**华南师大附中2020 届高三年级月考(三)**

**英语试题**

**本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，共10页，满分120分，考试用时120分钟。**

**注意事项：**

1．答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、考号、座位号等相关信息填写在答题卡指定区域内。

2．选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B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，再选涂其它答案；不能答在试卷上。

3．非选择题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各题目指定区域内的相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4．考生必须保持答题卡的平整。

第一部分：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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

**Camp Fire USA**

Camp Fire USA is a youth agency serving children from Pre-K through 12th grade. Camp Fire provides opportunities for youth to learn life skills, build their self-esteem, serve their communities, experience the outdoors, make friends, and have fun. Camp Fire programs are available to all people without regard to race, gender, creed, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, economic status or mental or physical disabilities.
**Volunteer Opportunities:** Volunteers are needed to help with local events, child care for children with various needs, summer day camps, our Youth Volunteer Corps program, answering phones, clerical work, group activities, and program delivery.
**Minimum Age:** 11, depending upon task
**Minimum Commitment:** Varies; range is from 2 hours/month to 1 day/week
**Contact:** Program Manager
**Address:** 1635 NE 87th St, Ste B8 Redmond, WA 98052
**Phone:** 425-885-0477
**FAX:** 425-885-0201
**Email:** info@campfire-usa.org
**Web:** www.campfire-usa.org
**Business Hours:** By appointment or Friday 9 am – 3 pm

**Seattle Aquarium**

The Seattle Aquarium’s mission is to inspire conservation of our marine environment.
**Volunteer Opportunities:** Volunteers are needed as interpreters to speak to guests about our exhibits, lead guided tours, lead activities for children, and assist with special events during the school year and summer.
**Minimum Age:** 16
**Minimum Commitment:** School Year – Two weekend days per month (9:30 am – 5:15 pm); Summer – Two half day shifts per week (9:30 am – 1:45 pm or 1 pm – 5:15 pm).
**Contact:** High School Volunteer Supervisor
**Address:** 1483 Alaskan Way Seattle, WA 98101
**Phone:** 206-386-4351
**FAX:** 206-386-4328
**Office Hours:** Sun-Thurs, 8:30 am – 5:30 pm
**Aquarium Hours:** Fall/Winter, Daily 10 am – 5 pm; Spring, Daily 9:30 am – 5 pm
Summer, Daily 8:30 am – 7 pm

**Homeward Pet**

Homeward Pet animal shelter provides food, shelter, medical attention, and love to homeless adoptable cats and dogs until permanent homes are found.
**Volunteer Opportunities:** Volunteers are needed to help take care of homeless dogs and cats by cleaning cages, feeding, petting, exercising, and playing with the animals.
**Minimum Age:** 16
**Minimum Commitment:** 3 months
**Contact:** Volunteer Coordinator
**Site Address:** 18800 Woodinville-Snohomish Rd., Woodinville, WA 98072
**Mailing Address:** PO Box 2293, Woodinville, WA 98072
**Phone:** 425-488-4444 ex 407
**FAX:** 425-481-6867
**Business Hours:** Wed – Fri, 3 pm – 7 pm; Sat – Sun, 1 pm – 6 pm

**KidsQuest Children’s Museum**

KidsQuest Children’s Museum provides interactive exhibits and programs integrating art, science, technology, and daily experiences to inspire life-long learning in children and families.
**Volunteer Opportunities:** Volunteers are needed to assist with community events, leading hands-on activities with children and their families, birthday parties, workshops, and programs.
**Minimum Age:** 14
**Minimum Commitment:** None
**Contact:** Community Connections Manager
**Site Address:** 4091 Factoria Blvd SE Bellevue, WA 98006
**Phone:** 425-637-8100
**FAX:** 425-747-7178
**Business Hours:**Tues – Thurs, 10 am – 5 pm; Fri, 10 am – 8 pm; Sat, 10 am – 5 pm

1. Cat lovers will probably be willing to volunteer at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  A. KidsQuest Children’s Museum                          B. Homeward Pet
  C. Camp Fire USA                                                    D. Seattle Aquarium
2. If you volunteer to work at Camp Fire USA, you’ll have to work at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  A. two weekend days per month                                   B. three months
  C. two hours per month                                                 D. one school year
3. If you are disabled and interested in volunteering, the first choice among those posted here           is to call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

  A. 425-637-8100          B. 425-488-4444              C. 425-885-0477      D. 206-386-4351

B

“How do you account for your remarkable accomplishment in life?” Queen Victoria of the UK asked Helen Keller. “How do you explain the fact that even though you were both blind and deaf, you were able to accomplish so much?”

