

绝密★启用前

2020 届四省名校高三第一次大联考
英语

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本试题卷共 8 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上,并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答:每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答:用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后,请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。

1. What does the man want to do?
A. Have a picnic.
B. Walk in the woods.
C. Drive to the seaside.
2. Why is the man late?
A. He got up too late.
B. He got stuck in work.
C. He was delayed by traffic.
3. What does the man want to do with the TV?
A. Sell it. B. Mend it. C. Throw it away.
4. Where are the speakers probably?
A. In a restaurant. B. In a supermarket. C. In a café.
5. When is John's flight due?
A. At 1:00 p. m. B. At 3:00 p. m. C. At 5:00 p. m.

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. What did the woman want to tell the man on the phone?
A. A meeting. B. An illness. C. An accident.
7. Why did the man fail to answer the phone?
A. It was broken.
B. It was in the car.
C. It was switched off.



查成绩



看名师讲解

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How many bedrooms are there in the house?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Strangers. B. Roommates. C. Neighbors.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman like most?

- A. Coffee. B. Milk. C. Tea.

11. What does the man usually add to his coffee now?

- A. Milk. B. Nothing. C. Sugar.

12. What do the speakers agree to do in the end?

- A. Taste different coffees.
B. Hold a tea dessert party.
C. Invite their friends to make coffee.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What will the man do the following week?

- A. Take exams.
B. See a movie.
C. Visit a friend.

14. Who is the woman's daughter?

- A. Jane. B. Alice. C. Judy.

15. What will the woman do at once?

- A. Bake a cake. B. Buy a gift. C. Book a table.

16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A meal. B. A celebration. C. A show.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What kind of area do Bill and Sally live in?

- A. A hot area. B. A high area. C. A dry area.

18. What do Bill and Sally do?

- A. They are gardeners.
B. They are designers.
C. They are builders.

19. What is used to protect the delicate plants now?

- A. Trees. B. Glass houses. C. Fences.

20. How does the speaker describe Bill and Sally's work?

- A. Successful. B. Unsatisfactory. C. Impossible.

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Sometimes the best gift is the one you can use at home. These items will likely be appreciated all year for time spent relaxing, entertaining or getting things done.

Jawbone Jambox Wireless Speaker

\$199 retail (far cheaper online). The bigger version goes for \$299.

The cool-looking rechargeable wireless speaker is getting good reviews for its big, balanced sound and compact design. It lets you stream music from smartphones, laptops and other Bluetooth devices (设备).

Chalkboard Wall Planter

\$129.95 retail at Williams-Sonoma

No need to make room indoors for more flower pots. Grow a herb garden indoors in a wall-fixed vertical planter, and you'll get the benefits of fragrance (芳香). Fill the 10 planting cells with the herbs of your choice, and hang the planter in a sunny spot. Use the chalkboard borders to label each plant. Measures 16 by 5 by 24 inches and weighs 11 pounds.

Pocket Projector

\$299 retail at Brookstone

Let everyone get a good look at the pictures on your smartphone, computer, video player, or digital camera. This rechargeable pocket projector can turn a flat surface into a 60-inch big screen with 1080p HD picture quality. Invite friends for a movie night or a presentation. An HDMI cable is included to connect it to your device.

Adjustable Tablet Stand

\$159 at Sharper Image

This is the gift for the person who enjoys mobile. Use it to keep your hands free while doing homework, crafts or writing out bills. It can be rotated through 360 degrees. The stand slides easily under your furniture and can be used on either side of a bed or a sofa. It also folds for storage.

21. How much will you pay if you buy a bigger version of wireless speaker?

- A. \$129. B. \$159. C. \$199. D. \$299.

22. What might a movie lover prefer to choose?

- A. A pocket projector.
B. An adjustable tablet stand.
C. A chalkboard wall planter.
D. A Jawbone Jambox wireless speaker.

23. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To warn. B. To advertise. C. To bargain. D. To educate.

