

2020 年湖北省高三(4 月)线上调研考试

英 语 试 卷

2020.4

本试题卷共 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. 考试过程中,请考生自觉遵守考试纪律等相关规定,诚信应考,不得有作弊、泄露试题等行为。请家长做好监考工作。

2. 请确保网络环境、考试环境良好,备好答题所用的白纸和笔。

3. 登录好成绩 APP,点击“作业测试”,进入对应考试科目。“试卷”将根据考试时间准时显示。开考后,考生首先在白纸上手写答题。答题结束后,点击“填写答题卡”,进入到“在线答题卡”。将事先准备好的答案,填写至在线答题卡上(选择题、多选题及判断题,直接在“在线答题卡”上勾选答案;主观题按照要求将手写的答案竖向拍照,并分别上传),然后点击“提交答题卡”完成提交。答题卡上传提交后考试时间内还能继续提交覆盖,为了避免大家都在考试最后快结束的时间上传造成拥堵,建议提前上传。

备注:主观题要确保答案及照片清晰、干净、完整;为留取拍照时间,考试将延长 10 分钟。

4. 此次全省联考是检测复课前线上备考成效的一次重要考试,有利于调整和优化复课后备考策略,请考生和家长高度重视。考试结束后,考试组织方将为所有考生免费提供《考试成绩和学情分析报告》。请考生或家长及时扫描右方二维码,关注“育路通”微信公众号。依次点击“高考测评—查看报告”,即可免费查询。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案划在试卷上。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,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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the woman's favorite sport?

A. Tennis.

B. Basketball.

C. Badminton.

2. When can the doctor meet the man?

A. At 8:30.

B. At 9:00.

C. At 9:30.

4. How does the woman feel?

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。听完每段对话或独白前,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 秒钟的做答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

7. When will the woman take an exam?

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

9. How will the woman go to her destination?

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

11. What does the woman ask to be sent to her room?

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. How much did the man's family pay to visit the museum?

14. What do we know about the museum?
A. The visiting time is short.
B. The fourth floor is about science.
C. The transportation is convenient.
15. What was the man most interested in?
A. Medicine. B. Science. C. Art.
16. On what day is the museum closed?
A. Sunday. B. Tuesday. C. Monday.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. In what way does Jack like to travel?
A. With a lot of people.
B. With one or two good friends.
C. All by himself.
18. What does Helen prefer on holiday?
A. Staying at home. B. Seeing famous places. C. Enjoying nature quietly.
19. What does Bob like the best about travel?
A. Making more friends. B. Visiting museums. C. Feeling and learning.
20. Who prefers to spend time shopping while traveling?
A. Jack. B. Helen. C. Bob.

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)

阅读下列四篇短文,从每小题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria

Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria is one of the world's finest botanic gardens, and a leading destination for nature, culture and science. Melbourne Gardens is an inner-city oasis with breathtaking landscapes and stunning plant collections. Enjoy views of this splendid 38-hectare garden in comfort with a ride on the Garden Explorer.

Tram: Route 3, 5, 6, 16, 64, 67 or 72 to stop 19

Open: Daily, 7.30am until sunset

Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, Melbourne Gardens

Birdwood Avenue, Melbourne

Tel: 03 9252 2429

Website: rbg.vic.gov.au

St Kilda Esplanade Market

Come and find your treasure and shop handmade goods at Melbourne's best outdoor market by the sea. Set against the backdrop of St Kilda Beach, our vibrant makers' market features more than 150 unique stalls of handcrafted artwork, jewellery, clothing, as well as a foodie zone. It's an inspiring weekly destination for Melburnians and tourists alike.

The market runs from Luna Park all the way to Fitzroy Street, and is a great place to start when exploring St Kilda.

Tram: Route 3a, 16 or 96 to stop 138

Open: Every Sunday from 10am

Upper Esplanade, St Kilda

Website: stkildaesplanademarket.com.au

Melbourne Star Observation Wheel

Located in the city's waterfront zone of Docklands, Melbourne Star is the perfect way to start your Melbourne visit. Hear stories of the city's origins and its place in the world while taking in Views stretching up to 40 kilometres.

