

淮北一中 2020 届高三下第五次考试英语答题卷

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?

- A. Reading a story. B. Watching a new film. C. Writing a detective story.

2. What is the man's suggestion?

- A. Buying a new refrigerator. B. Putting the refrigerator far away. C. Having the refrigerator fixed.

3. What does the man hope to do?

- A. Attend a meeting. B. Watch a basketball match. C. Rest for a couple of hours.

4. What kind of music does the woman like best?

- A. Folk music. B. Pop music. C. Classical music.

5. How does the woman feel?

- A. Excited. B. Indifferent. C. Disappointed.

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 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What did Tom do last night?

- A. He listened to the radio. B. He did his homework. C. He played the piano.

7. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?

- A. Sister and brother. B. Mother and son. C. Teacher and student.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What does Shelly do?

- A. A driver. B. A director. C. A reporter.

9. What will the man do first?

- A. Have his car fixed. B. Prepare something to eat. C. Meet some singers.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What are the speakers probably doing now?

- A. Having a meal. B. Shopping. C. Preparing food.

11. What is the man's favorite food?

- A. Carrots. B. Chocolate cakes. C. Fruits.

12. What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Try the dessert. B. Bake some cakes. C. Balance his diet.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. What will John get?

A. A bike. B. A toy car. C. A football.

14. Who is probably learning Chinese?

A. John. B. Jane. C. Jack.

15. When will the woman buy the gifts?

A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

16. Why will the man take the kids to the McDonald's?

A. To have lunch. B. To keep a secret. C. To make them quiet.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. Who is Beck Alter?

A. An art teacher. B. A student leader. C. The owner of Penny.

18. When will Penny be tested?

A. When she is 30 days old. B. When she is 49 days old. C. When she is 79 days old.

19. In which classes will the students write diaries for Penny's website?

A. English and art. B. English and geography. C. Speech and communication.

20. What will the students in life skills class do for Penny?

A. Take care of Penny. B. Train Penny's personality. C. Help run the Internet page.

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)

A

From the tropical paradise of United States' Miami to South China's innovative(创新的)city Shenzhen, The Lonely Planet released a list of top 10 cities which are worth visiting in 2019. It covers a mix of well-known and less-known destinations. Those places include second place Shenzhen, China; Novi Sad, Serbia in third place; Miami, Florida in fourth place, and Kathmandu, Nepal munding out the top five. Let's have a brief look at some of these attractive places.

Copenhagen, Denmark

With its modern design, 15 Michelin-starred restaurants and highly bike-friendly culture, it is not surprising that Denmark's capital has topped Lonely Plane's top 10 cities list.

Copenhagen's street food scene is developing fast in Refshaleoen, a former industrial area with a food and craft market, Reffen.

Novi Sad Serbia

While Novi Sad is not as noted as the capital of Belgrade, it's much more fashionable. It's home to the country's annual EXIT! Festival, which is held each July at the 18th century-era Petrovaradin Fortress.

The festival contributes to a vibrant music and arts scene and a youthful atmosphere. Next year, 2019*8 European Youth Capital will be held in Novi Sad. It may be a practice run for 2021, when the city will observe the important title of European Capital of Culture.

Kathmandu, Nepal

Three years after it was struck by a destructive earthquake, Kathmandu is welcoming visitors to a city which is much quieter, by design.

"With cars banned from the historic center and motor horns banned across the Kathmandu Valley, it's much quieter than it used to be in the past. Half figures out.

It will also host the South Asian Games in 2019.

21. In which city can you enjoy highly bike-friendly culture?

- A. Shenzhen, China
- B. Kathmandu, Nepal
- C. Novi Sad, Serbia
- D. Copenhagen, Denmark

22. In Novi Sad, Serbia you can _____

- A. experience a quieter life style
- B. visit the food and craft market, Reffen
- C. try delicious food in Michelin-starred restaurants
- D. enjoy a vibrant music and arts scene and a youthful atmosphere

23. Where does the passage most probably come from?

- A. A science report.
- B. A book review.
- C. A magazine.
- D. A realistic novel.

B

Solar energy for your home is coming. It can help you as a single home owner. It can help the whole country as well. Whether or not solar energy can save your money depends on many things. Where you live is one factor. The type of home you have is another. Things like insulation(隔热材料) add to energy costs, and the type of system you buy are added factors.