B

Imagine a small group of people with a shared passion for the same craft. They all have different skills and approaches, but they come together to share skills, share stories, and share in the joy of making something.

Modern maker culture is filling headlines and lab spaces all over the world. The way makers communicate with each other has changed over time. In the past, skills mainly came from personal sit-downs with members of the group. But sometimes a teacher wasn't available, or the one available didn't know how to do the skill others wanted to learn.

Today a teacher doesn't even have to be in the same country or occupy the same decade as the students. Thanks to the work of people who take the time to break down and share the details of their craft, an interested individual can learn anything. Guides may range from videos to diagrams and text. Regardless of the media, maker resources are meant to be shared.

One of the features of the maker movement is the crossover between different interests. Perhaps a passion for cars and for leathercraft can result in a truly custom interior (定制的内饰). Perhaps a love of knitting (编织) and robotics will result in a tiny — but very mobile — robotic furry cat.

And once you have started your creation, finding a community to share with is no longer limited to the people nearby. Modern makers have been sharing videos of their progress online for years, contributing greatly to the rapid spread of the maker movement. As different as the participants might be, they share enthusiasm, support, and a willingness to try.

Imagine making a ping-pong table together with your makers' team. One group builds the basic frame. Another group takes on the responsibility of painting. You knit the net. There is joy in just

giving it a try. It will remind you of childhood creations. Whether you are an experienced programmer or just picking up a hammer for the first time, it is never a bad time to come up with an idea, try something, and share the results.

24. How did makers communicate with each other in the past?

- A. By meeting face to face.
B. By asking personal questions.
C. By visiting a teacher together.
D. By sitting together in a classroom.

25. What does the underlined word "crossover" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Exchange. B. Difference.
C. Combination. D. Independence.

26. What greatly speeds up the spread of modern maker culture?

- A. The sharing of videos on the Internet.
B. The development of education.
C. The increasing willingness to share.
D. The increasing number of participants.

27. Why does the author mention making a ping-pong table in the last paragraph?

- A. To advise us to start small.
B. To inspire some creative ideas.
C. To stress the importance of childhood creations.
D. To encourage us to join in the maker movement.

C

Attitudes toward new technologies often fall along generational lines. That is, generally, younger people tend to outnumber older people in face of a technological shift.

It is not always the case, though. When you look at attitudes toward driverless cars, there doesn't seem to be a clear generational divide. The public overall disagree on whether they'd like to use a driverless car. In a study last year, of all people surveyed, 48 percent said they wanted to ride in one, while 50 percent did not.

The fact that attitudes toward self-driving cars appear to be so steady across generations suggests how transformative the shift to driverless cars could be. Not everyone wants a driverless car now — and no one can get one yet — but among those who are open to them, every age group is similarly engaged.

When it comes to driverless cars, differences in attitude are obvious based on factors not related to age. College graduates, for example, are particularly interested in driverless cars compared with those who have less education; 59 percent of college graduates said they would like to use a driverless car compared with 38 percent of those with a high-school diploma or less.

Where a person lives matters, too. More people who lived in cities and suburbs said they wanted to try driverless car than those who lived in rural areas.

While there's reason to believe that interest in self-driving cars is going up, a person's age will have little to do with how self-driving cars can become mainstream. Once driverless cars are actually available for sale, the early adopters will be the people who can afford to buy them.

28. What usually happens when a new technology appears?

- A. It benefits society greatly.
B. The old are not happy with it.
C. People of different ages react differently.
D. It will separate the old from the young.

29. What does the author say about the driverless car?
A. It makes people’s life more convenient.
B. It can lead to fewer road accidents.
C. It may start a revolution in the car industry.
D. It does not seem to create a generational divide.
30. What is likely to affect a person’s attitude toward the driverless car?
A. The field of his special interest.
B. The location of his living place.
C. The amount of his driving training.
D. The length of his driving experience.
31. Who are the most potential customers of the driverless car?
A. The seniors. B. The wealthy. C. The educated. D. The car lovers.

