

2020 届高三年级质检热身考试英语试卷

(考试时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分)

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 suggest the woman do?

- A. Buy a new dress.
- B. Exchange the dress.
- C. Get the dress tailored.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A birthday celebration.
- B. A fancy restaurant.
- C. A holiday plan.

3. What did the woman do for Mary last night?

- A. She fixed Mary's car.
- B. She gave Mary a phone call.
- C. She let Mary sleep in her house.

4. Where do the speakers plan to go?

- A. The theater.
- B. Their mom's office.
- C. Their grandma's house.

5. Who will begin the lecture now?

- A. Prof. Brookings.
- B. Dr. Mildens.
- C. Dr. White.

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 do at the Media Camp?

- A. She learned poster design.
- B. She studied film making.
- C. She wrote for a magazine.

7. Why did the woman spend her holiday there?

- A. To visit her brother.
- B. To try something different.
- C. To work in the movie industry.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does Julia's friend's band need?

A.A singer. B.A pianist. C.A guitar player.

9.How many members are there in the man's band?

A.Two. B.Three. C.Four.

10.What does the man offer to do for the woman?

A.Meet her in the garage.
B.Introduce her to his band.
C.Provide a place for her practice.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11.What does the woman do?

A.A doctor. B.A teacher. C.A lawyer.

12.What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

A.Old classmates. B.Mother and son. C.Sister and brother.

13.What will the man probably do next month?

A.Study in a school.
B.Give up the boring task.
C.Work with the woman.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14.What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A.The man's favorite food.
B.Popular food in Belgium.
C.Belgian eating habits.

15.How long did the man's Christmas dinner take last year?

A.About 6 hours. B.About 5 hours. C.About 3 hours.

16.What may people there do after a big dinner?

A.They eat as much as usual.
B.They take exercise to keep fit.
C.They eat less in the following days.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17.What prizes were given last week?

A.Sports bags. B.Watches. C.Pens.

18.When was the show broadcast for the first time?

A.A week ago. B.A month ago. C.A year ago.

19.What does the speaker say about the footballer?

A.He can speak French.
B.He has a famous wife.
C.He owns a club.

20.How will the listeners tell their answers?

A.By making a call.
B.By writing a letter.

C.By sending a postcard.

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

Great holidays in Europe!

Do you like the beach but want a bit more?

Then come on an Active Beach holiday at one of our centres in Greece, Turkey or Croatia. All the centres are near beautiful beaches and all offer sailing, windsurfing or waterskiing with our excellent instructors. For a change from the water, you can also book a short trip to a nearby village and visit the colourful markets or eat in a local restaurant. At the end of the day, relax in your hotel room or dance the night away at one of our open air clubs.

Who was King Arthur? Where did he live?

Join us on a five day UK Road Trip holiday. Imagine life hundreds of years ago as we visit ancient Stonehenge, Roman Bath and Tintagel Castle, the home of King Arthur. Learn the history of these interesting places from your guide as you travel in one of our famous blue coaches. In the evenings we stop at some of the best youth hostels in the country. They have everything you need so that you don't even need to pack a sleeping bag!

Are you bored with the usual holidays? Do you want to do something you really enjoy?

Then Fame Camp is for you! Spend a week at Hightree House in Yorkshire and learn how to play the piano, violin and guitar! Bring your tent and stay at a campsite near the house. At the end of the week, try your new skills in a live performance.

How many countries can you see in 21 days?

On our Explore Europe holiday, you can see ten! Learn about them from our best guides as you watch them go past from the window of an air conditioned coach and stay at some of Europe's top campsites on the way. Of course, we'll also have time to do the important things such as visiting the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the historic Sistine Chapel in Vatican and eating apple strudel in Vienna.

For more information about any of these holidays, call 0845 333 4523 or visit www.comewithusuk.com.

21. Tourists who go on an Active Beach holiday_____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A.can do some water sports | B.can cook by themselves |
| C.will enjoy an open air concert | D.should bring their own sleeping bags |

22.If you want to know more about Tintagel Castle, which holiday should you take?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A.Fame Camp. | B.Active Beach. |
| C.UK Road Trip. | D.Explore Europe. |

23.What can we learn about Explore Europe?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A.It lasts 10 days. | B.It is a coach tour. |
| C.It is a self guided tour. | D.It goes past 21 countries. |

B

After eight puppies(幼犬) were abandoned on the side of the road in Texas, an animal shelter came to the rescue and brought them all the way from Brownwood, Texas to Wintersville, Ohio. Their journey was, by no means, a simple one.

