

2020-2021 学年第二学期浙江省名校协作体试题高三年级英语学科

试题

第 I 卷(选择题部分, 共 95 分)

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 are the speakers talking about?

- A. How to get to Manchester.
- B. Where to eat.
- C. What to do in Chinatown.

2. Why doesn't the woman want to go to Colorado for vacation?

- A. She hates cold weather.
- B. She dislikes snowboarding.
- C. She has been there before.

3. What is the man doing?

- A. Taking a job interview.
- B. Refusing a job offer.
- C. Changing the working hours.

4. What will John probably do?

- A. He will be home on time.
- B. He will be late for dinner.
- C. He won't come home for dinner.

5. What will the speakers probably do next?

- A. Pack some boxes.
- B. Stop working and rest
- C. Deliver the boxes.

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 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题: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 至 7 题。

6. How does the woman go to work in good weather?

- A. By bike.
- B. On foot.
- C. By car.

7. What do the speakers think about taking the train?

- A. It is faster.
- B. It is more convenient.
- C. It is safer.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the woman planning to do?

- A. To save money for a new car.
- B. To help Jack check his car.
- C. To buy a new car.

9. How will the woman make the payment?

- A. In cash.
- B. By credit card.
- C. By cheque.

10. What will the man do for the woman?

- A. Give her a ride.
- B. Go with the woman.
- C. Take care of her car.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What the main topic of the interview?

- A. Social life.
- B. Food and Clothing.
- C. Cost of living.

12. What does the woman think of the life in the city?

- A. Boring.
- B. Expensive.
- C. Cheap.

13. What does the woman do in her social life?

- A. Meet new people.
- B. Drink with her friends.
- C. Travel with others.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What will the woman do on June 12?

- A. Have a meeting at Head Office.
- B. Pick up guests from the airport.
- C. Meet the people from Head Office.

15. When will the trade exhibition end?

- A. On June 3.
- B. On June 10.
- C. On June 1

16. What is John's task for the next meeting?

- A. Giving a speech.
- B. Setting a date.
- C. Doing a sales report.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。 .

17. What did the speaker do with her friends?

- A. Share stories with each other.
- B. Have lunch at a hotel.
- C. Take part in a program.

18. How did the speaker decide to get her car?

- A. Ask her friends to get the car for her.
- B. Take a taxi to the parking lot.
- C. Walk to her car alone.

19. What did the taxi passenger do?

- A. Walk her to her car.
- B. Give her an umbrella.
- C. Tell her to walk fast.

20. What does the speaker want to share with her audience?

- A. A mystery story in a hotel.
- B. A dinner party with friends.
- C. An unforgettable experience.

【答案】 1-5 BAABB 6- 10 CACAB 11-15 CBACA 16-20 CBCAC

【听力原文录音稿】

Text 1

M: Jane, do you have a map of Manchester? I want to find a good place to eat.

W: Why not try Chinatown? There are plenty of good Chinese restaurants there, and it's near here.

Text 2

M: Let's do something different for vacation this year. Oh, let's go to Colorado. I want to learn to snowboard.

W: Oh, Paul, you know I don't like cold weather. Can't we go someplace warm, like the beach?

Text 3

W: This job is for three days a week: Monday, Friday, and Saturday. Are you Okay with that?

M: Mmm... I was hoping to have Saturday free. But I need the job, so... can you tell me what exactly I will do?

Text 4

M: Do you know if John's coming home for dinner?

W: He'll be late. He said not to wait for him.

Text 5

W: I'm really tired from packing all these boxes for three hours. It's about time to call it a day.

M: I know. Maybe we could do it first thing tomorrow morning.

W: Why not? These orders are not urgent.

Text 6

M: Lisa? Hi!

W: Hi, Ned.

M: Don't you usually drive to work?

W: Usually, but not in bad weather.

M: Why is that?

W: The traffic gets a lot worse when it rains or snows.

M: I always take the train. It's a lot faster for me than driving.

W: It's faster for me, too, but the time isn't always convenient.

M: Yeah, but think of all the things you can do on the train--- read a book or the newspaper...

W: Or answer my email.. No thanks! My workday is long enough already.

Text 7

W: I think the car we saw yesterday would be a good deal. What do you think?

