

# 2020 年高三教学测试

## 英语 试题卷

(2020.12)

考生须知:

1. 全卷分选择题、非选择题和答题纸三部分, 试题卷 12 页, 答题纸 2 页, 满分 150 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。

2. 本卷全部答案必须做在答题纸的相应位置上, 做在试题卷上无效。

3. 请用黑墨水签字笔将学校、班级、姓名分别填写在答题纸的相应位置上。

### 选择题部分 (共 95 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纸上。

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, 并表在试卷的相应位置, 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. Where is the woman going?

A. To a flower shop.

B. To a park.

C. To a library.

2. What do we know about the man?

A. He will not give up his job.

B. He doesn't like his colleagues.

C. He has a large family to support.

3. When did the man leave for home?

A. At nine.

B. At ten.

C. At eleven.

4. Who is worried about gaining weight?

A. The son.

B. Aunt Louise.

C. The mother.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Jerry's acting in the play.

B. Their dissatisfaction with Jerry.

C. The man's worry over his sickness.

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, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。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. Why does the woman prefer jogging?

- A. She is fond of the countryside.
- B. She thinks it quiet and relaxing.
- C. She can have fun with her friends.

7. Which two sports does the man like best?

- A. Football and crying.
- B. Football and swimming.
- C. Swimming and table tennis.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the woman doing?

- A. Asking about a job.
- B. Having a job interview.
- C. Sharing her work experience.

9. What does an office assistant have to do?

- A. Communicate in English.
- B. Arrange meetings.
- C. Answer telephones.

10. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She thinks little of money.
- B. She isn't satisfied with the job.
- C. She doesn't have a school certificate.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.
- B. Hostess and visitor.
- C. House owner and renter.

**12.** What is one of the advantages of the apartment on Park Avenue?

- A. The view outside is pretty.
- B. The kitchen is well equipped.
- C. The bedroom is large enough.

**13.** Which apartment do the speakers choose at last?

- A. The one on Park Avenue.
- B. The one on North Parade..
- C. The one on Ablington Road.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题

**14.** Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At a party.
- B. At a club.
- C. In a lecture room

**15.** Why is the woman familiar with this area?

- A. She grew up here.
- B. She has studied the map.
- C. She often hangs out here.

**16.** What might the man major in?

- A. Business.
- B. Computer science.
- C. In a lecture room.

**17.** How does the woman deal with the bad weather?

- A. By watching movies.
- B. By going downtown.
- C. By going to bars.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

**18.** What is Harrods famous for?

- A. Its book halls.
- B. Its clothes halls.
- C. Its food halls.

**19.** What is the most interesting thing about Harrods?

- A. There's a doctor and a bank in it.
- B. There're hundreds of lights outside.
- C. There're 25 cafes and restaurants in it.

**20.** Who is the speakers most probably?

- A. An advertiser.
- B. A manager.
- C. A journalist.

## 第二部分:阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节: (共 10 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 25 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

### A

As 13-year-old Sadie Feingold for her Jewish coming-of-age ceremony this year, she had one goal in mind: to raise awareness of children's mental health struggles.

She said she was inspired to focus on this topic because of her own previous struggles with mental health. "People don't really talk about mental health as they do with physical health," Feingold said. "I think that some people feel like it's not important."

So, she did some research and read a piece in The New York Times that reported how a proper amount of exercise in adolescents can raise their levels of endorphin (a chemical produced in the brain that reduces the feeling of pain), and in turn, help improve their mental health. Then, Feingold came up with a plan: she would host an exercise class for local teens and families, and raise money to support the North Shore Child and Family Guidance Center in Roslyn Heights, a mental health agency that treats children and families.

She invited family, friends and others to gather in the parking lot of the community (社区) building in Port Washington, and on Sept.13, about 35 kids, teens and adults participates in the 45-minute class of individual exercises, led by a fitness instructor they knew.

