

# 2020年11月稽阳联谊学校高三联考

## 英语试题卷

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共5小题：每小题1.5分，满分7.5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 does the woman want the man to do?

A. Have some milk.

B. Go shopping

C. Take out the garbage.

2. What will the man do tonight?

A. Go bowling

B. Visit the woman.

C. Prepare for an exam.

3. What will the man most probably do?

A. Pay for the tickets.

B. Go to the ticket office.

C. Ask the woman for a discount.

4. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At home.

B. At the doctor's

C. At the man's office.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A man.

B. A course.

C. A language.

第二节（共15小题：每小题1.5分，满分22.5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 man want the woman to do?

A. Buy him a boat.

B. Lend him some money.

C. Spend the summer on a boat.

7.What is the woman's attitude towards the man's idea?

A. Supportive.

B. Opposed.

C. Confused.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8.Where does the woman work?

A. In a radio station.

B. In a hotel.

C. In a building company.

9.Why is the woman looking for Mr.Nash?

A. To book a hotel.

B. To talk about his concern

C. To invite him for an interview.

10.How will the woman get in touch with Mr.Nash?

A. By writing an e-mail.

B. By sending a text message.

C. By making a phone call.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11.What does the woman ask the man about first?

A. The packing.

B. The receipt.

C. The price.

12.What does the man decide to do with the camera?

A. Change it.

B. Have it fixed

C. Return it.

13.Who is the woman most likely to be?

A. A technician.

B. A photographer.

C. A saleswoman.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14.What is the relationship between Tom and the man?

A. Colleagues.

B. Neighbors.

C. Classmates.

15.What problem does the man have?

A. He dislikes his job.

- B. He is unfamiliar with the city.
- C. He knows few people near his company.

16. What will the man do next Saturday?

- A. Go to the woman's house.
- B. Treat the woman to dinner.
- C. Introduce someone to the woman.

17. What can we learn about the woman?

- A. She feels lonely.
- B. She tries to help the man.
- C. She likes challenging jobs.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What working environment does Euro Cafe provide?

- A. Fast-paced.
- B. Pleasant
- C. Competitive.

19. What should applicants do to sign up for the fair?

- A. Send a fax.
- B. Visit the website.
- C. Go to the office.

20. What do we know about Euro Cafe?

- A. It opens from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- B. It will hold the Job Fair on June 1.
- C. It is famous in some parts of Europe.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 个小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

### A

Greek myth (神话) is filled with tales of heroic strength—perhaps the most famous being that of Atlas, who single-handedly held the heavens high up in the air. In an inspiring modern-day version of the tale, one courageous athlete recently climbed Mount Olympus—home to the ancient gods, carrying a disabled companion to the summit (山顶).

Long-distance runner Giannakos has a long track record of taking on challenges: He hiked 168 miles across the Al Marmoum Desert and he also took first place in a freezing 93-mile cross-country race in Antarctica. Before his latest effort, he'd already successfully admired the view from atop Mount Olympus' highest peak 50 times.

When Giannakos met and befriended 22-year-old biology student Torsion and learned of her dream to experience the summit herself, it seemed only natural that he was more than ready to rise to the occasion. “For me, all international races, the medals and the distinctions so far, mean little compared to that goal,” he told the *Greek Reporter*.

With Torsion securely fastened in a specially adapted backpack, Giannakos, along with an eight-member support team, started the exhausting uphill climb of Olympus's tallest summit, Mount Mytikas. When they reached 2,400 meters, the party stopped to rest. After making camp for the night, they continued with their climb at 6 a.m. the following morning. Three hours later, at 9:02 local time—having put in more than 10 hours climbing in total—the victorious pair reached the 2,918-meter summit “There is nothing more real than the dream,” Giannakos said with extreme happiness.

It's heartening to know that while we generally think of heroes as the stuff of myth and legend, there are actually some shining examples—like Giannakos—who exist in real life as well.

21. What can we learn from the text?
  - A. Giannakos turned the Greek myth into reality.
  - B. Giannakos successfully challenged world hiking records.
  - C. Giannakos is the first to run the Antarctic cross-country race.
  - D. Giannakos reached Mount Olympus's highest peak 51 times.
22. What do the underlined words “that goal” in paragraph 3 refer to?
  - A. Torsion's hope to be Giannakos' friends.
  - B. Torsion's dream to experience the summit.
  - C. Giannakos' effort to help disabled students.
  - D. Giannakos' aim to win international medals.
23. Why did the team make camp at an altitude of 2,400 meters?
  - A. The team needed to stop for the night.
  - B. Torsion became exhausted on the climb.
  - C. They needed support from a rescue team.
  - D. They met unexpected emergency halfway.

