

山东中学联盟 2021 届高三大联考

英语试题

2020. 12

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How long did it take the man to get to the campus today?

A. Half an hour.

B. One hour.

C. 45 minutes.

2. What color is the blanket?

A. Yellow.

B. Blue.

C. Green.

3. Where is the woman probably?

A. At an airport.

B. In the man's company.

C. In her friend's house.

4. What is Johnson doing now?

A. He is having a meeting.

B. He is making a phone call.

C. He is taking a walk outside.

5. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Talk to a policeman.

B. Visit the exhibition.

C. Cancel their flight.

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 the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Brother and sister.

B. Classmates.

C. Son and mother.

7. What will the girl do on Saturday?

A. Visit her grandparents.

B. Attend a birthday party.

C. Have a class.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Where is the woman from?

A. Spain.

B. Italy.

C. Finland.

9. Why is the woman at the conference?

A. To do research.

B. To represent her company.

C. To ensure computer security.

10. What will the woman do next?

A. Meet Robert.

B. Read an article.

C. Introduce the man to her friend.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Why does the man want to get a summer job?

A. To pay his brother back.

B. To save for a trip.

C. To save money for a course.

12. How will the woman get money?

A. By borrowing from her brother.

B. By doing a part-time job.

C. By asking her parents.

13. What does the man decide to do in the end?

A. Study in Spain.

B. Get a job in Portugal.

C. Go to Latin America with the woman.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What does the woman probably do?

A. A swimmer.

B. A boxer.

C. A footballer.

15. What does the woman do after lunch?

A. Have a break.

B. Get back to the pool.

C. Do track work and body exercises.

16. How does the woman spend her most nights?

A. Dancing at a club.

B. Chatting online.

C. Going to bed early.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Which place will have the strictest ban on smoking according to the text?

A. Britain.

B. Finland.

C. Hong Kong.

18. What does the government mean by saying "once and for all"?

A. It can't ban smoking forever.

B. It wants to ban smoking now.

C. It wants to ban smoking thoroughly.

19. Which public place is allowed to smoke in Hong Kong?
A. Restaurants. B. Cars. C. Shopping malls.
20. What would be the best title for this passage?
A. Smoking and Cancer.
B. Smoking in Hong Kong.
C. Anti-smoking Laws.

第二部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

IMPORTANT FALL SEMESTER 2020 UPDATE

Welcome back students! We hope that you had a productive and safe summer.

Our office staff is committed to your safety and well-being during the ongoing COVID-19. As the virus continues to spread and in accordance with University of Idaho safety efforts, our office procedures have changed for the fall semester. Please read the letter to all University Honors Program students from the director with important information.

The Honors Program enriches your experience at the University of Idaho.

- Small, enriching, discussion-based courses that count toward degree requirements
- Selective honors program-specific, four-year scholarships
- Special advising to help you get engaged in undergraduate research and prepare for graduate school
- Extracurricular academic activities such as "Fireside Chats" with professors and trips to regional honors conferences
- Free admission to on- and off-campus concerts and movies
- Leadership opportunities such as the Honors Student Ambassador Program, Peer Mentor Program and student clubs
- Supportive campus living groups

Students interested in finding out more about national competitive scholarships, fellowships and grants for summer research, and language program, please contact Dilshani Sarathchandra, coordinator of the Distinguished Scholarships Program at the University of Idaho, at dilshanis@uidaho.edu. Please also visit the program home page.

21. Who is the director's letter intended for?
A. All the staff at the University of Idaho.
B. University of Idaho safety departments.
C. All University Honors Program students.
D. The officers changing the autumn semester.

22. What will you do to probably help you get a degree according to the passage?

- A. Organizing academic activities.
 - B. Supporting campus living groups.
 - C. Taking part in special graduate research.
 - D. Attending enriching, discussion-based courses.
23. Which of the following is helpful if you aim to be a leader?
- A. Student clubs.
 - B. Summer study.
 - C. Language programs.
 - D. Concerts and movies.

The signs appeared practically overnight. They appeared everywhere. Each featured just a few uplifting words in simple black type: "Don't Give Up," "You Are Worthy of Love." At the high school in Newberg, Oregon, two students killed themselves that year, so the town of 25,000 instantly understood the messages. For days, what no one could figure out was who had planted them.

Amy Wolff had. She felt necessary to address Newberg's grief. She planted the signs anonymously(匿名) because she wanted them to be about their message, not any one person.

Yet as Wolff saw the deep influence her signs had on her neighbors, she decided to share her message publicly. Instantly, her mailbox was flooded with requests for more signs. She asked a friend, graphic designer Jessica Britnell, to print more. "We decided to just ride it out, just keep going until the orders stop," says Wolff.

