

# 2020 年 3 月高三年级调研考试

## 英 语

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
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)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 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。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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15.                      B. £9.18.                      C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. When should the man arrive for the test?

- A. At 9:00.                      B. At 8:30.                      C. At 8:00.

2. How did the man go to Beijing?

- A. By car.                      B. By train.                      C. By plane.

3. Where does the man want the woman to go?

- A. To a park.                      B. To a dining hall.                      C. To a hotel.

4. What will the man do?

- A. Make a phone call.                      B. Visit his parents.                      C. Get Lynn back.

5. What color is the woman's new sweater?

- A. White.                      B. Black.                      C. Pink.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates.                      B. Teacher and student.                      C. Speech contest candidates.

7. What do we know about the man?

- A. He left school early yesterday.  
B. He blamed the woman for being absent.  
C. He wants to take part in the speech contest.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did Mr. Robinson do for the woman?

- A. He organized a party for her.  
B. He gave a hand with the move.  
C. He introduced her to the neighbors.

9. How many children do the Robinsons have?

- A. None.                      B. Three.                      C. Five.

10. What can be inferred about Mr. Robinson?

- A. He joined a music club.  
B. He is quite fond of great bands.  
C. He is dissatisfied with the noisy kids.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where did the man buy the tea sets?

- A. In New York.                      B. In San Francisco.                      C. In Chengdu.

12. From whom did the man get the tea?

- A. A guest to his home.                      B. A friend from China.                      C. A local in Chengdu.

13. What did the man like best of the teahouse?

- A. The bamboo furniture.                      B. The food.                      C. The atmosphere.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the office.                      B. In the restaurant.                      C. In the meeting room.

15. What will the woman have for lunch?

- A. A burger.                      B. A pizza.                      C. A Mexican taco.

16. Who will arrive at 2:30 pm?

- A. The directors.                      B. John.                      C. Mr. King.

17. What will the man do next?

- A. Prepare a report.                      B. Print some papers.                      C. Go and get John.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What's the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. How she likes her job.    B. How she got a job.                      C. How well she does her job.

19. What's the speaker's attitude to the position at the business school at first?

- A. Pleased.                      B. Curious.                      C. Uncertain.

20. What probably is the speaker now?

- A. A professor.                      B. A writer.                      C. A scientist.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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。

#### A

### World Heritage Sites (遗址) You Need to Visit

#### Los Glaciares National Park

Located in the southwest of Santa Cruz province of the Argentine part of Patagonia in a remote area known as the Austral Andes, Los Glaciares National Park is a heaven of mountains, lakes, and countless glaciers (冰川) that cover half the 600,000-hectare expanse. Travelling through this amazing scenery is a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

#### Jeronimos Monastery

Travel to the Belem district at the entrance to the port of Lisbon to find the Jeronimos Monastery, which dates back to the 15th century. This highly religious building was constructed and donated to the monks (和尚) of Saint Hieronymus to pray for sailors on their voyages. It's the characteristic of Portuguese Gothic style.

#### Old Québec

Founded by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1608, Québec is among the oldest settlements in North America and one of the most popular travel destinations in Canada. Centuries-old attraction is on full display in its perfectly preserved historic district, a shining example of a city built by early settlers with stone paths, churches, and landmarks like Château Frontenac and Place Royale.

## Angkor Wat

Exploring Angkor Wat in Siem Reap, Cambodia tops our list of unforgettable trips that won't break the bank. It is part of one of the most significant archaeological (考古的) sites in Southeast Asia in the ancient capital of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 14th century. This great temple complex was originally constructed as a place of showing respect to the god Vishnu and is the largest religious structure on the planet!

21. If you're interested in natural scenery, which of the four places would you visit?

- A. Los Glaciares National Park.
- B. Jeronimos Monastery.
- C. Old Québec.
- D. Angkor Wat.

22. Which of the following are religious sites?

- A. Old Québec and Angkor Wat.
- B. Jeronimos Monastery and Old Québec.
- C. Jeronimos Monastery and Angkor Wat.
- D. Los Glaciares National Park and Jeronimos Monastery.

23. What can a traveler to Angkor Wat expect?

- A. Mountain views.
- B. Great voyages.
- C. Gothic style landmarks.
- D. Low expenses.

