

河北省衡水中学 2020 届高三上学期第四次调研考试

英 语

本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

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。

1. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The man's picnic on the beach. B. A festival in the man's town. C. The man's weekend.

2. Where is the woman going next?

- A. To her house. B. To her office. C. To a coffee shop.

3. Why is the woman worried?

- A. She failed the physics test.
B. She isn't well prepared for the test.
C. She doesn't have time to study for the test.

4. What does the woman mean?

- A. The interview went very well.
B. She did not like the interview.
C. She missed the interview.

5. What does Jane plan to do?

- A. Attend a meeting. B. Go to a party. C. Invite the man to her house.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独自。每段对话或独自后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个

14. What does the man think of going to dance school?
- A. Boring. B. Expensive. C. Worthwhile.
15. What does the man plan to do?
- A. Quit the TV play.
B. Try playing different roles.
C. Make friends with more actors.
16. What is the relationship between the speakers?
- A. Director and actor.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who organizes the Winter Festival?
- A. The government.
B. A team of volunteers.
C. The businessmen around the town.
18. What is special about the art exhibition?
- A. It will be held in a school.
B. There are three opening nights.
C. The works are painted by local students.
19. What will be held in the Main Exhibition Hall?
- A. A music talent show.
B. An art exhibition.
C. A fancy dress party.
20. What is the purpose of the talk?
- A. To raise money for the festival.
B. To inform people of the festival.
C. To compare the events of the festival.

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

Dear 17-year-old self,

When your Laker dream comes true tomorrow, you need to figure out a way to invest in the future of your family. This sounds simple, and you may think it's a no-brainer, but take some time to think on it further.

I said INVEST. I did not say GIVE. Let me explain.

Purely giving material things to your siblings（兄弟姐妹）may appear to be the right decision. So you buy them a car, a big house, and pay all of their bills. You want them to live a beautiful, comfortable life, right?

But the day will come when you realize that as much as you believed you were doing the right thing, you were actually holding them back.

You will come to understand that you were taking care of them because it made YOU feel good, it made You happy to see them smiling and without a care in the world—and that was extremely selfish of you. While you were feeling satisfied with yourself, you were slowly eating away at their own dreams and ambitions. You were adding material things to their lives, but subtracting the most precious gifts of all.

Invest in their future, don't just give.

Use your success, wealth and influence to put them in the best position to realize their own dreams and find their true purpose. Put them through school, set them up with job interviews and help them become leaders in their own right. Hold them to the same level of hard work and dedication that it took for you to get to where you are now, and where you will eventually go.

I'm writing you now so that you can begin this process immediately, and so that you

their eyeballs to the art on the walls, museum visitors were required to read a 15- or 20-page introduction to each piece or each artist. How many people would go to museums if that were the case?

Yet this seems to be the expectation when it comes to reading classic literature. Classic novels typically come with 15-or20-page introductions, which often include spoilers, assuming that readers do not come to classic books to discover, be absorbed in, and be surprised by the story world. Also, apparently, we mustn't read classics alone, without experts guiding our experiences.

However, classic literature is in a unique position to show us that we're not alone in our pains and joys. By taking us out of our time, classic books free us to see beyond the set of beliefs we stick to and to connect human experiences that remain alive across time and place. What could be more grounding, more comforting, than seeing ourselves in the battles, longings, and pleasures that have played out across hundreds, thousands of years of human history? Our personal engagement is the first step of a longer journey of discovery that deepens our knowledge and understanding of ourselves and our world. We may, for example, feel for Hester Prynne from Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* though we despair of the world she lived in.

While we're letting go of things, let's stop worrying about understanding everything. We can't. It will be fun if we embrace curiosity, the pleasure of working out a mystery, and our common relationships as humans. We can feel, for example, the power of self-sacrifice in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* even when we lack full understanding of the cultural references and language.

