

## 四川省大数据精准教学联盟 2020 级高三第一次统一监测

### 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. Where is the woman from?  
A. Russia.                      B. America.                      C. France.
2. When does the bus leave on Saturday?  
A. 6:30 a.m..                      B. 9:00 a.m..                      C. 7:00 a.m..
3. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?  
A. Classmates.                      B. Colleagues.                      C. Brother and sister.
4. What can we know about the boy?  
A. He ran a fever.                      B. He felt quite well.                      C. He began to cough this morning.
5. Why is the man late?  
A. The trains were delayed.  
B. He couldn't find a bus stop.  
C. His friend's motorbike didn't work.

##### 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。

英语试题 第 1 页 (共 10 页)

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. When did the man learn a little Chinese?

- A. When he went to China.
- B. When he was in college.
- C. When he was in a kindergarten.

7. What troubles the man most in learning Chinese?

- A. Grammar and vocabulary.
- B. Idioms and culture.
- C. Tones and characters.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man think of New Green?

- A. It is closed.
- B. It is a little small.
- C. It is cold.

9. Where will the students possibly go?

- A. Oceanside.
- B. Honey House.
- C. Big Dave.

10. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Selecting a restaurant.
- B. Having a birthday party.
- C. Choosing some delicious food.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How often is an activity held in the club?

- A. Once a month.
- B. Once a week.
- C. Every other week.

12. What does the woman usually do after reading a book?

- A. Put off a meeting.
- B. Recommend it to others.
- C. Share thoughts with others.

13. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The books they are going to read.
- B. A book club the woman recommends.
- C. The meeting the woman will attend.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where did the woman often park her car?

- A. In her garage.
- B. In the parking lot.
- C. Near her neighborhood.

15. Which of the following is not mentioned in the conversation?

- A. Her living address.
- B. Her friend's name.
- C. Her telephone number.

16. Why does the woman know the city well?

- A. She is a Chinese citizen.
- B. She works in a Chinese company.
- C. She has been working there for twenty years.

英语试题 第 2 页 (共 10 页)

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What sport did the speaker coach?  
A. Gymnastics.                      B. Running.                      C. Swimming.
18. What does the speaker think of herself in 1990?  
A. Easy-going.                      B. Unfriendly.                      C. Generous.
19. How can motivation be promoted according to the speaker?  
A. By praise.                      B. By teamwork.                      C. By trust.
20. What does the speaker try to express in the talk?  
A. Process of winning is more important than the result.  
B. We need to win at all costs.  
C. Winning always equals success.

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

Chicago has all the offerings you would expect from a major city. If you plan to spend a wonderful time here, just see the followings:

**Museum of Science and Industry**

5700 S. Lake Shore Drive

Price: \$21 for adults; \$12 for kids 3-17

Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry shows more than 35,000 artifacts and a variety of hands-on exhibits. Displays here cater to all types of curious minds: feel the physics of a tornado in "Science Storms" and see baby chicks at the Genetics, etc.

**Art Institute of Chicago**

111 S. Michigan Ave

Price: \$25 for adults; \$19 for kids 3-17

Home to one of the country's most impressive collections of impressionist art, the Art Institute of Chicago features nearly 300,000 works from all over the world in its collection. Highlights include pieces from famous artists like Van Gogh and Monet.

**Skydeck Chicago at the Willis Tower**

233 S. Wacker Drive

Price: \$30 for adults; \$22 for kids 3-17

On the 103rd floor of the 110-story Willis Tower, the third-tallest building in North America, Skydeck Chicago is famous for breathtaking views of the city. Visit on a sunny day and you may be able to see 4 states.

英语试题 第 3 页 (共 10 页)

Navy Pier  
600 E. Grand Ave  
Price: Free

Navy Pier offers a family-friendly entertainment. Kids enjoy their rides on a drop tower while grown-ups catch a show at the Chicago Shakespeare Theater or grab a drink at the Navy Pier Beer Garden. Beautiful fireworks displays light up the skies on Wednesday and Saturday nights.

21. Where can impressionist art fans go to appreciate works?  
A. 5700 S. Lake Shore Drive.                      B. 111 S. Michigan Ave.  
C. 233 S. Wacker Drive.                              D. 600 E. Grand Ave.
22. How much will a couple with a child aged 6 pay if they enjoy a bird view of Chicago?  
A. \$60.                      B. \$64.                      C. \$69.                      D. \$82.
23. What can people do at Navy Pier?  
A. Enjoy a beer.    B. Make fireworks.  
C. Observe baby chicks.                                      D. Discover secrets of tornadoes.

