

江西省重点中学协作体 2020 届高三年级第二次联考

英语试卷

2020.6

满分：150 分

考试时间：120 分钟

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. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

答案是B。

1. What will the man do this weekend?

A. See a movie.

B. Meet his professor.

C. Do a project.

2. How much can the man save because of a membership card?

A. \$50.

B. \$100.

C. \$200.

3. Where will the speakers go?

A. To a Mexican restaurant.

B. To an Italian restaurant.

C. To a Thai restaurant.

4. What are the speakers discussing?

A. What they should do next.

B. Which subject is important.

C. How they should solve the math problems.

5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At the man's home.

B. In an office.

C. At a store.

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. Why does the woman call the man?

A. To change the address.

B. To check on a delivery.

C. To order a pair of shoes.

7. When will the shoes arrive?

A. On March 10th.

B. On March 7th.

C. On March 5th.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why is the man worried about Carol?

A. She lost her credit card.

B. She fails to pay her money back.

C. She is crazy about buying things.

9. What will the man do to deal with Carol's problem?  
 A. Remain silent. B. Talk to her about it. C. Try to ask her family for help.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. How many pieces of luggage does the woman have?  
 A. Five. B. Four. C. Three.
11. What should the woman do with the bag?  
 A. Carry it on. B. Put it on the belt. C. Give it to her friend.
12. What does the man ask the woman to open?  
 A. Her suitcase. B. Her handbag. C. Her bag.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. Why does the school make the change?  
 A. To have the food machines repaired.  
 B. To encourage students to have a healthy diet.  
 C. To encourage students to protect the environment.
14. What is the man concerned about at first?  
 A. Where he will get food from. B. How he can eat healthily. C. What he can eat.
15. What does the woman think the man should do?  
 A. Lose weight. B. Drink more water. C. Eat in the lunch room.
16. What does the man think of bringing food to school?  
 A. Doubtful. B. Disappointing. C. Good.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Where should the listeners meet before they leave?  
 A. Outside the school gate. B. In the classroom. C. At the sports stadium.
18. What should the listeners bring?  
 A. A drink. B. A sandwich. C. Fruit.
19. What can listeners see in the National Concert Hall?  
 A. An exhibition. B. A concert. C. A dancing.
20. When will the bus set off for school?  
 A. At 5:00 p.m. B. At 5:30 p.m. C. At 7:15 p.m.

## 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, 从每小题所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中, 选出最佳答案, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

##### International Students House

International Students House (ISH), a unique club and accommodation center founded in 1965, offers a range of services to aid students while they are studying in London. It is located in the heart of London's West End and is close to all public transport facilities.

##### Accommodation

- ◆ Comfortable accommodation for up to 450 people in single, twin, 3/4 bedded and multi-bedded rooms
- ◆ 44 self-contained flats for married students and families
- ◆ Long and short stays welcomed

### Membership

Club membership is open to all full-time students. Membership costs are kept to an absolute minimum to enable the widest possible access. You can join for as short as one month and for up to one year at a time. Membership entitles you to use the various facilities of the House. It has:

- Restaurants
- Clubs and societies
- Study rooms
- Dance, music and films
- Fitness training
- Student bars and coffee shops
- Travel and much more!

The best way to check out all we have on offer is to drop in any Tuesday evening between 7:15 pm and 8:30 pm for Open House in the Club Room. This is an opportunity for you to meet the staff and other club members, enjoy a free cup of coffee and find out all about what's going on. You can take advantage of special membership offers. (Useful tip: Bring along 3 passport-size photographs if you wish to take out membership.)

### The Students Adviser

Thanks to the support of STA Travel and in association with the London Conference on Overseas Students (LCOS), ISH now provides the service of the Students Adviser. This new welfare service is open to all students at London's academic institutions. It aims to provide welfare support to help students overcome any personal or practical difficulties they may be experiencing while studying in Britain. One of the key features of the service is that the Students Adviser can be seen during the evenings until about 8:00 pm, Monday to Thursday.

21. What can be learned about ISH?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. It has a history of almost 50 years.      | B. It is designed for married students.             |
| C. It offers flexible accommodation options. | D. It is far away from public transport facilities. |

22. What are you expected to do to be a member?

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Make acquaintance with the staff. | B. Obtain special membership offers. |
| C. Study or work in London.          | D. Come with the required photos.    |

23. What do we know about the Students Adviser?

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A. Its service is free for students in Britain. | B. It is accessible on weekdays. |
| C. Its purpose is to raise academic standards.  | D. It gets aid from STA Travel.  |

### B

Even if you don't know much about Russian author Maxim Gorky (1868-1936), you may be familiar with his famous poem *The Song of the Stormy Petrel* (《海燕》) since its ending note "Let it break in all its fury!" has been encouraging generations of people for years now.

