**机密★启用前**

# 2020年3月湖北省七市州教科研协作体高三联合考试

英 语

本试卷共12页，72题。全卷满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

**★祝考试顺利★**

注意事项：

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡指定位置上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上非答题区域均无效。

3. 非选择题的作答：用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

4. 考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并上交。

**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卡上。

**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：How much is the shirt?

A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是C。

1. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Doctor and patient. B. Husband and wife. C. Parent and child.

2. Why didn’t David show up?

A. He forgot the date. B. It was raining. C. He was ill.

3. What sport does the man play most now?

A. Tennis. B. Football. C. Swimming.

4. What’s the woman’s attitude?

A. Upset. B. Impatient. C. Pleased.

5. Where should the woman look for the book?

A. On the top shelf. B. On the second shelf. C. On the bottom shelf.

**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、7题。

1. What does the woman want the man to do?

A. Wash dishes. B. Do the drying up. C. Clean the dining room.

7. Why were there some leftovers?

A. The woman had no appetite.

B. She made too much food.

C. There were many guests.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the woman doing there?

A. Throwing a party. B. Buying a present. C. Meeting her brother.

9. What does her son probably enjoy?

A. Reading a book. B. Writing a book. C. Playing PC games.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. When will the woman have an interview?

A. A few hours later. B. Next week. C. Two weeks later.

11.What is the hardest thing for getting a visa?

A. Going for an interview.

B. Filling the application forms.

C. Getting all the necessary documents.

12. Why did the woman present some papers for her education?

A. She wants a student visa. B. She wants a travel visa. C. She wants a work visa.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Why could the man buy a cheaper ticket?

A. He is really badly off.

B. He has a student discount card.

C. Tickets are cheaper on weekends.

14. How much did the man save?

A. ￡4. B. ￡12.50. C. ￡16.50.

15. When will the man return?

A. On Friday morning at 9:00.

B. On Sunday morning at 6:00.

C. On Sunday evening at 6:15.

16. How does the man feel about the travel schedule?

A. Satisfied. B. Terrible. C. Excited.

听第10段材料,回答第 17至 20题。

17. Who might be the speaker?

A. A new employee. B. A director. C. A teacher.

18. How often do the employees have a department meeting?

A. Every week. B. Every two weeks. C. Every three weeks.

19. How are salaries paid?

A. By cheque. B. In cash. C. Through the bank account.

20. What do you think of the company’s management?

A. Casual. B. Flexible. C. Strict.

**第二部分 阅读理解 （共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（共15小题; 每小题2分，满分30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。

**A**

The Ig Nobel Prize, a spoof (滑稽模仿) of the actual Nobel Prize, exists to award the 10 strangest research projects of the year that bring you fun and make you think. The following are three of them in 2019.

**Medicine Prize: Pizza**

It’s one of the world’s most popular foods. According to the Ig Nobel Medicine Prize winner, eating more pizzas can lower the risk of cancer and heart disease — if your pizza is loaded with fruits and veggies. These provide flavonoids (类黄酮) to fight against certain diseases. So, if you’re a pizza enthusiast, you now have one more reason to love it!

**Economics Prize: Dirty Money**

Paper money, the most frequently passed items on the planet, is known to pick up all kinds of bacteria. Which country’s currency is the dirtiest? An international team compared seven countries’ paper money. The Romanian Leu was the only one to carry all three types of bacteria tested. And the US Dollar was also a finalist. Perhaps this will make cashless payments more popular.

**Biology Prize: Cockroach**

Cockroaches (蟑螂) are well known for their survival abilities, but few folks know they can sense magnetic fields. More surprisingly, an international team found that dead cockroaches have more magnetic properties (磁性) than live ones. That’s because magnetic properties decrease when the temperature gets higher. So if you can stand cockroaches, they may be good magnetic sensors.

