

绝密★启用前

2019-2020 学年高三下学期 4 月月考英语试卷（全国卷）

（试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟）

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. What does the woman want to do?
A. Play computer games.
B. Order a computer.
C. See the new computer.
2. What will the man probably help to do?
A. Get pets adopted.
B. Cure the homeless pets.
C. Collect data about animals.
3. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Colleagues. B. Coach and player. C. Teammates.
4. Why is Jane upset?
A. She got a parking ticket.
B. Her car stopped working.
C. There wasn't a parking space.
5. What is the woman doing?
A. Preparing for exams.
B. Comforting the man.
C. Helping the man study.

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，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。听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. Where is the man going?
A. To a wedding. B. To a TV studio. C. To an art exhibition.
7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Clothes. B. Fashion shows. C. TV programs.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What does the man ask the girl to do?

A. Get sugar in the drawer. B. Call her mom for dinner. C. Pass him a bowl.

9. How many people will have dinner together?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What happened to the man after his car accident?

A. He had one of his legs cut.

B. He lost interest in running.

C. He felt some pain while running.

11. What's the woman's suggestion?

A. Running fewer miles. B. Giving up running. C. Learning to run safely.

12. Why does the woman want to help the man?

A. She is a physical education teacher.

B. She knows that running matters to him.

C. She thinks the Boston Marathon is important.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. Why did Tom look sad?

A. He hasn't got the pension.

B. He is worried about his health.

C. He can't work at sea any longer.

14. What do we know about Tom's wife?

A. She has a tough character.

B. She passed away years ago.

C. She used to work as a model.

15. What does the man say about Tom's daughter?

A. She was never close to her father.

B. She makes lots of money as a doctor.

C. She has a health check-up regularly.

16. What does the woman think of Johnson?

A. He looks cool. B. He is bad-tempered. C. He is not a good doctor.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. Why does the speaker give Joan Miller a special welcome?

A. To wish her a happy birthday.

B. To thank her for her coming.

C. To invite her to join the club.

18. What is Woodville Lunch mainly aiming at doing?

A. Giving help. B. Providing food. C. Offering companionship.

19. What are the listeners expected to do after lunch?

A. Get to know each other. B. Clear away the dishes. C. Watch a show.

20. On which occasion is the talk probably given?

A. At a birthday party. B. At a routine meeting. C. At an opening of a club.

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

Chicago Botanic Garden

Events

☆ Midwest Fruit Explorers

March 31-April 10, 1-4 pm

The Midwest Fruit Explorers presents this hands-on workshop with step-by-step instructions on how to graft (嫁接) and care for fruit trees.

☆ Midwest Daffodil (水仙花) Society Show

April 22-28, 10 am-4:30 pm

The Midwest Daffodil Society Show features hundreds of daffodils on display that will be judged by the society. The show includes floral (花卉的) design and photography competitions.

☆ Ikebana International Show

May 11-19, 9 am-3:30 pm (Saturday&Sunday only)

The Ikebana International Society presents an exhibition of traditional Japanese flower arranging.

☆ Gardeners of the North Shore Show & Sale

The Gardeners of the North Shore host this annual show.

June 27-30, 9 am-4:30 pm

This show includes a judged exhibition with more than 500 entries of anything a home gardener can grow, including flowers, vegetables, herbs (草本植物), and houseplants.

☆ Garden tours & trams

Enjoy a tram tour for an overview of popular areas. Return each season to experience different views.

Prices	Members	Nonmembers
Adults	\$7	\$8
Seniors	\$6	\$7
Children (3-12yrs)	\$5	\$6
Children (2 and under)	Free	Free
Ten-visit pass	\$50	\$60

Accessibility at the garden

Service animals

Service animals are welcome. No pets please.

Electronic Convenience Vehicles (ECVs)

They are available for rent in the Visitor Center on an unreserved, first-come first-served basis. The following fees apply: members: \$15, nonmembers \$20. ECVs will not be rented for indoor use.

Wheelchairs

Wheelchairs are available free at the Information Desk in the Visitor Center.

Daily Hours: 8 am-7 pm

Garden View Cafe: 8 am-4 pm

Garden Shop: 10 am-4 pm

21. What can you do at Midwest Fruit Explorers?
- A. Design flower patterns.
 - B. Learn about tree planting.
 - C. Take part in its photography competition.
 - D. Buy some fruit at a good price.
22. At which show can you enjoy traditional Japanese flowers?
- A. Midwest Fruit Explorers.
 - B. Midwest Daffodil Society Show.
 - C. Ikebana International Show.
 - D. Gardeners of the North Shore Show & Sale.
23. What service can visitors enjoy in the garden?
- A. They can rent ECVs for indoor use.
 - B. They can visit the garden with their pets.
 - C. They can have free coffee from 8 am to 4 pm.
 - D. They can use free wheelchairs if they need to.