D

Moving flight times from night to day could reduce air travel’s contributions to global warming, a new study suggests. Scheduling more daytime flights may reduce the influence of contrails — the visible lines of white steam that many planes leave behind them in the sky.

The role of contrails in climate change is still being studied, but some scientists believe they contribute to the greenhouse effect by trapping heat in the atmosphere.

Nicola Stuber, first author of the study, suggests that contrails’ overall impact on climate change is almost as big as that of aircraft’s carbon dioxide emissions (排放) over a hundred-year period. Aircraft are believed to be responsible for 2-3% of human carbon dioxide emissions. Like other high, thin clouds, contrails reflect sunlight back into space and cool the planet. However, they also trap energy in the atmosphere and increase the warming effect.

Stuber and other scientists believe that the effect of the contrails is big. “On average, the greenhouse effect controls the effects of contrails,” said Stuber, a meteorologist at England’s University of Reading. “The warming effect is far greater for contrails left by night flights,” Stuber added. “The cooling effect only happens during the day when the sun is up. During the night the greenhouse warming is no longer balanced and that is why the contribution of night-flight is so large.”

Most commercial airline traffic occurs during daylight hours. For example, only one in four United Kingdom flights is a night flight, but those flights create some 60% of the warming created by contrails, the study reports.

32. How do contrails increase the greenhouse effect?
A. They give off heat.
B. They absorb daylight.
C. They trap heat in the atmosphere.
D. They reflect sunlight back into space.
33. What does the underlined word “they” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
A. carbon dioxide emissions B. contrails
C. flights D. thin clouds
34. What did Stuber explain about the contrails in Paragraph 4?
A. What their function is. B. How they cool the Earth.
C. Why they create big warming at night. D. How big their effect is.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Airlines Should Schedule Flights
B. Night Flights Face a New Challenge
C. Airplane Contributes Most to Global Warming
D. More Day Flights May Reduce Global Warming

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)
根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。
Is our planet heating up? Are human beings to blame for climate change? 36 The discussion on this subject has been heated, but what are scientists actually saying? At *Reader’s Digest*, we decided to find it out.

37

Yes, it has, and even warmer. Greenland was forested between 450,000 and 800,000 years ago, so temperatures were considerably warmer then. There have also been other times of relatively high temperatures.

So why does the concern exist?

It’s all about the speed at which temperatures are changing. 38 But in the 20th and 21st centuries, especially since 1976, temperatures have probably risen more quickly than during any century in the past 1,000 years. Warming may bring improved crop production and other benefits to northern countries such as Canada or Russia. However, many species may not adapt to these conditions, and the one that is able to may cause a problem. 39 The West Nile virus, first seen in North America nine years ago, infected about 4,000 people in the US in 2006. The mountain pine beetle, which is active during warmer winters, has already destroyed about 13 million hectares of Canada’s forests, worth an estimated \$6.4 billion.

What is causing the warming?

IPCC has concluded that human activity is very likely responsible, by increasing the concentrations of greenhouse gases and thus the greenhouse effect. 40 They argue the human contribution is nothing.

- A. Some scientists, however, still disagree.
B. Has the planet ever been this warm before?
C. Has human behavior made the planet warm?
D. Temperatures have been changing all the time.
E. In the past, temperatures moved up or down gradually.
F. Mosquitoes have been moving northwards to higher places.
G. These questions have burst into newspapers, films and popular books.

第三部分 语言知识运用(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。

A 35-year-old Australian mother makes around \$58,000 a year by hugging total strangers. Jessica O’Neill started her 41 job six months ago. “As human beings, one thing we often 42 in our daily lives is physical touch. Without it, we can fall into depression and other mental health problems. To satisfy this 43, I’ve become a professional worker in hugging treatment,” said Jessica.

