

2020 学年第一学期五校联考试题高三年级

英语试题卷

命题： 杭州第二中学

考生须知：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、座位号及准考证号；
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

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。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。

例如：你将听到以下内容：

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

How much is the shirt?

A. \$ 19.15

B. \$ 9.5

C. \$ 9.15

1. Why is the woman going to Trader Joe's now?
A. To join the big crowds. B. To enjoy a special sale. C. To see the familiar folks.
2. What is the speakers' main activity?
A. Eating food. B. Trying out furniture. C. Watching a movie.
3. How does the woman probably feel?
A. Happy. B. Angry. C. Shy.
4. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Boss and driver. B. Husband and wife. C. Taxi driver and passenger.
5. What does the man mean?
A. He didn't put in any sugar.
B. He added some natural flavor.
C. He also thinks the coffee strange.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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 7 题。

6. Why did the man call USAA?
A. His car needs to be started up.
B. His car needs to be taken to a repair shop.
C. His car needs to be taken to the gas station.

7. Where is the man now?
A. On Melvin Street. B. At the freeway exit. C. Across from Ninth Avenue.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where did the man drop his phone?
A. In the bathroom. B. In the kitchen. C. In the garage.
9. What was the man advised to do with the phone?
A. To ask dad to repair it.
B. Use a hairdryer to dry it up.
C. Leave it in a bag of rice for a few minutes.
10. What worried the man most?
A. He couldn't contact his friends.
B. He wouldn't live without phone for 2 hours.
C. His father would find out what happened to his phone.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where might the speakers be?
A. In New Zealand. B. In Australia. C. In the U.S.
12. When might the man's daughter receive the package?
A. In four to five days. B. In two or three weeks. C. In a month.
13. What happened to the woman during last Christmas?
A. She got a package from Africa.
B. She tried to send a present to her brother.
C. She received something with a one-month delay.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the man want to do?
A. Celebrate. B. Dine out. C. Check the mail.
15. When did the man finish his applications?
A. Last night. B. Last week. C. Last month.
16. Why did the man get excited?
A. He received a letter from school.
B. He got accepted by some schools.
C. His parents took him out to dinner.
17. What did the man's brother tell him?
A. He is on the waiting list.
B. There are some forms to fill out.
C. A thick envelope is usually good news.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why did the woman make this speech?
A. To introduce her successful book.
B. To thank all the people that helped her.
C. To share with others her writing career.
19. How did she feel before the book was finished?
A. Anxious and hesitant. B. Confident and grateful. C. Depressed and frightened.
20. What did her brother do for her?
A. He cooked meals for her at midnight.
B. He made comments on her book after reading the drafts.
C. He was very tolerant of her when she was in a bad mood.

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

At eleven, I decided to learn to swim. There was a pool at the Y.M.C.A. offering exactly the opportunity. Mother continually warned against it, and kept fresh in my mind the details of each drowning in the river. But the Y.M.C.A. pool was safe.

I had a childhood fear of water. This started when I was three years old and father took me to the beach. The huge waves knocked me down and swept over me.

The pool was quiet. I was afraid of going in all alone, so I sat on the side of the pool to wait for others. Then came a big boy. He yelled, “Hi, Skinny! How’d you like to be ducked?” With that he picked me up and threw me into the deep end. I landed in a sitting position, and swallowed water. But I was not frightened out of my wits—when my feet hit the bottom, I would make a big jump, come out of the surface. It seemed a long way down. I gathered all my strength when I landed and made what I thought was a great spring upwards. Then I opened my eyes and saw nothing but water. I tried to yell but no sound came out. I went down, down, endlessly.

When I came to consciousness, I found myself lying on the bed in the hospital.

I never went back to the pool. I avoided water whenever I could. This misadventure stayed with me as the years rolled by. It deprived me of the joy of boating and swimming. Finally, I decided to get an instructor. Piece by piece, he built a swimmer. Several months later, the instructor was finished, **but I was not**. Sometimes the terror would return.

This went on until July. I swam across the Lake Wentworth. Only once did the terror return. When I was in the middle of the lake, I put my face under and saw nothing but bottomless water. I laughed and said, “Well, Mr. Terror, what do you think you can do to me?”

I had conquered my fear of water.