That was in May 2017. Since then, the Don't Give Up Movement launched by Wolff has spread from Newberg to the hearts and yards of people in every state and several countries. Wolff charges only the cost of materials and shipping. "It's a terrible business decision if we wanted to function like a business," she says.

One of the most heartening elements of the Don't Give Up Movement is that it has gone viral in a remarkably human way. People have taken to planting the signs in their lawns, taking selfies, and then posting them to share.

"It was the best feeling in the world that I could have an impact outside of school by using these products," says a teacher, in Texas teaching a lesson in unity after his classroom moved online. "This was a good way to let them know that we care even when we can't see them."

Wolff's message is about to grow yet again. "But there has never been a more fierce backdrop to the power of hope and sympathetic action than right now," Wolff shares.

24. What did Amy Wolff do in the neighboring community?

- A. She decorated the town in simple black type.
- B. She urged the town to admire the messages.
- C. She persuaded the neighbors to be active.
- D. She planted signs with uplifting words.

25. Why did Wolff choose to share her message publicly?

- A. To influence more people.
- B. To address Newberg's grief.
- C. To raise people's awareness.
- D. To meet neighbors' requests.

26. What did Wolff sacrifice to satisfy consumers' needs?
- A. Her spare time. B. Her own profits.
C. The delivering fees. D. The cost of materials.

27. What can we learn from Wolff's story?
- A. Hard work leads to success.
B. Love can take us everywhere.
C. Great things are done by mass efforts.
D. Love or loving yourself could be wakened.

To say there are many new holiday romantic comedies made for television every year is the kind of understatement nearly like a joke. One of the reasons they tend to be formulaic(公式化的) is that to tell a love story in roughly an hour and a half without challenging an audience's settled expectations, there are only so many ways to go with the rhythm. Perhaps that's why Netflix has better luck with *Dash & Lily*, an eight-episode(八集) limited series that's got the charm that a lot of holiday films lack.

Our story begins when a lonely Lily leaves an interesting note in a book on the shelf at The Strand, hoping a stranger will start an adventure with her. Dash finds it and reads it, and he accepts its challenge. Thus begins a correspondence in which they each write in the book and then leave it somewhere for the other, so that they never meet in person, but they get to send each other to their favorite places, sometimes to complete dares before the book can be found. Now, you do not want to think too carefully about this — the idea that Lily's original clue would be found by an age-appropriate straight boy who likes mysteries and looks like he was born to be in adaptations almost as much as she does is the height of magic, so just stay relaxed and go with it.

These eight episodes, each around 25 minutes, never drag; they fly by joyfully. The ending, as is often the case with love stories, sort of lands with a cloud of glitter(光亮), a little messy but worth cheering for. It's as lovely and comfortable as you could want, just about perfect for a weekend with a blanket over you.

28. What made *Dash & Lily* stand out among other films?
- A. Being formulaic to tell a romantic story.
B. Presenting a new romantic television show.
C. Attracting the audience with its typical charm.
D. Satisfying the audience's settled expectations.
29. What does the underlined word "correspondence" in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Relationship between two facts.
B. Message connecting two persons.
C. Course of study sending off work by post.
D. Action of writing, receiving, and reading letters.
30. Which of the following best describes Dash?

31. What is the purpose of this text?
- A. Preferring reading.
 C. Acting romantically.
 A. To introduce a charming movie.
 C. To praise the romantic director.
- B. Behaving strangely.
 D. Enjoying adventures.
 B. To recommend a holiday comedy.
 D. To explain what makes a good film.

D

How important is fish farming? Very. Although it's an ancient business, the rise of aquaculture (水产养殖) has been one of the biggest revolutions in food supply over the past half century.

Aquaculture has made fish more affordable for consumers around the world, popularizing the consumption of what used to be expensive, and easing the pressure on hard-pressed wild stocks (库存). Aquaculture also has many clear environmental benefits: compared with other ways of growing animal protein, it uses little or no land, and has low greenhouse emissions. And while the world has traditionally had a bad record of regulating wild fishing, fish farming generally occurs within the boundaries of governments, meaning it should, in theory, be much easier to ensure that good practices are upheld.

Crowding large numbers of fish into limited spaces means that waste products, including waste, uneaten food and dead fish, are poured into the surrounding waters, polluting them. Besides, the pesticides and drugs used to treat conditions that upset fish in concentrated numbers can also affect local wildlife. Many farmed fish are fed on other fish, so the industry also puts pressure on wild stocks: about a fifth of all caught fish, some 18 million tonnes, is used for fish oil and fishmeal production. There is also the problem of fish escaping, with potentially dangerous effects on surrounding ecosystems.

