

2020 年 5 月稽阳联谊学校高三联考 英语试题卷

命题人：浦江中学 姚秀娟 诸暨中学 杨丽莎 新昌中学 俞坚峰

审稿人：诸暨中学 钟玲萍

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 8 页，第 II 卷 8 至 10 页。

满分 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题卡上，否则无效。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 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。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

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. Who won the race this year?

A. Mark.

B. Ron.

C. Ken.

2. What is the man's problem?

A. He wants more money.

B. He wants to leave earlier.

C. He wants to stop walking to school.

3. Where are the speakers?

A. In the mall.

B. At the museum.

C. On the street.

4. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. The weather.

B. A school.

C. Roads.

5. What will the woman probably do?

A. Ride the bicycle.

B. Catch the bus.

C. Drive the car.

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 至 7 题。

6. How old was the woman when they played the game last time?

A. 6.

B. 11.

C. 21.

7. Which ball was worth the least points?

A. The red one.

B. The green one.

C. The blue one.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. Which floor are the speakers on?

A. The first.

B. The second.

C. The third.

9. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Strangers.

B. Family members.

C. Friends.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What is the man?

A. A news writer.

B. A business owner.

C. A teacher.

11. What is the woman going to do first?

A. Call the guests.

B. Reserve the restaurant.

C. Pick up the decorations.

12. How is the woman reacting towards the man?

A. Annoyed.

B. Confused.

C. Comforting.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Why didn't the woman like the scene?

A. An animal died.

B. She had too many questions.

C. The main character couldn't save the town.

14. How did the man feel by the end of the film?

A. Scared.

B. Sad.

C. Content.

15. What will the speakers probably do at home?

A. Go to sleep right away.

B. Eat some popcorn.

C. Watch television.

16. Where will the woman go first?

A. The bathroom.

B. The parking lot.

C. The front hall.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What suggestion is given to "reduce"?

A. Using electric products.

B. Using fewer plastic bags.

C. Riding your bike to work.

18. How are plastic bottles wasted according to the talk?

A. People throw away about 700 plastic bottles per hour.

B. A person throws away about 7 pounds of plastic bottles per day.

C. Americans throw away about 60 million plastic bottles per day.

19. Which color can is used for food leftovers?

A. Blue.

B. Green.

C. White.

20. How can people order new recycling containers?

A. By phone.

B. Through the mail.

C. On the website.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Clara packed her things at the Patent Office and went to her boss. "It's been a pleasure working with you, but I'm quitting my job." She turned and left.

"What are you doing home so early?" asked her sister Sally.

"The Civil War is taking its toll on the Union soldiers. I need to help them."

Sally chewed her lips and looked around the room. "I'm going with you."

The two volunteered at the Washington Hospital. After several months, Clara became unsettled. "Sally, this isn't enough. I need to help the soldiers in the field and on the front lines. I'm leaving in the morning."

Sally's brows rose into her forehead. "Clara! You can't. It's too dangerous."

"The front line soldiers who need help are in greater danger."

Clara got donations where she could and used her own savings to buy supplies. She traveled from battle to battle with three army wagons. She also organized men to give first aid, carry water, and prepare food for the wounded.

After many months of battlefield after battlefield, Clara told her friend Rachel. "I finally received official permission to bring supplies to battlefields. The wounded soldiers are so appreciative of all I do, they've named me the "Angel of the Battlefield."

"That's wonderful," said Rachel. "You certainly deserve the recognition. You're one of the bravest women I know."

After the Civil War ended, Clara went to Europe to rest her body and mind. So many years of helping soldiers and their families had worn her down.

While visiting Switzerland, Clara learned of the International Red Cross. Its mission to help war victims around the world aroused Clara's interest and excitement. It also sparked an idea.

When she returned home, Clara worked to establish an American Red Cross. She even met with President Hayes to discuss it. Finally, on May 21, 1881, the American Red Cross was formed. A month later, Clara was elected president of the organization.