Gorky was a highly influential author. More than any other writer, he laid the foundations for the famous literary style known as socialist realism. In this kind of writing, the author uses literary techniques to create the impression of reality in his or her writings.

March 16 this year marked the 152th anniversary of Gorky's birth.

He was born into an ordinary life but soon became an orphan, before being raised by his grandmother in poverty. As he grew older, he would take a job and then quickly move on to another. He tried many jobs, but



the one that he seemed to love the most was being a journalist.

It was in this job that he gained a particular impression of the world — that it was horribly inequitable in its treatment of the poor. It was a world, therefore, that had to go. Gorky was naturally attracted to the political movement of Marxian social democracy(民主). He knew many revolutionaries including the most important one of all, Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924). The two became friends in 1903 and *The Song of the Stormy Petrel* was one of Lenin's favorite works by Gorky.

As a writer, Gorky naturally valued literature. But he also valued life experience, of which he had plenty. The key to being a modern person, he thought, was to acquire a critical attitude: "Keep reading books, but remember that a book's only a book, and you should learn to think for yourself," he once said.

24. What can we learn about Gorky's childhood?

- A. He lived an extraordinary life.
- B. He tried few jobs.
- C. He led a hard life.
- D. He grew up by himself

25. What does the underlined word "inequitable" in paragraph 5 refer to?

- A. Unconditional.
- B. Unfair.
- C. Unreal.
- D. Unfriendly.

26. Which of the following is TRUE about Gorky?

- A. He valued critical thinking .
- B. He was of little influence.
- C. He was easy to bow before difficulties.
- D. He discounted life experience.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Gorky and his family.
- B. The hardship Gorky experienced.
- C. Gorky's famous works.
- D. Gorky's influence in literature and his life.

C

Rainbow-coloured rubbish is the colourful waste created by a Swedish city with a unique recycling system. Like many cities in Sweden, Eskilstuna has an impressive recycling record. It met the EU's 2020 target of recycling 50% of waste many years ago.

Almost everyone who lives here follows a strict recycling policy at home. People are expected to sort their household waste into seven separate categories, including food, textiles, cartons and metal. But what really makes the system stand out is the bright colour code.

The reason for this becomes clear at the city's recycling plant. The bags arrive all jumbled up(被混在一起) because they're collected altogether, once a fortnight from outside people's houses.

But thanks to those bright colours, scanners can select the bags and separate them efficiently. The food waste in green bags is processed on site into slurry to make biogas, which powers the city's buses. One of the benefits of this method of recycling is that there is less cross-contamination, so more of the recycled waste can actually be used to make new things.

Like the rest of Sweden, Eskilstuna is committed to sending zero waste from its citizens to landfill. Waste that cannot be recycled is incinerated(焚化)at a local plant to generate electricity. This reduces reliance on fossil fuels, but does create greenhouse gases.

As countries around the world try to improve their recycling rates, some may think of Eskilstuna as an example to follow, as long as they think they can persuade their citizens to get busy sorting at home.

28. What can we say about the recycling system used in Eskilstuna?
- A. It is a colorful policy. B. It is a temporary success.  
C. It is an ordinary recycling system. D. It is a practical method of recycling.
29. What really makes the system of rainbow-colored recycling outstanding?
- A. The strict recycling policy. B. The self-discipline of citizens.  
C. The bright colour. D. The eco-friendly code.
30. Why is the non-recyclable waste burnt to ashes at a local plant in Eskilstuna?
- A. To send zero waste to landfill. B. To make electricity.  
C. To reduce dependence on fossil fuels. D. To decrease greenhouse gases
31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. Some countries set a good example to Eskilstuna.  
B. Eskilstuna follows in the footsteps of other countries.  
C. Some countries may adopt the system of rainbow-colored recycling.  
D. Eskilstuna may force its citizens to get busy sorting at home.

#### D

Modern agriculture and its ability to feed billions of people may be one of humanity's greatest achievements. However it comes with hidden costs. For example, have you ever considered how much water is needed to provide you with a steak or a salad? It may surprise you.

