

# 2020 学年第二学期五校联考试题

## 高三年级英语学科

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。

### 卷 I

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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. How will the speakers go to the movies?  
A. By taxi.                      B. By underground.                      C. By bus.
2. How much should the woman pay?  
A. \$10.                      B. \$15.                      C. \$25.
3. Who is in charge of the project?  
A. Dan.                      B. Gary.                      C. Mary.
4. What does the man say about the restaurant?  
A. The waiters were noisy.  
B. The food was not his thing.  
C. The atmosphere was friendly.
5. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. An adventure.                      B. A book.                      C. A vacation plan.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；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. What will the speakers have to do?  
A. Send figures to Mr. Jones.  
B. Draw up the budget for next year.  
C. Organize an advertising campaign on Thursday.
7. What does the woman ask the man to do?  
A. Wait for her in his office.  
B. Go to Mr. Jones' workplace.  
C. Make a phone call to Mr. Jones.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the woman?

- A. A hostess.                      B. A producer.                      C. An environmentalist.

9. Why is the interview held?

- A. To present a study.  
B. To fill the thirty-minute opening.  
C. To increase public awareness of environmental protection.

10. When does the conversation take place?

- A. Before the interview.    B. During the interview.                      C. After the interview.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers discussing?

- A. The man's house.                      B. The effects of global warming.    C. The man's job.

12. What is always nice according to the man?

- A. He lives by the sea.  
B. Animals can get more food.  
C. Green can be seen all year round.

13. What does the man have near his house?

- A. Trees.                      B. Vegetables.                      C. Grass.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where does the man most probably work?

- A. At an airport.                      B. At a hotel.                      C. At a travel agency.

15. Which airport is the best choice for the woman?

- A. Reagan National.                      B. Dulles.                      C. Baltimore-Washington.

16. Why is the woman going to Washington DC?

- A. To visit a friend.                      B. To meet the man.                      C. To go sightseeing.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the show about?

- A. Experiments done by audience.  
B. Young enthusiastic experimenters.  
C. Explanations for some mysteries.

18. What subject is the speaker most looking forward to?

- A. How to live a good life.  
B. How to meet the perfect partner.  
C. How to eat chocolate without gaining weight.

19. What does the speaker think of the show?

- A. It's boring.                      B. It's time-wasting.                      C. It's beneficial.

20. When will the show start this week?

- A. At 9:30.                      B. At 9:00.                      C. At 8:30.

## 第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

### 第一节（共 10 个小题；每小题题 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

My mother didn't set out to be a civil rights activist. In fact, she had no intention of becoming a pioneer of any sort. But because of the kind of person she was, and the times she lived through, she turned out to be both. She gave a whole group of black Alabama girls opportunities they otherwise wouldn't have had, and became a role model for all of us.

In 1941 she bought an old Victorian house to operate as a preschool. The huge, sunny rooms and breezy porches also served as a meeting place for my mother's first Girl Scout troop.

Though this may seem a small thing now, at the time it was a watershed (分水岭) event. Racism was a fact of life in the 1940s, and African American girls were barred from joining white troops. My mother, who was only five feet tall but could beat you on a fast-paced hike, decided it was time for a change. Her troop was the first for African Americans in Alabama. When Mama saw a need, she filled it.

In 1950, the Girl Scouts sent a group of women—all of them white—from headquarters in New York to help my mother with an overnight training camp. The women met in a wilderness area outside Birmingham where, unknown to them, the Ku Klux Klan (3K 党) was active. It never occurred to the women, black and white, that they were violating the rules of segregation (种族隔离) by camping together. That night, my mother awoke to the sound of men's voices. She stole out of her tent and saw them, dressed in their horrible uniforms. They offered what must have been a terrifying warning: Be gone by sunrise.

She never shared this story with me; people protected their children from some of the uglier sides of racism. But I overheard my parents talking about it later that night and I realized there was something remarkable about Mama. I felt an obligation to give back, to seek solutions and create opportunities as she did.

"It's not something you choose to do; it's just something you do," she would say. And what I've found is this: In giving to others, you get as much as you give.

21. What made the author's mother an advocate for civil rights?

- A. Her passion and educational background.
- B. Her race and financial condition.
- C. Her personality and social background.
- D. Her occupation and religious belief.

