全国大联考 2020 届高三 2 月联考

英 语 试 卷

注意事项：

1．考试时间 120 分钟，满分 150 分。

2．因受新型冠状病毒影响，原定的考试时间无法进行考试，故本套试卷选择通过网络公布，以免影响高三考生的正常复习进度，公布后，考生和教师可自行打印使用此试卷。

建议打印用纸：试卷、答案：A4 纸或 A3 纸二合一打印　答题卡：A4 纸（建议彩印）

第一部分 听力（共两节，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题，每题 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。

1. What color is the man's toothbrush?

A. Blue. 　　　　B. Green. 　　　　C. Red.

2. What is the man mostly worried about?

A. The noisy plane.

B. The safety of the airplane.

C. The service of the flight attendant.

3. How does the man feel?

A. Impatient. 　　　　B. Helpless. 　　　　C. Exhausted.

4. When does the girl have to go to bed?

A. At 8：00 p.m. 　　B. At 9：00 p.m. 　　C. At 11：00 p.m.

5. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a fruit shop.

B. At a candy shop.

C. At the woman's house.

第二节（共 15 小题，每题 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读每个小题，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's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Boss and employee. 　　B. Coworkers. 　　C. Classmates.

7. Why is Jane unhappy?

A. She forgot to answer some emails.

B. She talked to angry customers all morning.

C. She is usually the first one to take complaints.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How much will the man pay in total?

A. $20. B. $25. C. $45.

9. How did the man get his shirt dirty?

A. By cooking vegetable soup. B. By eating noodles. C. By washing up.

10. When will the man get his shirt back?

A. On Sunday. B. On Monday. C. On Tuesday.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Schoolmates. B. Brother and sister. C. Teacher and student.

12. What just happened to Chad's shirt?

A. He got a tea stain on it.

B. He got blue paint on it.

C. He rolled in the grass with it.

13. What will Chad do after school?

A. Tell his mother what happened.

B. Ask Betty to explain for him.

C. Buy a new shirt.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where is the treehouse?

A. In Justin's yard. B. In Stanley's yard. C. In Miss Johnson's yard.

15. How will Justin get back to the treehouse?

A. By car. B. By bike. C. On foot.

16. Why is Justin in a hurry?

A. He is afraid of thunder.

B. He thinks it's going to rain.

C. He wants Mom to see the treehouse.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. How to predict an earthquake.

B. How to survive an earthquake.

C. How to rescue people in an earthquake.

18. What do people need to get ready for an earthquake?

A. Shelters. B. Cars. C. Blankets.

19. What does the speaker advise people to do when an earthquake hits?

A. Drop to the ground. B. Stay by the window. C. Run towards the door.

20. What does the speaker warn people of at the end of the talk?

A. Trapped lifts. B. Falling pieces. C. Damaged bridges.

A
TWO NEWS REPORTS

NEWS REPORT 1

Even before 5G is widely commercially available, Chinese telecom giant Huawei has reportedly begun researching the next generation of wireless1 technology-6G.

Tech website "iPhone in Canada" reported that Huawei has confirmed to local media "The Logic（逻辑学；逻辑性）" that it has started researching 6G technology at its lab in Ottawa, Canada

and "is in talks with Canadian university researchers about working on development of the next-generation wireless system," citing a report by The Logic.

Song Zhang, vice-president of research strategy and partnership of Huawei in Canada, said "5G is very new, and looking at 6G is part of the so-called 5G evolution."

Huawei has not commented on the report, according to The Paper.

NEWS REPORT 2

A Japanese startup called SkyDrive Inc. has begun conducting test flights of their prototype flying car with a human pilot.

The company hopes to be able to make a full public demonstration（演示；展示） of the vehicle later this summer.

The test flights are being conducted at a protected indoor facility at the company's research flight center outside of Nagoya.

There have been a number of previous test flights, but they were all conducted via remote control and no human pilot on-board.

According to a report in The Asahi Shimbun, SkyDrive says the car could be ready for a limited retail release as early as 2023, and mass production by 2026.

SkyDrive was founded by former engineers from Toyota and they intend their vehicle to be 'the world's smallest flying car.

In 2017, Toyota gave the company an infusion（灌输） of around $350,000 to help develop flying vehicles.

