

安徽省十校联盟 2020 届高三线上自主联合检测

英语试题 2020. 3. 29

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 务必先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 答题时使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔或碳素笔书写, 字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号在各题的答题区域(黑色线框)内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效。
4. 保持卡面清洁, 不折叠, 不破损。

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, 从每题所给的 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 was the man planning to do next month?
A. Go skiing. B. Go on vacation. C. Take part in a football game.
2. What does the man find in the closet?
A. An umbrella. B. A raincoat. C. Rain boots
3. How many cups of soy sauce does the woman suggest?
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Sister and brother B. Friends C. Co-workers
5. Why did the student fail the test?
A. He got too many answers wrong
B. He didn't finish the test
C. He left the answer sheet blank

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, 从每题所给的 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 和第 7 两个小题。

6. Who will watch the show with the speakers?
A. Jimmy. B. Marlon. C. Jack.
7. How does the man probably feel now?
A. Annoyed B. Confused. C. Excited

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. What day is it today?
A. Monday. B. Tuesday C. Wednesday
9. Which character does the man like most?
A. The mad scientist B. The Jedi C. Spiderman
10. What does the woman think of Spiderman?
A. Brave B. Shy C. Funny

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. What's making the man feel sad?
A. He isn't allowed to make his own decisions

- B. His parents often quarrel
C. His parents misunderstand him.
12. What major does the man want to study now?
A. Art history B. Philosophy C. Accounting
13. What can we know about the man?
A. He is worried about his future
B. He isn't good at math
C. He wants a well-paid job after graduation
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至第 16 三个小题。
14. What was the woman's job in the past?
A. Babysitter B. Nurse C. Nutritionist
15. What does the woman like to do?
A. Change diapers B. Make meals C. Wash clothes
16. What has led to fewer stay-at-home parents, according to the woman?
A. The neighborhood atmosphere
B. Boring housework
C. Financial pressure

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. How many Britons can speak at least one foreign language?
A. 18% B. 38% C. 62%
18. When do British children usually start to learn a foreign language at school now?
A. At the age of 5 B. At the age of 11 C. At the age of 14
19. Why do many young people quit learning a foreign language in the UK?
A. They find it too hard. B. It's too easy for them. C. It's not interesting
20. What does the British government plan to do to improve language learning?
A. Train language teachers
B. Offer more foreign language choices
C. Encourage students to learn two foreign languages

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。

A

Looking for work?

Tutors Wanted: Math / Science / Humanities + Test Preparation

Job Posted: 2 days ago

Wage: \$27 – 30 per hour

Job Type: Part-time

Schedule: Afternoons, evenings, weekdays, weekends

Job description:

We're looking for tutors to join us before the next school year starts.

Our suitable candidate will be able to assist middle and high school students with test preparation and academic work in Math, Science and / or Humanities.

We'll pay for your training before this fall and can also offer flexible summer tutoring chances, including teaching group classes.

Once our fall semester starts on August 21, we'll have even higher demand for tutoring sessions on Sundays from 1 p. m. to 8 p.m. as well as from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. Monday-Thursday.

What we offer:

※ Flexible scheduling. Tutors work from 15 to 30 hours per week depending on availability and student demand.

※ Free Sunday dinners during the academic year.

※ Fun staff gatherings

※ Health insurance reimbursement (补偿) for staff working over 30 hours per week.

※ We are 5 minutes' walking distance from the Menlo Park Caltrain Station.

Applicants must:

※ Have a good command of the subjects they tutor.

※ Be willing to tutor students through the full academic year.

Application instructions:

※ Email us your resume (简历)

※ Tell us why you want to join Academic Trainers and describe your experience of tutoring students if you have any.

※ Let us know your scheduling preferences and potential start date.

※ Tell us which of the subjects you are able to tutor-Math, Science and / or Humanities.

21. Which period of time needs the most tutors during the academic year?

A. Saturday and Sunday mornings.

B. Friday afternoons and evenings.

C. Monday and Thursday mornings.

D. Sunday afternoons and evenings.

22. What can a tutor enjoy who works more than 30 hours per week?

A. Comfortable accommodation.

B. Free job training every month.

C. Health insurance reimbursement.

D. Free meals during the academic year.

23. What qualification should a suitable candidate have?

A. He / She must tutor all the subjects part-time.

B. He / She must be good at the subjects they tutor.

C. He / She must have a previous tutoring experience.

D. He / She must work every evening through the academic year.

B

New South Wales, Australia, is setting up cameras as part of an effort to reduce the number of people preoccupied with wireless devices while they drive. It will be the first area in the world to use the technology to punish drivers distracted (分心) with telephone calls, social media or text messages.