22. Why does the author mention her mother's height in the third paragraph?

- A. To indicate her deeply-rooted sympathy for her mother.
- B. To emphasize her mother's surprising strength.
- C. To illustrate what a role model should look like.
- D. To show her mother differs from average black women.

23. What does the author think of her mother's meeting with the Ku Klux Klan?

- A. It proves to be dangerous and unworthy.
- B. It reveals the danger of racism.
- C. It violates the rules of segregation.
- D. It inspires her to be brave and caring.

## B

Our brain doesn't know how to be happy, or even content. It simply lacks the genetic instructions to carry out that task. It knows how to do a million other less important things, from writing a letter to

maintaining our balance; from appreciating the music of Bach to smelling a rose, but if you ask the brain to be happy, it simply doesn't know how to respond.

This is because the genetic code is only concerned with survival and reproduction, which happiness does not necessarily have anything to do with, and therefore belongs in a different realm. Nature doesn't want us to always feel content and satisfied, let alone happy, as this would lower our guard against possible threats to our survival.

Happiness, as the Brazilian poet Vinicius de Moraes put it, is "like a feather flying in the air. It flies light, but not for very long." It is so elusive that it has also been compared to a butterfly, which "when pursued, is always just beyond your grasp, but which, if you will sit down quietly, may alight upon you," according to 19th-century American novelist Nathaniel Hawthorne. In any case, what is clear is that happiness is, at best, fleeting (飞逝的) and inconstant.

In this blog, we will look at the myth of happiness from many perspectives and, in the process, we will touch on topics such as happy personalities, the unhappy workings of the brain, evolution, dreams, and even fairy tales. I explore all these issues in detail in my book, which shares its title with this blog. Happiness is a crucial concept. We spend all of our lives pursuing it, so it deserves a very careful analysis.

We are determined by our biological design to experience mixed and messy emotions. But the silver lining is the knowledge that having difficult emotions doesn't represent a personal failure. The inevitable unhappiness that we all suffer from time to time is not a shortcoming that demands urgent repair. Far from it. This unhappiness is, in fact, what makes us human.

24. Why does our brain lack the genetic instructions to be happy?

- A. Because being happy is less important than appreciating and creating art.
- B. Because happiness has little to do with the continuation of a species.
- C. Because we tend to be more aware of the threats when we are unhappy.
- D. Because feeling good isn't one of our concerns in living a life.

25. What does the underlined word in paragraph 3 most probably mean?

- A. Difficult to achieve.
- B. Easy to expose.
- C. Unable to explain.
- D. Likely to remain.

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. We should make happiness our top concern no matter what.
- B. Negative emotions always require immediate attention.
- C. Social failures are more likely to be troubled by negative feelings.
- D. We should accept difficult emotions as a natural part of life.

### C

Loneliness is a widespread problem with complex roots.

There has been a quiet pandemic developing while most people's attention has been on covid-19. The lockdown has worsened a problem that has been spreading in many developed nations for decades: loneliness.

It is a complex issue which covers not only social lives, but the way you work and the way you vote. Noreena Hertz, an academic, deals with the subject in an important new book, "The Lonely Century".

Loneliness increases the risk of heart disease, strokes and dementia (痴呆症). Those who say they are lonely are likelier to be depressed five years later. In addition, lonely people can become more hostile

towards others and more attracted to extremist politics.

Part of the problem stems from contemporary employment. Globally, two in five office workers feel lonely at work. This rises to three in five in Britain. Gig-economy (零工经济) jobs can leave people with insecure incomes and without the companionship of colleagues. The pandemic has made it more difficult to make, and maintain, friendships, particularly for new employees.

Ms. Hertz points her finger at other recent developments. One of them is social media. The internet has led to much cyber-bullying (although it has also been a source of companionship during the lockdown). And people glued to their smartphones spend less time interacting socially.

Some changes in behavior are caused by individual choice. Before the pandemic no one was stopping people going to church or taking part in sports. They simply preferred to do other things. American fathers spend three times as much time with their children as they did in the 1960s. That is surely a welcome development.

So recreating a communal society may be difficult. When the pandemic ends, people may enjoy the chance to be with their neighbors and colleagues for a while. But the trend is clear. Technology means that people can get their entertainment at home, and work there, too. It is convenient but it also leads to loneliness.

