

绝密★考试结束前 (高三6月联考)

# 浙江省名校新高考研究联盟 (Z20 联盟) 2020 届第三次联考

## 英语试题卷

命题: 平湖中学 曹丽燕、徐美 审题: 元济高级中学 李俊 富阳中学 陆红军 校稿: 沈益文、陈星可

考生须知:

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷 (选择题) 和第 II 卷 (非选择题)。满分为 150 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 请用黑色签字笔将学校、班级、姓名、考号分别填写在答题卷和机读卡的相应位置上。

### 第 I 卷 (选择题部分)

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 will the man do tomorrow afternoon?  
A. Go to the dentist.                      B. Play basketball.                      C. Watch a basketball game.
2. Where should the woman take her train?  
A. At Platform No. 6.                      B. At Platform No. 5.                      C. At Platform No. 3.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Food for a trip.                      B. Their favorite fruit.                      C. The woman's health.
4. How does the woman feel now?  
A. Relieved.                      B. Shocked.                      C. Worried.
5. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In the library.                      B. At home.                      C. In the office.

第二节: (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5, 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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where will Nancy go?  
A. To South Africa.                      B. To Kenya.                      C. To Russia.
7. Why is the woman saving money?  
A. To travel abroad.                      B. To pay a visit to Nancy.                      C. To take a language course.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why didn't the man take notes?  
A. He was absent-minded.



F. Simply put, if you eat more calories than you burn, you will gain weight.

G. There's another theory about eating specifically carbohydrates before bed.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 个小题；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。

Wheeling her red chair and scissors around the city, a salon owner Katie Steller gives those less 36 strangers the gift of visibility—one free hairdo at a time.

Steller is highly aware of the 37 of her cleanup job. She knows that a haircut can change a 38. One changed hers: As a teen, she suffered from a disease which was so 39 that her hair soon thinned. Seeing this, her mother 40 Steller's first professional haircut. To sit down and have somebody look at her and 41 to her like a person and not just an 42 made her feel cared about and less 43.

After that, Steller wanted to have her own salon so she could 44 people to feel the way she'd felt that day. Not long after finishing school, she 45 her Red Chair Project, 46 to people on the streets.

"Part of what 47 my heart was just how lonely some people looked," she said. "I thought maybe I'd go around and ask if they want free haircuts, though I couldn't 48 their problems."

Steller listened to people's 49 of loss, addiction, and 50 to get back on their feet. The attention 51 worked. When she was cutting a woman's hair one day, someone drove by and 52, "You look 53!" The woman in the chair 54 and said it was the first time that she had thought herself not invisible.

To date, Steller has given over 30 haircuts to people who are all living in poverty and it all began with a 55 in simple acts of kindness.

- |                   |                  |                |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. fortunate  | B. friendly      | C. generous    | D. intelligent  |
| 37. A. risk       | B. difficulty    | C. power       | D. profit       |
| 38. A. habit      | B. life          | C. decision    | D. behavior     |
| 39. A. severe     | B. common        | C. typical     | D. steady       |
| 40. A. relied on  | B. worried about | C. objected to | D. arranged for |
| 41. A. turn       | B. talk          | C. point       | D. dash         |
| 42. A. error      | B. ambition      | C. illness     | D. image        |
| 43. A. alone      | B. confused      | C. frightened  | D. guilty       |
| 44. A. instruct   | B. force         | C. train       | D. help         |
| 45. A. expanded   | B. began         | C. advertised  | D. abandoned    |
| 46. A. responding | B. giving in     | C. praying     | D. reaching out |
| 47. A. won        | B. warmed        | C. broke       | D. stole        |
| 48. A. fix        | B. present       | C. describe    | D. remember     |
| 49. A. messages   | B. stories       | C. conclusions | D. findings     |
| 50. A. chance     | B. struggle      | C. confidence  | D. duty         |
| 51. A. eventually | B. rarely        | C. apparently  | D. nearly       |
| 52. A. teased     | B. complained    | C. predicted   | D. yelled       |
| 53. A. cautious   | B. happy         | C. pale        | D. amazing      |

This raises questions about the efforts of information-technology companies to develop AI algorithms (算法). Microsoft, for example, claims its "Emotion API" is able to work out what people are feeling by examining video of them. However, Aleix Martinez, a computer engineer at Ohio State University, expressed skepticism. He said that companies attempting to judge emotions from images of faces have failed to understand the importance of context (背景).

Dr. Martinez referred to an experiment in which participants were shown a close-up picture of a man's face, which was bright red with his mouth open in a scream. Based on this alone, most participants said the man was extremely angry. Then the view zoomed out to show a football player with his arms outstretched, celebrating a goal. His angry-looking face was, in fact, a show of pure joy.

