

# 2020 年福州市高中毕业班质量检测

## 英语试卷

(本试题卷共 10 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。)

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必在试题卷、答题卡规定的地方填写自己的准考证号、姓名。考生要认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与考生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。
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,考生必须将答题卡交回。

### 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,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. How much more does the boy want?  
A. Thirty more dollars.                      B. Twenty more dollars.                      C. Ten more dollars.
2. When did the woman learn to draw?  
A. During her years at college.  
B. During her years in high school.  
C. During her childhood.
3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Friends.                                      B. Father and daughter.                      C. Classmates.
4. What is the woman asking the man to do?  
A. Change seats.                                B. Help her book a seat.                      C. Move out of her way.
5. How does the man feel?  
A. Confident.                                    B. Relaxed.                                      C. Anxious.

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 is the man banned from doing in school?

- A. Wearing jeans.                      B. Carrying a phone.                      C. Using a computer.

7. What time of the year is it?

- A. Fall.                                      B. Winter.                                      C. Spring.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did the man think was China's most famous invention?

- A. Silk.                                      B. Gunpowder.                                      C. Printing.

9. What is the best thing about silk in the woman's view?

- A. The comfort.                              B. The strength.                                      C. The colour.

10. Which is the greatest free thing according to the man?

- A. Honesty.                                      B. Nature.                                      C. Love.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man say about nearby planets?

- A. They have animals.                      B. They have cells.                                      C. They have plants.

12. When does the woman think other planets will communicate with us probably?

- A. In 25 years.                                      B. In 50 years.                                      C. In 100 years.

13. How does the man think we will hear from other planets?

- A. By rocket.                                      B. By computer.                                      C. By telescope.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why did the man arrive late?

- A. He got stuck in traffic.  
B. He failed to find a parking place.  
C. He had to take a different route.

15. What was the weather like that morning?

- A. It was rainy.                                      B. It was sunny.                                      C. It was cloudy.

16. What did the man miss?

- A. A sports event.                                      B. A food fair.                                      C. A concert.

17. Where are the speakers?

- A. At a park.                                      B. At a stadium.                                      C. At a television station.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who are forbidden to enter the castle?

- A. People with heart problems.
- B. Anyone over eighty years old.
- C. Very young children.

19. What should people do with their personal property?

- A. Hand them over to the staff.
- B. Lock them up.
- C. Put them in the bag.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about ?

- A. Giving a caution.
- B. Visiting a studio.
- C. Introducing a journey.

**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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

### **The Most Tech Friendly School in the World**

Forget a pen and paper! This new-fashioned school relies on iPad's, touch screens, projectors and even electronic locker keys. The Philadelphia School of the Future's main goal is to equip students with the most knowledge in technology fields. While it struggled back when it opened in 2006, it is now one of the most in-demand schools.

### **Hamburger University**

No, this school isn't about perfecting the hamburger. Actually, it sort of is! The McDonald's training facility is where restaurant managers go to learn the craft (手艺). From making a hamburger to dealing with complaining customers, it takes a lot to handle the running of Micky D's. Also, imagine having Hamburger University on your resume (简历), now that would make you stand out from the crowd!

### **Real Life Clown(小丑) College**

While movies and televisions shows love to make fun of kids and adults alike running off to join clown college or the circus but turns out, it wasn't made up. The Ringling Brothers set up a number of courses and schools around the United States to teach willing students the art of clowning around. It's a tough job alright? Imagine wearing a bright red nose while kids scream at you for a balloon animal.

### Charles Howard Santa Claus School

Set up in the 1930's this famous institution aims to produce the very best Santa's. Potential Mr Claus' will learn how to interact with children and of course, how to laugh like the real deal. While you wouldn't take the course unless you planned on being a professional Santa, it sure would be fun to play dress up for a day!

21. What do we know about The Philadelphia School of the Future?
- A. It has been run smoothly since 2006.
  - B. It employs digital device in fruitful ways.
  - C. Its popularity has declined in recent years.
  - D. It aims to spread knowledge in many fields.
22. Which school may help you become a comedian?
- A. The Philadelphia School of the Future.
  - B. Hamburger University.
  - C. Real Life Clown College.
  - D. Charles Howard Santa Claus School.
23. Which of the following best describes the four schools?
- A. Entertaining.
  - B. Ancient.
  - C. Wild.
  - D. Unusual.