27. What does the underlined phrase “a quiet pandemic” refer to in the second paragraph?

- A. Covid-19.
- B. Loneliness.
- C. The lockdown.
- D. A complex issue.

28. Why is the new book mentioned in Paragraph 3?

- A. To show the seriousness of loneliness.
- B. To advertise a new book.
- C. To give an example of loneliness.
- D. To introduce what to be discussed.

29. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons for the trend of loneliness?

- A. Contemporary employment.
- B. Social media.
- C. Individual choice.
- D. Extremist politics.

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

- A. Loneliness: Good or Not?
- B. A Common Disease
- C. Loneliness: A Clear Trend
- D. Pandemic and Loneliness

## 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。

### Resolving (解决) Conflict in Friendships

Conflict is surely a common problem in life and friendships. 31 That's because there isn't enough depth to guarantee all the trouble it takes to smooth over the disagreement. Unfortunately, even when the friendship reaches a deeper level, conflict continues to happen and can break apart a relationship. Here are some resolutions.

Resolve it the day it happens. One rule my parents follow in their marriage is that they don't go to bed angry with each other. They always attempt to resolve things the day it happens so that in the morning, it's a fresh start with no past grudge (怨恨). I've found I need a short cool down period so that I don't act in anger. 32 Whatever you do, don't let things ride for too long.

33 Sometimes if you sit down and talk things over, you begin to see where the other person is coming from. Realize that everyone has been created differently with various talents, abilities, and personality traits. For example, you might be a leader while your friend is more of a follower. You

may be frustrated with him or her for not being very decisive. Yet it is important to understand that each person is unique and needs to be appreciated.

Initiate resolution. \_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_ Even when you think the other person is wrong, it's not a bad thing to say "I'm sorry if I offended you in that way." If you're honest and genuine in delivering your words, there's a good chance your friend will respond positively.

Most importantly, be loving in what you do. Try to focus on peacefully resolving the disagreement. It is not a most pleasant task to resolve conflict in any friendship. \_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_

- A. Don't expect too much.
- B. Try to see the other person's perspective.
- C. Be the first person in a fight to say sorry for your part.
- D. Many shallow friendships end up being ruined after an argument.
- E. To say sorry bravely when a conflict breaks out is a better resolution.
- F. However, it is worth the efforts because it results in a deeper friendship.
- G. For some, counting to one hundred before saying anything may be an option.

### 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。

"Going, going, gone, for \$3 to the lady in the last row." The auctioneer (拍卖人) announced. I had just \_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_ the bidding for a 1950s cookie tin full of \_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_ at a house sale.

Delighted at my victory, I \_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_ the lid and took a glance. Inside were hundreds of buttons, pins, and other items, all shining in the sunlight.

Then my eye caught the \_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_ of an older woman who was watching the happenings in her yard, her eyes \_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_ over the crowd, looking for the \_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_ faces of friends and neighbors.

As I went up to chat with her, she told me she was selling almost all her \_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_ because she was moving to a nursing home in town. Her eyes fell to the button box, and when she looked \_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_, they were glittering with \_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_.

I took the lid off the tin, and her fist closed around a delicate pearl button, now yellow with \_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_. She smiled as she told me about the \_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_ of her first child and the special pearl-buttoned christening outfit (洗礼服) that would be worn by five more babies before time \_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_ the garment thin.

I \_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_ a large, dark military button and asked her about it. "From my late husband's uniform," she said. "It's one of the few things I had to \_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_ me of him when he didn't return home \_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_." They had been married seven months before he left to \_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_ his country in World War II.

Wooden nickels, snaps, and ruby buttons took her further down memory lane. I learned about her father being a faithful churchgoer, her mother dying of cancer and much more of the \_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_ she'd led for 89 years. After our chat, I \_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_ the woman's box of memories and \_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_ my hands into hers. I knew we would \_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_ again, when I went to visit her at her new home.

