

2019-2020 学年高三下学期 4 月月考英语试卷（新高考卷）（山东版）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用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，再选涂其他答案标号。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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 is the woman worried about?
A. Her daughter. B. Her interview. C. Her trip.
2. What does the man probably plan to do?
A. Attend a class. B. Have an interview. C. Apply for a job.
3. When can a tourist go inside for a visit?
A. At 4 pm on Saturday. B. At 11 am on Sunday. C. At 6 pm on Saturday.
4. What makes the woman disappointed about the restaurant?
A. The food. B. The service. C. The environment.
5. Why was the woman disconnected?
A. The tickets were sold out.
B. Everyone was busy with the show.
C. There was something wrong with the line.

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。听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a store. B. In a hotel. C. In a laundry.
 7. What will be sent to the man soon?
A. A suit. B. His bill. C. A newspaper.
- 听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。
8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The man's new job. B. The man's interview. C. The man's schedule.
 9. What does the man like most about being an editor?
A. The high salary.
B. The location of the office.
C. The flexible working hours.
 10. What does the woman think of the man?
A. Hard-working. B. Energetic. C. Lucky.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Host and guest. B. Guide and tourist. C. Husband and wife.

12. How long does the speakers' trip last?

A. 2 days. B. 5 days. C. 7 days.

13. What will the speakers visit tomorrow?

A. The Louvre. B. The Sacré-Couer. C. The Eiffel Tower.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 17 四个小题。

14. When will Clark return home?

A. In half an hour.

B. In one hour.

C. In a few minutes.

15. For what did Clark go to the market?

A. Shopping. B. Work. C. Relaxation.

16. What are the articles about?

A. Sources of noise pollution.

B. Ways to control noise pollution.

C. Problems caused by noise pollution.

17. Where is probably the man at 4:30?

A. At home. B. In his office. C. In a market.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. Whom are the popular newspapers for?

A. Those who report serious news.

B. Those who want social information.

C. Those who enjoy entertainment news.

19. Why is *The Times* famous?

A. It has great credibility.

B. It receives lots of readers' letters.

C. It offers entertainment for people.

20. What are most letters printed in *The Times* about?

A. Fashion.

B. Serious subjects.

C. Bad manners of the young.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 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

Chicago Botanic Garden

Events

☆ Midwest Fruit Explorers

March 31-April 10, 1-4 pm

The Midwest Fruit Explorers presents this hands-on workshop with step-by-step instructions on how to graft (嫁接) and care for fruit trees.

☆ Midwest Daffodil (水仙花) Society Show

April 22-28, 10 am-4:30 pm

The Midwest Daffodil Society Show features hundreds of daffodils on display that will be judged by the society. The show includes floral (花卉的) design and photography competitions.

☆ Ikebana International Show

May 11-19, 9 am-3:30 pm (Saturday&Sunday only)

The Ikebana International Society presents an exhibition of traditional Japanese flower arranging.

☆ Gardeners of the North Shore Show & Sale

The Gardeners of the North Shore host this annual show.

June 27-30, 9 am-4:30 pm

This show includes a judged exhibition with more than 500 entries of anything a home gardener can grow, including flowers, vegetables, herbs (草本植物), and houseplants.

☆ Garden tours & trams

Enjoy a tram tour for an overview of popular areas. Return each season to experience different views.

Prices	Members	Nonmembers
Adults	\$7	\$8
Seniors	\$6	\$7
Children (3-12yrs)	\$5	\$6
Children (2 and under)	Free	Free
Ten-visit pass	\$50	\$60

Accessibility at the garden

Service animals

Service animals are welcome. No pets please.

Electronic Convenience Vehicles (ECVs)

They are available for rent in the Visitor Center on an unreserved, first-come first-served basis. The following fees apply: members: \$15, nonmembers \$20. ECVs will not be rented for indoor use.

Wheelchairs

Wheelchairs are available free at the Information Desk in the Visitor Center.

Daily Hours: 8 am-7 pm

Garden View Cafe: 8 am-4 pm

Garden Shop: 10 am-4 pm

1. What can you do at Midwest Fruit Explorers?
 - A. Design flower patterns.
 - B. Learn about tree planting.
 - C. Take part in its photography competition.
 - D. Buy some fruit at a good price.
2. At which show can you enjoy traditional Japanese flowers?
 - A. Midwest Fruit Explorers.
 - B. Midwest Daffodil Society Show.
 - C. Ikebana International Show.
 - D. Gardeners of the North Shore Show & Sale.
3. What service can visitors enjoy in the garden?
 - A. They can rent ECVs for indoor use.
 - B. They can visit the garden with their pets.
 - C. They can have free coffee from 8 am to 4 pm.
 - D. They can use free wheelchairs if they need to.

