

2020届高三3月质量检测

英 语 试 题

使用日期: 2020-3-26

试卷说明: 1: 变式说明:在第九次考试中, 同学们的高频错题集中体现在以下几个方面:

1)阅读理解中的猜测词义类题; 主旨大意类题; 选标题类题; 观点态度类题
2)七选五 中的上下文衔接类题
3)二卷中的时态语态题; 词性变化类题; 连词类题。为了解决同学们的短板, 老师们精选优质试题, 提高试题的精准度, 让同学们做有所思, 考有所得, 现将以下试题作为本次考试的变式考题。它们是:25 27 28 29 31 35 38 39 50 61 62 65 71 76 80

2: 总分 120= 阅读理解 40+完形填空 20+语法填空 15+单句填空 10+短文改错 10+作文 25

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, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A(供题人:王小曼 审题人:杨立东)

Traditional Marriage Ceremonies

Belgium

The groom comes to the bride's house and gives her flowers. They go to the church and the man is inside when the bride's father brings her to her future husband. When they come out, the family throws rice on them.

Germany

Some days before the wedding, friends and relatives bring old porcelain (瓷器) and kitchenware to throw on the ground in front of the bride and groom. This is supposed to grant them a happy, lucky life; that's why this evening event is called Polterabend — the evening with lots of broken porcelain. The Polterabend often develops into an informal and casual party.

El Salvador

When a wedding is celebrated, the wedding ceremony service starts without the bride. The groom and all the people who have been invited to the ceremony are waiting for her during the service. A group of seven men goes to the bride's home. The bride and her family are waiting for seven white cars which accompany the bride's car until they arrive at the church.

Japan

The couple drinks Japanese rice wine in front of a priest (牧师). First, the bride drinks the wine from a small cup. Next, the bride passes the cup to the groom and he also drinks the wine from the cup. They drink three times. This means that they make a commitment to love each other forever.

Turkey

When a girl gets married, all her female friends write their names inside her bridal shoes. After the wedding ceremony, if someone's name has been rubbed off and can't be read anymore, it means this person is going to get married next.

21. Why do people throw porcelain before the wedding ceremony in Germany?

A. To enjoy a casual party. B. To respect the guests present.
C. To wish the couple good luck. D. To kick off the wedding party.

22. In which country does the wedding ceremony start while the bride isn't there?

A. Belgium. B. Germany. C. El Salvador. D. Turkey.

23. What ceremony implies the new Japanese couple's promise of a life-long love?

A. Drinking wine three times. B. Throwing rice to their guests.

C. Writing their names in the shoes.

D. Going to the church first with a priest.

B(供题人:吴书颖 审题人:邹舒 尚彦飞)

Americans Paul Lacy and his wife, Dorothy, who are from Maine, are in their seventies and have run an embroidery (刺绣) workshop for 15 years in Fenghuang County, central China's Hunan Province, which has become a hit on the Internet.

The first time Dorothy set foot in Fenghuang was on a tour in 1999, and she immediately fell in love with the breathtaking view of the ancient town and its Miao ethnic customs and culture. With the help of a Chinese friend, the Lacy's finally opened their embroidery workshop in Fenghuang in 2004. Thanks to the generous assistance of their local friends, the couple gradually settled down, fitted in with the local ethnic community, and got their project on its feet.

The Lacy's have lived in Fenghuang for more than 13 years since Paul sold his property in the United States in 2006 and purchased a house on the bank of the Tuojiang River. They said they liked Fenghuang best for its idyllic (田园的) setting and the rich customs of the Miao people. In addition, Dorothy found the Xiangxi Miao ethnic clothing uniquely appealing, as she used to study art and design. "But above all, it was the kindness and friendliness of the locals here that attracted us the most," Paul said.

However, due to language barriers and misunderstandings from the locals, the Lacy's had a hard time at first. They could barely communicate with the locals because they spoke neither English nor Mandarin, but a difficult dialect. Therefore, when shopping, they had to show shop owners pictures of what they wanted, use body language, or let an interpreter talk to the shop owner over the phone. Gradually, their life in Fenghuang got easier thanks to friends' help and the coverage of their stories by the local media. In 2015, they were recognized by the local government as one of the top 10 beautiful families in Fenghuang.

Now the Lacy's company has 30 employees. Most of the Miao women who embroider for the company have children, and they can travel to the company once a week to take embroidery materials back home so that they can work while taking care of their families.

24.What do we know about the Lacy's from the passage?

