

南京市六校联合体 2020 届高三第二学期 5 月联考英语试题

满分：120 分，时间：120 分钟

第一部分 听力 (共两节，满分 30 分)

做题时，现将答案标在试卷上，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问题和阅读下一小题。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 are the speakers talking about?

A. Having a birthday party. B. Doing some exercise. C. Getting Lydia a gift.

2. What is the woman going to do?

A. Help the man. B. Take a bus. C. Get a camera.

3. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Tell Kate's to stop. B. Call Kate's friends. C. Stay away from Kate.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a wine shop. B. In a supermarket. C. In a restaurant.

5. What does the woman mean?

A. Keep the window closed. B. Go out for fresh air, C. Turn on the fan.

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. What is the man going to do this summer?

A. Teach a course. B. Repair his house. C. Work at a hotel.

7.How will the man use the money?

- A.To hire a gardener. B.To buy books. C.To pay for a boat trip.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8.What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A.Schoolmates. B.Colleagues. C.Roommates.

9.What does Frank plan to do right after graduation?

- A.Work as a programmer. B.Travel around the world. C.Start his own business.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10.Why does the woman make the call?

- A.To book a hotel room. B.To ask about the room service. C.To make changers to a reservation.

11.When will the woman arrive at the hotel?

- A.On September 15. B.On September 16. C.On September 23.

12.How much will the woman pay for her room per night?

- A.\$179 B.\$199 C.\$219

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13.What is the woman's plan for Saturday?

- A.Going shopping B.Going camping C.Going boating.

14.Where will the woman stay in Keswick?

- A.In a country inn. B.In a five-star hotel C.In her aunt's home.

15.What will Gordon do over the weekend?

- A.Visit his friends B.Watch DVDs C.Join the woman.

16.What does the woman think of Gordon's coming weekend?

- A.Relaxed. B.Boring. C.Busy.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17.Who is Wang Ming?

- A.A student B.An employer. C.An engineer

18.What does the speaker say about the college job market this year?

- A.It's unpredictable B.It's quite stable C.It's not optimistic

19.What percentage of student job seekers have found a job by now?

- A.20% B.22% C.50%

20.Why are engineering graduates more likely to accept a job?

- A.They need more work experience B.The salary is usually good. C.Their choice is limited.

二、选择题 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

21. The Williams moved to a safer area and since then they _____ back to their past life.
A. wouldn't watch B. haven't looked C. didn't look D. hadn't watched
22. ----Do you know him?
- ---Yes, but can't remember where I _____ him for the last time.
A. have met B. met C. meet D. had met
23. The country life he was used to _____ greatly since he _____.
A. changed; has left B. has changed; left
C. has changed; has left D. changed; left
24. We _____ along a country lane when suddenly a car _____ past us.
A. drove; drove B. drove; was driving
C. were driving; drove D. were driving; was driving
25. ----Hi, let's go skating.
- --Sorry, I'm busy right now. I _____ in an application form for a new job.
A. fill B. have filled C. am filling D. will fill
26. Last night, there were millions of people _____ the opening ceremony live on TV.
A. watch B. to watch C. watched D. Watching
27. _____ the past year as an exchange student in Hong Kong, Linda appears more mature than those of her age.
A: Spending B: Spent C: Having spent D: To spend
28. -----What time is it?
- ----I have no idea. But just a minute, I _____ it for you.
A: check B: checked C: will check D: would check
29. As a grassroots singer, she reads everything she can _____ concerning music, and takes every opportunity to improve herself.
A: catch sight of B: get hold of C: take charge of D: make mention of
30. The exact year _____ Angela and her family spent together in China was 2008.
A: when B: where C: why D: which
31. The book has helped me greatly in my daily communication, especially at work _____ a good impression is a must.
A: which B: when C: as D: where
32. The book tells stories of the earthquake through the eyes of those _____ lives were affected.
A: whose B: that C: who D: which

33.Students should involve themselves in community activities _____ they can gain experience for growth.

