

# “江淮十校”2020 届高三第三次联考

## 英 语 2020.5

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。共 150 分。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上相应区域内完成, 在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用 2B 铅笔填涂, 非选择题请使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
3. 请在答题卡规定的地方填写好个人信息, 并认真核对答题卡上所粘贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。
4. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 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, 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 want to do?  
A. Take a bus to Brooklyn.  
B. Go to the 12th street.  
C. Put up a sign at the bus stop.
2. When is Sara's car supposed to arrive?  
A. At 4:20 pm.                      B. At 4: 35 pm.                      C. At 6: 20 pm.
3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Customer and clerk.    B. Teacher and student.    C. Manager and employee.
4. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. At the man's office.    B. At a clothing store.    C. At a travel agency.
5. Who plays tennis best in the woman's opinion?  
A. David.                      B. Steven.                      C. Mike.

#### 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. Who is the man?  
A. An actor.                      B. A journalist.                      C. A bodyguard.
7. Why does the woman want to wear sunglasses?

- A. She likes being photographed.
- B. She doesn't want to be recognized.
- C. It's too bright outside.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When will Fiona go to Florida?

- A. On July 10th.
- B. On July 13th.
- C. On July 15th.

9. What is Fiona going to do in Everglades?

- A. Go to a nature reserve.
- B. Visit theme parks.
- C. Go shopping.

10. Where is the Florida International University?

- A. Orlando.
- B. Everglades.
- C. Miami.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who is sad about the news?

- A. Baker.
- B. Grandpa.
- C. Alex.

12. What is the most serious problem with the community center on Cranberry Street?

- A. It's too noisy.
- B. It's too small.
- C. It's too far.

13. Why has the plan for the community center been put off?

- A. Many people are against it.
- B. There is short of money.
- C. The old library is preferred.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the man want to know?

- A. The price of a training course.
- B. Information about a training course.
- C. The trainer of a course.

15. How long does the course last?

- A. About 10 days.
- B. About 5 days.
- C. About 3 days.

16. What will the man finally do during the training course?

- A. Attend some lectures.
- B. Work in a company.
- C. Take a test for computer science.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

- A. Visitors.
- B. New employees.
- C. Directors.

18. What comes first for the company?

- A. Interpersonal relationship.
- B. Knowledge about products.
- C. Being punctual.

19. What can they do in the afternoon?

- A. Getting to know the customers.

- B. Visiting the workshops.
- C. Reading the book about the company.

20. What's the speaker's advice in the end?

- A. Leaving before 5:30.
- B. Having lunch in the canteen.
- C. Keeping learning.

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，从所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。

### A

When film was first invented in the late 1800s and early 1900s, movie-goers could actually see images of far-away places, like China, and that fueled interest in the area. Throughout history, many Chinese Americans are devoted in this area. Now, the back room of the Formosa Cafe looks like a museum that honors the works of Chinese Americans and their contributions to Hollywood. **Chinese stereotypes**（刻板印象）

Stereotypes of the Chinese in America were strengthened by the otherness of U. S. China towns in the late 1800s and early 1900s. There was an idea that the Chinese was the "yellow peril", who you couldn't trust. And that resulted in the character called Fu Manchu. Fu Manchu was an evil character who wanted to destroy the western world. He appeared in movies and in a television series.

In 1926, Charlie Chan, a Chinese investigator from Hawaii, appeared for the first time in a movie. This created a different, yet still problematic Asian stereotype.

#### "Yellow face" actors

Charlie Chan and Fu Manchu may have been Chinese characters, but the actors were usually white men made up to look like Asian. Actors Sidney Toler, Roland Winters and Ross Martin all played Charlie Chan. Yellow face meant they actually yellowed up their skin. White actors just played the lead characters in *The Good Earth*, a 1937 film about Chinese farmers. Asian actors had parts in the film, but they needed bankable actors, however, there were no Asian American bankable actors.

#### China factors

Over the years, Asian and Chinese Americans did find work in Hollywood, and a few earned a star on the Hollywood Walk for Fame. Hollywood is also changing the way it presents the Chinese culture. As the biggest market for movies outside the U. S, Hollywood has been making films that will not offend movie-goers in China or the country's government. The industry has been careful not to show the Chinese as evil. Co-productions between Hollywood and Chinese companies put Chinese characters and China in a favorable or satisfactory way.

21. Why is the back room of the Formosa Caf6 mentioned?

- A. To show appreciation for Chinese American filmmakers.
- B. To display the richness of Chinese American films.
- C. To attract more customers to enjoy coffee in the Formosa Caf6.
- D. To recommend a place to mover-goers to learn Chinese American films.

