

炎德·英才大联考雅礼中学 2020 届高三月考试卷(八)



英 语

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审题人:黄琼、毛建

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。

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。

- A 1. What's wrong with the man?
 A. He's got a headache.
 B. He's got a running nose.
 C. He's got a stomachache.
- C 2. What does Jim do most nights?
 A. He goes to the cinema.
 B. He works at his company.
 C. He sits at home and watches TV.

英语试题(雅礼版) (第 1 页(共 13 页))

3. What do we know about the man?
 A. He doesn't usually receive calls at work.
 B. He is looking for a new job.
 C. He wants a telephone of his own.
4. Why didn't the man answer the phone?
 A. He lost it.
 B. He didn't hear it.
 C. The battery of his phone was dead.
5. Why isn't the man ready to rent the apartment?
 A. He doesn't like it.
 B. It's too close to the train.
 C. He doesn't know if his wife will like it.

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 will the man do first after school?
 A. Prepare for a test. B. See a film. C. Buy a book.
7. Where will the man meet his friends?
 A. At a bookstore.
 B. At an ice-cream shop.
 C. At a cinema.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman?
 A. A dancer. B. A tailor. C. A dry cleaner.
9. What is the man's wife going to do tonight?
 A. Attend a meeting.
 B. Attend a dinner dance.
 C. Attend a class.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why can't the woman rent a bigger house right now?
 A. Because she will have a vacation soon.
 B. Because she has spent too much money on vacation.
 C. Because she wants to save money to buy a big house.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第 2 页(共 13 页)

11. What will the woman do at present?
A. Borrow some money from her friend.
B. Share a house with her friend's mother.
C. Rent a smaller house by herself.
12. How much did the woman pay for the rent before?
A. About 200 *yuan* a month.
B. About 600 *yuan* a month.
C. About 900 *yuan* a month.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who does the woman work for?
A. A newspaper.
B. A big advertising company.
C. A small nonprofit organization.
14. What does the phrase "fire away" probably mean?
A. "Tell me about the project".
B. "Ask me your questions".
C. "Nice to meet you".
15. How does the man usually read the newspaper?
A. He reads the whole paper.
B. He reads only his favorite articles.
C. He reads slowly throughout the day.
16. According to the man, what is bad about newspapers?
A. There are too many ads.
B. They make an annoying sound.
C. It takes too long to find something good.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When will Monica work in the library?
A. From 9:15 am to 4:45 pm.
B. From 8:45 am to 5:15 pm.
C. From 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.
18. What can Monica do while working in the library?
A. Drink something. B. Read books. C. Talk to students.
19. Where can Monica have sandwiches for lunch?
A. In an office.
B. In a dining room.
C. In a common room.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第 3 页(共 13 页)

20. Why doesn't the speaker recommend cafes in the town center?
A. They are crowded.
B. Lunchtime is limited.
C. They are expensive.

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

The Rough Guide To Japan

* Price: \$ 4.37

* Condition:

Like new: The book has been read, but looks new. Its cover has no visible wear (磨损). It has no missing or damaged pages, no creases(皱褶) or tears. It may have no identifying marks on the inside cover.

* Publication Year: 01/02/2011

* Subject: Maps & Travel

* Language: English

* Description:

A guide to Japan with its beautiful landscapes, dynamic pop culture and rich history. It offers you reliable information on everything from Japan's history and religions to the country's arts, movies and music.

Marseille France guidebook/photobook

* Price: \$ 2.45

* Condition:

Good: The book has been read, but is in good condition. Its cover has minimal damage, but no holes or tears. The majority of pages are undamaged with some creasing or tearing. But the book has no missing pages.

* Publication Year: 1955

* Subject: Maps & Travel

* Language: English, French, German

* Description:

It has 32 pages of black-and-white photos plus text in three languages.

Los Angeles by Sara Benson

* Price: \$ 0.99

* Condition:

英语试题(雅礼版) 第4页(共13页)

New: The book is new, unread, unused and in perfect condition with no missing or damaged pages.

