

大同市 2020 届高三年级第一次联合考试(市直)

英语

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试题相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成, 答在本试题上无效。
3. 听力部分满分 30 分, 不计入总分。
4. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选图其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案用 0.5mm 黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
5. 考试结束后, 将本试题和答题卡一并交回。

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。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. What is the man going to do?

A. Have a meeting.

B. Go to class.

C. Have a test.

2. How did the woman feel about her holiday?

A. Excited.

B. Pleased.

C. Disappointed.

3. What doesn't the woman want to eat for lunch?

A. Noodles.

B. Sandwiches.

C. Pizza.

4. Why is the man worried?

A. His train is delayed.

B. He's late for a meeting.

C. The woman's leaving soon.

5. What do the speakers talk about?

A. A report.

B. Some fingers.

C. Mistakes

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. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In an office. B. At home. C. In a printing house.

7. Who will make new copies?

- A. The man. B. The woman. C. John.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who is the woman?

- A. A dancer. B. A waitress. C. A dry cleaner.

9. What is the man's wife going to do tonight?

- A. Attend a meeting. B. Attend a dinner dance. C. Attend a class.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the man spend most of his time?

- A. Stay at home. B. Go to street. C. Go to the school theater club.

11. What does the woman think of the city?

- A. It's noisy. B. It's colorful. C. It's crowded.

12. Where did the man use to live?

- A. In the city. B. In the village. C. In the street.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where will the speakers probably stay in the Grand Canyon?

- A. In a tent. B. In a hotel. C. In a village house.

14. What will the speakers do in Yellowstone?

- A. Do some walking. B. Ride a horse. C. Go boating.

15. What does the woman think of going to some remote parts of the Yellowstone National Park?

- A. Frightening. B. Exciting. C. Boring.

16. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Co-workers. B. Husband and wife. C. Classmates.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How did the speaker deal with his pocket money?

- A. He saved most of them. B. He spent half on sweets. C. He gave some to his brother.

18. What was Mrs. Bartlett's attitude toward children?

- A. Patient. B. Generous. C. Rude.

19. What did Bernard buy?

- A. Sweets. B. Balls. C. Cards.

20. What was the speaker's childhood like?

A. Happy.

B. Miserable.

C. Hard.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 60 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 45 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

Last year marked the 100th anniversary of the end of World War I. There were events around the world in memory of those who died in the conflict. We have picked out three of them in European countries. Let's take a look.

Belgium

In a park, the famous Belgian artist Koen Vanmechelen had an exhibition called Coming World, Remember Me. The work consisted of 600,000 individual clay sculptures, one for each person killed during the World War. In the center of the exhibition was a big egg made of clay, symbolizing a new world.

UK

In a small town called Aldridge, almost 100 houses in one street were covered with 24,000 poppies and statues of soldiers. They stood for the men from the area who had been killed in the war. The flowers were chosen because of a poem written by the Canadian doctor John McCrea in 1915. They made people think of fields of blood.

France

The British artist Guy Denning arrived in La Feuille, a small town in the northwest of France, to stick life-size drawings of soldiers who never came back home. Armed with glue and a brush, Denning stuck his drawings carefully on walls. Before long 112 men, mainly young adults, were brought back to mind, if not to life.

21. What do we know about Coming World, Remember Me?

A. It's the name of an exhibition.

B. It's a work standing for peace.

C. It's a film about World War I.

D. It's a sculpture made of clay.

22. Why were poppies chosen to symbolize the dead soldiers?

A. The British people preferred them.

B. A Canadian doctor suggested them.

C. They showed the cruelty of war.

D. The fields were filled with them.

23. How was the end of World War I marked in France?

A. Drawings of some dead soldiers were put up.

B. 112 wounded soldiers in the war were helped.

- C. A memorial to the dead soldiers was built.
- D. Young adults were encouraged to join the army.

B

Alongside air and water, food is a necessity for human beings to survive and thrive. But it's a lot more than that. As Mariette Dichristina of Scientific American wrote: "The most intimate (亲密的) relationship we will ever have is not with any fellow human being. Instead, it is between our bodies and our food."

Nowadays, for most people in the world's wealthiest countries, food is a hobby, an enthusiasm, and even something fashionable.

Turn on the TV in the US, UK or France, and you'll find at least one channel feeding this popular obsession.

And most of us know at least one person who thinks of themselves as a "**foodie**". It's almost impossible nowadays to check our social media apps without at least two or three photos of delicious meals appearing on our screen.

But behind the fancy recipes and social media bragging (夸耀), many of us forget how much we take food for granted. This is why World Food Day is held each year.

Take Kenya for example. This east African nation has been suffering terrible droughts. The result is that people are beginning to starve. Children in particular are suffering, with some of them even dying.