22. What can be known about Charlie Chan?

- A. He could be found in a TV series.
- B. He was an actor bearing evil reputation.
- C. He represented investigators from Hawaii.

D. He wasn't much appreciated by movie-goers then.

23. What can be concluded about Chinese American films?

A. Chinese actors were preferred in casting Chinese roles.

B. They focused on evil Chinese eager to ruin America.

C. China factors are positively viewed in them.

D. They have been introducing Chinese stereotypes.

## B

This is the colourful waste created by a Swedish city with a unique recycling system. Like many cities in Sweden, Eskilstuna has an impressive recycling record. It met the EU 2020 target of recycling 50% of waste many years ago. But almost everyone who lives here follows a strict recycling policy at home. People are expected to sort their household waste into seven separate categories, including food, textiles, cartons (纸板箱) and metal. But what really makes the system stand out is the bright colour code.

The reason for this becomes clear at the city's recycling plant. The bags arrive all jumbled up because they're collected altogether in a rush, once a fortnight from outside people's houses. But thanks to those bright colors, scanners can select the bags and separate them efficiently. The food waste in green bags is processed on site into a certain thick liquid to make burnable gas, which powers the city's buses. One of the benefits of this method of recycling is that there is less crosspollution, so more of the recycled waste can actually be used to make new things. Like the rest of Sweden, Eskilstuna is committed to sending zero waste from its citizens to landfill. Waste that cannot be recycled is burnt at a local plant to generate electricity. This reduces reliance on fossil fuels, but does create greenhouse gases.

As countries around the world try to improve their recycling rates, some may look to Eskilstuna as an example to follow as long as they think they can persuade their citizens to get busy sorting at home. 24. What can we learn about Eskilstuna?

A. It is flooded with colorful waste.

B. It is best-known for waste-recycling.

C. Waste there is painted into seven colors.

D. Rubbish recycling is handled seriously there.

25. What does the underlined word "jumbled" in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Mixed together.

B. Collected orderly.

C. Sealed cautiously.

D. Piled purposefully.

26. What may the new recycle-system bring about?

A. The increase in the efficiency of waste recycling.

B. The convenience to the citizens in waste dropping.

C. The avoidance of rubbish related environmental problems.

D. The decrease of profit for waste plants.

27. Where is this text most likely from?

A. *Parents*.

B. *In style*.

C. *Fortune*.

D. *The New York Times*.

## C

Chocolates, syrup (糖浆), cream on top, many of the hot drinks we consume even more at this time of year certainly sound sugary, but just how much sugar they contain might come as a shock.

The health campaign group Action on Sugar has found that Starbucks hot chocolate made with milk has almost 94 grams of sugar. That equals 23 teaspoons. At Caffè Nero, the salted hot chocolate packs in almost 60 grams of sugar, about 15 teaspoons. And Costa's cream latte (拿铁) has 32 grams of sugar, that's 8 teaspoons.

The drink makers won't have those details listed next to the price. If known, it would be quite alarming. That's how capitalism works. The capitalists have to get people addicted to certain things to keep selling it more. If told the amount of sugar contained, many would take hot drinks just as a treat not on a daily basis. Some drinks have actually reduced in sugar over the past few years, but many more haven't. The most sugary seasonal drink was from Starbucks with more than 14 teaspoons of sugar. Other companies like breakfast cereal manufacturers and yogurt manufacturers are reducing sugar. And so is soft drinks, yet the milk based drinks, milk shakes, hot chocolates and lattes just don't seem to have changed in the same way.

And while some companies are actually being really responsible reducing their sugar, some have actually increased that in the last two years which just seems ridiculous. Coffee chains do offer low-calorie alternatives. But Action on Sugar are still calling for more tax on hot coffee drinks. Not much of a Christmas present for the coffee chains, but maybe a gift in the long term for our health.

28. What does the first two paragraphs mainly talk about?

- A. Consumers favor sugar contained hot drinks.
- B. The amount of sugar in some hot drinks is frightening.
- C. Famous hot drink makers prefer hot chocolate series.
- D. Cream latte is the signature hot drink for Starbucks.

29. What can we learn about hot drink makers?

- A. Most of them are trying to reduce sugar in certain drinks.
- B. Chocolate and syrup are irreplaceable part of their products.
- C. They won't show the consumer how much sugar a drink contains.
- D. Four of them have been investigated by the health campaign group.

30. What's the writer's attitude toward the hot drink makers?

- A. Supportive. B. Doubtful. C. Objective. D. Reserved.

