

# 四川省大数据精准教学联盟 2020 级高三第二次统一监测

## 英语

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必在答题卡上将自己的姓名、班级、准考证号用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔填写清楚, 考生考试条码由监考老师粘贴在答题卡上的 " 条码马粘贴处 "。

2. 选择题使用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上对应题目标号的位置上, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦擦干净后再填涂其它答案: 非选择题用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔在答题卡的对应区域内作答, 超出答题区域答题的答案无效: 在草稿纸上、试卷上答题无效。

3. 考试结束后由监考老师将答题卡收回。

第一部分听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. 19. 15.

B. 9. 18.

C. 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the woman?

A. A teacher.

B. A student.

C. An assistant.

2. What will Tom do next?

A. Chat with friends.

B. Go to sleep.

C. Do some reading.

3. How does the man go to work on rainy days?

A. By car.

B. By underground.

C. On foot.

4. Where are the speakers?

A. In a library.

B. In a cinema.

C. In a restaurant.

5. When will the woman leave Turkey?

A. In September.

B. In July.

C. In June.

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 is Arthur trying to do?

A. Do the housework.

B. Focus on his study.

C. Sing a song.

7. What does Cindy advise Arthur to do?

A. See a movie.

B. Wait for Dad.

C. Listen to her song

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When did Richard and his wife spend their honeymoon at the Watermill Inn

A. Seven days ago.

B. Five weeks ago.

C. Five years ago.

9. What kind of room does Richard want to book?

A. A honeymoon suite.

B. A standard double room.

C. A single room.

10. How much should Richard pay in all?

A. 180dollars.

B. 270dollars.

C. 300dollars.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Co-workers.

B. Relatives.

C. Neighbors.

12. Where did the man go to college?

A. In Washington.

B. In Texas.

C. In Nebraska.

13. What is the woman's job?

A. A computer programmer.

B. A banker.

C. An artist.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. When does the man use his Fitbit?

A. Only during exercise.

B. During the daytime.

C. All the time.

15. What does the man think of his Fitbit?

A. Uncomfortable.

B. Valuable.

C. Accurate.

16. How does the woman sound?

- A. Interested.                      B. Surprised.                      C. Upset.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. What courses the college offers.  
B. Why today's students need exercise.  
C. How today's students spend their money.

18. What does Sarah spend less money on?

- A. Transport.                      B. Food.                      C. Clothes.

19. Who loves cycling?

- A. Colin.                      B. Jack                      C. Sarah.

20. How does Diana earn her money?

- A. By selling a lot of books.  
B. By asking her parents for it.  
C. By making and selling clothes.

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

Getting lost in vast stretches of nature is the most appealing feature of the world's second-largest nation-Canada. These are the top four must-see destinations to visit in Canada.

#### **Vancouver**

Situated on the Pacific Ocean's shores, Vancouver is a year-round destination for outdoor enthusiasts. There are mountains to ski just outside the city, beachball around, and Stanley Park's dense rainforest just a few blocks from downtown's glass skyscrapers.

#### **Niagara Falls**

On the border of Canada and the United States, Niagara Falls is a series of three awe-inspiring falls. Horseshoe Falls, located on the Ontario side of the falls, provides the best views and most activities. At night, fireworks light up Niagara Falls in Ontario's Queen Victoria Park.

#### **Montreal**

Montreal is a unique destination with a magnificent historic districting back to the 1600s and a modern city centre with vast underground shopping. You can lose yourself in the ancient streets lined with cobble (鹅卵石) stones and beautiful old buildings in Old Montreal. The historic streets of Montreal are also lined with shops, hotels and restaurants, making it popular destination for fashionists.

### **Whistler**

The Whistler resort is the largest and most famous alpine (高山的) ski destination in North America because of two spectacular mountains, Whistler and Blackcomb. Many world-class ski resorts are located here. In addition, the mountains offer lots of hiking and climbing options.

21. What can visitors do in both Vancouver and Whistler?

- A. They can explore rainforests.
- B. They can ski down the mountains.
- C. They can take a sunbath on the beaches.
- D. They can watch fireworks display.

22. What is special about Montreal?

- A. It's the most popular destination in Canada.
- B. It's a combination of ancient and modern style.
- C. Its shopping centres are favored by fashionists.
- D. It offers many outdoor activities.

23. Where can you possibly read the text?

- A. In a magazine.
- B. In a novel.
- C. In a report.
- D. In a biography.