21. What do the three prizes have in common?

A. They are beneficial to our health.

B. They are entertaining and unusual.

C. They’ve gained the recognition of the Nobel Prize.

D. They are stranger than any other project in previous years.

22. What can we learn from the passage?

A. People with heart disease should eat more pizzas.

B. US Dollar is relatively dirtier than Romanian Leu.

C. Dirty paper money leads to cashless payments.

D. Dead cockroaches are better magnetic sensors than live ones.

1. In which column can you find this passage in a newspaper?

A. Discovery. B. Sports. C. Health. D. Business.

**B**

In 2003, Mary Marggraff was a 47-year-old California mother, devoted to school committees and car pool schedules. But after losing her trusty notebook and buying a new one, she had an inspiration. “It was blank,” says Marggraff, now 64. “What else could I fill it with?” Soon she was thinking about her childhood love of flying, and next thing she knew, she determined to register in flight school. “In my first class, all the students were single men half my age. I felt like a housemother attending a fraternity (兄弟会), but I loved it too much to walk away.” she says.  
 Marggraff earned her first pilot’s license in 2005. Six years and four additional licenses later, her addiction to being in the air changed into something grander: a desire to go to space. To move closer to her starry dreams, Marggraff got a part-time job as a mission support representative at Virgin Galactic, Richard Branson’s commercial space line. In that role, she attended space-related gatherings where she educated people about the future of universe voyages. Though space tourism isn’t quite a reality yet, Marggraff has already begun space training in expectation of being on one of Virgin’s early flights. “I’ve completed acceleration force exercises,” she says, “which require getting inside a machine, spinning around at 2,500 miles per hour, and trying not to black out. ”   
 Marggraff’s training has meant more than getting her wings — it’s expanded her sense of what the future may hold. “It turns out I’m capable of much more than I imagined,” she says. “I used to think it’d be a miracle if I got my first license. Now I’ve completed nearly 1,000 hours of flight! I'm rotten in the kitchen and I burn anything I iron, but if you need someone to land a plane, call me.”

24.Why did Marggraff register in flight school?

A. To break away from car pool schedules.

B. To fill her new blank notebook.

C. To prove women are equal to men in flying.

D. To pursue her childhood dream of flying.

25.What did Marggraff do after earning 5 licenses?

A. She got into space on one of Virgin’s early flights.

B. She instructed people in how to make universe voyages.

C. She received space training in preparation for space tourism.

D. She tried in vain to overcome faintness from high speed.

26.What does Marggraff benefit from her space training besides getting a license?

A. It proves her a miracle. B. It increases her self-confidence.

C. It wins her a qualification. D. It improves her imagination.

27.Which of the following words can best describe Marggraff?  
 A. Aggressive and hopeful. B. Creative and fragile.

C. Energetic and sensitive. D. Considerate and persistent.

**C**

The Australian state of New South Wales rolled out "high definition detection cameras" on Sunday, designed to catch drivers using cell phones behind the wheel.

Andrew Constance, New South Wales' minister for roads, said the "world-first" technology would target illegal cell phone use through "fixed and mobile cameras." The cameras will use artificial intelligence to review images and detect illegal use of cell phones, according to Transport for NSW.

Images identified as being likely to contain a driver illegally using a cell phone would then be verified by traffic police. These images would be "securely stored and managed".

Over the next three years, 45 portable cameras would be set up across the state, in unknown locations, and without warning signs, CNN branch Sky News Australia reported.

For the first three months, drivers caught out by the technology would receive a warning letter, Transport for New South Wales said in a statement, after which the drivers would face a fine of up to $344, or $457 in a school zone, and loss of points on their drivers’ license.

"The NSW Government is serious about reducing our state's road deaths and launching mobile phone detection cameras is another way we will do this." Constance said in a statement.

Officials said that a trial of the technology earlier in the year had caught more than 100,000 drivers illegally using a phone behind the wheel. Some 329 people died this year on New South Wales' roads, Reuters news agency reported, compared with 354 people for 2018, according to official statistics.

28. Why does the NSW Government set up detection cameras?

A. To get some real-time information about the traffic.

B. To monitor people crossing the street casually.

C. To catch drivers using cell phones illegally.

D. To improve the work efficiency of the police.

29. What does the underlined word “verified” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. described. B. restored. C. edited. D. confirmed.

30. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Locations of the cameras will be informed in advance.