A:who B:when C:which D:where

34.So far this year we _____ a fall in house prices by between 5 and 10 percent.

A:saw B:see C:had seen D:have seen

35.---Beautiful day,isn't it?

- --Yes.It's not like what the weatherman _____ at all.

A.says B.had said C.said D.is saying

三、完型填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 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。

Nowadays young people in the UK hardly ever go to music shops.In fact,there aren't many music shops 36 on British high streets and small,independent music shops have almost completely disappeared.You could be forgiven(谅解) for 37 that British youngsters are no longer interested in music. 38 ,music is still an important part of life for most British people.In a recent survey young people had to imagine what they would 39 if they lived on a desert island and 90 percent of those who 40 chose music first.

The main difference between attitudes to music now and in the past is that lots of young people would 41 the idea of paying for music nowadays."Music is free,"they say,"and you can get it from the Internet."So illegal downloading of music is 42 according to the survey,saying that an average teenager has 800 illegally down loaded songs on his or her MP3 player.Another research has shown that many teenagers listen to music 43 on their computer hard drive,which contains over 8,000 songs 44.

So,what does this mean for the bands(乐队) that make their money from the 45 of their music?In the past bands could make some money from T shirts,CDs and posters but now they need to be more creative now.Some of the big names in British music are 46 some interesting ways to make money.For example,you can choose a Gorillaz lamp if you want to brighten up your bedroom.You can 47 dry your *Coldplay* cups with a Supergrass branded tea towel while listening to music.

If you are thinking of 48 your own band you have to go to your audience to make yourself known.This means on social networking sites such as Facebook and My space where a lot of teens can be found in the evening.It is more difficult for bands that are just starting out in the music business to make money but easier for them to find 49.UKbands is a site devoted to new music,where it gives bands a chance to 50 their music across the web.So dig out your guitar and maybe you could be an Internet star.

36.A.left B.existed C.opening D.missing

37.A.thinking B.wondering C.questioning D.doubting

38.A.Anyhow B.Besides C.Actually D.Somewhat

39.A.believe B.imagine C.remember D.miss

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 40.A.took control | B.took part | C.took charge | D.took action |
| 41.A.laugh at | B.puzzle over | C.be curious about | D.be upset about |
| 42.A.harmful | B.appropriate | C.unusual | D.widespread |
| 43.A.hidden | B.reserved | C.saved | D.included |
| 44.A.on average | B.in general | C.as usual | D.above all |
| 45.A.share | B.sale | C.service | D.supply |
| 46.A.improving | B.gaining | C.offering | D.trying |
| 47.A.still | B.ever | C.even | D.nearly |
| 48.A.developing | B.starting | C.beginning | D.making |
| 49.A.friends | B.publishers | C.teens | D.fans |
| 50.A.exchange | B.sell | C.share | D.enjoy |

四, 阅读理解 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)



A

What is the number one favourite pet in the UK? If you think the answer is "dogs"-you are wrong. There are 8.6 million cats and 8.3 million dogs in Britain according to the recent figures. But experts predict that there will be more dogs than cats next year as dogs become more and more popular.

Dogs as accessories

We like to spend time with our pets. The Queen is famous for her corgis(柯吉犬) and is often photographed with them. Nowadays some dog owners are more extreme-a few TV celebrities even take their dogs to go shopping or to restaurants. Chihuahuas are especially popular as "handbag dogs" because they are so small.

Dog holidays

People are also giving their pets holidays. Many UK hotels and holiday parks now welcome dogs as guests. What about owners who go abroad? They can leave their dog pets at a dog hotel or dog spa while they're away. Some even provide their canine guests with a TV.

Dogs are for life

The British charity, Dogs Trust, finds homes for thousands of lost and abandoned dogs every year. Their famous slogan "A dog is for life and not just for Christmas" was created in the 1970s to teach people about the responsibility for owning a dog. Dogs Trust told British people not to give dogs as gifts or treat them like toys.