- A.They met in Fenghuang for the first time.
- B.They have opened a company in the United States.
- C.They settled down in Fenghuang as many local friends came to their aid.
- D.They are skilled at embroidering because they love it.

25.What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

- A.The unpleasant experience they had in Fenghuang.
- B.The kindness and friendliness of the locals that attracted the couple.
- C.The dilemma they experienced in Fenghuang and their solution.
- D.The reasons why the couple have lived in Fenghuang.

26.What can the Lacy's do through the workshop?

- A.Help improve the local people's embroidery skills.
- B.Provide the local women with employment opportunities.
- C.Spread Chinese culture among western people.
- D.Cultivate the relationship between China and America.

27.What does the underlined word "coverage" in the fourth paragraph probably mean?

- A.Composition.
- B.Criticism.
- C.Range.
- D.Report.

C(供题人:吴书颖 审题人:邹舒 尚彦飞)

Could the device, smartphone or PC, which you're using affect the moral decisions you make when using it? To test it, researchers presented multiple dilemmas to a sample set of 1,010 people. The participants were assigned a device at random.

One case of the questions participants were asked is the classic "trolley problem": A runaway trolley is

headed towards five people tied up on a set of train tracks. You can do nothing, resulting in the deaths of five people, or push a man off a bridge, which will stop the trolley. The practical response is to kill one man to save five lives, which 33.5 percent of smartphone users chose, compared to 22.3 percent of PC users.

“What we found in our study is that when people used a smartphone to view classic moral problems, they were more likely to make more unemotional, reasonable decisions when presented with a highly emotional dilemma,” Dr Albert Barque-Duran, the lead author of the study, told City, University of London. “This could be due to the increased time pressure often present with smartphones and also the increased psychological distance which can occur when we use such devices compared to PCs.”

As for why the researchers started this study, Dr Barque-Duran noted, “Due to the fact that our social lives, work and even shopping take place online, it is important to think about how the contexts where we typically face moral decisions and are asked to engage in moral behavior have changed, and the impact this could have on the hundreds of millions of people who use such devices daily.” It’s clear that we need more research on how our devices affect our moral decision making because we’re using screens at an ever-increasing rate.

28. Why did the author mention the trolley problem?

- A. To introduce a difficult problem to readers.
- B. To introduce the aim of carrying out the study.
- C. To show an example of the questions in the study.
- D. To show the difficulty in dealing with dilemmas.

29. How do the smartphone users of the study behave in dealing with emotional dilemmas?

- A. Calmly.
- B. Cruelly.
- C. Hesitantly.
- D. Enthusiastically.

30. According to Dr Albert, what do we know about smartphones compared with PCs?

- A. They help people bear more pressure.
- B. They help people make decisions quicker.
- C. They make people feel more mentally distant.
- D. They make people stay happier to solve problems.

31. What can we infer from the text?

- A. Shopping online has a great effect on making moral decisions.
- B. The people using smartphones are more than those using PCs.
- C. People who often use smartphones or PCs always meet with dilemmas.
- D. It is common for people to be involved in making moral decisions in daily life.

D (供題人:王小曼 审題人:杨立东)

Apple has filed a patent for "a wearable electronic ring" that could let you control your other devices without touching them. The file includes drawings of the potential design and lists intended functions like a rechargeable power source. The ring is designed to be worn on one finger and doesn't appear to be a stand-alone product. Instead, it aims to improve the user experience of bigger devices like iPhone and iPad. Apple also throws attention onto the potential safety functions of the ring by stating that the light given off by some touch-screen devices could be "inappropriate in certain social environments or even dangerous if it gives away the position of a user who is in danger".

The tech giant explains in the patent that touch-screen devices we are using now can be seen as "burdensome, inconvenient, or useless for certain tasks and applications". It suggests that holding an iPhone or iPad for too long could tire some users and obviously, Apple can't ignore such situations! It says the Apple Ring could be a more effective way to control those devices from a distance.

Apple isn't alone with this "smart ring" idea. Amazon recently put the Echo Loop on the market, a smart ring that uses Alexa. The device is similar to the smart speaker but is worn on your finger instead. It's currently only available in the US and has an introductory price of \$129. 99 (£ 100). Google recently

presented its Pixel 4 smart phone and one of the top new functions is called Project Soli, which provides a "Motion Sense" effect. It lets you control the Pixel 4 without actually touching it. You can wave your hands in the air to pause or skip songs, alarms and phone calls, and more.

As with all patents, we can't know for sure if Apple is going to bring out a smart ring device until official word is given.