Special Offer: Present this ad for 20% off full-price general admission tickets

Open: Daily; May-Aug, 11am to 7pm; Sep-Apr, 11am to 10pm;

Christmas Day, 1pm to 10pm.

Last flight departs 30 minutes before closing time

Last ticket sales 45 minutes before closing time

Tram: Route 35, 70 or 86 to stop D11, free from CBD

101 Waterfront Way, Docklands

Tel: 03 8688 9688

Website: melbournestar.com

Puffing Billy Railway

Loved by locals and visitors from around the world, Puffing Billy is Australia's favourite steam train. Experience the historic train as it travels through the Dandenong Ranges, located only one-hour east of Melbourne. An authentic open-carriage train journey with trains departing from Belgrave and Lakeside stations.

Tours are offered by all major day-tour operators.

Train: Belgrave Line to Belgrave Station

Open: Daily except Christmas Day

1 Old Monbulk Road, Belgrave

Tel: 03 9757 0700

Website: puffingbilly.com.au

21. What is the feature of Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria?
A. It's not open every day. B. It's specially designed.
C. It's far from the city. D. It's quite large in size.
22. If you go to Melbourne Star Observation Wheel in October, you should buy your ticket no later than _____.
A. 6.15pm B. 6.30pm C. 9.15pm D. 9.30pm
23. You cannot take tram to go to _____.
A. Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria B. St Kilda Esplanade Market
C. Melbourne Star Observation Wheel D. Puffing Billy Railway

B

When I was first married to my wife, I lived and worked in Ontario, moving from small town to big city as I pursued my career as a radio broadcaster. We have two sons, both of whom were born in Toronto, but they moved, with us, to Ottawa when they were quite young. They grew up there, and then, chasing their own careers, they also moved. One went to Canada's east coast near a city called Halifax and the other headed to the west coast to Vancouver. We had a **dilemma**; we were left in the middle.

At the time I was still working and my job was in Ottawa. However, as we began to consider retirement we wondered where we should spend our final years. We couldn't be close to both of our children and there was no telling when they might again relocate. For several reasons we settled on a small town on Vancouver Island. At least we were close to one of them. However, he had his sights set on Hollywood and, when an opportunity presented itself, he left Canada and headed south. I helped him move.

So, there we were, and still are, in our little west coast town. We love our little corner of paradise but we have paid a price. We have not been there for some important events such as the births of two of our grandchildren. We have missed watching each of them grow up; we have missed the normal, noisy households that have young people in them. Our home, while very comfortable, is also very quiet.

Every fall we travel to see the children. We usually fly, first to California to see our son Scott and spend a week or more with him trying to catch up on everything we've missed. Then, usually in November, we make the even longer trip east across Canada to see Travis and our grandchildren, who are now teenagers, actually into their twenties. They seldom come to visit us. The distances are just too great and it is costly.

Fortunately, both our boys are doing well and our grandchildren are growing up straight and tall. We love all of them and we are secure in the knowledge that they love us but the reality is that they don't need us. We have done our jobs and, at least in theory, we can sit back, relax

and enjoy the time remaining to us. They have also missed having a set of parents and grandparents around.

Life has been good for our family but we have all paid a price.

24. What's the **dilemma** (Pa. 1) to the author and his wife?
- A. The situation where they were not happy about their sons' absence.
 - B. The fact that they were unwilling to separate from their sons.
 - C. The fact that they were not yet prepared for retirement at that time.
 - D. The situation where they couldn't decide which son to live with.
25. The reason why the author says they have paid a price is that _____.
A. they have lost lots of money because of his retirement
B. they have to pay a large sum of money to their sons
C. they have been absent from their children's life
D. they have to afford very expensive fare to visit their sons
26. Why do not the author's grandchildren visit them regularly?
A. They are quite occupied with their homework.
B. It's not easy for the kids to visit their grandparents.
C. They don't need their grandparents any more.
D. The weather of winter in Canada is very awful.
27. What is the best title for the text?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A. A Price to Pay | B. Suffering Separation |
| C. Love Actually | D. Hidden Emotions |

C

Many people believe that there is one form of their language that is more correct than others. They may believe for example that British English is more correct than other varieties; or that written English is more correct than spoken English; or that standard spoken forms are more correct than dialect forms. Often this belief is supported by reference books to grammars, usage guides or dictionaries; if something goes against a rule in a grammar, or if the word isn't in the dictionary, it "must be wrong". Since the reference books are most often based on observation of the standard written language (and not by a grammar book in the sky), **the argument is really circular**; these books will naturally describe standard usage, because that is what they are for; but this does not mean that there is anything wrong with other kinds of usage that are less often described.