### B

Understanding what teens are talking about has been bothering parents and teachers for ages. One clever high school teacher in Massachusetts found a solution that has people on Twitter saying they're "willing to pay money for it."

James Callahan of Lowell High School created a spreadsheet of all the colloquial (口语的) terms his students have used since September along with his attempt to explain them in plain language, and people on social media are enjoying themselves.

On Monday, one of Callahan's students posted a photo of a four-page document the sociology teacher created, titled the "Callahan's Generation Z Dictionary."

In the alphabetized green-colored column on the left, the professor typed out phrases like "sis," "spill the tea," and "snack." In the yellow column on the right, he attempts to explain each phrase using a formal translation of what the students say.

The student told USA TODAY that she referred to Callahan as a professor in the tweet because "the word teacher didn't seem dignified enough to describe him." She also said that students get college credit for taking the introduction to sociology course.

Within 24 hours, the tweet received over 300,000 likes and 93,000 Retweets.

Some of the people who responded to the tweet applauded the professor's interest in teenage culture, others made their own contribution to the list. "Yeet" was a popular suggestion — It's a versatile word that can be used as an exclamation, a verb, or even a noun, according to the Urban Dictionary.

“The typical teacher-student relationship involves a rigid power structure, but in my experience, I’ve found that students are more engaged and perform better if I am able to reach them where they are,” Callahan said.

“Language is changing all the time, and every generation creates their own vocabulary bank of slang,” Callahan said, “The students created it, I am sort of just the archivist(档案管理员)!”

24. What does the underlined word “it” refer to in Paragraph 1?  
A. Twitter.                      B. Solution.                      C. Understanding.                      D. Attempt.
25. How does one of Callahan’s students describe him as?  
A. Simple.                      B. Interesting.                      C. Admirable.                      D. Hardworking.
26. What are people’s reactions after the dictionary was posted online?  
A. They express their surprise.                      B. They help translate the words.  
C. They create more vocabulary.                      D. They take quite a fancy to it.
27. What is the purpose of Callahan’s efforts?  
A. To improve students’ learning efficiency.  
B. To help students get college credit.  
C. To learn a new popular language.  
D. To take up a new profession.

C

Look! A polar bear is lying lifeless on a beach. On the shore, in the background, stand three guards, talking to each other. One of them has a deadly weapon hanging casually on his shoulder. This powerful image has thrown into question the motivation for this kind of tourism, or ecotourism. Does our proximity (接近) to large animals in the wild, frequently fueled by a desire for exciting images, lead to such animals becoming accustomed to human contact? If that is the case, surely the losing side will end up paying the ultimate price for such proximity.



To my sorrow, I have recently returned from a trip to Svalbard, and indeed stood two weeks ago on the very beach where the bear was shot. The bear’s death should never have happened. Was the beach examined from the ship offshore beforehand? Was there access to flares (照明弹) to scare off a bear that appeared suddenly? These are standard measures for any respected operator. The incident is probably the result of a terrible systemic failure.

Nevertheless, the incident should not negate the value of ecotourism. In its best form, this kind of travel has very little impact, or indeed has a positive effect, on the environment where it takes place. This can be by making financial donations to conservation groups, providing income to local communities, or ensuring protection of certain areas or animals. In Svalbard, visitors become

ambassadors for the endangered polar bear, increasing awareness of the fact that the far greater danger facing them is sea-ice melt in the Arctic Ocean.

Ecotourism is an expanding market that brings benefits as well as challenges to the regions around the world in which it operates. Simply closing off these regions is not the answer.

28. Why was the polar bear dead?
- A. It was probably hunt for its fur by tourists.
  - B. It was probably frightened to death by flares.
  - C. The proper procedures weren't probably followed.
  - D. The beach wasn't probably equipped with safety devices.
29. What is the third paragraph mainly about?
- A. Ecotourism could be developed properly.
  - B. Financial donations should be strongly advocated.
  - C. Environmental awareness has greatly increased.
  - D. Visitors have a guilty conscience about ecotourism .
30. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph suggest?
- A. More challenges from guards haven't yet been accepted.
  - B. Better measures for conducting ecotourism are a good choice.
  - C. The environmental benefits from ecotourism are very obvious.
  - D. The positive effects of protecting tourists haven't yet been felt .
31. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To cause readers to focus on polar bears.
  - B. To stimulate readers to reflect on ecotourism.
  - C. To stress side effects that ecotourism has caused.
  - D. To analyze the reason why the polar bear was killed.