The company said it won't say more about how the test flights have been proceeding（行动；进行） so far, but says things are going well enough to continue making them.

21. What we can learn from **NEWS REPORT 1**?

A. Huawei and Apple cooperate to develop 6G technology.

B. Huawei is the first company to study 6G technology.

C. Huawei's research team studies 6G technology in Canadian laboratories.

D. Huawei is not optimistic about the prospects of 6G.

22. Which of the following is **NOT** true about **NEWS REPORT 2**?

A. The company hopes to have an opportunity to make a full public demonstration of the vehicle.

B. Previous flight tests were controlled by remote control.

C. The car may not be able to mass produce in the near future.

D. The car was completely invented and produced by Toyota.

23. Which news section are we likely to see these two news reports?

A. Entertainment.   B. Science and Technology.   C. Story.   D. History.

B

France unveiled（推出……；揭开……的面纱） Monday new measures to combat violence against women by their partners or ex-partners, seeking to toughen up the law as concerns mount over the number of women killed in the country.

Prime Minister Edouard Philippe made the announcements on the UN-backed International Day for Eliminating Violence against Women, two days after tens of thousands of people took to the streets across France in a show of solidarity（团结）.

Growing anger over the failures in Europe and globally to make progress ending the horrendous（可怕的） annual toll（损失） has pressured governments to begin to take action,

though activists warned that far more needs to be done.

Expressing hope that the plan would prove an "electric shock", Philippe said the measures would seek to broaden the definition of violence, including how harassment（骚扰；骚乱） can lead to suicide.

Since the start of 2019, at least 117 women have been killed by their partner or former partner in France, according to a case-by-case study by AFP based on media reports.

The figure shows no improving trend -- last year, 121 women died in what are increasingly termed femicides（杀人剂）, to underscore the fact the victims were killed because they were female.

An additional 213,000 women in France are victims of physical or sexual violence on the part of their partner or ex-partner, according to the latest official figures.

The announcements by Philippe focused on ending what he described as "<u>absurdities</u>" and "dysfunctional aspects" in the law to ensure that women would be better protected.

24. What the major reason of French announced the new measures?

   A. To combat violence against women by their partners whenever.

   B. To strengthen self-protection of women.

   C. To improve the quality of women's partner.

   D. To make public focus on the importance of a good partner.

25. What did the French do to support this measure.

   A. Post support on Facebook, twitter and other social media。

   B. Tens of thousands of French people took to the streets to show their solidarity.

   C. French newspapers were forced to report the news.

   D. Many French partners rethink their relationship with each other.

26. According to the data, how many women in France have been killed by their partner's drugs?

   A. 117.   B. 121.   C. 213000.   D. 212762.

27. What may be the meaning of the underlined words in the text?

   A. Preposterous.   B. Meaningful.

   C. Great significance.   D. Main influence.

<center>C</center>

When the Christ Child was born, all people, animals, trees, and other plants felt that great happiness had come into the world. Every day people came to see the sweet Babe and they thought that they would like to give presents to the Child. The Palm(棕榈树)said, "I will choose my biggest leaf and place it as a fan to wave soft air to the Child." The Olive said, "I will sprinkle sweet-smelling oil over him."

"What can I give to the Child?" asked the Fir. "You? You have nothing to offer. Your needles would stab the Babe, and your tears are sticky", said the others. This made the poor Fir very unhappy indeed, and it said, sadly, "Yes, you are right. I have nothing that would be good enough to offer to the Christ Child."

Now, quite near to the trees stood an Angel, who heard what they said. He was moved to pity the Fir and decided to help it. High in the dark of the heavens the stars were beginning to winkle, and the Angel begged some of the little ones to come down and rest upon the branches of the Fir. They were glad to do this, and their silvery light shone among the branches just like Christmas candles. To its delight, the Fir Tree saw the face of the Babe with a happy smile as he looked upon the twinkling lights.

The Christ Child did not forget the lovely sight, and from then on, he ordered that on his

birthday a Fir Tree should be placed in every house, which might be lit up with candles to shine for the children as the stars shone for him on his first birthday. Was not the Fir Tree richly rewarded? Surely there is no other tree that shines on so many happy faces!

28. Why did people visit the Child?
    A. They wanted to get some presents from him.
    B. They wanted to ask him for help.
    C. He brought happiness to the world.
    D. He liked to play with them.