- * Publication Year: 02/2011
- * Subject: Maps & Travel
- * Language: English
- * Description:

This guide provides information on a range of places to stay and eat in Los Angeles. It offers details on activities from clubbing in West Hollywood to shopping on Rodeo Drive.

India & Sri Lanka Special Places to Stay

- * Price: \$ 2.99
- * Condition:

Very Good: The book has been read and does not look new, but is in excellent condition. There is no obvious damage to the book cover. No missing or damaged pages, no creases or tears. It has very little wear.

- * Publication Year: 01/10/2009
- * Subject: Maps & Travel
- * Language: English
- * Description:

Kristian Locke has travelled extensively in India and Sri Lanka researching recipes and sourcing ingredients for her healthy snack company and pursuing her love of yoga.

21. What can we learn from the book *Los Angeles* by Sara Benson?
- A. The rich history of Los Angeles.
 - B. The dynamic pop culture of Los Angeles.
 - C. Local attractions and cuisine in Los Angeles.
 - D. Some interesting stories from a trip to Los Angeles.
22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- ~~A. The better condition a book is in, the higher the price is.~~
 - ~~B. The Rough Guide To Japan has some missing pages.~~
 - C. The cover of Marseille France guidebook is free of damage.
 - D. The heroine(女主角) of the fourth book is a foodie and yoga lover.
23. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. how to buy books online
 - B. some books that are for sale
 - C. how to choose travel guide books
 - D. an introduction to second-hand goods

B

As an international body charged with the mission of keeping world peace and development, the United Nations cannot operate without financial support from its member countries. And as a firm defender of multilateralism (多边主义) and a beneficiary of globalization, China knows how important it is to safeguard the current world order in which the UN plays an important role. China is aware how important it is that it does its bit to ensure the UN can accomplish its missions, and knows that this is a responsibility it must undertake for the benefit of all.

And Chinese people can take pride in the fact that the country has overtaken Japan to be the second-largest contributor to the UN regular budget. Since how much a country pays to the regular budget of the United Nations is a standard on how powerful the country is, at least financially. It is therefore natural that China's contribution to the UN budget should rise from 2.05 percent in 2005 to 12.01 percent this year. That hike is an indicator of what the country has achieved over the past 15 years. With the country's further development, there is no doubt that its financial contribution to the UN will continue to rise. China will pay as it should.

However, the more money a country pays, the more responsibility it shoulders and more say it is entitled to enjoy as a major player on the world stage. But the reality is that the rights and international standing China enjoys are still disproportional (不相称的) to what it does for the UN and its contribution to the development of the world economy. As a responsible member of the international community, China is struggling for reform of the UN and the global governance system so they are more effective and representative of the international community as a whole.

Although peace and development remain the themes of the times, uncertainty and instability are on the rise. With this in mind, all countries should make combined efforts to deepen understanding, increase trust and promote cooperation. China is committed to building a community with a shared future for humanity and will continue to work with the UN to realize that vision.

24. What can we learn from the first paragraph?
- China is against multilateralism and globalization.
 - The UN calls for financial help from its member countries.
 - China does little to help the UN keep the current world order.
 - The UN must undertake the responsibility to ensure China's benefit.
25. Which of the following indicates the great achievements China has made?
- China has beaten Japan in many aspects.
 - The UN budget rises by 9.96 percent this year.
 - Its soaring contribution to the UN regular budget.
 - More Chinese people go hiking due to increased financial power.

- D 26. What is the current situation of China on the world stage?
- A. China has no say in the global governance system.
 - B. It takes on less responsibility because it pays more money.
 - C. China's contribution to the world economy equals the rights and fame it enjoys.
 - D. China is doing its part in the affairs of the UN and the global governance system.
27. The author may draw a conclusion that _____.
- A. China tops the world stage as a great power
 - B. China contributes most to the UN regular budget
 - C. China works jointly with the UN to seek the common good
 - D. China is keeping world peace and development instead of the UN

C

At one point in June last year, Zeng Jinpeng was more than 10,000 yuan in debt to a smart phone app. The 23-year-old Shanghai citizen pays for his online purchases of food, clothes, and travel with Huabei, a virtual credit card that's part of Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.'s spreading stable of e-commerce. His spending often used to go beyond his only source of income; the 8,000-yuan monthly allowance from his parents. He tried to repay the debt in installments(分期), even borrowing from Jiebei, another Alibaba-owned credit service, but eventually his mother and father had to help him out.

