

# 嘉兴市 2020 年高三教学测试

## 英 语

### 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 秒种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 man doing now?  
A. Drinking a cup of tea. B. Washing clothes. C. Going to the bank.
- ( ) 2. Where are the speakers most probably?  
A. At a cinema. B. At a railway station. C. At an airport.
- ( ) 3. When is the woman's birthday?  
A. In May. B. In April. C. In March.
- ( ) 4. Why has the woman decided to sell her car and turned to cycling?  
A. To pay her school fees. B. To improve her health.  
C. To protect the environment.
- ( ) 5. How does the woman feel?  
A. Excited. B. Surprised. C. Worried.

#### 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. Why does the man refuse the woman's invitation at first?  
A. He will have a visitor. B. He will travel to New York.  
C. He will meet his sister in Los Angeles.
- ( ) 7. When will the speakers have a meal together?  
A. Next Wednesday. B. Next Saturday. C. This Saturday.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~9 题。

- ( ) 8. What do we know about the man?  
A. He doesn't look well. B. He wants to stay at home today.  
C. He hasn't finished his homework yet.
- ( ) 9. What does the man ask the woman to do?  
A. Call Mr. Bell to ask for leave. B. Help him hand in his project.  
C. Drive him to school right now.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10~12 题。

- ( ) 10. What is the woman doing?  
A. Joking about the man's fun experiences.  
B. Giving the man advice on avoiding danger.  
C. Talking the man into trying something fun.
- ( ) 11. What does the woman prefer to do this weekend?  
A. Go to the library. B. Go mountain biking. C. Stay at home.
- ( ) 12. What happened during the man's last fishing trip?  
A. He caught no fish. B. He got sunburnt. C. He broke his arm.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13~16 题。

- ( ) 13. What is the aim of the competition?  
A. To develop team spirit. B. To experience school life.  
C. To build awareness of competition.

- ( )14. Who could be the coach of the competition?  
A. A tourist in France. B. A student from a high school.  
C. A teacher working in a school.
- ( )15. How can the woman take part in the competition?  
A. By sending an e-mail. B. By writing an application letter.  
C. By completing a form on a website.
- ( )16. What does the man suggest the woman do in the end?  
A. Register as soon as possible. B. Visit the website for more information.  
C. Ask him for help with technical problems.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17~20 题。

- ( )17. What is the speaker most probably?  
A. A reporter. B. An athlete. C. A tourist.
- ( )18. Where is the speaker right now?  
A. In a ski equipment hall. B. At the top of Mount Raven.  
C. In a studio for sports news.
- ( )19. What might be the lowest temperature tomorrow?  
A. Zero degrees. B. Minus 7 degrees. C. Minus 12 degrees.
- ( )20. What does the speaker remind the skiers to do if they go skiing tomorrow?  
A. Check the weather. B. Arrive early. C. Dress warmly.

## 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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

### A

Have you heard a story about Oliver Wendell Holmes and got what he meant? He once attended a meeting in which he was the shortest man present. "Doctor Holmes," joked a friend. "I should think you would feel rather small among us big fellows. " "I do," smiled Holmes. "I feel like a dime(一角硬币) among a lot of pennies. "

I ever believed only such a person like Holmes could think that way. But I was proven wrong.

Yesterday I watched a huge flight of geese winging their way south through one of those beautiful sunsets that colored the entire sky for a few moments. I saw them as I rested against the lion statue in front of the Chicago Art Institute, where I was watching the Christmas shoppers hurry along Michigan Avenue.

When I looked sideways, I noticed that a bag lady, standing a few feet away, had also been watching the geese with great attention. Sensing someone was looking at her, she cast a sideways look. Our eyes met and we smiled silently acknowledging the fact that we had shared an amazing sight, a symbol of the secret of the struggle to survive. I overheard the lady talking to herself as she walked away. Her words, "Life treats me kindly", nearly made my jaw drop.

Was the lady, this homeless street beggar, being kidding or even mindless? No. I believed the sight of the geese had reminded her of, however briefly, the difficult and unpleasant reality of her own struggle. I realized later that moments such as this one provided her with great comfort and encouragement; it was the way she survived the hardness of the street. Her smile was real.

