

2020 年福建省高三毕业班质量检查测试

英 语

本试卷满分 120 分。

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必在试题卷、答题卡规定的地方填写自己的准考证号、姓名。考生要认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与考生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束, 考生必须将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 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

Improving your lifestyle through sports

Do you want to lead an active lifestyle? Are you passionate about sports? Have you thought about making new friends? Come on down and sign up for any of our classes at our exclusive launch!

Date: 5 April

Time: 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Place: VibraSquare Atrium

We offer classes like badminton, tennis, basketball and volleyball for everyone from the age of 10 to 40. Come on down to learn more about our classes as well as our special rates. All our classes are conducted by certified coaches.

A Mystery Gift will be given to the first 50 people who sign up for any sports class with us!

Highlights of our launch event:

- 1 p.m.: Talk on balancing sports and studies by Dr Claire Leow
- 3 p.m.: Autograph signing session by professional badminton player Kate Wee, winner of the recent Singapore Open
- 5 p.m.: Talk on how sports can benefit one's lifestyle by Mr Ryan Tan
- 6 p.m.: Free tennis clinic for children conducted by Michael Ismail, a former professional tennis player

To register for the above events, please contact Michelle at 6234 6226 or email sports@edufit.com

Limited places available on a first-come-first-served basis.

Take part in a sure-win lucky draw when you enter for any sports class on the day of our launch! Prizes include VibraSquare Mall vouchers (票券), Wellness & Fitness sport clothing and many more!

Official Sponsors:

VibraSquare Mall

Wellness & Fitness

Glizard Drinks

21. What can we know about the Mystery Gift?
- A. It is available anytime during April.
 - B. It is given to the first fifty class applicants.
 - C. You may choose vouchers or clothing.
 - D. Each participant of the launch event can get one.
22. When is the best time for those who want to improve study efficiency?
- A. 1 p.m.
 - B. 3 p.m.
 - C. 5 p.m.
 - D. 6 p.m.
23. What is the main purpose of the text?
- A. To report sports events.
 - B. To introduce healthy lifestyles.
 - C. To advertize for sports classes.
 - D. To give advice on making friends.

B

At England's University of Plymouth, Professor Eduardo Miranda has been programming pairs of robots to compose music. Miranda's robots have simple "vocal cords" (声带) and are programmed to sing and to listen to each other. The robots' unique warbling sounds (颤音) do not perfectly match the human voice, but each machine is exactly sharing music with the other in a new and unique way.

Each robot is equipped with speakers, software that mimics the human voice, a mouth that opens as it "sings," a microphone for ears, and a camera for eyes. The robots also move. Miranda hopes that by studying his robot vocalists, he can discover something about how and why humans create, perform, and listen to music.

When the robots sing, first one robot makes six random sounds. Its partner responds with more sounds. The first robot analyzes the sounds to see if their sequences (序列) are similar. If they are, it nods its head and commits the sounds to memory, and the second robot notices and "memorizes" the musical sequence, too. If the first robot thinks the sounds are too different, it shakes its head and both robots ignore the sounds. Then the process continues.

Miranda set up an experiment in which he left the two robots alone in his study for two weeks. When he returned, his little warblers had, by imitating each other, not only shared notes but combined them. The product of their cooperation was far from symphonic, but the robots had begun to combine the notes into their own self-developed "songs".

With the help of his warbling robots, one of Miranda's goals is to create music that no human would ever compose. Miranda believes the robots are ideal for this purpose because they would not be influenced by any existing musical styles or rules.

24. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word "mimics" in Paragraph 2?
- A. Substitutes.
 - B. Interrupts.
 - C. Controls.
 - D. Copies.
25. What did the two robots do during Miranda's experiment?
- A. They interacted with each other.
 - B. They ignored the unique sound.
 - C. They learned to sing better than humans.
 - D. They committed random sounds to memory.

26. What does Miranda want his robots to do?
- A. Sing as well as humans do.
 - B. Create new forms of music.
 - C. Memorize a variety of music.
 - D. Promote traditional musical styles.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Future robots.
 - B. Special songs.
 - C. Music by robots.
 - D. Experiments by Miranda.

C

George Nakashima always insisted that he was a simple woodworker, not an artist. Even though major museums exhibited his works and the director of the American Craft Museum called him a national treasure, Mr Nakashima rejected the label of artist. For almost fifty years he simply went on shaping wood into beautiful chairs, tables, and cabinets.

Nakashima had a clear goal. He intended each piece of furniture he made to be as perfect as possible. Even making a box was an act of creation, because it produced an object that had never existed before. Initially Nakashima used local wood, sometimes from his own property. Later, he traveled to seek out English oak, Persian walnut, African zebra wood and Indian teak. He especially liked to find giant roots that had been dug out of the ground after a tree was taken down. Nakashima felt that making this wood into furniture was a way of allowing the tree to live again.

