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# 百校联盟 2020 届普通高中教育教学质量监测考试

## 英语



看答案 查成绩

### 注意事项:

1. 本试卷分为四部分。
2. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷相应的位置。
3. 全部答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
4. 本试卷满分 150 分, 测试时间 120 分钟。
5. 考试范围: 高考全部内容。

### 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。

1. When should the speakers board the bus?
  - A. At 7:30.
  - B. At 7:50.
  - C. At 8:00.
2. What are the speakers talking about?
  - A. Their hobbies.
  - B. The plan at weekend.
  - C. Seeing a movie together.
3. Where are the two speakers?
  - A. In a market.
  - B. In a clinic.
  - C. In a library.
4. What will the man do in Alaska?
  - A. Go skiing.
  - B. Go hunting.
  - C. Go sightseeing.
5. What's the woman's attitude to Tom?
  - A. Envious.
  - B. Angry.
  - C. Sympathetic.

#### 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 is the lowest price related to?
  - A. Travel time.
  - B. Destination.
  - C. Airline.

7. What does the woman want to know?

- A. Travel companions.
- B. Luggage limits.
- C. Holiday length.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Who advised the man to settle his accommodation?

- A. His parents.
- B. His friends.
- C. His teachers.

9. How did the man feel when hearing the woman's words?

- A. He was calm.
- B. He was delighted.
- C. He was a bit surprised.

10. What might the man do later?

- A. He might drop out.
- B. He might live on campus.
- C. He might live off campus.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When does the conversation take place?

- A. In the morning.
- B. At noon.
- C. In the afternoon.

12. Why does the woman want to buy the dress?

- A. It is fashionable.
- B. It is very attractive.
- C. It is a lot cheaper.

13. How does the woman pay?

- A. By MasterCard.
- B. By Discover.
- C. By Visa card.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Customer and saleswoman.

15. What does the woman want to talk about?

- A. Deadline.
- B. Word limit.
- C. Word source.

16. What is a writing technique according to the man?

- A. Making writing briefer.
- B. Grasping the writer's points.
- C. Using advanced vocabulary.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did Brown do before retiring?

- A. Teaching.
- B. Gardening.
- C. Engineering.

18. Why does Brown drive a taxi?
- A. To make friends.  
B. To keep healthy.  
C. To help others.
19. What is Brown's daughter?
- A. A student.  
B. A professor.  
C. An IAS officer.
20. What does Brown value most?
- A. Friendship.  
B. Quality.  
C. Education.

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

Going to the cinema is an expensive activity, but it doesn't have to be that way. Below we have listed some independent cinemas where you can grab a bargain ticket.

**The Palace Cinema**

**What:** It might look small from the outside but don't let that trick you. The Palace Cinema has 23 seats on the balcony and 88 in the stalls — meaning 111 seats to sit back and relax on while you enjoy the film. First opened in 1935, it was taken over by a family in 2016.

**Where:** Harbour Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1ET

**Ticket prices:** Adults—£5; Children under 14—£4.50

**Empire Cinema**

**What:** Empire originally opened in 1932 and was described as a modern building; back then it could seat 600 customers. The cinema reopened in 1993 and the main circle still holds on to its art deco architecture.

**Where:** Delf Street, South East England, Sandwich, CT13 9HD

**Ticket prices:** Adults—£6; Under 15 and students—£5

**Silver Screen Cinema**

**What:** The Silver Screen Cinema that exists today was first opened in 1990, although the Town Hall has been showing films since the 19th century. The cinema came under threat of closure in 2014, as the film industry stopped producing 35mm film reels (胶卷) but money was able to be raised for a new digital projection system.

**Where:** The Town Hall, Guildhall Street, Folkestone, CT20 1DY

**Ticket prices:** Adults—£7.50; Children—£5.50; Students—£5.50; Seniors—£5.50

**New Century Cinema**

**What:** The New Century Cinema opened in 1937 and was later sold and closed a number of times, the most recently being in 2009. It reopened in 2014 and now boasts state of the art 2k digital projectors with bigger screens and 5.1 Dolby Audio.

**Where:** High Street, Sittingbourne, ME10 4PE

**Ticket prices:** General admission—£3

21. What can we know about the Palace Cinema?
- A. It is free for the old and children.  
B. It was opened by a family in 2016.  
C. It can only hold 88 customers at most.  
D. It appears not large in size from the outside.

22. Which cinema was first opened?
- A. The Palace Cinema.  
B. Empire Cinema.  
C. Silver Screen Cinema.  
D. New Century Cinema.
23. Where can you go if you have only four pounds?
- A. Harbour Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1ET.  
B. High Street, Sittingbourne, ME10 4PE.  
C. Delf Street, South East England, Sandwich, CT13 9HD.  
D. The Town Hall, Guildhall Street, Folkestone, CT20 1DY.

B

J. M. W. Turner born in 1775 was the son of a barber. At age 10 he was sent to live with an uncle at Brentford, Middlesex, where he attended school. Turner entered the Royal Academy schools in 1789 and soon began exhibiting his watercolours there. From 1792 he spent his summers touring the country in search of subjects, filling his sketchbooks with drawings to be worked up later into finished watercolours.

From 1796 Turner exhibited oil paintings as well as watercolours at the Royal Academy. The first, *Fishermen at Sea* (1796), is a moonlight scene and was praised as the work "of an original mind". In 1799, at the youngest permitted age, Turner was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1802 he became a full academician.

Turner continued to travel in search of inspiration. He visited Wales in 1792, 1795, and 1798, Yorkshire and the Lake District in 1797, the Midlands in 1794, Scotland in 1801, and the European continent for the first time in 1802. The crossing to France was rough, and in his picture *Calais Pier* (1802-03) he left a vivid record of his experience upon arrival. He made more than 400 drawings during this tour of France and continued for many years to paint pictures of scenes that had impressed him on the trip. He also studied the Old Masters at the Louvre.

The coming of peace in 1815 allowed Turner to travel abroad. After a trip to the field of Waterloo and the Rhine in 1817, Turner set out in the summer of 1819 on his first visit to Italy. During his journey he made about 1,500 drawings, and in the next few years he painted a series of pictures inspired by what he had seen. They show a great advance in his style, particularly in the matter of colour.

24. When did Turner become an academician?
- A. At age 21.  
B. At age 24.  
C. At age 26.  
D. At age 27.
25. What does the author think of Turner's tour in France?
- A. Worthwhile.  
B. Impressive.  
C. Effective.  
D. Difficult.
26. Why was Turner's Italian trip mentioned?
- A. It resulted in his peace.  
B. It influenced him greatly.  
C. It changed his style totally.  
D. It advocated Italian drawings.
27. Where does the text probably come from?
- A. A science report.  
B. A book review.  
C. Science fiction.  
D. A biography.

C

Greening our cities has become one of the greatest global activities of the 21st century including dealing with climate change. And Australia's car-based cities are gradually changing to accept green or living infrastructure (设施).

Green cities bring together elements of architectural design and urban planning, often combining plants and built infrastructure to meet the needs of humans, such as our love of nature.

Trees, plants, waterways and wetlands can deliver climate conditioning, cooling cities by reducing the urban heat island effect. They also absorb carbon dioxide, filter (过滤) waste water and create agreeable environment for wildlife.

Living elements can be joined with built infrastructure within a certain range, from individual buildings

with green walls and roofs, through to citywide strategies. And there are a series of strategies to guide more widespread combination of biological elements and ecological processes in cities.

In recent months, we gave Australian examples of living infrastructure that show some of Australia's approaches to developing green infrastructure, from greening Melbourne's straits to Canberra's urban forest. These cities are already redesigning their water systems and carrying out urban forest strategies to create green belts and protect and restore waterways.

Greening cities is more than just a technical challenge. Transforming the form and functions of urban systems, requires greater leadership and political commitment, integrated (综合) planning and community participation, and long-term thinking. An integrated approach to greening cities includes mapping diverse opportunities and support for change in the community. And often urban drainage (排水) lines and wastelands can be transformed into green spaces, but it's worth recognizing there is fierce competition for space for housing. But for more widespread adoption of integration, institutional support within local governments and water planning agencies is needed.

28. What is the purpose of paragraph 3?
- A. To advocate supporting green cities.  
B. To show the advantages of green cities.  
C. To add some background of green cities.  
D. To summarize the convenience of green cities.
29. What measure is Canberra carrying out?
- A. Building green belts. B. Removing old waterways.  
C. Changing living habits. D. Redesigning its buildings.
30. What can we infer from paragraph 6?
- A. A technical challenge plays a key role.  
B. Greening cities is a complex project.  
C. Increasing the green space is very limited.  
D. Enough funds for greening the city are needed.
31. What's the best title for the text?
- A. Making Green Cities a Trend  
B. Australia Takes the Lead in Beautifying Cities  
C. Greening Cities Benefits the World's Climate  
D. Taking Measures to Deal with Climate Change

**D**

A female walrus (海象) showed the lengths moms — animal and human alike — will go in order to protect their children when she sank a Russian research boat that came close to her young. The incident occurred on September 18, 2019, when a team of sailors and scientists from Russia were sailing to Wilczek Island in the Arctic Ocean.

To reach the island, the team moved from their expedition (探险) ship, Altai, to an inflatable (充气的) landing boat. However, as they were sailing to shore, a female walrus suddenly appeared from the ocean and attacked their rubber boat. Her sharp, large teeth cut through the plastic, causing the boat to fill up with water and sink. Fortunately, the researchers were close to Wilczek Island's Cape Geller and managed to jump out and swim to land.

Though unsettling, the incident was not enough to derail the scientists from continuing their mission of surveying Arctic glaciers and wildlife in Franz Josef Land.

The team also hopes to reconstruct some of the first scientific expeditions to explore the remote region. In particular, they are looking for remains of Russian Georgy Sedov, who died in 1914 while attempting to reach the North Pole. The scientists also plan to follow the path taken by an Austro-Hungarian expedition to the archipelago in 1874, using an eyewitness account written by one of the explorers, Julius von Payer.

Hopefully, the rest of the journey will be incident — and walrus — free.

Walrus are very social animals and are often found lying on the ice with hundreds of companions. Walrus' long tusks (teeth sticking out) grow throughout their almost 40-year lifespan and often extend up to three feet. Besides helping walrus protect their territory, the teeth also assist in lifting their massive bodies out of the waters and enable the animals to carve breathing holes into the ice from below. Though they are now a protected species, the animals were once mercilessly hunted for their tusks, oil, skin, and meat.

32. Why did the boat carrying researchers sink?
- A. It struck a huge stone. B. It was bitten.  
C. It carried too much water. D. A walrus' tusk knocked it over.
33. What does the underlined word "derail" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Disturb. B. Relax. C. Support. D. Protect.
34. What was Georgy Sedov?
- A. A soldier. B. An explorer. C. A scientist. D. A sailor.
35. What can walrus' tusks be used to do?
- A. Protect their living areas. B. Lift other animals from water.  
C. Help to dig holes when drinking. D. Avoid being killed in large numbers.

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。

I am asked a lot of times if parents can insist on boundaries in spite of the pushback. Children grow up smoothly in homes where there are clear, non-threatening boundaries and self-regulation. So let's talk about important things of what I prefer to call coaching. But before I do that, I would like to add that a key requirement to coaching is our strong connect with our children. 36 If we try to do it on a bad relationship, then probably, they will fight it tooth and nail and we will be just stuck in a cycle full of hate.

37 There is no conventional list here as it is different for each child and for each family. I like to take a "Traffic Light Approach" for limits and boundaries: A red light is for behaviors that need a zero-tolerance, non-negotiable approach. This could range from clarity on matters like violence, abusive language to limited screen time. 38 They include sitting down for homework, packing her bag at night, etc. These are skills that the child needs training in with your support. The green light is for behaviors that are all right with you. For example, you might not want to make it a quarrel that your child is still coming to your bed in the middle of the night once or twice a week. This approach helps us choose our battles against the worst habits. 39

These boundaries are just not for children but for everybody at home, including parents, grandparents and domestic help. 40

- A. Why do children need boundaries at home?  
B. What are the areas that children need limits?  
C. We are not aiming for perfect children after all, as that is totally false!  
D. The yellow light could be for behaviors the child is still learning to master.  
E. Children are ready to obey them if they know they are good for them.  
F. Feeling valued, loved and safe in a relationship, children can be open to coaching.  
G. Children will respect them if they know there are no double standards about them.

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。

As a stroke (中风) survivor, I can't complain, because I'm alive and walking, and that's more than was expected. I had the stroke when I was three weeks old, so people seem to think that it would have little 41 on my life now. Honestly, even the title "stroke survivor" feels unusual to me.

Now at sixteen, I am partially blind, and I had trouble 42 even at eight. I had no idea why I couldn't

run and play like other kids. Most of my time was spent reading a book or watching the sky. 43, when I was nine, my parents asked me to learn gymnastics. That was when my life 44. Predictably, for a girl who couldn't even walk or run as a normal nine-year-old, doing gymnastics is extremely 45. Anyhow, finally I felt determined. I felt determined just like I'd felt determined to run with the kids on the playground. 46 it was even stronger than that; I truly, genuinely, felt like I 47 this. I needed to be superhuman.

I worked 48 than the other kids, but still got fewer 49. After all, you can't tumble (翻筋斗) until you can run, and you can't run until you can walk. That's just the obvious 50 of things. But somehow, I 51 it. There were some 52 to my situation; I had 53 so much that I was extremely pain-tolerant. 54 the others I felt like I had something huge to gain. I completed conditioning workouts without 55. I listened to every criticism. I 56 to walk. Then I can run and even tumble.

Last year I 57 my peak (巅峰). After all that time, I reached one of the highest 58 of gymnastics. This meant that I'd earned the 59 to travel and compete.

The final and greatest 60 were to compete in Hawaii, and to compete one last time in a State Championship. I took third all-around in Hawaii, and took first on beam at State. The girl who couldn't walk took first on beam.

- |                    |                |                |                  |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. comment     | B. focus       | C. impression  | D. influence     |
| 42. A. reading     | B. walking     | C. sleeping    | D. speaking      |
| 43. A. Fortunately | B. Naturally   | C. Frequently  | D. Anyway        |
| 44. A. changed     | B. suffered    | C. faded       | D. started       |
| 45. A. stressful   | B. tiring      | C. challenging | D. surprising    |
| 46. A. So          | B. But         | C. And         | D. Therefore     |
| 47. A. lost        | B. ignored     | C. bought      | D. needed        |
| 48. A. farther     | B. less        | C. harder      | D. better        |
| 49. A. companions  | B. prizes      | C. results     | D. rewards       |
| 50. A. value       | B. process     | C. sign        | D. cause         |
| 51. A. pointed out | B. agreed with | C. heard of    | D. got through   |
| 52. A. advantages  | B. contacts    | C. troubles    | D. concerns      |
| 53. A. benefited   | B. fallen      | C. recalled    | D. advanced      |
| 54. A. Unlike      | B. With        | C. Without     | D. Except        |
| 55. A. working     | B. arguing     | C. complaining | D. struggling    |
| 56. A. pretended   | B. failed      | C. planned     | D. learned       |
| 57. A. attained    | B. quit        | C. hated       | D. chose         |
| 58. A. virtues     | B. levels      | C. ranges      | D. rates         |
| 59. A. respect     | B. reputation  | C. right       | D. confidence    |
| 60. A. adventures  | B. approaches  | C. athletes    | D. opportunities |

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。

Human activity has created pollution and greatly reduced animal populations. This year, World Earth Day called for us to protect these animals.

61 (fall) on April 22 every year, World Earth Day 62 (design) to reduce the damage that we do to the environment.

With the theme "Protect Our Species", this year's World Earth Day focused 63 protecting the world's most endangered species, according to Forbes.

According to the Earth Day Network (EDN), 64 organization that organizes World Earth Day movements across the world, we are in the 65 (large) period of species dying out since the time of the dinosaurs.

However, you can take 66 (person) action. EDN 67 (suggest) that you start small — think about saving energy and not being so wasteful in everyday life. Then, you can move on to organizing or taking part in environmental 68 (project) in your area.

Campaigns in China for the World Earth Day are scheduled to last from April 22 to 28. Activities will be held to show people new concepts and technologies that can be used 69 (protect) natural resources. They aim to raise the awareness of saving natural resources, as well as protecting "mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, and grasslands as a life community". If any of these areas are put in danger, scientists predict a lot more species are dying out in one century 70 even several decades.

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。

I'm sorry to know you're having such hard time at the moment. Everyone suffers from growing pains when things seem to be going wrong. Here are my advice, which I hope will be of great helpful to you. First, you'd better to talk to someone you trust about how you feel. This is a good way of letting your anger out without hurting others or yourself. Second, go outdoors and play team games with your friend, because physical exercise is an effect way to get rid of anger. Finally, taking an optimistic attitude to your future, that can be beneficial in raising you up. In short, it is very important to learn to control your temper and stay calmly. I hope you'll soon feel better but carry on as usual.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华。在中华人民共和国七十华诞之际, 你所在城市拟举办“英语画展”, 宣传我们国家所取得的伟大成就。请你给你校留学生 Brown 写一封邀请信, 邀请他去参观, 内容包括:

1. 展览内容;
2. 展出时间与地点;
3. 你的看法。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。