the spray more than 40 metres, fed only by low-pressure steam from a small boiler and water from a hose flowing at about 13 litres per minute. With no moving parts, high-pressure cylinders or fine nozzles that can become blocked by debris, should be cheaper and more reliable than existing mist systems, says Heathcote.

Last week the company tested its device on a simulated burning aircraft at Cambridge Airport. “It’s outstanding—like nothing I’ve ever seen before,” says Paul Grimwood, a consultant to the firefighting industry based in Sussex, in the UK, who watched the test. He says the device has great potential for putting out blazes in everything from ships to buildings.

The company is also looking at a different application. Chemicals injected into the unit mix rapidly with the water in the mist, so Heathcote is hoping the device will be useful for neutralizing chemical spills or even disinfecting buildings or people after a biological or chemical attack. His team has already demonstrated the system to military officials in Washington, D. C.

- ()63. The steam of the engine mentioned in the passage was originally used to _____.
- A. produce water mist
 - B. fight boat fires
 - C. push the boat forward
 - D. create the speed of sound
- ()64. Which of the following can best extinguish a fire according to the passage?
- A. A jet of water steam.
 - B. A jet of water from a garden hose.
 - C. A jet of droplets about the size of those in clouds.
 - D. A jet of droplets 10 times the size of droplets in clouds.
- ()65. Compared with the conventional mist systems, the steam machine is _____.
- A. both cheaper and more effective
 - B. more expensive, but more reliable
 - C. both expensive and ineffective
 - D. much cheaper though no more reliable
- ()66. The invention introduced in the passage is _____.
- A. based on an accidental discovery
 - B. a surprising result of academic research

- C. an example of international cooperation
- D. is made by military officials in Washington D. C.

Section C (8%)

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. The concept of interactive “smart clothing” has drawn attention in the past couple of years.
- B. Computers will respond to this signal and track the power, which drives the wearable device.
- C. Using magnetic instead of electric properties of the thread may seem like a small difference.
- D. The researchers suggest that using custom-made thread designed to hold stronger magnetic fields might work longer.
- E. This step allowed the researchers to store up to 33 million different combinations, such as pass codes for doors, on a shirt.
- F. This led to the latest concept of interactive “smart clothing”, which has aroused ordinary people’s interest worldwide.

The classic nightmare of suddenly realizing you’re naked in public could soon get a future twist: it might involve the horror of losing not just your modesty but also your pass codes. Scientists recently created magnetic garments that they say can store data, automatically unlock doors or control a nearby smartphone with gestures.

67 For example, Google and Levi’s created a touch-sensitive denim jacket that can operate a smartphone. This and other smart garments are made with conductive thread and usually require an attached electronic device.

To eliminate the need for such attached device, researchers at the University of Washington recently took advantage of what they say is a previously uncovered property of conductive thread; its ability to be magnetized. 68 “But it’s what makes this work interesting and exciting,” says Chris Harrison, a computer scientist at Carnegie Mellon University, who was not part of the research. The new technique allowed the researchers to do something they say is unique among wearables: turn them into storage devices.

The Washington team magnetized a patch of fabric embroidered with conductive thread, giving different parts of the cloth a north or south orientation that corresponded to binary (二进制的) 1’s or 0’s. 69

The garments still stored data after washing, drying and ironing, but they could not escape time’s eraser; after about a week, the threads’ magnetic fields had weakened by

around 30 percent. 70 But for now the clothes may be best suited for storing temporary codes, such as those found on hotel key cards or clothing tags in stores.

Harrison says that it is “very unlikely you’re ever going to achieve a comparable density [to magnetic hard drives]” with data-storing fabric, however.

67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

IV. Summary Writing (10%)

Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

If someone you know asks you *nosy* (爱管闲事的) questions, then you are not obliged to answer if you don’t want to. Here it is more important that you have some polite *brush-off* (拒绝), but it is still not rude for you to refuse.