A better way of looking at things is to say that usage is "correct in its place". Standard American English is correct in America, British English is correct in Britain, spoken grammar is accepted in casual speech, and formal written grammar is employed in formal writing. The only

forms that are wrong in all contexts (语境) are learners' errors. For example: *I have forgetting the your address.* or *One of your chairs are broken.* This means there is no answer to the question: "What kind of English should learners study?" It depends on their purposes. For many learners, the best model is one or other of the two main standard varieties: British or American English. Neither of these is "better" than the other, and they are both used and understood worldwide.

People are also worried by language change. If younger people "break" the rules that older people have learnt, or use language in new ways, older people often feel disturbed; they are concerned that younger people no longer know their grammar, and that the language is going downhill. This is a needless worry: change is natural and **inevitable**, it cannot be stopped, and it does not generally affect a language's efficiency as a communicative tool. A great deal of modern English grammar would have been wrong three hundred years ago, and will perhaps be wrong again three hundred years from now.

28. Why does the author think "**the argument is really circular**" (Pa. 1)?

- A. Learners are always confused by the reference books.
- B. Usages not mentioned in the reference books are not necessarily wrong.
- C. Nobody can challenge the authority of the reference books.
- D. Some wrong usages can be found in the reference books.

29. What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?

- A. There is no "standard English".
- B. American English is better than British English.
- C. A learner should master all the distinctions of different English.
- D. The differences between British English and American English.

30. The underlined word (Pa. 3) can be most probably replaced with _____.

- A. unbelievable B. uncountable C. unacceptable D. unavoidable

31. What is the author's attitude towards the changes of English?

- A. Disturbed. B. Cautious. C. Optimistic. D. Aggressive.

D

Some creative people see colours when they hear different sounds. Others see colours when they see words and numbers printed in black and white. These interesting people are called synaesthetes, and what they experience is called synaesthesia.

①

A study at the University of Sussex is finding out how learning to see sounds as colours or think of letters in colour could improve your IQ and memory.

Study leaders Dr Daniel Bor and Dr Nicolas Rothen have been working on memory for a number of years. They want to see which parts of the brain do different jobs. Dr Bor says that

carrying out these tests has given them the opportunity to find out more about how we use different kinds of memory.

②

He explains that Professor Simon Baron Cohen, of the University of Cambridge, was largely responsible for beginning the modern science of synaesthesia in the 1980s. ‘His tests showed that synaesthesia was real, and this made lots of scientists in different places want to do similar research.’

Information chunking

Dr Bor based his latest research around something scientists already know a lot about — ‘chunking’. He explains that this is a way of breaking large pieces of information into smaller units, to make it easier to remember, ‘When I give you my phone number, 01274737215, you probably remember it as 012 74 73 72 15, or something similar. If you can remember 012 and the first 74, you can remember the rest. You can get some amazing benefits from chunking.’

This is really important for understanding synaesthesia. Dr Bor says that synaesthesia adds extra information to things that are difficult to remember, such as letters and numbers, or extra colours. This helps us remember things better.

③

‘All these signs are pointing towards synaesthesia being connected to greater abilities to do certain things, certain jobs,’ says Dr Bor. ‘So, the study began as a way to test that.’ They developed the study from an idea by Dr Nicolas Rothen who had trained people for ten minutes a day for a week. The results were not huge, but they were interesting. They used those ideas in the study and they did see strong benefits.

④

They discovered that, after training, people were able to pass the normal synaesthesia tests, and their IQ jumped up about 12 points!

As Dr Bor says, ‘Synaesthetes are really pleased and proud that they get a memory advantage and they see the world in this extra special way.’

