

长郡中学 2020 届高三适应性考试 (二) 英语试卷参考答案

第一部分 听力

1—5 CBABC 6—10 BAACA 11—15 BCBCA 16—20 CBACA

第二部分 阅读理解

A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。欧洲一直是很多中国人向往的旅游目的地。那么中国人最热衷的欧洲景点究竟是哪里呢？

【答案速查】21—24 BCCD

【试题解析】

21. 细节理解题。根据第一部分第二段中 Bicester Village.....is the second most visited UK attraction for Chinese tourists after Buckingham Palace 可知。

22. 数字计算题。根据第一部分第一段中 According to a 2019 VisitBritain report, more than 260,000 Chinese tourists visit the UK each year. 及第二段 ...three in four Chinese visitors head there. 可知，每年到 Bicester Village“比斯特购物村”旅游的中国人大约是 195,000。

23. 推理判断题。根据第三部分内容可知，Bonn“波恩”是德国音乐家贝多芬的出生地，是爱好古典音乐的中国人喜欢去的旅游目的地。

24. 推理判断题。根据第二、四部分内容可知，King's College, Cambridge“剑桥大学国王学院”是中国著名诗人徐志摩曾经学习的地方，而 Verona“维罗纳”则是莎翁笔下《罗密欧和朱丽叶》故事的发生地，并且和中国的《梁山伯和祝英台》有着相似的情节。这两个旅游地自然会令中国广大文学爱好者心驰神往。

B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。主要是介绍一种有助于加速康复过程的骨外机器人的研制以对此研究趋势探究。

【答案速查】25—28 DCDD

【试题解析】

25. 推理判断题。本文第一段开头讲述了喜欢运动的斯托芬得了一种罕见疾病使得她的腿部瘫痪，她不得不坐上了轮椅。但是在 4 月底，当她住进芝加哥马里亚诺康复医院后，斯托芬用上了专门设计的外骨骼，使她能站起来并走动。接下来讲述这种骨外机器人发明的情况，故斯托芬的故事是为了引出下文谈论的骨骼机器人。

26. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 But Patrick Wensing, assistant professor at the University of Notre Dame says exoskeletons have one big drawback. While existing exoskeletons are very powerful, right now they don't understand what the user wants to do. 可知，在 Patrick 看来，外骨骼有一个很大的缺点。尽管骨骼机器人非常强大，但它们不知道使用者想要做什么。

27. 态度推测题。根据本文最后一段谈到泰勒·甘邦分析外骨骼用户数据，并将其与日常行走模式进行了比较。同时该团队将前往 Ekso Bionics 公司加州总部，他们将直接与骨骼机器人接触，设计可以与各类残疾人互动的骨骼机器人。因此，更多像林赛·斯托芬这样的病人就可以重新站起来了，可见泰勒·甘邦以及他的团队对于骨骼机器人的研究持乐观支持的态度。Disappointed“失望的”；Critical“批评的”；Indifferent“漠不关心的”；Optimistic“乐观的”。

28. 文章出处题。本文主要通过讲述腿部瘫痪的斯托芬在不得不坐上轮椅的情况下，借

助于骨外机器人能站起来并走动的故事，以此来介绍骨外机器人的优缺点和此项发明的研究趋势，故本文最可能是来自于科学杂志。

C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。当地百货商店在 Black Friday 促销，作者夫妇希望给儿子买一辆打折的自行车作为圣诞礼物。在争抢过程中一位壮汉把到手的自行车让给了作者，这令作者非常感动。

【答案速查】29—31 BCA

【试题解析】

29. 词义猜测题。根据上文内容及该句句意可知，购物的人群在等待经理的哨声，哨声响起人群就涌进了商店，就像在鲨鱼池投入诱饵（食物）一样引起骚动。A 项“礼物”；B 项“食物”；C 项“货物，商品”；D 项“纪念品”。

30. 推理判断题。根据第二段中 I looked up to see one of the largest men I had ever seen in my life. Frightening was not enough to describe his presence. He was decorated with numerous leather belts with metal buttons around both arms and even his neck. Tattoos were an obvious passion of his. 可知，这位和作者一同抓住箱子的男士身材壮硕，穿着怪异并且身上有纹身，由此推断作者有点胆怯，不由自主就松开了手。

