

2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·联考

英 语

本试卷共 8 页,52 小题,满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

- 1.因听力另考,试卷从第二部分的“阅读理解”开始,试题序号从“21”开始。
- 2.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、试室号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用 2B 铅笔将试卷类型(B)填涂在答题卡相应位置上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。
- 3.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。写在本试卷上无效。
- 4.回答非选择题时,必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答,答案必须写在答题卡指定区域内的相应位置上;如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新答案;不准使用铅笔和涂改液。写在本试卷上无效。
- 5.考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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

Do you feel bored during your holidays? Here are some books for the stay-at-home who are fond of reading to pass time during their holidays.

A License to Heal(By Steven Bentley, www.iuniverse.com, \$ 11.95 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

In the world of emergency medicine, there is pain, blood and tragedy(悲剧), but there is also hope and compassion. The book shows readers the stories from an ER doctor that brings this dynamic world to life. In this highly personal narrative, an emergency room physician describes the world of the ER as one filled with pain, fear and grief, but also compassion, hope, and a surprising amount of humor.

Imperfect Family(By Leyland A. King, www.xlibris.com, \$ 19.99 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

This book is a novel showcasing an ordinary family's union, strength, ambition and determination that made it possible for one generation to climb the slippery and shabby ladder from poverty to the security of American middle-class.

Walking the Stones of Time(By Oswald Brown, www.xlibris.com, \$ 18.99 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

It is an extraordinary love story of an awkward young man and an equally awkward young woman who, despite their lack of social skills, developed a love that was stronger than all their inadequacies.

Honeyball(By Pete Liebgood, www.xlibris.com, \$ 19.99 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

A group of women pull together in a dedicated campaign to find success at the box office while their leader finds the love of her life and the persons responsible for the death of her father in a plane crash.

Batting Rocks over the Barn(By Lawn Griffiths, www.xlibris.com, \$ 19.99 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

The rhythm of rural life during the 1950s and 1960s comes alive through the eyes of a boy who grew up to become a newspaper journalist and film editor. Follow his journey in this book.

21. What can we learn about Steven Bentley's book?
A. It is a tragedy. B. It is the most expensive.
C. It is written in a narrative way. D. It is a humorous story about a doctor.
22. Who writes about country life?
A. Leyland A. King. B. Lawn Griffiths.
C. Steven Bentley. D. Oswald Brown.
23. Which books contain a love story?
A. *A License to Heal* and *Imperfect Family*.
B. *Imperfect Family* and *Honeyball*.
C. *Walking the Stones of Time* and *Batting Rocks over the Barn*.
D. *Walking the Stones of Time* and *Honeyball*.

B

As anyone who's tried to befriend a baby knows, the very young are a tough crowd. In response to your solicitous babble(喋喋不休), a baby might lock eyes with you. Just as likely, though, she'll stare insistently into an empty distance, spit up, or simply protest by crying loudly.

New research suggests that babies are highly selective — discriminating even — in whom they will pay attention to. And even before their first birthdays, this research shows, babies distinguish between “people like me” and all others.

For those of us who like to think that prejudice comes with age, this may be disappointing news. But a new study, published Monday in the journal PNAS, offers a fresh perspective on babies' remarkable ability to distinguish between “in-group” members (“people like me”) and out-group members (“others”) at such a young age.

Babies are all about learning new stuff, the new research concludes. And they won't waste a minute paying attention to someone they think unlikely to deliver the goods.

The new research shows that, given the choice of listening to someone speaking in their native language and someone speaking another tongue, 11-month-old babies will consistently ignore the foreign speaker and pay attention to the person speaking the language that's familiar to them. At the moment that those babies made such decisions, researchers detected a distinctive pattern in their brain activity — a pattern consistently seen in babies expecting to learn something new.

Yes, the babies were making “us” versus “them” judgments which, research has found, become ever more generalized and powerful as we age. But they appeared to be making those selective judgments, the research found, in a bid to maximize the information they take in, not to exclude the “other”.

24. If you keep talking to a baby, she may _____.
A. be your friend B. ignore you
C. lock you in the room D. respond you with words

25. According to the passage, babies can distinguish _____.
A. between bad people and good people
B. between researchers and journalist
C. between people who like them and people who dislike them
D. between people who are alike and people who are not alike
26. A baby from China is more likely to be interested in a person who speaks _____.
A. Chinese B. English C. French D. Japanese
27. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
A. babies are born clever
B. babies may lock eyes with you
C. babies are eager to learn new things
D. babies can make selective judgments about people

C

One August day this past summer, Richard Phibbs was taking photos of Hollywood's hottest couple, Michael Fassbender and Alicia Vikander. The next day, he was sprawling(爬) on the floor of a 6-by-6-foot animal-examination room at the Humane Society of New York (HSNY), photographing dozens of homeless animals for free.