32. The proper title of each part for the passage should be _____.

- a. Amazing results

b. The beginning of a science

c. Training in Synaesthesia

d. Studying memory
- A. ① - d ② - b ③ - c ④ - a

B. ① - d ② - c ③ - a ④ - b

C. ① - b ② - d ③ - a ④ - c

D. ① - b ② - a ③ - c ④ - d

33. What role did Professor Cohen play in the study of synaesthesia?

- A. Finding out the secret of memory.

B. Offering guidance on how to improve memory.

C. Inspiring other scientists in the same field.

D. Setting up a branch to study synaesthesia.

34. According to the passage, what is “chunking”?
- A. Using high-technologies to improve our memory.
 - B. Linking something to other things which are similar.
 - C. Employing smart methods to progress our study.
 - D. Dividing large amounts of information into smaller ones.
35. As Dr Bor says, by conducting the tests they will know better about _____.
A. sounds B. memory C. IQ D. colours

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 student knows the importance of taking notes in class. But the skill of note-taking isn't only used in school. Adults need to take notes in meetings or training sessions for work. So here are some tips to help you develop this critical skill.

● Begin with the date and the topic of the class. This may seem obvious, but you could forget easily. It will help you keep your notes organized.

● 36 Trying to write down everything the speaker says will only exhaust and frustrate you. Instead, listen for the key ideas the person wants to communicate.

● If the speaker uses a PowerPoint, you may not need to copy the slides. Ask if the PowerPoint will be available afterwards. 37 Or you can take a picture with a phone. Also, the PowerPoint or a document with notes may be available before the class or meeting. If so, print it out so you can write notes on it.

● Think about whether you want to take notes by hand or with a computer. Writing notes by hand has been shown to help you remember things better. But with a computer, it will be easier for you to organize your notes. 38 Write notes by hand first, and then type them up as part of your review.

● Consider different note-taking strategies. 39 Another strategy is to write an outline with details indented under the points they support.

● Look over your notes again after taking them. This will give you the chance to add any information that you didn't set down. 40 Do it before you forget anything. This extra review will also increase your chances of remembering what you wrote.

Note-taking is a practical skill, so it's important to practice doing it well.

- A. Strike while the iron is hot.
- B. Focus on the most important points.
- C. Compared to notes, textbooks are not that essential.
- D. Perhaps the best strategy combines the two approaches.
- E. You should bear in mind that never push yourself too hard.
- F. If so, you can focus on writing what the speaker says instead.
- G. If you're a visual learner, consider drawing a chart or picture.

第三部分 英语知识运用(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四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Getting Even

“Want to go to the pool tomorrow?” Rosa asked Stephanie during class break.

Rosa and Stephanie did everything together. They 41 the school bus together. They sat together during lunch. They took dance lessons together. They were best friends. Most of the time.

Sometimes, though, when Stephanie was with other friends, she ignored Rosa or treated her like a(n) 42, even though they were the same age. Rosa and Stephanie had played together since they were babies, but sometimes Stephanie didn't 43 like a friend.

Today was one of those times.

“Sorry,” Stephanie said. “Toni and Vanessa and I are going.” She smiled, but it wasn't her 44 smile. She walked away to 45 Toni and Vanessa, and Rosa was left 46 alone.

After school, at dance class, Stephanie talked and giggled (咯咯地笑) with the other dancers as they stretched (拉伸) in front of the mirror. Rosa wanted to join them, but she still felt too 47.

Then she noticed Kiara, the new girl. Rosa joined her and began stretching, too. Kiara smiled, and Rosa smiled back. Rosa tried not to check the 48 to see if Stephanie had noticed. “I hope she feels 49.” Rosa thought.

The next morning, when Rosa boarded the bus, Stephanie was waiting in their 50 seat. Stephanie quickly 51 her backpack to make room for Rosa. But Rosa walked past her and 52 into the empty seat next to Kiara. “How does it feel now?” Rosa thought.

On the bus ride, Rosa mentioned she loved swimming. “Me, too,” Kiara said, “My dad said he'd take my brother and me to the 53 tonight. Maybe you can come with us tonight. I'll ask my dad.” “That would be fun.” said Rosa.

When they stepped off the bus, Stephanie was 54 on the sidewalk. “Did you 55 want to go swimming tonight?” Stephanie asked Rosa.

“Here's my 56.” Rosa thought.