If you think they shouldn’t have asked the question like “How much money do you earn?”, then I strongly recommend looking very shocked and saying “I can’t believe you just asked me that!” and either leaving them to get out of it or moving on yourself to another subject. If they try to press you by saying “I was just interested . . .”, then you can keep the shocked look and say “I’m not telling you that” with as much emphasis as you like on the “you”.

But what if the question isn’t quite so unforgivable? Then you need a more smiling response: “I can’t possibly tell you that” or “I’m not telling anyone that” or “Wouldn’t you like to know?” But you must stand firm, because otherwise they’ll never learn and will keep expecting you to tell them your innermost secrets. There is certainly never any need to tell your secrets just because someone else told theirs.

There are questions that seem perfectly reasonable—“Are you planning to move?”, “Are you going to go back to work?”, “Are you going on holiday this year?”—but if answered truthfully might lead to minefields or unexpected revelations of something bad. Here you are free to tell white lies and say, “We don’t know/haven’t decided yet/haven’t really thought about it.” Looking vague and changing the subject is the key here. If the question was reasonable, then it’s polite to embarrass the asker as little as possible—they were probably only making conversation in the first place.

V. Translation (15%)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the

brackets.

72. 天下没有免费的午餐,你怎么能老是想着不劳而获呢? (gain)

73. 要知道,如今许多老人真正需要的是陪伴,而不是金钱。(not . . . but . . .)

74. 专家指出,医疗不能代替均衡饮食和适度运动在保健中的作用。(point)

75. 许多人说毕节是一个相当贫穷的地方,但我发现那里超市里的物品价格一点也不比我家乡的低。(a bit)

VI. Guided Writing (25%)

Directions: Write an English composition in 120—150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

假设你是明启中学高三学生李华。作为学校篮球队队长,你非常希望参加一个月后的区篮球比赛,但是你的父母认为高三学业更为重要。参加比赛需要每天课后留下训练,这势必会影响学习,因此他们不赞同你参赛。你决定给父母写一封信,希望能够说服他们支持你的决定。信的内容包括: 1. 你为什么希望能够参赛; 2. 你将如何平衡训练和学业。

全真模拟卷(二)

(时间: 150 分钟 满分 140 分)

I. Listening Comprehension (25%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

- () 1. A. On a plane. B. At the tailor's.
C. On a military base. D. At a gas station.
- () 2. A. At 5:45. B. At 6:45.
C. At 7:45. D. At 8:45.
- () 3. A. He slipped on the way to the hospital.
B. He took Caroline to the hospital.
C. He forgot to call the woman.
D. He didn't know Caroline was in hospital.
- () 4. A. To work in July. B. To print a form.
C. To go back to school. D. To take a vacation.
- () 5. A. He dropped his phone. B. He hates long-distance calls.
C. His call got cut off. D. His mobile is too old.
- () 6. A. Finish the paper before meeting his professor.
B. Shorten his paper into a 2,000-word essay.
C. Get a new and more specific topic for his paper.
D. Ask his supervisor for help on his choice of topics.
- () 7. A. 10. B. 11. C. 12. D. 13.
- () 8. A. She refuses to give free admission to the man.
B. She asks the man to bring her some coins.
C. She hesitates to give the man free admission.
D. She thinks working in a bank has great benefits.
- () 9. A. The students' grades are not so good.
B. The performance could have been better.
C. The overnight carnival is a copy of the past.
D. She wants the man to repeat what he said.

- () 10. A. The quality of the product fails to live up to the man's expectations.
B. The man is hesitating about whether he will buy the product or not.
C. Ms. Stone intends to raise the price of raw materials due to higher labor cost.
D. The man has made up his mind to suspend the cooperation with Ms. Stone.