B

Severe plantar fasciitis (足底筋膜炎) meant I'd been a full-time wheelchair user since I was 12. By the time I was 16, I just wanted my leg off. It took six years for the doctors to operate as they insisted on waiting until I was older and in a good enough place mentally. I held off until I finished my degree. Afterward, with an artificial leg fitted, the world felt like a different place. I'd not walked in years. Suddenly I was a lot taller and no longer in any pain.

When I was in a wheelchair I discovered a real love for sport. I started to compete in wheelchair racing, and soon found I was good at discus (铁饼) throwing. I started competing in Tough Mudder (an endurance event series), progressing from walking with crutches to blade (小腿假肢) running. I now compete in sports internationally and have won the silver medal for adaptive judo at the World Judo Games.

At the time of the surgery I worked as an accountant, but I soon realized I didn't want to be sitting in an office all day as I'd been in a wheelchair for so long. Therefore, as soon as the revision surgery was complete, I handed in my notice.

My career took a different path after I was asked to be a guest presenter for the Duke of Edinburgh's Awards. Now I speak to schools, colleges and organizations about a wide range of subjects such as disability, discrimination, disability in sport, and perseverance. I share my own personal stories, whether that's how I lost my leg and what I learned from it, my perseverance, and how I followed my dream.

Now most of my income comes from working as a motivational speaker, which I've been doing full time for a year. I love what I do, and if I continue to inspire others to do what they want to in life, then I'm happy.

4. How did the author probably feel after his leg was cut off?
 - A. Anxious.
 - B. Relieved.
 - C. Hopeless.
 - D. Annoyed.
5. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
 - A. The author's passion for sports.

- B. Awards the author won playing sports.
 - C. What sports the author is good at.
 - D. How the author prepared for Tough Mudder.
6. What do the underlined words “handed in my notice” in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Quit the job.
 - B. Asked for leave.
 - C. Got promoted.
 - D. Spread the news to others.
7. What’s the main reason for him to be a motivational speaker?
- A. It was his dream during childhood.
 - B. He enjoys the fame it brings him.
 - C. It brings him money and a sense of fulfillment.
 - D. He wants more people to care about the disabled.

C

By analyzing the movement of the smile across a person’s face, the software developed by researchers at the University of Bradford can determine whether or not the expression is true. The most significant movements detected by the software were around the eyes, supporting popular theories that a true smile is one that can be seen in a person’s eyes.

“A smile is perhaps the most common of facial expressions and is a powerful way of signaling positive emotions,” says Hassan Ugail, Professor of Visual Computing at the University of Bradford, who led the research. “Techniques for analyzing human facial expressions have advanced a lot in recent years, but distinguishing between true and false smiles remains a challenge because humans are not good at picking up the relevant messages.”

The software works by first mapping a person’s face from within a video recording, and identifying the mouth, cheeks and eyes of the subject. It then measures how they move through the progress of the smile and calculates the differences in movement between the video pieces showing true and false smiles. They found significant differences in the way the subjects’ mouths and cheeks moved when comparing the true and the false expressions. The movements around the subjects’ eyes, however, showed the most striking difference, with true smiles producing at least 10 percent more movement in these muscles.

“We use two main sets of muscles when we smile — the zygomaticus major (颧大肌), which is responsible for the movements upwards of the mouth, and the orbicularis oculi (眼轮匝肌), which causes movements around our eyes,” explains Professor Ugail. In false smiles it is often only the mouth muscles that move but, as humans, we often don’t spot the lack of movement around the eyes.

He adds, “An objective way of analyzing whether or not a smile is true could help us develop improved interactions between computers and humans. It could also be important to scientists aiming to gain more understanding into human behavior and emotion.”

8. Why is it hard for humans to recognize a false smile?
- A. Humans are good at hiding their smiles.
 - B. The relevant details are hard to catch for our eyes.
 - C. Humans often put on too many facial expressions.
 - D. Techniques for analyzing facial expressions are hard to develop.

9. What do the researchers find by the software?
- A. People usually use two main sets of muscles when smiling.
 - B. True smiles produce more muscle movement around eyes.
 - C. Mouths and cheeks move the same for true and false smiles.
 - D. True smiles are a powerful way of signaling positive emotions.
10. What can we infer from Professor Hassan Ugail?
- A. There are different sets of muscles on every human's face.
 - B. The software can improve humans' behavior and emotion.
 - C. Humans can spot the movement around the eyes in true smiles.
 - D. The interactions between computers and humans remain to be improved.
11. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Eyes Can Smile.
 - B. Smiles Can Show One's Personality.
 - C. More Smiles, Longer lives.
 - D. True Smiles, False Movements.

