

# 衢州、湖州、丽水三地市教学质量检测

## 高三英语试题卷（2020.11）

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 8 页，第 II 卷 9 至 10 页。

### 第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

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. What does the woman do?  
A. She is a student.      B. She is a lawyer.      C. She is the owner of a bakery.
2. Who is the man probably talking to?  
A. His boss.      B. His assistant.      C. His customer.
3. What will the man do on Saturday?  
A. Visit his friends.  
B. Get some work done.  
C. Have lunch with the woman.
4. What is the main topic of the conversation?  
A. The teacher's notes.  
B. The content of the final exam.  
C. The materials needed for the test.
5. What is the man's probable feeling about the fire alarm?  
A. Excited.      B. Scared.      C. Upset.

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. How many computers are working now?  
A. 33.      B. 34.      C. 35.
7. What will the woman do next?  
A. Get a key.      B. Teach a class.      C. Use a computer.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

- A. How to use Google Maps.
- B. How to get to San Francisco quickly.
- C. How to take public transportation.

9. How long is the drive into the city?

- A. 45 minutes.
- B. 60 minutes.
- C. 90 minutes.

10. What is the man most concerned about?

- A. Calling Joan.
- B. Being on time.
- C. Having something to eat.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why isn't the woman planning to go to Spain?

- A. She is short of money.
- B. She doesn't have a passport.
- C. She has a fear of flying.

12. When will the man leave for Spain?

- A. In about three weeks.
- B. In about four weeks.
- C. In about six weeks.

13. What will the man buy for the woman?

- A. Some food.
- B. Some clothing.
- C. A musical instrument.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. How does the man describe the vegetables?

- A. They're natural.
- B. They're delicious.
- C. They're healthy.

15. Why does the girl agree to the man's request?

- A. She wants dessert.
- B. She wants to be strong.
- C. She realizes the man is right.

16. What happened last week?

- A. Ellen had her birthday.
- B. Ellen went to a friend's party.
- C. Ellen's mom made a carrot cake.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker ask the runners to do?

- A. Sign up.
- B. Stand in line.
- C. Follow a volunteer.

18. What will be available at the stations every two miles?

- A. Drinks.
- B. Reporters.
- C. Medical assistance.

19. What is forbidden in this race?

- A. Food.
- B. Photos.
- C. Headphones.

20. When will the running course be taken down?

- A. In the mid-morning.
- B. At midday.
- C. In the afternoon.

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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

After years of travel it was bound to happen. Waiting by the moving belt, I watched the suitcases make mocking (嘲弄的) rounds. My companions, exhausted after 16 hours in the plane, were sympathetic and relieved. They were all thinking: at least it wasn't me. *Any moment now*, I told myself, swearing at the happy vacationers busy collecting their things. What about my necessities (必需品)?

For millions of travelers a year, it happens. Their missing bags stolen, sold in blind auctions (拍卖), or gone forever without any explanation. Today it was my turn, in a crowded Indian airport, as far from home as I'd ever been.

So, while the airline hunted for my belongings with no any order or plan and asked whether I would rather have \$200 – I found myself wandering the hot streets of Delhi in an orange dress and a pair of blister-producing ballet flats. Equipped with my carry-on (contents: eyeglasses, a paperback, an ancient tube of Chapstick), I was forced to “manage”.

Day two, good news. The bag had been found! Bad news: it is still sitting in Toronto. Did it miss me as much as I missed it?

But then, a twist. I survived. By day three, I was secretly enjoying myself. What to wear? Hello, orange. Make-up today? Not an option. With almost nothing, I found better things: a new understanding of necessity, a short break from my obsession (痴迷) with stuff, stuff and more stuff, and a new appreciation for what does matter (the Taj Mahal), when my bag finally made its way back to me.

That's right, my jam-packed blue suitcase resurfaced – on day four – and I suddenly had a rainbow of ten dresses to choose from. I decided to wear my orange dress once more, for good luck. It worked: nothing went missing on my journey home.