21. The author’s original fear of water was caused by _____.
A. his poor skill in swimming
B. his mother’s warning of drowning
C. an outing to the beach with his father
D. an unpleasant memory of the pool
22. Why was the author not scared to death when he was thrown into the water?
A. He knew how to swim in the pool.
B. He felt that the Y.M.C.A. pool was safe.
C. He was waiting for others to save him.
D. He came up with an idea to go upwards.
23. By “**but I was not**” in paragraph 5, the author probably means “_____”.
A. he was still a poor swimmer
B. he had not overcome the fear yet
C. he was not afraid of drowning any more
D. he was not satisfied with the swimming training
24. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
A. Goodbye, Mr. Terror
B. Hello, Childhood Fear
C. A Swimming Adventure
D. My Passion for Swimming

B

Remember back when virtual reality came out as the Next Big Thing? Videogame maker Sega developed a mass-market head-tracking VR system and showed it to reporters and industry representatives at the 1993

winter Consumer Electronics Show. It performed as advertised, carried an affordable \$200 price tag and was set to launch the following year. Unfortunately, among other issues, testers reportedly developed headaches and motion sickness using the headset and the system was quietly shelved.

A report just issued by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, suggests a similar problem could be found in self-driving cars. According to the study's authors Michael Sivak and Brandon Schoettle, that's because the three main factors that trigger motion sickness—specifically, a conflict between balance and visual inputs, an inability to anticipate the direction of motion and a lack of control over the direction of motion—tend to be increased in self-driving vehicles.

The report suggests between six and ten percent of Americans riding in self-driving vehicles would be expected to always, or at least usually, suffer some degree of motion sickness. What's more, the frequency and severity suffered can be expected to vary depending on what the person is doing at the time instead of driving. Those reading, watching movies or television, texting and working while on autopilot should suffer the most motion sickness, while those who steadfastly keep their eyes on the road are likely to endure the least measure of discomfort.

Authors Sivak and Schoettle suggest automakers design self-driving cars specifically to help reduce it, including having large transparent windows to maximize visual field, and setting seats and displays so that riders are facing forward. Alternately, riders could always take anti-nausea (防呕吐) medications, though this is not a particularly practical solution for various reasons. Beyond that, riders could take a nap, or at least keep their eyes closed while the vehicle is in motion, which is said to help minimize motion sickness.

25. What is the function of Paragraph 1?

- A. To present the uncertain future of VR.
- B. To introduce the topic of motion sickness.
- C. To highlight the importance of VR and its system.
- D. To attract public attention towards hi-tech products.

26. According to the passage, which behavior can bring about the most motion sickness?

- A. Driving and humming songs in rough condition.
- B. Viewing the scenery and talking with other riders.
- C. Keeping absorbed in writing a paper along the way.
- D. Taking photos of the buildings outside the car windows.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The head-tracking VR system was successfully launched the next year.
- B. Whatever the riders do, they would be less likely to feel uncomfortable.
- C. A clear window with forward-facing seats would relieve motion sickness.
- D. The visual influences on balance would lead to motion sickness in all vehicles.

C

Between adolescence and adulthood, you go through a host of changes—jobs, unpleasant haircuts and relationships that come and go. But what about who you really are? As you grow older, does your personality change?

Personality is the pattern of thoughts, feelings and behavior unique to a person. People tend to think of personality as fixed. But according to psychologists, that's not how it works. "Personality is a developmental phenomenon. It's not just something that you're stuck with and can't get over," said Brent Roberts, a psychologist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

That's not to say that you're a different person each day you wake up. In the short term, change can be nearly **imperceptible**, Roberts told Live Science. Regular surveys on the personalities of participants over many years suggest that our personality is actually stable on shorter time scales.

We come into the world with unique temperaments (性情), and research suggests that our temperaments as children – for example, whether we’re easy-going or unwilling to approach strangers – correspond to adult personalities.

Throughout the years, our personality is still changing, but slowly, Roberts said. “It’s subtle. You don’t notice it on that five-to-ten-year time scale, but in the long term, it becomes apparent,” he added. Psychologists also pointed out that personality tends to get “better” over time. They call it “the maturity (成熟) principle.” People become more outgoing, emotionally stable and agreeable as they grow older. Over the long run, these changes are often apparent.

Some individuals might change less than others, but in general, the maturity principle applies to everyone. That makes personality change even harder to recognize in ourselves – how your personality compares with that of your peers doesn’t change as much as our overall change in personality, because everyone else is changing right along with you. “There’s good evidence that the average self-control of a 30-year-old is higher than a 20-year-old,” Donnellan said. “At the same time, people who are relatively self-controlled at 18 also tend to be relatively self-controlled at age 30.”