In a recent study published in the journal *Nutrients*, scientists from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization(CSIRO), Australia's national science organization, took a close look at the diets of 9,341 adult Australians — specifically, their “*water-scarcity footprints*(水消耗足迹)”. It turns out that a sweet tooth not only adds to our waistlines but also stresses our water resources.

The water-scarcity footprint is a widely recognized measurement of water consumption. First, it counts the liters of water you used. Then, it looks at the place where the water was used. Using a liter of water in the desert is not the same as using a liter of water in a tropical rainforest. The more scarce water is in your area, the larger your water-scarcity footprint.

The scientists found that the average Australian's diet had a water-scarcity footprint of 362 liters per day. Snacks and beverages — cookies, cakes, sodas and alcohol — accounted for 25 percent of the water-scarcity footprint. The research also included a glass of wine (41 liters), a single serving of potato chips (23 liters), and a small bar of milk chocolate (21 liters).

Not surprisingly, cutting down on snacks would be the top priority if we wanted to lower our own water-scarcity footprint.

Earth's surface is 70 percent water, but only 2.5 percent of that can be used for drinking or farming. While humanity faces an uphill battle to feed its growing population, climate change is causing droughts and extreme weather in agricultural centers like California and eastern Australia. Cities aren't safe, either. In 2018, Cape Town, South Africa, nearly ran out of water due to a drought. Its freshwater reservoir(储藏) stayed at just above 13.5 percent of full capacity. By 2030, a world of about 8.6 billion people will need 35 percent more water, 40 percent more energy, and 50 percent more food, according to the United States National Intelligence Council.

So, we need to watch what we eat, not just for our personal health but for the health of our societies.

32. Scientists find from their studies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Modern agriculture has the ability to feed billions of people  
 B. A steak or a salad consumes much water  
 C. A sweet tooth puts pressure on water resources  
 D. Snacks consume 85 liters of water per day
33. What is the public's attitude to the water-scarcity footprint as a way to measure water consumption?  
 A. Doubtful                      B. Approving                      C. Negative                      D. Indifferent
34. The author develops the sixth paragraph mainly \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by explaining an experiment                      B. by analyzing a problem  
 C. by making comparisons                      D. by listing numbers
35. What is the best title for the text?  
 A. Water-scarcity footprint is measured                      B. Water waste starts with snacks  
 C. Water resources are reduced                      D. Water consumption faces an uphill battle

第二节 七选五 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

The average person comes down with three colds a year, each lasting for about nine days. There is still no effective treatment but the following advice may help.

Take time off school, because your body will fight off the cold virus better if it is well rested. However, if you have to go, avoid close contact with your classmates. 36 Meanwhile, wash your hands as frequently as possible. Non-sedating(非镇静的) allergy medicine, which you can buy from a chemist, can ease the problems of a runny nose and watery eyes.

As soon as you feel a cold coming on, drink plenty of liquid. Water or juice is ideal but hot herbal teas with lemon will help thin sticky substance and remove it from the body. A warm gargle with salt water will make your throat more comfortable by reducing the swelling. 37

38 Breathing in steam over a bowl of hot water helps a lot, too. For a violent cough, the latest research suggests that honey, either straight from a jar or mixed with a hot drink, works as well if not better than costly sprays.

A good diet is also essential for a quick recovery, so start the day with a healthy breakfast including vitamin C in the form of fresh fruit. 39 For dinner, easily digested solid food is recommended, such as rice porridge made with vegetables or eggs.

40 It not only makes you physically stronger, but enhances your emotional well-being. Just remember not to attempt anything that requires a lot of effort or strength. Finally, to recharge your body and regain your strength, you need a full eight hours' sleep.

- A. Besides, a little light exercise is beneficial as well.  
 B. As we know, the virus can be spread easily from one person to another.  
 C. The name "cold" came into use in the 16th century due to cold weather.  
 D. The warm air generated by a hot shower or bath will help clear blocked noses.  
 E. Signs and symptoms may appear less than two days after exposure to the virus.  
 F. For lunch, chicken noodle soup is good since it helps block cells that cause coughing.  
 G. It also washes out bacteria and viruses so it can be used as a preventive measure as well.



### 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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A little piece of paper with the number "sixty-eight" written on it has been taped above the screen of my laptop for eight years. The ink it was written with is so unclear that the number can hardly be 41. But it's still there to 42 me to keep doing what I've been doing and to be patient.

