

2020 年长望浏宁高三调研考试

英语试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。**注意：所有试题均须在答题卡上作答。**长望浏宁四县（区、市）联合命制

第 I 卷

第一部分：听力技能（共两节，满分 30 分）

注意：回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你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. £ 19.5 B. £ 9.18 C. £ 9.15

答案是 C。

1. Where is David probably?

- A. At school. B. At home. C. In hospital.

2. What does the woman mean?

- A. The man should consider his privacy first.
B. The man can find a new apartment.
C. The man is unlikely to live alone.

3. What will the woman do this Sunday?

- A. Have a date with the man. B. Prepare for an exam. C. Go climbing.

4. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. Cancel the trip.
B. Prepare for the exam while driving.
C. Review his notes after the wedding.

5. What can we learn about the man?

- A. He usually drives. B. He is a policeman. C. He is lost.

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。

6. Why is the man anxious to get his clothes back?

- A. He has to wear them. B. He will leave tomorrow. C. He wants to wash them.

7. Where is the man?

- A. In a hotel. B. At the laundry. C. In his house.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man think of his job?

- A. It's boring. B. The money is not bad. C. There is so much work to do.

9. What does the man want to be?

- A. A teacher. B. A scholar. C. A doctor.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who probably won't meet the target this month?

- A. The man. B. The woman. C. Jenny.

11. What does the man think of Jenny?

- A. Sensitive. B. Not mature. C. Enthusiastic.

12. What does the woman think?

- A. She needs to find another job.
B. Her company doesn't offer her a good salary.
C. Working is not all about making money.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where will the woman stay this summer?

- A. In Tokyo. B. In London. C. In Los Angeles.

14. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She doesn't like reading.
B. She has never been to camp.
C. She is going to the mountains with her friends.

15. What does the man do in the morning at camp?

- A. Sing songs. B. Play volleyball or tennis. C. Go swimming and boating.

16. When will the two speakers see each other again?

- A. In July. B. In September. C. In about a month.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. At what age do most Americans start to go to school?

- A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

18. What do children learn in kindergarten?

- A. Children's songs and poems.
B. What school is like.
C. How to read and write.

19. How many years do children attend elementary school?

- A. For six years. B. For four years. C. For two years.

20. Why do some students study accounting?

- A. To get into a good college. B. To learn how to operate machines.
C. To get entry into the business world.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

Requirements for foreigners to be employed in China

In accordance with relevant Chinese laws and regulations, any foreigners seeking employment in China must meet the following conditions:

- (1) be 18 years of age or older and in good health;
- (2) have the professional skills and job experience required for the intended employment;
- (3) have no criminal record;
- (4) propose to work for a clearly-defined employer;
- (5) have a valid passport or other international travel document in lieu of a passport.

Procedures for foreigners working in China

(1) Foreigners who want to work in China should first get in touch with a valid Chinese employer who has an employment license for foreigners issued by a labor administrative bureau.

(2) Foreigners with permission to work in China should apply for employment visas at the Chinese embassies.

(3) Employers of foreigners should get work permits for their foreign employees within 15 days after their entry into China by providing related documents. The work permit of the employed foreigner shall cease to be effective upon the expiration of the term of the labor contract between the foreigner and their employer.

If renewal is required, the employer should, within thirty days prior to the expiration of the contract, submit an application to the labor administrative authorities for the extension of term of employment, and after approval is obtained, proceed to go through formalities for the extension of the work permit.

(4) Foreign employees who have received their work permit should, within 30 days after their entry, apply for a residence permit from their local public security bureau. The term of validity of the residence certificate may be determined in accordance with that of the Work Permit. If a foreigner's residence is canceled for violating Chinese laws or the contract is terminated, his or her employment permit will be canceled.

(5) The employers and their foreign employees should conclude a contract in line with law. The term of the contract should be within five years and such a contract can be renewed. Foreign employees in China enjoy the same rights as Chinese employees, namely, the minimum wage, the labor and sanitary standards, the right to rest and leave in accordance with national standards.

The English Football Association also is pushing soccer's worldwide lawmaking body to permit substitutions for players who suffer concussions during the gameplay.

The family of former England soccer player Jeff Astle is leading efforts to learn more about the long-term effects of head injuries in football. Astle died at age 59 in 2002. His death is believed to be related to repeatedly hitting heavy, leather balls with his head.

In 2017, a British study of the brains of a small number of retired players who developed dementia brought attention to the damage possibly caused by repeated strikes on the head.