B

I'm a 22-year-old young man and came to China 4 months ago for the same reasons most people of my age do. They want to see the world and expand their minds. To explore more about China, I am currently teaching English in Guangdong.

China hasn't been the expected. Before I came, I was unaware of the level of ongoing development within the country. High-rise buildings, flat screen televisions, well-equipped classrooms...I found myself pleasantly surprised. Like other foreigners, I saw the funny side of the language barrier and tasted the chicken feet. I gave in to the flow of Chinese culture and haven't looked back since, but it wasn't until today that I realized how naturally similar it is to my own.

When the Chinese take a photograph, they won't say "Cheese!" like we do back home in the U.K.. Instead, they say the word "Eggplant! (茄子)." Amused at first, I suddenly realized that I had no reason to be critical. Cheese? Eggplant? Any difference?

China is home to one of the oldest and greatest cultures in the world. It is in this country that I have witnessed some of the most beautiful scenes that the human race can offer. We all share a way of life, no matter where we're from or where we go. It's my conclusion that though we shout random words at a camera, at least, we're all shouting words from the same category. How different can we really be?

So, instead of grasping onto your own culture, take a break and allow the culture of another country to embrace you. You may be surprised at the amount of similarities you find, just as I was this afternoon in sunny, southern China.

英语试题 第 4 页 (共 10 页)

24. Why did the writer come to China?  
A. To copy others. B. To make a living.  
C. To learn Chinese D. To satisfy his curiosity.
25. What makes a pleasant surprise for the writer in China?  
A. The rich culture.  
B. The way of taking photos.  
C. The unexpected modern life.  
D. The funny scenes in communication.
26. What lesson did the writer learn through his experience in China?  
A. When in Rome, do as Romans do.  
B. People should all shout "Cheese" at a camera.  
C. People of different cultures share some similarities.  
D. The more you travel, the more you appreciate home.
27. Which can be a suitable title for the text?  
A. English or Chinese? B. Cheese and Eggplants.  
C. The Importance of Travel. D. The Long Culture of China.

C

A team of researchers at Johannes Kepler University has found that the skin of a certain kind of mushroom can be used as a biodegradable (可生物降解的) base for computer chips. In their paper published in the journal *Science Advances*, the group describes how well it worked and how easily it could be cleanly got rid of after the chip was no longer useful.

Most chips used to make electronic devices are set on a base of plastic. However, unfortunately, the type of plastic used isn't at all recyclable, which means most computer chips end up in landfills (垃圾填埋场) around the world. Previous research has suggested that this leads to 100 million tons of electronic waste added to landfills each year.

After searching for plenty of alternatives, the team in Austria came across *Ganoderma lucidum*, a type of mushroom that grows on dead hardwood trees. They noted that it grows a skin to cover its root-like part.

After removing some of the skin from several samples, the researchers found that it was flexible and was able to stand high temperatures. They also noted that if kept away from light and wetness, the skin would last a long time. On the other hand, if it were exposed to such conditions intentionally, it would quickly decompose. These are all features that the team thought would make for a very good chip base.

The team developed a means for placing metal electronic components onto the skin. Testing of the result showed that the skin worked nearly as well as the traditional plastic base and that it

could remain undamaged after being bent repeatedly. They also found the skin could be used to make battery components. More work is required to ensure that the skin works as hoped in an industrial setting. Also, a clean process for removing the skin from the chips still needs to be found.

28. What do we learn about most computer chips?
- A. They end up as electronic waste.      B. They are made of plastic.  
C. They are easily worn out.            D. They can be completely recycled.
29. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?
- A. How researchers carried out tests.  
B. What a good chip base was like.  
C. Why researchers tested on mushroom skin.  
D. What qualities were found about mushroom skin.
30. What follow-up research might researchers do?
- A. The skin's potential in the same setting.  
B. The skin's performance as battery components.  
C. A convenient way to put electronics on the skin.  
D. A clean process to get the skin away from chips.
31. What's the writing purpose of the text?
- A. To report a new discovery of mushrooms.  
B. To picture the future of computer chips.  
C. To show the features of mushrooms.  
D. To call for nature-friendly computer chips.