M: Yes, but I think you should ask someone to take a look at it just to be sure.

W: My friend Jack knows cars, and he helped me do the check this morning.

M: It was smart of you to think ahead. Have you and the salesman agreed on a price?

W: Yes, he finally agreed to accept the discounted price I asked.

M: Then have you thought about how to pay?

W: Well, I've saved up enough money to pay cash for this car.

M: Good. Let me go with you to make the payment and drive the car home for you.

W: Thank you. That would make it much easier for me.

M: You're welcome. Let's go take care of that right now.

Text 8

M: Being away from home for college can be stressful. Besides all the pressures of study, there's the pressure on your pocket. Today, let's go to a university to find out. Excuse me. Can I ask you a few questions?

W: Well, Okay.

M: How do you find the cost of living in the city?

W: Everything is expensive, including clothing, housing, and traveling.

M: So, what do you spend most on?

W: Transport, I think. For food, if I cook myself, it's not expensive at all. For clothing, I bring my clothes here from my home country, where they're nice and cheap. But every week, I have to spend more than 100 pounds on the trains.

M: Then what's the social life like?

W: I'm a very social person. I love hanging out with my friends and meeting new people. Thankfully, I don't drink nor smoke, so the only expense is maybe tickets to the cinemas, club, and so on.

Text 9

W: Can you fix a time for the next meeting, Alex? How about June 12th? That's after the trade exhibition.

M: I thought something was happening on that day, Rebecca.

W: Oh, yes. You're right. The people from Head Office are coming.

M: What time does their plane arrive? Can we have the meeting in the morning?

W: No, it's all arranged. I'm meeting them at half past ten, so I won't be available at all that day.

M: Well, let's have the meeting earlier in June, then. The trade exhibition finishes on the third, doesn't it?

W: Yes, but we need John's sales report for the meeting. How's it going?

M: I'm afraid John hasn't started yet. The figures won't be in place till next week.

W: Will it be ready early in June?

M: Well, not really. He told me that he will finish them by June 10th.

W: So, we're looking at the week starting the 17th. How about two o'clock on that day?

M: I think that's Okay. Let's zksq meet here again then.

Text 10

W: Hello, everyone. In today's program, I'd like to share a true story of mine. One day, my friends and I had just finished lunch at a hotel when it started to rain heavily. When it became lighter, I decided to brave the rain to get car and go home. It was parked three blocks away. My friends argued I shouldn't go because at that time, I was due to give birth in three months. I promised I'd be very careful. One of them wanted to come with me, but I insisted she stay with another friend who needed help with her baby. When I walked to the first crossroads, a taxi stopped and a passenger came out with an umbrella. Before I knew what was happening, he walked right beside me and told me he would walk with me to where I would go. I refused, but he insisted. During our walk, he kept telling me to walk slowly. When we got to the car park, I thanked him, and we parted ways. I did not get his name and may not even recognize him now. Did he purposely stop for me? I'll never know.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中选出最佳选项。

A

Misty Copeland spends most days practicing and perfecting the graceful movements of her art. She takes classes almost every day and takes care of body so she doesn't injure it when she goes to work at American Ballet Theatre, one of the most famous ballet companies in the world.

"I treat my body with the respect that any musician would their instrument. I accept all that it is and do my best to make it the best it can be," says Misty.

Misty didn't always feel so confident in herself. The challenges she has faced over almost 20 years of dancing have made her strong. She was a shy child and avoided the spotlight. But she loved music and movement. When she was 13, she joined the drill team. One day her coach suggested that she attend a free ballet class at the Boys & Girls club. For two weeks, Misty sat on the gym platforms watching the class, afraid to join in. Finally, she gave it a try.

At first, Misty felt out of place in the class. She didn't know anything about ballet, and she was older than most of the students. Even though Misty felt discouraged, she didn't quit. She talked with others who had struggled with similar problems. With the support of these friends, things slowly improved.

Over the next five years, ballet was Misty's life. She practiced, performed, competed, attended summer ballet programs, and got loads of awards.

