

安徽六校教育研究会 2020 届高三第二次素质测试

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名和座位号填写在答题卡上。
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涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上一律无效。
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

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. What is the man going to do?  
A. Send a text.                      B. Meet a client.                      C. Have a meeting.
2. What are the speakers probably preparing for?  
A. A shopping.                      B. A dinner.                      C. A picnic.
3. What is the man looking for?  
A. His phone.                      B. His key.                      C. His glasses.
4. When does the train leave?  
A. At 11:45.                      B. At 12:05.                      C. At 12:15.
5. Where will the boy most probably be tonight?  
A. In the cinema.                      B. In his room.                      C. In a school.

第二节

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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. With whom did Henry visit the Atlanta Zoo?  
A. His family.                      B. His friends.                      C. His research team.
7. How old is Henry now?  
A. 24 years old.                      B. 34 years old.                      C. 44 years old.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What is wrong with Robert's phone?  
A. It stores too many things.      B. It was frozen by ice.                      C. It has run out of power.
9. What will Robert probably do?  
A. Ask for help online.                      B. Buy a memory card.                      C. Delete some pictures.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
 A. Colleagues. B. Neighbors. C. Customer and waitress.
11. How is Mike feeling now?  
 A. Thirsty. B. Hungry. C. Tired.
12. What is the disadvantage of the robot?  
 A. It serves coffee slowly.  
 B. It can only serve fourteen people.  
 C. It cannot control the coffee's strength well.
- 听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。
13. Why does Roy apply for the job?  
 A. To earn some money.  
 B. To gain work experience.  
 C. To get the local news quickly.
14. When is Roy especially needed?  
 A. On weekends. B. On Fridays. C. On Wednesdays.
15. What does Roy major in?  
 A. Media. B. Journalism. C. Advertising.
16. What should Roy do first?  
 A. Have a talk with Mr. Smith.  
 B. Read the school newspaper.  
 C. Fill in an application form.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. Which of the following can best describe most Chinese young people?  
 A. Independent. B. Creative. C. Optimistic.
18. What percentage of the Indian youth are hopeful for the future?  
 A. 53%. B. 49%. C. 20%.
19. What do most Chinese young people worry about?  
 A. Energy problem. B. Environmental problem. C. Climate change.
20. What is the speaker doing?  
 A. Broadcasting news. B. Giving a lesson. C. Hosting a show.

## 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

##### Venice, Italy

Venice is already known to be sinking, and the masses of tourists that visit the city every year certainly aren't helping. Locals have complained that tourism, including cruise ships, is responsible for increased pollution in the city.

Venice has implemented strict rules regarding tourism: littering, engaging in horseplay, not wearing a shirt in public, leaving love locks, and writing on or damaging trees or buildings are all fineable offenses in the city.

##### Barcelona, Spain

Locals in Barcelona aren't shy about their dislike for tourists. Popular attractions have even

changed their rules as a result of tourist activity.

La Boqueria, a large public market, banned tourist groups of more than 15 people in 2015. Before the ban, large groups of vacationers often blocked foot traffic while taking photographs, according to The Telegraph.

### **Santorini, Greece**

Santorini is a beautiful island off the coast of Greece. It's often packed with tourists during the summer.

In fact, due to the seasonal influx (涌入) of tourists, the island imposed a rule limiting visitors from cruise ships to 8,000 per day. 790,000 people from 636 cruise ships visited Santorini in 2015, according to Conde Nast Traveler, while the entire island only has a population of just over 15,000.

### **Amsterdam, the Netherlands**

Amsterdam has long been a popular vacation destination for party-loving travelers.

In response to a rise in tourism, the city has put restrictions on Airbnb so that a rental listing cannot have more than four people at a time, and that tourists cannot keep the rental apartments for more than 60 days a year.

21. According to this passage, for which behaviour will the tourists be fined?.

- A. Blocking foot traffic in Barcelona
- B. Wearing a shirt in public in Santorini
- C. Buying a love lock in Amsterdam
- D. Damaging a tree in Venice

22. If you are going to rent an apartment in Amsterdam as a tourist, how long can you keep it within a year at most?

- A. A year.
- B. One month.
- C. Two months.
- D. A season.

23. What do these tourist attractions have in common?

- A. These places have been popular all year around.
- B. Rules have been set or changed regarding tourism.
- C. Local people use violence against tourists.
- D. The number of tourists has decreased a little.