Dogs on TV

Victoria Sitwell is the host of the popular TV programme called It's Me or the Dog. In the show Victoria helps dog owners with their pets' bad behavior. She tries to find solutions to the problems such as a Dalmatian(达尔马提亚狗) who thinks he owns the house and won't let the family sit on the sofa, dogs that will only eat ice cream and biscuits and even a bulldog who uses the owner's bed as a toilet. Yuck!

Fashion for dogs

You can shop online or on the high street for the latest in dog clothes and accessories. Specialist shops sell items such as dog boots, dog fancy dress costumes, dog coats, dog dresses and dog pants.

51. Why does the author ask a question at the beginning of the passage?

- A. To introduce the topic.
- B. To test readers.
- C. To remind readers to be kind to dogs.
- D. To show that British people will give up cats.

52. According to Paragraph 2, the underlined word probably refers to "_____".

- A. a kind of popular bags
- B. a kind of small wallets
- C. a kind of small dogs
- D. a kind of equipment for shopping

53. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to show the popularity of cats in the UK.
- B. Many hotels now welcome dogs on holiday, with or without their owners.
- C. It's Me or the Dog is a popular TV show about funny behavior of dogs.
- D. An increasing number of celebrities are raising dogs as pets in the UK.

B

Jenny was a bright-eyed, pretty five-year-old girl. One day when she and her mother were checking out at the grocery store, Jenny saw a plastic pearl necklace priced at \$2.50. How she wanted that necklace! When she asked her mother if she would buy it for her, her mother said, "Well, it is a pretty necklace, but it costs an awful lot of money. I'll tell you what. I'll buy you the necklace, and when we get home we can make up a list of housework that you can do to pay for the necklace. And don't forget that for your birthday, Grandma just might give you a whole dollar bill, too. Okay?" Jenny agreed, and her mother bought the pearl necklace for her.

Jenny worked on her housework very hard every day, and sure enough, her grandma gave her a brand-new dollar bill for her birthday. Soon Jenny had paid off the pearls. How Jenny loved those pearls. She wore them everywhere to kindergarten, bed and when she went out with her mother to run errands (跑腿) 。 The only time she didn't wear them was in the shower. Her mother had told her that they would turn her neck green!

Jenny had a very loving daddy. When Jenny went to bed, he would get up from his favorite chair every night and read Jenny her favorite story.

One night when he finished the story, he said, "Jenny, do you love me?"

" Oh yes, Daddy, you know I love you," the little girl said.

" Well, then, give me your pearls."

" Oh! Daddy, not my pearls!" Jenny said. "But you can have Rosy, my favorite doll. Remember her? You gave her to me last year for my birthday. And you can have her tea party outfit, too. Okay?"

" Oh no, darling, that's okay." Her father brushed her cheek with a kiss. "Good night, little one."

A week later, her father once again asked Jenny after her story,

" Do you love me?"

" Oh yes, Daddy, you know I love you."

" Well, then, give me your pearls."

" Oh, Daddy, not my pearls! But you can have Ribbons, my toy horse. Do you remember her? She's my favorite. Her hair is so soft, and you can play with it and braid it and everything. You can have Ribbons if you want her, Daddy," the little girl said to her father.

" No, that's okay," her father said and brushed her cheek again with a kiss. "God bless you, little one. Sweet dreams."

Several days later, when Jenny's father came in to read her a story, Jenny was sitting on her bed and her lip was trembling. "Here,

Daddy," she said, and held out her hand. She opened it and her beloved pearl necklace was inside. She let it slip into her father's hand.

With one hand her father held the plastic pearls and the other he pulled out of his pocket a blue velvet box. Inside of the box were real, genuine, beautiful pearls. He had had them all along. He was waiting for Jenny to give up the cheap stuff so that he could give her the real thing.

54. Why did the mother tell Jenny the plastic pearl necklace "cost an awful lot of money"?

- A. She was discouraging Jenny from buying it.
- B. She was telling Jenny to ask her grandma for help.
- C. She was reminding Jenny of its true value.
- D. She was encouraging Jenny to get it by her hard work.