The sight of the geese was her Christmas present. It was proof that hard work mattered. It was all she needed. I envy her.

- ( )21. From the story in Paragraph 1, we can know that Holmes was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. patient B. rude C. wise D. awkward
- ( )22. What surprised the author most the day he watched the geese?  
A. The bag lady's remarks on her life.  
B. The secret of the survival of the geese.  
C. People's enthusiasm for Christmas gifts.  
D. The beautiful sunset and the colorful sky.

- ( )23. What does the author envy the bag lady?  
A. Her unusual experiences as a street beggar.  
B. Her great pride in what she worked hard at.  
C. Her friendly ways of getting on with strangers.  
D. Her positive attitude towards her own struggle.

**B**

London's Metropolitan Police has announced controversial plans to use Live Facial Recognition(LFR) technology to improve officers' ability to identify suspects and police the British capital.

The Metropolitan Police said in a statement Friday the technology will be introduced to places where data indicates that people responsible for serious and violent crimes, such as gun and knife attacks, are most likely to be located(定位). "Clearly marked cameras will be focused on small, targeted areas to scan people's faces as they walk by," it added.

"As a modern police force, I believe that we have a duty to use new technologies to keep people safe in London," assistant commissioner(专员) Nick Ephgrave said. "We are using a tried-and-tested technology. Similar technology is already widely used across the UK, in private places," he added.

The decision follows an October research into the technology by the UK's Information Commissioner's Office, which raised serious concerns over privacy and accuracy. "Moving very quickly to employ technologies that can destroy people's lawful daily lives might damage trust not only in the technology, but in the fundamental model of policing," Elizabeth Denham, the UK's Information Commissioner, said.

In the United States, some California cities have decided the risks of LFR outweigh the benefits and banned its use by city departments. India, on the other hand, has used the technology to find missing children and wants to build the world's largest facial recognition system.

Denham's office called on the government to urgently introduce laws to govern LFR. "We have been told that the Metropolitan Police is considering the consequences of this technology and is taking steps to reduce intrusion(侵扰) and meet the requirements of data protection rules," Denham's office said.

- ( )24. The Metropolitan Police introduces the LFR technology to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. punish violent crimes  
B. police the city of London  
C. train police officers  
D. promote law reform
- ( )25. What is Elizabeth Denham's attitude to LFR?  
A. Cautious.      B. Favorable.      C. Ambiguous.      D. Reserved.
- ( )26. What can we learn about LFR from the last two paragraphs?  
A. Benefit from its use is widely recognized.  
B. The risks it may bring are hardly known.  
C. Laws are being made to support its application.  
D. Improvement on it will be seen in the near future.

**C**

One of the costs of being a lover of old trees is the all-too-frequent loss of **a beautiful soul you've grown fond of**. Last summer was harder than most for old trees and their human supporters. The spring's nonstop rains flooded soils and caused root systems of many large, old trees to rot in part. Then, when the summer came, trees could not tap deep sources of water that would normally have maintained(维持) them. Many valuable old trees died.

When I volunteered on the Mount Rainier Tree Commission, I heard from many people concerned about their trees. We had little to offer them. That's because public and private urban tree resources and programs were aimed almost entirely at planting trees and not at all maintaining trees. No state or province program that I could find provided any financial resources for maintaining tree health. Small and under-resourced cities such as ours were on their own.

This is backward. Scientists are learning that large, old trees are the most valuable, especially in cities. They put on wood fastest and take the most carbon out of the air. They harbor the most wildlife. They can lower summer temperatures by 20 degrees or more. In a recent study, researchers found that Boston would get more benefit from keeping the trees it has alive than from planting new trees. There's reason to think this finding would apply in other cities, too.

Now, our public and private tree programs often ignore old trees until it is too late. As long as we abandon our old trees, planting more is merely to keep pace with growing losses. We want trees to help protect us, but we leave them unprotected. Consider this in the human world: Nobody would send a baby into the world and expect it to just make it. Children need caring for and it's why we have schools and child health-insurance programs. We could get so much more out of our trees if we just put a little more into them.

