

树德中学高 2020 级高三下学期开学考试英语试题

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第一部分 听力（每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

第一节（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. What does the woman mean?

- A. The old houses should be turned into shopping centers.
- B. It's nothing new to see new shopping centers.
- C. There should be more shopping centers.

2. Who might repair the TV set?

- A. The man.
- B. The woman.
- C. The woman's husband.

3. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.
- B. Boss and secretary.
- C. Husband and wife.

4. Where does Bill need to go before he can play ball?

- A. To a physical education class.
- B. To a baseball training camp.
- C. To the doctor.

5. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Look for another style at a different store.
- B. Give the sweater away as a gift.
- C. Change the sweater for a bigger one.

第二节（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 至 7 题。

6. How will the woman cut the man's hair?

- A. A little shorter over his ears and on top.
- B. A bit shorter just over his ears.
- C. A little shorter only on top.

7. What do we know about the man?

- A. He doesn't have his mustache cut.
- B. He will not use Mermen's after-shave.
- C. He will use Bay Rum hair tonic.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Which direction is the woman heading?

- A. West.
- B. East.
- C. South.

9. What does the man offer to do for the woman?

A. Draw a map. B. Lead her to the nearest bus stop. C. Show her the way.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a studio. B. In a travel service. C. In a consultant's office.

11. Which activity is recommended in the USA?
A. Mountain-climbing. B. River-rafting. C. Bird-watching.

12. How many countries are mentioned in the conversation?
A. Five. B. Four. C. Three.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What degree is the man studying for?
A. Doctor's Degree. B. Bachelor's Degree. C. Master's Degree.

14. Which course doesn't the woman suggest the man take?
A. Course 505. B. History of British Literature. C. Course 823.

15. What's true about the man?
A. He graduated from Fudan University in English Translation Department.
B. He has stayed in Fudan University for four years.
C. He used to be a teacher.

16. What can we know if the man enrolls in a summer session?
A. He would save a lot on the tuition fee.
B. He would be qualified to work as a student assistant.
C. He would earn as many credits as half or one-third of a regular academic year.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who spoke the Choctaw language in the nineteenth century?
A. Early explorers in the American West.
B. Early immigrants from Europe.
C. Settlers in the east American frontier.

18. Which of the following guesses about OK is mentioned?
A. It came from an American Indian tribe.
B. It was the short form of "all OK".
C. It was in memory of a political event.

19. When did "OK" come into use according to Allen Walker Read?
A. In the 1960s. B. In the 1830s. C. In the 1840s.

20. What do we know about the O.K. Club?
A. It was a musical club in the 1840s.
B. It was an election organization in the 1860s.
C. It supported a presidential candidate in the 1840s.

第二部分 阅读理解（每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

A

Sarah Ramadan had always been a perfectionist to draw more attention from others. “It’s hard to say if I ever did things for myself,” she said. Her drive for perfectionism even influenced her body. “I thought I would be a better person if I lost weight since that meant I cared for my figure,” she said.

Ramadan started to make changes, slowly by cutting food intake. However, things began to get worse and she developed anorexia (厌食症). “Gradually, I was having greater food fears. I related weight increase with shame,” she said. The extreme weight loss seriously affected her health. She was always freezing, had dry skin and thinning hair, and developed an irregular heartbeat and low blood sugar.

To hide her weight loss, Ramadan wore thick clothes. Then one day her mother walked in her room while she was only in a T-shirt. Her mother began to cry. Only then did the others know her poor condition. Realizing the trouble, her parents placed her in a treatment center. Ramadan’s weight increased, and she looked recovered, but mentally she was still fighting with anorexia. After half a year, her weight went to the lowest again and she could no longer walk without her mother’s support. She left university for that.