Zeng's story is typical of members of China's Generation Z. These young consumers, born from the mid-1990s to the early 2000s, have little income and therefore actually no credit history. Yet they have easy access to credit from an assortment of banks, financial-tech companies, and peer-to-peer(P2P) lenders(网络借贷平台), plus other channels that are unregulated. The spending habits of the young in particular are causing concern. In some cases the younger generation is being tempted to overconsume via credit secured through technology. Unsecured consumer lending has expanded 20% a year in China since 2008. The amount of consumer finance available through the Internet will more than double, to 19 trillion yuan, by 2021, from 7.8 trillion yuan last year. Official data showed that almost 70% of China's 50 million P2P borrowers were younger than 40. *oline*

As for Zeng, he's trying to be a little more frugal, even though he is now trying to earn a little by himself. "I deliberately set the credit limit at a lower level," he says, "so that hopefully I can better match my income with spending."

Regulators(监管部门) last year launched a crackdown on peer-to-peer lending, which, besides being a source of easy credit, had also become a popular investment vehicle. The sector has shrunk to less than half its peak size as a result of forced shutdowns.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第7页(共13页)

- D, 28. What can we learn about Zeng Jinpeng from the first paragraph?
 A. He was in debt because he bought a smart phone app.
 B. He liked purchasing on the app Huabei of Alibaba Group.
 C. He always spent more than he earned from his salary in the past.
 D. He depended on his parents to support him to repay his debt.
- AD 29. Which of the following words best describes China's online consumer finance?
 A. Crazy. B. Hopeless. C. Controlled. D. Reasonable.
- BC 30. What does the underlined word "frugal" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
 A. Impractical. B. Hardworking.
 C. Avoiding waste. D. Relying on others.
- C 31. Which of the following can be the best title?
 A. Overconsumption—A Bad Habit
 B. China's Generation Z—Hooked On Credit
 C. Chinese Youths In the E-commerce Age
 D. Zeng Jinpeng's Financial Crisis

prompt

D

A few weeks ago, scientists at Ukraine's Vernadsky Research Base in Antarctica awoke to find their usually pure white surrounds covered with a shocking blood-red.

From the bloody-looking images, you could be forgiven for wondering if there had been some sort of horror-movie-style penguin massacre. The good news is that the real cause is far less dramatic; unfortunately, it still has awful effects.

Marine ecologist Andrey Zotov from the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, captured these images in February 2020, while conducting research at the Antarctic station. For such a mess, the culprits (肇事者) behind this dramatic redecoration are incredibly tiny.

"Our scientists have identified them under a microscope as *Chlamydomonas nivalis* (极地雪藻)," said the National Antarctic Scientific Centre of Ukraine in a Facebook post.

These tiny green algae (藻类) (we'll get to why they look red in a moment), a type of single-cellular seaweed, are common in all icy and snowy regions of Earth, from the arctic to alpine regions.

They lie sleeping during the freezing winter, but once the sunlight warms enough to soften their crystallised (结晶的) world, the algae spring awake, making use of the melt water and sunlight to rapidly bloom.

"The algae need liquid water in order to bloom," University of Leeds microbiologist Steffi Lutz told *Gizmodo* in 2016.

"The algal blooms contribute to climate change," the centre stated.

A study in 2016 showed that snow algal blooms can decrease the amount of light

英语试题(雅礼版) 第8页(共13页)

reflected from the snow by up to 13 percent across one melt season in the Arctic.

"This will always result in higher melt rates," the researchers wrote.

In 2017 environmental scientists calculated that microbial (微生物的) communities, which include *C. nivalis*, contributed to over a sixth of the snowmelt where they were present in Alaskan icefields. Their experiments showed that areas with more melt water led to the growth of 50 percent more algae and places with more algae melted further.