In 2018 the Scottish Parliament's environment committee published a report into the fish farming industry's environmental effects, stating that key problems simply hadn't been tackled, and that the Scottish government's plan to double salmon output by 2030 could cause "irrecoverable damage" to ecosystems. Since then, protections have been toughened. There is now more pressure from regulators to situate farms in remote, deep-water locations. Meanwhile, though, catches of Scottish wild salmon have fallen to their lowest level since records began in 1952. "There are good reasons for fish farming and real dangers to it as well," concludes an official. "The question is how to make it work."

32. How has fish farming benefited people?
- A. It has many clear environmental effects.
 B. It can monitor the wild fish in limited areas.
 C. It makes it easier for more people to consume fish.
 D. It's easier for the government to make fish product.
33. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. The reasons for fish farming.
 B. The downsides of aquaculture.
 C. The development of sea exploring.
 D. The effects on surrounding ecosystems.

34. What do we know about fish farming according to the Scottish report?
A. The massive fish farming may damage ecosystems.
B. The problems of fish farming are likely to be solved.
C. The fish farming industry has no effect on environment.
D. The Scottish government plans to double fish output now.
35. What is the writer's attitude towards aquaculture?
A. Objective. B. Doubtful. C. Critical. D. Disapproving.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The four main parts of a research paper are the introduction, body, conclusion, and reference page. These parts can be broken down further into smaller parts depending upon the type of research paper that is being written. Some papers require an abstract, experiment methods, and results, for example.

36. It provides the reader with as much information as possible on a specific topic.

The introduction is the first paragraph and may be the most important part of the paper. 37. It should also include what the author or researcher expected to find during the research, which is called a hypothesis(假设).

The body of a research paper contains the most part of information. The body can be separated into three parts, including the experimental methods, the results, and a discussion. The experimental methods are the steps the researcher took to answer the proposed research question. 38. The discussion section is where the researcher writes about the experimental findings and how those findings relate to the original hypothesis.

39. It should tie all of the parts of a research paper together. It should explain why the research conducted was important and how it relates to other research that has already been published. The conclusion is usually only one paragraph in a short research paper.

The reference page should list each of the books, journals, websites, and any other publications that were used to write the paper. 40. Most follow specific guidelines depending on what kind of paper is being written.

- A. The conclusion is the final section.
B. Well, what is a research paper about?
C. The best research paper is thorough.
D. The reference page can also be called a bibliography.
E. So most research papers can keep readers well informed.
F. It should state the main point or the question that is being researched.
G. The results are the actions and reactions that took place during the experiment or the answer to the question.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The COVID-19 (新冠肺炎) forbade us to explore abroad. My neighbor the Wuest brothers and I decided to touch treasures 41 to home—the Dome Pit—a world-class “show 42” known as Natural Bridge Caverns (NBC) in San Antonio.

43 to explore the cave, the Wuest brothers expressed interest in our relatively high-tech gear(工具). We made a(n) 44 to return to the Dome Pit with Lee White in early May.

As planned, Lee and I 45 to NBC and into the Dome Pit in early May. 46 that climbing it was a bigger 47 than we imagined, we still gave it a try.

Failing twice, we used drones(无人机) to 48 videos and steadily fasten the ropes around big stones. In half an hour, the drone pulled up the rope. 49, six of us climbed the rope one at a time and went off into the cave 50.

The passage was like a valley consistently 5 to 6 meters 51 and 2 to 3 meters in width.

While we were in the passages, the Wuest brothers 52 samples of bat waste to 53 the bat activity in these passages.

On July 27, we teamed up with the Wuest brothers and other fellow 54 to carry out a proper survey of the newfound passageways. We plan to 55 the unlimited spirit as we continue to explore one of Earth's great geological wonders.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 41. A. precious | B. available | C. farther | D. closer |
| 42. A. case | B. room | C. cave | D. hole |
| 43. A. Cautious | B. Nervous | C. Serious | D. Eager |
| 44. A. research | B. plan | C. survey | D. effort |
| 45. A. headed | B. returned | C. stuck | D. accessed |
| 46. A. Agreeing | B. Perceiving | C. Reminding | D. Claiming |
| 47. A. phase | B. treat | C. deal | D. move |
| 48. A. cover | B. shoot | C. send | D. drop |
| 49. A. Then | B. Instead | C. Therefore | D. Still |
| 50. A. exit | B. bottom | C. floor | D. passage |
| 51. A. deep | B. long | C. tall | D. wide |
| 52. A. collected | B. analyzed | C. sorted | D. searched |
| 53. A. mark | B. date | C. watch | D. predict |
| 54. A. witnesses | B. visitors | C. cavers | D. hikers |
| 55. A. value | B. sustain | C. take after | D. carry on |