B

Severe plantar fasciitis (足底筋膜炎) meant I'd been a full-time wheelchair user since I was 12. By the time I was 16, I just wanted my leg off. It took six years for the doctors to operate as they insisted on waiting until I was older and in a good enough place mentally. I held off until I finished my degree. Afterward, with an artificial leg fitted, the world felt like a different place. I'd not walked in years. Suddenly I was a lot taller and no longer in any pain.

When I was in a wheelchair I discovered a real love for sport. I started to compete in wheelchair racing, and soon found I was good at discus (铁饼) throwing. I started competing in Tough Mudder (an endurance event series), progressing from walking with crutches to blade (小腿假肢) running. I now compete in sports internationally and have won the silver medal for adaptive judo at the World Judo Games.

At the time of the surgery I worked as an accountant, but I soon realized I didn't want to be sitting in an office all day as I'd been in a wheelchair for so long. Therefore, as soon as the revision surgery was complete, I handed in my notice.

My career took a different path after I was asked to be a guest presenter for the Duke of Edinburgh's Awards. Now I speak to schools, colleges and organizations about a wide range of subjects such as disability, discrimination, disability in sport, and perseverance. I share my own personal stories, whether that's how I lost my leg and what I learned from it, my perseverance, and how I followed my dream.

Now most of my income comes from working as a motivational speaker, which I've been doing full time for a year. I love what I do, and if I continue to inspire others to do what they want to in life, then I'm happy.

24. How did the author probably feel after his leg was cut off?
- A. Anxious. B. Relieved. C. Hopeless. D. Annoyed.
25. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- A. The author's passion for sports.
 - B. Awards the author won playing sports.
 - C. What sports the author is good at.

- D. How the author prepared for Tough Mudder.
26. What do the underlined words “handed in my notice” in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Quit the job.
- B. Asked for leave.
- C. Got promoted.
- D. Spread the news to others.
27. What’s the main reason for him to be a motivational speaker?
- A. It was his dream during childhood.
- B. He enjoys the fame it brings him.
- C. It brings him money and a sense of fulfillment.
- D. He wants more people to care about the disabled.

C

By analyzing the movement of the smile across a person’s face, the software developed by researchers at the University of Bradford can determine whether or not the expression is true. The most significant movements detected by the software were around the eyes, supporting popular theories that a true smile is one that can be seen in a person’s eyes.

“A smile is perhaps the most common of facial expressions and is a powerful way of signaling positive emotions,” says Hassan Ugail, Professor of Visual Computing at the University of Bradford, who led the research. “Techniques for analyzing human facial expressions have advanced a lot in recent years, but distinguishing between true and false smiles remains a challenge because humans are not good at picking up the relevant messages.”

The software works by first mapping a person’s face from within a video recording, and identifying the mouth, cheeks and eyes of the subject. It then measures how they move through the progress of the smile and calculates the differences in movement between the video pieces showing true and false smiles. They found significant differences in the way the subjects’ mouths and cheeks moved when comparing the true and the false expressions. The movements around the subjects’ eyes, however, showed the most striking difference, with true smiles producing at least 10 percent more movement in these muscles.

“We use two main sets of muscles when we smile — the zygomaticus major (颧大肌), which is responsible for the movements upwards of the mouth, and the orbicularis oculi (眼轮匝肌), which causes movements around our eyes,” explains Professor Ugail. In false smiles it is often only the mouth muscles that move but, as humans, we often don’t spot the lack of movement around the eyes.

He adds, “An objective way of analyzing whether or not a smile is true could help us develop improved interactions between computers and humans. It could also be important to scientists aiming to gain more understanding into human behavior and emotion.”

28. Why is it hard for humans to recognize a false smile?
- A. Humans are good at hiding their smiles.
- B. The relevant details are hard to catch for our eyes.
- C. Humans often put on too many facial expressions.
- D. Techniques for analyzing facial expressions are hard to develop.
29. What do the researchers find by the software?
- A. People usually use two main sets of muscles when smiling.

- B. True smiles produce more muscle movement around eyes.
 - C. Mouths and cheeks move the same for true and false smiles.
 - D. True smiles are a powerful way of signaling positive emotions.
30. What can we infer from Professor Hassan Ugail?
- A. There are different sets of muscles on every human's face.
 - B. The software can improve humans' behavior and emotion.
 - C. Humans can spot the movement around the eyes in true smiles.
 - D. The interactions between computers and humans remain to be improved.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Eyes Can Smile.
 - B. Smiles Can Show One's Personality.
 - C. More Smiles, Longer lives.
 - D. True Smiles, False Movements.