## B

It was back in 2014. I learned I needed an operation to remove the tumor (肿瘤). Hearing the word "cancer" was the first shock, but knowing the surgeon would have to cut the front of my neck open was a lot to swallow. I was relieved to learn that thyroid (甲状腺) cancer can be treated if caught early, but I wasn't thrilled it would mean a lifelong scar front and center on my neck.

Back at home, I looked at my reflection in the mirror. I admired my neck, running my finger across a delicate gold chain I wore. Then came a tiny voice, "Mommy!" My then five-year-old son, Jack, appeared in the mirror behind me. Our reflection was a big reality check. See, my son didn't know I had been diagnosed (诊断) with the Big C, or that I was having an operation. I patiently explained my condition to him and told him I would have a scar on my neck after the operation.

I never had any intentions of hiding the scar. I didn't want my son to think my scar was something to be ashamed of. I was his role model and I needed to set a good example. Bad things can happen, but it's how you deal with them that matters.

The operation was successful. The recovery process, bearing it all, in the grocery store, out to dinner with family and on the summer camp pickup line, made me realize, if I could get through this phase (阶段), I could bear the scar of survival forever. The scar proves I looked at fear in the face and won.

People will ask about my scar even though it's a very thin, dull line five years later. That means I have the chance to educate others about thyroid cancer and how they should self-check their necks and remind their doctors to do the same, at yearly physicals. To me, the scar is like a superhero stamp.

24. What's the author worried about before the operation?

- A. Her neck would look ugly.
- B. The tumor couldn't be removed.
- C. Jack couldn't take care of himself.
- D. She would have difficulty swallowing.

25. Why did the author decide to face the reality bravely?

- A. She didn't care how people liked her.
- B. She realized she didn't have other choice.
- C. She wanted to set a good example to her son.
- D. She felt lucky to have her cancer caught early.

26. How does the recovery process turn out?

- A. Regretful.
- B. Stressful.
- C. Surprising.
- D. Meaningful.

27. What can be inferred about the author from the last paragraph?

- A. She has a better chance of education.
- B. She feels proud of what she has done.
- C. She has become an expert in cancer treatment.
- D. She has suffered from poor health for five years.

### C

I grew up in California but have spent about four years living in various parts of the UK. The first thing I noticed was that my West-Midlands host family did not sound like the queen. I've since learnt that accents change almost every five miles. As far as America goes, I can tell the West Coast from the East or the South, but I can't tell you a state, much less a county (郡).

The next thing I couldn't imagine was the quiet, stare-ahead norm of public transportation—if you talk to somebody on the Tube, you're probably a serial killer or a lost tourist.

I've had to deal with the Tube from Heathrow to Victoria with heavy bags more times and Victoria Station is not exactly tourist friendly. Each time I've had someone walk up and ask to help with my bags. Not once have they been English. In America, at least from what I've experienced, people will start a chat if they see you're travelling by yourself, and I always immediately have someone taller offer to put my things in an overhead bin (行李箱).

Opening hours—especially Sunday trading laws have also taken so much to get used to. In America, 24/7 fast food, grocery stores, petrol stations, etc. are the norm. In my first year in the UK, I forgot it was Easter Sunday, and went into town at 2:00 pm. Imagine my surprise when I found the city center was deserted, and there wasn't a single car at Tesco. Approaching the building, I saw a large sign announcing opening times. I had to make do with plain bread until 9:00 am Monday, when I'd be able to pay for groceries again.

Speaking of groceries, it took so many people telling me I was crazy to convince me to eat eggs here—they're not refrigerated, and they'll often have bits of feather or chicken waste on the outside. I am now aware that they're safe, but coming from a childhood of perfectly clean, white, large AAA eggs, I was convinced I'd die a terrible salmonella (沙门氏菌) death.

28. What's the author's impression of the transportation of the UK?

- A. It's very dangerous to use public transportations.
- B. It's easy for a tourist to get lost on public transportations.
- C. British people willingly offer help on public transportations.
- D. British people don't talk to each other on public transportations.

29. What happened on Easter Sunday in the author's first year in the UK?

- A. He left the city center.
- B. He failed to buy any food.
- C. A supermarket closed down.
- D. A restaurant opened in a tall building.

30. What is a good suggestion to a foreigner in the UK?

- A. Try to speak like the queen.
- B. Avoid eating unhealthy eggs.
- C. Store some plain bread in the fridge.
- D. Pay attention to the opening hours of the shops.