Using it can help save our precious fuel. As you know, our supplies of oil and gas are very limited. There is just not enough on hand to meet all our future energy needs. And when Mother Nature says that's all. The only way we can delay hearing those words is by starting to save energy now and by using other sources, like the sun.

We won't have to worry about the sun running out of energy for another several billion years or so. Besides being an endless source of energy, the use of the sun has other advantages as well. The sun doesn't offer as many problems as other energy sources. For example, fossil fuel plants add to already high pollution levels. With solar energy, we will still need sources of energy, but we won't need as much. That means we can cut down on our pollution problems.

With all these good points, why don't we use more solar power? There are many reasons for this. The biggest reason is money. Decades ago, it was just not practical for a home owner to put in a solar unit. There were cheaper sources of energy.

All that is changing now. Solar costs are starting to equal the costs of oil and electricity. Experts say that gas, oil and electricity prices will continue to rise. The demand for electricity is increasing rapidly. But new power plants will use more gas, oil or coal. Already in some places the supply of electricity is being rationed(定量配给). Solar energy is now in its infancy. It could soon grow to become a major part of our nation's energy supply.

24. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Solar energy.
- B. Coal.
- C. Natural gas.
- D. Oil.

25. What is the biggest reason for solar energy not being widely used in the past?

- A. Location of houses.
 - B. People's attitude.
 - C. The limit of technology.
 - D. The cost of facilities.
26. The text suggests that in the future solar energy will _____.
- A. run out shortly afterwards
 - B. become a major energy supply
 - C. pollute the environment
 - D. completely replace other energy
27. Which is main idea of the passage?
- A. The future of solar energy.
 - B. The history of solar energy.
 - C. A brief introduction to solar energy.
 - D. The barriers of solar energy.

C

Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM) has been greatly contributing to the treatment of the COVID-19, which changed the altitude of the western world to it to some extent. However, in the past, foreigners knew little about it. According to a government report, although TCM has been introduced into 183 countries and regions around the world, their understanding of TCM may be limited to acupuncture(针灸), cupping and massage(按摩). For instance, the purple, injury-like marks left on a U. S. famous swimmers back from cupping to relax his muscles and reduce pain became the center of attention during the Rio Olympics in 2016.

In fact, Chinese herbs(药草) play a more important role in curing diseases and keeping the body in good condition in the TCM treatment system than physical treatment. Therefore, it is disappointing to know that although 103 world Health Organization member countries have given approval to the practice of acupuncture, not many recognize Chinese herbal medicine. TCM is much less popular than Western medicine partly due to the slow development of Chinese herbs.

Herbs can be made into pills, powder and soup. The kind of herbs used, their quality, quantity and the processing together determine the effectiveness of the prescription (处方). Compared with Western medicine, which has standardized drug production processes and treatment methods, TCM lacks standardization. The chemical composition and functions of its medicine are still unclear and their effects are unstable. Fortunately, standardization has improved in recent decades and a number of factories are increasingly producing patented TCM drugs.

Another reason why TCM prescription drugs have developed slowly is that it lacks creativity. While Western medicine-making companies come up with new products every year, TCM drug producers tend to make medicine according to prescriptions handed down from the past. That Chinese chemist Tu Yoyo won the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for her research into malaria(痢疾) treatment may drive creativity to some extent in China's TCM industry.

However, Rome was not built in a day. The current situation cannot be changed within a short time.

28. Why did the US swimmer attract the audience's attention in the 2016 Rio Olympics?
- A. The injury on his back.
 - B. The golden cup he won in the games.
 - C. His relaxed muscles and reduced pain.
 - D. The purple, injury-like marks left on his back.
29. What should we do to make TCM be recognized by more countries?
- A. Set standards and improve creativity.
 - B. Increase functions and decrease production.
 - C. Increase functions and improve creativity.
 - D. Set standards and create more prescriptions.

30. How does the writer feel about the future of TCM?

- A. Anxious. B. Negative. C. Disappointed. D. Positive.

31. Westerners DON'T think_____.

- A. acupuncture treatment is effective B. cupping can cure some diseases
C. massage can relax body muscles D. herbs can keep the body in good condition

D

From 1990 to 2000, fishermen seeking swordfish off the coast of California accidentally caught and killed over 100 sea turtles, and injured many more. In 2001, the federal government established the Pacific Leatherback Conservation Area (PLCA), a region off the coast of California where fishing boats aren't allowed to enter from August through November. Since then, the number of turtles killed by mistake has fallen rapidly, but a handful of animals still die from being caught in fishing nets each year. And meanwhile, the once \$15 million swordfish industry has become a \$2 million industry.