- |                   |             |              |             |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 36. A. discovered | B. won      | C. lost      | D. achieved |
| 37. A. love       | B. memories | C. happiness | D. sadness  |
| 38. A. removed    | B. seized   | C. shook     | D. moved    |
| 39. A. voice      | B. gesture  | C. emotion   | D. figure   |

- |                    |                |               |                |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 40. A. rolling     | B. searching   | C. wandering  | D. flashing    |
| 41. A. same        | B. new         | C. familiar   | D. unknown     |
| 42. A. goods       | B. possessions | C. furniture  | D. clothes     |
| 43. A. down        | B. back        | C. about      | D. up          |
| 44. A. tears       | B. excitement  | C. anger      | D. fear        |
| 45. A. age         | B. damage      | C. history    | D. use         |
| 46. A. death       | B. growth      | C. birth      | D. talent      |
| 47. A. destroyed   | B. changed     | C. wore       | D. allowed     |
| 48. A. made        | B. noticed     | C. recognized | D. searched    |
| 49. A. convince    | B. inform      | C. warn       | D. remind      |
| 50. A. alive       | B. lively      | C. healthy    | D. timely      |
| 51. A. admire      | B. betray      | C. serve      | D. attack      |
| 52. A. life        | B. way         | C. team       | D. family      |
| 53. A. turned down | B. put away    | C. picked up  | D. handed over |
| 54. A. pulled      | B. squeezed    | C. pushed     | D. slid        |
| 55. A. reflect     | B. play        | C. argue      | D. talk        |

## 卷 II

### 第二节 语法填空（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。

We need to lower the Green Premiums (绿色溢价). The term 56 (refer) to the difference in cost between a product that involves emitting carbon and an alternative that doesn't. 57 (lower) these premiums is the only way to zero out emissions without making things significantly 58 (expensive). There are two levers (杠杆) that governments can pull: reduce the cost of zero-carbon alternatives or charge for the hidden costs of pollution. 59 (ideal), any plan 60 (address) climate change does both. Governments must take the lead if we're going to lower the Green Premiums, but as 61 individual, there are things you can do to help too. You can use your purchasing power as a consumer to buy green 62 (alternative), 63 sends a signal to companies that there is a market for these products. You can also use your voice as a citizen to urge your 64 (elect) officials to take the steps I outlined above. The next time someone asks you 65 they can do to fight climate change, I hope you tell them: Do whatever you can to lower the Green Premiums.

### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

#### 第一节 应用文（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你的新西兰朋友 Leo 准备来中国学习，他来信向你咨询有关学习汉语的建议。请用英语给他写一封回信。内容包括：

1. 表示欢迎；
2. 提出建议；
3. 表达期望。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右； 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

#### 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。

It was August, the peak season for tourism. Olav Hylland, the owner of a local restaurant, was expecting as many as 500 tourists to visit and eat there. With a joyful heart, he jumped into a van, which he had just bought to transport cargo (货物) for his restaurant, and set off.

Leaving his home, he turned onto the main road with a tunnel (隧道) 300 meters ahead. The 11.4 kilometer tunnel was the only way to access the local scenic spot, where his restaurant was located. Two years earlier a truck caught fire inside it and the tunnel's closure for repairs was a disastrous blow to Olav's business. The road to his restaurant was blocked and the stream of tourists halted (停止). Although it was difficult, he managed to keep their staff on.

"And today will be a perfect day." Olav thought.

Inside the tunnel everything went normal. But when he was near the end, Olav spotted an unusual light 50 meters ahead. Then he saw something burning.

Horried, he stopped dead in his tracks. A tour bus was on fire! At the back where the engine was, dozens of tourists were stumbling (跌跌撞撞地走) towards him, getting away from the flames. "They're going the wrong way." Olav thought, knowing the tunnel exit was just 500 meters ahead round a bend ahead of him. Then he realized the bus was now burning so fiercely that it was impossible for them to get around it.

As a former volunteer firefighter, Olav first had to raise the alarm. Grabbing his cell phone, he entered the codes with shaking hands. "A bus is on fire! Close the tunnel gates!" Both gates were shut to avoid the entry of more vehicles, but the thick smoke was pouring out of the bus in his direction under the influence of the strong wind. In no time it would black out the tunnel, choking and blinding anyone inside it.

There was no way the poor tourists could outrun the toxic (有毒的) fumes.

Every minute counted.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 至少使用 5 个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

*Immediately, Olav turned the van round, jumped out and opened the sliding doors to the empty cargo space.* \_\_\_\_\_

### Paragraph 2

*After a 20 minutes' desperate drive, finally there they arrived — the exit of the tunnel!*

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