She said, “Kiara and I are going together.” She smiled. Stephanie nodded and looked at her feet. Rosa's heart sank and her 57 began to burn.

Why didn't she feel happy? Getting even is what she'd wanted, wasn't it? “I could walk away with my new friend and not look back.” Rosa thought. But it was too 58. She had already seen Stephanie's face. Getting even didn't feel the way she'd 59. It didn't feel good at all. “Um,” she said instead, “maybe we could all go together.”

Stephanie 60, “I'd like that!”

Rosa smiled. “Kiara, meet my friend Stephanie.”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. drove | B. rode | C. mended | D. designed |
| 42. A. enemy | B. teacher | C. thief | D. kid |
| 43. A. act | B. pretend | C. appear | D. defend |
| 44. A. happy | B. smart | C. nice | D. pretty |
| 45. A. hug | B. convince | C. join | D. welcome |
| 46. A. swimming | B. dancing | C. dreaming | D. standing |
| 47. A. bored | B. upset | C. interested | D. curious |
| 48. A. book | B. phone | C. mirror | D. lesson |
| 49. A. left out | B. taken in | C. worn out | D. frowned on |
| 50. A. lucky | B. comfortable | C. super | D. usual |
| 51. A. offered | B. put | C. removed | D. hid |
| 52. A. rushed | B. slid | C. dashed | D. broke |
| 53. A. school | B. cinema | C. pool | D. park |
| 54. A. lying | B. waiting | C. wandering | D. weeping |
| 55. A. still | B. even | C. ever | D. once |
| 56. A. ambition | B. competition | C. achievement | D. chance |
| 57. A. hands | B. eyes | C. knees | D. cheeks |
| 58. A. late | B. fake | C. amusing | D. stupid |
| 59. A. behaved | B. expected | C. explored | D. developed |
| 60. A. brightened | B. whispered | C. apologized | D. signaled |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 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。

Good morning! My name is Sarah Williams. It's an honour to be here and to share with you the story of how music has had an impact 61 my life.

Have you ever faced a time when things looked dark and you had no hope at all? Two years ago, I was told I had a serious disease which was difficult 62 (cure). My body ached all the time and thus I thought I didn't have longer to live. I was very afraid and I felt so alone and 63 (discourage). Then one day, I had to go through a two-hour medical treatment. The doctor wanted me to relax, so he had me listen to some music, and one of the 64 (song) was "Happy". The song made me feel so much better 65 from then on I began to listen to music all the time. John A. Logan said, "Music is the medicine of the mind." And it's true. Music helped me recover.

Music gave me happiness. When I listened to music, it made my spirits fly like a kite in the wind. Music gave me 66 (strong) and brought me relief. It was the rock I leaned on to become strong and to get through 67 (this) hard times. Moreover, music gave me hope and 68 sense of satisfaction. It became my best friend. It spoke words of encouragement to the deepest part of my being.

Of course, I hope none of you have to go through the same kind of suffering that I 69 (do). At the same time, we all go through 70 (vary) periods when we feel sad or alone. During those times, music can help you in the same way that it helped me. I hope all of you will somehow begin to treasure music and make it a part of your life.

Thank you!

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,错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧),并在该句下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)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。

My favourite English novel is *Pride and Prejudice*, which author is Jane Austen. In this novel, there is a girl called Lizzy and rich gentleman named Mr. Darcy. At first, they don't like each other, especially Lizzy. She thinks Mr. Darcy is rather proud and had done something cruel, so she hates Mr. Darcy. Thus, Mr. Darcy, somehow, falls in love about her and proposes to her. To her surprise, Lizzy refuses, because she has made up her mind that she will never marry with a man no matter how rich he is unless she truly loves him. Later, Lizzy realizes what Mr. Darcy is very kind and not proud at all. She hates him just due to her prejudice. Maybe you can guess the end of this novel: they get marry and lead a happy life.

It's said *Pride and Prejudice* is the most popular English novel in the world. If you haven't read it, I strong recommend it to you.

第二节 写作(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你的美国朋友 Richard 来信询问你大学想选择学什么专业,请给他回信,内容包括:

1. 你想学的专业;
2. 你为什么想学这个专业;
3. 你为实现自己的目标做了哪些努力。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Richard,

Yours,
Li Hua