Ms Keller’s answer is a tribute (致敬) to her dedicated teacher. “If it had not been for Anne Sullivan, the name of Helen Keller would have remained unknown.”

According to speaker Zig Ziglar, “Little Annie” Sullivan, as she was called when she was young, was no stranger to hardship. She was almost sightless herself and was, at one time, diagnosed as hopelessly “insane” by her caregivers. She was locked in the basement of a mental institution outside of Boston. On occasion, Little Annie would violently attack anyone who came near. Most of the time she generally ignored everyone in her presence.

An elderly nurse believed there was hope, however, and she made it her mission to show love to the child. Every day she visited Little Annie. For the most part, the child did not acknowledge the nurse’s presence, but she still continued to visit. The kind woman left cookies for her and spoke words of love and encouragement. She believed Little Annie could recover, if only she were shown love.

Eventually, doctors noticed the change in the girl. Where they once witnessed anger and hatred, they now noted a gentleness and love. They moved her upstairs where she continued to improve. Then the day finally came when this seemingly “hopeless” child was released.

Anne Sullivan grew into a young woman with a desire to help others as she herself was helped by the kind nurse. It was she who saw the great potential in Helen Keller. She loved her, disciplined her, played with her, pushed her and worked with her until the flickering candle that was her life became a beacon of light to the world. Anne Sullivan worked wonders in Helen’s life; but it was a loving nurse who first believed in Little Annie and lovingly transformed an uncommunicative child into a compassionate teacher.

“If it had not been for Anne Sullivan, the name of Helen Keller would have remained unknown.” But if it had not been for a kind and dedicated nurse, the name of Anne Sullivan would have remained unknown.

4. The dialogue between Queen Victoria and Helen Keller is mentioned mainly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  A. show a deep admiration for Helen Keller
  B. prove that Helen Keller made a great contribution
  C. begin telling the story of Helen Keller’s teacher Anne Sullivan
  D. get the reader interested in how Helen Keller achieved so much
5. What is the hardship mentioned in the third paragraph?
  A. Sullivan had a strange disease.
  B. Almost everyone ignored Sullivan.
  C. Sullivan was kept away from her parents.
  D. Sullivan was believed to have a mental problem.
6. What can we conclude from the article?
  A. Sullivan liked the nurse from the very beginning.
  B. Sullivan experienced firsthand how terrible the life of a deaf child was.
  C. The elderly nurse had no doubt that Sullivan would be a great teacher.
  D. Without the nurse, Sullivan couldn’t have helped Helen Keller later.
7. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?
  A. The Power of Love

B. Making a Difference
C. The Secret to Being a Good Teacher
D. Similarities Between Anne and Helen

C

In general, the ancient Romans were a practical people. They cared less about philosophy and pure mathematics than did the Greeks. The Romans were the best of the ancient engineers and architects. They were brilliant students of Greek geometry and trigonometry, and they applied their knowledge to the construction of fine bridges, roads, and public buildings.

   They knew about the smelting of iron ore, but they used the iron they produced mainly for spears, swords, and shields, rather than for building construction.

   While the Romans accomplished practical wonders, they did very little theoretical scientific thinking. Because of their frequent wars, many of their inventions were no more than improvements in the design of Greek weapons with which they were familiar.

   There are two reasons for the Roman neglect of philosophy and pure mathematics. First, they were apparently too busy conquering nearby nations and forming them into a rapidly growing empire to waste much time on abstract thinking. Secondly, they were handicapped by the rigidity of their numerical system. (Try to multiply XI by LVII or to divide CXLIII by IX; it simply cannot be done with pencil and paper.) The Romans did all of their arithmetic on an abacus, the ancient counterpart of the modern computing machine. Their number system discouraged the study of pure mathematics.