29. What made the Fir unhappy?
    A. Having nothing to give to the Christ Child.
    B. Stabbing the Christ Child with its needles.
    C. Having sticky tears sticking the Christ Child.
    D. Wanting to get some stars from the heaven.

30. What can we learn from the third paragraph?
    A. The Fir asked the stars to help it.
    B. The Angel was very kind and helpful.
    C. The Babe invited the stars to come down.
    D. Some big stars came down and help the Fir.

31. What conclusion can we draw from the last paragraph?
    A. The Fir shone every house with little stars.
    B. The Fir gave some candles to the Christ Child.
    C. The Christ Child is quite satisfied with the Fir.
    D. The Christ Child lit up candles for the children.

D

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released a report stating that the world is quickly running out of time to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius. To get there, the world would have to cut current emissions by 45 percent by 2030. That sounds absurdly unlikely.

But before we give in to despair, we should remember that the technology to address climate change is going along at high speed. The largest source of U.S. carbon emissions is transportation, and a Green New Deal for motor vehicles would be quite straightforward.

The reason is simple: With some subsidies(补贴), electric cars and buses are now cost-competitive with fossil-fuel vehicles. Electric buses have made the greatest speed into the market, because they are a logical choice for electrification. By the end of 2018, electric vehicles were displacing about 280,000 barrels of oil demand per day—about 84 percent of which was due to buses.

But the electric car market is also reaching maturity, with appealing designs, longer range, and a quickly-expanding rapid charging network in many countries. It's worth emphasizing that most of the infrastructure(基础设施)necessary to recharge electric vehicles already exists. People often tend to assume that we would need to replace every gas station, but virtually all homes and businesses already have an electrical connection which can be easily improved for fast charging. All that is needed to go fully electric is enough battery capacity and fast charging stations to deal with long trips.

Now America would have to repair its electricity production, freight rail, shipping, and so on to fully decarbonizes(脱碳)the transportation sector, which taken together will be considerably more

difficult than simply **extirpating** fossil fuel vehicles from the market.

But greening America's vehicle would be straightforward, relatively cheap, and a huge stride forward on climate. The politics of climate change are so fearful that despair can seem logical, but the first step to achieving a tough goal is the confident belief that it can be done. And this particular step wouldn't even be that tough.

32. How's the goal of keeping global warming below 1.5 Celsius according to Paragraph 1?

    A. Reasonable.   B. Safe.   C. Realistic.   D. Impossible.

33. How can electric vehicles compete with fossil-fuel ones?

    A. By getting financial support from government.

    B. By running at the greatest speed.

    C. By changing the way of transportation.

    D. By making consumers make logical choices.

34. What should we do to promote electric cars now?

    A. Replace as many as gas stations.

    B. Solve the problem of long trips.

    C. Build more infrastructures for recharging.

    D. Make businesses have electrical connections.

35. Which of the following best explains "extirpating" underlined in paragraph 5?

    A. Repairing.   B. Producing.   C. Moving.   D. Forbidding.

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 is often said that the best way to get to the bottom of a hard problem is to sleep on it. __36__?

A new study forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science may have the answer.

A team of researchers led by Kristin Sanders of Northwestern University designed an experiment to test whether cueing music associated with unsolved brain teasers during sleep increased people's ability to solve those same brain teasers the next morning. __37__.

"Numerous studies in humans and other animals demonstrate better memory after sleep compared with a similar time awake," state the researchers. "Sleep-related memory processes not only strengthen but also can optimize（使优化）, organize, and transform information."

__38__, the researchers found that participants were 55 percent more likely to solve puzzles on their second try when the corresponding sound clip was surreptitiously played while they slept. They also reported that the effect was not dependent on the type of puzzle; solve rates for both spatial（空间的；占据空间的） and verbal puzzles increased when cued during sleep.

The authors conclude, "By demonstrating for the first time that targeted reactivation of puzzle memories during sleep improves problem-solving the following morning, __39__."