The 43 of that number dates back to the 44 moment of my writing career. I'd just left a second 45 for an editing position at a magazine. My writing career wasn't 46 though I'd made some progress. I'd successfully written a few "good" stories, but nobody 47 them. I returned to my apartment disappointedly and checked my bank 48. I had only \$68 available to 49 from. What's worse, rent was 50 in 11 days. People say failure is easier to 51 when you know you give your best effort. For me, it hurt knowing I'd tried hard in work. I'd written every day for five years and I almost wrote at any spare time I had. I 52 took a weekend or a holiday off. A lot of 53 had been put in, but in 54 it seemed to be all for nothing. Later I realized it was 55 because it would be too convenient if every career was made up of a to-do list that 56 perfectly with the ladder of success. The most important thing is that I didn't 57 trying. I knew it took years for me to lay the foundations of success. After years of attempts, efforts and failures, at last I reaped(收获) more opportunities and gained a 58. I became a professional writer and won readers' 59, including two Emmy Awards.

I think if you do something long enough, 60 you will get good at it, and someone will pay you for it.

- |                   |                |                 |                   |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. realized   | B. touched     | C. recognized   | D. erased         |
| 42. A. advise     | B. demand      | C. force        | D. remind         |
| 43. A. principle  | B. analysis    | C. significance | D. majority       |
| 44. A. duller     | B. toughest    | C. brightest    | D. highest        |
| 45. A. interview  | B. party       | C. name         | D. recommendation |
| 46. A. booming    | B. slowing     | C. continuing   | D. pausing        |
| 47. A. rejected   | B. shared      | C. appreciated  | D. delivered      |
| 48. A. code       | B. information | C. credit       | D. account        |
| 49. A. reach      | B. fetch       | C. draw         | D. judge          |
| 50. A. due        | B. free        | C. affordable   | D. attainable     |
| 51. A. summarize  | B. highlight   | C. guarantee    | D. accept         |
| 52. A. ever       | B. never       | C. merely       | D. always         |
| 53. A. money      | B. effort      | C. strength     | D. ambition       |
| 54. A. reality    | B. time        | C. relief       | D. turn           |
| 55. A. necessary  | B. special     | C. formal       | D. normal         |
| 56. A. lived      | B. mixed       | C. coincided    | D. compared       |
| 57. A. insist on  | B. give up     | C. jump at      | D. speak of       |
| 58. A. reputation | B. dream       | C. reason       | D. donation       |
| 59. A. assessment | B. sympathy    | C. impression   | D. favour         |
| 60. A. thankfully | B. eventually  | C. temporarily  | D. casually       |

第二节 语法填空 (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。

Walt Disney, creator of the Disney Empire, was a pioneer in modern entertainment. Among his numerous 61 (contribute) to the film industry is the concept of the nature documentary that he termed *True-Life Adventures*. Disney sent camera teams into wilderness areas for extended periods in order to film the natural world. Now entire television networks like National Geographic are devoted 62 the nature documentary, with 63 viewers are able to experience the natural world in exciting and creative ways.

Aerial (空中的) photographers require skill and 64 (adventure) courage to take appealing photos of wildlife that will improve people's appreciation of 65 natural world and perhaps advance scientific knowledge of animal behavior.

Aerial photography 66 (accomplish) using hot air balloons, small aircraft or helicopters. When 67 (photograph) from a plane or a helicopter, the photographer can lean out to take the unique views with the passenger side door removed. Of course, the photographer is secured inside the aircraft.

The job of an aerial photographer isn't always exciting. Remember that the air temperature 68 (decrease) with altitude so an aerial photographer often wears insulated clothing and 69 (possible) even a face mask while being exposed to the wind 70 (produce) by the moving aircraft. The photographer can spend hours being cold and uncomfortable without encountering one special scene that will light up the editor's eyes.

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 (\) 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。

Once I came across a middle-aged man whom was accompanying his old father to the Beijing Astronomical Museum. As the old man slowly stepped out of the car, he suddenly lost his balances. But his son immediate grasped his hand and supported him before his falling. Catch hold of his son's hand, the old man breathed a deep sigh. "When you were kid, I was holding your hand to support you. Now, you are holding my hand to support mine," he said in an unhappy voice. "How time flies!" Hearing from his dad's words, the son unconsciously tighten his dad's hand. "Nothing new, Papa!" he replied softly. "Just let nature takes its course as it is or we will live a happy life."

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 想邀请你的新西兰朋友 Kevin 参加你校将要举行的“劳动周”相关活动。请给他写封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 活动时间;

2. 活动内容 (如: 校园环境美化、校内垃圾分类等);

3. 活动意义。

参考词汇: Labour Week 劳动周

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。