24. Which can be the Chinese explanation for the underlined word "dementia" in Paragraph1?

- A. 痴呆症 B. 帕金森 C. 糖尿病 D. 尿毒症

25. How did the English Football Association deal with the study?

- A. It opposed the study.
B. It was helping to change how football is played.
C. It was advising officials to stop football games for three minutes.
D. It was urging substitutions to be allowed for concussions during a game.

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Greg didn't agree with Robert Stern.
B. All football players, men or women, are likely to suffer from dementia.
C. Players who suffer concussion are permitted to be substituted in the next game.
D. Astle's death has something to do with repeated strikes on the head.

27. What may be the best title for the news?

- A. The Recent research carried out by English Football Association
B. British Study on causes of Footballers' death
C. Study Raises New Concerns of Dementia from Playing Professional Football
D. Opinions vary on the Causes of Footballers' Death

C

Cars have come a long way since the first Model Ts left Ford's assembly plant in Detroit, especially in terms of safety. First, there was the seat belt, then came better brakes and airbags. Yet, a staggering 1.25 million people still die on world's roads every year. That's a depressingly high death count despite today's cars being packed with hundreds of sensors and smart electronics. Chris Urmson, the former chief engineer for Google's Self-Driving Car Project, says there's no hope in reducing the death toll on the road unless we solve the biggest bug in the system chain: humans. And he's right because statistically speaking, the least reliable part of a car is the driver.

The solution to this problem is self-driving cars — vehicles with lots and lots of CPU power and special instruments that can ‘see’ and respond to traffic at least just as well as the best drivers. The added benefit is that they’re always paying attention. The ‘brains’ of a self-driving car login not only information about vehicle patterns but also pedestrians. The movements of people crossing streets or walking on sidewalks is analyzed, then broken down into predictable patterns so the car knows what to expect and to make safe decisions.

Some can’t understand how a car could possibly be safe given the hectic nature of traffic. A driver is constantly bombarded with information, like other cars and pedestrians in traffic, road signs, and so on. But that’s routine. The problem lies in the unexpected: closed roads due to construction works, poor drivers making the wrong turns at the last possible minute, madmen with little concern for anyone’s safety —not even their own.

The truth is, a self-driving car can not only see as much as a driver —it can see much more because it literally has eyes in its back. Tesla’s completely self-driving cars have multiple cameras, lasers, sensors, a supercomputer, and last but not least incredibly complex algorithms that can pick the right decision from thousands of possible situations in an instant. It’s believed that 94 percent of automobile accidents are the result of human error. One study found that self-driving cars could cut crash fatalities by as much as 90 percent, or 29,447 lives in the US annually. As they stand today, self-driving cars aren’t perfect — but neither are humans.

There are many challenges that lie ahead before self-driving cars become adopted in mass. There are also social problems as possibly millions of professional drivers are faced with the prospect of becoming unemployed almost overnight. There’s no denying, however, that what we’re witnessing is progress in the making.

28. According to Chris Urmson, _____ should be mainly responsible for the high death toll on the road.
- A. vehicles B. drivers C. pedestrians D. road signs
29. There are a lot of benefits of self-driving cars EXCEPT _____.
- A. Self-driving cars make right decisions according to the analysis of the road condition.
B. CPU power and special instruments can help self-driving cars respond exactly to traffic.
C. A lot of information on vehicle types are logged in the ‘brains’ of a self-driving car.
D. The eyes in the self-driving cars make them see more than drivers.
30. The author feels _____ about the self-driving cars.
- A. puzzled B. hopeless C. skeptical D. optimistic
31. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. How a self-driving car sees the world B. A perfect choice in slashing the death toll
C. Challenges lie ahead self-driving cars D. The biggest bug in the road system

D

An increasing number of European countries are taking an just approach toward the use of Huawei Technologies Co's technologies in their 5G network rollout (首次展示), despite the US government's efforts to persuade them into banning the Chinese company.

French Junior Economy Minister Agnes Pannier-Runacher recently said in an interview with local media that France will not follow the United States and exclude China's Huawei from its next-generation 5G network.

On Sunday, German Economy Minister Peter Altmaier also defended the decision not to ban Huawei from participation in Germany's 5G network in a debate. Altmaier said, "The US also requires its companies to provide certain information needed to fight terrorism." "We didn't boycott them," he said when commenting on the so-called cyber security risks associated with Huawei's telecom equipment.