Ramadan finally realized she had a choice to make: To beat her anorexia or to die. She turned to her brother, Aladdin, a bodybuilder for help, who set up a meal plan to increase her food intake. “I knew I needed to eat to gain weight, but eating is actually physically exhausting when you’re not used to it. I had to learn how to enjoy food again,” said Ramadan. She started to feel a difference and was motivated to continue. In addition, Ramadan also hit the gym to build herself up physically. She said, “Where there is a will, there is a way. I eventually make it. Not only did I get weight, but most importantly, I got life.”

21. Why did Ramadan want to lose weight?

- A. To present herself better.
- B. To get a healthy body.
- C. To help recover from diseases.
- D. To satisfy her parents.

22. How was Ramadan doing after losing weight?

- A. She felt ashamed of her weight.
- B. She failed to get dressed on her own.
- C. She was suffering from anorexia.
- D. She was disappointed with her diet.

23. What plays a key role in Ramadan’s final recovery?

- A. Her determination.
- B. Doctors’ advice.
- C. Aladdin’s encouragement.
- D. Her mother’s attention.

B

When I first heard about the improvisation (即兴交流) class, I was hesitating. As a quiet and shy girl, I feared improvising in front of strangers. However, I knew I wanted to work as a science communicator after finishing my Ph.D., so it seemed like a perfect opportunity to learn how to speak and communicate with others effectively. I signed up, knowing the experience would give me help.

During our first class, we learned an important concept of improvisation: “yes, and.” It means that, as improvisers, we’d better accept what fellow performers say. If someone says that rhinos are librarians, for example, then rhinos are librarians. We do not question the logic; we say “yes” and then continue with the scene as if nothing is wrong.

The first few scenes were hard, but as weeks turned into months, I became more comfortable and even started to enjoy our classes. I became better at listening, relating to my conversation partners, and communicating clearly in the moment. Once when I was giving a presentation about my science, an audience member surprised me with a question that didn’t grow out of the information I’d presented. Instead of getting confused and nervous, I took the “yes, and” approach — accepting the question and letting my mind focus on why it was asked. That helped me find an appropriate answer. I got pretty excited about it.

The benefits of improvisation go beyond communication. Before attending the class, I would get

stuck when my experiments produced unexpected data, thinking that I had made a mistake. But now, instead of getting discouraged, I will stay open to the possibility that the results are real, keep exploring the data and end up identifying a new type of cell — one that isn't behaving as expected.

I think all scientists can benefit from this lesson. If the data say rhinos are librarians, then it's worth finding out whether rhinos are, in fact, librarians. As scientists, our job isn't to challenge data that support a preconceived (先入为主的) story, but to say "yes, and."

24. Why did the author attend the improvisation class?

- A. To get a different experience.
- B. To finish her Ph.D. at university.
- C. To give up her job as a science communicator.
- D. To improve her speaking and communicating ability.

25. What was the author's change after attending the improvisation class?

- A. She formed her own idea quickly.
- B. She came up with lots of creative responses.
- C. She paid more attention to the logic of answers.
- D. She became a good listener before giving an opinion.

26. The author mentions applying the "yes, and" approach to her scientific experiments to _____.

- A. explain the process of using the method
- B. prove the benefits of the improvisation class
- C. share her own research experiences with readers
- D. attract fellow scientists to attend the improvisation class

27. What can be inferred about scientists from the last paragraph?

- A. They should attend the improvisation class.
- B. They should question all preconceived ideas.
- C. They should carry on research by admitting earlier data.
- D. They should try to improve their professional knowledge.

C

What is it that drives some to take extreme risks, while the rest of us hurry for the safety of the sidelines?

Lester Keller, sports-psychology expert, says that not everyone has the mental makeup to do well in extreme sports. He notes that most of us hit a natural ceiling that limits our appetite for extreme risk in tricky conditions. But others have a much higher tolerance for risk. Keller points to a top ski racer. He told Keller that "the high element of risk makes you feel alive, tests what you are made of and how far you can take yourself". He said he would get nervous on some of the courses, but that this would just make him fight more.