Today, Misty says, "I've learned to embrace my appearance, skin color, and figure." She wants to help other dancers, especially ballerinas of color, accept themselves, too. She wrote a picture book, *Firebird*, in which her character encourages a young African American ballerina. In a note at the end of the book, Misty tells readers to follow their dreams: "No matter what that dream is," she writes, "you have the power to make it come true with hard work and dedication."

1. When Misty Copeland began to learn ballet, she _____.

- A. felt a sense of belonging immediately
- B. joined the drill team and practiced actively
- C. encountered many challenges but stuck to her dream
- D. encouraged others with similar problems and improved together

2. Which words can best describe Misty Copeland?

- A. Determined and indifferent
- B. Persistent and devoted
- C. Diligent and pessimistic
- D. Talented and traditional

3. What does the story intend to tell us?

- A. Many hands make light work
- B. One good turn deserves another
- C. Diligence is the mother of success
- D. A fall in a pit, a gain in your wit.

【答案】CBC

【解答】短文讲了 Misty Copeland 通过自己不懈努力成为芭蕾舞者的故事，激励人们要勇敢追随梦想。文章难度中等，第 2 题需要根据文章来总结主人公的品质；第 3 题需要学生对这几个谚语要熟悉。

1. 细节理解题。根据第四段 She didn't know anything about ballet, and she was older than most of the students. Even though Misty felt discouraged, she didn't quit. 可知作者在学芭蕾的时候遇到了很多困难，但都没有放弃，故选 C。

2. 推理判断题。根据全文得知，作者是个坚持不放弃梦想，忠诚于自己喜欢事业的人，故选 B。

3. 推理判断题。这个故事的目的是想要告诉我们勤奋是成功之母，故选 C。A 的意思是众人拾柴火焰高；B 的意思是善有善报。D 的意思是吃一堑，长一智。

B

Shanghai residents passing through the city's eastern Huangpu district in October might have astonished at an unusual sight: a "walking" building. An 85-year-old primary school has been lifted off the ground and relocated using new technology named the "walking machine".

In the city's latest effort to preserve historic structures, engineers attached nearly 200 mobile supports under the five-story building, according to Lan Wuji, chief technical supervisor(技术总监) of the project. The supports act like robotic legs. They're divided into two groups which alternately rise up and down, imitating the human pace. Attached sensors help control how the building moves forward, said Lan.

In recent decades, China's rapid modernization has seen many historic buildings razed to clear land for high-rise buildings. But there has been growing concern about the architectural heritage lost as a result of destruction across the country. Some cities have launched new preservation and conservation campaigns including, on occasion, the use of advanced technologies that allow old buildings to be relocated rather than destroyed.

Shanghai has possibly been China's most progressive city when it comes to heritage preservation. The survival of a number of 1930s buildings in the famous Bund district and 19th-century "Shikumen" houses in the rebuilt Xintiandi neighborhood have offered examples of how to give old buildings new life. The city also has a satisfying record of relocating old buildings. In 2018, the city relocated a 90-year-old building in Hongkou district, in what was then considered to be Shanghai's most complex relocation project to date.

The Lagen Primary School, which weighs 7, 600 tons, posed a new challenge---it's T-shaped, while previously relocated structures were square or four-sided. Experts met to discuss

possibilities and test a number of different technologies before deciding on the “walking machine”, Lan said. However, he couldn't share the exact cost of the project, and that relocation costs will differ case by case. “It can't be used as a reference, because we have to preserve the historical building no matter what,” he said. “But in general, it's cheaper than destroying and then rebuilding something in a new location.

1. How does the “walking” machine work?
 - A. It uses hundreds of ropes to lift up the entire building.
 - B. It uses many wheels to roll the building to the new place.
 - C. It lifts off the building story by story with the robotic legs.
 - D. It uses sensors to control the movement of mobile supports.
2. What does the underlined word “razed” probably mean in Paragraph 3?
 - A. replaced
 - B. burnt
 - C. protected
 - D. destroyed
3. According to paragraph 3-4, what can we infer about the heritage preservation in China?
 - A. The use of advanced technology leads to growing concern.
 - B. Shanghai is the pioneer in preserving architectural heritage.
 - C. The local government has already taken action since the 1930s.
 - D. It consequently holds back the progress of modernization.
4. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
 - A. New preservation campaigns are launched in China
 - B. Modernization poses threats to historic buildings.
 - C. A building in Shanghai “walks” to a new location.
 - D. “Walking machine” makes heritage protection cheaper.