31. What's the best title for the text?

- A. How to Get Used to Life in the UK
- B. What do I Find Strange about the UK
- C. How Difficult It Is to Travel in the UK
- D. What Can a Foreigner Expect in the UK

## D

Back in November 1988, Robert Tappan Morris was a 20-something graduate student at Cornell who wanted to know how big the Internet was—that is, how many computers were connected to it. So he wrote a program that would travel from computer to computer and ask each machine to send a signal back to a control server, which would keep count. That was how the world's first cyber (网络) attack set the stage for modern cyber security challenges.

The program worked well. Morris had known that if it traveled too fast there might be problems, but the limits he built in weren't enough to keep the program from blocking up large sections of the Internet, both copying itself to new machines and sending those pings (电子脉冲) back. When he realized what was happening, even his messages warning system administrators about the problem couldn't get through. Large numbers of Internet-connected computers are told to send lots of traffic to one particular address, overloading it with so much activity that either the system shuts down or its network connections are completely blocked. Morris's program is now known as the "Morris worm".

Worms and viruses are similar, but different in one key way: A virus needs a command, from a user or a hacker (黑客), to run its program. A worm, by contrast, hits the ground running all on its own. For example, even if you never open your email program, a worm that gets onto your computer might email a copy of itself to everyone in your address book.

In a time when few people were concerned about harmful software and nobody had protective software in his computer, the Morris worm spread quickly. It took 72 hours for researchers at Purdue and Berkeley to stop the worm. It affected tens of thousands of systems. Cleaning up the infection cost hundreds or thousands of dollars for each affected machine.

Morris wasn't trying to destroy the Internet, but he was sentenced to three years of probation (缓刑) and a roughly US \$10,000 fine. In the late 1990s, though, he became a dot-com millionaire—and is now a professor at MIT.

32. What is Morris's intention to write the program known now as the "Morris worm"?

- A. To test the effect of protective software.
- B. To start a harmful attack on the Internet.
- C. To see how well a program can work on the Internet.
- D. To get the number of the computers connected to the Internet.

33. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- A. What loss the problem caused.
  - B. How the problem was dealt with.
  - C. How the unexpected problem came about.
  - D. What Morris did to prevent the problem from expanding.
34. What does the underlined part “hits the ground” in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Copies itself.
  - B. Gets on the Internet.
  - C. Gets the user’s command.
  - D. Copies your email address book.
35. What happened to Morris after the attack?
- A. He was punished for it.
  - B. He invented a protective software.
  - C. He got help from a millionaire.
  - D. He was asked to clear up the Internet.

第二节 (共 5 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。

Ketchup (番茄酱) is a magical little dressing. It has a sweet and salty bite and makes just about any food more appetizing. 36 So how did ketchup become best friends with French fries? Let’s start at the beginning.

37 In fact, the first ketchup recipe did not include tomatoes! Instead the Chinese made it from salted fish. Doesn’t sound as appetizing as today’s dip, does it? 38 In the 1900s it started making its way to everyone’s dinner tables and refrigerators when the Heinz family bottled and sold it. Ketchup underwent another makeover in the 1970s with the rise of high-fructose corn syrup (高果糖玉米糖浆).

America’s favorite way to eat vegetables originated not in France as the name suggests, but in Belgium. When French fries made their way onto the scene in Europe in the early 1800s, ketchup, as we now know it, had not been invented yet. Americans accepted the side dish in the 1930s and enjoyed them fried in beef fat. 39 There are reports of early adopters dipping their fries in ketchup from as early as the late 1800s, but the trend didn’t take off in America until the 1940s. As the popularity of fast food restaurants grew, so did the desire to dip our fries in that tasty red sauce. Fast food restaurants started serving French fries with ketchup. 40

- A. You can even clean with it!
- B. We have been hooked since.
- C. They didn’t find ketchup delicious at all.
- D. Then French fries were invented to go with ketchup.
- E. In their birthplace, fries are served with salad dressing.
- F. Red, tomato-based ketchup didn’t appear until much later.
- G. Ketchup has been around for centuries but in a completely different form.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 (共 20 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。

If you've ever been to a Disney Park, you've obviously seen little children running around dressed as their favorite characters. In fact, it's 41 by the park, and you can even purchase a Disney makeover for your kids in the park 42 with authentic costumes (戏服), hairstyles, and makeup by the professionals. But as the kids get 43, they are less likely to be dressed up, and 44 they hit the age of 14, you won't 45 a single one of them in costume.

