

## 2020 届普通高中教育教学质量监测考试

### 全国 1 卷 · 英语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分为四部分。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷相应的位置。
3. 全部答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
4. 本试卷满分 150 分,测试时间 120 分钟。
5. 考试范围:高考全部内容。

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。

1. What does the man want the woman to do?  
A. Talk on the phone.  
B. Turn off the TV.  
C. Turn down the TV.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a restaurant.                      B. In a hotel.                                      C. In an airport.
3. What does the man invite the woman to do this afternoon?  
A. See a film.                                      B. Go climbing.                                      C. Go swimming.
4. How much will the woman pay altogether?  
A. \$3.50.    B. \$21.50.    C. \$25.
5. What will Peter do this afternoon?  
A. Drive a car.                                      B. Go skating.                                      C. Play table tennis.

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 is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Mother and son.                                      B. Teacher and student.                                      C. Classmates.
7. How long do the students stay in school every day?  
A. Five hours.    B. Seven hours.    C. Nine hours.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man?  
A. An operator.                                      B. An architect.                                      C. A traveler.
9. How many members are there in the man's family?  
A. Two.    B. Three.    C. Four.







As a child we see our dads as these big strong men who work hard, protect us, and just take care of things. We see our moms as our caretakers who are always there to make sure our needs are attended to so we always know we are loved. All through my growing up they looked the same to me. That is how they have always seemed to me. Now I see a little gray haired mom who is fragile and breakable, and I see a gray haired father who walks a little slower than he once did.

The thought made me break into tears. And I realize I need to spend more time with my parents. I need to make sure I get their advice now on the things I should know for the future so I don't waste my chance to get it while they are still both here with me. I need to ask them to tell me more stories about their own life and all the lessons they have learned. Let's all make an effort to make more time for them and make sure they feel appreciated while we still have them with us.

24. Why did the author refer to her parents' visit?
- A. Her parents bought a special gift for her.                      B. She was longing for her parents' coming.  
C. She overlooked her parents getting old.                      D. Her parents seldom came to her house.
25. What can we infer from the first paragraph?
- A. The author has raised her kids on her own.  
B. The author hardly pays a visit to her parents.  
C. The author has a poor relationship with her kids.  
D. The author felt guilty while watching her parents.
26. What does the author want to do in the future?
- A. To get more attention from her parents.                      B. To devote more time to her parents.  
C. To listen to her parents' advice carefully.                      D. To get a caretaker to attend her parents.
27. Which is the proper title for the passage?
- A. Aging Is Really a Fact We Have to Accept  
B. Learn More from Parents While They Are Clear  
C. Love Your Parents Before They Get Too Old  
D. Accompany Your Parents Before It's Too Late

C

China is developing a system that recognizes individuals by their body shape and walking movements. Systems that recognize human faces are already being used to identify people in crowds or as a secure way to unlock personal devices.

The new system, known as "gait recognition", is already on trial by police on the streets of Beijing and Shanghai. The Chinese technology company Watix developed the system. The company announced last month that it had raised \$ 14. 5 million to speed up the development and sale of the technology.

The system works in a similar way to face recognition. Cameras capture video of people in public places. Then, machines powered by artificial intelligence (AI) examine and study the video.

Facial recognition systems identify the shapes and expressions on a person's face to identify them. Gait recognition uses a person's body shape and their way of walking to identify them. The system records a person's shape and movements and then creates a model of the way they walk.

Huang Yongzhen is a former researcher who co-founded Watix in 2016. He told the Associated Press his system can identify people from up to 50 meters away. It is designed to work even when a person's face is covered or hidden. Huang says his gait recognition system is correct 94 percent of the time. This is below the success rate of many face recognition systems. But he says the system can still be helpful to police and for other commercial purposes. He also believes the system can be effective when used together with face recognition.

Gait recognition is not new. The technology has been researched by scientists in Japan and Britain and by U. S. defense officials for about 10 years. But attempts to sell the technology have been slow. One of the reasons the technology has not developed further is that the systems are more complex than facial recognition.

28. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- A. A system that can recognize human faces is around the corner.
  - B. It is tough to accurately follow a person in crowds.
  - C. A system that can identify a person by walking is being developed.
  - D. A new system that can check a body shape is under way.
29. What do you know about Watrrix mentioned in the passage?
- A. It has invented a lot of systems adopted by the police.
  - B. It has earned \$ 14. 5 million by inventing the system.
  - C. It has become famous for the face recognition system.
  - D. It has got well prepared for the new system.
30. Facial recognition is similar to gait recognition because \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. cameras catch video of people's expressions
  - B. a person's body shape can be recognized very easily
  - C. cameras record video of a person in public places
  - D. a person's action will be sent to the police
31. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Japan and Britain kept a secret about the system.
  - B. The systems of gait recognition are hard to develop.
  - C. Gait recognition will suffer a poor market very soon.
  - D. Almost no one understands how gait recognition runs.

**D**

On Wednesday Volvo said it will use cameras fixed inside its vehicles to monitor drivers' behavior. Volvo's in-car cameras will monitor eye movements to gauge drivers' distraction. If a driver looks away for a period of time, such as at a smartphone, a representative from Volvo's on-call assistance centers will call them to check in. Drivers who aren't watching the road, or even have their eyes closed, will be warned as well. If they don't respond, the car will slow down and even stop. The system, will be applied to all Volvo cars by early 2020.

This follows Volvo's recent announcement that it will be limiting the top speed on all of its vehicles to 180 km/h (112 mph) in a bid to reduce traffic accidents. Over the years, the company built its reputation on safety and designs.

"When it comes to safety, our aim is to avoid accidents altogether rather than limit the effect when an accident is unavoidable," Henrik Green, senior vice president for research and development at Volvo Car Group, said in a statement. "In this case, cameras will monitor behavior that may lead to serious injury or death."

The camera tracks the driver's eye movements, allowing for a "hands-free" driving experience. If the driver's attention wanders, Super Cruise uses a series of warnings to ensure the driver keeps their eyes on the road.

As cameras are in the name of safety, there's a real chance they can be misused to invade privacy. Automakers are already collecting lots of information from your car today, but mostly for vehicle analytics. GM (通用汽车公司) has said that the camera in its Cadillac cars isn't recording anything.

Volvo didn't respond to questions about access to the vehicle's camera, but in a statement clarified that the exact technical setup of the camera has yet to be decided.

32. What's the meaning of the underlined word "gauge" in the first paragraph?
- A. Warn.
  - B. Judge.
  - C. Indicate.
  - D. Predict.
33. What will happen if the program is carried out?
- A. The Volvo cars will be sold at a higher price.
  - B. The Volvo cars will meet with no accidents.
  - C. The Volvo cars will largely promote sales.



- D. The Volvo cars will see fewer accidents.
34. What can we learn according to Henrik Green?
- A. The in-car cameras will ensure the drivers' safety.
- B. In fact a number of accidents are unavoidable.
- C. The in-car cameras are designed to prevent accidents.
- D. Volvo Car Group will do research on the accidents.
35. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Volvo is the first car-maker to use in-car cameras.
- B. Some people hold negative opinions on such cameras.
- C. GM thinks fixing in-car cameras is their patent.
- D. Volvo has no chance to spy on people's privacy.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Bound by manners, you can find it difficult to walk away from a conversation without seeming rude. 36 Next time you feel trapped, follow these tips.

37

You can introduce your conversational partner to an individual with a common interest or quality and hope that they hit it off. According to etiquette (礼仪) experts, the simplest way to leave someone who is occupying your time alone at a party is to pull someone else into the conversation. 38 For example, "Bob, have you met Suzy yet?" "Hey Suzy, Bob was just telling me about his pet dog. I know you also have one." **Tell the person you've enjoyed speaking with them.**

If your acquaintance can't tell that you're eager to leave, try summarizing your conversation in the hope that your exchange will come to a natural end. According to etiquette experts, you can politely say, "Beverly, I have so enjoyed speaking with you and if you will excuse me, I have just seen a colleague/friend/another person that I need to speak with." 39

**Give the other person a task.**

If you're speaking with someone at a party or networking event, you can suggest activities to your conversational partner. 40 Or ask, "Have you seen the ballroom downstairs yet? I was down there earlier and it was so wonderful. You should have a look!" This method of ending a conversation will work best at events.

- |  |
|--|
| <p>A. Bring someone else into the conversation.</p> <p>B. Speed up your conversation with the other person.</p> <p>C. After a brief introduction, you are able to excuse yourself.</p> <p>D. With the help of etiquette experts, we have some solutions.</p> <p>E. Respecting your partner should come first during a conversation.</p> <p>F. A farewell like this one will make the other person feel respected.</p> <p>G. For example, say, "Hey, you should try the beef in the kitchen!"</p> |
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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。

On the surface, my life seemed great. I had a dream job, and a 41 apartment. But something was off. I couldn't 42 being chained to my desk in an office any longer. So I decided to 43 and travel the world, bringing only my passport, a small 44, and my great trust fund.