For the past four years, Phibbs, famous for photographing celebrities, has photographed more than 360 rescued dogs, cats and other animals at the Humane Society in hopes of helping them find loving homes forever. Now 63 of those portraits are featured in a new book *Rescue Me*, detailing each animal's miserable past and their new lives in New York City.

"I was longing to take a picture that does something more than sell clothes or sell a career," Phibbs tells *The Post*. "In fashion, we're trying to make up fantasy and dreams. When I'm at the Humane Society, I use photography to speak the truth. When people look into the eyes of that animal, the spirit of that being is there." And his photos work. The animals whose portraits are taken by Phibbs see a much higher adoption rate than others at HSNY, thanks not only to the photographs themselves but also to their high share-rate on social media.

"Without doubt," says Sandra DeFeo, HSNY's executive director. "When we post one of his photos on Instagram or Adopt-a-Pet, it's like a flood. All of these people suddenly notice the animal." The photo shoots last anywhere from 5 to 45 minutes, and Phibbs will see dozens of animals in a single day. Each of his subjects is given time to adjust to his or her surroundings, so that they open up and let their personalities shine.

"Whether it's a human or animal, I'm trying to get the subject to feel safe and to feel confident and comfortable with me," the photographer says. "We're looking for that spirit, what makes them different." While Phibbs may not spend hours with each animal, many of them still have a strong impact(影响) on him. "It's not uncommon for me to walk home, and weep the whole way."

28. What organization is the Humane Society of New York?
A. A fashion photo studio. B. A shelter for the homeless.
C. An animal welfare agency. D. A hospital for human beings.

29. What can we know about the photographs taken by Phibbs?
 A. They contribute to animal adoptions. B. They attract the celebrities' attentions.
 C. They help dogs to find the way home. D. They increase share-rate on social media.
30. When taking photos of animals, Phibbs _____.
 A. uses them to tell the true story B. always adjusts to his surroundings
 C. likes to look into the eyes of animals D. emphasizes the characters of animals
31. Why does Phibbs weep?
 A. He has to walk home. B. He feels pity for the animals.
 C. He has adopted too many pets. D. He is uncomfortable with the animals.

D

Saving the giant panda from extinction isn't just good for the bears — it's good for the **bottom line** too, a new analysis by an international team of scientists shows.

The results, published in the journal *Current Biology*, highlight the economic benefits that they say go hand in hand with environmental conservation. In order to protect giant pandas, the government must protect their forests, which provide a host of often-underappreciated services to the communities that live in and around them. For example, forests allow for the growing of crops and the grazing(放牧) of animals, store clean fresh water and supply firewood, lumber(木材) and many useful plants. They manage storm runoff and help prevent erosion(侵蚀).

The pandas themselves also hold enormous cultural value that has risen rapidly in recent decades among Chinese residents, the study also points out. "From 1980 to 2010, the cultural values of pandas and their reserves almost doubled, largely driven by tourism use, rising 500-fold from 1980 to 2010," they said.

Taking all of these factors into account, the scientists calculated a total economic value of approximately \$2.6 billion in 2010 in China. Keep in mind, the costs of preserving panda habitat at current levels come to about \$255 million. The study authors said that including the global cultural value of the animals would increase the total economic value to \$6.9 billion per year — or about 27 times the cost of habitat preservation.

The researchers also noted that the investment in panda habitat has improved the living conditions of local residents. They pointed to data from the *Chinese Statistical Yearbook* showing that the annual income in Sichuan, Shanxi and Gansu provinces, which sit next to panda reserves, rose by an average of 56% from 2000 to 2010. Farmers in counties within these provinces that were next to the panda reserves saw their annual incomes rise by 64%, on average.

The findings provide a promising example of how conservation efforts can pay off, and they could be applied to many other threatened and endangered species, the study authors said.

32. What does "bottom line" refer to in the first paragraph?
 A. Moral standard. B. Economic profits.
 C. Overall development. D. Environmental conservation.
33. Which is one of the results of preserving pandas?
 A. Less farmland. B. More foreign trade.
 C. More forest fires. D. Better farming conditions.

34. In China, about how many times do economic values outweigh preserving cost?

- A. 27. B. 10. C. 4. D. 3.

35. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Protecting pandas takes great efforts.
B. Pandas are a major tourism attraction in China.
C. Conservation of pandas is economically rewarding.
D. Pandas make great contributions to the environment.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Many international students choose an English nick name when they go to the UK. 36 Adopting an English name shows a willingness to integrate into British life. However, the process of choosing a name is open to unintended consequences which can result in involuntarily funny names. Here are tips on how to avoid misunderstanding when choosing English names.

Do not name yourself after food items.

Even if you really love food, the name like "Pizza" or "Cheese" are totally inappropriate, not least because your taste in food may change as you get older! Sugar-sounding names such as "Candy" or "Sweetie" are most likely chosen because they sound cute. 37 Because they are quite suggestive names in the UK, often connected to the "ladies of the night".

Do not choose an old name.

