

2020 届高三英语三校联考

英语试题答案及解析

- 一.听力 1-5 CABCC 6-10 ABABC 11-15 CBABC 16-20 BCCBA
二.阅读理解: 21-23CDB 24-27 CDAB 28-31CBCB 32-35 DA CD 36-40 **GBEFD**
三.完形填空: 41—45 BDACA 46—50 DBCDB 51—55 BACDA 56—60 BDCCA
六.书面表达:

Dear Mark,

Joy swelled inside me the moment I was informed that you are fascinated by the Chinese cuisine and resolve to learn to cook it. I am writing to give you a brief introduction about it.

Learning to cook Chinese food is such a fabulous decision for you. As you know, Chinese Cuisine enjoys a long history and has many nutritional benefits. Originating from the various regions of China, Chinese cuisine has been typically divided into four categories—Guangzhou Cuisine, Shangdong Cuisine, Jiangsu Cuisine and Sichuan Cuisine, each having widely spread around the world. To make you quicker to cook some Chinese dishes, I will introduce you to a famed chef, Mr. Yao Chuhao, who is a master of Chinese cuisine. Since you are always quick-minded, I am pretty sure you will pick up the basic skills about Chinese cooking in a short time.

Hopefully, you will have a good time in China and I guarantee the Chinese cuisine will never fail to amaze you. I am looking forward to seeing you and may everything go smoothly.

Yours,
Li Hua

A

CDB

21. C. 细节理解题。根据第一段首句“Great Point..., is one of the most secret beaches in the world.”可知位于楠塔基特岛最东端的 Great point 是世界上最隐蔽的沙滩之一。
22. D. 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 “It’s worth the effort to get to Mohegan Bluffs, where you can experience a set of 141 wooden steps leading down to the sand.”可知, 人们认为去 Mohegan Bluffs 是值得的, 因为那里可以体验 141 层木头台阶, 这对游客很有吸引力。
23. B. 细节理解题。根据文章标题和四个段落的首句内容可知文中介绍的四个岛都位于美国东海岸。

B

CDAB

主题语境:人与自我一生活

本文是记叙文。新婚夫妇度蜜月时意外发现丈夫患上急性骨髓性白血病而住院接受化疗及骨髓移植手术,与此同时他们得到了许多陌生人的帮助。在病愈后两人决定投入到白血病志愿者服务中,去帮助更多需要帮助的人。

24.C.细节理解题。根据第二段中的 During the first 14-hour leg of their flight ... Dani took him to the hospital 及 The patient's white blood cells were dangerously low. It was either AIDS or cancer 和第三段中的 Three days later, the news came: acute myeloid leukemia 可知, Matt 在抵达爱达荷州之后就一病不起,高烧不退,后经医生诊断为急性骨髓性白血病。

25.D.词义猜测题。根据第三段中的 treatment would mean Matt could never have kids 可知,化疗就意味着 Matt 夫妇没办法拥有自己的孩子了,这是化疗的一个弊端。catch 意为“弊端”。

26. A. 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 The bone marrow transplant destroyed what was left of Matt's immune system and got rid of the cancer 及倒数第二段中的 The treatment went better than expected, and a year later, Matt was already back at work in San Diego 可推断, Matt 的治疗很成功,在诊断出急性骨髓性白血病后一年他就病愈回到了工作岗位上。

27.B.推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中“‘We recognized we needed to pay this forward and to help fight against leukemia.’”The two have been volunteering with the Leukemia&Lymphoma Society,supporting other families going through similar struggles 可知,Matt 在受到众多陌生人的帮助后得以成功治愈疾病,这让他和妻子感激不尽,于是他们决定回馈社会,以一己之力帮助更多需要帮助的人。

C

CBCB

主题语境:人与社会——社会服务

本文是说明文。文章介绍了致力于培养儿童读写能力的芝加哥非营利性机构 Open Books 为低收入家庭从出生到 5 岁的儿童每月送一本书的活动。

28. C. 细节理解题。由第一段中的 Parents fill out a form to sign up their children to have a free book mailed to each child every month, from birth to age 5 可知, Open Books 的活动项目就是每月送一本书给 5 岁以下的儿童。

29. B. 细节理解题。由第二段中的 This means a child can receive up to 60 books, chosen by a group of early education experts 可知, Open Books 送给孩子们的书是由早教专家挑选的。