The puppies were first found fighting for their lives in a muddy channel. They were extremely weak and dehydrated(脱水的) after being forced to protect themselves in the burning Texas sun. Once the puppies were

discovered, their journey was far from ending. They were immediately brought to what is known as a “high kill” shelter, and after only a few hours, were scheduled for euthanasia. Things weren’t looking good for the puppies. Luckily, they were rescued once more.

“There’s a group that specifically goes around to these high kill shelters and rescues the animals that are scheduled for euthanasia, ” said Brandi Damewood, the Community Outreach Manager of the Jefferson County Humane Society. “These guys were rescued by the Corrine T. Smith Animal Centre.”

The puppies would eventually end up under the care of the JCHS. This is because no kill shelters and rescue organisations often work together to aid in urgent cases. An incredible network of shelters helping other shelters enables these miracle workers to save so many pets in danger of being put down prematurely.

“We have had a lot of other rescue groups come in and they help us get some of our animals adopted out like when we’re too full or things of that nature, so we kind of help each other out, and so this was a favour to help this particular shelter, ” said Damewood.

The JCHS has appropriately titled the puppies’ journey “the freedom ride”. The 20 leg trip required 16 different volunteers to drive a total of 1, 300 miles. But it was all worth it to save these adorable puppies!

“We have a board member, Michelle Zdybicki, who is very active and involved in these transport groups, ” said Damewood. “They would meet at specified stops, then the puppies would be transferred to the next driver for the next leg of the journey.”

Since arriving in Ohio, the puppies have been vaccinated and are hoping to find forever homes in the near future.

24. From the passage we know a shelter _____.

- A. is a place to kill abandoned animals B. can never kill any abandoned animal
- C. is a place for abandoned animals D. can provide anything for abandoned animals

25. The underlined word “euthanasia” in Para.2 most probably means_____.

- A. practice of killing without pain B. medical examination for an animal
- C. physical care of a baby animal D. supplies of food and housing for animals

26. What may happen to the puppies after arriving in Ohio?

- A. They will stay in a shelter forever. B. They may be adopted soon.
- C. They cannot escape being killed. D. They may continue their journey.

27. The passage mainly tells us that_____.

- A. volunteers worked together to find homes for abandoned puppies
- B. abandoned puppies caused animal shelters too much trouble
- C. eight rescued puppies journeyed 1, 300 miles in “freedom ride”
- D. shelters tried their best to cure eight abandoned animals in Texas

C

The world is a greener place than it was 20 years ago. Recent NASA satellites data(2000—2017) have shown that human activities in China and India dominate this greening of the planet, thanks to ambitious tree planting programmes in China and intensive agriculture(集约农业) in both countries.

The researchers from Boston University found that global green leaf area has increased by 5 percent in the new century, an area equal to all of the Amazon rainforest. China alone accounts for 25% of the global net increase in leaf area with only 6.6% of global vegetated area. China's contribution comes in large part from its programmes to conserve and expand forests, taking up about 42 percent of the greening. The greening from farmlands in China is about 32%, but that in India is about 82%.

Rama Nemani, a research scientist at NASA's Ames Research Centre and a co author of the study said, “When the greening of the Earth was first observed, we thought it was due to a warmer, wetter climate and fertilisation from the added carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. But with data from NASA satellites, scientists realised that humans are also contributing, which was all against our expectations.”

Nemani sees a positive message in the new findings. "Once people realise there is a problem, they tend to fix it," he said. "In the 1970s and 1980s in India and China, the situation around vegetation loss was not good. In the 1990s, people realised it, and today things have improved. Humans are incredibly resilient. That is what we see in the satellite data."

However, the researchers rang bells as well. They said that the gain in global greenness did not necessarily make up for the loss of natural vegetation in regions like Brazil and Indonesia.

28. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The decreasing size of the Amazon rainforest.
- B. China's bigger contribution to global greening.
- C. Total global green leaf area in the new century.
- D. China's programmes to conserve and expand forests.