Section B (15%)

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and a longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on the passages and the conversation. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

- () 11. A. Flight attendants. B. Airline passengers.
C. The fire brigade. D. Plane manufacturers.
- () 12. A. CA 4117 will take off from Chengdu and eventually arrive in Beijing.
B. It is estimated CA 4117 will travel 30,982 kilometers for the whole flight.
C. It is announced that the average speed of CA 4117 is 10,000 kilometers per hour.
D. Accordingly, it will take CA 4117 more than three hours to arrive at Xi'an airport.
- () 13. A. Using electronic devices during landing.
B. Pulling the oxygen mask in case of emergency.
C. Using laptop computers when taking off and landing.
D. Placing the oxygen mask below their nose during the flight.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

- () 14. A. An engineer. B. A lawyer. C. A student. D. A secretary.
- () 15. A. Boring. B. Heroic. C. Painstaking. D. Demanding.
- () 16. A. The lawyers spent all their time on research and files of legal cases.
B. The speaker talked with some lawyers before taking the qualifying exam.
C. The image of lawyers in TV dramas is similar to the one the speaker once thought.
D. It was not until a year later that the speaker finally decided not to study law.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

- () 17. A. Because his favorite football star wasn't in the starting lineup.
B. Because the team he supports didn't advance to the second round.
C. Because the player he likes missed a series of matches.
D. Because his favorite team headed home after the second round.

- ()18. A. Injuries. B. Referees.
C. An own goal. D. A red card.
- ()19. A. The sun went into the players' eyes.
B. His team performed much better than normal.
C. The other team came from behind to win the match.
D. His team was way out ahead until the end of the match.
- ()20. A. She isn't a big football fan. B. She supports another team.
C. She doesn't care about football. D. She is a football journalist.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (20%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

DJI, the world's largest *drone* (无人机) maker, rebutted US lawmakers' data security concerns about the company's products on Monday, saying it does not collect or share customer data. The company also unveiled plans to start assembling drones in the United States.

DJI wants to use a warehouse it owns in Cerritos, California, 21 (assemble) its Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual drones, hoping the move will make 22 easier for some US government agencies to make purchases.

If the drones are made there, they would qualify for sale to the government under the US Trade Agreements Act, 23 requires government agencies to purchase US-made products in certain categories, Reuters reported.

"This new investment will expand DJI's footprint in the US so we can 24 (well) serve our customers, create US jobs, and strengthen the US drone economy," the company told Reuters in a statement.

DJI's latest move came about a week after the company became a target of some US lawmakers and security experts over data security, particularly during a US Senate committee hearing on drone security.

DJI, headquartered in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, 25 (call) the claims against it "unsubstantiated speculation and inaccurate information" that will "put the entire US drone industry 26 risk" in a letter it sent Monday to the Senate committee.

Some witnesses in the hearing "want to limit competition, innovation and the availability of drone technology based solely on its country of origin", the company added.

DJI told the committee that it does not automatically send flight data anywhere, 27 (include) China, or automatically transmit photos or videos over the Internet, which was one of the major claims against DJI by several experts during the hearing.

The company explained that the data stays solely in the drone and on the pilot's

mobile device.

DJI "does not sell or make money with customer data", it added. Pilots 28 disconnect their devices, and when they do choose to share their data, it is "only uploaded to US cloud servers", the letter said.

29 (look) to reinforce its commitment to data security, the company launched on Monday the DJI Government Edition, a comprehensive drone system 30 (design) for high-security situations.

21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____
26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

Section B (10%)

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. charge	B. timely	C. instead	D. boost	E. eligible	F. effect
G. sectors	H. accelerating	I. register	J. compared	K. eventually	

Visa-free access to the tropical island province of Hainan will likely become easier and available to more people for longer periods due to proposed changes in existing policy, the Ministry of Public Security's State Immigration Administration said on Wednesday.

Foreign visitors from 59 countries will no longer have to book their trips in advance through travel agencies, and will 31 be able to apply for visa-free entry on their own or through organizations that invite them to Hainan, according to draft changes to the policy released by the administration.

Visit purposes 32 for visa-free entry will be extended from travel to include business and trade, family visits, medical treatment, exhibitions and sports competitions.