Given that people cannot guess each other's emotional states, Dr. Martinez sees no reason computers would be able to. "There are companies right now claiming to be able to do that and apply this to some places," he says. "For example, they require you to submit a video, and then this is analyzed by a machine-learning system. Depending on your facial expressions, they hire you or not, which I find really shocking and based on a wrong and dangerous assumption."

24. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- A. Basic facial expressions are universal.
  - B. Most facial expressions are recognizable.
  - C. Emotions are as complex as facial expressions.
  - D. Facial expressions don't necessarily show emotions.
25. Why did Dr. Martinez refer to the experiment in Paragraph 4?
- A. To show different facial expressions of joy and anger.
  - B. To introduce a new way to study underlying emotions.
  - C. To stress the importance of context in reading facial expressions.
  - D. To encourage more efforts to be made to develop AI algorithms.
26. Where is the text probably from?
- A. A science magazine.
  - B. A business journal.
  - C. A news report.
  - D. A research paper.

C

Just a few generations ago, speaking two languages was supposed to be bad for people. Tests in America found that bilingual (双语的) people had lower IQs. Later it became clear that those surveys were actually measuring the material poverty of immigrants; members of such families were more likely to be undernourished (营养不良的) and less motivated, not to mention the obvious fact that they often took the tests in a language that was not their best.

How things have changed! In the past decade it has become almost common knowledge that bilingualism is good for people. Many research papers have suggested that two-tongued people enjoy a variety of advantages. Most notably, they have shown that bilinguals get dementia (痴呆) on average four years later than those speaking one language, and that they have a basket of abilities that aid people doing complex tasks, including focusing attention, and updating working memory.

Why bilingualism would improve these abilities is unclear. Researchers assume that having two languages means putting aside one when speaking the other, a kind of constant mental exercise that makes the brain healthier. This in particular is thought to be the reason for a later start of dementia.

But some researchers say they could find no statistically significant advantage in any age group. It seems that if the bonus is real, it is not very noticeable and affected by many other factors.

- B. He felt bored with the lecture.
  - C. He had difficulty following the instructor.
9. What is the woman's advice for the man?
- A. Previewing the materials before the lecture.
  - B. Taking down every word the instructor says.
  - C. Asking the instructor for notes after class.

10. How does the woman sound?

- A. Confident.
- B. Helpful.
- C. Proud.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When will the woman watch the movie?

- A. On Friday.
- B. On Saturday.
- C. On Sunday.

12. Why does the woman give up getting the middle seats?

- A. They're sold out.
- B. They're too expensive.
- C. They're not next to each other.

13. How does the woman pay for the tickets?

- A. In cash.
- B. By credit card.
- C. By check.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What do we know about Mr. Bourne's weekend?

- A. His wife and his son quarreled.
- B. His daughter got sick.
- C. He missed a football game.

15. What will the man do at noon?

- A. Have a business lunch with Ms. Smith.
- B. Have a meeting with Mr. Peterson.
- C. Have the regular managers' meeting.

16. What's probably the woman's job?

- A. A saleswoman.
- B. A secretary.
- C. A manager.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does Volterman's Smart Wallet focus on?

- A. Its size.
- B. Its pattern.
- C. Its security.

18. What will inform you of your phone and wallet being apart?

- A. The alarm.
- B. The camera.
- C. The GPS tracker.

19. What will you receive if someone opens your wallet secretly?

- A. A picture of the thief.
- B. A sound from the phone.
- C. A message from the wallet.

20. Why is Volterman's Smart Wallet suitable for travel?

- A. It doesn't need to be recharged.
- B. It is light and easy to carry.
- C. It can be used to take pictures.

The bottom line is that learning another language sometimes contributes to an intellectual boost, though not always. But that has never been the main reason to do it. A second language expands the number of people you can talk to. Bilingualism may help you understand other people; one study found that bilingual children are better at grasping other opinions, perhaps because they are always keeping track of who speaks what, a regular reminder that everyone is different.

27. Why did bilingual people show lower IQs in tests?

- A. They didn't receive any education.
- B. They didn't try their best in the tests.
- C. They were less privileged immigrants.
- D. They spent little time on a second language.

28. What may contribute to a later start of dementia of bilingual people?

- A. Updated working memory.
- B. Constant outdoor exercise.
- C. Long exposure to complex tasks.
- D. Frequent switches between languages.

29. What does the word "bonus" refer to in Paragraph 4?

- A. High concentration.
- B. Bilingual advantage.
- C. Unique brainpower.
- D. Language fluency.

30. What is the author's attitude to learning another language?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Ambiguous.
- C. Disapproving.
- D. Doubtful.