This Antarctic summer has certainly seen a lot more melt water than usual. Temperature records keep being broken, leading to rapid melting at a scale previously only seen in the Northern Hemisphere.

32. According to the scientists, why has the white snow become red in Antarctica?
- A. Because large quantities of penguins are killed in the region.
B. Because a horrible movie about massacre is being shot here.
C. Because the snow has been polluted by a kind of red algae.
D. Because *Chlamydomonas nivalis* in the snow are blooming now.
33. Which of the following doesn't contribute to this phenomenon?
- A. The melt water. B. The warm sunlight.
C. The freezing weather. D. The climate change.
34. Which of the following is TRUE about the description of *Chlamydomonas nivalis*?
- A. It can only survive in icy and snowy regions.
B. It is very small and is a kind of crystal.
C. It can accelerate the snow melting.
D. It sleeps in winter and awakes in summer.
35. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Climate change results in more snow melting in winter in Antarctica.
B. The blooming algae suggests the environment in Antarctic is worsening.
C. The green algae will turn red when there is sunlight and liquid water.
D. The red snow can reflect more light than the white snow, leading to higher melt rates.

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。

I have been a teacher for some years. I have always been interested in human connection, and the ways in which I can use these connections to inspire change and make a difference. EB, I do believe there are other ways where AI could make a more efficient and effective difference than I could on my own.

My teaching experiences over the past several years have been creative and inspiring—I believe that the job of educators extends beyond simply teaching students

英语试题(雅礼版) 第9页(共13页)

a set curriculum. 37 ~~F~~ ^G They must constantly reflect on ways to better their teaching, and they must inspire their students to be the best versions of themselves. And now with the help of AI, they could achieve these goals much easier.

38 ^C First, AI can be used to promote fundamental skills, such as mathematical education and vocabulary lessons. Additionally, I see AI being used for necessary tasks such as answering questions and grading assignments. Thus I could focus my attention on establishing human connection, individualizing lesson plans and inspiring my students.

39 ^D I believe AI could provide a strong basis for educational equality around the world. According to Todd Leopold, close to 800 million people worldwide are functionally illiterate (不识字的). Due to its ability to efficiently pass knowledge across large groups of people, fewer teachers may be needed in some schools. ~~F~~ ^D

A. Since students will always need a human teacher
 B. The benefit AI brings is far beyond my own classroom
 C. I think AI is a powerful assistant to my future classroom
 D. The need for students to learn how to use AI will also grow
 E. Although human connection may never be able to be fully replaced by AI
 F. This could be an opportunity for students everywhere to receive equal education
 G. They must observe and get to know their students in order to individualize educational plans

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。

For the tens of millions of Chinese people quarantined (隔离) at home by the coronavirus outbreak, food deliveries and the people who prepare and deliver them are essential 41 ^{routes} to the outside world.

But many shut-ins want to be sure that while their food is hot, the people 42 ^{providing} it are not. 43 ^{On top of} the usual price and other information, many restaurants are also including a "reassurance guarantee" sheet with the 44 ^{temperatures} of the cooks, food packagers and couriers (送餐员) for every 45 ^{order}.

"These couriers have become the heroes of China along with the medical 46 ^{professionals}", said Shaun Rein, managing director of China Market Research Group. "With prices soaring due to a series of factors, the online food retailers have 47 ^{contained} the country because they are showing people they can buy food at 48 ^{reasonable} prices."

英语试题(雅礼版) 第10页(共13页)

Scooter-riding couriers have become ubiquitous(无处不在) on China's city streets with the rapid development of the online food delivery market, with more than 400 million monthly active users and 600 billion yuan in transactions(交易) in 2019.

The industry leader, Meituan, gives its courier a card to pin to the yellow jacket of their uniforms that details their temperature and whether they have conducted the daily disinfection of their delivery box. Eleme, Alibaba's rival service, does the same. Nayuki, a high-end tea and dessert chain, goes one step further by separately detailing the temperatures of the tea brewer(酿造师) and bakery chef on the sheet.