【答案】DDBC

【解答】短文讲的是上海某建筑“行走”的故事，即上海政府为了保护古建筑，对古建筑进行迁移的事情，高度赞扬了上海在文物保护上做出的努力。文章难度中等，第3题的推理判断题需要看清文章细节，第4题的标题选择需要结合文章来看。

1. 细节理解题。根据第2段最后一句 Attached sensors help control how the building moves forward, 可知 D 选项正确。
2. 词义猜测题。根据第三段第一句可知在城市化的进程中，历史建筑被夷为平地造高楼大厦，故该词的意思为“毁灭”。
3. 推理判断题。根据第四段第一句 Shanghai has possibly been China's most progressive city when it comes to heritage preservation. 可知 B 选项正确。
4. 主旨大意题。文章主要通过上海建筑物的行走这件事，说明上海的文物保护工作做得不错，所以 C 更适合用作标题。

C

To many people, honey bees symbolize development, sustainability(可持续性) and

environmentalism. But as a honey bee researcher, I have to tell you that only the first item on that list is reasonable. Although they are important for agriculture, honey bees also damage natural ecosystems by competing with native bees-some of which are species at risk.

The rise in hobby beekeeping, now a popular activity for hundreds of thousands of Americans, followed strong awareness campaigns to "save the bees." But as a species, honey bees are least in need of saving. Media attention unfairly covers them over native bees, and vague messaging has led many citizens-myself once included-to believe they are doing a good thing for the environment by putting on a beekeeper's veil. Unfortunately, they are probably doing more harm than good.

"Beekeeping is for people; it's not a conservation practice," says Sheila Colla, an assistant professor and conservation biologist at Toronto's York University, Canada. "People mistakenly think keeping honey bees, or helping honey bees, is somehow helping the native bees, which are at risk of extinction." She is frustrated at the improper attention on saving honey bees when, from a conservationist's point of view, native bees are the ones in more need of support.

For some reason, maybe because they are small, honey bees are not generally viewed as the massively distributed livestock animal that they are. There are millions of honey bee colonies in North America, 2.8 million of which are in the U.S. Approximating around 30,000 bees per colony (the size of a pollination unit), that's roughly a billion honey bees in Canada and the U.S. alone-almost triple the number of people. High densities of honey bee colonies increase competition between native bees, putting even more pressure on the wild species that are already in decline.

I used to believe that honey bees were a gateway species, and that concern over their health and development would spill over onto native bees, benefiting them, too. While this may have happened in some cases, evidence is increasing that misguided enthusiasm for honey bees has likely been to the native bees' damage. Beekeeping doesn't make me feel good, anymore. In fact, quite the opposite.

1. What makes bee keeping gain great popularity among Americans?
 - A. Several campaigns have been launched to advocate bee saving.
 - B. Citizens believe native bees are no longer in need of protection.
 - C. Little importance are attached to protecting the environment.
 - D. Citizens hope to make a fortune from the bee keeping business.
2. What is the Colla's possible attitude towards the beekeeping?
 - A. Objective.
 - B. Unfavorable.
 - C. Supportive.
 - D. Neutral.
3. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
 - A. The author's attitude towards the beekeeping has changed.
 - B. People's enthusiasm for keeping honey bees is increasing.
 - C. In some cases evidence has proved honey bees are in danger.
 - D. Keeping native bees is of great benefit to people's health.

【答案】ABA

【解答】难度中上，文章对于养蜜蜂这个在美国很受欢迎的活动进行了批判，提出了养蜜蜂的弊端。三道题都不能通过简单的地位做出，需要在定位准确的基础上进行翻译理解，选项

和文章对应的语句变化比较大，需要学生有丰富的语言积累。第1题比较易错，主要是选项和文章对应的句子结构和词汇上差别比较大，对于学生的翻译理解能力要求比较高。

1. 难度中上，细节理解题。根据第二段第一句话 The rise in hobby beekeeping, now a popular activity for hundreds of thousands of Americans, followed strong awareness campaigns to “save the bees.” 业余养蜂现在对于美国人是一项很受欢迎的活动，它遵循了一些强烈意识要“拯救蜜蜂”的运动，因此这道题选 A