D

How did we get the alphabet? It was a long process, covering thousands of years.

The first people to write things down carved symbols onto rocks or shells. These symbols represented people or things.

These people who lived a long time ago had simple lives with simple needs. One of the most basic needs was food. Before the introduction of agriculture, people were called Hunter-Gatherers because they hunted animals and gathered nuts and berries for food. To tell each other about how to hunt animals or where to find them, these people drew on cave walls or on animal hides. Soon, people were growing their own crops. They were also using a system of symbols to stand for people, places and things. The best ancient example of this was found in Egypt, where hieroglyphs (象形字) were used. These people believed in many different gods. Each god had its own symbol. Symbols were also used to stand for water, buildings, food, and other parts of life.

But these picture drawings and hieroglyphs represented whole words, not just sounds. How did we get an alphabet? Recent research suggests that the idea of an alphabet was first used in Egypt about 1900 BC. Civilizations that traded with or fought against Egypt were exposed to this alphabet, and the idea spread.

The ancient Greeks adapted this alphabet and created their own. The ancient Romans polished it up to a state almost like our modern alphabet. The idea of stringing letters together to make words was born. You can see by looking at letters from the Roman alphabet that these letters survive almost unchanged in our modern English alphabet.

This was the case in the Western world. Actually, a similar thing also happened in the East. You can see many examples in such areas' language development.

12. Why did Hunter-Gatherers use drawings?
- A. To assist them in searching for food.
 - B. To put a series of symbols into a system.
 - C. To warn their companions to hide safely.
 - D. To record some methods of growing crops.
13. What does the development of the alphabet reflect?

- A. The difficulties ancient people have learning languages.
- B. The different kinds of religious beliefs in the same god.
- C. The poor living conditions and agricultural development.
- D. The needs of ancient people to survive and communicate.

14. How did the ancient Romans influence the alphabet?

- A. They made improvements to it.
- B. They created it all by themselves.
- C. They managed to keep it unchanged.
- D. They turned it into the modern one.

15. What will the author probably write about next?

- A. The effects of the alphabet on global languages.
- B. Why the alphabet grew better in Western world.
- C. How the alphabet appeared in the Eastern world.
- D. A number of examples of language evolution.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

How do you get yourself to take action now? Here are some powerful suggestions.

Focus intensely on the positive things that your actions will accomplish. 16._____ Whether it's something you're seeking to accomplish, or something you're seeking to be rid of, picture exactly how your life will be after the work is done. The more intensely you can imagine it, the better.

17._____ The only real reason you have for avoiding action is because you associate some kind of pain or discomfort with it. Therefore, it helps to associate something even more painful with not taking action. Instead of focusing on the relatively minor pain of taking action, focus instead on the major pain of not taking action.

18._____ Think of all the reasons you can come up with to not take action, and then destroy all those reasons with a single word — “But.” Simply state the excuse, put the word “but” after it, and then finish the sentence. For example, “I’ve never done this before, BUT I can learn.” Stick the word “but” in there, and challenge yourself to finish the sentence.

Take the first small step. Don’t even concern yourself with committing to the whole project or course of action. Just do something very easy and very small. The point is to find a little momentum (动力). 19._____ Then climb aboard the momentum train, and let it help you keep the effort going.

Make it fun. Realize that just about anything can be fun if you’ll think of it as fun and enjoyable. Find a way to make something fun, and not only will you want to do it; you’ll also be better at it. 20._____

- A. You always choose what to do.
- B. Lay all your excuses out on the table and deal with them.
- C. In your mind, picture in great detail what your actions will bring you.
- D. Whatever you must do to achieve success, find a way to enjoy it.
- E. Focus on the negative things that will happen if you don’t take action.
- F. Getting started with your biggest task or most difficult action may seem too much.

G. Once you take that small action, let yourself fully enjoy how great it feels.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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。

The Glover kids in Newburgh, New York, want to make a little extra money themselves before school opens. So, earlier this week, they set up a lemonade stand on the side of the road. 21 was good during the rush hour, at which point some police officers pulled up, and 22 Whitney Glover, mother of the young enterprisers, that some 23 person had called to make complaints about kids' selling lemonade.

Now, in most stories, that's when the police 24 the stand, telling kids to take a food handling course, and get a 25 from the related department... Then the children go home completely 26 for their enterprise is broken. But not in this 27. The police officers said the kids weren't doing anything wrong, 28 creating a bit of a traffic jam, and their motivation should be 29. The kids also promised to make 30 to their schedule to avoid traffic problems. After 31 for a photo with the kids, they left. Whitney posted the picture on social media with explanatory words.