Psychologists note that some people seem to have a strong desire for adrenaline (肾上腺素) rushes as a behavior seeking excited feelings. Like many extreme athletes, Emily Cook's appetite for risk appeared at a young age. "I was a gymnast," she said. "I was one of those kids who enjoyed and did well at anything where you were upside down." As she started doing harder tricks, she was drawn to the challenge. "There are moments when you're up there doing a new trick and it seems like an impossible thing. But overcoming that is just the coolest feeling in the world."

Shane Murphy, sports professor, has worked with groups climbing Everest. "To me, that just seems like the height of risk," he said. "But to them it was the next step in an activity that they've prepared for years." Murphy said the view of extreme athletes is different from our own. "We look at a risky situation and know that if we were in that situation we would be out of control. But from the athletes' view, they have a lot of control, and there are many things that they do to minimize risk."

Another aspect of risk perception (认知) may be something referred to as "the flow", a state in

which many athletes become absorbed in the acts that focus the mind completely on the present. “Something that makes you try doing a tougher climb than usual, perhaps, is that your adrenaline flows and you become very concentrated on what you’re doing,” Murphy says. “After it’s over, there’s great excitement.”

People of different skill levels experience the flow at different times. Some may always be driven to adventures that others consider extreme. “I can enjoy hitting a tennis ball around, because that’s my skill level,” Murphy says. “But others might need the challenge of Olympic competition.”

28. By using the term “natural ceiling” in Paragraph 2, Lester Keller points out that _____.

- A. extreme athletes must learn special skills
- B. extreme athletes have chances to take risks
- C. many people don’t want to do extreme sports
- D. many people can’t limit desire for extreme sports

29. What does Shane Murphy think about the mountain climbers he mentions?

- A. They put in lots of preparation for challenges.
- B. They are more fortunate than other sportspeople.
- C. They carry little risk when facing big challenges.
- D. They have special reasons that others can’t easily understand.

30. What main point is made in Paragraph 5?

- A. Extreme athletes use techniques other people don’t use.
- B. Non-athletes are probably wise not to try extreme sports.
- C. Most people lack the focus required to take bigger risks.
- D. A certain state of mind makes attempting an activity more likely.

31. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. risk-taking is something you either naturally do or avoid
- B. those who take risks are more likely to be successful in life
- C. extreme athletes are driven by a need to be better than others
- D. taking part in extreme sports is not as difficult as people think

D

Space is becoming more crowded. Quite a few low-Earth-orbit (LEO) satellites have been launched into the sky, which are designed to move around the Earth only a few hundred kilometres above its surface. SpaceX and OneWeb plan to launch LEO satellites in their thousands, not hundreds, to double the total number of satellites in orbit by 2027.

That promises to change things on Earth. LEO satellites can bring Internet connectivity to places where it’s still unavailable. This will also be a source of new demand for the space economy. Morgan Stanley, a bank, projects that the space industry will grow from \$350 billion in 2016 to more than \$1.1 trillion by 2040. New Internet satellites will account for half this increase.

For that to happen, however, three worries must be overcome. Debris (碎片) is the most familiar concern. When enough satellites were packed into low-Earth orbits, any collision could cause a chain reaction which would eventually destroy all spaceships. One solution is to grab the satellites with problems and pull them down into the Earth’s atmosphere. Another is to monitor space more closely for debris. But technology is only part of the answer. Rules are needed to deal with old satellites safely from low-Earth orbits.

Cyber-security is a second, long-standing worry. Hackers could take control of a satellite and steal intellectual property, redirect data flows or cause a collision. The satellite industry has been slow to respond to such concerns. But as more of the world’s population comes to rely on the space for access to the Internet, the need for action will **intensify**. Measures will surely be taken to protect network security.

The third issue follows from the first two. If there is a simple mistake or a cyber-attack, it may cause a chain reaction which wipes out hundreds of billions of dollars of investment. Who is responsible for that? Now the plans of firms wishing to operate large numbers of satellites are being studied. But there is a

long way to go before the risks are well understood, let alone priced.