The US ambassador to Germany complained to such a comparison, saying that there is no moral equivalency between China and the United States.

In responses to the comment, China's Foreign Ministry spokesman Geng Shuang said some US politicians and officials always attack and discredit China. Their poor performance fully exposed their unspeakable evil intentions and political attempts. Germany announced in October that it would not single out any telecom player, including Huawei, in its 5G build-out. German government spokesman Steffen Seibert said at a news conference earlier this year that "we are not taking a preemptive (优先考虑的) decision to ban any actor, or any company".

The objective attitude toward Huawei came as the world is at the tipping point for large-scale 5G network rollout. According to the global telecom industry association GSMA, there will be 60 5G commercial networks by the end of this year.

Europe, which is seen by Ren Zhengfei, founder of Huawei, as the second home of the company, will also see more 5G commercial networks running in 2020. As its largest overseas market, Europe has many telecom operators that purchase Huawei's products. At the same time, Europe is where most of the US government's allies are located and Washington is strengthen push to prevent them from including Huawei on 5G plans.

Such a complex situation puts all eyes on Europe to see how it will act on 5G amid uncertainties. Bai Ming, a senior research fellow with the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, said some foreign countries may doubt or distrust Chinese technologies simply because they are from China. But mixing politics with normal business cooperation will delay the rollout of the superfast wireless technology in the world, Bai said.

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32. Which country's government tries to ban Huawei technologies company?
A. France B. US C. Germany D. Canada
33. What does the US politicians' and officials' performances expose according to Geng Shuang?
A. their unspeakable evil intentions and political attempt
B. their kindness and support
C. their unwillingness of having conflicts with China
D. their indifference to Huawei technologies company
34. What is the attitude of Germany towards Huawei technologies company and its 5G build-out?
A. Positive B. Negative C. Neutral D. Unknown
35. What is the reason that delays the rollout of the superfast wireless technology in the world according to Bai Ming?
A. Foreign countries' biases
B. Mixing politics with business cooperation
C. People's unwillingness to accept new things
D. Not mentioned in the reading material

第二节 七选五 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 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。

Living in Outer Space: Back to the Future

On May 9th Jeff Bezos, the boss of Amazon, had his coming-out party as a space cadet (新人, 学员). Mr. Bezos, 36, has long been interested in using his fortune to advance the cause of space flight. His private rocketry firm, Blue Origin, was founded in 2000. But he has been less of a publicity seeker than Elon Musk, the founder of SpaceX and the world's best-known enthusiast for outer space.

During an hour-long presentation, Mr. Bezos introduced Blue Origin's prototype lunar lander, a machine that could be ready, he said, to meet America's ambitions to return to the Moon by 2024. More striking were his plans for the farther future. Mr. Musk wants humans to colonise Mars as an insurance policy should anything happen to Earth. Mr. Bezos has no interest in Mars, or indeed any other planet in the solar system, all of which (except Earth) are pretty inhospitable (不宜居的) places. 37.

38. Mr. Bezos studied at Princeton, and one of his professors was Gerard O'Neill, a physicist. In 1976 O'Neill published "The High Frontier", a bestselling book in which he sketched out the basic engineering principles of how such space habitats might work. It was exactly those sorts of habitat that Mr. Bezos advocated as the way humans would live in the future.

O'Neill's book offered three shapes: a cylinder, a pair of cylinders or a torus. All are hollow, with the living surface built on the inside. All rotate, with the centrifugal force felt at the walls standing in for gravity. Sunlight provides both energy – through solar panels – and illumination, thanks to a system of mirrors and windows. 39. The biggest are tens of kilometres long and have enough living room for millions of people.

Mr. Bezos gave the example of energy demand, which, he says, has historically grown by around 3% a year. He argues that if this were to continue, Earth would, in a couple of centuries, need to be covered completely by solar panels. 40, and thousands of habitats scattered (散布) through space, the human population could comfortably grow to a trillion or more.

- A. The idea is not new
- B. And all are on a heroic scale
- C. who is the world's richest man
- D. But all are on a very huge scale
- E. who is the world's most enthusiastic man
- F. However, with the resources of the solar system at its command
- G. Instead, he thinks humans should build their new space-going homes from scratch

第三部分：英语知识运用（共二节；满分 45 分）

第一节：完型填空（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。

Devon Gallagher, a college graduate from Philadelphia, wants the world to know exactly where she's been while she's on her worldwide vacation in a special way. The 41, born with a bone disease, had her right leg amputated (截肢) at four. Although the amputation 42 inconvenience for Gallagher, she now 43 it as nothing short of 44 for living her best life.