Most furniture makers prefer perfect boards, but Nakashima took pleasure in using wood with interesting knots (节疤) and cracks. These irregularities gave the wood personality and showed that the tree had lived a happy life.

He never failed to create an object that was both useful and beautiful. One early piece Nakashima designed was a three-legged chair for his small daughter, Mira, to use when she sat at the table for meals. The Mira chair became so popular that Nakashima later made both low and high versions. Another famous piece, the Conoid chair, has two legs supported by bladelike feet. Always, Nakashima's designs were precise and graceful, marked by a simplicity that revealed his love for the wood.

As the years passed, Nakashima's reputation grew and his work received many awards. His children Mira and Kevin, now adults, joined the team of crafts-people in their father's studio. Nakashima's dream of integrating work and family had come true.

28. Which of the following best describes Nakashima?
- A. Generous and outgoing.
 - B. Honest and simple.
 - C. Capable and friendly.
 - D. Creative and modest.
29. Why was Nakashima called a national treasure?
- A. His art work made trees live again.
 - B. He used precious wood materials.
 - C. His chairs were beautifully designed.
 - D. He was devoted to making furniture.
30. What can we learn about Nakashima from the last two paragraphs?
- A. He loved his work and family.
 - B. He made chairs of the same style.
 - C. He sought for a simple life and art.

D. He was lost in researching the wood.

31. What can be inferred about Mira and Kevin?
- A. They had an art studio of their own.
 - B. They still lacked the ability to create art works.
 - C. They shared a common interest with their father.
 - D. They enjoyed the same reputation with their father.

D

A drug designed entirely by artificial intelligence is about to enter clinical human trials for the first time. The drug, which is intended to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)(强迫症), was discovered using AI systems from Oxford-based biotech company Exscientia. While it would usually take around four and a half years to get a drug to this stage of development, Exscientia says that by using the AI tools it's taken less than 12 months.

The drug, known as DSP-1181, was created by using algorithms (算法) to examine potential compounds (化合物), checking them against a huge database of numbers, including a patient's genetic factors. Speaking to the BBC, Exscientia chief executive Professor Andrew Hopkins described the trials as a "key milestone in drug discovery" and noted that there are "billions" of decisions needed to find the right molecules (分子) for a drug, making their eventual creation a "huge decision." With AI, however, "the beauty of the algorithms is that they are unknowable, so can be applied to any disease."

We've already seen multiple examples of AI being used to diagnose illness and analyze patient data, so using it to engineer drug treatment is an obvious progression of its place in medicine. But the AI-created drugs do bring about some relevant questions. Will patients be comfortable taking medicine designed by a machine? How will these drugs differ from those developed by humans alone? Who will make the rules for the use of AI in drug research? Hopkins and his team hope that these and a great many other questions will be explored in the trials, which will begin in March.

32. What is special about the drug designed by AI?
- A. It's a better cure for OCD.
 - B. It has no side effect on humans.
 - C. Its development takes less time.
 - D. It doesn't need clinical human trials.
33. Which is a key factor in creating the drug according to Paragraph 2?
- A. Trials.
 - B. Algorithms.
 - C. Compounds.
 - D. Molecules.
34. How does Hopkins feel about the way of drug creation?
- A. Puzzled.
 - B. Doubtful.
 - C. Disappointed.
 - D. Optimistic.
35. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Medical Trials by AI
 - B. An Example in Medical Trials
 - C. A Creation in AI Development
 - D. AI-designed Drug to Be on Trial

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。

Exploring work possibilities is quite an emotional challenge for people. The desire to simplify the process by focusing on one attractive option, instead of keeping your eyes open for even more possibilities to add to your list, can be very strong. Naturally, we'd rather make a decision and get on with our lives. 36 However, putting off a decision until after you have done your detective work can pay off in ways you can't even imagine now. So, learn to explore work possibilities as though it was a treasure hunt.

Uncertainty is not the only challenge holding you back. 37 You may be unwilling to ask strangers about their work or to ask your colleagues for help because you fear rejection. Or, you may fear failure. Don't let these fears block your search. Remember that one definition of success is "doing your very best to realize your dreams." 38

There are three ways to learn about work possibilities that you already know exist and to discover more possibilities.

1. The easiest and quickest way is to read career information materials available on the Internet, in newspapers and magazines.

2. 39 They can give you an "insider's opinion." Spend your time with people as constructively as possible by asking about the local situation or other things not covered in print materials.

3. The best way to learn about the work is to "try it on for size" by getting some related experience.

40 That greatly increases your ability to "mix and match" information later on to discover, or even create, work possibilities that would be ideal for you.