8. The author calls the Romans “practical” because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they didn’t care about philosophy

B. they just learned from Greek geometry

C. they applied what they learned to construction

D. they thought little of theoretical scientific thinking

9. According to the passage, the Romans excelled in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. smelting iron ore                          B. engineering and architecture

C. improving Greek weapons            D. producing spears, swords, and shields

10. The underlined word “ counterpart” in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. equivalent    B. calculator     C. appearance      D. partner

11. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. why Romans ignored mathematics

B. Romans’ discouraging number system

C. how Romans accomplished practical wonders

D. Romans who neglected theoretical thought

D

You know you have to read “between the lines” to get the most out of anything. I want to persuade you to do something equally important in the course of your reading. I want to persuade you to “write between the lines.” Unless you do, you are not likely to do the most efficient kind of reading.

　　I insist, quite bluntly, that marking up a book is not an act of damage but of love.

　  There are two ways in which one can own a book. The first is the property right you establish by paying for it, just as you pay for clothes and furniture. But this act of purchase is only the first step to possession. Full ownership comes only when you have made it a part of yourself, and the best way to make yourself a part of it is by writing in it. I am arguing that books must be absorbed in your bloodstream to do you any good.

　　Why is marking up a book necessary to reading? First, it keeps you awake. (And I don' t mean only conscious; I mean wide awake.) In the second place, reading, if it is active, is thinking and thinking tends to express itself in words, spoken or written. The marked book is usually the thought-through book. Finally, writing helps you remember the thoughts you had , or the thoughts the author expressed.

But, you may ask, why is writing necessary? Well, the physical act of writing, with your own hand, brings words and sentences more sharply before your mind and preserves them better in your memory. To set down your reaction to important words and sentences you have read, and the questions they have raised in your mind, is to preserve those reactions and sharpen those questions.

If reading is to accomplish anything more than passing time, it must be active. You can’t let your eyes glide across the lines in a book and come up with an understanding of what you have read. The books you read for pleasure can be read in a state of relaxation, and nothing is lost. An ordinary piece of light fiction, like “Gone with the Wind,” doesn’t require the most active kind of reading, and you don’t absorb the ideas of John Dewey the way you absorb the story of David Copperfield.

You may also say that this business of marking books is going to slow up your reading. It probably will. That’s one of the reasons for doing it. Most of us have been taken in by the notion that speed of reading is a measure of our intelligence. There is no such things as the right speed for intelligent reading. Some things should be read quickly and effortlessly, and some should be read slowly and even laboriously. The sign of intelligence in reading is the ability to read different things differently according to their worth. In the case of good books, the point is not to see how many of them you can get through, but rather how many can get through you --- how many you can make your own. A few friends are better than a thousand acquaintances. If this be your aim, as it should be, you will not be impatient if it takes more time and effort to read a great book than it does a newspaper.

12. Full ownership of a book does not occur until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is purchased                                     B. it is read between the lines

C. it is written between the lines                     D. it is worn, shaken and loosened

13. The main advantage of marking up a book is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to keep you from feeling sleepy

B. to show that you are absorbed in reading

C. to make yourself conscious that you are reading actively

D. to make yourself a part of it, making further understanding possible

14. The author most probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Gone with the Wind and David Copperfield are thought-through books

B. Marking a book can help preserve your questions about what is read

C. Reading will benefit us more if it is done actively

D. Intelligent people usually read quickly and differently

15. The purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to tell the readers how to read different books

B. to encourage the readers to read slowly but actively

C. to argue that the readers should read between lines

D. to introduce ways to mark up a book while reading

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。并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两个选项为多余选项。

Travel is one of the activities people carry out most often during their spare time. Although travel may cost a lot of money, most people like to travel. Maybe, for them, to broaden their horizons and to be happy and healthy, are more important than money.     16     The following tips on travel may help you if you plan to travel later on.

    17     If you want to enjoy a wonderful trip, you should think carefully about where to go. After making a decision, you should seek others’ advice and try to know more about the place that you are going to, including how to get there, the cost, the sights you plan to visit, and so on.

Consider travel insurance.     18     Once such injury or accident happens to you, you may not have to suffer both physically and financially as long as you have travel insurance.