Many students choose old fashioned, unusual names which they may have read in an old book or seen in an old film. 38 So if you choose a name which is not commonly used today, it will sound strange and out of place. For English people, the names "Norman" (most popular in 1931) and "Clyde" (most popular in 1904) suggest old men with walking sticks and flat caps.

39

Though the idea is nice in theory, "Dumbledore" is not a common name in Britain. By calling yourself "Dumbledore" people may assume that you are associated with the magical. But names like "Harry" from *Harry Potter* is fine because it is a common English name. 40

- A. Trends in names change over time.
B. Trend of choosing an English name is nothing new.
C. But choosing these sweet names has associated risks.
D. Be cautious when naming yourself after a fictional character.
E. So you should never choose the name of a fictional character.
F. Some of them might have difficulty in picking their English nick names.
G. Therefore, just check whether it is a commonly used English name before using.

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。

In October 2016, Bob Dylan was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. He is the first to receive this 41 for songwriting. He has been regarded as the 42 living artist in popular music and culture for more than five decades.

In his 43 years he listened to the radio — first to blues and 44, when he was a teenager, to rock and roll. He formed several bands while 45 Hibbing High School. Their 46 of “Rock and Roll Is Here to Stay” at their high school talent show was so 47 that the principal cut the microphone. But this didn’t cause him to 48 interest in music in and after high school.

At the University of Minnesota, his 49 on rock and roll gave way to American 50 music. He said, “Songs of rock’n’roll weren’t 51 or didn’t reflect life in a realistic way. I knew that when I 52 folk music, it was more of a serious type of thing. The 53 are filled with more despair, more sadness, more success, more faith in the supernatural, much deeper 54.”

However, Dylan 55 college at the end of his first year and traveled to New York City where he performed and 56 materials from other folk singers. He made a lot of attempts to show his talents and 57 gained public recognition.

Dylan has 58 more than 100 million records as a 59, making him one of the best-selling artists of all time. On the road to success, Dylan has 60 many difficulties with great efforts and persistence.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. honor | B. gift | C. power | D. name |
| 42. A. strangest | B. happiest | C. greatest | D. richest |
| 43. A. senior | B. present | C. early | D. following |
| 44. A. seldom | B. immediately | C. once | D. later |
| 45. A. enjoying | B. attending | C. witnessing | D. leaving |
| 46. A. appreciation | B. exhibition | C. love | D. performance |
| 47. A. loud | B. quiet | C. calm | D. slow |
| 48. A. gain | B. take | C. show | D. lose |
| 49. A. hope | B. time | C. focus | D. opinion |
| 50. A. folk | B. jazz | C. classical | D. popular |
| 51. A. polite | B. serious | C. inspiring | D. interesting |
| 52. A. got into | B. gave up | C. looked for | D. worked out |
| 53. A. poems | B. songs | C. articles | D. books |
| 54. A. hurts | B. analysis | C. feelings | D. questions |
| 55. A. stayed out of | B. ran out of | C. took charge of | D. dropped out of |
| 56. A. watched out | B. broke into | C. competed for | D. picked up |
| 57. A. patiently | B. finally | C. nearly | D. quickly |
| 58. A. bought | B. earned | C. sold | D. published |
| 59. A. musician | B. painter | C. dancer | D. scientist |
| 60. A. met | B. overcome | C. noticed | D. experienced |

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。

Available in the UK from September 2017, *Real Shanghai Mathematics* 61 (consist) of a Teacher Guide, Textbook and Pupil Practice Book for each Year (1—6), and shows the essence of a high quality maths textbook. In the 62 (book), the British pound will replace the Chinese *yuan*. 63 in just about every other way, the versions of *Real Shanghai Mathematics* available in London will be exactly like those used in China, the ideas, sequencing and methods kept unchanged.

Experts say England is the first country 64 (move) ahead with a bold government-backed plan to remake some classrooms in the image of the East. Under a \$54 million program funded by 65 government, more than half the primary schools in England will adopt a teaching approach to maths 66 is used in top-performing places like Shanghai and Singapore.

“I am 67 (confidence) that the steps we are taking now will ensure that young people are 68 (appropriate) prepared for further study and the 21st-century workplace, and that the too often 69 (hear) phrase ‘can’t do maths’ is given to the past,” said Nick Gibb, the British schools minister.

In China, it represents something 70 (significant) than ever before. The export of textbooks is a historic moment.

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(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 paid a visit for a small old school in a remote town with some volunteers last week. We were shocking by the poor condition of the school. Students can only has lessons during the day because there is no electric. Some of them live so much far away from the school that they have to get up early and walk a long way to get to school. On our arrival, they donated some books and clothes to children. We not only teach them to sing English songs but played games with them. It is a value experience to help those in need, that gives me a sense of satisfaction.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华。与你同班的英国交换生 Jeff 觉得自己写的汉字特别难看,向你求助。请写一封信帮助他,内容包括:

- 1.安慰对方;
- 2.书写建议;
- 3.邀请对方加入书法俱乐部。

注意:

- 1.词数 100 左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。