2. 难度中，观点态度题。根据第三段 “She is frustrated at the improper attention on saving honey bees when”可看出 Colla 对于人们关注拯救蜜蜂的不恰当行为是很沮丧地，因此选 B

3. 难度中，推理判断题。根据“used to believe”以前相信，和“While”转折可以看出作者的观点是有所改变的，最后两句话也进行了总结 “Beekeeping doesn't make me feel good, anymore. In fact, quite the opposite.”因此选 A。

第二节(共5个小题；每小题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。

Proms (高中舞会) are big news in Britain these days. They are often held in June or July, around the end of exam time or the end of term. The idea is to have fun with your school friends and celebrate your time and achievements at school. ____1____ A prom organizer provides everything for the special event including the party location, food, music and clothes.

Clothes and beauty

Young people like to dress up for their prom. For the special night lots of girls swap their uniform for an elegant evening dress and high heels and boys dress up in a suit with a tie and smart shoes.

The right hairstyle and make-up are important too. Some beauty salons offer a special "prom deal" which includes hair, make-up, eyelashes, nails and a spray tan (晒黑喷雾). ____2____

Cars

If the budget is not a problem, some will hire a sports car. Other young people like to travel by truck or in large 4x4 vehicles. ____3____ Part of the fun for some prom-goers is to drive around town in their best clothes and make sure that everyone sees them.

Money

The school prom is big business. According to a recent report the average prom costs parents over £200 per teenager. The cost can include dinner, new clothes, shoes, a visit to the hairdressers, a spray tan and probably car hire.

____4____ Some teenagers work part-time to cover their prom expenses. Popular jobs include babysitting, shop work and working as a waiter or waitress.

An American tradition

____5____ Many adults see the prom as an import from the USA. They say that American TV programs and films such as 'High School Musical' have a big influence on their kids and those parents are not such a big fan.

- A. A tan is fashionable with both boys and girls.
- B. The party can start on the way to the dinner or dance.
- C. Parents particularly like to do the "deal" in a formal way.
- D. Some pupils also have a school prom when they finish primary school.

- E. Not all families have money to spend on their teenager's prom of course.
F. Frankly speaking, the modern British school prom is not popular with some parents.
G. The school can organize the prom or they can pay a professional organization to arrange it.

【答案】GABEF

【解答】

1. 根据后面那句讲“高中舞会的组织者提供……”得知前面那句也和“组织”有关系。
2. 根据前面一句最后一个单词“a spray tan”得知 tan 很受男女生的欢迎。
3. 这一段在讲车子在舞会很受欢迎，因为在路上穿着最好看的衣服就是 great fun，所以 B 选项很适合，舞会可以在去的路上就开始，也就是在车子上。
4. 这一段在讲花销这一块，从后面那句有些青少年得做兼职去抵舞会的花销，说明钱这一块不是所有人都能出的。也就是 E 选项。
5. 这段讲家长其实不是特别支持这块，所以选择 F 项
难度不大，易错题为第五题。

第三部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，计 30 分）

通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后在各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。

The day before my daughter Norah's fourth birthday, something she said predicted an amazing event that happened later.

I had just ___1___ my little girl from preschool when she reminded me to ___2___ the elderly person walking across the parking lot at a snail's pace. She went on to explain: "I like old people the best because they walk ___3___ like I do and they have soft skin like I have soft skin. But they may die soon, so I will love them all before they die." I was ___4___ by her thoughtfulness and sympathy, but I had no ___5___ how much my little girl really ___6___ it.

The following day---her birthday---again on the way home from school, she asked if we could ___7___ at the supermarket to buy some ___8___ for her and her six brothers and sisters to enjoy after dinner. Then we headed forward. While I was picking up the cupcakes, Norah was ___9___ waving and saying loudly: "Hi, old person! It's my birthday today!"

The man was elderly, stone-faced and furrow-browed (眉头紧锁). ___10___, before I could quiet her for calling him an old person, he stopped and turned to her. His facial expression ___11___ as he replied, "Hello, little lady! How old are you today?"

