

# 浙江省2020年1月高考 英语试卷分析

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# 第一节：阅读理解

位置	词数	主题语境	语篇类型
A篇	316	人与自我 (生活与学习)	记叙文

A篇以第一人称(“I”)视角，回忆并讲述了作者（美国著名女作家Eudora Welty）**孩童时期阅读的快乐体验：严厉的图书馆员，我如痴如醉地阅读，同样爱好读书的妈妈。**

**通过阅读此文，可以引导并鼓励学生多多阅读，从书中去获得快乐。**

In the following passage from her autobiography, *One Writer's Beginnings*, Eudora Welty recalls early experiences of reading and books that had later impact on her craft as a writer of fiction. In a well-organized essay, analyze how Welty's language conveys the intensity and value of these experiences.

I never knew anyone who'd grown up in Jackson without being afraid of Mrs. Calloway, our librarian. She ran Jackson's Carnegie Library absolutely by herself. SILENCE in big black letters was on signs hung everywhere. If she thought you were dressed improperly, she sent you straight back home to change your clothes. I was willing; I would do anything to read.

...

Mrs. Calloway made her own rules about books. You could not take back a book to the library on the same day you'd taken it out; it made no difference to her that you'd read every word in it and needed another to start. You could take out two books at a time and two only...

21. Which of the following best describes Mrs. Calloway?
- A. Quiet.    B. Strict    C. Humorous.    D. Considerate.

[2016-10] 22. Which of the following words best describes Kate's journey?

[2018-6] 21. Which of the following best describes British novels in the 18th century?

# 第一节：阅读理解

What does the underlined phrases imply?

...So two by two, I read library books as fast as I could go, rushing them home in the basket of my bicycle. From the minute I reached our house, I started to read. I knew this was extreme happiness, knew it at the time.

My mother shared **this feeling** of mine. Now, I think of her as reading so much of the time while doing something else. I remember her reading a magazine while taking the part of the Wolf in a game of “Little Red Riding Hood” with my brother’s two daughters. She’d just look up at the right time, long enough to answer—in character—“The better to eat you with, my dear,” and go back to her place in the magazine article.

22. What do the underlined words “**this feeling**” refer to in the last paragraph?

A. Desire to read.

B. Love for Mrs. Calloway.

C. Interest in games.

D. Fear of the library rules.

➤ 词义猜测题，理解文章的基本结构，考查逻辑性思维

23. Where is the text probably from?

- A. A guidebook.
- B. An autobiography.
- C. A news report.
- D. A book review.

➤ 文本出处题，理解语篇结构，了解写作手法与特点

- guidebook: a book which **gives information for visitors** about a place, such as a city or country
- book review: a piece of article that **goes through the content and form of a book**, usually with...
- news report: an article...
- autobiography: a book in which **someone writes about their own life**

What's the difference between an autobiography and a biography?



这是浙江实行新高考后，第一次在阅读理解中考查文本出处题（全国卷，尤其是III卷，基本每年都会考查）。这向我们传递了一些信息：

1. “语篇类型”是2017版《课程标准》新增的内容，其(p.17)指出：接触和学习不同类型的语篇，熟悉生活中常见的语篇形式，把握不同语篇的特定结构、文体特征和表达方式，不仅有助于学生加深对语篇意义的理解，还有助于他们使用不同类型的语篇进行有效的表达与交流。

2. 浙江卷由教育部考试中心命制，从近几次来看，风格和全国卷有些类似。在平常的教学中，是不是可以立足浙江卷，参考全国卷，拓宽视野，扩大格局。（如2019年6月高考，全国卷和浙江卷都一反常态，完型填空不是heart-warming或是inspiring的记叙文，而是关注环保的夹叙夹议，甚至是说明文。）

位置	词数	主题语境	语篇类型
B篇	333	人与自然 (人与环境)	说明文 (新闻报道)

B篇是一篇典型的新闻报道，与环保有关。**威斯康星州的密尔沃基市用奶酪盐水代替岩盐来除去冬天道路上的冰，而且此种做法一举两得。**

阅读此类文章有助于提升学生分析和解决问题的能力、培养学生的批判性思维。

## WHAT?

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is road testing a new way to keep winter roads ice-free - by spreading on them cheese brine, the salty liquid used to make soft cheeses, like mozzarella.