### **B**

A young Chinese woman who lost an eye in a serious car accident dedicated her life to creating prosthetic (假体的) eyes that flash different colors.

In 2013, Xintong lost one of her eyes in a car accident. She was only 18 at the time, and she had it replaced with a prosthetic eye. Instead of losing confidence in herself and shying away from people because of her appearance, the young woman finally decided to turn her situation to make

herself stand out. After studying to become a prosthetic eye technician, Xintong started making all sorts of unique prostheses for herself, which showed off on social media, slowly building up a loyal following.

Xintong is perfectly capable of making classic prosthetic eyes That are almost indistinguishable from real ones, but she is best known for her "bionic (仿生的) eyes" that light up different colors and even flash at the press of a button. Short videos trying out some of these unusual prostheses have been going viral in China and she recent the attention of mainstream media as well. When interviewed, the 28-year-old woman said that she got into making prosthetic eyes as a way of helping people like her deal with confidence issues.

Some people want realistic prostheses, but some, like Xintong herself, use their disability to make themselves really unique by incorporating (植入) small LEDs in their prostheses. This allows them to look like real-life robots, and that's admittedly pretty cool

Most people praise her for her power to turn a life-changing tragedy in her life into something positive.

24. Which of the following is true about prosthetic eyes made by Xintong?

- A. They are identical to real ones.
- B. They vary in colors.
- C. They can flash automatically.
- D. They are equipped with LEDs.

25. Why did Xintong make various prosthetic eyes?

- A. To sharpen her skills.
- B. To attract more attention.
- C. To try out different ideas.
- D. To encourage people like her.

26. Which of the following can best describe Xintong?

- A. Capable and humorous.
- B. Innovative and modest.
- C. Confident and inspiring.
- D. Tolerant and caring.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. One Cool Girl Has One Cool Eye
- B. Prosthetic Eyes Can Boost Confidence
- C. An Accident Turns Out a Blessing
- D. A Girl's Invention Hits the World

## C

Architects have long turned to the past for inspiration. In this age of concrete and steel, however, they're more likely to look for aesthetic (美学的) influence than technical know-how. But an ancient Chinese construction technique called dougong is a remarkable exception.

Consisting of a series of wooden brackets (支架) with no nails or fasteners, it's 500 years old and commonly found in Chinese architecture, such as the Forbidden City in Beijing. Many structures built during the Tang and Song dynasties featured "curtain walls" which were **non-load-bearing**. As a result, the unsupported wood shouldering the weight might break. Designers needed a technique which would more regularly spread the burden across their structures. Their solution was dougong.

Engineering has come a long way since the ancient Chinese building technique was fashion. But there's a timeless quality to it. Modern designers in many areas are adopting it to produce amazing and stable work of architecture. Among them is Japanese architect Kengo Kuma, who used dougong-inspired methods for his recent buildings: Yusuhara Wooden Bridge Museum and Cafe Kureon, a 2, 120-square-foot restaurant

For architect Terrence Curry, the attraction of using ancient methods is about finding something that can "speak to Chinese identity". His structure Dougong Cube (立方), now part of the School of Architecture, Tsinghua University in Beijing, was constructed using classical-style brackets and over 2, 000 boards. "It has fundamental structure of dougong, but we just aren't using it in the way it was intended to be used. We're really pulling it out-emphasizing its beauty and complexity, and the way it works," said Curry, "The shape and function of dougong is directly related to properties of wood, and the ability of people who make these buildings. In this way, there's little need for decoration because the structure and design give it its distinctive look."

28. Why is dougong referred to as an exception?

- A. It uses less concrete and steel.
- B. It can meet decorative needs.

C. It enjoys a long history.

D. It has a brilliant structure.

29. What does the underlined word "non-load-bearing" in paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Unstable.

B. Unbearable.

C. Unbreakable.

D. Unconventional.

30. What can be inferred about Dougong Cube in paragraph 4?

A. It changes the basic style of dougong.

B. It is more practical than previous Chinese buildings.

C. Its charm can be brought out by its materials and designers.

D. Its unique design remains unknown to the public.

31. What's the main idea of the text?

A. Dougong reflects Chinese wisdom in architecture.

B. Chinese identity can be revealed through its architecture.

C. Chinese architecture has a lasting influence on the world.

D. Dougong Cube presents a combination of innovation and tradition

## D

A new paper claims that the birds can understand a certain kind of pattern, displaying an ability that scientists once thought was unique to humans.