The 32 story has created a great deal of local 33 and the lemonade business is now booming. Dozens of customers have 34 for lemonade. "Every single time you buy a glass, children look amazed by the 35 of time and efforts to coins in their hands," Whitney said.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. Progress | B. Business | C. Budget | D. Purpose |
| 22. A. demanded | B. proposed | C. warned | D. informed |
| 23. A. bitter | B. generous | C. anxious | D. responsible |
| 24. A. take over | B. leave out | C. shut down | D. drive away |
| 25. A. course | B. permit | C. fund | D. record |
| 26. A. surprised | B. frightened | C. depressed | D. confused |
| 27. A. context | B. case | C. reason | D. respect |
| 28. A. other than | B. instead of | C. as for | D. due to |
| 29. A. managed | B. prevented | C. celebrated | D. reflected |
| 30. A. contributions | B. differences | C. objections | D. adjustments |
| 31. A. posing | B. accounting | C. preparing | D. searching |
| 32. A. refreshing | B. moving | C. amusing | D. convincing |
| 33. A. apology | B. change | C. support | D. discussion |
| 34. A. stood out | B. stood by | C. stopped out | D. stopped by |
| 35. A. transformation | B. devotion | C. attachment | D. supplement |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The coronavirus outbreak has now infected more than 334,000 across 189 countries according 36 the World Health Organization, with over 14,600 37 (die) linked to it.

Japan and the International Olympic Committee last Tuesday agreed 38 (postpone) the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games for a year because of the pandemic. On the same day, 59 new

cases 39. _____ (report) in Japan, taking the total to 1199. And Tokyo saw 17 new cases, the biggest rise in infection numbers since the outbreak 40. _____ (begin).

Canada and Australia have already said they would not be sending teams to Tokyo if the Games went ahead as 41. _____ (schedule) this year, while Britain said 42. _____ was likely to follow suit after meeting with sporting body representatives on Tuesday.

The unprecedented delay will be 43. _____ major blow to host Japan and is certain to have a cascade of economic, political and social ramifications (后果).

“It is possible that 44. _____ (depend) on developments needs us to take strong measures such as a so-called lockdown of the city,” Koike said. “Therefore, I want to ask all of the people of Tokyo for your 45. _____ (far) cooperation.”

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你的好友 Mike 用花呗购物成瘾，购物金额常常超出其所能偿还的能力范围，这给他的生活和学习带来了困扰。请你给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 过度消费的危害；
2. 提出合理的建议。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：蚂蚁花呗 Ant Credit Pay

第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

Alex Dryuba, 31, who runs his own IT firm, recently moved to New York with his family due to work. For nearly three weeks, Alex and his wife, Kelly, were busy cleaning and decorating the new home to make it cozy for the kids. They have three cute children: two-year-old Anne, six-year-old Vicky, and Isabelle, 11. Anne often sits on the windowsill (窗台) of her sixth floor bedroom, where she likes to play with her toys. There is a variety of toys and dolls for the little girl. The window, overlooking Mosholu Avenue in Riverdale, was never open and her mom Kelly thought that Anne was too small to work the latch (插销). However, Alex insisted that when things settled down, they should notify the homeowner that they needed window guards and safety bars to protect Anne and Vicky.

One rainy evening, Anne accompanied by Isabelle was playing with her toys in her bedroom as usual, while their mother busied herself with doing the housework. Anne and Isabelle shared the small bedroom, where Anne's name is painted in rainbow colors on the wall. After a while, Isabelle wanted to listen to the rain — so she opened the window. Minutes later, Isabelle felt a bit hungry and left the room for a moment to get a slice of pizza from the dining table, leaving Anne

alone. Instantly, she heard a thundering sound and the cries of her younger sister coming from five floors below.

Isabelle turned pale and realized something went wrong. She rushed into the bedroom, looked out of the window and saw Anne was on the awning (雨篷) over the entrance to the building. Her heart sank and she felt so scared that she screamed. Hearing her daughter's screams from a room away, Kelly ran into Anne's room and was too shocked to speak. "It's all my fault, Mom. I shouldn't have opened that window," Isabelle cried hard. It felt like a nightmare but Kelly managed to keep calm. "We need to go downstairs to get Anne down from the awning, the sooner the better!"

Para 1: *Kelly rushed down to the sidewalk but couldn't reach her crying daughter.* _____

Para 2: *"She's the luckiest kid in the world," said the neighbor.* _____