F

California start-up OpenAI has released a chatbot (chat robot) able to answer a variety of questions, but its impressive performance has reopened the debate on the risks linked to AI technologies.

Posted on Twitter by fascinated users, the conversations with the chatbot called ChatGPT show a kind of omniscient (无所不知的) machine, from explaining scientific concepts to writing scenes for a play, university essays or even functional lines of computer code.

"Its answer to the question 'what to do if someone has a heart attack' was incredibly clear and relevant," Claude de Loupy, an expert in automatic text generation told AFP. "When you start asking very specific questions, ChatGPT's response can be off the mark, but its overall performance remains 'really impressive' with a 'high level.'" he said.

A few years ago, chatbots had the vocabulary of a dictionary and the memory of a goldfish. Now Chatbots are getting much better at the "history problem" where they act in a manner consistent with the history of responses. The chatbots have graduated from goldfish status.

英语试题 第 6 页 (共 10 页)

However, like other programs relying on deep learning, ChatGPT has one major weakness: it doesn't have access to meaning. The software cannot justify its choices, such as explaining why it picked the words that make up its responses.

AI technologies able to communicate are increasingly worrying some observers. They voice concern that these technologies could be misused to trick people. What does ChatGPT think of the risk? "There are potential dangers in building highly complex chatbots, particularly if they are designed to be indistinguishable from humans in their language and behavior," the chatbot said.

OpenAI CEO Sam Altman shared his ideas on the debates surrounding AI. "Interesting watching people start to debate whether powerful AI systems should behave in the way users want or their creators intend," he wrote, "The question of whose values we adjust these systems to will be one of the most important debates society ever has."

32. How does paragraph 2 show ChatGPT's wonderful performance?  
A. By using figures.    B. By listing examples.  
C. By giving definitions.    D. By making comparisons.
33. What does the underlined phrase "off the mark" in paragraph 3 probably mean?  
A. Creative.                B. Inaccurate.                C. Immediate.                D. Objective.
34. What is the major problem with ChatGPT?  
A. It has poor memory.    B. It has limited vocabularies.  
C. It fails to account for its choices.    D. It lacks power to stick to its responses.
35. Which statement is Sam Altman most likely to agree with?  
A. The value that AI follows remains to be discussed.  
B. Advanced AI should go after creators' intention.  
C. The function of AI relies entirely on users.  
D. Debates on the application of AI are unnecessary.

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。

It has been proved that self-care helps people lower stress and get healthier. And another interesting finding has been revealed recently. 36 As a typical form of caring about others, volunteering has been proved to be beneficial to us in the following ways.

**Volunteering makes us happier.**

Throughout history, cooperation and community have been essential parts of human survival. One reason we feel so rewarded when helping others is that the happiness of those around us has taken root in our survival instinct. According to one study, people who volunteered at least once a month reported better mental health than those who didn't.     

英语试题 第 7 页 (共 10 页)

**Volunteering increases our sense of purpose.**

Typically, the act of volunteering involves taking action and engaging with others. These are two mental health needs shared by most humans, especially people feeling aimless and disconnected. 38 As a result, they can have clearer goals in their own life and increase the sense of responsibility.

**Volunteering helps manage depression.**

39 That's because taking positive action helps to change the negative thoughts — whether by interacting with other people or realizing you have useful skills to share with the world. Based on that, some researchers even suggest including volunteering as an approach to treating depression.

40

Some researchers have discovered a link between volunteering and a lower risk of early death. This effect comes in part from how volunteering can reduce stress and depression, which in turn promotes life span, improved physical health, and better management of chronic (慢性的) diseases.

- A. Volunteering cures many diseases.
- B. Volunteering impacts our physical health.
- C. Caring attention towards others also improves our health.
- D. Volunteering also helps reduce sadness or hopelessness.
- E. People who always hold a positive attitude is unlikely to get depressed.
- F. Some even said volunteering made them as happy as having an extra \$1,100.
- G. When volunteering, people learn new skills and develop more social connections.

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。

Ida Nelson was going to sleep when she heard the noise of a small airplane circling the nearby airport. It was already 11:30 p.m. in a small village of Alaska, and, as she told a local newspaper, "When a plane flies over that 41, you know there is something 42."

Nelson rushed to the window and saw the 43. The airport's runway lights were out. She pulled on some clothes, 44 into her ATV (全地形车), and drove it to the airport, where she found a local pilot trying to 45 the lights with his hands.