55. Which of the following was NOT related to the fact that Jenny could get the plastic pearl necklace?

- A. She promised to work on the housework hard.
- B. She was lucky to have her birthday coming near.
- C. She went out with her mother to run errands.
- D. She got supported from her grandma with a dollar bill.

56. The last time the father came in to read Jenny a story, why was her lip trembling?

- A. She was disappointed that her father always asked for her necklace.
- B. She was pleased to give the necklace to her father.
- C. She was struggling in her mind about the decision to make.
- D. She was unwilling to exchange her necklace for the real one.

57. What caused Jenny to make the final decision to give up her necklace?

- A. Her father's request.
- B. Her father's tolerance.
- C. Her father's real necklace.
- D. Her father's love.

58. Which of the following is the most suitable for the title of the story?

- A. The Real Pearl Necklace
- B. The Parental Hidden Love
- C. The Decision of Honesty
- D. The Choice of Luck

C

Six months before she died, my grandmother moved into an old people's home and I visited her there when I was in Britain. She was sitting in the living room with about 15 other residents(居住客), mostly women, half of them asleep. The room was clean and warm, with flowers and pictures, and the care assistants were kind and cheerful. All was silent except when the residents needed to be helped to the bathroom. It was depressing(压抑)。Gran talked a lot about how much she missed seeing her grandchildren, but I knew from my sister that they hated going to visit her there, and to be frank, I couldn't wait to get away myself.

So I was interested to read a newspaper article about a new concept in old people's homes in France. The idea is simple, but revolutionary--combining a residential home for the elderly with a nursery school in the same building. The children and the residents eat lunch together and share activities such as music, painting, gardening, and caring for the pets, which the residents are encouraged to keep. In the afternoons, the residents enjoy reading or telling stories to the children, and if a child is feeling sad or tired, they can always find someone for comfort.

The advantages are great for everyone concerned. The children are happy because they get a lot more of free afternoon, and enjoy themselves because someone has time for them. They also learn that old people are not 'different' or frightening in any way. And of course, they see illness

and death and learn to accept them. The residents are happy because they feel useful and needed. They are more active and more interested in life when the children are around and they take more interest in their appearance too. And the staff(员工) are happy because they see an improvement in the physical and psychological health of the residents and have an army of assistants to help with the children. Nowadays there is less and less contact(接触) between the old and the young. "There are many reasons for this, including the breakdown of the extended family, working parents with no time to care for ageing relations, families that have moved away, and smaller flats with no room for grandparents. But the result is the same - increasing numbers of children without grandparents and old people who have no contact with children. And more and more old people are lonely and feel useless, along with more and more families with young children who badly need more support. It's a major problem in many societies.

That's why intergenerational programmes, designed to bring the old and the young together, are growing in popularity all over the world, supported by UNESCO and other local and international organisations. There are successful examples all over the world, using young people to teach IT skills to older people and using old people as volunteer assistants in schools, perhaps reading with children who need extra attention. One successful scheme (方案) in London pairs young volunteers with old people who are losing their sight. The young people help with practical things such as writing letters, reading bank statements and helping with shopping, and the older people can pass on their knowledge and experience to their young visitors.

But it isn't only the individuals concerned who gain from intergenerational activities. The advantages to society are great too. If older people and the youth of today can understand and accept each other, there will be more harmony in a community.

59. The new concept that the writer read about in the newspaper refers to

- A. allowing old people to help take care of children
- B. building a bridge between the old and the youth
- C. encouraging children to visit old people
- D. requiring more assistants to help the old people

60. What is the major problem in society today according to the passage?

- A. The breakdown of the extended family.
- B. More and more old people left behind.
- C. Lack of care for the old and the young.
- D. Children without much care from their parents.

第二部分

一、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（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

Britain's National Health Service will be offering a traditional Chinese acupuncture(针灸疗法) to treat back pain. This is the first time it 61 (approve) officially.