29. What surprised scientists regarding global greening?

- A. Human activities.
- B. The level of fertilisation.
- C. A warmer and wetter climate.
- D. Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

30. What does the underlined word "resilient" probably mean?

- A. Good at making programmes.
- B. Suitable for analysing data.
- C. Able to make corrections.
- D. Active in planting trees.

31. What does the last paragraph imply?

- A. It is urgent to protect global natural resources.
- B. Much remains to be done for global greenness.
- C. Brazil and Indonesia lose most of their vegetation.
- D. Global greenness needs all countries to work together.

D

It sounds almost too good to be true, but a new study on sleeping brains suggests that listening to languages while you sleep can actually help you to learn them.

For the study, researchers played recordings of foreign words and their translations to subjects enjoying slow-wave sleep, a stage when a person has little consciousness of their environment. To ensure that the results were not compromised by foreign language words that subjects may have had some contact with at some point in their waking lives, researchers made up totally nonexistent foreign words.

When the subjects woke up, they were presented with the made-up words again without their translations. The subjects were then asked to imagine whether this made-up word indicated an object that was smaller or larger. This vague(模糊的) way of testing their understanding of the words is an approach that is supposed to tap into the unconscious memory.

Unbelievably, the subjects were able to correctly classify the words in this way at an accuracy rate that was 10 percent higher than random chance. That's not a rate high enough to have them suddenly communicating in a foreign tongue, but it is enough to suggest that the brain is still absorbing information on some level, even during sleep.

Researchers have long known that sleep is important for memory, but previously its role in memory was thought to relate only to the preservation and organisation of memories acquired during wakefulness. This is the first time that memory formation has been shown to be active during sleep.

In other words, our brains are listening to the world, and learning about it, even when our conscious selves are not present.

The next step for researchers will be to see if new information can be learned quicker during wakefulness if it was already presented during sleep. If so, it could forever change how we train our brains to learn new things. Sleep learning might become a widespread practice.

(选自 *Mother Nature Network*)

32. Why did researchers use some made up words in the study?

- A. To guarantee the accuracy of the test result.
- B. To increase the difficulty of testing information.
- C. To avoid the subjects cheating in the experiment.
- D. To test if our brains are good at learning something new.

33. What were the subjects asked to do in the study?

- A. Classify what they heard by size.
- B. Make up a word to represent "large" or "small".
- C. Repeat the words they heard in the sleep.
- D. Imagine the meanings of the made up words.

34. What conclusion did researchers draw from this study?

- A. Sleep is necessary for a good memory.
- B. Memory formation goes on during sleep.
- C. Listening during sleep is good for our brains.
- D. Learning languages in sleep has better effects.

35. What will be the researchers' next plan?

- A. To train people how to learn during sleep.
- B. To prove the existence of unconscious memory.
- C. To dig out the reason for unconscious learning.
- D. To study the effect of sleep learning on conscious learning.

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。

Is there a best way to pack clothes? The following ideas are of great help to those who are always on the way.

Where to start?

36 Once you see how much you lay in front of you, be brave and reduce about a third. Because the truth is like your wardrobe, you never seem to use as much as you take.

How to deal with clothing?

Start with your shoes. Put underwear or socks inside them to hold the shape of your shoes. Thus, you can make use of every square inch of space. Once your shoes are firmly in place, fill small gaps with very soft items.

37

Lay out the first clothes with one end inside the suitcase and the other end dropping over the edge. Put the next clothes on top of this, but place them the other way around. 38 In this way, you'll get another flat layer soon. Finally, one by one, fold the clothes back in.

Where to put non clothing?

39 These awkwardly shaped items are difficult to pack. You'd better put them towards the middle to give maximum protection. Remember to double bag your toiletries kit(洗漱袋) to avoid wetting your clothes.

Top tips:

If you take a belt, slip them along the inside of your case. 40 That will take more space. Next, use the hard shape of the case to offer protection. Leave your toiletries kit in your suitcase, when you return home. It's ready for the next time you travel.

(选自 *Be Already There*)

- A. Don't roll belts up.
- B. Be sure to put away socks.
- C. This idea will create a flat first layer.
- D. And then continue laying other clothes.
- E. That will make the job a whole lot easier.

F.Lay everything you want to take with you on the bed.

G.Non clothing items are things like books, toothbrushes and cameras.

第二部分 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。

I was often told that God loved me. I wanted to believe that so much.