D

Brain disease research could be sped up using a smartphone-controlled “plug-and-play” neural implant(神经植入管) invented by scientists from the USA and South Korea.

The researchers, who come primarily from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and the University of Washington, designed the soft device to deliver drugs or coloured lights directly to targeted neurons(神经元), with the goal of accelerating discovery about addiction, depression and pain. The LEDs involved are smaller than a grain of salt, and the drugs are delivered by tiny channels with the thickness of a human hair.

For researchers, the main advantage of the new wireless implant is ease of use. The inventors describe its replaceable drug tube as “lego-like” and “plug-and-lay”, while set-up happens over an “elegant, simple” smartphone interface (界面).

For the subjects—mice, in current testing—the small, soft device won't impede movement and is safer to use over time.

Current devices used in this field are rigid, so they cause damages in soft brain tissue over time. With the new device, scientists can now monitor one area of the brain over much longer periods, and with the test subjects moving freely.

“It allows us to better analyze the neural basis of behaviour in various ways,” said Michael Bruchas, a professor at the University of Washington School of Medicine who heads the Bruchas Lab. “We are also eager to use the device to help us develop new treatments for pain, addiction and emotional disorders.”

The researchers, who published their findings in the journal Nature Biomedical Engineering, created the implant for laboratory use with animals but would like to develop the technology for clinical applications in the future, meaning one day a similar device could be tested on humans.

Their invention comes after three years of cooperation between the Jeong group at KAIST in Daejeon and the Bruchas Lab in Seattle. The former specializes in soft electronics for wearable and implantable devices, while the latter is a research laboratory focusing on stress, depression, addiction, pain and other diseases.

32. How does the device work?

- A. It locates a certain position in neurons.      B. It directly cures the damaged neurons.  
C. It delivers drugs through a human hair.      D. It directly controls coloured lights.

33. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word “impede” in Paragraph 4?

- A. Destroy.                      B. Increase.                      C. Improve.                      D. Prevent.

34. What can we learn about the device?

- A. It helps to observe the whole brain work.  
B. It has been tested on humans to deal with pain.  
C. It helps to find new ways to cure some diseases.  
D. It has been invented by the Bruchas Lab.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Brain Neural Implant by Smartphone      B. A New Smartphone That Controls Brain  
C. The Development in Exploring Brains      D. A New Cure for the Brain Diseases

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。

No one has yet proved a connection between napping (小睡) and professional success, but an interesting study published this week claims to find a link between daytime nap and good health. Dr. Androniki Naska and Dimitrios Trichopoulos from Harvard's School of Public Health followed over

23,000 Greek patients for an average of six years. \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_

The study found that the group of adults who took a 30-minute nap at least three times a week had a third fewer deaths from heart disease than an equivalent group who did not sleep at all during the day. \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ It was also greater for working males than for those who had retired. However, a number of previous studies done in the Mediterranean, where naps remain common, have come up with conflicting results, but Dr. Naska and Dr. Trichopoulos argue that those studies have often been flawed (有缺陷). \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ They may have benefited more from napping than healthy individuals do.

Given that all of the subjects of this new study were Greeks, could the much-celebrated Mediterranean diet deserve credit, rather than the naps? \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ And he is in a good position to say so, for it was he who did the pioneering research that put olive oil and a plant-based diet on the scientific map in the first place. \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ The earlier findings about the benefits of the Mediterranean diet are confirmed, he says, and napping seems to help on top of that.

- A. The firm answer from Dr Trichopoulos is “No”.
- B. The benefit was greater for men than for women.
- C. Their conclusion: napping just might save your life.
- D. Some studies have shown that diet is relevant to naps.
- E. For example, the subjects in some had survived heart attacks.
- F. Those with heart attacks are also less likely to take naps during the day.
- G. His study was controlled for diet, smoking, exercise and other relevant factors.

### 第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

#### 第一节 完形填空(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四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Berry, aged 7, became the youngest member of Hunger Free Colorado, a charity helping to \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ hunger throughout the state.