21. Where did Clara first volunteer to help the Union soldiers?

A. Switzerland.

B. The Patent Office.

C. The front lines.

D. The Washington Hospital.

22. Which of the following words best describes Clara's character?

A. Fearless and devoted.

B. Generous and energetic.

C. Humorous and brave.

D. Considerate and confident.

23. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The suffering brought by the Civil War.
- B. The development of the American Red Cross.
- C. Women's contributions to the American peace.
- D. A great woman who introduced Red Cross into USA.

B

Tiny as they are, bats have the ability to "see" in the dark by using a special skill called echolocation (回声定位法). They make noises and wait for sound waves, or an echo, to bounce back off objects. They can tell the distance of various objects by how quickly the sound waves bounce back off them. If no sound bounces back, they can then fly forward.

This special ability has been copied in the human world for a long time, such as in submarines and planes. But apart from helping vehicles "see" where they are, what if blind people could use echolocation for themselves? American Daniel Kish, who is blind, is known as "Batman". This isn't because he walks around in a cape (披风) and a mask, but because he has a bat-like ability to locate where he is through sharp clicks he makes by moving his tongue against the roof of his mouth. Kish is so skilled at echolocating that he can ride a bike and hike on his own.

Recently, a research carried out at the University of Durham in England shed some light on the power of human echolocation. Kish, as well as other volunteers, worked with a group of scientists who studied the way blind people listen to the echoes that they produce from clicks. The team found that people were capable of hearing even very faint echoes, ones far fainter than had been previously thought.

Lore Thaler, lead scientist of the group, said, "We found that in some conditions, they were really faint-about 95 percent softer than the actual clicks, but the echolocators were still able to sense this."

Andrew Kolarik, another expert in echolocation, told BBC News that echolocation "can be very useful at providing information at face or chest height" and could help people "avoid objects like low hanging branches that might not get detected by the cane or a guide dog".

According to BBC News, echolocation is a skill blind people can acquire and develop, just like learning a language. As Kolarik said, "Teaching echolocation skills could provide blind people with the means of exploring new places."

24. What does "this special ability" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The ability to make noises in the dark.
- B. The ability to bounce back off objects.
- C. The ability to measure the distance quickly.
- D. The ability to use sound waves to echolocate.

25. What do we know about Daniel Kish from the text?

- A. He is fond of riding a bike and hiking alone.
- B. He is able to hear echoes he produces from clicks.
- C. He is called "Batman" because he looks like a bat.
- D. He conducted the experiment to circulate echolocation.

26. What is Kolarik's attitude towards the future use of echolocation in blind people?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Hopeful.
- C. Tolerant.
- D. Doubtful.

27. What's the best title for the text?

- A. Echolocation in Human World.
- B. A Very Special Batman.
- C. Finding New Way to "See".
- D. A Breakthrough in echoing.

C

On some level, offices exist to inspire in-person collaboration. But many of the basic technologies that employees now used to work together often encourage them to work virtually independent of one another.

"They wear their headphones—headphones are the new walls—to signal they are involved in high-concentration work and not available for chat," says Stowe Boyd, a social critic whose research focuses on the future of work.

Such behavior is indicative of a wider workplace trend. As office-communication technologies have become more advanced, more and more employees are avoiding direct interaction with their co-workers. Experts say this is a shift that is likely to continue. Emerging technologies even suggest a future—perhaps decades away, but maybe sooner—in which offices are populated by employees who engage in virtually no work-focused, face-to-face contact whatsoever.

It isn't to say co-workers won't connect. Even as employees make the transition to "individual" work, they may begin to communicate in new ways that are as engaging as real-life interactions. Virtual reality, for example, could "hold 3-D meetings around a digital meeting table where employees are not physically in" says Martin Ford, an author who studies artificial intelligence and robots, among other things.

What's the upside of a chat-free future, in which colleagues work together in close physical space but never need to talk person-to-person? For one, it may make work experiences more efficient by stopping gossipy distractions that can get in the way of serious affairs. It also may safeguard employees from physical disturbance, a growing workplace concern, says Jamais Cascio, an author and futurist.

But there are possible problems. Virtual environments have the potential to reduce social inhibitions (抑制), which could lead to conflicts. It's also possible that technology will create a more

impersonal atmosphere. Without the water cooler-style chat that can make work life more vibrant—research suggests informal office jokes can boost productivity—office relationships could start to resemble the interactions we have with strangers in public spaces.