After ___12___ for a few minutes, the man wished her a happy birthday. Then, Norah asked: "Can I take a ___13___ with you?" Hearing this, he took a step back, and placed his free hand on his chest, "A photo? With me?" he asked in a surprised but ___14___ tone. "yes, for my birthday!" Norah begged. And so he did. They ___15___ together. Norah placed her soft hand on top of his soft hand. The man wordlessly ___16___ at her with twinkling eyes as she kept his hand in hers and studied his skinny veins (静脉) curiously. She kissed the top of his hand and then placed it on her cheek. He smiled sweetly.

There was ___17___ happening in the supermarket that day, and we could all feel it. After a few minutes, I ___18___ Mr. Dan for spending a bit of his day with us. With tears welling up, he said, "No, thank you. This had been the best day I've had in a long time." He ___19___ my daughter. "You've made me so ___20___, Miss Norah."

1. A. look after B. dropped off C. Brought up D. Picked up

2.A. mind	B. stop	C. admire	D. support
3.A. quickly	B. frequently	C. slowly	D. calmly
4.A. puzzled	B. struck	C. attracted	D. bothered
5.A. doubt	B. sense	C. idea	D. control
6.A. caught	B. made	C. knew	D. meant
7.A. stop	B. arrive	C. look	D. meet
8.A. candles	B. cookies	C. candies	D. cakes
9.A. shyly	B. excitedly	C. unwillingly	D. coldly
10.A. Besides	B. Therefore	C. Instead	D. However
11.A. softened	B. deepened	C. disappeared	D. remained
12.A. standing	B. playing	C. chatting	D. laughing
13.A. picture	B. walk	C. seat	D. break
14.A. relaxed	B. satisfied	C. worried	D. delighted
15.A. danced	B. posed	C. jumped	D. cried
16.A. aimed	B. stared	C. pointed	D. waved
17.A. magic	B. progress	C. change	D. recovery
18.A. patted	B. thanked	C. admired	D. kissed
19.A. came across	B. turned to	C. cared about	D. looked for
20.A. happy	B. proud	C. mad	D. sad

【答案】DACBC; DADBD; ACADB; BABBA

【解答】第一题考察动词短语，选择 D pick up 接送

第二题考察名词，Norah 提醒我注意路上的行人，所以答案选 A。

第三题考察形容词，老年人和我走路一样慢，所以选 C

第四题 strike 给人....留下印象，突击，罢工。我的女儿非常善解人意，有同情心。选 B

第五题但是我不太清楚我女儿是否真的理解。所以选 C

第六题但是我不太清楚我的女儿是否真的了解这个意义，所以选 D

第七题她问我是否能在超市逗留一会去买一些蛋糕给她，所以选 A

第八题选 D

第九题女儿应该是很激动地和身边的老人说这是她的生日，答案选 B

第十题尽管如此，在我能够阻止女儿说出这些话之前，那个老人就转向了她。答案选 D

第十一题老人的面部表情变得柔软，向我女儿打了招呼，所以答案选 A

第十二题聊了一会天之后，老人就祝我的女儿生日快乐。答案选 C

第十三题女儿提出想和老人拍照，下文中有提到，答案选 A

第十四题听到这样的要求老人是很惊奇但是也是很快乐的，所以选 D

第十五题他们一起摆了拍照的姿势，答案选 B

第十六题老人应该是无言地看着女儿，所以是 B

第十七题因为这个行为，就好像在整个超市产生了一种魔力，选 A

第十八题我非常感谢老人能够抽出自己的时间和我们一起，所以答案选 B

第十九题老人转向我的女儿表达感谢，come across 偶然遇到 turn to 转向，求助。Care about 关心。选 B

第二十题让我非常开心，所以选 A

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 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。

Two weeks ____1____ (early), Olympic international federations (IF) officials paid ____2____ inspection visit to Beijing.

The Beijing 2022 organizing committee ____3____ (confirm) last week that it would delay its ____4____ (origin) plan to host test events next year for the 2022 Winter Olympics. The present epidemic situation(疫 情), ____5____ is still not under control around the world, makes it impossible to complete test events as planned. Organizers from China will work closely with those from International Olympic Committee to discuss ____6____ (detail) about the methods and timeline. It is said that facilities, timing and medical services ____7____ (expect) to be tested sometime later. And the delayed test, ____8____ (base) on a more flexible program, will be carried out ____9____ the international athletes' involvement.