Berry first became \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ of people going hungry when he saw a man at a stoplight holding a \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ asking for help. He was \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ that the man didn't have enough money to buy food, so he and his mom looked online for a \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_. They discovered Hunger Free Colorado. \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ by the group's mission, Berry decided to \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ money for the hungry.

Berry organized kids' club meetings at his house, \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ his friends for help. At one of their first gatherings, Berry and his friends made pet-treat jars to \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ in their area. Later, they ran a doughnut and lemonade \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ that also offered coffee, ice pops and cookies.

More events \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_. The club hosted a neighborhood movie night. \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ they arranged a movie night at their school. They told the \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ of 75 children how the event would

\_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ people in hunger. Berry ran the event from beginning to end, \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ making sure that everything was cleaned up and back to \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ afterward.

Berry continued to hold meetings and \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ more events. He said the \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ to fund-raising is to find what most people like. So far, Berry's club has collected more than \$ 8,000 for Hunger Free Colorado. Berry likes helping people and getting other kids \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_.

Berry is proof that everyone can make a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_ by doing what he can to help others.

- |                   |                |                  |                   |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. find       | B. end         | C. refuse        | D. attach         |
| 42. A. fond       | B. afraid      | C. aware         | D. shamed         |
| 43. A. letter     | B. photo       | C. parcel        | D. sign           |
| 44. A. upset      | B. discouraged | C. disappointed  | D. frightened     |
| 45. A. purpose    | B. solution    | C. advantage     | D. distribution   |
| 46. A. Managed    | B. Praised     | C. Respected     | D. Inspired       |
| 47. A. earn       | B. pay         | C. save          | D. raise          |
| 48. A. calling on | B. ringing up  | C. searching for | D. thinking about |
| 49. A. buy        | B. sell        | C. deliver       | D. collect        |
| 50. A. club       | B. office      | C. stand         | D. base           |
| 51. A. developed  | B. existed     | C. followed      | D. entered        |
| 52. A. So         | B. Then        | C. But           | D. Yet            |
| 53. A. crowd      | B. number      | C. most          | D. part           |
| 54. A. organize   | B. require     | C. unite         | D. benefit        |
| 55. A. trying     | B. practicing  | C. including     | D. considering    |
| 56. A. order      | B. normal      | C. nature        | D. balance        |
| 57. A. plan       | B. attend      | C. discover      | D. introduce      |
| 58. A. attitude   | B. commitment  | C. devotion      | D. key            |
| 59. A. involved   | B. concerned   | C. settled       | D. impressed      |
| 60. A. judgment   | B. decision    | C. difference    | D. evidence       |

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。将答案填写在答题卡的相应位置。

At about 3 p.m. on October 2, carpentry students from Harvard H. Ellis Technical High School (ET) in the United States \_\_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the finishing touches on a handicapped ramp (残疾人坡道) at Northeast Placement Services. It was a thing of \_\_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful), leading from a platform outside one building to the entryway of the new Community Education Center. It was one year ago \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ students started the project. It took so long, because ET has a rotating (轮流的) schedule—two weeks of academic work followed \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks of shop work. Their

academic schedule made it difficult 65 (finish) the job very quickly. During the summer, work stopped altogether.

66 (arrive) at ET, Senior Gabe Martel first didn't know he wanted to be a carpenter. He soon found the hands-on activity was 67 (benefit) for him. One thing he learned is that no project goes according to plan. They had to follow building rules and adapt 68 (they) quickly. They had to work with the customer and learn to get along with their teammates.

The next project will be at the Brooklyn Fairgrounds, where students will rebuild a part of the main stage. Unless it's 69 (extreme) cold in winter, they'll work a couple of 70 (month).

#### 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(∧),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:在错的词下划一横线,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。

I am David. As a eighteen-year-old student in Senior 3, there have always a new challenge just around the corner! At times they can be quite stressful, which in turn makes me feel very worry. In order to help deal this, I go jogging as often as possibly. Whether I'm at the gym and on the road, my nervous energy push me through mile one. By mile two, the tension has moved from my mind to my leg. By the end of the run, all my stress has been disappeared and I am ready to meet more challenges with confidence the next day!

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,作为交换生在国际学院英语学校学习。你不慎把包遗落在校图书馆里,包里有一本《唐诗三百首》。你看到了失物招领(下图)后,请你就预约取回时间、询问义工事宜等向 Mr. Brown 写封邮件。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头语已为你写好,不计入总词数。