As space becomes more commercialized, mind-bending prospects open up: packages moved across the planet in minutes by rocket rather than by plane, equipment sent to other small planets, passengers launched into orbit and beyond. All that and more may come, one day. But such activities would raise the same questions as LEO satellites do. They must be answered before the space economy can truly develop.

32. What can we learn about LEO satellites from the passage?

- A. They are supposed to limit the space economy.
- B. They are expected to increase in large numbers.
- C. They are designed to move beyond the Earth as far as possible.
- D. They are mainly intended to bring Internet connectivity to remote areas.

33. To deal with debris in space, the author suggests _____.

- A. depending entirely on the modern technology
- B. monitoring the movement of spaceships carefully
- C. strengthening rules to remove old satellites safely
- D. destroying all the satellites with problems instantly

34. What does the underlined word “intensify” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Measure.
- B. Increase.
- C. Spread.
- D. Repeat.

35. What is the author’s attitude toward the launch of LEO satellites?

- A. It should be further confirmed for its ownership.
- B. It should be continued because of its advantages.
- C. It should be done carefully to avoid potential risks.
- D. It should be stopped in face of the space economy.

The hand is where the mind meets the world. We use our hands to build fires, to fly airplanes, and to write. The human brain, with its open-ended creativity, may be the thing that makes the human race unique. But without hands, all the ideas we think up would come to nothing.

36 Study it carefully, you will find something interesting. The thumb alone is controlled by nine separate muscles. The wrist is a group of bones and muscles connected with nerves. The nerves send branches into each fingertip, which makes the fingers extremely flexible. 37

Early hands seemed more unusual and interesting than any hand today. Some animals had seven fingers. Others had eight. But by the time vertebrates (脊椎动物) appeared 340 million years ago, the hand had developed to only five fingers. 38

Nevertheless, there are still many different types of hands in living animals. After years of research, scientists are beginning to understand the molecular changes in hands. 39 This makes the hands of different animals very similar. There is a network of many genes that builds a hand, and all hands are built on that network.

The discovery has given scientists a deeper understanding of the development of hands. A bird’s wing and a lion’s paw may appear to have nothing in common. 40 It may just be a little more of one protein here, a little less of another there. In the past, scientists could recognize only the outward signs that hands had developed from a common ancestor. Today scientists are uncovering the inward signs as well.

- A. Hands can often be used for a number of different purposes.
- B. They also see that all hands start out in much the same way.
- C. It has kept that number for reasons scientists don’t yet know.
- D. No one would doubt that the five fingers are different with each other.
- E. But the difference between them may come down to a tiny change in form.
- F. The reason we can use our hands for so many things is their special structure.
- G. So you can see a skilled watchmaker use his hands to set springs in place under a microscope.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

Maria stared thoughtfully at the tree fort. It was the first thing her grandpa had built for her. She had been little — it was 41 her younger brothers had been born. Of all her brothers, Maria felt that she was most like her grandpa. Grandpa had been a carpenter. Maria had always loved visiting him in his workshop. Only she had been 42 because she was the oldest. He could do anything with his own two hands, she thought 43.

Recently, Maria had decided that she was going to build a tree swing. Now she was standing 44 the tree, with her rope, seat, and tools, thinking about the best way to 45 the swing. She could throw the ropes 46 the branch. But then how could she tie the knot? She would probably need to 47 a ladder.

“Hey, what’re you doing?” called a voice from a little distance away. Maria 48 and saw her little brother Ricardo ran up to her. “None of your business,” she 49. Then, thinking better of it, she said, “50 a swing.” “Really? Can I help?” Ricardo asked. Maria thought it over — it would be 51 to have some help. But she was the 52 in the family now, so she would have to solve her own problems. “No,” Maria said. “I don’t need any help.” Suddenly, her other brother, Emil, came running towards them. “Hey, what’re you guys doing?” “We’re building a swing,” Ricardo said. “No, we’re not,” Maria said. “I am!” “Can I help?” Emil asked. “No!” Maria was turning red. “This is my 53. Not yours. You 54 even knew Grandpa.” She ran into the house, leaving Ricardo, Emil, and her 55 beneath the tree.