31. 标题归纳题。根据最后一段中 All the way home I was thinking that this moment was by far the best Christmas gift I had ever received. 可知，文章背景是圣诞节期间，一位陌生人主动把自行车让给作者，作者非常感动，感觉这是自己收到的最好的圣诞礼物，由此可知 A 项“最好的圣诞礼物”不仅切合文章主题，而且能够吸引读者兴趣。B 项“我见过的最高大的人”和 C 项“一辆难忘的自行车”关注的方向偏离主题；D 项“一次购物经历”略显平淡，没有突出文章主题，也很难勾起读者阅读的欲望。

D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文，讲述了 2017—2018 年冬季流感，造成的死亡率是美国 40 年来最高的一年。

【答案速查】32—35 DBDC

【试题解析】

32. 细节理解题。根据本段第一句可知，约有 8 万人死于流感和流感引起的问题，这是自 1977 年以来最致命的流感季节。2017—2018 年冬季因流感死亡的人数比专家预计的要多。

33. 细节理解题。根据第二段的 80,000 deaths are nearly twice as much as what health officials once considered a “bad year”. 可知，8 万人的死亡几乎是卫生官员曾经认为的“糟糕年份”的两倍。

34. 推理判断题。根据第三段前两句可知，疾病预防控制中心的官员估计每年美国死于流感的人数，但这个数据不是很准确，有些死亡原因没有说明是死于流感。

35. 细节理解题。根据最后一段的 health experts still strongly suggest getting vaccinated 可知，注射疫苗是有必要的。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了雨云是怎么形成的。

【答案速查】36—40 FBEGD

【试题解析】

36. 本文主要介绍雨云是怎么形成的，F 项围绕这个主题，承上启下。

37. 本段主要讲述雨云的形成原因，B 项叙述的是雨云形成的最初状况，与下文顺理成章。

38. 根据上句中关键信息词 form 可知，此处就初步形成的水珠展开叙述。

39. 本段继续讲述雨的形成过程，G 项“当这些水珠继续上升……”对雨的形成进行总结，

同时 G 项下半句“有两种方式落回地面”给下面描述作铺垫，起到承上启下的作用。

40. 上句指雨最终从云中落下，D 项紧接其义，进一步说明雨在云中变成雪的过程，语义顺承。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节 完形填空

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。Lehrner 从小就想设计过山车，于是她努力学习数学、物理等学科，现在她为多家游乐场设计、建造木质过山车。

【答案速查】

41—45 BACDA 46—50 BCDCA 51—55 DBCDA 56—60 ABCDA

【试题解析】

41. 根据下文可知，此处指 Lehrner 从小就想设计过山车。as a kid 意为“小时候”。

42. 根据下文中的 She looked to science and math.. 可知，为了将来能够设计过山车，她很关注科学和数学。说明她从小就开始考虑如何为设计过山车做准备。dreaming of“梦想，梦见”不符合句意。

43. 此处 take classes“上课”为习惯搭配。

44. 承接上句，再根据 even more 表达的语气，此处指更高级的数学。

45. 根据常识可判断，为了研究过山车，她经常光顾主题公园。不是经常创造 (created)、资助 (sponsored) 或管理 (managed) 主题公园。

46. 根据上下文，Lehmer 关注的是过山车的设计，再根据空格后面的定语 of those coasters 可知，此处应指过山车的制造者，而不是玩家 (players) 或主题 (themes)。

47. 根据后文 she 48 a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering. 可知，“the Colorado School of Mines”是一所高等院校，所以此处指上大学的时候。

48. get a degree“获得学位”为习惯搭配。

49. 根据句意可知，Lehrner 和游乐园的工人一起建造新的过山车。

50. 根据后文的 except for a metal.... 可知，此处指过山车大部分是用木头建造的。

51. 根据后面的定语从句可知，此处指金属制造的铁轨。

52. 根据后文 But they 53 with the terrain (地势) and design. 可知此处不是指颜色和计划；根据前文可知，Lehrner 设计的过山车大部分为木质，所以排除 A。

53. 此处意为“我使用了很多相同的组件和概念。但随着地形和设计的变化而变化。”