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。

“Education” is generally defined as the process of learning and acquiring information. Formal learning in schools or universities 56 (be) one of the most common types, though self-teaching and so-called “life experiences” can also qualify. Communities around the world place a high value on educating people of all ages, 57 formally or informally. It is widely believed that constant exposure 58 new ideas and skills makes people better workers, thinkers, and societal 59 (contribute).

Most people associate education with schools and classrooms 60 trained teachers present information to students. Classroom learning generally starts when a child is 61 (relative) young — around age five in most countries — and continues until the teenage years. The purpose of most classroom learning is not to prepare a child for a specific job, but rather 62 (help) him or her develop critical reasoning and thinking skills. Reading, writing, and math are very common lessons for young learners. As students progress in 63 (they) schooling, they often come into contact with more 64 (challenge) subjects like written composition, history, and advanced sciences.

Exposing students to new ideas and essential facts is only part of most educational goals. Also, students 65 (expect) to retain most if not all of the information that they learn in school. Teachers and professors commonly use exams and graded assignments to assess learning.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你的英国朋友 Jim 在你微信上看到你发的“公筷行动(serving chopsticks)”的图片, 发邮件向你咨询。请你给他回复, 内容提要:

1. “公筷行动”简介;
2. 你的看法。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jim,

are
organized
a
organized
ogani

table

soft

are

awareness

Yours,
Li Hua

virus

H

Having

Having

a *some*
of

awareness

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was lunchtime, Jerry, David, Tom, and I went to the dining hall to have lunch. I glanced across the busy cafeteria and saw the new student, Jack. He was holding his plate and waiting in lines.

David noticed him too. "Why's the new kid dressed like the headmaster?" he asked. Tom and Jimmy laughed.

"Jack's cool. He's in my English and history classes," I said. However, I kept the truth that Jack and I had become friends when we worked on a project together. We discovered that we were both enthusiastic readers—something I would never admit to Jerry, David, Tom.

I saw that Jack was walking toward us. "Don't do it," I thought, but in seconds he was at our table. My friends raised their eyebrows. Jerry, David, Tom piled their backpacks on the table and chairs so that there was no space left for another person to sit down. David said, "I don't think we have room."

This awkward situation froze the air. I could feel Jack looking at me, but I stared at my lunch as if it contained precious pearls of wisdom instead of rice and beans. After a long, uncomfortable pause, Jack left. I should have spoken up for him, but I couldn't walk away from my three friends, could I?

Jack didn't speak to me after that meeting. He was soon hanging around with another group of kids. A few months later, I saw an announcement about Jack being chosen to be president of the school book club. I was happy for Jack's achievements, but I realized I had made a big mistake when I said nothing at the lunch table that day. Why was I so afraid that my friends might find out that I like to read?

As I stared at the announcement, I knew I needed to apologize to Jack—even if he did not want to become my friend again. I thought that my three friends would not agree. I also thought that I risked losing them as well. However, I knew that I would lose myself if I did nothing.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Library

As the dismissal bell rang, I gathered up my books, took a deep breath, and went to find Jack.

Jack nodded, and then mentioned my three friends.

write
guilty
forgive

山东中学联盟 2021 届高三 12 月大联考

英语参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1—5 BCABA 6—10 BACAA 11—15 BACAC 16—20 CBCBC

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

A

文章网址：<https://www.uidaho.edu/academics/university-honors-program>

【文章大意】文章介绍了由于新冠肺炎改变了暑期课程，即 2020 年重要的秋季学期，荣誉课程学生的最新情况介绍。

21. C 细节理解题。“Please read the letter to all University Honors Program students from the director with important information.”意为“请阅读主任给所有大学荣誉课程的学生写的含有重要信息的信件。”故选 C。

22. D 细节理解题。由“Small, enriching, discussion-based courses that count toward degree requirements”可知，小型的、丰富的、以讨论为基础的课程计入学位要求。说明要拿学位必须参加以讨论为基础的课程。

23. A 细节理解题。由“Leadership opportunities such as the Honors Student Ambassador Program, Peer Mentor Program and student clubs”可知，领导机会如优等生大使计划、同伴导师计划和学生俱乐部，说明参加这些活动可以培养领导能力。