30. C. 推理判断题。最后一段提到“孩子从出生到 5 岁是大脑发育最快的时期”,这表明儿童早期教育不容忽视。

31. B. 写作目的题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了 Open Books 的资金来源、合作对象、赠书对象、活动开展进程以及开展赠书活动的原因。

D

DACD

32. 根据第二段 Opposable thumbs, brain size, altruism(利他主义) and cooking all played a part, but central to the man's success was its ability to dominate other species. 可知,让人类能统治地

球的根本原因是人类能够支配其他动物

33. 根据第三段 Fewer wolves and burglars meant less demand for dogs for protection; the gasoline engine made horses redundant; modern health system kept rats in check and made cats less useful. 狼和强盗减少意味着不要那么多看家狗了; 内燃机的出现使得人们不再需要拉车的马了; 现代卫生设施抑制住了老鼠, 猫的作用也没那么大了。所以, 划线词表示“不需要, 多余的”

34. 根据第四段 No longer are they food-waste-recyclers, fed with the leftovers that fall from their masters' tables. 可以得知过去的宠物都是吃剩下的食物的。

35. 根据最后一段第三排可以得知人类现在在情感上受宠物支配

七选五: GBFD

36. 根据上句中的“that sounds like this:beep beep beep”以及下句中的“grogginess”推出此题选 G。

37. 根据下文中的“The answer is music.”推出此题选 B。

38. 上文提到调查对象和调查问题, 推出此句得出调查出的结果, 即“The researchers found that people who wake up to musical alarms reported feeling more awake and alert.”所以选 E。

39. 上文中的“several tones”与 F 中的“the music tones”相呼应

40. 根据上文中的“is there a kind of music that is best to wake up to?”得出此题选 D

完形填空:

41—45 BDACA 46—50 DBCDB 51—55 BACDA 56—60 BDCCA

41. 这里是说我的父亲和其他父亲不同。所以选 B

42. 从后面的故事得知是对儿子的教育方式。所以选 D

43. 从后面的 tight schedule 可以得知父亲很忙。这里的 busy 作动词, “使某人忙于”。所以选 A

44. 从 take me to task(责备批评)可以知道是我犯错时, 所以是 C

45. 他会用 belt 对我一顿猛打 blow. 所以选 A

46. 结合上一空, 被打后手臂上留下的伤疤。所以是 D

47. 我情感上感到烦恼所以会去找别人打架。所以是 B

48. 这样父亲就会更重地打我。belt v. 狠打. 所以是 C

49. 这样的话使我不能专注于学习. 所以是 D

50. 情况越来越糟, from bad to worse, 所以是 B

51. 糟糕到我甚至不能写字母表。所以是 B

52. cast sb into ... 表示让某人进入(监狱等), 所以是 A

53. 这里是指父亲满含热泪地说。所以是 C

54. 父亲自责自己不应该对没达到期望的儿子发脾气。所以是 D

55. 这里是即将到来, around the corner. 所以是 A

56. 父母被体面地请来参加儿子的博士毕业典礼。所以是 B

57. 父亲再次痛哭, 所以是 D

58. 我此时是百感交集。所以是 C

59. 我也是热泪盈眶。所以是 C

60. 提到父亲两次流泪, 第一次是为我的顽皮。所以是 A

语法填空:

61. has been 考查时态, since 与完成时连用: 自从新冠肺炎爆发以来, 有了很多关于自我隔离和居家生活的讨论。
62. which 考查定语从句, 先行词为 discussion, 介词后用 which。
63. trapped 考查非谓语, get trapped 被困。
64. probably 考查副词。
65. anxiety 考查名词。
66. to 考查介词, lead to 固定搭配, 导致。
67. more active 根据句意, 此处应填形容词比较级。
68. be made 考查被动语态。
69. the 考查冠词。
70. depending 考查非谓语, v-ing 作方式状语。

短文改错解析:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 71. 添加 of | 考查固定结构 be of importance to sb/sth 对...重要 |
| 72. will—would | 考查虚拟语气 without 引导含蓄虚拟语气, 故 will 应该为 would. |
| 73. Therefore—However | 根据句意, 此处前后句应为转折关系 |
| 74. causes—causing 或 causes 前加 and | 考查非谓语动词 |
| 75. had—has | 考时态 |
| 76. they—we | 考查代词的用法 |
| 77. free--freedom | 考查词性转换。这里应该用名词 freedom |
| 78. Fortunate—Fortunately | 考查形容词及副词的用法 |
| 79. it—which | 考查非限定性定语从句 |
| 80. 去掉 the | 考查短语 |

听力材料

Text 1

W: Excuse me, Professor Carson, but I was hoping to talk to you about my class project.