## B

Microaggressions are minor racial attacks. Gabrielle, a 15-year-old teenager, knows the pain of microaggressions all too well, “When I was in the seventh grade, this guy told me that my hair looked like a rat's nest and I needed to comb it. It makes you feel awful and makes you feel like you are dismissed and it makes you feel unheard,” she said.

Microaggressions are being spoken about now by young black teenagers like Gabrielle in light of the racial unrest across the country and amid the new school year. “We're pretty for black girls,” said other black teenagers, describing microaggressions they have faced. “We're outspoken to be black.” According to a study, black teenagers experience an average of over five incidents of discrimination a day, specifically teenage girls.

“I do believe that microaggressions and racism are part of a series of continuous events,” Dr. Walker said. “Experiencing acts of microaggression can have an effect on self-respect,” she said. “It starts to affect anxiety and depression and worry.” Black children who are exposed to racism face health risks too, with higher rates of obesity, as well as depression, data shows. The rate of suicide(自杀)attempts among black teens also continues to rise, while rates among other racial groups have fallen.

Microaggressions can also be complicated, especially if the person who is offending has no intention of being hurtful. Walker's advice for young black girls is to both take a deep breath and also try to educate other people, when possible. “Take a deep breath and centering yourself,” she said. “They could say, you may not have realized it, but what you said is hurtful.”

Walker says his may take some practice, but it is skill that can be developed. “I think a lot of times in our society we want to be perfect and things just right for us, but a lot of times, it does take practice, and that's okay. Just keep at it and lead with sympathy.”

24. Which of the following best describe Gabrielle?
- A. She thinks microaggressions are not serious.
  - B. She becomes concerned about her hairstyle.
  - C. She feels uncomfortable about microaggression.
  - D. She distinguishes herself among black teen girls.
25. How does Gabrielle sound when talking of her racial identity?
- A. Bitter.                      B. Sympathetic.                      C. Angry.                      D.Proud
26. What does Dr. Walker recommend doing?
- A. The offended black girls should voice their feelings frankly.
  - B. She advises handling microaggressions and discrimination equally.
  - C. Great importance may be attached to black girls' mental health.
  - D. Black teen girls are advised to ignore unintentional microaggressions.
27. What could be the best title for the text?
- A. Racial Microaggressions Are Slight and Unintentional Offences
  - B. Hurt Black Teen Girls Speak Out About Racial Microaggressions
  - C. Minor Microaggressions Caused Racial Unrest across the Country
  - D. Black Teen Girls Are Appealing to the Society for Strong Sympathy

### C

Six Neanderthals who lived in what is now France were eaten by their fellow Neanderthals some 100,000 years ago, according to fearful evidence of the cannibalistic (食人的) event discovered by scientists in a cave in the 1990s. Now, researchers may have figured out why the Neanderthals, including two children, became victims of cannibalism (食人): Global warming.

While previous studies have examined Neanderthal remains to find proof of cannibalistic behavior, this is the first study to offer clues as to what may have led Neanderthals to become cannibals. Scientists found that rapid changes in local ecosystems as the planet warmed may have wiped out the animal species

that Neanderthals ate, forcing them to look elsewhere to fill their stomachs.

The researchers examined a layer of sediment (沉积物) in a cave known as Baume Moula-Guercy, in southeastern France. In that layer, charcoal (碳) and animal bones were so well-preserved that scientists could reconstruct an environmental picture representing 120,000 to 130,000 years ago. They discovered that the climate in the area was likely even warmer than it is today, and that the change from a cold, dry climate to a warmer one happened quickly. Maybe within a few generations, "study co-author Emmanuel said. As the animals that once populated the landscape disappeared, some Neanderthals ate what they could find-their neighbors.

Cannibalism is by no means unique to Neanderthals, and has been practiced by humans and their relatives "from the early Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age and beyond," the study authors reported. The behavior adopted by the starving Neanderthals in the Baume Moula-Guercy should therefore not be viewed as "a mark of bestiality (兽性) or sub-humanity", but as an emergency adaptation to a period of severe environmental stress, according to the study. The findings were published in the April issue of the Journal of Archaeological Science.