For nearly a 41 I was shuttled between adoptive families and group homes—14 of them. Some families were nice. Others 42, like evils in a dark fairy tale. At the age of 12, I was finally 43, by Gay and Phil Courter, a couple with two adult sons. Gay said, “We live for a 44, and we believe that reason is you.”

I'd been lied to by adults so many times in the past years. I wasn't sure they 45 loved me. “There will be no 46. All those parents were pretty much the same,” I said to myself. I 47 to call them Mum and Dad. I was particular about the home cooked meals Gay 48 prepared. I hid in my room as much as possible. I wanted to make them 49 so they'd show their true colours.

One Friday night in the eighth grade, I really 50 things to the limit. A neighbourhood girl had persuaded me to 51 out of the house with her to meet some boys. I put Advil(一种镇痛药) in my parents' drinks after dinner, 52 it would make them sleepy. One sip and they were onto me. Wow! I'd never seen them so 53. “Now they would surely send me back,” I thought. Instead they said, “Ashley, we are family, we have nowhere to send you back to, and we must 54 this like a family.”

I ran in 55 to my bedroom, where I spent the weekend. Seeing how much I'd disappointed them made me 56. No one had ever cared for me like that. I didn't deserve this 57.

On Sunday night, Gay came into my room. She 58 her head and kissed my cheek. “Love you, sweetie,” she said. For the first time ever, I kissed her back. “Love you too,” I said. That word “love” sounded so 59, yet felt so true. I was discovering that love is what makes a(n) 60.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A.fortnight | B. week | C. month | D. decade |
| 42. A.cruel | B. mad | C. angry | D. strange |
| 43. A.moved | B. discovered | C. adopted | D. persuaded |
| 44. A.family | B. kindness | C. love | D. reason |
| 45. A.possibly | B. finally | C. truly | D. certainly |
| 46. A.point | B. choice | C. difference | D. evidence |
| 47. A.started | B. refused | C. wanted | D. agreed |
| 48. A.happily | B. painstakingly | C. willingly | D. easily |
| 49. A.mad | B. relaxed | C. content | D. shocked |
| 50. A.dragged | B. proved | C. pulled | D. pushed |
| 51. A.run | B. jump | C. slide | D. break |
| 52. A.discovering | B. observing | C. seeing | D. thinking |
| 53. A.nice | B. angry | C. different | D. beautiful |
| 54. A.deal with | B. put down | C. look through | D. write down |
| 55. A.joy | B. tears | C. happiness | D. laughter |
| 56. A.ashamed | B. annoyed | C. excited | D. satisfied |
| 57. A.service | B. honour | C. silence | D. kindness |
| 58. A.bent | B. took | C. put | D. broke |
| 59. A.different | B. popular | C. strange | D. familiar |
| 60. A.family | B. friendship | C. adult | D. union |

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。

On Oct.16, 2018, one of the two co founders of Microsoft, Paul G.Allen, 61 (die) at the age of 65 from

cancer.

When 62 comes to Microsoft, the first person we think of 63 (be) Bill Gates, the other co-founder of the firm. However, Allen was just as important to the 64 (create) of the company. Allen was, as many people said, a much quieter person. He was content with the science side of things, while Gates has the 65 (good) head for business.

When the pair started Microsoft in the mid-1970s, they focused on the microcomputer industry. Microcomputers were small computers 66 (design) to be used in the home.

67 they lacked, though, was an operating system, which is where Microsoft came in. The company's big break came in 1980, 68 Microsoft created the MS-DOS operating system. Later came Windows.

After Allen passed away, Bill Gates made a statement 69 (praise) Allen, "Even in high school, before most people knew what a personal computer was, Paul predicted that chips would 70 (eventual) give rise to a whole new industry."

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(\)画掉。

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。

Yesterday our club held an English speech contest, which theme is "Challenge Myself". A large number of students attended to the contest and showed their wonderful performances. In the stage, though face great pressure, the speakers bravely overcame it and challenged them to achieve great success. What's more, they impressed us deep with their unusual confidences and performances.

Through such activity, we know a lot more about our students. But we have gained much, such as self-confidence and honor. Besides, our club was growing stronger.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校美国交换生 Clement 很喜欢中华成语故事, 看到下面的图片, 想了解关于此图片的具体信息, 请你用英语给他写一篇短文。内容包括:



1. 描述画面;

2. 概述其含义;

3. 谈谈个人感想。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。