B

文章来源：1 Readers Digest USA-2020-07&08

【文章大意】文章主要讲述了 Wolff 为了激励人们不要轻易放弃希望，在社区到处竖起了“绝不放弃”等标语牌，受到邻居的赞赏。后来把这种做法推广到更多的地方，激励更多的人们要对生活充满希望。

24. D 细节理解题。由“The signs appeared practically overnight.”、“Each featured just a few uplifting words”和“Amy Wolff had.”可知，Amy Wolff 在社区竖起了不少让人们振奋精神的标语。

25. A 细节理解题。由“Yet as Wolff saw the deep influence her signs had on her neighbors, she decided to step forward to share her message publicly.”可知，然而，当沃尔夫看到她的标志对邻居的深远影响时，她决定站出来，公开分享她的信息。说明她公开分享信息，目的是为了影响更多的人。

26. B 推理判断题。由“Wolff charges only the cost of materials and shipping.”可知，Wolff 只收取成本和运输费用，说明自己没有获取任何利润。

27. D 推理判断题。文章第一段提到镇子里有两个学生自杀，为了安慰人们，Wolff 在社区到处竖起了励志的标语牌。文中提到“the Don't Give Up Movement”，说明激励人们要对生活充满希望，绝不放弃。最后结尾部分，Wolff 分享的内容是“但是从来没有像现在这样，充满希望和同情心的力量如此强大。”因此可以推断，本文写作目的是激励人们要对生活充满希望，故选 D（爱或爱你自己可以被唤醒）。

C

文章网址：

<https://www.npr.org/2020/11/14/934163808/the-charming-dash-lily-is-sweet-holiday-goodness>

【文章大意】本文是一篇影视作品推荐稿。介绍了作品《达什与莉莉》的成功之处，作品内容简介，并推荐节假日可以观看。

28. C 细节理解题。由第一段最后一句可知：它们之所以趋向于公式化，原因之一就是要在大约一个半小时内讲述一个爱情故事，而不挑战观众的既定期望。有很多方法可以适应观众的期待。也许这就是为什么 Netflix 在《达什与莉莉》上运气更好的原因，这是一部八集有限制的剧集，有着许多假日电影所缺乏的魅力。 故选 C（以它独特的魅力吸引观众）。

29. B 词义猜测题。句意为：“Dash 发现并读了它，他接受了挑战。于是他们开始联系，他们在书上写下自己的名字，然后把它留给对方，这样他们就不用见面，但是可以让对方去他们最喜欢的地方，有时候在书被拿到之前就完成了挑战。”说明他们之间通过夹在书中的纸条保持联系。

30. D 推理判断题。由“hoping a stranger will start an adventure with her. Dash finds it and reads it, and he accepts its challenge”和“boy who likes mysteries”可以推知，Dash 应该是一个喜欢冒险的男孩。故选 D。

31. B 主旨大意题。本文介绍了电视剧的创作、情节，是人们假日适合观看的一部爱情喜剧，建议人们观看。由文章最后一句“你想要多舒适多可爱就有多舒适，盖条毯子过个周末再合适不过了。”可以推测出来。

D

文章来源：The Week UK - 31 10 2020

【文章大意】第一段引出话题（水产养殖由来已久）；第二段水产养殖的好处；第三段水产养殖的弊端；第四段如何改善养鱼环境。

32. C 细节理解题。由“Aquaculture has made fish more affordable for consumers around the world, popularizing the consumption of what used to be expensive”可知，水产养殖已经使世界各地的消费者更加负担得起，使那些曾经昂贵的消费现在得到了普及，也就是说更多的人能够消费得起。故选 C（它使更多的人有条件食用鱼）。

33. B 主旨大意题。由该段中的“waste products”、“polluting”以及“There is also the problem”可以推断出，该段谈论的是水产养殖的弊端。【干扰项排除】易误选 D 项。本段只提到负面的影响，而没有提到积极的影响，所以排除 D 项。

34. A 细节理解题。由最后一段开头可知，2018 年，苏格兰议会环境委员会发表了一份关于《水产养殖的环境影响》的报告，指出关键问题根本没有得到解决，而且苏格兰政府关于 2030 年以前生产双鲑鱼的计划可能对生态系统造成“无法弥补的损害”。

35. A 推理判断题。文章前面介绍了水产养殖的利与弊。最后一段提到从 2018 年以后，保护措施更加严格了。“有充分的理由进行水产养殖，但是也有危险，”一位官员总结说。“问题是如何使它有效。”由此可以推测，作者对解决水产养殖的问题持有客观的态度。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