## **B**

The famous Spanish painter Pablo Picasso once said, "Every child is an artist. The problem he has is how to remain an artist once he grows up."

This is both encouraging and discouraging. The fact that we were all born to be artists is certainly exciting, and yet the reality has proven that remaining one is a task that many of us have failed.

Fortunately, some people have seen the problem and want to solve it.

Western educators have suggested that we introduce the concept of "STEAM" instead of "STEM" — traditional "core majors" including science, technology, engineering, and math — since the "A", which stands for "arts", is just as important.

And on April 11, China's Ministry of Education issued a guideline. Colleges and universities are required to provide more art-related courses and students need to earn a certain number of art credits in order to graduate.

These efforts came after many scientific studies had found that art education helps students develop self-confidence and teamwork skills, as well as habits of mind such as problem solving and critical thinking, according to *The Washington Post*.

It's true that none of these skills target specific jobs. But as former US ballet dancer Damian

Woetzel told *The Atlantic*, the purpose of art is “to give kids the tools to become adults who are creative, adaptable, and expressive — capable of having their eyes and ears and senses alive”.

And we can now see how we lost track of our born “artist self” on our way to growing up: We failed to keep our capabilities to see, hear and feel, and became blind, deaf and insensitive adults.

Hopefully, art education can help turn things around.

24. What is the function of the first paragraph?

- A. To introduce a famous artist.
- B. To summarize the whole passage.
- C. To lead in the topic.
- D. To encourage us to be artists.

25. Why should the concept of “STEAM” be introduced according to western educators?

- A. Art is as important as traditional “core majors”.
- B. All of us should learn art in college.
- C. Traditional “core majors” are out of date.
- D. Western education is more helpful.

26. What can we predict from the guideline issued by China’s Ministry of education?

- A. More art-related courses will appear in all schools.
- B. College students will have to gain enough art credits to graduate.
- C. More students will major in art at colleges and universities.
- D. Art will become much more important than science.

27. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Every child is an artist
- B. Bringing art to life
- C. Learning from the artists
- D. Life is art

### C

Most new runners assume that the best way to improve is simply to run greater and greater distances. While it’s true that going farther and faster will improve your running skills, most coaches and trainers will advise some level of strength training as well. Focusing on your core is a common suggestion. A recent study seems to back this up. In *the Journal of Biomechanics*, researchers investigated a symptom that has long confused runners from beginners to experienced ones. A good number of runners, 14 percent to be exact, experience gradual lower back pain. The results of the new study seem to suggest that weak deep core muscles might be to blame. When these muscles aren’t strong enough, the study found, muscles on other areas of the body kick in to keep the runner up-right, eventually leading to back pain.

To understand the role that these muscles play, the researchers had eight volunteers with minimal running experience run along an indoor track. High-speed cameras and 3D motion detectors analyzed which muscles moved, and how much. Once they created a working computer model for each runner, the scientists imitated what would happen if certain deep muscles were weaker, or shut off completely. As it turns out, when a person can’t use their deep core muscles very well, their bodies still want (and need) to maintain a good running form, and uses surface muscles to do so.

What’s wrong with that? A muscle is a muscle, right? Not exactly. While the surface muscles are often targeted in workouts — they give you a six-pack (六块腹肌), after all — they are pretty useless when it comes to supporting your spine (脊柱). The deeper core muscles, which essentially lie beneath and can’t be seen from the outside, do all the heavy spinal lifting.

It’s important to note that even when you’ve made these muscles super strong, you won’t likely notice visible results. But they will probably help you run better and definitely help prevent

potential back pain. Perhaps throwing a nice long plank (平板支撑) may work.

28. Why do most new runners want to run farther and faster?
- A. Because they think it can improve running skills.
  - B. Because some coaches and trainers advise them to do so.
  - C. Because a recent study proves it to be helpful.
  - D. Because it's a kind of useful strength training.
29. What does the new study show us when people do the running?
- A. 14 percent of the runners have weak muscles.
  - B. The muscles on other areas lead to back pain.
  - C. Strong deep core muscles can prevent back pain.
  - D. The beginning runners usually have weak core muscles.
30. What happens when people do the running?
- A. A working computer model can be created.
  - B. Certain deep muscles become weaker.
  - C. They use both deep and surface muscles.
  - D. Deep core muscles probably function first.
31. What can we infer from the text?
- A. Doing a long plank can benefit the runners.
  - B. The spine is supported by the deep muscles.
  - C. Training the six-pack is useless.
  - D. Super strong muscles can't be seen.