第二节: (共5个小题; 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。

Have you ever had someone tell you, "If you eat before bed, you're going to get fat!" 31 But is eating late at night, specifically after 8 p.m., really going to make you gain weight?

One theory is that your metabolism(新陈代谢) slows down when you're asleep. With a slower metabolism, fewer calories are being burned. Thus the calories you eat right before bed would not be burned off as much as they would be while you're awake. Although the science seems pretty sound, recent studies have shown that metabolism changes very little, if at all, while you are asleep. The heart is still beating, lungs are still working, and the brain is still very very active. 32 So while we are asleep, we are still burning calories.

33 Carbohydrates(碳水化合物) are one of your body's main sources of energy. When they go unused, they are stored primarily as fat. However, the time of day that carbohydrates are consumed does not play a role as to how much of it is stored as fat.

Actually, weight gain is based on the amount of calories being consumed overall and the amount of calories used overall. 34 It has little to do with the time when you eat. So how come individuals have higher BMIs when they snack at night? Although there is a relation between the two, it is simply a result of eating too many calories!

Snacks that individuals tend to eat during the night are usually high in sugar and calories, such as ice cream, candy, potato chips, and soft drinks. The time these snacks are consumed does not matter. 35

- A. All of these actions take energy.
- B. That being said, you will not get fat if you eat before bed.
- C. Anyone eating anytime after the morning will become fat.
- D. Food consumed late at night will more likely be stored away.
- E. Without ever questioning it, people quickly assume this to be true.

54. A. smiled                      B. nodded                      C. disagreed                      D. sighed  
 55. A. skill                          B. tradition                      C. belief                          D. lesson

## 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。

The last hour of anyone's workday is not always fruitful. As the hours of high productivity start to fade, most of us begin watching the clock. But 56 (end) the workday with purpose can boost success both inside and outside of the office.

While many of us spend our last hour of work making a to-do list for tomorrow, 57 (success) people review the day they just had, instead. It is suggested that the last hour of a day 58 (spend) on reflection—the failures and successes, however large or small. Documenting our accomplishments will be helpful to our professional 59 (grow) and bring more joy into our job. Besides, 60 action list is highly recommended. Forget the terrible “to-do” list, experts say. Rather than detailing the tasks that need to get done, action lists can encourage us to focus 61 finding solutions and 62 (effective) accomplishing our projects. Before heading to happy hour, write down three to five goals we have for the next 24 hours. This 63 (provide) us with not only a concrete and positive way to begin tomorrow, but it will allow us 64 (see) possibilities that we overlooked before.

65 you aim to hit the ground running tomorrow or just want to feel some closure as you leave, learn to end your workday with a bang.

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）

假如你是李华，来自英国的交换生 George 邀请你本周末做一日游向导，但你因有事不能前往。请给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 说明理由；
2. 景点推荐；
3. 注意事项。

注意：

1. 词数 80 字左右。
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。

“Missy,” I called to my wife, “did you put the banana skin on my desk?” “No, honey. Meghan

probably did." As I'd feared, she had missed my real purpose of the question which was to make it clear to her that she hadn't done her job: defend my desk against the invader—our naughty girl. I abandoned the conversation.

I sat here at the desk, and stared at the screen. I waited patiently for ideas to come to me, exam questions for a test I would give my English students. My wife was off to a reunion somewhere, but I was not alone. Meghan, our 22-month-old daughter, kept me company. Yet her plans that day seemed to go against mine.

She followed a daily routine that was both time-consuming and challenging. It included certain basic tasks: watching the fish, sweeping the carpet in her room, climbing up and down her bed.

At first I could concentrate on designing my test paper. But I was soon sidetracked(分心的). I had not counted on the arrival of the "bib-bibs" ("Bib-bibs" were birds). "Bib-bibs, bib-bibs!" Meghan screamed excitedly, her eyes alive with expectation. She insisted that I go with her to the window.

"In a second. Just let me finish this question." I said. She pulled me by the hand (two fingers, actually) toward the window. I saw myself as a fool, being led to watch the bib-bibs. And we did watch them. They chattered and leaped back and forth on the lawn just outside our apartment window. Meghan was absorbed, but as I watched them, I still thought about my work.

Suddenly she rushed out from the room, and I heard her naked feet slapping against the wooden floor outside. She returned with her doll, Dumpty. She held him up to the window, stretching him out by his two arms and whispering into his nonexistent ear, "Bib-bibs, Dumpty, bib-bibs!" Then I left them in conversation and returned to my desk.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 应使用 5 个以上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:**

*Unfortunately, she came again soon, with her shoes in hands and preparing for an outing.* \_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph 2:**

*Out of the corner of my eye I could see the little girl sobbing because I didn't have time for her.* \_\_\_\_\_