"46 if you push the button 10 or 15 times, the lights will just light up," Nelson said. But not this time. Meanwhile, she 47 the plane was a medevac (医疗直升机) which had a(n) 48 mission — to transport a seriously ill local girl to the nearest 49 280 miles away.



Nelson had a 50. Driving her ATV to the end of the runway, she shone her headlights for the plane to 51. Great idea but it wasn't 52. More light was needed, so a neighbor 53 nearly every home in the village.

Within 20 minutes, 20 vehicles arrived, many of the drivers still in 54. Following the pilot 55, the cars lined up on one side of the runway. 56 by the headlights, the plane finally landed safely. The young 57 was loaded onto the aircraft, and the plane 58 took off again.

In a world filled with uncertainty, the little community's 59 action was a big deal. However, for Nelson, as she said, coming together "is just kind of a 60 deal."

- |                     |                |                   |                |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. late         | B. low         | C. slowly         | D. smoothly    |
| 42. A. wrong        | B. mysterious  | C. unrecognizable | D. impressive  |
| 43. A. influence    | B. consequence | C. factor         | D. problem     |
| 44. A. looked       | B. jumped      | C. broke          | D. ran         |
| 45. A. put up       | B. look for    | C. turn on        | D. hold onto   |
| 46. A. Usually      | B. Fortunately | C. Particularly   | D. Obviously   |
| 47. A. remembered   | B. admitted    | C. learned        | D. announced   |
| 48. A. fixed        | B. urgent      | C. improper       | D. last        |
| 49. A. school       | B. village     | C. hospital       | D. airport     |
| 50. A. target       | B. comment     | C. desire         | D. plan        |
| 51. A. run          | B. circle      | C. climb          | D. follow      |
| 52. A. appropriate  | B. legal       | C. sufficient     | D. important   |
| 53. A. warned       | B. reminded    | C. comforted      | D. called      |
| 54. A. nightclothes | B. raincoats   | C. uniforms       | D. costumes    |
| 55. A. preparations | B. directions  | C. predictions    | D. regulations |
| 56. A. Guided       | B. Forced      | C. Controlled     | D. Powered     |
| 57. A. pilot        | B. patient     | C. neighbor       | D. driver      |
| 58. A. quietly      | B. suddenly    | C. immediately    | D. constantly  |
| 59. A. strange      | B. positive    | C. loyal          | D. exciting    |
| 60. A. fair         | B. great       | C. tough          | D. normal      |

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。

In recent years, with the promotion of green cities, many cities in China have been building urban greenways according to 61 (they) own local conditions. Up to now, China 62 (build) more than 80,000 kilometres urban greenways.

In Chengdu, the sights and scenes are connected by a 100-kilometre-long greenway. People's 63 (cycle) along the greenway has become a popular activity. You can not

英语试题 第 9 页 (共 10 页)

only enjoy the beautiful views of 78 bridges, 64 you can also travel through 121 ecological parks such as the Qinglong Lake. The Panda International Tourism Resort (旅游胜地), 65 houses 40 pandas, is also along the road.

1,000 kilometres away from Chengdu, there is also a greenway of the same 66 (long) in Wuhan. It's the East Lake Greenway. With winding roads 67 (connect) the various islands, it links more than 100 scenic spots. You can visit the different natural sights as well as the 68 (culture) attractions left by ancient Chinese poets.

1,000 kilometres south of Wuhan, a coastal greenway sits on the bay area of Shenzhen. This greenway looks like a winding ribbon (丝带) linking the city 69 the forests and the sea. Every winter, thousands of birds travel to the mangrove forest (红树林) here. And the greenway provides 70 (extreme) good spots to observe these birds.

#### 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。

Early this morning, I was riding my bike to my school while suddenly it hit a parked car. Erightening and guilty, I saw a scratch (划痕) on the car. At first, I thought about run away. But when I remembered the quality of honesty taught by my parents, I decided to do nothing better. However, I wrote a note with my apology and personal informations. Then I placed it on the window of the car and leave for my school. Surprising, in the afternoon the owner came to praise for me in front of my classmates. What unforgettable day!

##### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华。学校上周五在东湖公园组织了一次 Plogging (跑步捡垃圾) 志愿活动。请你写一则短文向学校英语报投稿, 简单介绍此次活动。内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动过程;
3. 你的收获。

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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