Eventually, some experts believe, with technologies making their way into offices, humans may remove themselves from the workplace altogether, though not in the sense that they will be replaced by robots, as many have predicted.

28. According to Stowe Boyd, what can be widely seen in workplaces?

- A. Technologies are used as a barrier against casual chat.
- B. Direct interactions are resisted but cannot be avoided.
- C. In-person collaboration is the best way to promote efficiency.
- D. Face-to-face contact is the guarantee of high-concentration work.

29. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

- A. Co-workers prefer to keep closely connected.
- B. Employees engage in developing far-away relationships.
- C. Technologies allow for new forms of office-communication.
- D. 3-D meetings have completely replaced real-life interactions.

30. What's the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To forecast a new workplace trend caused by technologies.
- B. To encourage employees to make better use of technologies.
- C. To stress the importance of combining work and technologies.
- D. To introduce the effects of technologies on how employees interact.

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。

We've all heard the phrase, "Work smarter, not harder." When it comes to studying, there are some very specific ways you can improve your effectiveness without adding loads of extra work.

Create a game plan. Before you begin your study session, create a game plan for exactly how you will study. Consider what you will study, how long you'll spend on each subject and what study methods you will use. 31 Take at least 10 minutes before your study session to map out your game plan.

Outline your notes. Taking the time to boil your notes down to a standard outline can help you grasp the overall concepts you're studying. You certainly can borrow or copy someone else's notes, but you must work hard to put everything in your own words. 32 Many times, understanding the big picture is just as important as remembering all the individual facts. Outlining allows you to file individual facts under larger ideas.

Maintain balance. Balance can be difficult to maintain in school but it's crucial for success.

33 Seek to carry out a balanced life. Make sure to maintain a social life and develop hobbies outside of school. Stay in touch with your family and keep them informed of your school progress. It's certainly a challenge, but living in balance will keep you on the path to success.

34 If you want to do well in school, you simply have to do it. But there are specific ways to study better. To make the most of your limited time. 35 By following the methods above, you can raise the quality of your studying sessions without necessarily increasing the quantity.

- A. To keep from spinning your wheels.
- B. There's no way to get around studying.
- C. Write out your notes by hand during class.
- D. If you don't, you'll fail to understand the larger concept.
- E. This allows you to study the right materials at the right time.
- F. The last thing you want to do is bury yourself in a mountain of books.
- G. Don't spend all your time studying or all your time hanging with friends.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Back on the first day of school, Ms. Ryan told all the children that at the end of the year there would be a class party. Everyone was very excited.

Slowly but 36, fall turned into winter and winter turned into spring. Soon it was time to 37 the party. Ms. Ryan posted a list of things for students to bring. All the food would be 38 with everyone. Logan 39 cupcakes.

One night, Mom said to Logan, "I can't believe tomorrow is the 40 day of school. How time 41 !" Logan dropped his fork. "Oh no!" he cried. "I 42 to tell you before, but tomorrow is the class party. I'm 43 to bring cupcakes for everyone."

Logan's mom 44. "Logan, I don't think there's enough time to 45 cupcakes before bed. You'll have to go to the party 46 cupcakes. Next time, please let me know sooner." "I'm sorry," Logan sniffed, trying to 47 his tears.

"Well," Mom 48 him, "I guess we have time to bake the cupcakes, but they will be too 49 to put icing on them tonight. The icing will melt. But I have a(n) 50."

Immediately Logan and Mom set to work. Mom cracked the eggs 51. Logan added the oil. Together they mixed the batter(面糊) and 52 it into the cupcake pan.

While the cupcakes were in the oven, Logan asked, "What about the icing?" Mom pulled out brightly colored sprinkles(糖屑). "I know we 53 use these for ice cream, but you can pack them with the cupcakes and let your friends 54 cupcakes. How does that sound?"