31. How can the sugar-originated hot drink problem be eased?

- A. Taxes can be raised on hot drink makers like coffee chains.
- B. More official groups like Action on Sugar could be founded.
- C. Sugar content can be labeled in place of the price for hot drinks.
- D. Warnings can be given to those enjoying weekly hot drinks.

## D

Do some kinds of video games cause violence? Scientific studies do not suggest a link. But the idea that there is a link between violent video games and violent acts reappeared following the mass shooting in El Paso, Texas, last weekend. An online statement thought to be written by the El Paso gunman mentioned the video game "Call of Duty".

On Monday, President Donald Trump said that "terrifying video games" contribute to a "glorification of violence". American politicians have long made similar statements. Benjamin Burroughs is a professor of media at the University of Las Vegas. He said that there is no linkage to gun violence, when mentioning video games.

Burroughs pointed out that some studies show a short-term increase in aggressive thoughts and feelings after playing video games, but nothing that rises to the level of violence. "Plenty of gamers get upset when they lose or feel the game was 'cheating', but it doesn't lead to violent outputs," Burroughs stressed.

In 2006, a small study by researchers at Indiana University found that teenagers who played violent video games showed higher levels of emotional arousal (激发) ---strong emotions like anger or fear. The teenagers also showed less activity in the parts of the brain associated with the ability to plan, control and direct thoughts and behavior.

Patrick Markey, the psychology professor, found in his research that men who commit severe acts of violence actually play violent video games less than the average male. Another study by Markey and other researchers showed that violence tends to go down when a new violent movie or video game comes out. One possible explanation is that people are at home playing the game or in theaters watching the movie. Markey believes that video games might excite people, but they do not change who people are. "It is like going to see a sad movie," Markey said of playing video games. "It might make you cry but it doesn't make you clinically depressed," he said.

32. Why is the mass shooting in El Paso, Texas mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. To show the necessity of scientific studies.
- B. To support the writer's own viewpoint.
- C. To show the seriousness of violent acts.
- D. To serve as evidence for the assumption.

33. What are the similarities between Benjamin Burroughs and Patrick Markey?

- A. Both are specialists in psychology in the USA.
- B. Both acknowledge video game aroused emotional change.
- C. Both present their ideas through doing research.
- D. Both worry about the potential dangers caused by video games.

34. What can be learned about the research in 2006?

- A. Teenagers tested in it become more emotional.
- B. Its findings set alarm for young video game players.
- C. Teenagers mentioned in it mainly come from Indiana.
- D. Its researchers are strongly for banning video games.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Violence—a by-product of video games.
- B. Video games—the cause of violence or not.
- C. Video games—the promoter of the mass shoot.
- D. Violence—a threat for game players or not.

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。

Empathy (共情), the ability to understand other people, has dropped sharply among college students over the past 10 years. 36 Turn on the TV, and you're showed with news and reality shows full of people, fighting, competing, and generally treating one another with no respect. Human beings learn by example and most of the examples on TV are anything but empathetic. 37

Having relationships with other people is an important part of being human and having empathy is decisive to it.

Researchers have also found that the empathetic teenagers are more likely to have high self-respect. Besides, empathy can be a cure for loneliness, sadness, anxiety and fear. 38

Many top companies report that empathy is one of the most important things they expect from new managers. 39 Apparently, empathy is a kind of " emotional intelligence" that will help us achieve it.

Then, 40 For starters, let down your guard and really listen to others. One doesn't develop empathy by having a lot of opinions and doing a lot of talking. To really develop empathy, you'd better volunteer at a nursing home or a hospital join a club or a team that has a diverse membership, have a " sharing circle" with your family, or spend time caring for pets at an animal shelter.

- A. How can we take advantage of empathy?
- B. Empathy is even an indication of a good leader.
- C. What's the best way to improve empathy?
- D. There are good reasons not to follow those bad examples.
- E. Today, people spend more time alone rather than join clubs.
- F. That might be because so many people have replaced face time with screen time .
- G. Academics are vital but without emotional intelligence, you won't be successful in life.

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 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，并在 答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A back injury drove Briton Rose Oliver to tai chi, which led her to her husband and then took both of them to China. Twenty years ago, Oliver's back injury 41 her childhood dream of becoming a ballet dancer. But the injury did 42 her to tai chi, a martial art 43 practiced in slow motion. Her initial hope was to improve her 44 , however, it turned out to bring her more. She later married her 45 , Rey Nelson, who taught her how to play tai chi, and founded a school with him, 46 the martial art to more than 10,000 students over eight years.

