

贵州省普通高中学业水平合格考模拟卷(一)

英 语

注意事项：

- 1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，共 31 小题，考试时间 60 分钟，满分 100 分。
- 2. 答题前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡上，将条形码横贴在答题卡“考生条码区”。
- 3. 选择题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答案不能答在试卷上，非选择题按各题答题说明，用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卡上，答案不能答在试卷上。
- 4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷 选择题

第一部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 6 小题；每小题 4 分，满分 24 分)

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

A

Do you like travelling? Do you want to travel with less money? OK, let me introduce something about couch surfers(沙发漫游) to you. They are travelers who spend the night in an Internet friend's house. Let's share some of their stories.

After spending the whole day traveling in Paris, I met Theo at the bus station. At his apartment I met his roommate Roger. Both of them were very friendly. They took me to a party the next day. I went back to Theo's apartment on the back of his bicycle.	Peter
When I traveled in Vienna, I stayed with Artur, a college student. One day I forgot to turn off the tap (水龙头) after having a bath. The bathroom was full of water. However, Artur did not get angry with me.	Henri
I got off the bus at the wrong station, so I had to take a taxi to Judit's apartment. Judit was a reporter and she was always busy. The next day we went shopping together and she bought a dress for a party. In the evening she went to the party and I stayed at the apartment alone.	Lucy

1. Where did Peter go on a journey?  
A. To London. B. To Paris.  
C. To Vienna. D. To Budapest.
2. Henri once \_\_\_\_\_ during his trip.  
A. got on the wrong bus B. couldn't find his partner  
C. forgot to turn off the tap D. did not know how to use the tap
3. How did Lucy get to Judit's apartment in the end?  
A. By bike. B. By taxi. C. By train. D. On foot.

## B

Guizhou is one of the underdeveloped places in China. But since the first national big data park was completed in 2016, it has become a pioneer in China's big data industry. Currently, Guizhou has attracted companies and institutions like Apple, Huawei, Tencent and FAST to establish projects, with 23 key data centers under construction or put into operation.

"Big data has brought huge opportunities to Guizhou. It will create more wealth and better life for all of us." said Jing Yaping, an official for Guizhou big data development.

In Guizhou, big data has become the new engine for economic growth. According to the local government's plans, the total output value of the province's big data and electronic information industry will exceed(超过) 350 billion *yuan* (\$ 52.5 billion) by 2025, with the digital economy accounting for around half of its GDP.

Big Data is also changing our life in school. At present, the students in Guizhou are welcomed by a series of new textbooks—Artificial Intelligence(AI 人工智能) and Big Data. The textbooks are used by students from the fifth and higher grades in primary schools, middle schools, and high schools across Guiyang City.

The textbooks are based on the latest AI and big data technology. They are written by experts on AI and big data from the Chinese Sciences Academy.

In these books, real-life examples about AI and big data are provided. Students can get a better understanding of the AI and big data technology and their influence on our economy, environment, and daily life.

"The big data industry is a perfect opportunity for Guizhou to develop its economy without polluting our environment, while helping us shake off poverty and improve our daily life." said Jing Yaping.

4. What does the underlined word "it" in Para. 1 refer to?  
A. Guizhou. B. Data park. C. Apple. D. Huawei.
5. Which grade of students use the AI and big data textbooks?  
A. The first grade. B. The third grade.  
C. The fourth grade. D. The eighth grade.

6. The genre(体裁) of the text is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. speech

B. argument

C. diary

D. news report

## 第二节 (共 4 小题;每小题 4 分,满分 16 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。

Every child faces friendship problems at some time, in some way, but generally speaking, there are three main problems that keep children from being part of a group.

7

Kids who do too little in social situations could be ignored by the other kids and may have a hard time making friends. They are usually too shy and just wait for other kids to come to them. 8. Then they can make friends in any social groups. These tricks include how to greet people friendly and show their good will through small acts of kindness.

### Doing too much

We see this problem in kids who are always ready to cut in a talk or a game. 9. If they continue their annoying behavior after a kid asks them to stop, they are likely to be disliked by the group. Therefore, these children need to learn proper ways of stopping, such as saying “sorry”, or sitting on their hands and keeping their mouths shut.

10

Some kids have trouble making friends because they behave in ways that set them apart from the other kids in the social groups. For example, they may always try to be funny on purpose, or have strange interests and habits.

Every child is unique, but they have to learn to connect with other kids in natural ways. Then they can build friendships and enjoy being part of a group.