This may seem shocking to know, especially as many cultures outside of Africa think of food in a completely different way. But even in the UK, families on low incomes are forced to use food banks—European organizations that hand out donated food to those who can't afford to pay for it themselves.

So what can we do on World Food Day? One good way to spend it would be to feel humble and appreciate what we have. After all, food is essential for survival, but not everyone is as lucky as we are when it comes to dinner time.

24. According to Mariette Dichristina, what has the closest relationship with us?

- A. Air.
- B. Water.
- C. Human beings
- D. Food

25. What does the underlined word "**foodie**" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Delicious food.
- B. A person fond of food
- C. A social media app.
- D. A photo of delicious meals.

26. Who can get help from food banks?

- A. Poor people in the UK.
- B. Poor people in Africa.
- C. Starving children in Kenya.
- D. People in the drought-stricken.

27. What's the best title for the text?

- A. Treat Food as a Hobby
- B. How to Spend World Food Day
- C. Food Shortage in Some Countries
- D. Time to Appreciate Food

C

Traditionally, robots have been hard, made of metal and other rigid material. But a team of scientists at Harvard University in the US has managed to build an entirely soft robot—one that draws inspiration from an octopus (章鱼).

Described in science journal Nature, the “Octobot” could pave the way for more effective autonomous robots that could be used in search, rescue and exploration. “The Octobot is minimal system which may serve as a foundation for a new generation of completely soft, autonomous robots.” the study’s authors wrote.

Robots built for precise, repetitive movements in a controlled environment don’t do so well on rough terrains (地形) or in unpredictable conditions. And they aren’t especially safe around humans, because they’re made out of hard and heavy parts that could be potentially dangerous to their users.

So researchers have been working on building soft robots for decades. They’re taken inspiration from nature, looking to animals from jellyfish to cockroaches, which are often made up of more flexible matter.

But creating a completely soft robot remains a challenge. Even if engineers build a silicone (硅酮) body, it’s still a grand challenge to construct flexible versions of essential parts, such as a source of power.

“Although soft robotics is still in its early stage, it holds great promise for several applications, such as search-rescue operations and exploration,” Barbara Mazzolai and Virgilio Mattoli of the Italian Institute of Technology’ Center for Micro-BioRobotics wrote in a comment. “Soft robots might also open up new approaches to improving wellness and quality of life.”

28. What's the special feature of “Octobot”?

- A. It's very small.
- B. It's made of metal.
- C. It's soft.
- D. It looks like an octopus.

29. What's the disadvantage of traditional robots?

- A. They're hard to control.
- B. They can't behave well all the time.
- C. They can't predict conditions.
- D. They're too heavy to move.

30. One of the biggest challenges is to build Octobot's _____.
- A. silicone body
 - B. complex components
 - C. precise movements
 - D. flexible power source

31. What's the possible application of "Octobot"?
- A. Medical research.
 - B. House cleaning.
 - C. Machine operation.
 - D. Life rescue.

D

What's small, buzzes here and there and visits flowers? If you said bees or hummingbirds, you got it. You wouldn't be the first if you mixed the two up. Now a group of researchers even say we should embrace our history of considering the two together in the same group. The way scientists study bees could help them study hummingbird behavior, too.

Scientists first compared the two back in the 1970s when studying how animals search for food. The idea is that animals use a kind of math to make choices in order to minimize the work it takes to earn maximum rewards. Researchers at the time focused on movement rules, like the order in which they visited flowers, and where flowers were located relative to others. It was "almost like an algorithm(算法)" for efficient searching, said David Pritchard, a biologist at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. Hummingbirds and bees had similar solutions.

As the field of animal cognition(认知) appeared, hummingbird and bee research parted. Neuroscientists and behavioral ecologists developed ways to study bee behavior in naturalistic settings. Hummingbird researchers compared hummingbirds to other birds and borrowed methods from psychology to study their ability to learn in the lab. To be fair, hummingbirds and bees differ. For example, hummingbirds have more advanced eyes and brains than bees. Honeybees and bumblebees are social; hummingbirds typically aren't.

But however they perceive(感知) or process information, they both experience similar information, Dr. Pritchard said. In day-to-day searching for food, for example, hummingbirds may rely on more of a bee's-eye view than a bird's-eye view. Like other birds, they rely on landmarks, distances and directions to make maps when travelling long distances, but they don't use these cues to find flowers. Move a flower just an inch or so away from where a hummingbird thought it was and it will hover over the flower's original location. Dr. Pritchard is investigating if, like bees, hummingbirds engage in view matching — hovering, scanning snapshots of a place to its memory and using those as references later.

32. What is the center of research on hummingbirds and bees in the 1970s?
- A. Memory.
 - B. Reward calculating.
 - C. Movement rules.
 - D. Information processing.