B. Illegal driving in school zones is punished more severely.

C. Illegal drivers will be fined once cameras are set up.

D. Cameras are the first attempt for the government to cut road deaths.

31. What’s the officials’ attitude towards the trial of the technology?

A. Supportive. B. Disapproving. C. Doubtful. D. Unconcerned.

**D**

Every day is Earth Day — probably you’ve heard it before. Nearly all Americans have access to a plastic recycling program. You may be surprised to learn how many types of plastic packaging can be recycled into new, useful products!

Ford Motor Company has been helping to promote the use of environmentally-friendly auto parts — and one way they’re doing that is by using recycled plastic bottles for underbody shields (底盘保护罩) and other auto parts on cars.

“The underbody shield is a large part, and for a part that big, if we use solid plastic, it would likely weigh three times as much,” said Thomas Sweder, a design engineer of Ford Motor Company. “We look for the most durable and highest performing materials to work with to make our parts, and in this case, we are also creating many environmental benefits.”

In the past decade, the global use of plastics in vehicle parts has grown quickly. Ford alone uses about 1.2 billion recycled plastic bottles per year, about 250 bottles per vehicle on average.

When plastic bottles are thrown into a recycling bin, they are collected with thousands of others and cut into small pieces. These pieces are typically sold to suppliers who turn them into fibers, by melting and pressing them. Then they are mixed together with other various types of fiber in a process and used to make a sheet of material which is formed into the auto parts.

Due to its light weight, recycled plastic is ideal for the manufacturing of underbody shields. These shields reportedly also help create a significantly quieter environment on the new 2020 Ford Escape.

This is not the only way that Ford has been committed to environmental protection; the automotive company [recently partnered with McDonald’s](https://www.cnn.com/2019/12/04/business/ford-mcdonalds-coffee-chaff/index.html" \t "_blank) coffee suppliers to recycle all of their coffee roasting biowaste into headlights.

“Ford is among the leaders when it comes to using recycled materials such as this,” Sweder said. “This material meets all of our requirements for durability and performance.”

1. Why does Ford choose recycled plastic as environmentally-friendly materials?

A. Because it’s new and useful. B. Because it’s cheap and easy to get.

C. Because it’s durable and light. D. Because it’s portable and well-performed.

33.What does Paragraph 5 mainly talk about?

A. The global use of plastics.

B. The mixing process of fibers.

C. The advantages of plastic bottles.

D. The formation of the new auto material.

34.What does the underlined word “This” in Paragraph 7 refer to?

A. Recycling coffee roasting biowaste. B. Improving vehicle parts.

C. Recycling plastic bottles into auto parts. D. Creating a quieter environment.

35.What can be the best title of the passage?

A. Every Day is Earth Day.

B. Ford Takes the Lead in Plastic Recycling.

C. Ecological Auto Underbody Shields.

D. A Pioneer in Promoting Environmental Protection.

**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。

Exercise helps to keep us in good health. Doctors suggest getting at least 150 minutes of mild physical activity every week. Many people have an exercise routine. 36 . But what about those times when you are sick? If you do not feel well, should you keep following your exercise routine? Will physical activity help you to feel better more quickly or will it delay the healing process?

Health experts answer these and other questions. 37 if you have a common cold. It is usually fine to exercise if your **symptoms** are all "above the neck." These signs may include a runny nose or a minor sore throat. In fact, exercise may make you feel better by “opening your blocked nose.” This may temporarily reduce being blocked and help you to breathe more easily.

38 , however, experts suggest taking a break from exercising. Be on guard for symptoms such as extreme cough or pain in the stomach. And there are other symptoms that can tell you to avoid exercise. They include a higher than normal body temperature, a sense of feeling extremely tired, widespread muscle pain.

39 . If you feel really bad, take a break and let your body rest. If you don’t feel too bad, these experts suggest cutting back on the strength of your exercise routine. 40 .

A few days off from exercise when you are sick shouldn't affect your performance. You can return to your usual exercise times when you feel better.

A. M**ild** physical activity is usually OK

B. Experts suggest listening to your body

C. They exercise for a few minutes every day

D. Exercising will result in more severe illness

E. If you usually run, take a quick walk instead

F. If signs of your illness appear "below the neck"

G. Exercising regularly keeps us feeling exhausted

**第三部分 英语知识运用（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。

In 2017, Bionca Smith struggled for a successful life but was up to her neck in bills. Frustrated, she 41 on Facebook: I want to travel the world with my son.