28. What does the study mainly focus on?

- A. The social behavior of Neanderthals.
- B. The climate change in southeastern France.
- C. The reason for cannibalism among Neanderthals.
- D. The influence of global warming on ancient animals.

29. What was the climate possibly like in southeastern France 120,000 to 130,000 years ago?

- A. It was cold and dry all the time.
- B. It was first cold, dry and later warm.
- C. It was first warm and later cold, dry.
- D. It was warm all the time.

30. Which of the following might the study authors agree with?

- A. Neanderthals' cannibalism showed their bestiality.
- B. Climate change drove some Neanderthals to cannibalism.
- C. Neanderthals' cannibalism guaranteed their rule over other tribes.
- D. Only Neanderthals were found to have cannibalism in human history.

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每题 2 分, 满分 10 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。

Today, people who are deaf and blind can receive a standard education. Schools and organizations help them make the necessary adaptations. \_\_31\_\_ At one time, educators had few ideas about how to teach children who were both deaf and blind.

Laura Dewey Bridgman may have been the first deaf and blind person to learn how to read and write. She was born in New Hampshire on December 21, 1829. Scarlet fever destroyed both her hearing and her

sight at age two.   32   Only her sense of touch was not affected. A local handyman, Asa Tenny taught her to communicate using a system of signs. A professor heard about this and wrote a newspaper article about Laura.

  33   He was head of the Perkins School for the Blind in Boston. Most educational experts believed it was impossible to teach a deaf and blind student reading, writing, or arithmetic. Dr. Howe wanted to meet a new challenge-teaching Laura. At age 8, Laura began living at the Perkins School. Dr. Howe needed to develop new methods of teaching because of Laura's deafness. He had Laura feel an item, such as a spoon, and then ran her fingers over a label that had the word spoon spelled in raised letters. Initially Laura struggled to understand the relationship between the item and the word.   34  

Laura learned to read words, and then she worked backward to learn the alphabet and numbers.   35   Previously, people had little knowledge of what went on in the mind of a deaf and blind person. Laura showed that she was as intelligent and capable as anyone. She helped show the world how intelligent and successful a deaf and blind person could be.

- A. However, this was not always the case.
- B. The article attracted the attention of Dr. Samuel Howe.
- C. The illness also damaged her senses of smell and taste.
- D. Finally, after several weeks, her face lighted up with human expression.
- E. She had few ways of expressing her thoughts or interacting with other people.
- F. Eventually she was able to keep a journal of her thoughts and experiences.
- G. After three years, she returned to Perkins, where she lived for the rest of her life.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 个小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

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

Burdon decided to host an improvised (临时安排的) graduation ceremony for her daughter Angela in their backyard. After hers was   36   due to COVID-19(新冠病毒), Burdon wanted to make it up to his sorrow-stricken daughter in some way. Best of all, his daughter didn't   37   about it beforehand.

Angela wasn't the only one   38   by the cancellation; her father Burdon could hardly   39   his daughter's sadness. The devoted dad   40   to host his own graduation ceremony for Angela in her   41   in Memphis rather than accept his daughter's dream as forfeit (被没收的东西).

Over the course of just six weeks, Burdon   42   to reserve a photographer and a stage without his daughter's knowledge, which   43   her greatly.

When the   44   day finally came, Angela was shocked to find a full-sized stage waiting for her in her yard. 40 people   45   the ceremony, and it met COVID-19 prevention guidelines, all sitting six feet apart with   46   on-and her father even played sacred music as she walked up to get her   47  .

“Angela never saw anything until she came out to 48,” Burdon said.” At that moment, I didn't have any worries. I was 49. To see my baby walk across the 50 and all her friends, family, neighbors and people that we don't even know 51 in the street to witness this. I couldn't 52 anything better.”

“My daughter couldn't have her official 53 due to the pandemic so I 54 one for her!”  
 “Now I'm 55 that I made it happen!”