She took donations at the class to support the Guidance Center and encouraged those who couldn't attend to dance as well. Her efforts raised nearly \$2,000. Regina Barros-Rivera, associate executive director at Guidance Center, said an effort like this one promoted "positive change" adolescents needed. "Energy creates energy. Talking an action creates a change. And this young lady has created something-not only just that the exercise is good for you, it's more that she's creating, and she's bringing."

21. What led to Feingold's idea of holding an exercise class?

- A. Her Jewish coming-of-age ceremony this year.
- B. Her struggles against mental health at a young age.
- C. Her increasing awareness of building up children's physical health.

D. Her knowing about the connection between mental health and exercise.

22. What can we know about Feingold's class?

A. Money was collected for the Guidance Center.

B. The class was held in the community fitness center.

C. The instructors were invited by The New York Times.

D. Individual exercises were led by a mental health agent..

23. What do Regina Barros-Rivera's words indicate?

A. What Feingold has done is very beneficial.

B. Feingold proves to be creative and energetic.

C. More physical exercise is needed for adolescents.

D. Adolescents should make healthy adjustments to change.

## B

For better or worse, many of us never forget those typical British school days-and with a website that now brings together over 32200 schools, colleges and universities as well as a growing number of users, you won't have to.

SchoolMates is a networking platform, which helps people find friends from their past. Subscribers (订阅者) simply need to enter their name, email and password and then the school name as well as the years attended. Users then receive an email to inform them when other students from their year sign up.

The easy-to-use website makes it possible for users to share conversations, jokes, stories, memories and photographs. "The website is an extension of social media, but simpler, catering for those who don't want to get swaddled, but still want to feel part of the community," explains founder and CEO Chris Goodwin. "It enables users to move away from annoying updates and 'photoshopped lives' and get straight to reconnecting with friends from the past."

According to experts, there are several reasons people should reconnect with their roots and reach out to those who once were a fundamental part of their lives. Life seems to become more complex and more difficult with age. Reconnecting with past friend can go a long way to helping people accept life as it is now by allowing them to reflect on paths not taken. People often rely only on their own angles, and reconnecting with past friends allows people to see the world in a new light. Not surprisingly,

building healthy social connections promotes changes in life.

With booming update, social media from an interactive online community, but meanwhile, they often affect people in a bad way. “SchoolMates is the answer for people expecting a simpler, less competitive way of keeping in touch with old friends,” concludes Chris.

24. SchoolMates is a website for people to \_\_\_\_.

- A. record old school days.
- B. reconnect with former friends.
- C. learn about educational institutes.
- D. describe learning experience.

25. What does the underlined part “get swaddled” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Share stories with others.
- B. Get separated from social media.
- C. Move away from ‘photoshopped lives’.
- D. Be disturbed by updates.

26. What benefit can users get from SchoolMates according to experts?

- A. Changing their life attitudes in a way.
- B. Finding a new way of making friends.
- C. Developing an interest in social media.
- D. Confirming their previous world views.

## C

“When I think of England, I think of the queen taking her dogs for a walk in the countryside,” says Carsten Haferkamp, a dog-owning German working in London. Data from Tractive, a firm that provides GPS tracking for pets, show that Britons walk their dogs more than their European neighbors do.

The British love for dog-walking may have more to do with the walking than the dogs. Britons are big walkers—they came fifth in the world in 2017, the highest in Europe. Dogs provide walkers with company and a purpose, so it may be that walking encourages dog-ownership.

But Julien Dugnoille, an expert at Exeter University, suspects dog-walking has a deeper significance. Dogs, he suggests, are a useful aid to a socially awkward nation. “Britons tend to have a chat with strangers and exchange a few jokes and comments about the weather without putting themselves in danger.”

A tradition among the British nobles of owning and training dogs also leads Dr Dugnoille to assume that dog-walking is a way to keep ancient honor. “When people in the park say Max is very

well-behaved,” says Dr Dugnoille, “that is a way to show their authority in the art of dog training compared to those dog owners who are not in control of their own dog.”

But it’s not just about showing off, in his view. He believes walking with one’s best friend creates a time and space where dogs and humans meet as species (种类) and connect as individuals.