24. Most museum goers_____.

- A. enjoy reading notice boards
- B. understand the artworks well
- C. lack professional art knowledge
- D. share common interest in artworks

25. What can the "spoilers" in Paragraph 2 possibly be?
- A. Story writers.
 - B. Readers' expectations.
 - C. Guiding experts.
 - D. Plots given away in advance.
26. What prevents readers enjoying reading classics?
- A. Showing curiosity about the writers.
 - B. Letting go of things.
 - C. Trying to understand everything.
 - D. Working out mysteries.
27. What message is mainly conveyed in the passage?
- A. We should find more fun from classics.
 - B. Reading classics is a personal exploration.
 - C. Experts need to give readers better guidance.
 - D. Classic literature benefits readers a great deal.

C

Most kids grow up learning they cannot draw on the walls. But it might be time to forget that training—this summer, a group of culture addicts, artists and community organizers are inviting New Yorkers to write all over the walls of an old house on Governor's Island.

The project is called Writing On It All, and it's a participatory writing project and artistic experiment that has happened on Governor's Island every summer since 2013.

"Most of the participants are people who are just walking by or are on the island for other reasons, or they just kind of happen to be there," Alexandra Chasin, artistic director of Writing On It All, tells *Smithsonian.com*.

The 2019 season runs through June 26 and features sessions assisted by everyone

from dancers to domestic workers. Each session has a theme and participants are given a variety of materials and prompts(提示) and asked to cover surfaces with their thoughts and art. This year, the programs range from one that turns the house into a cooperative essay to one that explores the meaning of exile(流亡).

Governor's Island is a national historic landmark district long used for military purposes. Now known as "New Yorker's shared space for art and play", the island, which lies between Manhattan and Brooklyn, in Upper New York Bay, is closed to cars but open to summer tourists who flock for festivals, picnics, adventures as well as these "legal graffiti(涂鸦)" sessions.

The notes and art scribbled on the walls are an experiment in self-expression. So far, participants have ranged in age from 2 to 85. Though Chasin says the focus of the work is on the activity of writing, rather than the text that ends up getting written, some of the work that comes out of the sessions has stuck with her.

"One of the sessions that moved me the most was state violence on black women and black girls," says Chasin, explaining that in one room, people wrote down the names of those killed because of it. "People do beautiful work and leave beautiful messages."

28. What does the project Writing On It All invite people to do?

- A. Forget their training in drawing.
- B. Participate in a state graffiti show.
- C. Cover the walls of an old house with graffiti.
- D. Exhibit their artistic creations in an old house.

29. What do we learn about the participants in the project?

- A. They are just culture addicts.
- B. They are graffiti enthusiasts.
- C. They are writers and artists.
- D. They are mostly passers-by.

30. What did the project participants do during the 2019 season?

- A. They were free to scribble on the walls whatever came to their mind.
- B. They expressed their thoughts in graffiti on the theme of each session.
- C. They learned the techniques of cooperative writing.
- D. They were required to work together with other creators.
31. What kind of place is Governor's Island?
- A. It is a historic site that attracts tourists and artists.
- B. It is an area now accessible only to tourist vehicles.
- C. It is a place in Upper New York Bay formerly used for exiles.
- D. It is an open area for tourists to enjoy themselves year round.

D

Claude Monet, Pablo Picasso and Leonardo da Vinci... the art world has never lacked talent. And now, a new painter is ready to join the list, although this one isn't even human.

Next month, the auction house Christie's Prints and Multiples will make history by offering the first piece of art created by artificial intelligence (AI) for sale. The painting is a portrait of a man called Edmond De Belamy, and is expected to be sold for up to \$ 10,000.

The work, which features a man with a mysterious look on his face, was created by software developed by the French art group Obvious. Laugero-Lasserre, an art collector, called the work "grotesque and amazing at the same time". This isn't the first example of AI-produced artwork, as AI has already been used to write poems and compose songs. However, many people doubt whether it should be called art at all.

According to Russian writer Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), art is about creating emotion(情感). It's "a means of... joining people together in the same feelings," he once said.