__40__, sleep on it...and play some music to remind yourself of the challenge.

    A. Over the course of the two experimental sessions

    B. We add to a growing literature recognizing sleep as useful for both strengthening and reorganizing memory

    C. But, how accurate is this advice

    D. By the way, sleep can improve your self-protection

    E. But if you didn't sleep, you will be forced many healthy problems.

    F. So, the next time you're faced with a difficult problem

G. Fascinatingly, they found that it did

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In fifth grade, my backpack was stolen from my dad's car. There was my binder(活页夹) in it, where all my school stuff was ___41___ in it, and it had notebooks in which I had stories that I had been ___42___ for quite a while. And when my dad had come and woken me up to tell me that his car was ___43___ and my backpack was stolen, I ___44___ for about half an hour.

Then I decided to go to school with ___45___ nothing. My 5th grade ___46___, Miss Taylor, was really sweet and ___47___ to me and understanding. She gave me a/an ___48___ binder that she had and she got out a piece of ___49___, and set about writing my ___50___ 'Zoe' in a cool font(字体). She was really good at fonts. She then ___51___ it to me.

Later that same day, Miss Taylor had gotten a ___52___ from the office and when she had gotten off the phone, she ___53___ me like this: "Zoe, a miracle has happened! Someone ___54___ your backpack!", I rushed to the ___55___, and got my binder.

When I opened it, I saw all my stuff including a(n) ___56___. On the back of the envelope was "I'm sorry all your stuff got stolen, but I hope this ___57___" and I opened the envelope and it had a ___58___ worth \$20 in it. The person that found all the stuff had put in the envelope so that I could ___59___ more school stuff! Seeing it, I was very ___60___ to the person.

41. A. dropped   B. thrown   C. put   D. shaped
42. A. writing   B. making   C. playing   D. printing
43. A. broken down B. broken into   C. looked into D. broken off
44. A. laughed   B. smiled   C. jumped   D. cried
45. A. gradually   B. absolutely   C. slightly   D. simply
46. A. teacher   B. manager   C. conductor   D. operator
47. A. strange   B. mean   C. kind   D. lucky
48. A. cheap   B. common   C. complex   D. extra
49. A. paper   B. cake   C. cloth   D. silk
50. A. address   B. name   C. skill   D. major
51. A. introduced   B. exposed   C. presented   D. taught
52. A. call   B. letter   C. E-mail   D. gift
53. A. blamed   B. told   C. charged   D. warned
54. A. stole   B. sold   C. found   D. opened
55. A. office   B. school   C. room   D. station
56. A. note   B. envelope   C. story   D. poster
57. A. changes   B. rewards   C. helps   D. functions
58. A. treasure   B. gold   C. bill   D. penny
59. A. need   B. buy   C. beg   D. win
60. A. generous   B. familiar   C. thankful   D. faithful

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。

The German cockroach（蟑螂）61._____（develop）a strong resistance（抗药性） to insecticide due 62._____ the widespread use of chemical bug sprays, according to a research

led by Purdue University in Indiana.

The German cockroach is one of the most common black 63._____（beetle）living around us. It can pose a threat to people's health, as it can trigger allergies and asthma.

In the study, the researchers 64._____（use）individual and combination insecticides, 65._____ nothing could wipe out the population of German cockroaches.

"Cockroaches developing resistance to multiple classes of insecticides at once will make controlling these pests almost 66._____（possible）with chemicals alone," said the research report published in the journal Scientific Reports.

The scientists from Purdue University 67._____（say）the super-immunity gene is passed on 68._____ the insect's offspring, so people need 69._____（find）non-chemical measures to control cockroach populations, 70._____ as traps.

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：在错的词下画一横线，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。

A Woodman come into a forest to ask the Trees to give it a handle for Ax（斧子）. It seemed

so modestly a request that the principals tree at once agreed to it, but it was settled among them that

the plain, homely Ash should furnish how was wanted. No sooner had the Woodman fitted the staff

to his purpose, after he began laying about him on all side. Felling the whole matter too late,

whispered the Cedar: "The first concession has lost all. If our humble neighbor not was sacrificed,

we might have yet standing for ages ourselves."

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，现在正是新型冠状病毒肆虐的时期，而你对身处武汉的外国朋友 Jack 的状况非常担心，现请你给他写一封电子邮件，询问一下他的状况。

内容包括：

1. 询问 Jack 身体状况如何；

2. 让 Jack 照顾好自己（别出门，勤洗手，戴口罩）；

3. 一切正常的话请回信。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右。2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

提示词：

新型冠状病毒 New coronal pneumonia virus   口罩 face mask