

# 安徽省十校联盟 2020 届高三线上自主联合检测

## 英语参考答案解析 2020. 3. 29

听力部分：1—5:CBBAC      6—10:BCACB      11—15:AABCB      16—20:CBBAB

阅读理解：

21. D                      22. C                      23. B

【解析】本文题材属于应用文中的广告招聘。新的学期开始之前，招聘家教，对工作的性质，要求，条件，申请方式等进行了详细的描述。

1. 细节理解题。根据题干理解，可将答案定位在 Job description 这一主题下面的第四段，Once our fall semester starts on August 21, we will 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. 所以最需要家教的时间是周日下午和晚上。故选择 D。

2. 细节理解题。根据题干中的 .....more than 30 hours per week,可定位于文章中 What we offer 这一段中，每周工作超过 30 个小时的家庭教师可享受到健康保险补偿，因此选择 C 答案。A 和 C 选项在文章中没有提及。D 答案在文章中 Free Sunday dinners,周日的晚饭是免费的，但是选项中 free meals 把范围扩大了，D 答案错误，正确答案 C。故选择 C。

3. 细节理解题。根据题顺序原则可以定位于文章中 Applicants must 这一段，Have a good command of the subjects they tutor. 必须掌握好所教授的科目，因此答案选择 B。A 答案错在 all 一词上面；C 答案和 D 答案在文章中没有提及。故选择 B。

【点睛】

细节理解题在阅读理解中考查的比例呈现上升趋势，所以，做好此类题是阅读理解能否拿到高分的关键。本题题材属于广告招聘，主要考查对关键词的快速筛选能力，因而，做题一定要准确定位关键词。如：第 1 小题，结合题干关键词：needs the most tutors，可以定位到文章的 Job description 主题下的第四个段落，这样，就可以把试题做好。因此，平时要熟练使用略读和查读的阅读技巧。

24. D                      25. C                      26. D                      27. C

【解析】本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了澳大利亚新南威尔士州正在设置摄像头，以减少开车时全神贯注于无线设备的人数。用这项技术惩罚那些因电话、社交媒体或短信分心的司机，将是世界上第一个。

24. 推理判断题。根据第一段 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.澳大利亚新南威尔士州正在设置摄像头，以减少开车时全神贯注于无线设备的人数。用这项技术惩罚那些因电话、社交媒体或短信分心的司机，将是世界上第一个。所以判断出，新南威尔士设置摄像头的真正目的是迫使司机更专注于驾驶。故选 D。

25. 推理判断题。根据第二段 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.可知道路安全专家对越来越多的司机在州内道路上使用智能手机的事故表示关注。他们说，司机在开车时使用手机，大大增加了发生事故的可能性。所以判断出，道路安全专家认为急需采取措施禁止开车时使用手机。故选 C。

26. 细节理解题。根据第四段 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.可知这些装置使用人工智能技术，将不接触手机的司机隔离开来。然后，在通知车主之前，由人类确认照片上是否有违法行为。因此，手机检测装置是把人工智能和人类的努力

结合起来。故选 D。

27. 细节理解题。根据最后一段 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. 可知今年早些时候, 作为为期 6 个月的测试的一部分, 两个固定摄像头拍摄了 850 万辆汽车的照片。这些摄像头拍摄了 10 万多名驾驶员的手拿着手机的照片。所以, 六个月的测试显示了许多司机在开车时使用电子设备。故选 C。

28. D            29. C            30. A            31. B

【解析】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了巴西汉学家 Jose Roberto Teixeira Leite 眼中的中国和巴西。

28. 推理判断题。根据第二段 "Influences from China can date from the colonial period, even up to the time after after Brazil's independence." 可知中国的影响可以追溯到殖民地时代, 甚至到巴西独立之后。从画线句所在的句子 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. 可知 19 世纪末, 在巴西东北部的一个州, 伯南布哥, 有一个习俗, 孩子们睡在装饰有中国龙的衣服上。因此, 划线句子显示的是中国对巴西社会各个领域的影响。故选 D。

29. 细节理解题。根据第四段 "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." 可知这本书的影响令我吃惊, 尽管它是由一家大学出版社出版的, 印刷量只有 1000 册。有人说这本书代表了巴西中国研究的一个转折点。因此, 这本书标志着巴西人的汉语研究进入了一个新的阶段。故选 C。

30. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 "It was through art that China awoke in me, first, curiosity, after that, interest, and finally, passion," Teixeira said. 可知正是通过艺术, 中国在我心中觉醒, 首先是好奇心, 然后是兴趣, 最后是激情, 特谢拉说。因此, 是艺术激发了这位汉学家对中国研究的热情。故选 A。

31. 主旨大意题。通读全文可知, 短文中巴西汉学家 Jose Roberto Teixeira Leite 从艺术, 商业, 经济, 医学, 文化, 建筑等方面介绍了中国对巴西的影响。所以短文的最佳标题为“汉学家眼中的中国和巴西”。故选 B 项。

32. A            33. B            34. A            35. B

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一款检测孩子中耳是否有液体的手机 app 即将面世, 该应用会让中耳液体检查更便宜、更准确。

32. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段的 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. (当他们到了上学的年龄, 90% 的孩子都会经历中耳被液体填充的情况, 这种情况会使听到的声音模糊, 有时会造成感染) 可知, 中耳被液体填充是绝大多数孩子成长中都会经历的, 即是孩子成长的一部分。A. It is mostly part of children's growth. (它几乎是孩子成长的一部分) 符合以上说法, 故选 A 项。

33. 词义猜测题。根据划线部分所在句子 "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, 可知, 现在如果你带孩子去 pediatrician 或者任何紧急护理的家庭医生处去, 他们都是通过观察耳膜来判断孩子的中耳是否有液体。结合句意可知, pediatrician 和家庭医生属于同类, 故推测 pediatrician 是儿科医生。B. A specialist. (一个专家医师) 符合以上推测, 故选 B 项。

34. 主旨大意题。根据文章第四段的 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. (首先, 用户按照模板将一张纸剪下来放到漏斗里, 并把漏斗放在智能手机和病人耳朵之间的; 然后, 该程序通过手机扬声器播放一种啾啾声, 声波从耳膜反弹并击中手机的麦克风, 在那里它们显示并被应用程序分析) 可知, 本段主要讲述了检测中耳液 app 的应用。A. The application of the app. (该 app 的应用) 符合以上说法, 故选 A 项。

35. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的 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. (研究人员目前正在试图获得 FDA 对该程序的批准, 并已经成立了公司将其商业化, 他们希望在今年年

底推出这项应用)可知, 该 app 有望在今年年底面向市场。B. It will hit the market in the near future.(它会在不久的将来面向市场)符合以上说法, 故选 B 项。

## 七选五: 36—40: FCABE

**【解析】:** 本文为说明文。介绍了如何如何实现高效远程办公, 文章分三个层次: 首先介绍远程办公是当下的一种趋势和许多人的愿望; 接着介绍如何高效实现远程办公的方法; 最后说明了处理不好工作时间和生活休闲时间的弊端。

36.F.过渡句。上文说了当前远程办公是一种趋势和人们的希望, 自然过渡到怎样实现高效远程办公话题。

37.C.衔接句。上文提高实现高效远程办公, 那么如何实现呢? 水到渠成引出下面的措施。

38.A.主题句。由引用一位远程办公的成功人士的话: “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,” 很有说服力地说明依照惯例制定日程安排并严格执行非常有助于合理规划时间的重要性。