   Do not forget medicines. Always remember to carry your first aid box and necessary medicines for a cold, infection, stomach upset, injuries, etc. Since you are travelling away from home, you may not have family members to care for you when you fall ill.     19

   Mind your basic safety. It’s easy to let your guard down when you travel. After all, you’re more relaxed and there are so many new sights to focus on.      20     So, watch out for your personal safety at all times.

A. Being a money-saving traveller has never been easy.

B. Know more about the place you plan to visit.

C. However, nothing is more important than your life.

D. Ask your friends for opinions about where to go.

E. Travel can be a wonderful experience and a sweet memory.

F. So, take extra care of yourself and be ready for everything.

G. Especially if you plan to take part in adventure activities, you may get injured.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节：完形填空（共20小题；每题1. 5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）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。

Miss Avery, my fifth-grade teacher, was a farm girl who was   21   to work hard and make something of herself. She let us know she wanted to teach us the values her parents had given her. She   22   we learn the meaning of “kindheartedness”. And all year, Miss Avery kept on the blackboard this sentence: “Have a(n)   23   that never hardens, a temper that never tries, a touch that never hurts.”

    Never? I was   24   if I could meet such standards. Miss Avery reminded us that we all   25  , but that direction matters: a goal to pursue and values to have and to uphold—in her phrase, “a larger vision.”

    Those three words were transformed by her to something   26   that stood before us every day: the flag of America. She was   27   telling each of us, “This is your country.” She took pains to explain what our Founding Fathers had in mind when they fought for independence.

    It wasn’t that she wanted us to   28   taking an honest look at America’s past and present life. On the contrary, we spent a lot of time learning about the mistakes and   29   committed over the generations. We learned about slavery and the long struggle of the black for their rights.

    Every day, we sang our national anthem and proudly   30   our nation’s flag. Every day, too, we had a history lesson right after that   31   of loyalty. Miss Avery asked that we put ourselves in the shoes of the presidents and other leaders whose achievements and misdeeds we were   32  . We were asked to take   33   and argue a point of view before our classmates—with respect, say, to the Revolutionary War or the Civil War.

    These days, I notice classrooms without the flag. Many teachers tell me that the salute (敬礼) to the flag never   34   in their school. Some of them say they hate extreme patriotism (爱国主义) —  35   loyalty to a nation. I respect a spirit of skepticism, but children also need   36  — something and someone to trust, to hold up as worthy of admiration.

    It is important that our children keep in mind not only the errors made in our nation’s past but also the social,   37  , and racial struggles carried on with   38   that have led to a decent life for millions of us. We have good reason to want our children to appreciate this country and to   39   the flag as its symbol, even as we expect them to become citizens unafraid to look at what still needs to be done if a nation’s ideals are to become its everyday   40  .

21. A. paid off           B. brought up             C. taken over              D. pulled up

22. A. insisted            B. forced                    C. determined            D. persuaded

23. A. enthusiasm       B. confidence             C. faith                       D. heart

24. A. doubtless         B. anxious                  C. skeptical                D. concerned

25. A. slip               B. pursue                    C. succeed                  D. split

26. A. obvious            B. accessible               C. concrete                 D. relevant

27. A. regularly          B. constantly              C. consequently         D. occasionally

28. A. avoid               B. risk                         C. permit                    D. consider

29. A. injustices          B. accidents               C. offenses                 D. regrets

30. A. respected         B. honored                 C. admired                 D. raised

31. A. behavior           B. exercise                  C. symbol                   D. sense

32. A. judging            B. praising                  C. criticizing               D. studying

33. A. ideas                B. care                        C. attitudes                D. sides

34. A. wears off         B. takes place             C. shows up               D. comes out

35. A. strong                     B. personal                 C. absolute                 D. national

36. A. approval           B. power                    C. belief                            D. sympathy

37. A. economic         B. historic                   C. painful                   D. challenging

38. A. failure              B. success                   C. joy                         D. respect

39. A. confess            B. wave                      C. acknowledge         D. believe

40. A. routine             B. life                         C. task                        D. reality

第二节：语法填空（共10分；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（一个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题卡标号为41-50的相应位置上。

Learning English used to be about developing four skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking. After all, that’s    41      the exams are designed - with four skills    42      (test) separately. But over the years, educators    43      (come) to realize that these four skills should never have been separated, but practiced all at once. And the best way to do that is, perhaps,    44      public speaking.