21. How did the writer feel while waiting by the moving belt?

- A. Frightened.                      B. Confused.                      C. Uninterested.                      D. Annoyed.

22. What happened to the writer on day three?

- A. The writer began to hold a negative attitude towards life.  
B. The writer couldn't manage without the suitcase at hand.  
C. The writer's appreciation of necessity changed unexpectedly.  
D. The writer did not get the baggage back as it was still missing.

23. What is the message conveyed in the passage?

- A. When your baggage goes missing, all is not lost.
- B. Only when traveling light can one enjoy one's journey.
- C. Wearing orange can always bring good luck.
- D. Air travelers are more likely to lose luggage.

## B

Like any language, English has many variations (变形) in vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation. The differences can be regional or even exist within the same city! As a Canadian who lives in Vancouver, I have always known these differences, but I didn't get to experience them firsthand until I began attending an American university.

I found that there are some Canadian words that people in the US just don't understand like "tuque", which is a warm, knitted hat. My friends tease me every time I use the "washroom," as the word isn't used in the US - "bathroom", "toilet" and "restroom" are often used instead. In a similar way, when I asked my friend what marks he got on his test, he gave me a confused look. People in the US only say "grades".

Though certain Canadian expressions sound very different from our North American neighbor, they share the same original language because both served as colonies (殖民地) of the former British Empire. This cultural heritage survives through speech and language.

Unlike American English, most Canadian spellings are similar to the British words. In the US, words like "harbour" and "colour" are spelled without the "u". Even so, some words changed in Canada, like "aluminum". British people spell and pronounce this word as "aluminium".

As a result, Canadian English has developed an identity of its own. For example, we cannot forget the most important word in Canadian English: sorry. While it isn't really the most important word, Canadians have a reputation for being polite and friendly. I, for one, want to preserve that reputation and honor my Canadian roots, even while I'm in the United States.

"Language brings with it an identity and a culture...", wrote South African comedian Trevor Noah in his book, *Born a Crime: Stories From a South African Child*. "A language barrier says 'We're different.' A shared language says 'We're the same'."

24. Why might Americans fail to understand Canadians sometimes?
- A. Canadian English is more challenging.
  - B. There exist differences in the two languages.
  - C. Canada is less strongly influenced by the former British Empire.
  - D. Canadians attach more importance to being polite and friendly.
25. Which of the following can most likely be a Canadian expression?
- A. Excuse me, where's the bathroom?
  - B. The girl student got good grades on her exams.
  - C. I'm sorry that he laboured all day in the harbour.
  - D. The window of the toilet is made of aluminium.
26. As a Canadian, the writer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. never sees the difference between different kinds of English
  - B. is always looked down upon by his friends in the US
  - C. found great difficulty adapting to university life in the US
  - D. does not want to lose his identity as a Canadian
27. We can learn from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. language is an important carrier of culture
  - B. most of the languages have the same origin
  - C. one culture's meat is another culture's poison
  - D. honesty is the key to crossing the language barrier

C

Both fresh and processed foods make up vital parts of the food supply. Processed food contributes to both food security (quantity) and nutrition safety (quality). Nutrition and other professional scientists recognize that fresh, local foods cannot meet all nutritional requirements. Food processing is necessary....

Although nutritional security and food security both depend on food processing, in recent years there has been great public controversy over the nutritional contribution that they make to our diets.

If enrichment were not present, large percentages of the population would have had inadequate vitamins and trace elements (微量元素) in their diets. Thus, processed foods are nutritionally important to our diets. How, then, do we increase the contribution of processed food to nutritional security and food security?

Rather than limiting processed foods in the diet, it may be more productive to encourage the best available food options, namely, those that provide fewer elements to limit and more nutrients to encourage for the calories consumed.

One disadvantage of commercial food processing technique is that they are poorly understood. Commercial food processing involves techniques that are difficult for the general public to grasp and that are out of their control, thus introducing a lack of transparency (透明) and leading to suspicion and concerns about safety in some individuals.

In addition, concerns about the nutritional content and other aspects of the production of processed food have caused criticisms of processed foods as “over-processed” and not compatible (兼容的) with good nutrition. However, the type and extent of processing do not necessarily relate to nutritional content of the product.