39. B. 细节句。本小节的主题是做好应对干扰的计划, 故下面的叙述都是如何应对干扰的, 所以, B 句的意思: “当你在家办公时, 要设定好界限”和主题句意思相吻合。

40. E. 由前一句: “试图将工作和空闲时间混在一起, 会有一直不能完全“休眠”或是“关机”的风险”可知接下来要具体说明风险具体是怎么产生的, 和 E 句意思“总是在工作、随叫随到的感觉而导致身心俱疲和抑郁”相匹配。

## 完形填空: 41-45 BCCDA      46-50 BBDC A      51-55 ABDCA      56-60 BADCD

**【解析】:**

41. A“目击; 见证”; B“采访; 报导”; C“面试; 采访”; D“体验; 经历”。根据上文“As a New York Times correspondent in China”, 作者是《纽约时报》驻京记者, 故选 B。

42. SARS 在当时是新出现的一种病毒, 用 novel 强调是以前没有出现过的, 这种语境一般不用 new, new 则更多侧重和过去 old 的对比。故本句选 C 更贴切。

43. 根据语境我的孩子应该是在上小学, 故选 C。

44. 由前一句“The International School of Beijing”可知我的孩子是这所学校的学生, 故选 D。

45. 语境理解, “非典”期间这所国际学校是为数不多的开学得学校, 故选 A。

46. 本题是难点。A“组织”B“建立一套系统/规则/法律程序”C“成立; 奠基”; D“安排”。根据语境故选 B。

47. A“法律”; B“政策, 措施”; C“协议”; D“通知”。语境: 学校制定了一系列简单的预防措施。故选 B。

48. A“敦促”; B“说服”; C“警告”; D“提醒”。根据语境选提醒最合适, 故选 D。

49. 根据语境是生病的孩子不允许进学校, 以避免交叉感染, 故选 C。

50. 本题是难点, A“筛选; 排查”是熟词生义, 用耳温计测体温筛选排查健康状况, 故选 A。

51. 不分享食物，避免细菌和病毒传播，故选 A 符合语境。
52. A 没有 in always 这种搭配；B in frequent 经常；C in occasion 有时；D in time 及时。根据语境是经常让孩子们洗手，故选 B。
53. 洗手当然是在水槽里，教室的水槽，而不是水管“pipes”或“desks; chairs”。故选 D。
54. A“迫使”；B“提醒”；C“确保”D“鼓励”。语境是鼓励孩子，故选 C。
55. A“生效”；B“当权”；C“秩序”；D“需要”，预防措施生效，故选 A。
56. 本文主要是勤洗手防病毒，故是健康问题，故选 B。
57. 根据语境，从 SARS 爆发到控制有几个月时间，故选 A 合适。
58. 根据上下文世界卫生组织宣布 SARS 重大疫情得到控制，故用“declared”，选 D。
59. A 是“爱好”；B 是“利益或兴趣”；C 是“习惯”D 是“特征，性格”，根据文章养成卫生好习惯，故选 C。
60. A 是“共同基础”；B 是“共同财产”；C 是“共同；同”；D 是“常识”；故选 D。

语法填空： 1. who      2. against      3. advanced      4. investigation      5. His

6. worries      7. after      8. when      9. has remained      10. weighing

## 71、短文改错

lying → lie	taste → tasty
删除 but	made → makes
couldn't → could	dish → dishes
what → it	on → in
dress → dressed	在 had 后加 a

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一个男孩的周末是如何度过的。

- 考查固定短语。此处考查短语 long to do sth 渴望做某事，故将 lying 改为 lie。
- 考查并列连词。although 和 but 不能连用，故删除 but。
- 考查上下文逻辑关系。根据下文的内容可知他听到了外面很大的声音所以去看看天气，故此处应用肯定形式，故将 couldn't 改为 could。
- 考查代词。此处应用 it 代指天气，故将 what 改为 it。
- 考查非谓语动词。此处考查短语 get dressed in 穿着...，故将 dress 改为 dressed。
- 考查形容词。此处应用形容词作为 were 的表语，故将 taste 改为 tasty。
- 考查时态。虽然文章主要讲述过去的事情，但 whenever she cooks, she made a mess 陈述的经常发生的情况，应用一般现在时，主语 she 是第三人称单数，故动词用三单现形式，故将 made 改为 makes。
- 考查名词的数。结合上文可知，至少有作者和妹妹吃了早饭，故 dish（盘子）应用复数形式，故将 dish 改为 dishes。
- 考查介词。结合上下文可知，此处意为“在一个假日购物中心”，“在...里”应用 in，故将 on 改为 in。
- 考查冠词。此处考查短语 have a pleasant time 玩得开心，故在 had 后加 a。

## 72、书面表达

【范文】 Dear Sir or Madam,

Thank you for reading my letter. I'm Li Hua from XinhuaMiddle School. Since COVID-19 has transmitted all over China, I'd like very much to be a volunteer.

All our citizens are looking forward to playing a part in fighting against the virus, so am I. Here are some things I can do. First, I can help to clean up our International Student Service Center. I know a clean and tidy environment can stop the virus from transmitting. Then, I'm willing to help take the overseas students' temperature and urge them to wear their masks properly at the entrance of our service center. Besides, I can help give out the masks and notices at the gate of Xiashang Supermarket. What's more, I'm good at getting along with these overseas students. I have a good command of English so that it's easy for me to teach them how to wash hands correctly and put the used masks in the special trash bins.