28. Which of the following can be learnt from the passage?

- A. People’s personality usually remains unchanged in the long run.
- B. People tend to be better balanced emotionally when they get older.
- C. People experience apparent changes in personality every five to ten years.
- D. People’s temperaments as children have little to do with adult personalities.

29. What does the underlined word “**imperceptible**” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Unnoticeable.
- B. Unchangeable.
- C. Impossible.
- D. Incredible.

30. In which of the following magazines can you most probably find this text?

- A. *Kids and Teens*
- B. *Fitness and Health*
- C. *World Culture*
- D. *Scientific American*

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。

I have sometimes given money to beggars. _____31_____ Please let me explain why.

First, for every dollar that we give to a beggar, the more profitable we make begging and, comparatively, the less profitable we make working. This is bad, for we want people to work, not beg. Working is productive while begging is at best neutral and often a burden. Second, the beggar who receives the money might spend it on alcohol or drugs. _____32_____

When I went to elementary school, I remember that I was very moved by a song named “Streets of London”. The song tells a heartbreaking story about some of London’s poorest, an old man in particular. Not long ago, however, when I heard the song on the radio, it struck me that the man in the song does not live that horrible a life after all. Judging from the lyrics of the song, the man has shoes, and occasional access to a newspaper. _____33_____ So why should you give money to the beggar in the developed world instead of the starving child in Africa?

It might be harsh to claim that it is immoral to give money to Western beggars. After all, it seems reasonable that you can spend the money as you like. _____34_____ If our aim is to benefit ourselves, then giving money to beggars is not suitable. If our aim is to benefit others, then giving money to beggars is also wasteful.

In seeking to help others, we should not merely give to those who are geographically close to us and whose appearance arouses our sympathy. _____35_____ To achieve this, we should first decide how much we are willing to spend helping others, and then donate money to the most efficient charity.

- A. Many people die of hunger in Africa.
- B. True as it might be, we should spend our money wisely.
- C. Why not donate money to those in need of financial aid?
- D. Upon reflection, however, I have come to change my mind.
- E. You almost certainly spend money helping the wrong people.
- F. In a world where thousands die of hunger every day, that's a pretty comfortable life.
- G. Rather, we should aid those who are the least responsible for the situation they're in.

第三部分 语言运用（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

He came from somewhere south of Rome. I didn't know when or how he got to America, ___36___ maybe. But one evening I found him standing in the driveway, behind my garage, extremely thin.

"My name Tony Trivionno and I mow (割) your lawn," he said. It was hard to comprehend his ___37___ English. "I mow your lawn," he said again and walked away. Yes, these Depression days were ___38___, but how could I ___39___ a person who had come to me for help? When I got home the next evening, the lawn had been mowed, the walks ___40___ and the garden weeded. ___41___, my wife assumed I had ___42___ him. I told her of my ___43___ the night before and we thought it strange that he had not asked for ___44___. The next two days were busy, and I ___45___ about him. But on Friday, I saw him, behind my garage again and busy around.

I managed to ___46___ some small weekly pay for him and each day he cleaned up the yard and took care of any little ___47___. He was very helpful whenever there were any heavy objects to lift or things to fix in my factory.

"I want to be an apprentice (学徒)," he said one day. ___48___ we had a good prentice school that trained laborers, I doubted whether he had the ability to ___49___ blueprints and micrometers (千分尺). Therefore, he took a ___50___ in pay to become an apprentice.

Many years later, I found him in our ___51___ meeting spot, much ___52___ than he used to be and taking on a look of ___53___. He was a millionaire now!

Tony came to America seeking the American Dream. But he did not find it—he ___54___ it himself. Tony didn't begin on the bottom rung (横档) of the ladder. He began in the ___55___. Tony's affairs were tiny, and all he had were 24 hours a day. He wasted none of them and succeeded finally.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. swam | B. cycled | C. drove | D. jogged |
| 37. A. repeated | B. broken | C. strange | D. simple |
| 38. A. special | B. boring | C. ordinary | D. difficult |
| 39. A. give away | B. turn away | C. pick up | D. cheer up |
| 40. A. swept | B. decorated | C. blocked | D. marked |
| 41. A. Hopefully | B. Fortunately | C. Apparently | D. Secretly |
| 42. A. hired | B. warned | C. scared | D. promoted |
| 43. A. impression | B. experience | C. doubt | D. anxiety |
| 44. A. trouble | B. award | C. pay | D. leave |
| 45. A. wandered | B. thought | C. worried | D. forgot |
| 46. A. bring in | B. leave out | C. work out | D. take in |
| 47. A. tasks | B. kids | C. animals | D. arguments |
| 48. A. Now that | B. In case | C. Even if | D. Ever since |
| 49. A. read | B. record | C. copy | D. draw |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 50. A. rise | B. cut | C. step | D. break |
| 51. A. casual | B. memorable | C. formal | D. familiar |
| 52. A. happier | B. luckier | C. heavier | D. paler |
| 53. A. astonishment | B. confidence | C. amusement | D. confusion |
| 54. A. discovered | B. acknowledged | C. deserved | D. created |
| 55. A. office | B. school | C. hotel | D. basement |