54. 地势的不同让我们知道过山车的弯应有多急，山应有多高。此处指山的高度。

55. Lehrner 为公园设计过山车，有的公园希望他们的过山车尽量吓人，此处指公园一方的要求。

56. 根据常识可知，过山车要想刺激，降幅要大，转弯要快，倒悬要多。big drops“大的降幅”。

57. 此处指 Lehrner 很擅长制造木质过山车，is expert at“擅长于”为固定搭配。

58. 根据文章内容，此处应指 Lehrner 所设计的过山车。

59. 根据本段第一句 Some parks 55 their coasters to be as scary as possible 可知，既然一些公园希望他们的过山车尽量刺激，那么所设计的过山车应该让乘坐人员感觉上比实际要快。

60. 根据破折号后的 children as well as their parents 可知，此处应指全家。

第二节 语法填空

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文，讲述一些快闪博物馆的出现对传统博物馆造成很大的威胁，人们意识到博物馆不再是仅仅能够“看”艺术的地方。

【答案速查】

61. opened 62. a 63. latest 64. It 65. being prevented
66. normally 67. located 68. visitors 69. where 70. was written

【试题解析】

61. 考查时态。根据时间状语 in 2019 可知本句是用过去时态, 故本空用 open 的过去式 opened。

62. 考查冠词。本句话中 trend“趋势”是名词, 故前面用冠词修饰, a trend“一种趋势”。

63. 考查最高级。the latest 意为“最新的”, Pizza 博物馆是最新加入的博物馆。

64. 考查代词。本句话中缺少主语, it seemed that 意为“似乎……”, 是固定句式。

65. 考查动名词。首先 instead of 中 of 是介词, 后面用动名词结构, 同时主语 People 和 prevent 之间是被动关系, 故用 being prevented。

66. 考查词性转换。修饰 be 动词用副词形式 normally“正常情况下”。

67. 考查过去分词。be located in“坐落于”是固定短语, 本句话中 the Museum of Ice Cream 和 locate 是被动关系, 故用过去分词作定语。

68. 考查名词复数。根据下文的 tourists 可知本空填 visitor 的复数形式, visitors “游客”和 tourists 近义。

69. 考查定语从句。本句话是逗号隔开的非限制性定语从句, 先行词为 Pizza beach, 后面的句子不缺少成分, 故用 where 引导。

70. 考查被动语态。本句话中 the message 和 write 之间是被动关系, 同时根据时间状语 In the pre-digital photography era“在前数码摄影时代”可知应用过去时的被动语态。

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错

Millions of people traveled to Italy every year. It's the third mostly popular country in travel
most
Europe for foreign visitors. Why do people travel to Italy? They love its fashion, food, art,
buildings or history. There are a lot \wedge things to see in Italy and Rome is a must during you
and \wedge of \wedge your
visit. First, you can see the treasures in its wonderful museums. Before that, plan to visit the
After
Trevi Fountain. Remembering to throw a coin in the fountain and make two wishes. The first
Remember
one can be anything. The second is to return back to the city one day. Then buy an ice cream
make in a special way from one of the nearby shop. It's delicious!
made \wedge shops

第二节 书面表达

72. One possible version:

Dear Peter,

I am Li Hua, president of the Student Union. I am writing to formally invite you to give a lecture. Would you please be so kind as to prepare for the content as follows?

Firstly, it would be nice if you could do a brief self introduction to our audience as a starter. Secondly, please make a general comparison of the similarities and differences on the educational ideas and teaching methods between China and America. Lastly, your impression of our school will be appreciated as the closing of the lecture.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours truly,
Li Hua

(一) 书面表达评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 25 分, 按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。
3. 评分时, 应注意的主要内容为: 内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
4. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面, 评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写词汇用法均可接受。
5. 如书写较差, 以至影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。
6. 内容要点可用不同方式表达, 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不扣分。

(二) 各档次的给分范围和要求:

A. 第五档 (很好): 21~25 分

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误, 但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致; 具备较强的语言运用能力。
4. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。
5. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

B. 第四档 (好): 16~20 分

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点, 但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确, 些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

C. 第三档 (适当): 11~15 分

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容。—应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解。
4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。
5. 整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

D. 第二档 (较差): 6~10 分

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

E. 第一档 (差): 1~5 分

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。

2. 明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。

3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。

5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

6. 信息未能传达给读者。

F. 不得分：0 分

1. 未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判。

2. 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

长郡中学 2020 届高三适应性考试 (二)

英语试卷听力材料

Text 1

M: Excuse me, would you tell me how to get to the bus station?