## WHY?

Wisconsin, also called “America’s Dairyland,” is famous for its cheese. The state produced 2.8 billion pounds of cheese last year! As a result, there was a lot of leftover cheese brine. Disposing of (处置) the brine can be expensive. So what should cheese makers do with the waste?

Normally, towns use rock salt to de-ice streets. The salt lowers water’s freezing point causing ice to melt (融化). But using cheese brine could help both cheese producers and cities save money, while keeping roads safe. Cheese brine has salt in it, which, like the rock salt, helps lower water’s freezing point.

## Body

In addition to saving money, cheese brine could also be a more eco-friendly option. Many people suspect that all the rock salt used every winter is harming the environment.

## How?

Rock salt is made of sodium chloride, the same compound (化合物) in ordinary table salt. Sounds harmless, right? But while you probably add only a small amount of salt to your food, road crews spread about 20 million tons of salt on U. S. roads every year!

The chemical washes off roads and goes into the ground. There it can pollute drinking water, harm plants, and eat away soil. By spreading cheese brine on streets before adding a layer of rock salt, Milwaukee may be able to cut its rock salt use by 30 percent.

## Quotes

Cheese brine has a downside too—a smell similar to that of bad milk. “I don’t really mind it,” Emil Norby told Modern Farmer magazine. He works for one of Wisconsin’s county highway commissions and came up with the idea of using cheese brine. “Our roads smell like Wisconsin!” he said.



**Normally**, towns use rock salt to de-ice streets. The salt lowers water's freezing point, causing ice to melt (融化). **But** using cheese brine could help both cheese producers and cities save money, while keeping roads safe. Cheese brine has salt in it, which, like the rock salt, helps lower water's freezing point.

**24. Why can cheese brine help keep winter roads ice-free?**

A. It is soft.

C. It is warm.

B. It contains salt.

D. It has milk in it.

➤ 细节理解题，理解文中具体信息，考查逻辑性思维

[附加] According to this paragraph, what's cheese brine's advantage over rock salt in de-icing roads?

# 第一节：阅读理解

transitional  
sentence

Normally, towns use rock salt to de-ice streets. The salt lowers water's freezing point, causing ice to melt (融化). But using cheese brine could help cheese producers and cities save money, while keeping roads safe. Cheese brine has salt in it, which, like the rock salt, helps lower water's freezing point.

In addition to saving money, cheese brine could also be a more eco-friendly option. Many people suspect that all the rock salt used every winter is harming the environment...

The chemical washes off roads and goes into the ground. There it can pollute drinking water, harm plants, and eat away soil. By spreading cheese brine on streets before adding a layer of rock salt, Milwaukee may be able to cut its rock salt use by 30 percent.

25. What is a benefit of using cheese brine on roads?

- A. Improving air quality.
- B. Increasing sales of rock salt.
- C. Reducing water pollution.
- D. Saving the cheese industry.

➤ 细节理解题，理解文中具体信息，考查逻辑性思维

Normally, towns **use rock salt to de-ice streets**. The salt lowers water's freezing point, causing ice to melt (融化). But using cheese brine could help both cheese producers and cities save money, while keeping roads safe. Cheese brine has salt in it, which, like the rock salt, helps lower water's freezing point.

**In addition to saving money, cheese brine could also be a more eco-friendly option.** Many people suspect that all the rock salt used every winter is harming the environment...