Logan smiled. His classmates would 55 to decorate their own cupcakes. "It sounds great!" said Logan. "Thanks, Mom. You're the best."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. casually | B. surely | C. predictably | D. unavoidably |
| 37. A. attend | B. delay | C. plan | D. end |
| 38. A. shared | B. associated | C. cooked | D. distributed |
| 39. A. took away | B. made up for | C. gave away | D. signed up for |
| 40. A. new | B. last | C. middle | D. special |
| 41. A. flies | B. drags | C. changes | D. waits |
| 42. A. happened | B. managed | C. regretted | D. forgot |
| 43. A. allowed | B. forced | C. supposed | D. recommended |
| 44. A. frowned | B. repeated | C. explained | D. agreed |
| 45. A. bake | B. buy | C. order | D. design |
| 46. A. instead of | B. regardless of | C. with | D. without |
| 47. A. hide | B. wipe away | C. hold back | D. dry |
| 48. A. reminded | B. comforted | C. interrupted | D. greeted |
| 49. A. fresh | B. warm | C. sweet | D. cold |
| 50. A. idea | B. problem | C. plan | D. agenda |
| 51. A. so | B. because | C. but | D. while |
| 52. A. pushed | B. threw | C. spooned | D. slid |
| 53. A. hardly | B. already | C. even | D. usually |
| 54. A. make | B. decorate | C. taste | D. deliver |
| 55. A. decline | B. choose | C. love | D. hate |

第II卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分45分）

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。

Each year, the women of Olney, England, and Liberal, Kansas, compete in 56 unusual footrace. Dressed in 57 (apron) and headscarves, they wait at both towns' starting lines. Each woman holds a frying pan 58 one pancake inside. At the signal, the women flip their pancakes and they are off.

This "pancake racing" tradition is said to have started on Shrove Tuesday, 1445, in Olney, 59 is the day before the Christian season of Lent(大斋期) begins. During Lent, many people decide to give up sugary or fatty foods.

Legend says that in 1445, an Olney woman 60 (make) pancakes to use up some of her sugar and cooking fats before Lent. She lost track of time and 61 (sudden) heard the church bells ring, signaling the 62 (begin) of the Shrove Tuesday service. 63 (realize) that she was going to be late for church, she 64 (race) out, still wearing her apron and headscarf and holding her frying pan with a pancake in it.

In the following years, the woman's neighbors imitated her dash to church, 65 pancake racing was born. Olney women continue this Shrove Tuesday tradition more than five hundred years later.

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）

假定你是李华，最近，你在英语学习上遇到一些困难。请给你的英国朋友 Alex 写一封邮件，向他求助。内容包括：

1. 你的困难；
2. 寻求帮助。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Mike licked the last of the mint chocolate chip ice cream. It was almost time to leave. He jumped into the car with his parents and headed off to the Olympic-sized pool for the big swim meet.

When his race came up, Mike was confident. He was strong and swift. Mike climbed out the pool, smiling. He had just won first place, making him the fastest boy in his age group.

"Congratulations, son," his father said. His mom gave him a hug, even though he was soaking wet.

A week later, it was time for another swim meet. Like before, Mike decided to enjoy his favorite ice cream flavor. Mike remembered that the last time he had won a race, he also ate mint chocolate chip ice cream first. Maybe he'd win again.

He's taken first place again in his race. Mike was feeling pretty good. As it turned out, Mike decided to have some mint chocolate chip ice cream before every one of the next few swim meets. He began to think of it as his lucky charm. After several months of placing in the top positions of every race he swam, Mike was feeling unbeatable. And he wouldn't admit it, but all that ice cream was adding a few pounds to his athletic swimmer's build.

It didn't take long after that for Mike to start coming in second place – and then third – and then last place in his races. The lucky mint chocolate chip ice cream had lost its magic.

On the day of his next swim meet, his mother sat down at the table with him. "Mike, we all love ice cream, but it's not healthy for your body to eat so much of it. Maybe it's time to quit the sweet treats for a while, especially before you go swimming."

Mike unwillingly agreed. He went to the swim meet, and didn't perform well. His father offered to go running with him a few days a week to help him feel better and strengthen his muscles. The extra weight soon disappeared, and Mike found himself breathing easier at swim practices.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

It was the last meet of the season, and Mike wasn't sure what to expect.

Paragraph 2:

Finally came the end of the race.