Road Safety experts are concerned about the growing number of accidents involving drivers using smart phones on the state's roads. They say drivers who use phones while driving greatly increase their chances of being involved in an accident.

The New South Wales government plans to place 45 Mobile Phone Detection Cameras across the state by December. Each phone detection unit contains two cameras. One camera takes pictures of a vehicle's registration plate (牌照). A second camera looks through the front windrow of a car or truck to see what drivers are doing with their hands.

The units use artificial intelligence to set aside drivers who are not touching their phones. Human beings then confirm if the pictures show illegal behavior before notice is sent to the vehicle's registered owner. A violation (违反) carries fine of \$232. Some cameras will be permanently set up on roadsides. Others will be moved, from time to time, around the state.

Two fixed cameras took photographs of 8.5 million vehicles as part of a six-month test earlier this year. The cameras took photos of more than 100,000 drivers with their hands on phones. One driver was using a phone and another electronic device, an Apple iPad, at the same time. Another driver had a passenger guide the vehicle while they both held phones, the state government said.

24. What is the real purpose to set up cameras in New South Wales?
- A. To keep records of the accidents. B. To promote the latest technology.
C. To find illegal behavior of the drivers. D. To force drivers to focus more on driving.
25. What can we infer from the road safety experts?
- A. Smart-phones are main killers on the road.
B. All accidents result from drivers' using cell-phones.
C. Measures are badly needed to ban using phones while driving.
D. Carrying a smart-phone while driving will cause an accident.
26. How does the phone detection unit function effectively?
- A. It corrects the drivers' wrong behavior.
B. It has two cameras to record the plates.
C. It sends a notice to the legal driver autonomously.
D. It combines artificial intelligence with human's efforts.
27. What did a six-month test show?
- A. Electronic devices could help drivers indeed.
B. Many passengers helped operate the vehicles.
C. Many drivers used electronic devices while driving.
D. It was common to be busy with two wireless devices.

C

BEIJING/SAO PAULO-Chinese traditions like cockfighting, like-flying and fireworks have been quite common in Brazil for many years.

Despite the thousands of kilometers between them, China's historical and artistic mark on Brazil has existed for about 300 years, said Brazilian sinologist (汉学家) Jose Roberto Teixeira Leite in his book *China in Brazil*. "Influences from China can date from the colonial period, even up to the time after after Brazil's independence." The commercial relationship between the two countries has existed for a long time, he noted, adding that incoming ships would fill up Brazilian cities like Salvador, Rio de Janeiro and Recife with Chinese products like porcelain (瓷器), silk and fans. He also found Chinese influence not only in the arts and architecture of Brazil but also in the most diverse areas of Brazilian society, like the economy, medicine and popular culture. "At the end of the 19th century, in Pernambuco, (a state in northeastern Brazil), there was a custom that children slept with clothes decorated with Chinese dragons." Teixeira added.

The book took him about 15 years to finish. "The impact of the book surprised me, though it was published by a university publisher and it had a print run of just 1,000 copies," he said. "Some have said that the book represents a turning point in Chinese studies in Brazil."

Besides, the sinologist did research on the mark and presence of China in the architecture and arts of Brazil. "It was through art that China awoke in me, first, curiosity, after that, interest, and finally, passion," Teixeira said.

In 1992, the sinologist visited Macao to do research for his doctoral thesis about the marks and presence of China in Brazil, and that trip impressed him a lot. In 2013, Teixeira had a chance to visit the Chinese cities of Beijing, Shenzhen and Shanghai, and got to know "the past and present of the great country culturally, as well as its incredible material development."