#### D

For two centuries, the famous University of Cambridge debating society has hosted many outstanding figures, from world leaders to scientists to comedians.

On Nov 21, 2019, the Cambridge Union hosted its first-ever non-human guest. Designed by IBM, Project Debater is a machine that uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) to form a spoken argument. It can even listen to and answer opposing statements, much like a real person.

Speaking with a voice similar to Siri, Project Debater uses AI to search journals, newspapers and other information sources. It then filters out useless information, picks the strongest arguments, and arranges them into a persuasive argument.

In the Cambridge test debate, it argued the topic: AI will do more harm than good in the long term. According to IBM, it is the first machine that can debate complicated topics with humans.

Before the debate, more than 1,100 arguments for the positives and negatives of AI were submitted to the IBM website. The machine then analyzed these sources and formed the basis of its arguments in minutes. Project Debater then showed off its AI by arguing for both sides of the debate.

Over a four-minute speech, it argued first that, "AI can only make decisions that it has been programmed to solve, while humans can be programmed for all situations."

In support of AI, it then argued that AI would create new jobs and "bring a lot more efficiency" to the workplace.

According to *New Scientist*, on both occasions, Project Debater repeated points and didn't always sufficiently support them.

Speaking to Cambridge Independent, Noam Slonim, the project's lead engineer, said, "The AI is not perfect, but it's going in the right direction."

32. What can we learn about the University of Cambridge debating society?
- A. It has hosted many debating parties for centuries.
  - B. It designed Project Debater with IBM.
  - C. It has invited many famous hosts to join it.
  - D. It has never hosted a non-human guest before.
33. What do we know about Project Debater?
- A. In the Cambridge test debate it argued for both sides.
  - B. AI helps it to find the useful information sources.
  - C. Before the debate the arguments were submitted to it.
  - D. It would create many new jobs in the future.
34. What's the probable purpose of debate?
- A. To find out how AI works.
  - B. To create a debating machine.
  - C. To do an experiment about AI.
  - D. To prove AI is better than humans.
35. How does Noam Slonim feel about AI?
- A. Worried.
  - B. Hopeful.
  - C. Doubtful.
  - D. Nervous.

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。

The earth gives us life. 36 However, the human beings that don't appreciate the earth, let harmful gases cause pollution and kill millions of animals living here with us, don't deserve the planet and should be punished and pay the price.

The earth lets us breathe. 37. It's totally wrong to destroy nature and take what we have for granted. Never take what you have for granted, because one day it could all be gone. If you have already worked for or managed a factory that lets off harmful gases, or if you have gone hunting and killed something that share harmony with us, there is no way to make it up to our planet. 38 I can't hear what our planet is saying. No one really knows that, but I know that if I were the earth and someone didn't care about the life I gave them so trustingly, I wouldn't forgive them.

39 The only thing that really matters and helps is to just take care of the life around you. Respect it and appreciate it and don't ever take what you have for granted! 40 Trees would be growing from the healthiest of soil instead of being firewood or just cut down to make room and space for another factory with more destructive chemicals. The sky wouldn't be dirty and smog filled, with no room for the sun or clean air to be breathed in. The earth wouldn't be dying. It's not one person's duty; it's every person's. We should take action immediately before it's too late.

- A. However, there are ways to help our planet not become worse so rapidly!
- B. The earth is so useful that we can't live without it.
- C. It gives us food, water, shelter and natural beauty.
- D. The minute a life is lost, forgiveness is not possible.
- E. If you take good care of the earth, it will surely pay back.
- F. The human beings that care for it and love it deserve what our planet provides us with.
- G. If everyone did just that and cared, creatures all over our world wouldn't be endangered.

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)

阅读下面短文, 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。

Mother Teresa and I were deeply engaged in this close conversation when we were 41 by loud voices coming from down the hall.

First I smelled them, then heard them: a middle aged couple, both very tall, very large, very 42 perfumed and clearly very rich. With no greeting at all, the woman shoved (推挤) a 43 into my hand. She and her husband 44 Mother Teresa from her chair and situated her against the wall between them. Then they 45 like giant bookends on either side of Mother Teresa and 46 a photograph.

As I snapped the photo, without hesitation the woman put her 47 under Mother Teresa's chin and forced it up. Shocked that anyone should 48 Mother Teresa that way.