第Ⅱ卷（非选择题部分）

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。

A 3-year-old boy who was lost in the woods for two days is now safe at home with his family. But Casey Hathaway told _____ 56 _____ (he) rescuers that he was not alone in the wet, freezing cold woods. He said he was with _____ 57 _____ friend—a bear. The child went missing on January 22 while _____ 58 _____ (play) with friends at his grandmother's house in the southern state of North Carolina. When the other children returned to the house and Casey did not, the family searched the area for almost an hour _____ 59 _____ calling the police. Police formed a search and rescue team _____ 60 _____ (look) for the young boy in the nearby woods. _____ 61 _____ two days went by and still—no Casey. Then on January 24, someone called the police saying they heard a child crying in the woods. Police followed up on the information and searched that particular area, _____ 62 _____ they found Casey at about 9:30 that night. They pulled him out of some bushes. He was in good health. Casey told the rescuers that he _____ 63 _____ (hang) out with a black bear for two days, a bear he called his “friend.” Sheriff Chip Hughes spoke with reporters from several news _____ 64 _____ (agency). He said Casey did not say how he was able to survive in the woods for three days in the cold, _____ 65 _____ (rain) weather.

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）

假如你是高三 2 班的班长李华，得知新的外教 Mr. Walton 将来你班任教 English Writing 科目。请你给他写一份电子邮件，内容包括：

- 1、自我介绍，表示欢迎；
- 2、简单介绍班级情况；
- 3、表达对课程的期待。

注意：

- 1、词数 80 左右；
- 2、可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
- 3、不得出现考生个人信息及学校名称。

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。

September is most beautiful in Strathroy, where people wholeheartedly enjoy the simple pleasures of life and nature.

Roland was no exception. He was a magnificent German Shepherd（德国牧羊犬），a little lazy and overweight though. He loved to doze in the backyard. He yawned and stretched his body as he heard the slowly approaching footsteps of Mrs. Proudfoot. “Come have your lunch dear!” said Mrs. Proudfoot with her usual fondness for him and he wagged his tail affectionately in return.

Roland was licking the last piece of meat in his plate when the doorbell burst into music. Mrs. Proudfoot hurried to answer the door. Roland stood alert by her side.

“Good noon Mrs. Proudfoot”. It was Sam, her teenage neighbor. “My! My! You look pale! What happened?” asked Mrs. Proudfoot with genuine worry. She immediately waved him in and closed the door behind. Mrs. Proudfoot was a lonely widow, but was well loved in her neighborhood especially by kids, though she had no kids to call her own.

Once encouraged, Sam disclosed his dilemma. “My friend Barry lost a rare book of school library. It costs 150 dollars, but he has only 55 dollars and his poor parents can’t afford to pay the rest. Barry is working part time but that’s far from enough.” With a dramatic sigh he continued, “If he didn’t refund the loss before the end of term, he will be dismissed from final exams. That will ruin his future! I have to help him, whatever it takes. He is my best friend.”

“Don’t worry, Sammy. You want me to pay...” but Mrs. Proudfoot was interrupted. “No, No, Mrs. Proudfoot. This is not what I came here for. I’ll work for you. Would you favor me to walk your dog please? For 2 dollars a day.” He looked up with begging eyes.

Mrs. Proudfoot clapped her hands in agreement, “That can’t be better! I’ve been worried about Roland lately. He does need some exercise! It’s nice of you to make such an offer.”

Sam thanked her over and over, “I will start tomorrow morning.”

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:

Sam arrived very early the next morning. _____

Paragraph 2:

A month later, Mrs. Proudfoot was delighted to find Roland fit and energetic. _____