28. What does the underlined sentence imply?
- A. Brazilian children's love for dragons as Chinese children.

- B. The development of China-Brazil frequent trade cooperation.
 - C. A further understanding of the cultures of the two countries.
 - D. China's influence on most diverse areas of Brazilian society.
29. What marks a new stage of Chinese studies for Brazilian?
- A. Children's clothes.
 - B. The sinologist's traveling.
 - C. The sinologist's book.
 - D. China's porcelain.
30. What fired the sinologist's passion for Chinese studies?
- A. Chinese art.
 - B. Chinese customs.
 - C. The history of China.
 - D. China's development.
31. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. The Impression of China on Sinologist.
 - B. China and Brazil in Eyes of Sinologist
 - C. An Introduction to Sinologist's New Book
 - D. The Future of China-Brazil Trade Relations

D

As they reach school age, about 90 percent of children will have experienced a condition in which fluid (液体) fills the middle ear, muffling (使模糊) sound and sometimes causing infection. The fluid usually clears on its own, but if not, it can lead to a painful ear infection called acute otitis (中耳炎) media. In some cases the fluid can persist for more than a year, causing hearing loss during this period, and slowing down their development of language and social skills.

Diagnosis usually requires a visit to a specialist—but researchers have now developed an app that detects this fluid just as accurately, with only a smartphone and a paper funnel (漏斗).

Doctors typically detect the problem by peering into the ear for a visual assessment. Yet, this method has only a 50 percent accuracy rate. “Right now, if you bring your child to a pediatrician, or to any urgent care family doctor, the way they look at whether or not there's fluid in the middle ear is by looking at the eardrum,” says Sharat Raju, a surgeon in the department of head and neck surgery at the University of Washington.

For a cheaper and more accessible alternative, researchers at the University of Washington turned to smartphones. First the user follows a template to cut and tape a piece of paper into a funnel, which can be placed between a smartphone and the patient's ear. Next the app plays a chirping sound through the phone's speaker; the sound waves bounce off the eardrum and hit the phone's microphone, where they register and are analyzed by the app. An eardrum with fluid behind it will vibrate (振动) differently than if the middle ear is full of air, as it normally is.

To develop the app, the researchers first played chirps for patients with and without fluid in their ears. They recorded the echoes (回音), which indicate the eardrum's mobility. Then they used a machine learning model to classify the returning sound waves, determining which audio characteristics indicated a normal ear and which suggested the presence of fluid. Once they tested the app on 98 children, ranging from 18 months to 17 years old, at Seattle Children's Hospital. It correctly detected fluid in 85 percent of cases, and correctly identified fluid-free ears in 82 percent.

The researchers are currently trying to get FDA approval for the app, and have founded a company to commercialize it. They hope to make it available by the end of the year, to help parents track children's ear health at home.

32. What do we know about the fluid from the first paragraph?
- A. It is mostly part of children's growth.
 - B. It is unavoidable for any child.
 - C. It is a permanent physical condition.
 - D. It is beyond any medical means.
33. What does the underlined word “pediatrician” refer to in Paragraph 3?

- A. A hospital. B. A specialist.
C. A relative. D. An app.

34. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

- A. The application of the app. B. The causes of the kid's ear problem.
C. The purpose of developing the app. D. The experiment of the smartphone.

35. What do the researchers expect of the app?

- A. It will upgrade the medical technology. B. It will hit the market in the near future.
C. It will help children do better academically. D. It will save doctors medical operations.

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。

How to Work From Home

By Kenneth R. Rosen

As more companies across nearly every industry accommodate an increasing number of employees wishing to forego（摒弃）the morning commute and office pantry footfall, remote work has become an increasingly easy and breathlessly practical option for many who seek it. 36.

37. It's a culmination（巅峰）of what I've learned along the way.

Don't sleep where you work. Whether it's a rented office space or a den converted（转换）into a home office or a cabin in the woods for that matter, find a space away from your bedroom to work.

38. "Having a consistent schedule and being kind of strict about it is really useful for drawing outlines around your time so that you can keep things balanced for both work and play," said Jacqui Cheng, editor in chief of Wirecutter, and someone who's worked from home full time for over 12 years.

Plan against distractions. 39. You can explain to your family members or children that your work area is off limits, and they should avoid interrupting unless it's important.

Trying to mix work and free time runs the danger of never quite powering down or shutting off. 40. Besides, your friends and family miss out on the time you would spend with them if you worked in an office instead of at home. Make sure to enforce your boundaries.

- A. Get into your groove.
B. Set boundaries if you're working at home.
C. Here is a modest guide to becoming a successful remote employee
D. I can comfortably and productively contribute a solid day's work from almost anywhere.
E. And it can lead to burnout and depression from feeling like you're always on and available.
F. There are many things that contribute to becoming a successful work-from-home employee.
G. Close your work chat programs and emails and consider yourself "out for the day," and "home now."