____10____ the decision is not easy to make, it is welcomed by the Olympic international federations, agreeing that the international athletes will not be necessarily present to reduce the risk of getting infected.

【答案】 earlier/an/confirmed/original/which/details/are expected/based/without/though/although

【解答】

1. 两周前的说法是 two weeks earlier, 可参照 two weeks later
 2. Pay a visit to 是固定搭配, 意思是“拜访, 参观”因为 visit 前面还有一个 inspection, 所以用 an
 3. Last week 所以用过去式
 4. 考察 origin 的形容词词性 original, 原始的, 起初的
 5. 考察非限制性定语从句, 用 which 引导
 6. 考察名词复数, 细节是很多的, 所以加 s.
 7. 考察谓语动词, 又带有被动的意思在, 所以答案是 are expected
 8. 考察非谓语动词, 一般是 be based on ,把 be 动词拿掉就是 based
 9. 考察介词, 意为没有国际运动员的参与
 10. 考察连词, 上下句之间存在转折关系, 所以用 though 或者 although。
- 易错题为第 7 和 9 题, 总体来看难度正常

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)

假定你是李华, 应美国朋友 George 请求, 帮他购买了学习汉语的教科书, 但是忘记及时寄出。

请根据以下要点用英语给他写一封电子邮件:

- 1.表示歉意;
- 2.解释原因;
- 3.弥补措施。

注意:

- 1.词数 80 左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

【解答】

(一)内容要点: .

- 1.表示歉意;
- 2.解释原因;
- 3.弥补措施。

(二)应用词汇和语法结构的情况:

时态以一般现在时和一般将来时为主;

使用与主题相关的词汇;

能够使用恰当的语法结构。

(三)上下文的连贯性

按照内容要点展开写作, 使用恰当的连接词或表达法使文章内容连贯

One possible version:

Dear George,

I'm terribly sorry to tell you I've forgotten to send you the Chinese textbook you asked to buy this Friday as promised. .

As you know, I've been super busy preparing for the final exams the whole week. My mind was so preoccupied with all the mathematical formulas and English grammar items that it totally slipped my mind. Plus, my grandpa suddenly fell ill last week and I had to attend him after class.

You have my word that I'll go to the post office first thing tomorrow morning.

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

Five years ago, I had a nine-to-five job, and I usually commuted(通勤) to work by bus. Those long tiring hours of travelling were always annoying. But one day, it was healing.

It was a warm March evening, and I'd just taken a seat on the bus that would take me home. I sat in the third row, by the window, on the driver's side. It was nearly 6:00 P.m., but the bus was not yet full and the driver gave no indication that he intended to get the bus on the road anytime soon.

A middle-aged woman took a seat opposite me. She was crying. Not speaking to anyone in particular, she tearfully narrated her story.

She had come to the city to visit her daughter. On the way to the terminal, a thief had snatched one of her bags. It had contained half of the money she'd brought with her. The other half was rolled in a handkerchief and hidden under her blouse, so she fortunately still had some money left.

The bus conductor, driver, and other passengers listened to her tale. After a few minutes, she stopped crying, removed some cheese bread from her bag, and began to eat, worry still knitting her brow.

An old man in tattered clothes got on the bus. He sat in the seat directly in front of the woman.

After a few minutes, all seats were taken. The driver got behind the wheel and started the engine. The bus conductor collected tickets and began asking us where we were getting off. When he came to the old man's seat, he became suspicious and asked the old man whether he had any money. The old man admitted that he did not. He explained that he had spent all his money this morning when he'd accidentally got on the wrong bus and now he was trying to go home.

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:

Upon hearing this, the bus conductor ordered the old man to get off the bus. _____

Paragraph 2:

The woman seated behind the old man was also listening and observing the incident. _____

【答案】

Upon hearing this, the bus conductor ordered the old man to get off the bus. The old man didn't move. He was almost in tears as he begged the bus conductor to let him take that bus so he could get home before dark. The bus driver, who had been listening to his explanation, stood up, approached the old man, and repeated the conductor's command to urge the old man to get off the bus. Apart from the harsh words from the driver and sobs from the old man, the whole bus was in a terrible silence. All the other passengers including me watched quietly.