Indeed, she worked long hours every day but work 42 her little time for Carter, who was struggling with reading in school and refused to talk with others. As she 43 at the Facebook responses, Bionca made a(an) 44 to her son seriously she would be his learning coach and in the meantime she decided to get rid of everything to start travelling. With the first destination 45 , she soon sold or donated most of their 46 .

For the next eight months, they traveled through Thailand and Africa while Bionca made money from her new business through social media. Gradually, Carter became a(n) 47 reader. “When your child has freedom and flexibility, he can 48 in so many ways on his own terms,” says Bionca. “His complete change is 49 .”

Bionca was tired of 50 booking flights, cars and places to stay. The concept of living in a van (房车) and exploring the country 51 her. Within weeks, Bionca 52 a 1989 Ford with a kitchen and beds for $4,900. They set off for another 53 in Southern California.

She shared the journey on social media and 54 many fans. Perhaps her biggest fan is Carter, 55 . “My son has come out of his 56 and now he’s open to trying new things. ”she says.

The two might live in a house again someday but don’t plan to 57 anytime soon. For now, they enjoy their 58 life. “We’ve learned that we should enjoy every moment and 59 accept what life brings,” says Bionca. “We’re defining what 60 means to our family.”

1. A. registered B. thought C. checked D. posted
2. A. guaranteed B. left C. killed D. spent
3. A. pointed B. jumped C. stared D. guessed
4. A. promise B. appointment C. plan D. apology
5. A. chosen B. visited C. reached D. explored
6. A. houses B. belongings C. bills D. happenings
7. A. slow B. lovely C. poor D. eager
8. A. learn B. walk C. survive D. play
9. A. amazing B. interesting C. inviting D. confusing
10. A. eventually B. continually C. gradually D. deliberately
11. A. belonged to B. held onto C. appealed to D. happened to
12. A. found B. sold C. replaced D. repaired
13. A. adventure B. ride C. voyage D. destination
14. A. lost B. gathered C. met D. rewarded
15. A. yet B. though C. instead D. rather
16. A. experience B. trip C. shell D. shelter
17. A. hang about B. give up C. settle down D. start off
18. A. modern B. busy C. tough D. free
19. A. truly B. partly C. politely D. blindly
20. A. books B. success C. business D. schooling

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1. 5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

More than 70 percent of king penguins could 61 (wipe) out by rising ocean temperatures, according to a recent survey.

Their total population of 1.6 million today could be reduced by more than 1.1 million by 2100. 62 , many people are optimistic because these statistics show that the birds are not endangered at present. Rated as “of least concern”, they occupy the lowest category of extinction risk.

But that could change as their fish 63 (supply) move further into the Southern Ocean, where there is only a 64 (hand) of islands to provide a home for the birds.

King penguins require remote islands 65 are not too cold, have no winter sea ice and no fierce animals. If they have to swim more than 435 miles on 66 round trip to hunt for fish, their waiting children can starve to death as their fat reserves become steadily 67 (few). It can take a parent three months 68 (deliver) fish to its young.

The scientists, from the University of Strasbourg in France, whose study 69 (publish) in the journal Nature Climate Change so far, warn that the effects of fish population moving further south could give rise 70 a large population crash of the penguins.

**第四部分 写作（共两节；满分35分）**

**第一节 短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用（＼）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

I was punished once while I was at school. That was only because I forced to do something I didn’t want to do it. I got punished because of the boy, who I was really frightened for. One day, he told me he will be sitting behind me. I was asked to move my paper so that he could read that I’d written. I did as he said, but we were all caught cheating. I had to write a composition about honest. Learning what had happened, my head teacher criticized me or encouraged me to be trustworthy. I can hard forget the experience.

1. **书面表达（满分25分）**

假定你是李华，请给你的美国网友Mary写一封邮件，建议她报名参加今年7月为期 5天的四川成都熊猫饲养员（breeder）夏令营，报名网站是www.pandacamp.com。内容包括：

1.提出建议；

2.活动内容；  
 3.报名方式。

注意：1.词数100左右；2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mary,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Yours,

Li Hua