It isn't because they're "too cool for school"; it's 46 against the rules. According to the Disney Park rule-book, any guest aged 14 or older may be 47 admittance if they are 48 costumes or masks.

The 49 of this rule is two-fold. One, your face can't be 50, and you can't be carrying anything resembling a real gun. This is obviously a 51 issue, so choose your cosplay wisely. The second intention is to 52 that any interactions park guests have with cast members remain genuine (真实的) and on brand. If there were 20 53 running around dressed like Cinderella, some of the guests in costume may get one confused with Disney's official princess, ruining the fantasy for children. He may convey false messages or break one of the 15 Disney etiquette (礼仪) rules all Disney employees must 54.

55, that doesn't mean that you can't truly get into the 56 of your favorite Disney character the next time you head to one of the parks. 57 Disney fan Leslie Kay began a trend that is called Disney Bounding. In 58, Disney Bounding is dressing up in a non-costume outfit 59 by your favorite character. So maybe you can't dress up in Princess Belle's iconic (标志性的) yellow dress, but you could wear a yellow dress with teacup-themed jewelry. Try to be creative with your 60 the next time you head to one of the parks.

- |                  |               |              |             |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 41. A. discussed | B. encouraged | C. confirmed | D. ignored  |
| 42. A. delighted | B. combined   | C. complete  | D. complex  |
| 43. A. older     | B. stronger   | C. taller    | D. cleverer |
| 44. A. because   | B. in case    | C. once      | D. even if  |
| 45. A. recognize | B. understand | C. remember  | D. spot     |

- |                 |              |               |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. actually | B. properly  | C. generally  | D. specially    |
| 47. A. given    | B. promised  | C. refused    | D. left         |
| 48. A. buying   | B. making    | C. changing   | D. wearing      |
| 49. A. origin   | B. purpose   | C. effect     | D. weakness     |
| 50. A. covered  | B. injured   | C. identified | D. acknowledged |
| 51. A. attitude | B. finance   | C. dignity    | D. safety       |
| 52. A. discover | B. admit     | C. ensure     | D. prove        |
| 53. A. adults   | B. workers   | C. performers | D. guards       |
| 54. A. make     | B. follow    | C. learn      | D. support      |
| 55. A. However  | B. Therefore | C. Moreover   | D. Anyhow       |
| 56. A. nature   | B. spirit    | C. quality    | D. fight        |
| 57. A. Rude     | B. Devoted   | C. Annoyed    | D. Disappointed |
| 58. A. brief    | B. addition  | C. fact       | D. part         |
| 59. A. created  | B. designed  | C. copied     | D. inspired     |
| 60. A. security | B. manners   | C. intention  | D. look         |

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。

Supermarkets in Vietnam and Thailand are leading the fight 61 single-use plastics by 62 (replace) plastic bags with banana leaves.

As we all know, it is of great importance to the planet 63 we stop using so much bloody plastic. Firstly, it is poisoning the seas. Whales are washed up 64 (die). It is the huge amounts of plastic inside their 65 (stomach) that kill them. Secondly, if it is poisoning the seas, it's 66 (probable) poisoning us, too, for we eat a load of things that come out of the sea.

Lately, a new and encouraging 67 (develop) started with a Facebook post showing banana leaves being used in the Rimping supermarket in Chiang Mai, Thailand. After seeing how much good publicity the post 68 (get) in the past few months, supermarkets in Vietnam have all followed suit.

According to a spokesperson for Lotte Market in Ho Chizminh City, they're only doing this as 69 test, but they plan to expand the action nationwide and hope to be able to use the leaves for meat as well as vegetables before too long. Besides, another Vietnamese supermarket, has already started using biodegradable (可生物降解的) bags 70 (make) from corn.

This is a step in the right direction and we do need it.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

##### 第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

When the earthquake was happened in 2008 my aunt was still a little girl in small county in Sichuan. Today, she can well remember doctors and nurses in white overalls which were busy day and night save the injured in our hometown. It was then when she made up her mind to be someone like them. Her dream came truly after she graduated from a local medical school. On January 2020, when bad news came that Hubei was badly in need of doctors and nurses to fight COVID-19, she applied to be there to help out but her application was approved. Before she leaves, she told us she was grateful for what people did for us after the earthquake and that she had decided to pay them forward.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华,负责安排举办校篮球队和来访的美国学生代表团的篮球友谊赛,请你给美方带队老师 Mr. Brown 写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 比赛安排;
3. 注意事项。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。