Jia Tongbin, the administration's deputy director in 33 of foreign visitors, said at a news conference in Beijing that visa-free stays longer than 30 days will 34 be permitted in order to meet Hainan's needs for foreign expertise and to 35 the local tourism sector. The list of countries whose citizens are eligible for visa-free entry will be adjusted in a 36 manner, Jia added.

The draft changes are in addition to Hainan's existing visa-free entry policy, which took effect on May 1, 2018. That policy opened the province's doors to tourists from 59 countries for stays of up to 30 days, on condition that they 37 with travel agencies.

"As the construction of the Hainan Free Trade Zone and free trade port are 38 and Hainan is becoming more internationalized, there will be an increasing number of international tourists, entrepreneurs and scholars coming to Hainan for travel and investment in the future," Jia said, adding that Hainan received 447,000 foreign visitors from the 59 countries from May 1, 2018, to June 30 that year, an increase of 18.8 percent

39 to the year-earlier period.

Qu Yunhai, deputy director of the administration, said the policy changes will support development of the Hainan Free Trade Zone by providing greater convenience for people in high-tech, tourism and services 40.

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____
36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

III. Reading Comprehension (45%)

Section A (15%)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C, D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Traditional thought says talking to yourself is a sign of madness, but there are many instances in which talking to yourself can be helpful.

Paloma Mari-Beffa, a senior lecturer in neuropsychology and cognitive psychology, says self-talk is 41.

“We 42 talk to ourselves silently all the time. I don’t just mean the odd ‘where are my keys?’ comment—we actually often engage in deep conversations at 3 a. m. with nobody else but our own 43 to answer back. This inner talk is very healthy indeed, having a special role in keeping our minds fit. It helps us organize our thoughts, plan actions, improve memory and regulate emotions. 44, it helps us control ourselves.”

While self-talk can be constructive, healthy and important for self-control, recent findings by psychology researchers at Michigan State University indicate that the 45 we use to refer to ourselves can influence our levels of self-control.

46, using our own names instead of the first-person pronoun, “I”, increases our ability to control our thoughts, feelings and behaviour under stress.

Referring to ourselves in third person may 47 an effortless form of self-control and improve emotion regulation by facilitating psychological distance and reducing self-centeredness.

As study co-author Jason Moser explains, “By using your own name, and possibly also second-person pronouns, it creates this little 48 from the self. It makes you think about your feelings and thoughts like you are looking at somebody else’s experience.”

Moser and his colleagues ran two different experiments that measured what happens in the 49 when people talk to themselves in the first person compared to third person or pronouns.

The first study focused on in-the-moment 50 stimuli. Participants were instructed to view photos and videos from violent, upsetting news stories or films and asked to silently 51 what they saw, first using “I” to work through their feelings, and then using their own names.

The researchers found that when people used their own names in self-talk, they were experiencing less of an intense emotional reaction and less 52 emotion in the moment.

In the second study focused on emotionally charged memories, the researchers asked participants to talk about an emotional event in their life, half the time recalling it in 53 person, and the other half of the time positioning the event as part of a third-person narrative featuring their own 54.

“We found that we saw 55 in the self-referential, emotional brain regions—the ones that light up when you experience an emotion that is relevant to you,” concluded Moser.

- ()41. A. rare B. healthy C. damaging D. ordinary
()42. A. specially B. scarcely C. briefly D. actually
()43. A. dreams B. friends C. experiences D. thoughts
()44. A. In other words B. On the contrary C. By contrast D. As usual
()45. A. opinion B. emotion C. language D. approach
()46. A. Specially B. Additionally C. Fortunately D. Consequently
()47. A. become B. reveal C. enable D. impose
()48. A. explanation B. prevention C. suffering D. separation
()49. A. life B. brain C. body D. behavior
()50. A. vague B. stressful C. familiar D. imaginary
()51. A. care about B. look for C. identify with D. reflect on
()52. A. negative B. inspiring C. similar D. surprising
()53. A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
()54. A. ideas B. names C. future D. memories
()55. A. incidents B. developments C. reductions D. enhancements

Section B (22%)

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Healthcare workers will desert their posts one after another in a *pandemic* (大流行病), unless the safety and psychological issues they face are addressed. So say surveys of doctors, nurses and other staff, such as lab technicians, secretaries and porters, from around the world.