A. Talking too much

B. Doing too little

C. Being too different

D. Kids make friends by doing fun things together

E. The other kids may find their actions annoying

F. They have to learn some simple ways to reach out

## 第二部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I still remember that day. It was Friday. I had a cold but I didn't go to see the 11. I went to school as usual. It was quiet in the classroom. All of us were busy 12 for a test. We didn't see our English teacher Mr. Smith come into the classroom 13 he started to talk.

“Who can describe what stress is like?” No one tried to 14 to his question. Mr. Smith looked a little 15. But he still waited for our answers. Five minutes later, Mr. Smith still didn't get an answer. Mr. Smith looked not only sad but also surprised. He took up a book and asked, “How 16 is this book?” He invited Jason to answer the question. Jason said, “I think it is 100g.” 17 student said, “It is 200g.” At last, Mr. Smith said, “Its real weight is not important. The important thing is how long you hold it. If you hold it 18 putting it down, sooner or later, you will not be able to hold it up. This book is like stress. If you have stress, stop and take a break. Don't 19 my advice, boys and girls! You should learn to take time to relax. 20 you do, I am sure you will enjoy your school life.” I'll never forget Mr. Smith and that meaningful lesson.

- |                  |              |                |            |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 11. A. nurse     | B. teacher   | C. doctor      | D. dentist |
| 12. A. asking    | B. preparing | C. singing     | D. longing |
| 13. A. still     | B. ever      | C. since       | D. until   |
| 14. A. return    | B. get       | C. reply       | D. say     |
| 15. A. sad       | B. surprised | C. happy       | D. tired   |
| 16. A. important | B. heavy     | C. interesting | D. much    |
| 17. A. Other     | B. Others    | C. The other   | D. Another |
| 18. A. by        | B. without   | C. to          | D. for     |
| 19. A. forget    | B. remember  | C. leave       | D. share   |
| 20. A. As        | B. Tough     | C. If          | D. Because |

## 第Ⅱ卷 非选择题

### 第二节 语篇型语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

(注意:每空不多于 2 个单词,其中有 4 个单词的形式无需改变)

There is a food festival near Madison Square Park in New York each May. This time about 30 sellers came to attend it. Huge, colorful 21 (umbrella) stood over 40 small, round tables. Jack and Betty decided to visit the festival 22 (try) new foods. It was 8:30 pm when they arrived there on foot. “It should be a place filled with 23 (fun). I just hope it's still open,” Betty said to 24 (her). So they went to the festival and visited each table. They read each menu 25 (carefully). They walked around the tables and looked at 26 people were eating.

Suddenly Betty saw something she was interested in. She said to the diner, “Excuse me. The food you are eating looks delicious. Can you 27 (tell) me what it is? Where did you get it?” The diner told her the table was over there. Betty went over to that table quickly and asked for that dish. The cook said, “I’m sorry, but that dish 28 (sell) out just now. In fact, we’re getting ready to close down. Don’t 29 (worry). We will cook the same dish tomorrow. To enjoy the dish, you should be here 30 (early) than today.”

### 第三部分 书面表达(满分 20 分)

假定你是李华,是某中学高二年级的学生。你的美国朋友 John 写信询问中国传统节日,因为他要参加学校的中国文化周。请根据以下要点,给他写一封回信,重点介绍一下中国的春节。内容包括:

1. 春节是中国的传统节日,也是中国最重要、最受喜爱的节日;
2. 春节前,人们打扫房间,张贴对联;
3. 春节期间,人们穿盛装,放鞭炮,家庭团聚,吃饺子,观看春节晚会。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

参考词汇与句型:

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. 中国春节           | Chinese Spring Festival                             |
| 2. 中国传统节日         | Chinese traditional festival                        |
| 3. 最重要和最喜爱的       | the most important and enjoyable                    |
| 4. 节日的前几天         | a few days before the festival                      |
| 5. 张贴对联           | red couplets are put up                             |
| 6. 在家家户户的门上       | on the doors of every household                     |
| 7. 乔装             | dress up  |
| 8. 鞭炮响彻天空         | firecrackers ring out in the air                    |
| 9. 增加了节日的气氛       | add to the atmosphere of the festival               |
| 10. 家人团聚          | families get together                               |
| 11. 吃饺子           | have/eat <i>jiaozi</i>                              |
| 12. 观看春节晚会        | enjoy the New Year TV show                          |
| 13. 各地风俗情况不同      | customs vary from place to place                    |
| 14. 到处都弥漫着同样的欢乐气氛 | the same happy atmosphere is to be found everywhere |
| 15. 对……有所了解       | have some ideas of                                  |

Dear John,

How time flies! Four months have passed since we saw each other last time. \_\_\_\_\_

Best wishes!

Yours,  
Li Hua