Jessica claims that her hugs can 44 those who are suffering from loneliness, depression, or low self-confidence. Originally, Jessica was a masseuse (女按摩师), a quite 45 profession. She notices that when she 46 her customers during treatments, they dropped their guards and 47 her more. “I could see their 48 melt away. Then I could get to their heart and do what I can to 49 them,” Jessica said. “Everyone has a totally different story. But the most common 50 are loneliness, depression and anxiety. They all just have that desire to 51 with someone. I believe my hug helps me and my 52 connect on a spiritual level.”

Jessica says the majority of her customers are 53, but she has a surprising number of female

customers 54. Despite many people thinking she must be 55 for doing such work, Jessica is confident that she's made the right 56. "It's so much more rewarding than just working as a masseuse. I feel like it's what I was put on this Earth 57," said Jessica. "In today's digital age, many people are lonelier than ever before. For people whose lives 58 physical interaction, hugging therapy can have an apparent effect on their mental health."

“Interestingly, although the hugging 59 has been around for a short while, we’ve actually covered several 60 businesses in the last few years.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. simple | B. permanent | C. abnormal | D. unusual |
| 42. A. observe | B. ignore | C. misunderstand | D. miss |
| 43. A. need | B. direction | C. curiosity | D. requirement |
| 44. A. rescue | B. help | C. persuade | D. train |
| 45. A. ordinary | B. well-paid | C. admirable | D. challenging |
| 46. A. accompanied | B. greeted | C. consulted | D. hugged |
| 47. A. made fun of | B. took advantage of | C. opened up to | D. spoke well of |
| 48. A. purpose | B. tension | C. delight | D. anger |
| 49. A. impress | B. interest | C. defeat | D. cure |
| 50. A. signs | B. faults | C. weaknesses | D. failures |
| 51. A. connect | B. agree | C. debate | D. compete |
| 52. A. colleagues | B. ladies | C. customers | D. passengers |
| 53. A. elderly | B. foreign | C. male | D. overweight |
| 54. A. in return | B. as well | C. in total | D. after all |
| 55. A. responsible | B. intelligent | C. wealthy | D. crazy |
| 56. A. suggestion | B. agreement | C. choice | D. promise |
| 57. A. with | B. for | C. in | D. around |
| 58. A. doubt | B. accept | C. lack | D. hate |
| 59. A. treatment | B. protection | C. experiment | D. nursing |
| 60. A. temporary | B. difficult | C. secret | D. successful |

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。

Mac was cycling along a road. With a heavy camp bag, he wasn't moving very fast. Suddenly he heard loud breathing behind him. 61 (look) to his side, he was 62 (terrify) to find it wasn't a dog but a wolf that was running after him. He reached 63 the spray in the bag. With one hand on the handlebar, he fired it. A bright red color covered the wolf and it fell back shaking its head. But a minute 64 (late) it was by his side again. He sprayed 65 second time, the wolf falling back again but only to quickly restart 66 (it) attack. The wolf was getting closer. Mac waved and yelled at passing 67 (motorist) but meanwhile rode hard. He knew clearly he must be careful not to slow down. 68 (fortunate), Paul and Becky were driving along the same road when they spotted the scene. They drove toward Mac. When the car was in front of him, Mac jumped off the bike and dashed for the back door. Paul 69 (open) the door so as to let Mac in. It was quite a while 70 Mac became calm and thanked them.

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(Λ),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:在错的词下画一横线,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。

My friend Miller still remembers the excitement when she began to use the “red packet” function on WeChat in the 2018. The rule is the person who grabs the highest amount sends the next. The amount of money one can grab depends on his and her luck. Attracted by this unique way of communication, she participated. Two years ago, when Miller was sent a 5.20 *yuan* red packet, she had no idea about the hiding meaning. Now she has not only known about them but also has got very familiar with Chinese culture than before. Therefore, people still send paper red packets with real cashes during the Spring Festival. The reason is that they regard give children lucky money as a blessing.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的澳洲朋友 Paul 要来北京学习,正在准备汉语水平考试(HSK)。他来信向你咨询学习汉语的建议,请给他回信,内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 提出建议;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。