Researchers tested whether crows can grasp the concept of recursion (递归), which they define as "the process of embedding (嵌入) structures within similar structures" in their paper published in Science Advances. Humans use recursion in language when we embed one clause within another to form a complex sentence. For example, if a human says, 'The ball the bat hit flew, "they've nested the clause "the bat hit" inside of "the ball flew".

Scientists have long wondered whether understanding these patterns is unique to humans. In the early 2000s, linguists thought that human language was the only form of animal communication that uses recursion.

However, in a 2020 study, researchers proposed that rhesus macaque monkeys might be able to create recursive sequences (序列) as well. The monkeys performed at the level of 3-to 5-year-old human children given the same task, but they need more training to do so.

In the new study, the researchers performed a similar experiment on two crows. They trained the birds to peck at sets of brackets, such as {} and [], in a recursive pattern, for example, {}. During training, the crows received birdseed balls for successfully forming recursive sequences.

Then, when presented with pairs of brackets that they hadn't seen before, such as ([ ]). the crows correctly formed embedded structures around 40 percent of the time. They had similar success rate to children and performed better than the monkeys in the 2020 study. They didn't need the extra training the monkeys received.

"It is a small sample size, which means you can't make generalizations about populations of crows, but that wasn't the point," Stephen Ferrigno, a scientist who was not involved in the new paper, said, "All you need is a single example showing that crows can do this. "

32. Which of the following can be an example of recursion?

- A. The cat, scared, ran away.
- B. The cat ran away instantly it spotted a snake.
- C. The cat the boy shouted at ran away.
- D. The cat ran away, which was a relief to the rat.

33. What can we know about the studies on recursion?

- A. Non-verbal animals are not able to grasp recursion.
- B. Monkeys' success rate of forming recursive sequences is below 40%
- C. Monkeys outperform children in grasping recursion.
- D. Crows require the most training to create recursive sequences.

34. What does Stephen Ferrigno imply in the last paragraph?

- A. It is easy to conduct further research.
- B. The populations of crows can't be generalized.
- C. The new study alone can prove the result.
- D. We should be optimistic about the future of crows.

35. What's the writing purpose of the text?

- A. To call for the protection of crows.



- B. To reveal the findings of a study.
- C. To explain the unique ability of crows.
- D. To compare crows' intelligence with humans'.

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。

### Ways to Relax With Your Family

Family time is precious.

36 If you are also troubled by that, here are some suggestions that can help you get relaxed with your family.

#### **Take a walk**

Tough day? 37. Getting close to nature can help everyone relax. Explain to your kids that relaxing not only feels good, but it can also help make us healthier. When we're stressed, we're more likely to make unhealthy choices such as picking junk Food. By hiking, we can clear our minds and gain the energy and focus to make good choices.

#### **Play a game**

Set aside one evening a week for family game night. It's easy to deal with stress by falling asleep in front of the TV with a bag of chips, but teach your kids that there are much better choices. 38 . They can be just silly rules to get kids and parents to get up and move. For example, "If you land on green, get up and act like a chicken. "

39

For a relaxing activity, let your inner artists out. Cover the kitchen floor papers and paint pictures right on them, or make mini sculptures with clay. Grab paper and pencils and draw sketches of each other in notebooks. Break out the sidewalk chalk and create masterpieces right outside your front door. 40.

Of course there are many other ways that deserve trying. But remember, what the way is, make sure everyone is involved and happy.

- A. Be creative
- B. Paint some pictures
- C. Go out for a walk as a family

- D. Take turns choosing games to play and make fun
- E. These artistic activities are a great way to ease stress
- F. Playing outdoor games is often considered as silly by some people
- G. However, sometimes it can be hard to figure out proper ways to enjoy it

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。

Steven Chilvers and his wife Dawn, realised their two-year-old daughter Emily wasn't hitting her milestones at the same pace as her twin sister. 41, after a psychological assessment. Emily was diagnosed with autism（自闭症）. But instead of feeling 42. Steven and Dawn were pleased they had a diagnosis, and they could 43 to find therapies to help their daughter.

44 animals, especially big ones, the devoted parents As they noticed Emily considered how dogs could help ease her 45. After conducting some of their own research, they 46 a charity called Dogs for Good. It matches people living with 47 with specially trained assistance dogs, which the couple thought it was a (n) 48 idea for their daughter.