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。

How to Avoid the Coronavirus? ——Wash Your Hands

By Elisabeth Rosenthal

As a New York Times correspondent in China, I 41 the SARS outbreak in 2002 and 2003 during which a 42 coronavirus was first detected in Guangdong. My two children attended 43 school in Beijing throughout the outbreak.

The International School of Beijing, where my children were 44, was one of the few in the capital

that stayed 45 throughout the SARS outbreak.

The school 46 a bunch of simple precautionary 47: a stern note to parents 48 them not to send a child to 49 who was sick and warning them that students would be 50 for fevers with ear thermometers (耳温枪/耳温计) at the school door. There was no 51 of food at lunch. The teacher led the kids in 52 hand washing throughout the day at classroom 53, while singing a prolonged “hand washing song” to 54 they did more than a cursory(马虎; 草率) pass under the tap with water only.

With those precautions 55, I observed something of a public 56 miracle: Not only did no child get SARS, but it seemed no student was sick with anything at all for 57 on end.

The World Health Organization 58 the SARS outbreak contained in July 2003. But, oh, those 59 persisted. The best first-line defenses against SARS or the novel coronavirus or most any virus at all are the ones that Grandma and 60 taught us, after all.

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|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. witnessed | B. covered | C. interviewed | D. experienced |
| 42. A. new | B. latest | C. novel | D. strange |
| 43. A. middle | B. high | C. elementary | D. kindergarten |
| 44. A. patients | B. partners | C. classmates | D. students |
| 45. A. open | B. close | C. lock | D. control |
| 46. A. organized | B. instituted | C. founded | D. arranged |
| 47. A. laws | B. policies | C. agreements | D. notices |
| 48. A. urged | B. persuading | C. warning | D. reminding |
| 49. A. hospital | B. park | C. school | D. clinic |
| 50. A. screened | B. measured | C. estimated | D. figured |
| 51. A. sharing | B. robbing | C. eating | D. throwing |
| 52. A. always | B. frequent | C. occasion | D. time |
| 53. A. desks | B. chairs | C. pipes | D. sinks |
| 54. A. forced | B. reminded | C. ensure | D. encouraged |
| 55. A. in place | B. in power | C. in order | D. in need |
| 56. A. behavior | B. health | C. study | D. life |
| 57. A. months | B. days | C. years | D. hours |
| 58. A. told | B. announced | C. reported | D. declared |
| 59. A. hobbies | B. interests | C. habits | D. characters |
| 60. A. common ground | B. common property | C. in common | D. common sense |

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。

China SARS fighter returns to spotlight in coronavirus battle

Zhong Nanshan, an 83-year-old doctor 61 became a household name 17 years ago for “daring to speak” in the fight 62 SARS, is the public face of China’s effort to control a new strain of coronavirus.

Despite his 63 (advance) age, Zhong was appointed to lead the 64 (investigate) into the new virus, which has rattled (使发狂) millions of Chinese who are traveling for the week-long Lunar New Year holiday. 65

announcement on Monday that the virus could spread between humans ratcheted up (增加) 66 (worry) about the outbreak, 67 which Beijing has warned officials of public shame if they cover up any infections.

That marks a departure from 2003, _____ 68 _____ in an atmosphere of fear and suspicion, Zhong, a respiratory diseases specialist, gave media his candid (坦诚的), pessimistic assessment of the severity of the SARS crisis.

Zhong was hailed for his integrity and _____ 69 _____ (remain) a public figure ever since, _____ 70 _____ (weight) in on public health issues such as air pollution and food safety.

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）

71. 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。每句错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。
- 增加：在该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。

Although he always longed to lying in bed longer after a busy week of school study, but they had plans to meet some good friends at 11. With great effort to climb out, he took a shower by 9. As he was making the bed, he couldn't hear heavy rain outside. He checked the weather and saw what was going to be a cold, wet day. So he got dress in warm clothes. His sister made breakfast. The pancakes were taste but whenever she cooks, she made a mess! However, she did wash the dish so he wouldn't like to complain. Anyway, they took the train and met their friends on a holiday shopping center. They had pleasant time, probably spent too much money, though!

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

72. 假设你是新华中学的学生李华，在防控新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情之际，你学校旁边的留学生服务中心正在招募抗疫志愿者。请你给留学生服务中心工作人员写一封应聘信。

内容包括：1. 写信目的；

2. 个人优势

3. 能做的事情

注意事项：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头语和结束语已为你写好，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：新型冠状病毒肺炎：COVID-19；垃圾箱：trash bin