32. What can Apple's smart ring do potentially?

- A. Work as a mobile phone.
- B. Charge itself automatically.
- C. Promote users' own security.
- D. Stop viruses attacking phones.

33. What made apple develop the wearable product?

- A. The drawbacks of its touch-screen devices.
- B. The huge marketing potential of touch-screens.
- C. The fierce competitions from across the country.
- D. The introduction of other companies' technology.

34. What do we know about the Echo Loop?

- A. It's popular with users.
- B. It's under development.
- C. It's not sold internationally.
- D. It's not accepted by Apple.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. The Tech Firms' Smart Rings
- B. Apple's New Device Patent
- C. The Future of Touch-screen Devices
- D. New Technologies, New Products

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分) (供题人: 兰青 审题人: 杨少康 赵淑静)

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。

Asking for a raise can be a discouraging prospect for any employee. 36 If you're a female employee seeking a raise, it matters to approach that conversation strategically. Here are a few tips for pulling it off successfully.

Do your research.

37 So if you're making a case for a pay increase, you'll need to gather some data on what others in similar positions are earning. To that end, do some research on sites like Salary. com. 38 Remember to collect the average earnings for all workers in your position and make your case for why you deserve to be paid similarly.

Don't get emotional.

Women are often accused of getting emotional on the job. In fact, it's that so-called sensitive nature that causes some people to claim they're uncomfortable working with and promoting female employees. That's why it's extremely important to keep you cool during a salary negotiation. Be specific and present hard evidence of your value to the company. Try to focus on your positive contributions, rather than the negative feelings. And although the discussion might get heated, be sure not to yell or, worse yet, cry while it's going down. 39

40

Given many news stories about how men out-earn women, you may tend to draw on some of that data as a reason for getting a raise. But be very careful about using that argument, because unless you have definitive proof that your male colleagues — with the same exact titles, experience, and responsibilities — are making more money than you, you're better off avoiding that angle.

- A. Don't accuse your employer of underpaying women.
- B. Staying calm will only help your case.
- C. Take advantage of how much men colleagues earn.
- D. It's never a good idea to go into a salary negotiation blindly.
- E. You are often paid less salary than your workmates in similar positions.

F. But women face unique challenges when it comes to requesting more money.

G. They allow you to search for compensation information based on industry and geographic region.

第三部分英语知识运用 (共三节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分) (供题人: 酒满 审题人: 贾文桂 宋榕叶)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

New genetic analysis has revealed that many Amazon tree species are likely to survive human-made climate warming in the coming century, contrary to previous findings that temperature increases would cause them to die out. A study, 41 in the latest edition of *Ecology and Evolution*, reveals the 42 age of some Amazonian tree species—more than 8 million years—and 43 shows that they have survived previous periods as warm as many of the global warming imagined periods 44 for the year 2100.

The authors write that, having survived warm periods in the past, the trees will 45 survive future warming, provided there are no other major environmental 46. While extreme droughts and forest fires will impact Amazonia as temperatures 47, the trees will stand the direct impact of higher temperatures. The authors 48 that as well as reducing greenhouse gas emissions to minimize the risk of drought and fire, conservation policy should remain 49 on preventing deforestation (采伐森林) for agriculture and mining.

The study disagrees with other recent researches which predicted tree species' extinctions 50 relatively small increases in global average air temperatures.

Study co-author Dr. Simon Lewis (UCL Geography) said the 51 were good news for Amazon tree species, but warned that drought and over-exploitation of the forest remained major 52 to the Amazon's future.

Dr Lewis said, “The past cannot be compared directly with the future. While tree species seem likely to 53 higher air temperatures than today, the Amazon forest is being transformed for agriculture and 54, and what remains is being degraded (使恶化) by logging (伐木) and increasingly split up by fields and roads.”

“Species will not move as freely in today's Amazon as they did in previous warm periods, when there was no human 55. Similarly, today's climate change is extremely fast, making comparisons with slower changes in the past 56.”

“With a clearer 57 of the relative risks to the Amazon forest, we 58 that direct human impacts—such as forest clearances for agriculture or mining—should remain a key point of conservation policy. We also need more aggressive 59 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to make the risk of drought and fire impacts minimum and 60 the future of most Amazon tree species.”