Still, Britons should not congratulate themselves too much on their behavior towards their dog companion. According to Dr Carri Westgarth of Liverpool University, “People say that a dog needs a walk every day, but they will find reasons why their dog doesn’t need a walk. They’ll say : he’s got company indoors, he’s nervous or he doesn’t like the rain.”

27.The queen is mentioned in paragraph 1 to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the queen’s love for dogs
- B. a foreigner’s impression of England
- C. the British devotion to walking dogs
- D. the importance of dog-walking for Europeans

28.What does Dr Dugnoille most probably agree with?

- A. British see dogs as protectors from danger.
- B. Dog-walking is related to the British traditional culture.
- C. British prefer to walk rather than walk the dog.
- D. Dog-walking is a close link between the British and nature.

29.Dr Westgarth’s comment on the British dog-walking suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. British are proud of dog-walking
- B. dogs are a good companion for Britons
- C. he is doubtful of the British love for dogs
- D. weather is a popular topic among Britons

30.What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Love Your Dog, Walk Your Dog
- B. How Do British Walk Their Dogs?
- C. Opinions on Dog-Walking in Britain
- D. Why Do Britons Love to Walk Dogs

## 第二节 （共 5 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。

Many people, college students included, aren't fully aware of the difference between a college and a university. In fact, while the names are used interchangeably (互换地), they often refer to completely different school programs. 31

A common concept is that college are private while university are public. This is not what distinguishes the two. Instead, it is quite often the difference in the level of degree programs offered. 32 While a four-year college may offer Bachelor's degrees, many community and junior college only offer two-year or Associate's degrees. Most universities, on the other hand, offer both undergraduate and graduate degrees.

33 This is a natural result of the limited degree programs they offer. Universities, however, include graduate studies, and more students attend these schools at one time and more staff is requires to handle the students' needs. 34 This leads to a more diverse student population with a wider arranges of interests and studies.

Eventually, you need to decide what field of study you want to choose, and let that guild your decision about what institution of higher learning you attend (if any). If you're trying to decide between two similar schools, it's good to consider your own learning style. 35 But if a diverse student body and a possible graduate degree are on your must-have list, then a university might be the way to go.

- A. In most cases, college have a smaller student body and staff.
- B. If you want smaller class sizes, a college may be your best option.
- C. Students could get two different degrees without changing schools.
- D. Generally, college only offer and focus on undergraduate programs.
- E. Before applying, you'll have to know what distinguishes one another.
- F. Universities also tend to offer a greater variety of degrees and classes.
- G. Many universities even include colleges with undergraduate programs.

### 第三部分 语言运用 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My first year in Los Angeles, I was a birthday-party clown (小丑). I struggled a lot with my identity because, 36 I viewed myself as a filmmaker, everyone in my life viewed me as this 37 day job.



For certain parties, I'd have to go as a 38 character. One night, I was 39 to be Batman for a birthday party. At the time I had a moustache but I didn't want to 40 my physical appearance for that job, because that would be me 41. I was more of a clown than an artist.

The next day, I went to the 42, and everyone was all high-fiving me, 43. I saw the birthday boy with his dad, and the dad took me over to a birthday cake with a Batman drawn on it, and the Batman had a 44.

That's why they were laughing so 45 when I first arrived, because when the dad 46 the cake, all the kids said, "Batman doesn't have a moustache." 47 admitting that the cake was 48, the parents tried to save face. "Batman 49 has a moustache. In fact, he just 50 it for his movies and TV plays." 51, the children were skeptical until moustache became the 52 that confirmed what the parents had said and 53 the kids that I was actually Batman.

That year, I struggled a lot with my identity. But that day, 54 there was no doubt in my mind what I was-I was the hero that they 55.