- |                     |                 |               |               |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. arranged     | B. celebrated   | C. delayed    | D. cancelled  |
| 37. A. know         | B. argue        | C. think      | D. care       |
| 38. A. spoiled      | B. upset        | C. frightened | D. confused   |
| 39. A. believe      | B. sense        | C. bear       | D. share      |
| 40. A. determined   | B. promised     | C. hesitated  | D. preferred  |
| 41. A. classroom    | B. dormitory    | C. hospital   | D. home       |
| 42. A. claimed      | B. managed      | C. attempted  | D. failed     |
| 43. A. disappointed | B. troubled     | C. surprised  | D. annoyed    |
| 44. A. big          | B. busy         | C. final      | D. common     |
| 45. A. hosted       | B. expected     | C. admired    | D. attended   |
| 46. A. dresses      | B. masks        | C. uniform    | D. make-up    |
| 47. A. cake         | B. scholarship  | C. diploma    | D. offer      |
| 48. A. walk         | B. wander       | C. greet      | D. examine    |
| 49. A. anxious      | B. cautious     | C. helpless   | D. speechless |
| 50. A. yard         | B. stage        | C. street     | D. campus     |
| 51. A. traveled     | B. volunteered  | C. stopped    | D. waited     |
| 52. A. ask for      | B. give away    | C. agree with | D. work out   |
| 53. A. welcome      | B. organization | C. treatment  | D. graduation |
| 54. A. registered   | B. created      | C. joined     | D. accepted   |
| 55. A. guilty       | B. confident    | C. proud      | D. optimistic |

## 第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

The presidential election is still a month away, but there's another big vote 56 (happen) right now. The annual voting allows America to vote on which brown bear is the 57 (fat) before they head into hibernation(冬眠).

Fat Bear Week gathers the fleshiest bears in the park. You can cast a vote 58 (determine) the winner. It's like March Madness but with fat bears-and the week even comes with its own bets. You can

cast your vote on its web page 59 \_\_\_\_\_ the comment section has been filled with campaigning for their favorites so far. It's just as fun as it sounds. 60 \_\_\_\_\_ voting runs from Sept. 30 through Oct.6.

Fat Bear Week 61 \_\_\_\_\_ (found) as a fun and creative way to educate people about the importance of wild 62 \_\_\_\_\_ (bear) and hibernation. Their power of packing on the pounds gets them 63 \_\_\_\_\_ the winter and is able to live to compete another year. Fat Bear Week is also the perfect chance to warm up your voting skills before the Nov.3 general election. And just like 2020, the 64 \_\_\_\_\_ (compete) couldn't be bigger and the bets couldn't be higher.

Will last year's champion wipe the floor to score another victory? 65 \_\_\_\_\_ will a newcomer surprise us all with a win? Your vote.

#### 第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

##### 第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是高三学生李华，你的英国朋友 Peter 想了解疫情期间你们一家是如何度过国庆假期的。请你就此给他写一封电子邮件，内容如下：

1.感谢关心； 2.分享假日活动； 3.表达问候。

注意：1.词数 80 左右。 2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：疫情 epidemic

---

---

---

##### 第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

#### Late Night at the Zoo

A zoo keeper had been working at a zoo for 15 years and never experienced any problems. He always worked the evening shifts because he was trusted to properly lock up the zoo. On a warm summer night in late June, the zoo keeper turned off the lights and wished all of his animals a good night. He left the zoo and walked to his car in the parking lot. As he reached in his back pocket he realized that his keys had gone missing. He rapidly turned around and realized he had left them inside the zoo. He quickly walked back towards the Zoo's entrance hoping he would see them along the way.

When he arrived at the door, to his surprise, the door was unlocked. In fear of setting off the alarm that he had just set, he did not turn on the lights. The zoo keeper turned on the flashlight on his phone and began to make his way to the office. He looked around at all the animals in their cages and thought to himself how different the zoo becomes at night. When he walked by the lion's cages, he could see the young cubs playing together. He liked the zoo better at this hour because night was when the animals come to life.

At last, he made it back to the office. Unfortunately this time, he was not so lucky. The office door was locked and he knew that if he were to break the window, he would set off the alarm. Knowing there was no

way inside, the zoo keeper began to weigh his options. He knew he could not get into his home without his keys, so he decided it would be best to spend the night inside the zoo. The zoo keeper walked towards the bird cages because he knew he could sleep comfortably on the benches near the stage.

A few hours later, the zoo keeper heard a door slam that woke him up.

“Quiet!” a voice whispered.

“What? There's no one here” another voice said, “The old man left hours ago.”

“Alright, let's just grab the animals and get out of here.”

The zoo keeper didn't know what to do. “What if they were armed?” the zoo keeper thought to himself. He listened closely and realized there was a group of burglars in the zoo.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

*The zoo keeper quietly got up and decided to investigate what was going on in the zoo.*

---

---

Paragraph 2:

*The zoo keeper saw two people in front of a bird cage trying to break the lock.*

---