33. Which subject's research methods were adopted to study the learning ability of Hummingbirds?
 A. Math. B. Biology. C. Psychology. D. Ecology.
34. How do researchers find out that hummingbirds are not like birds?
 A. By setting them free. B. By moving flowers.
 C. By matching view. D. By making maps.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
 A. Hummingbirds and Bees B. Thinking of Hummingbirds as Bees
 C. New Trends in Studying Bees D. Hummingbirds in the Lab

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 15 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。

How to stay focused in class

Being relaxed during class is a bad habit, and it is also bad to your grade. Focusing in class not only proves to teachers that you are a capable student but also shows that you have the ability to control yourself, which will be very important.

36_____ No matter how much you want to sit with your friends during the class, try your best to avoid them. Talking with friends around you is not going to give you the focus in class. This will get you into trouble.

Look at teacher and make eye contact. Your teacher is not just standing up there talking. **37**_____ Show the teacher that he or she has your full attention by looking them in the eye. This person should have your full attention at all times during class.

Take notes. By taking notes, you'll be able to "get into" the lesson. Write down key points as your teacher speaks. And listen to the key phrases such as "This is important", "This is the main idea", "This will be the test" etc. **38**_____

Get involved in class discussions. This is a wonderful way to become a more focused, successful student. When a teacher asks a question, offer to answer it. **39**_____ This shows the teacher that you are listening carefully during the class.

Ask a question. **40**_____ This really shows your teacher that you want to be better, and can recognize the things you are having difficulty with. Chances are that someone else in the class has the same question (and was too afraid to ask!). They'll be relieved, and so will you.

- A. Avoid sitting with friends.
- B. If he or she ask for an opinion, share your own.
- C. This can help you listen more attentively.
- D. He or she is trying to give you an acceptable education.

- E. Talking with friends makes you lose interest in class.
- F. If you don't understand something, never be afraid to ask.
- G. The more quickly you answer, the more attention you pay.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 完型填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

In one of my college classes, we were required to do an act of kindness. My project included 41 lunch for an elderly person. When I 42 the elderly person with the food I cooked, it never 43 to me that it would result in a new friendship and the discovery of a 44.

The person I visited was Bill, who was unable to 45 much. A nurse came regularly to help him move to and from the wheelchair because he has no 46. Bill said he was delighted to see me and it was a 47 for him to eat a meal with me because he usually eats 48. He said the food was great, but he enjoyed having 49 even more than the food.

Bill had had a 50 life when working on the railroad and had many 51 stories to tell about his travels to many places. I was 52 a trip because of his stories. I had once 53 about traveling by train. However, I would 54 be going by train after meeting Bill.

Perhaps the biggest 55 of this project was that I suddenly realized that I am 56 of working with the elderly. Spending time with them was fun—they have so much life experience to 57. On the one hand, I am a good 58. On the other hand, older people want someone to know their inner world, so it is a perfect 59. I decided to focus my studies on the 60. Hopefully in the future, I will work with them to help even more people like Bill.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. buying | B. delivering | C. packing | D. preparing |
| 42. A. picked up | B. came across | C. called on | D. turned to |
| 43. A. occurred | B. appealed | C. happened | D. proved |
| 44. A. travel plan | B. career path | C. holiday destination | D. cooking skill |
| 45. A. talk | B. eat | C. sit | D. walk |
| 46. A. money | B. time | C. neighbors | D. relatives |
| 47. A. treat | B. fancy | C. privilege | D. waste |
| 48. A. slowly | B. little | C. alone | D. unhappily |
| 49. A. family | B. company | C. fun | D. health |
| 50. A. painful | B. colorful | C. peaceful | D. hopeful |
| 51. A. absorbing | B. fresh | C. adventurous | D. satisfying |
| 52. A. allowing | B. pretending | C. intending | D. requiring |

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 Chairman,

I am Li Hua, an 18-year-old freshman. I am very interest in the position in your poster. So I'm writing to recommend myself to you as a member of the school TV station.

When in senior high school, I am also a journalist of the school's newspaper, that is why I am good at writing. The reports written by me often praised by much of my fellow schoolmates and teachers. In addition, working as a journalist helps me to grow as a outgoing, independent and sociable person. More importantly, I am very curious and enthusiastic about what is happening in and around our campus that I can always keep it up with the latest events. I'm sure I will devote me to working in the school TV station whole-hearted.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely

Li Hua

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假设你是晨光中学学生李华，你市正在开展“文明城市”（Building a Civilized City）主题活动，请根据以下提示写一篇英语短文。

内容如下：

1. 指出本市存在的不文明现象
2. 结合实际提出建议并发起倡议

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
3. 开头结尾已给出

Dear friends,

I am writing this letter to

Yours sincerely

Li Hua