My co-workers asked me why I could so 45 throw away everything I fought so hard to 46 But I don't expect everyone to "47" me. I set to work packing my bag and throwing out most of my 48. Whatever didn't bring me joy went straight in the trash. You don't need to own a lot of "stuff" to be 49, especially when you can buy whatever you later 50 that you need.

Then I 51 a business-class seat, and sent a quick text message to friends 52 them that I was leaving the country forever. As a citizen of the world, I 53 get lonely. Everywhere I go, I meet such diverse groups of people. In hostels (招待所), I've 54 beers with friendly British and Australian friends. In hotels, I've had fun with some 55 and some locals. We all became lifelong friends, despite the 56 barriers.

Once, outside the train station of a small fishing village, I met a man named Greebo, who 57 flowers and various cheap trinkets (小饰品) for a living. Greebo was happy to open up to me about his life, as long as I kept buying roses. Moved by our 58 chatting, some of his friends wandered over to join the conversation. All of our differences soon disappeared.

As I left town, I cast one final 59 back at Greebo. I couldn't help but smile. It felt good to make a 60 in the lives of these simple people.

- |                    |               |             |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. plain       | B. novel      | C. fine     | D. strange      |
| 42. A. imagine     | B. allow      | C. consider | D. bear         |
| 43. A. break       | B. quit       | C. try      | D. handle       |
| 44. A. backpack    | B. tool       | C. brochure | D. invention    |
| 45. A. eventually  | B. firmly     | C. lately   | D. casually     |
| 46. A. make        | B. achieve    | C. live     | D. meet         |
| 47. A. surround    | B. satisfy    | C. touch    | D. get          |
| 48. A. possessions | B. barrier    | C. cases    | D. books        |
| 49. A. free        | B. grateful   | C. happy    | D. optimistic   |
| 50. A. expect      | B. realize    | C. admit    | D. prove        |
| 51. A. chose       | B. took       | C. removed  | D. reserved     |
| 52. A. indicating  | B. promising  | C. telling  | D. inviting     |
| 53. A. rarely      | B. merely     | C. nearly   | D. regularly    |
| 54. A. bought      | B. sought     | C. shared   | D. owned        |
| 55. A. friends     | B. workers    | C. farmers  | D. strangers    |
| 56. A. language    | B. position   | C. location | D. relation     |
| 57. A. fetched     | B. sold       | C. raised   | D. attended     |
| 58. A. hard        | B. familiar   | C. easy     | D. meaningful   |
| 59. A. glance      | B. memory     | C. role     | D. idea         |
| 60. A. decision    | B. difference | C. circle   | D. contribution |

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。

It's hard for some people 61 (choose) a sport to play throughout high school because they have never played an organized sport before. Besides, they aren't sure 62 they'll most enjoy. For others it's a tough 63 (decide) because their friends don't like to play the same sport.

No matter what your sports dilemma 64 (be), you have to decide which sport is best for you. If you're great 65 soccer but would rather play football because you think it's 66 (much) fun, then give the rugby a go (just make sure it's cool with mom and dad)!

Sports are 67 (mean) to be fun. If there is a sport you 68 (real) enjoy but you aren't sure if you can make the team, try out anyway. What's 69 worst that can happen? If you get cut, you can always try another sport. And sports like cross-country and track don't typically cut some 70 (participant) from the team. You can still participate even if you're not on the meet group.

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 week, I go back to my hometown and paid a visit of my grandparents. They were so excited to see myself because we hadn't seen each other for long time. But my friend invited me to attend his birthday party. I actual wanted to join and share his happiness. But think about the promise that I had made to my grandparents before, I chose to refuse my friend's invite. When I saw my grandparents' smile and the delicious food they cooked it for me, I knew I did the right thing. We must keep our promise. If we can't do it, it was necessary to explain, or we will lose trusts from others.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华，你的交换生朋友 Jack 要回国，为了表达你对他帮助你学英语的感激之情，你想邀请他和你的家人一起共进晚餐。请依据下列要点，给 Jack 写封信：

1. 邀请并感谢；
2. 晚餐安排。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。





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