The worst predictions are for the UK, where as few as 15 percent of workers would show up in a pandemic. Elsewhere, the figures are better but still worrying. Two Australian surveys suggest that 60 to 80 percent of workers would go to work. Studies in Hong Kong, China and the US predict an 85 and 50 percent turnout respectively.

Existing pandemic plans tend to focus on making sure workers are able to work, by providing transport or training for new roles. But our study found that willingness to work is the most important factor in *absenteeism* (旷工), says Sarah Damery of the University of Birmingham, UK.

The surveys identify factors likely to increase someone's willingness to work. One is feeling valued, which could be especially important for assistants, who are most likely to say they wouldn't work and least likely to feel that their role is essential, says George Everly of the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland, who carried out a US survey. "You need to build a sense of identity and unity."

But for all healthcare workers, even those not in direct contact with sick patients, the biggest factor was their safety as well as that of their families. "Vaccination for workers and their families, and to some extent personal protective equipment, would potentially have a big effect on absenteeism," says Damery.

In a pandemic, clinical staff would have right to get vaccines and drugs before others, but their family probably wouldn't, says Raina Maclytyre, an infectious disease expert at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. Instead, staff could be offered board away from home. Offering more money to assistants would do little to encourage them to work, says Charlene Irvin of St John Hospital and Medical Center in Detroit, Michigan.

- ()56. According to Paragraph 1, how could healthcare workers be prevented from deserting their posts in a pandemic?
- A. By promising to give them a promotion.
 - B. By solving their safety and psychological problems.
 - C. By making strict rules and punishing them seriously.
 - D. By making them face their safety and psychological problems.
- ()57. According to Sarah Damery, the existing pandemic plans neglect to _____.
- A. provide transport and training for new roles
 - B. focus on making sure workers are able to work
 - C. study absenteeism in a systematic and detailed way
 - D. study the factor of willingness to work as the most important one
- ()58. What is true about healthcare assistants according to Paragraph 4?
- A. They are the most willing to work in a pandemic.
 - B. They play the most important role in a pandemic.
 - C. They are the ones least likely to be absent from work.
 - D. They are the least likely to feel the sense of identity and unity.
- ()59. What is the biggest factor to encourage healthcare workers to go to work in a pandemic?
- A. Offering them more money.
 - B. Offering them board away from home.

- C. Making sure of their safety and the safety of their families.
- D. Providing them with first-rate personal protective measures.

(B)

Thanksgiving is just around the corner. Before thoughts of turkey start you *salivating* (流口水), let's pay *tribute* (敬意) to this unusual bird. "Historically, turkeys played quite a role in the United States," says James Dickson, a wildlife expert at Louisiana Tech University. This indigenous bird was an early food source for Native Americans. "For many tribes, turkey feathers and turkeylike movements were even part of their religious ceremonies," says Dickson. When the founding fathers of the United States debated over which species of eagle to choose as the national bird, Benjamin Franklin—tired of the arguments—wished: Why not a wild turkey instead?

Amazingly, the *plump* (丰满的) turkey you now eat for dinner was once as thin as its wild cousins. Hundreds of years ago, the Aztecs (ancient culture that thrived in Mexico) domesticated wild turkeys for food. When Spanish explorers saw the birds around 1500 AD, they took them back to Europe and bred them for the poultry industry. "They were bred to produce meat," says Dickson. "So they have giant pectoral (chest) muscles. They get so heavy they can hardly walk." Turkey became a mealtime **hit** that quickly spread throughout Europe. In the 1600s, the first colonial settlers brought the domesticated turkey back to North America. "Basically, the turkey made a round trip between the US and Europe," says Dickson. And it returned as a very different looking bird.