M: I have a class in a few minutes. Why don't you come and see me during office hours tomorrow?

Text 2

W: These tomatoes are huge! You must have watered them a lot.

M: Yes, I did. They ought to be ripe enough to pick by next Friday when we have our picnic.

Text 3

M: How does your sister go to university every day? Does she take a bus or underground or maybe the train?

W: Oh, she always walks — because she lives quite close.

Text 4

M: How was the weather for your hiking trip last Saturday?

W: It rained a little in the morning, but got sunny in the afternoon.

M: Did you have a lot of fun?

W: Sure.

Text 5

M: Lily, do you have the time?

W: Oh, my watch stopped again. And I just got a new battery.

M: Why don't you take it to the clock shop? They can check it for you, and the price is pretty reasonable.

Text 6

W: Why didn't you come to the cinema last night? I waited for you for a long time.

M: I'm sorry, but I had something more important to do yesterday evening, so I wasn't able to come.

W: But why not tell me?

M: I did. I called you many times, but you had your mobile phone power off.

W: Oh, I didn't bring it with me because I left it recharging at home.

M: I'm really sorry to have missed the film.

Text 7

W: Why is it so hot these days?

M: The weather report says another typhoon is forming in the western Pacific and is moving towards the mainland.

W: That's why it's burning hot these days. By the way, will our city be hit by the typhoon?

M: I'm afraid so. It will hit our city on its way towards the mainland.

W: When will it arrive?

M: It is expected to arrive here tomorrow evening.

W: So we must be prepared for it.

M: Yes. The government has warned the fishermen not to go fishing too far out to sea, and told all citizens not to stay out when the typhoon arrives. I'm afraid it will cause a serious damage. We'll have to be careful.

Text 8

W: Shall I phone and tell your secretary you're not coming today?

M: Yes, please, dear. Tell her I've got a cold and a headache, but I hope to be back in a day or two. You'd better say I'm staying in bed.

W: But you're not in bed! Do you want me to tell a lie?

M: Oh, it's only a very little one, dear. I'm not making a false excuse. I really have a bad headache.

W: Then put the cigarette out. It's very foolish of you to smoke when you've got a cold.

M: Very well, dear. You're quite right.

W: Look, here's some boiling water. Do as I tell you now. I've put something in the water that'll do you a lot of good. Put your nose over the water. That's right. Breathe in deeply. It'll do you a

lot of good.

M: It smells nice.

Text 9

W: Excuse me. Do you live here?

M: Yes.

W: Oh, well, do you know where the English Language Institute is?

M: Ah, yes. I think I know where it is. Do you have a car?

W: No, I'm on foot.

M: Well, as you go out of the station, just continue along the road until you come to the second crossing and then turn left into King Street.

W: Yes.

M: Then walk down the street just a bit and take the first turning on the right. And keep walking until you come to the park.

W: A park, yes.

M: Well, let's see. Walk through the park. As you get to the end of the path you will see two small roads. Take the road on the right and the English Language Institute is at the end of the road. You can't miss it.

W: Thank you so much.

Text 10

Skyscrapers have become very common in Europe. Cities such as Frankfurt, Madrid, Valencia, Malmo and Paris, all have very tall buildings under construction. However, the center of the world for skyscrapers is neither Europe nor America. The tallest buildings in the world are being built in Asia and the Middle East. At more than 500 meters tall, the tallest building in the world is Taipei 101 in Taipei, Taiwan. However, when completed in 2008, the Burj Dubai in the United Arab Emirates will rise 162 stories and more than 800 meters. Another building in Dubai is planned to be over 1, 200meters tall. That's about three times as tall as the Empire State Building. Skyscrapers are part of our future for many reasons. For one, they require less land to build and use less electricity and other resources. Plus, people who live in cities with high rises are less likely to own a car. In New York and London, for example, the majority of residents do not drive. Still, a lot of people think that really tall buildings ruin the look of a city. What do you think?