41. A.advertised	B.described	C.published	D.presented
42. A.frightening	B.surprising	C.exciting	D.interesting
43. A.still	B.nevertheless	C.however	D.therefore
44. A.assess	B.confirm	C.forecast	D.promise
45. A.particularly	B.merely	C.probably	D.completely
46. A.opportunities	B.epidemics	C.eruptions	D.changes
47. A.rise	B.change	C.drop	D.end

48. A.consider	B.decide	C.guarantee	D.recommend
49. A.based	B.built	C.focused	D.made
50. A.in relation to	B.in response to	C.in reply to	D.in reference to
51. A.findings	B.thoughts	C.inventions	D.writings
52. A.threats	B.disadvantages	C.embarrassments	D.instructions
53. A.accept	B.tolerate	C.permit	D.require
54. A.farming	B.planting	C.catering	D.mining
55. A.power	B.influence	C.desire	D.violence
56. A.difficult	B.clear	C.easy	D.important
57. A.belief	B.direction	C.understanding	D.suggestion
58. A.doubt	B.conclude	C.calculate	D.prefer
59. A.thought	B.guidance	C.protection	D.action
60. A.secure	B.advance	C.sacrifice	D.evaluate

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分) (命题人:王华静 审题人:赵婵 范学平)

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。

As Alison Gopnik described in her recent book, there are two kinds of parents in modern America: The Carpenter and the Gardener. The “carpenter” thinks that his or her child can 61 _____ (shape). “The idea is 62 _____ if you just do the right things, get the right skills and read the right books, you’re going to be able to turn your child 63 _____ a particular kind of adult, ” she said.

The “gardener”, however, is seldom concerned about 64 _____ (control) what the child will become and instead provides a protected space 65 _____ (explore). The style is all about “creating a rich, nutritious but also variable, diverse, active ecosystem”.

Gopnik, a psychology and philosophy professor at the University of California, Berkeley, said, “Many parents are carpenters, and 66 _____ is really necessary for them to bring up their children.” She spent decades researching children’s development and finally 67 _____ (find) that parents often focused too much on what their children would be as adults. The harm is that parents and their children may become 68 _____ (anxiety), tense or unhappy.

“We’re so concerned about our children that we think have difficulty mastering their own future that we’re unwilling to allow them to 69 _____ (free) explore the world,” she says. The truth is that the 70 _____ (little) the parents worry about outcomes, the better their children may live in life.

第三节 单句填空 (每题 1 分 共 10 分) (命题人:兰青 审题人:杨少康 赵淑静)

提醒:词汇来源:3500 词汇中以 b/c 开头的单词

71. Enjoying beautiful flowers _____ (沐浴) in the morning sunshine used to be the best joy for him.
72. The Secretary-General expresses once again his deepest appreciation for the _____ (勇敢) and outstanding efforts undertaken by UN staff members.
73. In the past few years the United States _____ (建造) a high-speed passenger rail network and will continue to expand it.
74. She _____ (禁止) from the game for two years after failing a drug test last year.
75. _____ (咬) by the snake in the bush, Susan was sent back to the camp.
76. At the invitation of my hospitable friends, I stayed in their very clean and _____ (舒适) furnished cottage for a whole week.
77. The museum remained _____ (关闭) due to the outbreak of the infectious virus.
78. The candidates came _____ (竞争) with each other for the promising post.
79. As far as the governments and insurers _____ (就……而言), great efficiency is exactly what is needed.
80. The club offers its _____ (祝贺) to Ms Brown on her appointment as president.

第四部分 英语写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 分)(命题人:王华静 审题人:赵婵 范学平)

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。

Last weekend, I helped my grandparents prepared their trip to Beidaihe. In Saturday morning, I, together with my grandparents, were searching the Internet for the train schedule, the weather in Beidaihe, and some hotel information.

In the afternoon, I hurried went to the train station and manage to buy two tickets for my grandparents although there was a long queue. After dinner, I packed into the suitcase the things my grandparents badly needed them, such as clothes, glasses, an umbrella and a map. And next morning I got up and went to the station to see them away. The train came and they got on. Waved goodbye to them on the platform, I felt happy for them but wished them a safe journey.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分) (供题人:赵安东 答案改写人:吴光云 刘璐)

假设你是学生会主席李华。一批来自英国的高中生与你校学生开展了为期两周的交流活动。现在,他们即将回国,你将在欢送会上致辞。请根据以下提示写一篇发言稿。

1. 回顾双方的交流活动(如学习、生活、体育、文艺等方面);
2. 谈谈收获或感想;
3. 表达祝愿与期望。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当加入细节,使内容充实、行文连贯。

Dear friends,

How time flies! _____

Thank you.