So, if the emotion behind art is what makes it, the ability to create and use tools is what makes human beings different from other species. And as a tool itself, the AI

technology used to create the portrait is the result of a lot of effort made by several designers. Together, they "fed" the AI a huge collection of paintings from the 14th to the 18th centuries, until it was able to work out how to make similar paintings of its own,

The introduction of AI art could be the beginning of a new artistic movement. However, not everyone is ready to welcome these high-tech artists just yet.

"The human mind is what's behind the AI technology. And the human mind is not a cold, hard fact," said Oscar Schwartz, a professor of AI. "Rather, it is something that's created with our opinions and something that changes over time."

32. Why does the author mention the artists in Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce their works. B. To make an advertisement.
C. To present a piece of news. D. To focus the topic on AI.

33. What does the underlined word "grotesque" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Strange. B. Simple. C. Messy.
D. Understandable.

34. What can we learn about the AI-produced artwork according to Paragraph 5?

- A. It comes from human works.
B. It shows the human ability to create.
C. It expresses human feelings effectively.
D. It is beyond the imagination of humans.

35. Oscar Schwartz thinks the human mind is _____ compared with AI?

- A. limited B. decisive C. useless
D. meaningful

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 sometimes thought that the longing for material goods, the need to buy things, is a relatively modern invention. 36 Trade or shopping is certainly an ancient desire,

and existed before our ancestors invented writing, laws, cities or farming, even before they used metal to make tools.

Humans are born to trade. ___37___ Evidence from hunter-gatherers suggests that the exchange of food and other necessary things comes naturally, as well as the ability to keep a record of the credits involved. And once trade begins, the benefits are hard to resist.

Ancient local coastal people in northern Australia traded fish hooks, along a chain of trading partners, with people living 400 miles inland, who cut and polished local stone to make axes (斧子). ___38___ Finally, both groups of "producers", by concentrating on things they could produce and exchanging them for other things they needed, benefited as a result.

Trade in the necessities of life, such as food and simple tools, is not really surprising, considering the link between these basic items and survival. What is surprising, though, is that our taste for unnecessary expensive objects also goes back a long way.

In South Africa, 100,000-year-old decorative dyes (染料) have been found in an area where none were produced. ___39___ Small round pieces of glass 76,000 years old were also found at the same place. The earliest jewellery known to us was not just random findings—they were grouped together in size and had holes like those used for threading onto a necklace.

Archaeologists argue that trade prepared the way for the complex societies in which we live today. ___40___ However, their modern equivalents—fast cars and expensive clothes—hold the same attraction for us as "trade goods" did for people 100,000 years ago.

- A. And we don't need shops or money to do it.
- B. These are powerful evidence for cash purchase.
- C. In fact, its roots go back to the beginning of humanity.
- D. However, the first trade began from the exchange of objects.

E. Modern-day shoppers may not be impressed by ancient glass pieces.

F. It is thought that these goods were bought at least 30 kilometres away.

G. Every individual along the chain made a profit, even if he produced neither himself.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共三节, 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。

After Aida's parents fled war-torn Bosnia (波斯尼亚) for Sweden in the early 1990s, they put their five-year-old daughter in a school full of native Swedes and made sure she studied hard to get ahead. It 41. Today she is Sweden's minister for upper secondary education. Like her fellows across Europe, she faces a new 42 —making sure that a fresh wave of refugee (难民) children can integrate (融入) as successfully as she did.

In the countries accepting the most refugees—Sweden and Germany—lack of 43 is not a problem. Before the migrants (移民) poured in, both countries faced 44 numbers of pupils because of low birth rates.

The biggest problem for the education 45 is that refugee children tend to be concentrated together. Many 46 schools near refugee centers or in immigrant neighborhoods. This means they are partially separated and less 47 to learn the local language.

Moreover, immigrants 48 find housing in poor areas with lower education standard. Schools where more than a quarter of students are immigrants usually 49 worse than those with no immigrants. From 2008 to 2018 Sweden's 50 in the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) fell more than 51

country's.

In contrast, the German system has its 52. In some German states, school days are being 53, and the 54 has made a big investment (投资) in preschool education. In Sweden, older refugees are being trained as teaching 55 to speed integration. But far more could be done.