文章网址：<https://www.wisegeek.com/what-are-the-different-parts-of-a-research-paper.htm>

36. C 由下文提到的“为读者提供尽可能多的特定主题的信息”可知，此处应该是陈述好的研究论文的特征。即“最好的研究论文是全面的。”【干扰项排除】A 项。本段是概括文章内容的段落，前面已经提到研究论文的四个部分。根据所写研究论文的类型，这些部分可以进一步细分为更小的部分。例如，有些论文需要摘要、实验方法和结果。所以此处应该是突出最重要的部分应该是什么样的。下文作了进一步解释：“为读者提供尽可能多的特定主题的信息”。

37. F 由下文提到的“它还应该包括作者或研究人员在研究过程中期望发现的东西，这被称为假设。”可知此处应该提到引言部分应该包含的内容。

38. G 上文提到三部分“the experimental methods, the results, and a discussion”，而前后句分别提到了“the experimental methods”和“a discussion”，所以此处应

39. A 由文章第一段提到的“The four main parts of a research paper are the introduction, body, conclusion, and reference page.”和下文“The conclusion is usually only one paragraph in a short research paper.”可知，此处应该是结论部分。
40. D 参考页应该列出每一本书、期刊、网站和任何其他用来写论文的出版物。参考页也可以称为参考书目。大多数人根据所写的论文类型遵循特定的指导方针。【干扰项排除】易误选 E 项。受到“so”的干扰，误认为是最后的总结句。但是此处内容与本段主题不符。本段主要讲参考文献的写法，要根据所写的论文去写参考文献，有特定的要求。而 E 项意为“许多研究论文让读者获取很多信息”，故排除 E 项。

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

文章来源：The Explorers Journal - September 2020

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。介绍了作者在家附近的宝藏——圆顶洞——圣安东尼奥的一个世界级的天然桥洞探索的经历。

41. D 新型冠状病毒肺炎禁止我们到国外去探险。我决定在家附近的（closer）宝藏——圆顶洞——圣安东尼奥的一个世界级的天然桥洞——“秀洞”进行探索。
42. C 由下文提到的“to explore the cave”可知，此处指的是一个洞穴（cave）。
43. D 由“the Wuest brothers expressed interest”可知，应该是急于（eager）探索这个洞穴。
44. B 由下文“As planned”可以推测，此处表示“我们制定了一个计划（plan）”。
45. A 按照计划，我和 Lee 在 5 月初去了 NBC 然后进了穹顶坑。
46. B 意识到（perceive）爬山比我们想象的要难，我们仍然想试一试。
47. C 此处的 a big deal 意为“一件难以应付的事情”。
48. B 两次失败后，我们用无人机拍摄（shoot）录像，并把绳子牢固地系在大石头上。
49. A 然后（then），我们六个人一个一个地爬上绳子，进入洞穴通道。
50. D 由下文提到的“The passage was like a valley”可知，此处表示进入了洞穴通道（passage）。
51. C 通道就像一个 5 到 6 米高（tall），2 到 3 米宽的山谷。由“The passage was like a valley”可知，不可能只有 5、6 米长。
52. A 当我们在通道里的时候，Wuest 兄弟收集了（collect）蝙蝠排泄物的样本，来确定这些通道里蝙蝠活动的时间。
53. B 此处 date 用作动词，意为“确定……年代，确定……时间”。
54. C 7 月 27 日，我们与 Wuest 兄弟和其他洞穴探险者（caver）合作，对新发现的通道进行了一次适当的调查。
55. D 我们计划继续发扬（carry on）永不停歇的精神，继续探索地球上最伟大的地质奇迹之一。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

文章网址：<https://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-education.htm>

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。介绍了教育的概念。归根结底，教育都是为了让学多学知识，学会学习。

56. is 考查主谓一致和时态。文章是一般现在时，主语是 Formal learning，第三人称单数。
57. whether 考查连词。句意为：学校或大学的正规学习是最常见的类型之一，尽管自学和所谓的“生活经历”也可以。世界各地的社区高度重视对所有年龄的人进行教育，无论是正式的还是非正式的。whether...or...“无论……还是……”。
58. to 考查介词。exposure to...意为“置身于……；接触到……”。

59. contributors 考查名词。与前面的指人的名词 workers 和 thinkers 是并列关系，所以填写 contributors。
60. where 考查定语从句。定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语，先行词是指代地点的名词 schools and classrooms。
61. relatively 考查副词。修饰形容词 young，所以用副词形式。
62. to help 考查非谓语动词。not……but……意为“不是……而是……”，连接两个同等成分，所以用不定式形式。
63. their 考查代词。用作形容词修饰 schooling，用形容词性物主代词。
64. challenging 考查形容词。修饰名词 subjects，用形容词形式 challenging。
65. are expected 考查时态语态。句意为：此外，学生应该保留他们在学校学到的大部分甚至全部知识。be expected to do “希望做……；应该做……”。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

【参考答案】

Dear Jim,

I'm more than delighted to hear from you, learning that you are interested in the picture I posted in my WeChat moments. I'm writing to share with you some detailed information.