To spread that 45, Gallagher shares photos of her travels on social media, but instead of 46 using a geo-tag (地理位置标签), she 47 her location on her artificial leg before taking a picture.

Now she has been taking pictures across the world about her cycling over the canal in Amsterdam, relaxing on the high wall 48 the city of Barcelona, posing with a waffle in Brussels, 49 the beautiful Parthenon temple in Athens and enjoying a river 50 quietly in Budapest, all with the well-known 51 written on her artificial leg.

"I get a new leg every two years and I can choose the 52 on it. One day I even had a 53 thought to get a chalk-board," Gallagher said, "My mum 54 the idea, but my friends thought it was great and told me to go for it, so I did."

At first, people often 55 when Gallagher's writing on her leg, but once she shares the

photos, she receives lots of 56 feedback (反馈). “My leg hasn’t stopped me from doing anything I’ve wanted to do,” she said, “I don’t know if it’s my 57 to prove to myself that I can do it. Anyway, I’ve been able to 58 people at my age and lead a great life.”

Gallagher shows us that you should never let anything 59 in the way of your dreams.

And if life gives you a (an) 60 leg, make art.

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|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. dancer | B. traveler | C. singer | D. writer |
| 42. A. suffered | B. made | C. caused | D. introduced |
| 43. A. sees | B. predicts | C. declares | D. assumes |
| 44. A. excitement | B. entertainment | C. development | D. inspiration |
| 45. A. news | B. message | C. opinion | D. concept |
| 46. A. simply | B. actively | C. partly | D. definitely |
| 47. A. carves | B. circles | C. writes | D. marks |
| 48. A. viewing | B. drawing | C. describing | D. overlooking |
| 49. A. taking up | B. taking in | C. taking out | D. taking over |
| 50. A. surf | B. march | C. dive | D. ride |
| 51. A. spots | B. resorts | C. locations | D. landmarks |
| 52. A. pattern | B. design | C. draft | D. schedule |
| 53. A. ridiculous | B. absurd | C. boring | D. sudden |
| 54. A. disliked | B. hated | C. supported | D. approved |
| 55. A. abuse | B. applaud | C. stare | D. touch |
| 56. A. positive | B. negative | C. critical | D. immediate |
| 57. A. enthusiasm | B. encouragement | C. imagination | D. determination |
| 58. A. put up with | B. fight with | C. keep up with | D. compete with |
| 59. A. stand | B. hide | C. stop | D. block |
| 60. A. lamb | B. artificial | C. weak | D. unhealthy |

第 II 卷

第二节: (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (一个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Nowadays more and more foreigners become interested in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). The TCM, as an important part of Chinese culture, enjoys a long history and great 61 (popular) at home and abroad. Many famous doctors in ancient China and their great 62 (work) are still influential, among 63 Bian Que, Hua Tuo and Li Shizhen are named as highly-skilled doctors.

What surprises many foreigners is how the herbs in the TCM are used 64 (cure) illnesses, even treat cancer and other serious diseases. As 65 matter of fact, there exist great differences between the TCM and the western medicine. Herbs in the TCM, which can be boiled, steamed or even only for external application, taste bitter and disgust people while the pills or the capsules in the western medicine often appear in different shapes, colors and tastes.

The TCM is 66 (wide) accepted by common people for various reasons. 67 the

western medicine, the TCM has fewer side effects. Above all, 68 (compare) with high fees of the western medicine, the TCM has a more reasonable price common people can afford. Experienced older people can find 69 (suit) herbs for themselves without going to the clinic.

In a word, so far, the TCM 70 (make) great contributions to the development of Chinese health care.

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：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错词下划一横线，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限一词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Dear Tom,

It's time to say goodbye and to recall those beautifully days we spent together. You are the very person who lend me a hand when necessary. You are the most considerate person who knows exactly that I need.

Do you still remember that night two years ago? When I suddenly fall ill, you carried me on your back to a nearby hospital. You kept my calm while I had injection. Later, you had managed to help me with my lessons. With your help, I would have failed in the examination.

I still have hundreds of story to share with you and have thousands of blessings for you. May all your dreams coming true!

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，打算去澳大利亚参加游学夏令营活动（tour-and-learn summer camp）。请给你的澳大利亚笔友 John 写一封电子邮件，告知参加目的和所需帮助。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear John,

Yours,
Li Hua