“What’s wrong, Maria?” Grandma asked. “Ricardo and Emil are bothering me,” Maria explained the 56. “They’re just trying to help. And how are you going to do it all by yourself?” “Grandpa didn’t need anyone’s help,” Maria said. “Who do you think helped him cut the boards for your tree fort?” Grandma asked. Maria was 57. “But I don’t remember...” “Maria, Grandpa was a great carpenter, but even great carpenters need help sometimes. 58 he needed a second pair of hands, he’d ask me to help.” Grandma glanced out the window. “And it looked like you need help, too.” Maria hurried outside. Ricardo and Emil were 59 the ladder in the yard, waving at Maria. Smiling, she began to wonder if she might not be the only one to 60 Grandpa.

41. A. when	B. until	C. before	D. after
42. A. forced	B. inspired	C. persuaded	D. allowed
43. A. slowly	B. proudly	C. clearly	D. anxiously
44. A. in	B. on	C. around	D. under
45. A. use	B. hang	C. provide	D. hold
46. A. over	B. by	C. into	D. down
47. A. take	B. fetch	C. buy	D. create
48. A. turned	B. fell	C. nodded	D. waved
49. A. cheered	B. replied	C. warned	D. complained
50. A. Repairing	B. Moving	C. Checking	D. Making
51. A. annoying	B. surprising	C. nice	D. hard
52. A. explorer	B. supporter	C. owner	D. builder
53. A. career	B. research	C. project	D. discovery
54. A. barely	B. surely	C. precisely	D. possibly
55. A. collections	B. machines	C. experiments	D. materials
56. A. action	B. procedure	C. situation	D. schedule
57. A. confused	B. ashamed	C. disappointed	D. nervous
58. A. Wherever	B. Whenever	C. Unless	D. While
59. A. carrying	B. catching	C. rolling	D. climbing
60. A. take on	B. take in	C. take after	D. take to

第二节 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

Lao Gan Ma Food Company 61 (found) in Guiyang in Guizhou Province in 1984. Its creator, Tao Huabi, 62 face appears on each bottle of the chili oil, has recently drawn public attention again. Nearly every Chinese person knows Lao Gan Ma, a 63 (huge) popular chili oil that hit the shelves in 1996. Often 64 (use) in a terrible dish, a small spoon of Lao Gan Ma can save the dish and turn it into something 65 (taste).

Lao Gan Ma found 66 (it) way into supermarkets not only in China, but also in foreign 67 (country) where it also has many followers. On Amazon.com, Lao Gan Ma is rated 4.9 out of 5 stars. Many foreigners claim that Lao Gan Ma is the best chili sauce they have ever tasted. Tao started her business at the age of 50, basing her recipe 68 traditional chili oil from Guizhou. Like Gree's president Dong Mingzhu, who also started her business career much 69 (late) than her peers, Tao is a good example to young people, especially women, attempting 70 (achieve) their dreams.

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)

文中共有 10 处错, 每句最多两处。错误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 (Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉全科试题免费下载公众号《高中僧课堂》。

修改: 在错的词下面划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错及其修改仅限一词; 2. 只修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

At a young age, I repeatedly heard a sentence from my grandparents, “Honesty is the best policy.” I didn’t true understand it until I was nine, when I broke a window of our classroom after the school. As no one saw it, I hurried home and tell my family happily about my “good luck”. Therefore, my father seriously said to me, “You know our family mottos: Honesty is the best policy. You broke the window, and you should responsible for it.” The next day, I apologized for my teacher. Instead of blame me, my teacher praised myself for my honesty. All in all, be honesty, and you’ll benefit from it!

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是高三学生李华。你的外国朋友 Steve 要给班级同学介绍中国美食, 发来邮件询问有关信息。请给他写一封回信, 内容包括: 1、中国美食简介; 2、推荐一道美食并说明理由。

注意: 1、词数 100 左右; 2、可适当增加细节以使行文连贯。