**26. Milwaukee's new way to de-ice streets may be an example of \_\_\_\_.**

- A. barking up the wrong tree**
- B. putting the cart before the horse**
- C. robbing Peter to pay Paul**
- D. killing two birds with one stone**

➤ 推理判断题，根据所读内容作出判断和推理，考查抽象思维

- **barking up the wrong tree:**

*to make the wrong choice; to ask the wrong person; to follow the wrong course.*

e.g. If you think I'll help you cheat, you're definitely barking up the wrong tree!

- **put the cart before the horse**

*to have things in the wrong order*

e.g. Don't plan the menu before deciding how many people to invite—it's like putting the cart before the horse.

- **rob Peter to pay Paul**

*to take or borrow from one in order to give or pay something owed to another.*

e.g. Never use a credit card to pay a debt—that's just robbing Peter to pay Paul!

位置	词数	主题语境	语篇类型
C篇	273	人与自我	说明文 (科学研究)

**C篇是一篇典型的科学研究类说明文。研究发现父亲在孩子的成长中极大地影响孩子毅力的养成。**

# 第一节：阅读理解

## Research result

Today's world is not an easy adjustment for young adults. A key skill set for success is persistence (毅力), a characteristic that researchers say is heavily influenced by fathers. Researchers from Brigham Young University discovered that fathers are in a unique position to help their adolescent children learn persistence.

## Research value

BYU professors Laura Padilla-Walker and Randal Day arrived at these findings by studying 325 American families over several years. And over time, the persistence gained through fathers led to higher achievement in school.

“There are relatively few studies that stress the unique role of fathers,” Padilla-Walker said. “This research also helps to prove that characteristics such as persistence—which can be taught—are key to a child's life success.”

Researchers determined that dads need to practice an “authoritative” parenting style. Authoritative parenting is not authoritarian: rigid, demanding or controlling. Rather, an authoritative parenting style includes some of the following characteristics: children feel warmth and love from their father; responsibility and the reasons behind rules are stressed; children are given an appropriate level of autonomy (自主权).

In the study, about 52 percent of the dads exhibited above-average levels of authoritative parenting. That over time, children raised by an authoritative parent are likely to develop persistence, which leads to better outcomes in school.

## Research subject

This particular study examined 11 to 14-year-olds living in two-parent homes. Yet the researchers suggest that single parents still may play a role in teaching the benefits of persistence, which is an avenue of future research.

## Detailed information

n



“There are relatively few studies that stress the unique role of fathers.” Padilla-Walker said. “This research also helps to prove that characteristics such as persistence—which can be taught—are key to a child’s life success.”

27. What is special about the RYU professors’ study?

- A. It centered on fathers’ role in parenting.
- B. It was based on a number of large families.
- C. It analyzed different kinds of parenting styles.
- D. It aimed to improve kids’ achievement in school.

➤ 细节理解题，理解文中具体信息，考查逻辑性思维

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**28. What would an authoritative father do when raising his children?**

- A. Ignore their demands.      B. Make decisions for them.  
C. Control their behaviors.      D. Explain the rules to them.

➤ 细节理解题，理解文中具体信息，考查逻辑性思维

This particular study examined 11 to 14-year-olds living in two-parent homes. Yet the researchers suggest that single parents still may play a role in teaching the benefits of persistence, which is an avenue of future research.

avenue: a possible **way** of achieving something  
e.g. There are many **avenues** open to researchers.

29. Which group can be a focus of future studies according to the researchers?

- A. Single parents.
- B. Children aged from 11 to 14.
- C. Authoritarian fathers.
- D. Mothers in two-parent homes.