D

How did we get the alphabet? It was a long process, covering thousands of years.

The first people to write things down carved symbols onto rocks or shells. These symbols represented people or things.

These people who lived a long time ago had simple lives with simple needs. One of the most basic needs was food. Before the introduction of agriculture, people were called Hunter-Gatherers because they hunted animals and gathered nuts and berries for food. To tell each other about how to hunt animals or where to find them, these people drew on cave walls or on animal hides. Soon, people were growing their own crops. They were also using a system of symbols to stand for people, places and things. The best ancient example of this was found in Egypt, where hieroglyphs (象形字) were used. These people believed in many different gods. Each god had its own symbol. Symbols were also used to stand for water, buildings, food, and other parts of life.

But these picture drawings and hieroglyphs represented whole words, not just sounds. How did we get an alphabet? Recent research suggests that the idea of an alphabet was first used in Egypt about 1900 BC. Civilizations that traded with or fought against Egypt were exposed to this alphabet, and the idea spread.

The ancient Greeks adapted this alphabet and created their own. The ancient Romans polished it up to a state almost like our modern alphabet. The idea of stringing letters together to make words was born. You can see by looking at letters from the Roman alphabet that these letters survive almost unchanged in our modern English alphabet.

This was the case in the Western world. Actually, a similar thing also happened in the East. You can see many examples in such areas' language development.

32. Why did Hunter-Gatherers use drawings?
- A. To assist them in searching for food.
 - B. To put a series of symbols into a system.
 - C. To warn their companions to hide safely.
 - D. To record some methods of growing crops.
33. What does the development of the alphabet reflect?
- A. The difficulties ancient people have learning languages.
 - B. The different kinds of religious beliefs in the same god.

- C. The poor living conditions and agricultural development.
- D. The needs of ancient people to survive and communicate.

34. How did the ancient Romans influence the alphabet?

- A. They made improvements to it.
- B. They created it all by themselves.
- C. They managed to keep it unchanged.
- D. They turned it into the modern one.

35. What will the author probably write about next?

- A. The effects of the alphabet on global languages.
- B. Why the alphabet grew better in Western world.
- C. How the alphabet appeared in the Eastern world.
- D. A number of examples of language evolution.

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。

How do you get yourself to take action now? Here are some powerful suggestions.

Focus intensely on the positive things that your actions will accomplish. 36. _____ Whether it's something you're seeking to accomplish, or something you're seeking to be rid of, picture exactly how your life will be after the work is done. The more intensely you can imagine it, the better.

37. _____ The only real reason you have for avoiding action is because you associate some kind of pain or discomfort with it. Therefore, it helps to associate something even more painful with not taking action. Instead of focusing on the relatively minor pain of taking action, focus instead on the major pain of not taking action.

38. _____ Think of all the reasons you can come up with to not take action, and then destroy all those reasons with a single word — “But.” Simply state the excuse, put the word “but” after it, and then finish the sentence. For example, “I’ve never done this before, BUT I can learn.” Stick the word “but” in there, and challenge yourself to finish the sentence.

Take the first small step. Don’t even concern yourself with committing to the whole project or course of action. Just do something very easy and very small. The point is to find a little momentum (动力). 39. _____ Then climb aboard the momentum train, and let it help you keep the effort going.

Make it fun. Realize that just about anything can be fun if you’ll think of it as fun and enjoyable. Find a way to make something fun, and not only will you want to do it; you’ll also be better at it. 40. _____

- A. You always choose what to do.
- B. Lay all your excuses out on the table and deal with them.
- C. In your mind, picture in great detail what your actions will bring you.
- D. Whatever you must do to achieve success, find a way to enjoy it.
- E. Focus on the negative things that will happen if you don’t take action.
- F. Getting started with your biggest task or most difficult action may seem too much.
- G. Once you take that small action, let yourself fully enjoy how great it feels.

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。

Forgiving My Father

I grew up on a small farm. My father worked in the city as a welder (焊工). He was quiet, distant. He was a man made of leather and chewing tobacco who tried to teach me useful things, including respect. He also had a 41. I did not like him very much.