28. What causes disagreement over food processing?

A. Food quality.      B. Food options.      C. Food quantity.      D. Food supplies.

29. What does the underlined word “suspicion” in paragraph 5 probably mean?

A. Excitement.      B. Satisfaction.      C. Depression.      D. Doubt.

30. What does the writer think of food processing?

A. It has a positive influence on people’s diets.  
B. It should be increased significantly.  
C. It would require further investigation.  
D. It offers people unnecessary extra nutrition.

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。

Every parent has experienced the mixed bag of emotions when it comes to their kids being invited to their friends’ birthday parties. 31 On the other hand, keeping up with purchasing gifts can really add up.

The newest birthday party trend is here to change that dilemma. 32 The way it works is that rather than everyone bringing a gift that your child may or may not like, each guest brings a mere \$5 instead. At the end of the day, your kid can pool up all of the cash and then choose their own gift, which will end up being something they actually want and will play with. This is a win for both you and your child.

33 First, they don’t have to spend \$20 and their spare time running to a toy store to try to figure out what another child may or may not want as a birthday

gift. It also helps avoid the situation where a parent has to explain to their child why they cannot buy a toy since it is not his or her birthday. This can get pretty tiresome.

If your child is constantly invited to birthday parties, the costs can really add up. By cutting down the cost, parents can save a lot of money. By cutting down on the number of toys, it is both environmentally friendly and teaches children that value of owning things that they actually want and need, rather than be surrounded by a sea of \$20 toys they will never touch. 34

Another benefit is that it evens out (使均衡) the playing field. 35 Some people may be able to afford more expensive than others, but the “Fiver Party” ensures that nobody feels left out or bad about their financial situation.

This new trend lets kids be kids and allows them to focus on the real purpose of the birthday party: having fun with their friends.

- A. Many gifts may end up lying around your house untouched.
- B. This practical approach reduces waste and over consumption.
- C. The “Fiver Party” might be a brilliant solution to this very problem.
- D. This is also a win for all of the parents whose kids are invited to the party.
- E. The “Fiver Party” takes the guesswork out of trying to purchase the perfect gift.
- F. On one hand, they’re happy because their child is being included and has an active social life.
- G. Every child brings the same exact gift without worrying about whether their gift was “good enough”.

### 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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

On cold nights, blankets can keep you warm. However, Tori makes blankets to 36 people going through hard times. She wants her blankets to feel like a big, warm 37. The girl talked about her 38 and how kids can get 39 in helping others.

Tori knows firsthand the 40 of being separated from a parent. When she was 6 years old, her mother was diagnosed with cancer and had to be 41 for

six months. Tori had to 42 her stuff and move in with her aunt. “I missed my blanket and, of course, I missed my mom,” she said. To help her feel 43 to her mom, Tori’s aunt advised her to look at the stars which would 44 Tori to her mom.

Inspired by her own experience, Tori started to make 45 of blankets for family members kept 46 by unfortunate circumstances. The parents receive one blanket 47 the kid gets a matching one. One side of the blankets always has a star pattern, which 48 her aunt’s words and the project’s slogan – “Even if you’re separated by highways, you’re connected through 49.” She has 50 more than fifty blankets to a children’s hospital.

Tori said her project has been so 51 because the idea sprang from a personal experience. For kids interested in 52, she recommends they go ahead without overthinking it. “Don’t wait until you 53 everything.” she said. “Even when you feel like it might not be making that big of a 54, serving others always 55.”