As the number of domesticated turkeys multiplied to suit the American diet, their wild relatives suffered a different fate. "Wild turkey populations were once superabundant," says Dickson. But the settlers began chopping down their forest habitats, leaving the birds little room to live or find food. By the early 1900s, fewer than 100,000 wild turkeys remained in the United States.

Since the 1950s, conservation efforts—including stricter hunting rules and measures like trapping the birds and then releasing them into healthy forests—helped restore wild turkey populations. "Today, there are about 6 million wild turkeys in the US," says Dickson. That's something to gobble about.

- ()60. From the first paragraph we learn that turkeys are _____.
- A. US national birds
 - B. a daily food in the US
 - C. a thanksgiving food
 - D. a New Year food
- ()61. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Turkeys first originated in the United States.
 - B. Turkeys were brought to America about 500 years ago.
 - C. Wild turkeys were first domesticated in Europe.
 - D. Turkeys were bred for the poultry industry in Europe.

audiences, who care more about the story than the historical facts. That's why Chinese audiences should not expect the film to have accurate Chinese elements even though the story is Chinese and almost all the leading actors are Chinese or at least ethnic Chinese. 68

Yet the differences cannot hide the points where the Chinese and Western elements and values can find common ground. A good example being the part in the trailer where the matchmaker describes the qualities that make for a good wife, namely a woman being "quiet, composed, graceful, disciplined". This is said with Mulan appearing in two images. One has her dressing as a woman, the other with her practicing sword. Obviously Disney described Mulan as a warrior, an independent female who can save herself instead of waiting for someone to save her.

That's a good point where Chinese and Western values are similar because gender equality and female independence are now valued in both cultures. 69

But whatever styles her clothes and makeup follow, Mulan is a Chinese legendary heroine and she embodies the virtues of Chinese women. 70 Chinese scriptwriters and directors can well tell stories about Chinese ancient heroes to the world, instead of waiting for Disney or Hollywood to tell them. Good stories move audiences of the whole world because their hearts are interconnected.

67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

IV. Summary Writing (10%)

Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

Culture shock is the emotional and mental reaction to being in a completely new cultural environment. This is often a very difficult experience for many people and it consists of several stages of feelings until someone successfully adapts to being in the new culture.

The "honeymoon" phase of culture shock is usually the first stage that people go through when surrounded by different cultural values and lifestyles. During this stage, people often have very positive images of their new cultural surroundings. They tend to view these in an idealistic way and ignore or minimize problems. This stage quickly gives way to the second stage, called "the frustration phase".

During the "frustration phase", the newcomer begins to experience a more negative view of their cultural surroundings. There is a definite frustration that things that should be easy are still difficult. For example, people who may have been enjoyed learning the basics of a language during the honeymoon phase would now find it a chore to try and communicated with locals in the frustration phase.

After the frustration phase ends, the adjustment phase begins. This marks the time when newcomers begin to adapt to the new culture. They begin to accept the differences around them and the challenges of everyday life. This opens the door to two possible outcomes—mastery and rejection.

Those newcomers who enter the "mastery phase" have completely adapted to the values and beliefs of the new culture. Those who choose the "rejection phase" have decided not to accept it. They usually choose to permanently withdraw from the culture through isolation or returning home.

Culture shock is a very emotional experience for most people and there are many symptoms. It is important to recognize these symptoms in newcomers and understand the reasons for these feelings.

V. Translation (15%)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

72. 有得有失,你在作出选择时必须权衡一下。(balance)

73. 他把所有的成功归于自己,这对团队中其他的人是极其不公平的。(owe)

74. 我们不想惹事,但也不怕事,面对贸易战我们绝不屈服。(make trouble)

75. 有一个事实,中国人阅读书籍的平均时间是远远低于德国人的。(spend)

VI. Guided Writing (25%)

Directions: Write an English composition in 120—150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

有一则新闻: 有一名小学生通过为他人代写作业赚取了一万多元。

谈谈你的看法: 1. 你认为这件事反映了什么问题; 2. 你认为应该怎么解决这个问题。