➤ 细节理解题，理解文中具体信息，考查逻辑性思维

Today's world is not an easy adjustment for young adults. A key skill set for success is persistence (毅力), a characteristic that researchers say is heavily influenced by fathers. Researchers from Brigham Young University discovered that fathers are in a unique position to help their adolescent children learn persistence.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Three Characteristics of Authoritative Fathers
- B. Key Skills for Young Adults to Succeed in Future
- C. Children Tend to Learn Determination from Father
- D. Family Relationship Influences School Performance

➤ 主旨大意题，理解文章的主旨要义，考查创造性思维

➤ 研究类说明文往往第一段呈现研究结论（本文中心），标题选择和主旨大意题往往都与此有关。

位置	词数	主题语境	语篇类型
七选五	281+96	人与自然	说明文

七选五阅读材料是一篇结构比较清晰的说明文，考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握。文章讲述了在许多国家洁净水来之不易。文章长度适中，题目简单。

## 第二节：七选五

### 总分关系

Let's take a minute to think about the water we use. The human body is 60% water. We need to drink lots of water to be healthy. When we are thirsty we just go to the kitchen and fill a glass with clean water.

31 For example, farmers, who produce the food we eat, use water to make the plants grow. When we turn on a light or switch on a TV or a computer we use energy and we need water to produce this energy.

The truth is that we are lucky enough to have clean water whenever we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world. 32 That's around one in 10 people in the world who don't have clean water. 33 If we drink dirty water, we can catch diseases from the bacteria and become ill. Every year over 500,000 children die from diarrhoea (腹泻) from dirty water. That's around 1,400 children every day! Also, in some countries children walk many kilometres every day to get clean water. 34 Therefore, they don't have time to learn how to read or write and don't get an education.

35 On this day every year, countries around the world hold events to educate people about the problems of dirty water and that clean water is something that everyone should have around the world. At one school in the UK, children between the ages of 10 and 15 walk 6km with six litres of water. 36 People give them money to do this and all the money helps get clean water to as many people as possible around the world.

指代

因果关系

➤ 原文中找到因果、顺序、举例、总分等关系。



## 第二节：七选五

transitional sentence?  
directly?

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A. We use water indirectly too.

B. Every system in our body depends on water to function.

sth's purpose ?

C. It is to inspire people to learn more about water-related problems.

D. If children walk many hours a day to get water, they can't go to school.

result?

E. Did you know that around 750 million people do not have clean water to drink?

F. In 1993 the United Nations decided that March 22nd is the World Day for Water.

"this" "they" refer to?

G. In this way, they know how it feels to walk a long distance carrying heavy bottles.

## 第二节：七选五

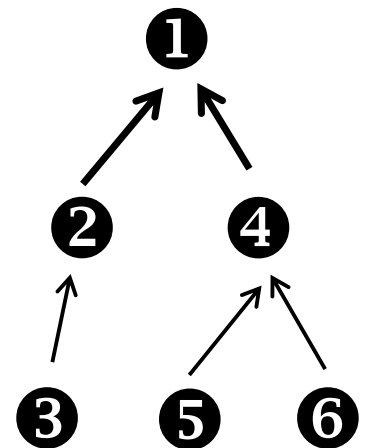
Let's take a minute to think about **the water we use**. The human body is 60% water and we need to drink lots of water to be healthy. When we are thirsty we just go to the kitchen and fill a glass with clean water.

总分关系

31 **For example**, farmers, who produce the food we eat, use water to make the plants grow. When we turn on a light or switch on a TV or a computer we use energy and we need water to produce this energy.

A. We use water **indirectly too**.

[附加] Draw a tree map of the relationship between these sentences.



## 第二节：七选五

not enough

The truth is that we are lucky enough to have clean water whenever we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world. 32 That s around one in 10 people in the world. If we drink dirty water, we can catch diseases from the bacteria and become ill. Every year over 500,000 children die from diarrhoea (腹泻) from dirty water. That's around 1,400 children every day! Also, in some countries children walk many kilometres every day to get water. 33 Therefore they don't have time to learn how to read or write and don't get an education.

**E. Did you know that around 750 million people do not have clean water to drink?**

**D. If children walk many hours a day to get water, they can't go to school.**

## 第二节：七选五

34 On this day every year, countries around the world hold events to educate people about the problems of dirty water and that clean water is something that everyone should have around the world. At one school in the UK, children between the ages of 10 and 15 walk 6km with six litres of water. 35 People give them money to do this and all the money helps get clean water to as many people as possible around the world.