Right after the photos, she and her husband, without so much as a "thank you" to Mother Teresa or to me, 49 in a noisy rush.

Mother Teresa returned to her chair and continued 50 nothing had happened. But I was 51 anger towards this couple. My body was tense, and hatred 52 through me.

Later, I wrote Mother Teresa a letter, telling her how I had 53 towards her visitors.

In her 54 she admonished me, saying that while I had expressed sympathy for the poor, the sick and the weak all my life, I had no 55 of the suffering of the wealthy: the isolation, the hardening of the heart, the 56 of the soul that can come with the burden of wealth. She said that they need as much compassion as anyone else on earth.

I thought back and realized that Mother Teresa had had no 57 with the wealthy couple. To her, they deserve 58 love, no less and no more than the orphans in her 59, and she had treated them with love and respect.

"You must open your heart to them and become their student and their teacher," she said in her letter. "60 them in your circle of love. Do not shut them out. They also are your work."

- |                    |                 |                   |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. attracted   | B. annoyed      | C. amazed         | D. interrupted |
| 42. A. gently      | B. poorly       | C. heavily        | D. lightly     |
| 43. A. camera      | B. present      | C. notebook       | D. purse       |
| 44. A. helped      | B. invited      | C. lifted         | D. pulled      |
| 45. A. pushed in   | B. stood out    | C. took in        | D. hurried out |
| 46. A. asked       | B. insisted     | C. suggested      | D. demanded    |
| 47. A. face        | B. eyes         | C. arm            | D. hand        |
| 48. A. love        | B. treat        | C. like           | D. hate        |
| 49. A. apologized  | B. disappeared  | C. turned         | D. greeted     |
| 50. A. as if       | B. even if      | C. so that        | D. in that     |
| 51. A. absorbed in | B. adapted to   | C. concerned with | D. filled with |
| 52. A. burst       | B. sought       | C. ran            | D. saw         |
| 53. A. felt        | B. identified   | C. hated          | D. ranked      |
| 54. A. response    | B. reply        | C. reaction       | D. letter      |
| 55. A. recognition | B. mind         | C. attention      | D. head        |
| 56. A. happiness   | B. sadness      | C. kindness       | D. loneliness  |
| 57. A. argument    | B. conversation | C. problem        | D. question    |
| 58. A. pitiful     | B. deep         | C. equal          | D. long        |

59. A. care                      B. service                      C. welfare                      D. benefit  
60. A. Inspect                      B. Respect                      C. Include                      D. Contain

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。

For nearly a thousand years, tea stayed the secret of the East. Then, in the 1500s, the Portuguese 61 (gradual) arrived in China. They'd travelled to the Far East hoping to control the spice trade. But soon 62 tasting the brew for the first time, the 63 (explore) quickly realized its potential and decided to focus on exporting tea instead. The Portuguese called the drink cha, just like the people of southern China did. From the port of Canton, the Portuguese shipped the 64 (process) leaves down through Indonesia, under the southern tip of Africa, and back up to 65 (west) Europe.

But long before the root word "cha" made 66 (it) way across the oceans to Portugal, another trade route called the "Tea-Horse" road 67 (spread) tea westward. 68 bricks of tea packed up high on the carriers' backs, the leaf travelled to India via Persia, 69 the Chinese "cha" turned into the Persian "chay". Depending on the region of India, most Indian dialects use some variation of the root word "cha" 70 (describe) tea.

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 处错误, 每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧), 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: 在错的词下画一横线, 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。

Every time we get on a plane, we're asked to neither turn off our phones or change it to flight mode — it's for "security reasons". But actually, have to turn our phones off on a plane is a service issue, not a safe one. When we speak on our phones in air, the aircraft's radios can be disturb. Pilots can hear this interference in their headphone. Though speaking on a phone during a flight isn't dangerous, but it isn't a good idea. Now things are beginning to change. The breakthrough could be "pico cells", that are small cell towers on the plane. One day, perhaps, we will be chatting in the air as many as we chat on the ground.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的美国朋友 Jack 打算利用假期来你的城市工作一段时间。你在某网站上看到一则英语教师招聘启事, 认为他很合适。请给他写一封电子邮件告知此事。

内容包括: 1. 写信的目的;

2. 应聘条件(学历背景、母语是英语等)及联系方式。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Jack,

Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua