



2020年5月 白同一快物物

# 英语

## 考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

## 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. How will the man go home?

A. On foot.

B. By car.

C. By bus.

2. Which meal are the speakers preparing?

A. Breakfast.

B. Lunch.

C. Dinner.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Patient and nurse.

B. Hostess and audience.

C. Airline passenger and air hostess.

4. What will the woman do for the man?

A. Update online news.

B. Keep the classes in order.

C. Make up for his missed lessons.

5. What does the man need to do next?

A. Speed up his car.

B. Slow down his car.

C. Avoid the road sign.

### 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。

【高三英语 第 1 页(共 10 页)】

· 23 - 281C ·

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听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the woman mainly doing?  
A. Making complaints.  
B. Quarreling with the man.  
C. Seeking advice from her boss.
7. What does the woman think of her job?  
A. Tiring but well-paid.  
B. Relaxing and meaningful.  
C. Challenging but interesting.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. When does the conversation take place?  
A. In the morning.                      B. In the afternoon.                      C. In the evening.
9. How much will the woman pay in all?  
A. ¥70.                                      B. ¥80.                                      C. ¥100.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where is Lynn studying?  
A. In Madrid.                              B. In Cordoba.                              C. In Seville.
11. What is Lynn's part-time job?  
A. A waitress.                              B. A teacher.                              C. A psychologist.
12. What does Lynn like to do best in her free time?  
A. Play tennis.                              B. Dance.                                      C. Visit friends.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man think of the meeting?  
A. Complex.                                      B. Interesting.                                      C. Meaningless.
14. What is the man going to do this evening?  
A. Write a letter.                              B. Attend a meeting.                              C. Throw rubbish.
15. What is the woman's attitude towards the environment?  
A. Unfriendly.                                      B. Concerned.                                      C. Satisfied.
16. What does the woman suggest doing?  
A. Printing out the poster.  
B. Inviting Kate to have dinner.  
C. Asking someone else for help.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker mainly talk about?  
A. What courses the college offers.  
B. Why today's students need exercise.  
C. How today's students spend their money.

18. What does Sarah spend less money on?  
A. Transport, B. Food, C. Clothes.
19. Who loves cycling?  
A. Colin, B. Jack, C. Sarah.
20. How does Diana get her money?  
A. By selling a lot of books.  
B. By asking her parents for it.  
C. By selling clothes made on her own.

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

Many national parks have fun family-friendly activities. Here are some national parks for kids.

**Glacier National Park**

Glacier National Park was the tenth national park created in the nation. The park offers visitors the opportunity to explore the amazing wilderness of Montana through biking, hiking, camping, backpacking, boating and more. The region is snowy in the winter and hot in the summer. The best time to visit is the early summer, during which children can go to all of the open areas to explore and learn about wildlife, glaciers and much more.

**Grand Canyon National Park**

The max width of the enormous canyon is 18 miles. Different from winter months, both the South Rim and the North Rim (边缘) are open during the summer months. The South Rim is open all year around. The lodges (小屋) and other sights along this side are worth the time to explore. The North Rim is much more rural, and offers some great backcountry options.

**Yellowstone National Park**

Yellowstone National Park is the first national park in the USA, and it has many natural splendors great for exploration and discovery with the whole family. Children will love keeping an eye out for elk and bison while driving and hiking through the park. In addition, Yellowstone has some amazing natural features and thermal areas.

**Yosemite National Park**

Located in central California, Yosemite National Park is an amazing destination for recreational enthusiasts, especially rock climbers and families alike. For those visitors looking for different recreational activities or family oriented activities, Yosemite has many Junior Ranger programs covering a variety of natural sciences and other topics.

21. When is the most suitable time to see glaciers?  
A. Early spring. B. Late winter. C. Mid autumn. D. Early summer.

【高三英语 第 3 页(共 10 页)】

• 23 - 2016

22. What can be inferred about Grand Canyon National Park?
- A. The North Rim is much busier.
  - B. It can be explored by boat.
  - C. Only one of its rims is open in winter.
  - D. Visitors on the North Rim can see lodges.
23. Which was created earliest?
- A. Glacier National Park.
  - B. Grand Canyon National Park.
  - C. Yellowstone National Park.
  - D. Yosemite National Park.

**B**

British teen Kitty Tait wakes up at 5 am every day to bake bread, but it's not just any old bread. The young girl who runs the Orange Bakery in her home town, with her dad Alex, adds a little humor to her bakes.

"If something is fun to eat, it makes it even tastier!" the teen baking star, who overcame depression after discovering the art of bread making, said. It was watching her dad make a simple loaf of white bread that changed her life forever. "Something that was so unpromising—a bit like how my brain felt at the time—had turned into something so magical," she recalls.

Soon, Kitty was baking loaves for her neighbors. And before she knew it, there was a subscription service followed by a pop-up in her neighbor's garage where she sold almost 100 loaves of bread and doughnuts (甜甜圈) in half an hour. "At that moment, I realized that this was what I wanted to do with my life," she says.

A few months later, after raising enough money through crowdfunding, the teen rented a small retail space in town and her dad quit his job to become her business partner. They've been running the Orange Bakery ever since, selling everything from Marmite and cheese swirls to Danish pastries.

"I'm just really excited about people eating good bread, whether it is made by themselves or bought from a bakery," says Kitty. "My main mission is to make bread inclusive and joyful because I have found so much joy in it."

Today, the Taites are part of the global baking community, running baking classes at local schools.

24. What can we learn about Kitty before her picking up baking?
- A. She worked part-time at a bakery.
  - B. She suffered from a mental illness.
  - C. She turned something magical into reality.
  - D. She learned baking from her mom and neighbors.

25. Which word can describe Kitty's bread in her neighborhood?  
A. Popular. B. Graceful.  
C. Updated. D. Ordinary.
26. What can we conclude about Kitty's father from paragraph 4?  
A. He had ever been a good teacher.  
B. He bought the Orange Bakery for Kitty.  
C. He made a contribution to Kitty's cause.  
D. He had ever done foreign trade in a company.
27. What is Kitty's main focus?  
A. Making baking a fun thing.  
B. Earning as much as possible.  
C. Running joyful baking classes.  
D. Thinking up better ways of baking.

C

Tigers are faced with many threats, including poaching (偷猎), illegal trade and habitat loss to name a few. It's little wonder that their population has declined from 100,000 a century ago to just 3,500 today.

But despite these challenges, Nepal's wild tigers have successfully returned from the edge of extinction with a 190 per cent population increase since 2009. According to Nepal's National Tiger and Prey Survey 2022, there are now 355 wild tigers in the country, compared to 121 in 2010. This amounts to a 190 per cent increase, meaning that the country nearly tripled its tiger population.

Ginette Hemley, Senior Vice President for wildlife conservation at the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), said, "Tigers in Nepal and everywhere else that they live in Asia, about 10 countries, were on a steady decline because of two key reasons. The most immediate reason was poaching for the illegal animal trade. The second reason was loss of habitat."

To achieve this comeback in tiger numbers, Nepal laid ban on poaching, with anti-poaching groups patrolling protected areas. Another factor in the country's success was the restoration of corridors to promote the safe passage and genetic distribution of tigers in protected areas.

Hemley said, "Nepal really does stand out as a leader in conservation, especially for tigers. There is support for conservation of tigers at the highest level of government. That has translated into really effective habitat conservation, bolstering the protection of tigers in national parks, the wildlife reserves." As well as government support, she pointed to community involvement in conservation projects as a reason for Nepal's success. Hopefully, we will continue to see a recovery in the tiger population, as well as measures taken to protect local communities.

28. What does the author think of the decrease of the tiger population?  
A. It's surprising. B. It's puzzling.  
C. It's expected. D. It's abnormal.
29. What do the figures in paragraph 2 mean?  
A. The success of tiger conservation.  
B. Efforts made by a few Nepalese.  
C. The serious decrease of tigers.  
D. Challenges of protecting tigers.
30. Which can best replace the underlined word "patrolling" in paragraph 4?  
A. guarding B. walking C. trapping D. judging
31. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?  
A. The specific reasons for protecting tigers.  
B. The government's attitude to tiger conservation.  
C. The author's ambiguous attitude to tiger conservation.  
D. The work local communities have done to protect tigers.

D

When you want advice to achieve something, whom would you rather ask: the top performer in that area or someone barely getting by? Most people would choose the top performer. That person's advice, however, may not be any more helpful.

"Skillful performance and skillful teaching are not always the same thing, so we shouldn't expect the best performers to necessarily be the best teachers as well," said David Levari (Harvard Business School), lead author of a recent *Psychological Science* article.

Across four studies, he and co-authors found that top performers don't give better advice than other performers, at least in some domains (领域). Rather, they just give more of it. "Our studies suggest that at least in some instances, people may overvalue advice from top performers," the researchers wrote.

"In our experiments, people given advice by top performers thought that it helped them more, even though it usually didn't. Surprisingly, they thought so even though they didn't know anything about the people who wrote their advice," said Levari. "Top performers didn't write more helpful advice, but they did write more of it, and people in our experiments mistook quantity for quality," Levari added.

So, why wasn't the advice more helpful? Levari and colleagues have a few ideas. First, skilled performers may overlook fundamental advice because natural talent and extensive practice have made conscious thought unnecessary. Second, top performers may not be skilled communicators. Even when an excellent performer does have explicit information to share, they may not be especially good at sharing it. Finally, a large quantity of advice may be more than what can realistically be carried out.

vice, you should think less about how much of it there was, and more about how much of it you could actually use.”

32. How did the author introduce the topic of the text?
- A. By comparing data. B. By raising a question.  
C. By describing a definition. D. By presenting the survey result.
33. Which of the following agrees with Levari's opinion?
- A. Top performers give poor advice.  
B. Top performers give better advice.  
C. Top performers give useful advice.  
D. Top performers give more advice.
34. What did Levari suggest people do when getting advice?
- A. Learn about its writer. B. Consider its practicality.  
C. Think less about its quality. D. Find more related information.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Top Performers Can Be Trusted  
B. Trying Common Performers' Advice Is Great  
C. Common Performers May Give More Advice  
D. Top Performers Don't Always Give Better Advice

## 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。

Worried about the climate? Small local actions with neighbours and local businesses can make a difference. Here are some examples to get you started.

### Count the birds and the bees

Get closer to nature by becoming a citizen scientist. You could be counting birds, butterflies, insects and flowers. 36 They are fun group activities, and your data can help scientists better understand the impact of human behaviour on natural habitats.

### Share leftovers in a community fridge

The average UK family wastes eight meals weekly, and supermarkets frequently send surplus (过剩的) produce to landfill sites. Fridges in the community are a good solution to avoiding food waste by redistributing leftovers for free. 37

### Host a climate and nature discussion

38 Or they may ignore the issues completely. Hosting a local discussion can allow space for reflection, debate, ideas and collaboration to take action on global issues at a local level.

Set up a library of things

Internet shopping has made it too easy to buy new stuff at the click of a button. 39  
First it'll clutter (塞满) your house, then it'll clutter the planet. Setting up a library of things can encourage local people to share everything from tools to instruments, cooking gadgets to toys.

40

The climate and nature crisis isn't going away. That's why more and more climate emergency centres are popping up in deserted shops on high streets. A climate emergency centre can be a space for events such as an exhibition on plastic waste or a workshop to learn how to make eco-cleaning products. It can also be a way to motivate more people to influence local businesses to take action.

- A. Get involved in your local plan.
- B. Start a climate emergency centre.
- C. But where is it all going to end up?
- D. But how will the stuff be delivered to you?
- E. There are lots of citizen science projects to take part in.
- F. Media headlines can be alarming on the climate and nature crisis.
- G. Start your own or join one of the 300 community fridges in the UK.

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。

I ran into a friend a few days ago and greeted him in the familiar way. He gave the usual 41 "I'm doing fine", but he 42 two words "I guess" to the beginning of his greeting. That totally changed the meaning. His 43 expression matched the two added words. 44, he wasn't doing well. So I dug a little deeper and found he really was 45 with some big issues.

In today's world of fast and quickly 46 social media, we are given the 47 that the people there have near perfect lives. Look at anyone's personal blog and you'll see all these fun pictures and comments. Much of what we see is the good 48. Of course there is really nothing wrong with that, but it can make a lot of people feel or 49 that their own lives are full of challenges and various problems, 50 self-pity and depression.

The 51 is that nobody's life is perfect. Just looking from the outside, you might be 52 thinking that other people are doing much better than you. If you look on a deeper 53, you will see that the surface view can be very 54. That is because most of us don't show our problems but prefer to show our 55.



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So, don't admire other people's near perfect sides any more. No matter how 56 their lives look from the outside, they have their problems and 57 too. Try to understand yourself better and 58 the self-pity or feelings of "not as good as other people". It can make your depression 59. Even better, you can see yourself in a(n) 60 angle and have higher self-esteem (自尊).

- |                      |                  |                 |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. point         | B. description   | C. response     | D. goal         |
| 42. A. added         | B. created       | C. wrote        | D. spelt        |
| 43. A. ridiculous    | B. facial        | C. lovely       | D. grateful     |
| 44. A. Obviously     | B. Eventually    | C. Gradually    | D. Excitedly    |
| 45. A. slipping      | B. infecting     | C. competing    | D. struggling   |
| 46. A. emerging      | B. expanding     | C. dismissing   | D. disappearing |
| 47. A. impression    | B. permission    | C. pressure     | D. affection    |
| 48. A. staff         | B. dialect       | C. catalogue    | D. stuff        |
| 49. A. express       | B. decide        | C. believe      | D. report       |
| 50. A. asking        | B. causing       | C. damaging     | D. losing       |
| 51. A. idea          | B. fact          | C. hope         | D. opinion      |
| 52. A. panicked into | B. given up      | C. tricked into | D. cleared up   |
| 53. A. scale         | B. occasion      | C. level        | D. course       |
| 54. A. interesting   | B. disappointing | C. developing   | D. misleading   |
| 55. A. successes     | B. frustrations  | C. setbacks     | D. downsides    |
| 56. A. perfect       | B. poor          | C. low          | D. cold         |
| 57. A. strengths     | B. challenges    | C. desires      | D. influences   |
| 58. A. obtain        | B. possess       | C. remove       | D. sense        |
| 59. A. react         | B. exist         | C. float        | D. lift         |
| 60. A. frequent      | B. soft          | C. evident      | D. different    |

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。

Urban forests are 61 (huge) beneficial for the environment. If you're a nature lover, you'll be pleased 62 (hear) that London will soon be home to the UK's first rooftop forest! The start of a project 63 (see) to create a new rooftop forest in London in the near future. Roots in the Sky will be a rooftop forest of 125 trees and over 10,000 plants.

Urban forests are a useful tool in countering climate change. Trees 64 (plant) by people will remove carbon dioxide from the air, storing the carbon in their biomass. Rooftop gardens 65 (exist) for a while and are known for benefits such as improving air quality and reducing energy costs by absorbing heat. There are other benefits, too. More trees and green spaces make cities more attractive for residents, bringing them closer to nature, which

can be good for their mental 66 (healthy).

Roots in the Sky will be the UK's first rooftop forest. Plans include the creation of a sustainable office, commercial 67 community space that will have an urban forest, 68 is open to the local community and the public. It will be one of the 69 (large) urban roof gardens in Europe, contributing 70 London's targets for biodiversity and sustainability.

#### 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。

What do we do after a college entrance examination? It's a question what concerns most students. To have a thorough understanding of the situation, you had a heated discussion. Most students chose to do works on selecting a suitable university. Besides, there is many a way improve us. Obtaining a driving license or learning other useful skills interest quite a few students. There are many students plans to work during the longest summer vacation to earn pocket money and get social experience as well as.

It's good to see so many students have their own plans to their life. In my opinion, whatever we choose to do, we'd better make life rich and meaningfully.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的外国朋友 Jim 想了解你校上周举办的编程作品展。请你就此给他写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 活动主题;
2. 活动内容;
3. 你的感受。

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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