F. In 1993 the United Nations decided that March 22nd is the World Day for Water.

G. In this way, they know how it feels to walk a long distance carrying heavy bottles.

## 第二节：七选五

位置	词数	主题语境	语篇类型
完形填空	283	人与自然	夹叙夹议

词性	名词	动词	形容词副词
个数	11	7	2

完形填空材料是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。作者天生就是盲人，小时候有一次趁妈妈不注意，不小心撞到了一棵树，但她并没有哭泣，而是爬起来继续跑，并且以后再也没撞到那棵树上。

成长的路上需要挫折，只有从挫折中学习，以后才会在学习生活中有不怕冒险、勇于尝试的精神。

### 第三节：完形填空

topic sentence

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I was born legally blind. Of all the stories of my early childhood, the one about a **C位** is my mother's favorite.

I was only two when the 37 occurred. We had just arrived home from a trip. Mom lifted me out of the car and 38 to speak to the driver. I took advantage of my brief 39 to dash across...

Mom loves to use this story as an 46. It reminds her that children don't enter life 47 to take risks or unwilling to 48 again when they fall down. She never wanted me to lose that 49 as I...

We are almost certain to get 53 at some point during the process of achieving our goal. When that happens, don't sit in the grass and 54. Just get up and keep on going. It will all be worth it 55.

Story

Conclusion



## 第二节：七选五

I was born legally blind. Of all the **stories** of my early childhood, the one about a **tree** is my mother's favorite.

I was only two when the **incident** occurred. We had just arrived home from a trip. Mom lifted me out of the car and **turned** to speak to the driver. I took advantage of my brief **freedom** to **dash** across the lawn (草坪)—and hit a large maple tree! I was running so fast that I **bounced off** the trunk and **landed** on my **backside**. Mom **expected** me to start crying, **but** I just sat there for a minute. Then I **picked** myself **up** and kept right on going. Mom always **added** here that, as many times as I **dashed** across the lawn after that, I never again **crashed** into that tree.

## 第二节：七选五

Mom loves to use this story as an **example**. It reminds her that children don't enter life **afraid** to take risks **or** **unwilling** to **try** again when they **fall down**. She never wanted me to lose that **toughness** as I grew older. When I **made** my major life **decisions**, I was still that little girl tearing full-speed across the lawn. I studied abroad and later moved away from my parents' home to look for a **job**. Through years of **efforts**, I have become a respected **teacher in a school serving high-need students**.

We are almost certain to get **knocked down** at some point during the process of achieving our goal. When that happens, don't sit in the grass and **cry**. Just get up and keep on going. It will all be worth it **in the end**.

位置	词数	主题语境	语篇类型
语法填空	221	人与社会	说明文

动词的时态 与语态	非谓语动词	形容词 和副词	冠词	连词	名词	固定 搭配
2	2	2	1	1	1	1

语法填空是一篇说明文。讲述了老龄化这个问题。旨在引导学生关注社会热点问题。

Something significant is happening to the world population - it is aging. The median (中位数的) age of an American in 1950 **was** 26 (be) 30—today it is 41 and is **expected** **to increase** (increase) to 42 by 2050. For Japan, the **numbers** (number) are more striking—22 in 1950, 46 today and 55 in 2050. In 2015, one in 12 people around the world were over 65; by 2050, it will be one in six.

This aging of the population is driven **by** two factors. The first is declining birth rates, which means old generations are large **compared** (compare) to younger generations, and so, on average, the population becomes **older** (old) **than** before. This is **particularly** (particular) **true** in the US. The second reason is that people are living longer. A child born in the US today has **a** very realistic **chance** of living beyond 100 and needs to plan accordingly.

People tend to focus on the first factor. However, greater attention should **be placed** (place) on longevity (长寿). It isn't just that people are, on average, living longer. It's also that they are on average healthier **and** more productive for longer...