As you can see, it is about Serving Chopsticks, used to move food from a serving plate to the other's bowl when friends or family have dinner together. Chinese people often eat communally and share their dishes with others in order to show their kindness or hospitality. So we advocate that each diner on the table should have their own serving chopsticks and spoons so as to prevent sharing of any manner of viruses and bacteria.

Apparently, I am strongly for the idea to use serving chopsticks, passing love but preventing people from spreading diseases to others.

What do you think of it? If you want to know more about it, please feel free to drop me a line. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

应用文

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 4 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容是否完整，条理是否清楚，交际是否得体，语言是否准确。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 如书写较差，以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 13—15 分	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 内容要点。 一应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。 一语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽量使用复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言应用能力。 一有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。	一覆盖所有内容要点。
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<p>第四档 10--12分</p>	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>—虽漏掉一两个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。</p> <p>—应用的语法结构和词汇量能满足任务的要求。</p> <p>—语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因使用较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。</p> <p>—应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。</p> <p>达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
<p>第三档 7--9分</p>	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>—虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有的主要内容。</p> <p>—应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。</p> <p>—有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。</p> <p>—应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。</p> <p>整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
<p>第二档 4-6分</p>	<p>未恰当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>—漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。</p> <p>—语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。</p> <p>—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。</p> <p>—较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。</p> <p>信息未能清楚地传达给读者。</p>
<p>第一档 0-3分</p>	<p>未完成题规定的任务。</p> <p>—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。</p> <p>—语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。</p> <p>—较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。</p> <p>—缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。</p> <p>信息未能传达给读者。</p>

第二节（满分 25 分）

【参考答案】

As the dismissal bell rang, I gathered up my books, took a deep breath, and went to find Jack. A wave of uncertainty overwhelmed me. On the way to Jack's classroom, I felt several butterflies still fluttering in my heart. However, urged by the strong desire to be a member of the reading club, I quickened my paces spontaneously. The classroom door opened. Here came Jack. Looking into his eyes, I made an apology, explaining that I wanted to join the school book club.

Jack nodded, and then mentioned my three friends. With hesitation, I had no idea how to answer him. Seeing through my mind, Jack smiled and put forward a good idea. The next day, we were having lunch when Jack approached, holding a notice to recruit new members, saying that if someone wanted to join the club, he must take three other students to form a group. To my surprise, my friends were also interested in the book club. In a flash, Jack and I beamed to each other.

读后续写具体评价说明

评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据所续写短文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. 词数少于 130 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时，应主要从以下四个方面考虑：
 - (1) 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度；
 - (2) 内容的丰富性和对所标出关键词语的应用情况；
 - (3) 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性；
 - (4) 上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际，可将分数降低一个档次。

各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (21—25)	—与所给短文融洽度高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。 —内容丰富，应用了 5 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。 —所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不会影响意义表达。 —有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使所续写短文结构紧凑。
第四档 (16—20)	—与所给短文融洽度较高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。 —内容比较丰富，应用了 5 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。 —所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但不会影响意义表达。

	—比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使所续写短文结构紧凑。
第三档 (11—15)	—与所给短文关系较为密切，与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。 —写出了若干有关内容，应用了4个以上短文中标出的关键词语。 —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求，虽有一些错误，但不影响意义表达。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。
第二档 (6—10)	—与所给短文有一定的关系，与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。 —写出了一些有关内容，应用了3个以上短文中标出的关键词语。 —语法结构单调，词汇项目有限，有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误，影响了意义的表达。 —较少使用语句间的连接成分，全文内容缺少内容连贯。
第一档 (1—5)	—与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。 —产出内容太少，很少使用短文中标出的关键词语。 —语法结构单调，词汇项目很有限，有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误，严重影响了意义的表达。 —缺乏语句间的连接成分，全文内容不连贯。
0分	白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

写作二评分标准

第七档 漂漂亮亮 (22—25)

第六档 清清楚楚 (18—21)

第五档 平平淡淡 (15—17)

第四档 马马虎虎 (11—14)

第三档 稀里糊涂 (6—10)

第二档 艰难难难 (1—5)

第一档 干干净净 (0分)

听力原文

Example:

M: Excuse me, can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

Text 1

W: You are late. What happened?