After filling out the paperwork, they waited for a (n) 49 for their daughter with patience. 50. they were paired with Oslo, an 18-month-old black Labrador, who had been through a four month training programme to 51 things like socialization and how to 52 different situations.

Since Oslo 53 the family, he has been critical in helping Emily 54. According to Steven. Emily was really 55 the day Oslo moved in. The family let him have a run around in the back garden and the girl couldn't take her eyes off the 56. Since then. Emily has become less and less anxious. And now she is delighted to hold onto Oslo and go for a walk with her parents.

"She's really 57 being with him and once she even reached out her arms to 58 him. For a child with autism, that's a 59 thing and clear evidence of her 60 with him," Steven said.

- |     |                  |                  |              |                   |
|-----|------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 41. | A. Unfortunately | B. Interestingly | C. Generally | D. Hopefully      |
| 42. | A. sympathetic   | B. embarrassed   | C. desperate | D. curious        |
| 43. | A. agree         | B. pretend       | C. refuse    | D. start          |
| 44. | A. fancied       | B. missed        | C. hated     | D. feared         |
| 45. | A. burden        | B. guilt         | C. anxiety   | D. disappointment |
| 46. | A. helped        | B. sponsored     | C. accepted  | D. found          |

- |     |              |               |              |                |
|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 47. | A. purpose   | B. disability | C. talent    | D. confusion   |
| 48. | A. great     | B. original   | C. strange   | D. special     |
| 49. | A. position  | B. comfort    | C. donation  | D. match       |
| 50. | A. Finally   | B. Gradually  | C. Suddenly  | D. Constantly  |
| 51. | A. learn     | B. deliver    | C. explain   | D. record      |
| 52. | A. settle in | B. cope with  | C. look into | D. search for  |
| 53. | A. knew      | B. joined     | C. left      | D. recognized  |
| 54. | A. walk      | B. think      | C. read      | D. develop     |
| 55. | A. scared    | B. annoyed    | C. touched   | D. excited     |
| 56. | A. sister    | B. dog        | C. mother    | D. father      |
| 57. | A. cautious  | B. surprised  | C. happy     | D. afraid      |
| 58. | A. hit       | B. hug        | C. pull      | D. drive       |
| 59. | A. common    | B. terrible   | C. big       | D. ridiculous  |
| 60. | A. encounter | B. conflict   | C. bond      | D. appointment |

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。

Summer Solstice, or Xiazhi, 61\_\_ falls on June 21 this year, is one of the first of China's Twenty-Four Solar Terms to be established. It does not only represent longest day, but is the start of summer's 62 (hot) period.

China's Twenty-Four Solar Terms didn't appear all at once, but developed ova long period. It is recorded that in the Western Zhou Dynasty, the two solstices equinoxes (春秋分) 63 (find) . According to historical documents, Ji Dan, a famous; politician Zhou, established a special platform in Dengfeng 64 (observe) the movement of the sun. People here noticed 65 unique day when there was the shortest shadow cast by the sun. This is how the Summer Solstice was discovered.

Due to the history, local people in Dengfeng attach great importance\_66 Summer Solstice. They celebrate its 67 (arrive) with a big festival featuring various activities such as\_\_\_\_68 \_ (pay) tribute to (祭祀) Ji and watching the shadow cast. Since ancient times, such celebrations have been held both officially and 69 (private) . They want to express their gratitude for Ji, who is believed to have contributed to\_70\_ (discover) the Twenty-Four Solar Terms, which has guided agricultural production as a standard farming timetable.

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 Friday, our school organizes an eco-friendly mountain climbing. All took active part in it. Started at 10:00 a. m, it lasted about six hours. At first, climbing was very easy. Along the way, we picked up rubbish but admired the beautiful flowers. After a while, we were all tiring. But none of them wanted to give up. Though climbing to the top was extreme difficult, we made it at last. When we reached on the top, we all felt relaxed. Everyone was happy because we didn't have to do any homeworks that day. How a meaningful day!

## 第二节书面表达 (满分 25 分)

上周三, 你校开展了"我最喜爱的中国历史小故事"英语演讲比赛, 请写一则活动报道, 向学校英语报投稿。内容包括:

1. 活动目的:

2. 活动过程:

3. 你的感想。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右:

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。