In 2000, the couple moved to Shanghai. They taught 47 in universities and happily 48 tai chi under various masters to enhance their skills in playing. After years of practice, Oliver found her occasional 49 had disappeared amazingly. But her greatest pain 50 when her husband died in 2003, leaving her alone to follow their 51 passion for tai chi. She thought of 52 . But she finally determined to carry on to 53 her husband.

With the 54 of her tai chi "family" — the masters and students, Oliver spent her time outside tai chi teaching English as she did before and 55 cultural -exchange events. She founded the Double Dragon Alliance, which 56 Chinese kung fu masters to teach martial arts to westerners and organizes seminars and events for them to 57 Chinese massage, acupuncture, traditional medicine, and calligraphy.

Because of her 58 to cultural exchange, Oliver was given the Shanghai Magnolia Award, an award given to foreigners who have made 59 contributions to the city. And she has been officially 60 as a Member of the Order of the British Empire by Britain's Queen Elizabeth II— one of the highest honors to a citizen.

- |                  |              |                |              |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. realized  | B. destroyed | C. promoted    | D. decreased |
| 42. A. limit     | B. cheat     | C. lead        | D. devote    |
| 43. A. typically | B. rarely    | C. immediately | D. simply    |
| 44. A. figure    | B. appetite  | C. appearance  | D. health    |

- |                     |                 |                 |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 45. A. instructor   | B. colleague    | C. supervisor   | D. classmate    |
| 46. A. supplying    | B. explaining   | C. guaranteeing | D. teaching     |
| 47. A. sports       | B. language     | C. music        | D. art          |
| 48. A. watched      | B. suspected    | C. learnt       | D. accepted     |
| 49. A. backaches    | B. headaches    | C. toothaches   | D. stomachaches |
| 50. A. strengthened | B. faded        | C. came         | D. worsened     |
| 51. A. previous     | B. separate     | C. shared       | D. temporary    |
| 52. A. coming off   | B. standing up  | C. turning away | D. giving up    |
| 53. A. honor        | B. accompany    | C. comfort      | D. understand   |
| 54. A. influence    | B. support      | C. education    | D. agreement    |
| 55. A. collecting   | B. attending    | C. analyzing    | D. covering     |
| 56. A. enables      | B. orders       | C. promises     | D. reminds      |
| 57. A. exchange     | B. experience   | C. sponsor      | D. explore      |
| 58. A. inspiration  | B. suggestion   | C. adaptation   | D. contribution |
| 59. A. natural      | B. professional | C. significant  | D. hopeful      |
| 60. A. required     | B. celebrated   | C. respected    | D. announced    |

## 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。

Dressed in a flowing long robe 61 (decorate) with floral embroidery (花卉刺绣) from a past era, stylist Xiao Hang looks like she surfaced from a time machine. She walks across the noisy Beijing subway, 62 (attract) curious glances and questions.

China 63 (welcome) western fashion and futuristic technology during the last decades, 64 a growing number of young people like Xiao are looking to the past for their dressing choices. 65 (obvious), they prefer to put on traditional "hanfu", or "Han clothing".

These historic 66 (costume) of the Han ethnic majority are enjoying a renaissance because the government is promoting traditional culture. Period dramas have also contributed to a 67 (great) interest in traditional Chinese clothing and a higher demand for it.

Xiao, who used to work at a state-owned machine manufacturing company, now runs her own hanfu business, 68 she dresses customers for photo shoots and even plans hanfu-style weddings. However, there is some way before the style reaches wide 69 (accept) in China. Many people say their hesitation is due to the odd looks they get when wearing hanfu 70 public.

## 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学们交换修改作文，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。

Basketball fans around the world are mourning the dead of American superstar Kobe Bryant.

Bryant killed in a helicopter crash last Sunday in California, along with her 13-year-old daughter Gianna and seven other people. Bryant was an 18-time All-Star player. He won five NBA championship and two Olympic gold medals. He was wide considered one of the great basketball players of his generation during his 20-year career with the Los Angeles Lakers. The helicopter carry Bryant and the others crash into a hilly area in foggy conditions outside Los Angeles. The cause for the crash is under an investigation.

第二节书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你正在为高考紧张复习,但最近你遇到了一些问题以至学习低效。于是你给你校的外籍心理老师 Charlie 写一封求助借寻求帮助。要点如下:

1. 写信意图;
2. 存在问题;
3. 希望得到帮助。

注意: 1.词数 100 左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文流畅。

Dear Charlie,

Yours,  
Li Hua