According to Mei Deming,    45      professor of English at Shanghai International Studies University, giving a speech in an international language requires a speaker to integrate (融合) knowledge and content    46      (mental) and express the result systematically. This is why the annual *China Daily* “21st Century Cup” National English Speaking Competition has been gaining in    47      (popular) since it began in 1996,    48      has worked as a model for developing students’ public-speaking skills in English andprovided ideas for English teaching in schools.

   49      China continues to play an important role in global conversations, there will be more chances for young Chinese people to present China and tell attracting stories. And in order to tell Chinese stories    50     (well), we first need to develop a more overall English skill. Working on public speaking is, perhaps, the place to start.

第三部分：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。

Dear John,

How is everything gone? I am glad to learn that you are interested in the activity “Sinology (汉学) Education into Campus” hold in our school the last week. Now I am writing to tell you anything detailed about it.

The activity was aimed to deepen students’ understanding of tradition Chinese culture and create a better culture atmosphere on campus. During the activity, program of reading classic books was held to help students appreciating their beauty. Moreover, some experts was invited to deliver speeches on the related topics.

    China has rich cultural resources, so I would like to invite you to visit China during the summer vacation and experience its charm in your flesh. I am sure you will be impressing with them.

第二节：书面表达  (25分)

假定你是高三学生李华, 澳洲某中学拟从你校选拔一些优秀高三学生，利用暑假辅导该校学生的数学课程。你希望参加此活动。请根据提示给澳方学校评选委员会写一封申请信。要点如下：

1、个人优势 2、你的计划  3、你对此活动的认识

注意：

       1、词数 100 左右；

   2、可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

       3、邮件的开头与结尾已给出，不计入总数；

Dear Sir / Madam,

  I am Li Hua, a Senior 3 student from China. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

**华南师大附中2020** **届高三年级月考(三)**

**英语参考答案**

阅读理解:  1-3 BCC  4-7CDDA    8-11 CBAD     12-15 CDAB    16 -20 EBGFC

完形填空:  21-25 BADCA     26-30 CBAAD     31-35 BDDBC    36-40 CABCD

语法填空:  41. how               42. tested            43. have come     44. through / by   45. a

46. mentally         47. popularity      48. which            49. As           50. better

短文改错

Dear John,

How is everything gone? I am glad to learn that you are interested in the activity

               going

 “Sinology Education into Campus” hold in our school the last week. Now I am writing to

                             held

tell you anything detailed about it.

something

The activity was aimed to deepen students’ understanding of tradition Chinese culture and

traditional

create a better culture atmosphere on campus. During the activity, /\ program of reading

a

classic books was held to help students appreciating their beauty. Moreover, some experts was appreciate                              were

invited to deliver speeches on the related topics.

China has rich cultural resources, so I would like to invite you to visit China during the

summer vacation and experience its charm in your flesh. I am sure you will be impressing

the                        impressed

with them.

书面表达

*Dear Sir / Madam,*

*I am Li Hua, a Senior 3 student from China.*

   Learning that your school will invite some outstanding students to provide some necessary academic help in math for your students, I can’t wait to write these few lines to convey my sincere desire to apply for the chance.

   Since entering school, I have developed a growing interest in English. I have such a good command of English that I was elected as assistant to my English teacher. Besides, as a warm-hearted girl and having a gift in math, I have lent a helping hand to my classmates in math whenever they meet trouble in math learning. If I am fortunate enough to be given the chance, I will cultivate their basic logical thinking and instruct them to master some valuable problem–solving techniques. Both of them lay a solid foundation for their future math learning. I consider this activity really valuable because not only does it offer me a perfect chance to experience foreign culture, but it is also helpful to make use of what I have learned to do others a favor.

   I see to it that I can perfectly live up to your expectations. I would be deeply appreciative if you favorably consider my application.

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*

**华南师大附中2020** **届高三年级月考(三)**

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