- ( ) 27. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 1 suggest?
- A. Strong determination to plant trees. B. Real regret at growing old trees.  
C. Great concern about tree problems. D. Deep love for valuable old trees.
- ( ) 28. Why was the author almost powerless to help people worried about their trees?
- A. The urban tree programs were faced with financial problems.  
B. The author's knowledge of maintaining tree health was limited.  
C. The focus of the tree resources and programs was on tree planting.  
D. The organization the author volunteered on was short of tree experts.
- ( ) 29. The author argues in Paragraph 3 by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. comparing different cases B. presenting research findings  
C. referring to scientists' sayings D. carrying out some experiments
- ( ) 30. Why does the author give the example of nursing babies in the end?
- A. To stress the importance of tree insurance programs.  
B. To show the close connection between trees and babies.  
C. To advocate protecting trees as humans care for babies.  
D. To persuade human beings to pay more attention to babies.

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。

Let's just be honest. 31 Given the limited space that comes with an economy class seat, you can expect to sit for hours with a stiff(僵硬) neck and back, which has a bad effect on your circulation. While most people know that standing up and walking around during your flight can encourage your blood flow, it's not always possible or convenient to do so. 32

Confused? Just hear us out. Tennis balls can put any fancy and expensive things to shame when it comes to killing pain, relieving(减轻) tightness, and improving circulation on long flights or road trips. This is why you should always pack a tennis ball for your trip.

33 It is practically the on-the-go self-massage(自我按摩) you never knew you needed. Not only are tennis balls tiny enough to fit into a small bag, but also using one during a flight won't bother your neighbors either. And luckily, it's not one of the things most likely to get you flagged in the security line.

There are certain areas you should target when performing a self-massage. 34 They are your ankles, wrists, legs, and upper back and shoulders. Apply gentle pressure to each area with the ball as you roll, and use extra care with any spots of tension.

Seems simple enough, right? 35 Always remember to fly with a tennis ball in your carry-on.

- A. That's where a tennis ball comes in.  
B. These days, airplanes can barely fit your own two legs.  
C. Some key body parts are especially in need of your attention.

- D. People are flying with just one piece of carry-on luggage nowadays.  
 E. But it could make your life so, so much easier and keep you healthier in the air.  
 F. Just make sure you're not making these airport mistakes before your next flight.  
 G. Rolling a tennis ball along your body loosens up stiff parts and increases blood flow.

### 第三部分:语言运用(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。

When he was 15, Owen Lima got behind the wheel of a car. Soon after, he rolled the car and 36 a serious head injury. When he finally woke, he discovered that the injury had brought 37 to his brain, which he has continued to 38 for the past 40 years.

Lima's condition has made it difficult for him to 39 others, especially when they speak quickly, and makes him 40 likely to be affected by anxiety attacks. Therefore, Lima is 41 by Blue, a service dog that helps keep him 42.

One of the biggest problems Lima has faced is finding 43. For years, he has 44 to find a steady job. He has gone to find jobs with his dog but has always been treated 45 or given unfair wages, making him feel like a(n) 46 citizen.

Lima's 47 finally turned when he and Blue 48 a job at a Lowe's home improvement store in Regina. When 49 what the dog was for, Lima talked about the whole story. The store manager 50 to give him a chance of success.

Now, Lima and Blue both 51 in the store. During the store's grand opening, the pair was there to 52 new customers when the doors opened. Blue has even been dressed in his own custom-made vest to 53 the other employees' uniforms. Lima says he is 54 to his new employer, both for the chance to work and for letting Blue 55.