Scientists are hoping to find a way to both protect sea turtles and other endangered creatures and help fishermen make a living. For this, many are looking at dynamic (动态的) ocean management to help fishing boats meet fish where they are and avoid catching other fish by mistake.

The first paper to suggest that the fish that live in the open ocean should be guarded with fluid, ever-changing zones of protection, came out in 2000. Larry Crowder, a professor at Hopkins Marine Station, remembers reading it and thinking, "Cool idea, but it will never work." In 2000, scientists didn't have the computer power to cheaply test statistical models or deal with satellite data quickly. They didn't have enough data dealing with fish or satellite data on ocean conditions, either.

Now scientists can download oceans of satellite data in minutes, and attach satellite archival tags (档案标签) to marine (海洋的) animals to track their movements. They first collect data by marking the creatures, collecting reports from fishing boats, or other tracking methods. Then they compare that data with weather conditions, the time of year, and any other data that can be sensed. Finally, they can forecast where fish are likely to be.

Crowder and his colleagues used the data to develop a tool called EcoCast, which shows fishermen a daily map where there are more fish they desire. According to statistical modeling, if fishers had used EcoCast during the 2012 and 2015 fishing seasons, they could have fished in at least 125,000 more square miles than were open to them, without significant risk of hurting turtles.

32. The federal government hopes the PLCA and its rules can_____.

- A. prevent fishing in the PLCA
B. help collect data for future researches
C. protect the creatures in the area to some degree
D. make the public realize the importance of our environment

33. What did Larry Crowder think of dynamic ocean management at first?

- A. It was unrealistic.
B. It was stupid.
C. It was possible.
D. It was interesting.

34. What does Paragraph 4 mainly tell us?

- A. An effective way to collect data.
- B. Some fruits in the related technology.
- C. A scientific method to find specific species.
- D. The way dynamic ocean management works.

35. What should be the advantage of using EcoCast?

- A. It protects the marine environment from pollution.
- B. It reduces the risk of national economical loss.
- C. It prevents fishermen from getting lost while fishing.
- D. It both protects ocean animals and supports fishery.

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。

Education affects all aspects and stages of human life. From the moment we are young children, education is a part of our daily life. Monday through Friday we sit in classrooms learning and studying various topics until we graduate from high school. 36 Then when we are in college, we have the freedom to select class schedules. Staying up late studying, socializing and worrying about upcoming tests seem like a never-ending cycle, until finally, we graduate.

While graduation is an exciting time in a person's life, there is also a negative side which some graduates seem to experience post-college. 37

As symptoms are not always so obvious or miserable, some graduates don't realize they are in a state of depression. But they may feel tired, or restless, lose interest in life and become unable to enjoy anything, find it hard to make decisions, and even have difficulty in sleeping 38

With college graduation approaching, many students have idealistic hopes about life after the diploma. 39 Difficulty in finding a job, stress from loans and feeling powerless are all real reasons that may cause depression. Many college graduates start off working jobs that are part-time. Even if some get hired doing what they went to school for, they still may run into some trouble.

40 They are taught to think independently and to be creative in their problem solving. But upon finding a job, many realize that the companies that employ them have strict routines with little room for independent thought and creatively.

- A. How many it is on to university.
- B. Some college graduates suffer from depression.
- C. They are always preparing for finals and graduation.
- D. During university years, students feel powerful and important.
- E. They expect to get hired into a top position at their dream company.
- F. If you think you are suffering from depression, talking to a psychologist.
- G. Avoiding people and losing self-confidence are also some of depression's symptoms.

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)

My family is still recovering from the terrible times when my teenaged stepson became ill. His disease led to kidney failure and an ongoing need for 41.

As anyone with a sick child knows, the stress doesn't ____ 42 _____. And there was so much stress. My husband and I were ____ 43 _____ and it was as if we forgot how to communicate -- we couldn't have a simple conversation without ____ 44 _____. Our once-happy home had become tense and unhappy.

In a ____ 45 _____ event of communication, my stepson and I were discussing Valentine's gifts. I ____ 46 _____ that his dad gave me a kazoo(卡祖笛) for our first Valentine's Day. My reaction to this gift was ____ 47 _____ when I, a professional saxophone player, couldn't get it to make a ____ 48 _____. The kazoo finally got packed away and ____ 49 _____.