- A. Identify your own ability.
- B. Explore as many options as possible.
- C. We wouldn't like to live with uncertainty.
- D. The only way you can fail is to do nothing.
- E. Talk to people who are knowledgeable about the work.
- F. The following is what you should do to explore work possibilities.
- G. Fear is most likely the biggest emotional challenge to successful career building.

第二部分 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。

Overcoming my initial struggles in the Netherlands to start my PhD has been like riding a bike.

I 41 in a hilly, seaside city in China without cycle paths, and biking was 42 for me. Now, my Dutch neighbour was telling me I had to 43.

It took me around a month to feel 44 cycling. After half a year, I am starting to enjoy it. For me, a helpful 45 for dealing with Dutch traffic was to make a lot of noise as I 46: loud laughs, "look out", "watch it", and so on. This 47 other cyclists into keeping away from me, and prevented the 48 that had seemed unavoidable when I started.

This pattern, of a time of struggle 49 by fun, was repeated with other 50 of my life in Utrecht. There were more “bikes” that I 51 to learn how to ride. One of them was 52 management. In Utrecht, I don’t see people working 53 time. As for working at the weekend, 54 it. I initially assumed that nobody was working very hard, because of their shorter 55. But after a few months, I 56 that the other PhD students were all 57 focused on their work during that eight-hour working 58, whereas I was taking endless “breaks” when I could have been focusing on my studies.

Cycling has become a 59 of my growth, freedom and 60 adjustment to PhD life in the Netherlands. And I have formed a good habit of working while I work and playing while I play.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. went through | B. worked out | C. grew up | D. got around |
| 42. A. necessary | B. dangerous | C. convenient | D. normal |
| 43. A. travel | B. decide | C. advance | D. learn |
| 44. A. nervous | B. anxious | C. sensitive | D. comfortable |
| 45. A. trick | B. plan | C. tendency | D. instruction |
| 46. A. shouted | B. jogged | C. rode | D. warned |
| 47. A. cheated | B. persuaded | C. guided | D. frightened |
| 48. A. races | B. ruins | C. crashes | D. competitions |
| 49. A. followed | B. presented | C. supported | D. appreciated |
| 50. A. backgrounds | B. occupations | C. studies | D. aspects |
| 51. A. hesitated | B. needed | C. remembered | D. failed |
| 52. A. time | B. finance | C. business | D. personnel |
| 53. A. special | B. regular | C. extra | D. valid |
| 54. A. cancel | B. forget | C. select | D. avoid |
| 55. A. hours | B. vacations | C. weekdays | D. distances |
| 56. A. regretted | B. supposed | C. argued | D. realized |
| 57. A. completely | B. considerably | C. hurriedly | D. repeatedly |
| 58. A. practice | B. section | C. period | D. evaluation |
| 59. A. weakness | B. symbol | C. symptom | D. remark |
| 60. A. ambitious | B. successful | C. objective | D. adventurous |

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。

Acupuncture (针灸) is a traditional Chinese medical practice of treating 61 (variety) physical and mental conditions. It gained respect and interest in the United States after New York Times journalist James Reston 62 (visit) China with President Nixon and needed an operation. Chinese doctors used acupuncture on Reston after surgery 63 (reduce) his pain, and his recovery was swift. Curious about this, Reston was allowed to watch surgery on patients 64 received acupuncture for anesthesia (麻醉). Patients talked with their doctors during the operation and then walked back to their rooms 65 their own.

The effectiveness of acupuncture left Reston such a deep 66 (impress) that he wrote a front-page article in the New York Times about his operation upon returning to the United States. “A leading medical specialist 67 (send) by Premier Chou En-lai removed my appendix (阑尾). I was conscious in 68 whole process.”

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) began to sponsor some of their top _____69 (physician) to visit China to investigate acupuncture and its possible functions in western medicine. With years going by, acupuncture has earned _____70 (it) a great reputation across the world with magical effect.

第三部分 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。

Working on the farm was quite a experience! Our teacher told us that how a city farm in our neighbourhood was looking for young people to helping with the animals. City farms were a great way for people to get amazed experiences of country life. We can learn more about animals and plant and even take part working on the farm. So I spoke to the manager, but a few days later I was looking after the horses on the farm. I was proud of myself when he helped a young boy to ride a horse for the first time. It real meant a lot to him—and to me!

注意：

请考生在答题卡上 71----80 处写出短文改错的正确答案（含正确答案前后各 1 个单词）。

答题范例如下：

As a kid, I loved to watch cartoons, but my parents would not to let me. They would say to me that playing chess would help my brain. Still I unwilling to play the games for them sometimes.

删除：not \ let

增加：I ^ unwilling
was

修改：games for them
with

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你校将于 4 月 18 日上午 9:00 开设有关中国戏剧的线上专家讲座。请你给交换生 Jack 写封邮件，邀请他到你家一起观看，共同感受中国传统文化。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Jack,

Yours,
Li Hua