Most importantly, European governments need to treat refugee children as a(n) 56 rather than a problem. 57 by a desperate desire for a better life, they and their parents tend to be hard-working and 58. Europeans who worried about migrants studying together 59 their children should take 60 because about half of the refugees reaching Europe from Syria (叙利亚) have university degrees, according to UNHCR (联合国难民署).

41. A. studied B. worked C. failed
D. embarrassed
42. A. program B. choice C. challenge D. success
43. A. space B. purpose C. knowledge D. money
44. A. declining B. increasing C. spreading
D. raising
45. A. content B. process C. principle D. system
46. A. participate in B. join in C. attend D. take part in
47. A. possibly B. likely C. entirely D. generally
48. A. intend to B. used to C. devote to D. tend to
49. A. apply B. equip C. perform
D. make
50. A. rank B. range C. view D. goal
51. A. one another B. the other C. each other D. any other
52. A. fight B. strength C. weakness D. pride

专注名校多元录取

53. A. shortened B. loosened C. enlarged D. extended
54. A. government B. school C. committee
D. university
55. A. managers B. operators C. assistants
D. secretaries
56. A. opportunity B. wonder C. news
D. complaint
57. A. Stricken B. Guided C. Driven D. Confused
58. A. curious B. ambitious C. anxious D. eager
59. A. against B. with C. or D. in
60. A. hope B. convenience C. respect D. comfort

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 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。

According to Xinhua News Agency, the Palace Museum and Huawei signed a cooperation agreement on March 15. The two sides will set an example 61 5G application.

The Palace Museum received more than 17 million visitors in 2018, 62 (make) it the most visited museum in the world. In the past 20 years, an office information network covering the whole museum 63 (build) gradually. The museum has developed an App that provides an in-depth 64 (explain) of cultural relic information and cultural services. Also, the museum has research on the application of VR, AR, AI and other 65 (technique) in museums. 66 signing of the agreement marks a new chapter in the strategic cooperation between the Palace Museum and Huawei Technologies Co. So, Huawei will make efforts 67 (accelerate) the intelligent construction of the Palace Museum.

"The 600-year-old Palace Museum has never been so close to science and technology," Shan Jixiang said 68 (proud), director of the Palace Museum.

Shan shared many ideas about the 5G Palace Museum. With the help of advanced technology, 69 is expected that in the future, audiences around the world will be able to experience and visit the Palace Museum, whether it is a field trip or a virtual tour. Also, the use of AI technology provides a 70 (broad) platform and stronger knowledge support for cultural relics among young people.

第三节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据句意及所给英语或汉语提示, 用单词的正确形式填空, 每空一词。

71. Weather (permit), I'll pick you up at the airport.
72. Email (invite) will be sent to all participants and allow them to accept this task.
73. Please don't play football on the floor; in addition, don't play music (嘈杂地, 吵闹地) in your room.
74. But when you get there, you can feel the (温暖) and friendliness of the people there.
75. Although I (道歉) in person for my rudeness, I still want you to know how bad I feel about it.

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 Jeremy and Alice,

Although we've been delighted to have you as neighbors, we're hoping to settle something that bothers to us. In a word, your dog—Cleo.

We've called several time about Cleo's early morning barking. It is difficult to understanding why she barks every minute she's outside. The early morning barking have been disturbing us as we are often up all night with the baby. Beside, Cleo tends to bark a average of six hours a day. This morning she starts barking even before 5 o'clock. That is too much for us, considering how closely the houses are.

We appreciate our apology and goodwill, but we hope that you can figure a good way of settling the matter.

Sincerely,

Jack and Rose

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 从互联网上得知 Banks 夫妇的西餐馆在登广告招聘兼职服务员。请写一封电子邮件应聘。内容包括:

1. 发邮件的目的;
2. 自我介绍;
3. 应聘理由 (可开阔视野、交到新朋友等);
4. 表达自己的希望。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Banks,

I'm Li Hua, who has just graduated from high school this summer. _____

Yours,

Li Hua

Yours,

Li Hua

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