- |                            |                    |                 |                  |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ( ) 36. A. witnessed       | B. risked          | C. suffered     | D. escaped       |
| ( ) 37. A. damage          | B. inconvenience   | C. benefit      | D. comfort       |
| ( ) 38. A. compete against | B. live on         | C. look after   | D. deal with     |
| ( ) 39. A. understand      | B. remember        | C. serve        | D. notice        |
| ( ) 40. A. hardly          | B. equally         | C. only         | D. highly        |
| ( ) 41. A. inspired        | B. accompanied     | C. observed     | D. trained       |
| ( ) 42. A. calm            | B. proud           | C. quiet        | D. clever        |
| ( ) 43. A. shelter         | B. treatment       | C. friendship   | D. employment    |
| ( ) 44. A. struggled       | B. prepared        | C. waited       | D. promised      |
| ( ) 45. A. seriously       | B. poorly          | C. kindly       | D. normally      |
| ( ) 46. A. ill-educated    | B. strange-looking | C. second-class | D. middle-status |
| ( ) 47. A. attitude        | B. dream           | C. nature       | D. luck          |
| ( ) 48. A. depended on     | B. applied for     | C. stuck to     | D. thought of    |
| ( ) 49. A. told            | B. taught          | C. asked        | D. shown         |
| ( ) 50. A. decided         | B. pretended       | C. continued    | D. failed        |
| ( ) 51. A. rest            | B. work            | C. explore      | D. wander        |
| ( ) 52. A. praise          | B. invite          | C. greet        | D. interview     |
| ( ) 53. A. replace         | B. challenge       | C. change       | D. match         |
| ( ) 54. A. generous        | B. helpful         | C. grateful     | D. accessible    |
| ( ) 55. A. break in        | B. come along      | C. turn up      | D. move off      |

#### 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。

Jim and I first met Tom and Gee in the early days of our 56 (marry). Someone had been returning our garbage cans to the garage each garbage day, and we had wondered who. Then one day we spotted him, 57 elderly man who lived across the street.

I baked cookies and left 58 on a bench outside the garage with a thank-you note.

Later that day, we found that a typed letter \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_(replace) the gift. The letter was from Tom and explained why he returned cans for people he barely knew. Back when he'd been fighting a war, his young wife, Gee, had lived alone. Neighbors had taken the time \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_(handle) her garbage cans and he never forgot. Now by doing the same \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ all of us, he paid it forward.

\_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_(gradual) we got familiar. His wife Gee one day invited us to look through their Christmas decorations. Gee quietly explained each decoration, \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ was collected during every year's after-Christmas sale. As our kids left with the box of decorations, she smiled. Her treasures, \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_(gather) over a lifetime, found a new home.

Now every Christmas, we decorate our tree with Gee's treasures and Tom's letter, reminding ourselves of \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ it means to be a neighbor.

#### 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)

假定你是高三(7)班学生李华,上周日你班部分同学到阳光儿童福利院开展志愿者活动。请你为校英语报写一篇报道,内容包括:1. 时间、地点、参与者;2. 活动内容;3. 简要评论。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右(文章标题已给出,不计入总词数);2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

#### Volunteering in the Sunshine Children's Home

##### 第二节:概要写作(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

If you plan to learn a foreign language, you might think it's going to be really challenging. You've probably heard a lot of talks about how it's easier to learn languages as a young child, and that learning as an adult can be difficult. You might even know friends or family members who have tried to learn a foreign tongue and failed. That's because they are surrounded by the failure. We're here to cheer you up with some good news and inspire you to get started.

Can you learn languages at any age? Scientists are always learning about human brain. Decades ago, experts believed that the brain developed during childhood and then stayed that way for life. However, modern studies have shown us that the brain has the ability to continually form new neural(神经系统的) connections throughout adulthood. A 2010 Swedish study tested two groups of people, one in the range of age 21 through 30 and another between 65 and 80. Surprisingly, they found no significant differences in neuroplasticity(神经可塑性). In other words, this suggests that it's possible for you to learn new things at any age.

Research also suggests that learning languages throughout adulthood improves the adult brain in general. In a 2012 Chinese study, experts looked at a group of adults who were learning Mandarin(普通话) over a nine-month period. They found that these adults showed improvement in the part of the brain that allows neural cells to communicate. The better your neural cells communicate, the easier it will be for you to learn new things.

Why may adults have an easier time learning? Children might have a naturally high degree of neuroplasticity, but that doesn't mean learning is necessarily easier for them. In fact, adult brains have a number of great qualities that might actually make learning easier, especially if you take advantage of free language learning apps like Mondly.