One day I came home from school. Once inside, I was told by my mother that he didn't feel well. His back hurt. Multiple myeloma, I 42, is a type of blood cancer. For the last year of my father's life, his entire day consisted of rising from his hospital bed in the living room and walking to his 43 to sit and think. He was 44 in that chair when I came home one day during the ninth grade. I do not remember where my mother and brother were, but the two of us were alone. He asked me to sit down.

What followed still 45 me these decades later. He told me about his 46: his family history, what it was like in the Pacific during World War II, his loves and his heartbreaks. It was as if a pipe had 47, his inner self rushing out to me in a great flood. He had been speaking for maybe an hour or more when I realized that he was doing more than 48. He was asking to be 49. All it took was understanding that that was what he 50, and I forgave everything, immediately.

When he died, I didn't 51 to school for a few days. My biggest 52 going back was gym class. It was poorly 53, and bullies (恐吓) ran the show. On my first day, I was standing there when a (an) 54 voice yelled, "Lensch!" It was a guy who had given many of us a few lumps (包, 肿块) over the years. I turned to face him and said, "What do you want?" The other boys didn't say a word as they waited for the 55.

"I heard your dad died," he said. "Is that true?"

I quietly replied, "Yes."

He didn't 56 me. He didn't even move. Instead, he said, "I'm sorry."

I was 57. I'm sure I cried. Those two words are how I have remembered that kid ever since. What do you do when your "enemies" reveal that they are also 58? I think you either forgive and move 59 or hold on to resentment (怨恨) and live in the past. I'm certainly not glad that my father got 60, but at the same time, I realize that if he hadn't, I might never have come to love him.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. temper | B. taste | C. fame | D. nerve |
| 42. A. meant | B. doubted | C. learned | D. felt |
| 43. A. bench | B. chair | C. bedroom | D. balcony |
| 44. A. predictably | B. acceptably | C. hopefully | D. surprisingly |
| 45. A. touches | B. annoys | C. educates | D. encourages |
| 46. A. life | B. career | C. youth | D. achievement |
| 47. A. burst | B. leaked | C. moved | D. frozen |
| 48. A. teaching | B. telling | C. supporting | D. complaining |
| 49. A. known | B. forgiven | C. mistaken | D. forgotten |
| 50. A. found | B. received | C. needed | D. escaped |
| 51. A. contribute | B. adapt | C. head | D. return |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 52. A. relief | B. favor | C. lesson | D. fear |
| 53. A. understood | B. prepared | C. regulated | D. attracted |
| 54. A. angry | B. warning | C. pitying | D. familiar |
| 55. A. defeat | B. quarrel | C. miracle | D. fight |
| 56. A. punish | B. beat | C. disappoint | D. scold |
| 57. A. frustrated | B. shocked | C. thrilled | D. frightened |
| 58. A. classmates | B. friends | C. humans | D. families |
| 59. A. backward | B. away | C. around | D. forward |
| 60. A. depressed | B. hurt | C. sick | D. lost |

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。

The coronavirus outbreak has now infected more than 334,000 across 189 countries according 61. _____ the World Health Organization, with over 14,600 62. _____ (die) linked to it.

Japan and the International Olympic Committee last Tuesday agreed 63. _____ (postpone) the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games for a year because of the pandemic. On the same day, 59 new cases 64. _____ (report) in Japan, taking the total to 1199. And Tokyo saw 17 new cases, the biggest rise in infection numbers since the outbreak 65. _____ (begin).

Canada and Australia have already said they would not be sending teams to Tokyo if the Games went ahead as 66. _____ (schedule) this year, while Britain said 67. _____ was likely to follow suit after meeting with sporting body representatives on Tuesday.

The unprecedented delay will be 68. _____ major blow to host Japan and is certain to have a cascade of economic, political and social ramifications (后果).

“It is possible that 69. _____ (depend) on developments needs us to take strong measures such as a so-called lockdown of the city,” Koike said. “Therefore, I want to ask all of the people of Tokyo for your 70. _____ (far) cooperation.”

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。

Things have become differently since I cut my hair short. There were no special reason for me to do this. I just chose from a hairstyle I liked. One day, I go to the theater with my mom. A little boy besides me was looking at my face while I was waiting my popcorn. He might have thought I was a boy. I just turned around, smiled at him and said “hello” polite. He was surprised and apologized at once. He might have realized that I am actually the cute girl. I know people look

at me out of curious. Beauty has many forms. I think the most beautiful thing is being confident and appreciating you.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你的好友 Mike 用花呗购物成瘾，购物金额常常超出其所能偿还的能力范围，这给他的生活和学习带来了困扰。请你给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

- 1. 过度消费的危害；
- 2. 提出合理的建议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：蚂蚁花呗 Ant Credit Pay