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|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. since        | B. though     | C. once        | D. before       |
| 37. A. attractive   | B. worthwhile | C. ridiculous  | D. difficult    |
| 38. A. specific     | B. main       | C. suitable    | D. perfect      |
| 39. A. told         | B. taught     | C. forced      | D. allowed      |
| 40. A. accept       | B. keep       | C. improve     | D. changed      |
| 41. A. forgetting   | B. regretting | C. admitting   | D. discovering  |
| 42. A. party        | B. company    | C. cinema      | D. school       |
| 43. A. joking       | B. singing    | C. celebrating | D. laughing     |
| 44. A. mask         | B. smile      | C. gift        | D. moustache    |
| 45. A. freely       | B. loudly     | C. gently      | D. politely     |
| 46. A. took away    | B. gave back  | C. brought out | D. passed down  |
| 47. A. Instead of   | B. Because of | C. For fear of | D. In favour of |
| 48. A. eaten up     | B. messed up  | C. cut up      | D. picked up    |
| 49. A. still        | B. always     | C. even        | D. also         |
| 50. A. hides        | B. grows      | C. shaves      | D. wears        |
| 51. A. Surprisingly | B. Eventually | C. Hopefully   | D. Naturally    |
| 52. A. detail       | B. lesson     | C. chance      | D. result       |

53. A. informed      B. reminded      C. promised      D. convinced  
54. A. in general      B. in addition      C. at least      D. at first  
55. A. supported      B. needed      C. ordered      D. missed

### 非选择部分（共 55 分）

#### 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。

Do you know what “noodling” is? It has nothing to do with the noodles that you like to eat. In the 56 (south) United States, noodling is a kind of fishing where you just use your hands. Most of the fish 57 (catch) by noodlers are catfish, which like to hide under overhanging banks. They think their 58 (enemy) can’t see them, so they’re safe. But they’re not! Noodlers feel around under the stream bank, size resting catfish, 59 pull them out of the water.

I learned about noodling when I lived 60 the State of Ohio. Later I moved to Colorado, 61 trout (鳟鱼) swim in mountain streams. I wondered 62 noodling would work on trout, but my friends told me they were too smart and too fast.

Well, I thought it would be worth 63 (try). In the fall, big, beautiful brown trout move into the shallow parts of the Cache la Poudre River. I found a place and, luckily, there were two big trout. When I tried to get close to them, they 64 (hide) themselves under the overhanging bank. I went over and “snacked” my hands under the bank. I felt one! And it didn’t move. 65 (care), I slid both hands the fish, and then quickly lifted it out of the water onto the bank. Success! I could really noodle trout.

#### 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）

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Allen 邀请你去参观一个画展，你有事不能前往。请给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 感谢邀请；
2. 表达歉意；
3. 说明理由。

注意：1.词数 80 左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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## 第二节 概要写作（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要

If you are a perfectionist, you are probably familiar with the feeling of wanting to get everything just right. According to researchers, perfectionists hold themselves to unrealistically high standards and become self-critical(自责的) if they believe they haven't met these standards. Amanda Ruggeri, writing about perfectionism for BBC Future, explains, "When perfectionists don't succeed, they don't just feel disappointment about how they did. They feel shame about who they are."

Although many people think seeking excellence as a good thing, researchers have found that on the extreme end, perfectionism is actually linked to lower mental health. In an article published in 2016, researchers found that people higher in perfectionism tended to have increases in depression(抑郁) symptoms, which suggests that perfectionism may lead to depression. In other words, although people may think of their perfectionism as something that helps them succeed, it appears that their perfectionism may actually be harmful to their mental health.

Thus, what can someone with perfection tendencies do to change their behavior? One possible alternative to perfectionism is developing what psychologists call a growth mindset. Researchers at Stanford University have found that developing a growth mindset is a significant way to help you learn from your failures. Unlike those with fixed mindsets, those with growth mindsets believe they can improve their abilities by learning from their mistakes. Another potential alternative to perfectionism is to develop self-compassion(自我同情). The idea behind self-compassion is that you should treat yourself kindly when you make mistakes, remind yourself that mistakes are part of being human, and avoid being consumed by bad emotions.

In fact, psychologists point out that giving up on perfection doesn't mean being less successful. The key is to find ways to give an effort you can be proud of without demanding the impossible of yourself. Instead of struggling for "perfect", struggle for "good enough", which can actually help you develop a healthier way of setting goals for yourself in the long run.

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