To sum up, I believe I can be a qualified volunteer. I will try my best if I'm accepted.

Yours  
Li Hua

安徽省十校联盟 2020 届高三线上自主联合检测

英语听力原文 2020. 3. 29

**Text 1**

W: How did you spend your holiday?

M: Don't ask ... I broke my leg while I was skiing, so it means that I might not be able to play in the football game next month.

W: I'm so sorry to hear that.

**Text 2**

W: Where did you find that? I've been looking for it everywhere.

M: I just grabbed it from the closet. I've no idea who put it there.

W: OK, just put it on. It's raining really heavily outside. I'll be fine with just an umbrella and rain boots I think.

**Text 3**

M: How many cups of soy sauce do we need to make this?

W: Let me have a look. It says three cups. Wow, that seems like a lot of salt. Let's put in one cup less instead.

**Text 4**

W: Why are there so many decorations in the house? Is there going to be a party here later?

M: Did you forget it's our parents' 20th wedding anniversary today?

**Text 5**

M: Miss Lee, why did you give me an F on the math test? I checked all the answers, and they're all correct. Look!

W: You did get the answers right, but you didn't write them down on the answer sheet. You need to read the instructions carefully before taking a test.

**Text 6**

W: Jack, I just downloaded the final episode of Walking Dead. It's super high-quality too.

M: Terrific!

W: We can watch it on Marlon's new TV. And his little brother Jimmy won't be at home tonight, so it'll just be the three of us.

M: Good idea. I can't wait to see this episode. The whole season has been so confusing. If the story doesn't finally make sense though, I'm going to be annoyed.

**Text 7**

M: So, what are you going to wear at the costume party on Friday?

W: I'll be going as the mad scientist from my favorite video game. My costume's pretty cool. How about you?

M: I'm not sure whether to go as a Jedi fighter from the recent Star Wars movie, or as the crime

fighter and wall crawler, Spiderman. I'm kind of leaning towards Spiderman.

W: Why Spiderman?

M: Somehow, I feel I have a special connection with him.

W: Why? Is it because he doesn't have the courage to talk to the girl he likes?

M: Yeah, sort of. Whatever, I still have four days to decide.

#### **Text 8**

W: Hey, Kyle. Why do you look so upset?

M: Ugh, my mom and dad are mad at me again! I really want to study art history and declare that as my major, but they keep telling me it's a terrible decision. Before art history, I wanted to study philosophy, and they said that was a terrible major too.

W: Well, I mean, neither of those majors is going to get you a high-paying job. Do you think your parents are just worried about your future?

M: Maybe, but I'm not good at math. They wanted me to go into accounting, which just isn't my cup of tea. I'm old enough now, so I should be able to make my own decisions.

#### **Text 9**

M: So, what do you do, Charlotte?

W: Well, I used to work as a nutritionist for a local hospital.

M: Oh really? Nutrition is really fascinating! So how about now? Are you working somewhere else?

W: Well, if you count doing laundry and dishes, making meals and changing diapers as "work", then yes – and cooking is my hobby now.

M: Oh, I definitely count that as work! It seems so few people in our neighborhood are stay-at-home parents.

W: Well, if you count doing laundry and dishes, making meals and changing diapers as "work", then yes – and cooking is my hobby now.

M: Oh, I definitely count that as work! It seems so few people in our neighborhood are stay-at-home parents.

W: Well, nowadays, it's hard for families to make ends meet with only one parent working.

#### **Text 10**

If you're listening to this, then you're probably studying English. Maybe you speak a couple of other languages too. But what are the British like when it comes to learning languages? According to a survey published by the European Commission, the British are officially the worst language learners in Europe – 62 percent of them can't speak any other language apart from their own. While 38 percent of Britons speak at least one foreign language, only 18 percent speak two. Learning a foreign language isn't a popular option at school in Britain; children start studying a foreign language at the age of 11 and may give up completely at 14.

So, why don't young people continue with languages at school? Research suggests that students think it is more difficult to get good grades in languages than in other subjects such as science or history. The government is now looking at different ways to improve language learning. One idea is to start much younger and introduce foreign languages from the age of five. Another plan is to give school children more choices and expand the range of languages taught to include Arabic, Mandarin and Urdu.