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 36. A.instruct    | B.comfort       | C.disturb       | D.attract      |
| 37. A.hug         | B.room          | C.bed           | D.house        |
| 38. A.conclusion  | B.determination | C.inspiration   | D.appreciation |
| 39. A.lost        | B.caught        | C.stuck         | D.involved     |
| 40. A.challenges  | B.meanings      | C.conflicts     | D.methods      |
| 41. A.at work     | B.at home       | C.in hospital   | D.in school    |
| 42. A.take over   | B.give away     | C.pack up       | D.set aside    |
| 43. A.grateful    | B.friendly      | C.sensitive     | D.close        |
| 44. A.connect     | B.introduce     | C.send          | D.recommend    |
| 45. A.dozens      | B.pairs         | C.hundreds      | D.thousands    |
| 46. A.halfway     | B.abroad        | C.nearby        | D.apart        |
| 47. A.after       | B.while         | C.though        | D.because      |
| 48. A.contradicts | B.limits        | C.represents    | D.questions    |
| 49. A.phones      | B.starways      | C.mails         | D.network      |
| 50. A.donated     | B.sold          | C.returned      | D.transported  |
| 51. A.successful  | B.peaceful      | C.disappointing | D.disgusting   |
| 52. A.blankets    | B.stars         | C.volunteering  | D.designing    |
| 53. A.carry out   | B.figure out    | C.point out     | D.take out     |
| 54. A.promise     | B.fortune       | C.impression    | D.difference   |
| 55. A.remains     | B.exists        | C.happens       | D.matters      |



## 第II卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

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。

The Princess Diaries is a movie about a teenager named Mia Thermopolis. 56 (short) before her sixteenth birthday, she is shocked by the life-changing news that she is the princess of a fictional kingdom 57 (call) Genovia. Starring Anne Hathaway, it is definitely a movie you should not miss!

Mia, a socially awkward American girl, 58 (become) princess of Genovia when her long-absent father, the Crown Prince dies. She's taught how to behave perfectly. However, things get out of hand when the media gets hold of the story, 59 (put) Mia in the spotlight. On top of this, she must make a 60 (choose) between continuing the normal life 61 a San Francisco teen and stepping up to the throne（御座）.

The movie explores the theme of responsibility in 62 intelligent and humorous way. The most memorable scene is towards the end of the movie when, during Mia's darkest moment of self-doubt, she 63 (touch) by a letter her father left her. "Courage is not the absence of fear, but rather the judgment that something else is more important 64 fear." It's one of the most unforgettable 65 (line) from the move.

The Princess Diaries is an interesting movie. It's about being and bettering yourself, and about knowing who your real friends are. Watch it now!

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，你校的外籍交换生 Henry 给你发了一封邮件，想让你为他推荐一种词典，用来学习汉语，请你用英语给他回复。内容包括：

1. 词典名称；
2. 推荐理由；
3. 表达祝愿。

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：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。

My first year living in Los Angeles, I was a birthday-party clown (小丑). I struggled a lot with my identity because, though I viewed myself as a filmmaker, everyone in my life viewed me as this ridiculous day job. To make matters more confusing, being a clown is itself an identity-masking job. You wear makeup to cover your features. Sometimes I'd have to wear a mask and completely cover my face.

For certain parties, I'd have to go as a specific character. The way that would work is someone from the company would drop off costumes for me the night before a party at an appointed spot. It was like a shameful deal.

One night, they handed me my trash bag and said, "Tomorrow you're going to be Batman." Now, keep in mind that at the time I had a giant moustache. I know: a clown with a moustache—that's a huge red flag for parents. But I hadn't wanted to change my physical appearance for that job, because that would have been me subconsciously (下意识地) admitting I was more of a clown than an artist. So for the party, I chose not to shave.

The next day, I went to the party. It was at this huge public park, and I had to leave my car parked far enough away so that the kids couldn't see me getting off my car. So I was all the way on the edge of the park, and the only way for me to get to the party was to walk to it. Normally at these parties, all you have going for you is the element of surprise. You pop in through the front door: "Surprise! Batman's here!" All the kids go crazy. Without the element of surprise, these visits are meaningless. So I thought, "Should I try to make an entrance (入场) for them?" Reflecting what to do next, I heard a scream, "Look, a Batman with a moustache!" Suddenly, the entire party broke out in laughter.

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。

*I was so embarrassed and wanted to run back.* \_\_\_\_\_

*I stared at the cake with a clown wearing a moustache in disbelief.* \_\_\_\_\_