But he was interested and asked to see it. After some trouble, I found it ____ 50 _____. "What's so hard about getting a sound?" he asked, amazed, turning it around in his hands. "I don't know. It just never ____ 51 _____." I answered. My husband ____ 52 _____ the kazoo -- "It's easy! Look, you just do this..." -- and he blew. Nothing happened. He tried again, but still there was no sound. ____ 53 _____, he tried again, only to produce a sound like a bee. My stepson burst into laughter. Our excitement at seeing his face light up like that was ____ 54 _____. Soon, we were all laughing to the point of tears.

It was as if the dark had ____ 55 _____ and a ray of sunshine was let in. Eyes ____ 56 _____ and souls reconnected. My stepson took a turn on the kazoo. He did no better than us. More ____ 57 _____. The mood stayed ____ 58 _____ for the rest of the evening. Months later, my stepson ____ 59 _____ a successful kidney transplant, which turned out to be a turning point. It showed us that we can still ____ 60 _____ as a family. Thanks to a simple kazoo, we remembered that we are one.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. confidence | B. appearance | C. treatment | D. recovery |
| 42. A. go away | B. set out | C. pass down | D. move around |
| 43. A. relaxed | B. surprised | C. relieved | D. exhausted |
| 44. A. mentioning | B. fighting | C. changing | D. developing |
| 45. A. useful | B. rare | C. fair | D. frequent |
| 46. A. recalled | B. reminded | C. discovered | D. predicted |
| 47. A. forgiveness | B. curiosity | C. embarrassment | D. excitement |
| 48. A. song | B. sign | C. noise | D. sound |
| 49. A. repaired | B. sold | C. forgotten | D. lent |
| 50. A. eventually | B. gradually | C. generally | D. naturally |
| 51. A. agreed | B. refused | C. disturbed | D. worked |
| 52. A. returned | B. grabbed | C. selected | D. dropped |
| 53. A. Frustrated | B. Disappointed | C. Pleased | D. Interested |
| 54. A. normal | B. slow | C. obvious | D. strange |
| 55. A. lifted | B. fallen | C. struggled | D. jumped |
| 56. A. opened | B. shut | C. changed | D. met |
| 57. A. crying | B. shouting | C. calling | D. laughing |
| 58. A. thick | B. light | C. deep | D. shallow |
| 59. A. damaged | B. underwent | C. expected | D. chose |
| 60. A. survive | B. grow | C. bond | D. control |

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。

Every Monday morning, 73-year-old Li Lanjuan sits in her office, 61 (receive) patients. Despite being a leading figure in China, Li regards herself as 62 ordinary medical worker. When the COVID-19 broke out, Li, without any 63 (hesitate), joined the expert group and headed for Wuhan to fight against the disease. As soon as the team found that the new virus can be transmitted from person to person, she handed her proposal 64 Wuhan should be 65 (immediate) locked down to the central government. It 66 (adopt) the next day and proven to be 67 (effect) later. Constant work allowed her very little time 68 (sleep). When a picture of her 69 (exhaust) face was posted on the Internet, many Internet users shed tears. But Li smiled and said, "I'm in good health", and continued to "race 70 time", Li has been fully committed to her job. No wonder many call her "a female fighter on the frontline".

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)

71. 假如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, 每句中最多有两处错误。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。

Good morning, everyone. It is my great honour to be here to share my opinions on how to learn well in school. Firstly, we should learn to learn efficient. Personally, I used to trying useful methods to achieve my academic goals. Developing a good habit is also of great important. It really benefited me a lot to preview lessons, get actively involve in class, and review after class. In addition, we should learn how to get along well with other. In school, I respected teachers and was friendly with classmates. It is with sincerity and faithfulness what we created a harmonious atmosphere. Finally, we should take part in the sports and outdoor activities frequently, which were really helpful to build up our body but enrich our school life.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

72. 新冠 (novel coronavirus) 疫情期间, 为了大家的健康, 并提高全民素质和文明程度, 很多人提出“公筷公勺计划”。假定你是李华, 请围绕“用餐改革”这个主题, 根据以下内容向全校写一封英语倡议书。

1、要点提示: (1) 用餐使用公筷公勺 (包括家庭用餐); (2) 聚餐实行分餐制, 聚餐时不高声喧哗, 必须说话时应用手将嘴遮挡; (3) 养成餐前洗手的好习惯

2、可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。3. 词数 100 左右

参考词汇: 公筷公勺 serving chopsticks and spoons 分餐制 separate dining system

Dear schoolmates,

Li Hua