The impact of the virus on the food delivery market has been mixed, with a likely fall in takeaway delivery and a strong rise in grocery deliveries. Some customers have shifted from eating out to ordering takeaways. But others are opting to buy groceries instead and cook at home. That has led to Beijing's Meituan grocery deliveries almost tripling during the Chinese New Year holiday period 60 before the outbreak, according to the company. compared with

- 36 41. A. methods B. routes 路线 C. preparations D. routines 常规惯例
- 37 42. A. consuming B. receiving C. growing D. providing
- 38 43. A. On top of 除...外,还有 B. Owing to C. Thanks to D. According to
- 39 44. A. temperatures B. impressions C. appearances D. links
- 40 45. A. comment 评论 B. complaint 抱怨 C. thumbs-up 大拇指 D. order 订餐
- 41 46. A. journals 日报 B. certificates 证书 C. professionals 专业人士 D. colleges 大学
- 42 47. A. shut down 关闭 B. calmed down 冷静 C. broke down 打破 D. set down 放下
- 43 48. A. steep 陡峭的 B. non-profit 非营利的 C. double D. reasonable
- 44 49. A. collapse 倒塌 B. development C. decline 衰退 D. aggression 进攻侵略
- 45 50. A. editions 版本 B. uniforms 制服 C. maps D. guidelines 指南
- 46 51. A. daily B. monthly C. annual 每年的 D. weekly
- 47 52. A. opposite B. unexpected 意外的 C. same D. extreme 极端的
- 48 53. A. basically B. backward 向后的 C. further 更进一步的 D. naturally
- 49 54. A. jam B. product C. cooker 炊具 D. chef 主厨
- 50 55. A. ban B. regulation 规则 C. impact 影响 D. situation
- 51 56. A. unrest 不安的 B. faith 信仰 C. rise D. decrease 下降
- 52 57. A. shifted 移动 B. approached 接近 C. wrestled 摔跤 D. ranged 在范围
- 53 58. A. instead B. naturally C. merely 仅仅 D. extremely 非常
- 54 59. A. takeaway 外卖食品 B. grocery 杂货 C. air D. housework
- 55 60. A. equaling to 相等 B. contrary to 相反 C. less than D. compared with

英语试题(雅礼版) 第11页(共13页)

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。
Earthquakes can be very destructive. Unfortunately, we don't have a reliable (rely) way to predict them. But technologies can still help us to be safe when an earthquake happens, for example, send messages after an earthquake happens, yet before it reaches when/where 63 we live from the underground.

China is building the world's largest earthquake warning system and it's possibly the most advanced. Engineers are setting 64 (set) up more than 15,000 sensors (传感器) all over the country and connecting 65 them into a network. When an earthquake happens, the sensors can send electrical pulse to the control center and then the ordinary people's smart 66 phones (phone). The signal travels 67 at the almost the speed of light and is much faster than the highly damaging shaking from the earthquake, giving 68 (give) local people a little bit more time to prepare.

According to a document from the project managers, the system can send messages to people in 69 less (little) than two seconds after an earthquake starts. The system, controlled by China's Ministry of Emergency Management, is scheduled 70 to be completed (complete) in 2022.

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。

Dear Sam,

How is it going these days? I keep wondering how do you feel about your school life in Beijing. Have you got used of the life in China? Are you enjoying your life?

Let me tell you a piece of good news: I'm going to take part in an English speech contest of middle school students to held in July in the coming summer

英语试题(雅礼版) 第12页(共13页)

vacation. So I'm busy preparing for it. But now I had some difficulty ^{have} collecting useful information and using properly English words to ^{collected} express my thoughts. Besides, I really want to improve ^{proper} our spoken English, especially the pronunciation and intonation(语调). Although ^{my} you are a native English speaker, can you give me as ^{because} much suggestions as you can think of?
^{many} I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

environment

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是高中学生李华,你的美国朋友 Jim 因为居住地的客观环境原因,需要远程在家学习一个月,他对在家学习网课表示担忧。他写信想向你请教在家学习的建议。请你给他写一封回信,内容包括:

1. 问候朋友,安抚情绪;
2. 鼓励朋友,给出具体的学习安排的建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

ok

at ability



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