The National Institute for Clinical Excellence, however, says there is 62 (evident) that acupuncture may be 63 (effect) than expensive X-rays or injections, so patients who have been

64 (suffer)for over six weeks should be given a choice.As an alternative to acupuncture,patients will be able to choose either a course either a course of spinal manipulation(脊椎推拿) , 65 special exercise sessions.

In the UK,acupuncture is regarded 66 a complementary (辅助的) treatment,which is the term given to a medical procedure 67 hasn't gone through the strict trials by which scientists prove some treatments work.

Some are still skeptical about the effectiveness of acupuncture.Research form the US earlier this month found that simulated(模拟的) acupuncture 68(use)toothpicks(牙签) could be as good as using real 69 (needle).So while some are yet to be convinced,back pain sufferers will be ho-ping that acupuncture is 70 (benefit)to their health and helps get them feeling mobile again.

二、任务型阅读 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Here are a number of English learning tips to help you improve your English.Choose a few of them to get started today!

Ask yourself weekly:What do | want to learn this week?

Asking yourself this question every week will help you stop and think for a moment about what is most important to you.It is easy to focus only on the current unit,grammar exercise,etc.If you take a moment to stop to make a careful plan for each week,you will notice the progress you are making and,in turn,become more inspired by how quickly you are learning English!You will be surprised at how this feeling of success will motivate you to learn even more English.

Quickly review important new information shortly before going to bed. Research has shown that our brains process information that is fresh in our brains while we sleep.By shortly(this means very quickly--just a glance at what you are working on at the moment) going over some exercise,reading,etc. before you go to sleep,your brain will work away on this information while you sleep!

While doing exercises and alone at home or in your room,speak English aloud.

Connect the muscles(肌肉) of your face to the information in your head.Just as understanding the basics of tennis does not make you a great tennis player,understanding grammar rules does not mean you can automatically speak English well.You need to practice the act of speaking often.Speaking by yourself at home and reading the exercises you are doing will help connect your brain to your facial muscles and improve pronunciation and make your knowledge active.

Do five to ten minutes of listening at least four times a week. In the past,I decided I needed to get fit and went jogging--usually three or four miles.Well,after not having done anything for many months,those three or four miles really hurt!Needless to say,I did not go jogging for another few months!

Learning to understand spoken English well is very similar.If you decide that you are going to work hard and listen for two hours,chances are that you will not do extra listening exercises any time soon. if,on the other hand,you start off slowly and listen on a regular basis(five to ten minutes at least four times a week),it will be easier to develop the habit of listening to English.

Look for situations in which you must speak,read,and listen to English.

This is probably the most important tip.You need to use English in a"real

world"situation.Learning English in a classroom is important,but putting your English knowledge into practice in real situations will improve your fluency in speaking English.If you do not know of any"real life"situation,create new ones for yourself by using the Internet to listen to news,write English responses in forums,exchange emails in English with email pals,etc.

(71)_____ on Learning English

Setting a weekly(72)_____	* By this means you will find it a great(73)_____ to see how much you have(74)_____your English by the end of the week.
Reviewing before going to bed	* While (75)_____, you still process information in your mind.
Speaking as much as possible	* The muscles of your face have(76)_____ with what you have learned,for practice makes (77)_____
Listening more often	* Starting off slowly and listening(78)_____ will help(five to ten minutes at least four times a week rather than once two hours a week),for one meal won't make a fat man.
(79)_____ English in real situations	* Catching every(80)_____ to put what you have learned into practice is a good idea.

三、作文 (满分 20 分)

某学校附近拟兴建一座化工厂。请你以该校学生的名义，根据下表内容写一篇短文，陈述反对兴建此化工厂的理由。字数 100 左右。

建厂结果	反对理由
为本市赚不少钱	危害大于好处
排放大量污水	严重污染饮用水
排放有毒气体	造成空气污染
占用大片土地	侵占学生们游戏、玩耍的场所