The woman seated behind the old man was also listening and observing the incident. When the bus driver and conductor raised their voices at the old man, she interfered. "Stop harassing him! Can't you see he's only trying to get home?" "He doesn't have any money!" the driver shouted. "Well, that's no reason to throw him off the bus," she insisted. "It's just money," she shrugged. Meanwhile, she reached inside her blouse, took out her remaining money, and handed the fares to the conductor. "Here is his fare and mine. Just stop giving him a hard time." Later, she also shared her bread with the old man. And I found a Mona Lisa smile of peace and grace spreading across her face instead of worry. How much sweeter the journey was when we made it a little smoother and richer for others.

【解析】

文章不难，文章以作者第一视角讲述故事，并从两个不同的角度讲到了女人和老人的遭遇。比较容易理解。在第一段写作中，我们首先考虑的是第二段女人的心理和动作，作为治愈系的故事类型文章，文章大笔墨刻画了女人的遭遇，因而可以推断第二段讲述的应该是女人帮助老人解决了钱的问题。那么第一段检票员强迫老人下车的举动，必定是引发了老人的窘迫和恐慌。老人是怎么想的？他是怎么求的？检票员和司机的反应是什么？乘客们的反应又是什么？学生假使在描写第一段时能够着重对比检票员和司机的逼迫和老人的恐慌，用乘客的冷漠对比作者的纠结，全体的无动于衷引出第二段女人的及时救助，那么第一段就能够顺利地写完了。

而第二段作为文章的收尾，学生除了要描写女人的救助动作，老人的得助反应，乘客们的情绪变化，更重要的是要从作者的角度去反思和体会这趟旅行，以对应首段中的 **tiring and annoying**，以凸显该故事的 **healing** 基调。

2020-2021 学年浙江省名校协作体高三英语试卷

英语试题卷分析

考情分析：

考试特点及范围：

试卷作为学军等学校的高三下开学摸底考试，题型与高考相同，但是难度较高考难度大。

阅读理解：

A 篇难度中。短文讲了 Misty Copeland 通过自己不懈努力成为芭蕾舞者的故事，激励人们要勇敢追随梦想。

B 篇难度中。短文讲的是上海某建筑“行走”的故事，即上海政府为了保护古建筑，对古建筑进行迁移的事情，高度赞扬了上海在文物保护上做出的努力。

C 篇。难度中上，文章对于养蜜蜂这个在美国很受欢迎的活动进行了批判，提出了养蜜蜂的弊端。三道题都不能通过简单的地位做出，需要在定位准确的基础上进行翻译理解，选项和文章对应的语句变化比较大，需要学生有丰富的语言积累。

七选五阅读 文章难度中等，短文讲的是英国高中舞会这个主题，围绕组织者需要考虑的因素展开讲解。

完型填空 难度正常。

语法填空 难度中，与高考考点一致

应用文写作：难度较小，考查道歉信，没有与其它文体进行综合考查

读后续写：文章不难，文章以作者第一视角讲述故事，并从两个不同的角度讲到了女人和老人的遭遇，比较容易理解。情节不难构思，需要注意文章要重点描写动作和心理，末段要做好总结，点出主旨

必考点分析：

都是围绕高考考纲范围知识点进行考察

易错点分析：

A 篇：第 2 题需要根据文章来总结主人公的品质；第 3 题需要学生对这几个谚语要熟悉。B

篇：第 3 题的推理判断题需要看清文章细节，第 4 题的标题选择需要结合文章来看。

C 篇：第 1 题比较易错，主要是选项和文章对应的句子结构和词汇上差别比较大，对于学生的翻译理解能力要求比较高。

七选五：第 3 题的推理判断题需要看清文章细节，第 4 题的标题选择需要结合文章来看。

完形填空：第十五题他们一起摆了拍照的姿势，答案选 B

语法填空：易错题为第 7（容易忽略被动语态）和第 9 题（句意理解可能有点难），总体来看难度正常