M: My train usually takes 45 minutes but today it took me 15 more minutes to get to the campus.

Text 2

W: At first I thought this blanket was green but now it looks yellow to me.

M: You were right the first time. It is the blue light in the store that makes everything look different.

Text 3

W: May I have all of your passports? Are you here for pleasure or on business?

M: I came here for sightseeing with my friends, sir.

W: Do you have anything to declare?

M: No ... sir, we don't.

Text 4

M: I'm calling for Ray Johnson. Is he in?

W: He's on the phone right now.

M: May I wait?

W: Yes, sir. I'll connect you as soon as the line is clear.

Text 5

W: Why is the traffic so heavy? We might miss our flight.

M: Oh, I remember there's a large exhibition in front.

W: Then what are we supposed to do?

M: Let's ask the policeman standing over there.

Text 6

M: Hey, Jenny. Saturday is my birthday and I was wondering if you'd like to come to my party. You can come along with your brother.

W: Oh, I'm sorry. I think I may already have plans...to go to my grandparents' house with my father.

M: OK. I hope you have a good time.

W: Thank you. And I hope your party's fun. Anyway, see you in class on Monday.

M: Sure! Bye.

Text 7

M: Can I introduce myself? I'm Gianluca Donatelli. I'm from Spain.

W: I'm Jana. I'm from Finland.

M: And who do you work for?

W: I don't work for a company. I'm self-employed. I am a journalist. I write articles for magazines. I'm here at this conference to research for an article on internet service providers.

M: That's interesting. A friend of mine works for an Italian service provider. Can I introduce you to him?

W: Yes, of course. That would be nice.

M: Robert. Can you come here for a minute? This is Jana ...

Text 8

W: Do you have any plans during this summer?

M: Well, I want to get a summer job. I'd like to save money for a vacation.

W: Really? Where would you like to go?

M: I'd love to travel to Latin America. What about you, Melissa?

W: Well, I'm not going to get a job right away. First, I want to go to Spain and Portugal.

M: Sounds great, but how are you going to pay for it?

W: I know I can't ask my parents for money any more, so I'll borrow some money from my brother. I have a good excuse. I plan to take courses in Spanish and Portuguese.

M: Oh, I'm tired of studying!

W: So am I. But I also hope to take people on tours to Latin America. Why don't you come on my first tour?

M: Count me in!

Text 9

M: Annie Cole, I'm so glad that I find myself here with you in the training camp. I imagine the training is pretty hard.

W: Yes, it is.

M: Could you please talk to me about your daily training?

W: OK. I get up at about six forty-five. I have a very light breakfast at seven and then I get to the pool by half past seven.

M: I see. How long do you train?

W: All daytime.

M: You mean you swim for about eight hours?

W: Oh, no. Having trained for about four hours, I have lunch and then do track work and body exercises in the afternoon. I suppose I train until four o'clock in the afternoon.

M: That's a long day.

W: It's all right.

M: What about your free time? What do you do?

W: Well, I usually watch TV—I like American programs. I sometimes go dancing at a nearby club.

M: Dancing?

W: Yes, but I go to bed early at most nights.

M: Thank you, Annie, and good luck to you.

Text 10

M: Recently, the government of Finland decided to introduce stronger laws against smoking, which will be stricter than the laws in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong's anti-smoking laws have banned smoking in many public places, such as restaurants and shopping malls. In Finland, smoking will be banned in more places, including cars. The display of cigarettes in shops will also be banned. The government in Finland said it wanted to ban smoking "once and for all". Many other countries, such as Britain and Canada, have smoking bans, but they are not as strict as Hong Kong or Finland.

In some countries, there are separate areas in restaurants and bars where smoking is allowed. However, smoking is harmful to all people, including non-smokers. Therefore, smoking is not welcome at all. Anti-smoking laws are being introduced everywhere since smoking is associated with many illnesses such as lung cancer as well as heart disease. Enforcing smoking bans in public places makes those areas safer and cleaner for everyone, particularly children. Banning smoking also means that it is less acceptable to smoke in public. Therefore there has generally been a move to ban smoking around the world.

关于我们

自主选拔在线（原自主招生在线）创办于2014年，历史可追溯至2008年，隶属北京太星网络科技有限公司，是专注于**中国拔尖人才培养**的升学咨询在线服务平台。主营业务涵盖：新高考、学科竞赛、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、高中生涯规划、志愿填报等。

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