W: Go straight, and turn right at the second crossroad. Then you'll see it on your left.

Text 2

W: Hi, Bob. What makes you unhappy?

M: To tell the truth, I have just quarreled with Mr. Philips for something important.

Text 3

W: I don't want to spoil your plan for the picnic, but I think it's going to rain in about ten minutes.

M: Yes, it looks like rain. If it really rains, can we have a barbecue on the balcony instead?

Text 4

M: I've been waiting for an hour! Where have you been?

W: I got stuck in traffic on the way back from Joe's office.

Text 5

M: Hello, how can I help you today?

W: I am very upset with the quality of your service.

M: I'm sorry, what's the problem?

W: My Internet hasn't worked for three days.

Text 6

W: Could you tell me the time, please?

M: Certainly. It's 3 p.m.

W: Oh, my god. That late? I thought it was early afternoon still.

M: Time flies when you are busy. Did you enjoy your morning?

W: I did, but now I have to rush in order to get home before dusk.

M: Have a good evening. See you back here tomorrow bright and early!

W: Yes! I'll arrive by dawn.

Text 7

W: Jack, I hear you have a chance to go to college without taking a test. Is that right?

M: The news goes so fast. Ah, yes, I haven't decided yet.

W: Don't hesitate. That's a very famous university which a lot of students are longing to study in.

M: Maybe you are right. But the major is not fit for me. I like architecture more than computers.

W: But this chance is really precious.

M: Well, I know. So I am thinking now.

W: I hope you can make a clever choice.

Text 8

M: Hello, Monica, where were you yesterday?

W: Hi, William. My grandmother passed away. We were at the hospital all day.

M: Oh no, that's terrible. She must have been quite old.

W: Eighty-four! She had a long life and she wasn't ill for long, thankfully.

M: I thought she lived in a small apartment in town?

W: Yes, she did, but she kept the old house near the lake. It became too big for her to look after,

but that house has been in our family for about five generations. She would never have sold it.
M: All those houses near the lake are very old. What are you going to do with it? Are you going to sell it?

W: No way! I could never sell my grandmother's house! I don't know. I think it's my responsibility to repair the place and pass it onto my children.

Text 9

M: Could you go to the supermarket and buy some food? There's nothing to eat in the house!

W: Sure, but I don't know the way. We've just moved in.

M: I'll give you directions. Not to worry.

W: Thanks.

M: At the end of the street, take a right. Then drive two miles to White Ave. After that, it's another mile to

W: Let me write this down. I won't remember it!

M: OK. First, take a right at the end of the street.

W: Got it.

M: Next, drive two miles to White Ave.

W: Two miles to White Ave. After that?

M: Take a left onto 14th Street.

W: Left onto 14th Street.

M: The supermarket is on the left, next to the bank.

W: How far is it after I turn onto 14th Street?

M: It's not far, maybe about 200 yards.

W: OK. Great. Is there anything special you want?

M: No, just the usual. Well, if you could get some beer that would be great!

W: OK, just this once!

Text10

I love working in the music business. It's so interesting and every day is different. The first thing I do every day is that I check my e-mail messages. Many fans write e-mails to me and I like reading what they write to me. I write a couple of replies to my fans and then I surf around on some music websites to see what the music journalists say about me. Then I leave the house and go to a small French cafe for breakfast. London is a very busy city and I enjoy relaxing with my cup of coffee and I watch the world go by while I read my newspaper and a couple of music magazines.

At eleven o'clock, my car arrives and takes me to the studio which is about ten miles outside the city. I meet the other members of the band and we drink a cup of coffee together and talk about the ideas we have for the day in the studio. We never start working in the studio until about midday. Usually, we begin with the problems of the previous day. At about three in the afternoon, we stop for lunch but sometimes we continue recording if we have some good ideas.