2020年秋季高三英语开学摸底考试 试卷一（含听力MP3)

原卷版

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用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，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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.At what time will the man's daughter see a doctor?

A 11:15.　　B. 1:45. C.1:50.

2 .What happened to the woman on her way to the farm?

A . Her car was damaged.　B. She lost her car.C.She was hit by a car.

3.What instrument does Harry play?

A. The piano.　　B. The guitar. C.The violin.

4.How did the man know about this year's Cookery Club?

A. From the woman.　B. From the website. C. From Mr. Bath.

5.What are the two speakers talking about?

A. A shop.　B. A cinema.　C.A restaurant.

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 are the speakers probably?

A. At the Customs. B. At a garage.　C.At a police station.

7.What did the man buy for his sisters wedding party?

A. Bottles of beer. B.Cigarettes. C.Red wine.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8.What relation is the woman to Paul Green?

A His wife. B His secretary. C His customer.

9.What does the man want Paul Green to do?

A. Give him some information on the meeting.

B. Solve the problems of the new software.

C. Put off the meeting until Wednesday.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where are the speakers?

A. At the man's office.

B. At a bus stop.

C. On a bus.

11. What aspect of the bus service does the woman suggest improving?

A. The time.

B. The ticket price.

C. The comfort level.

12. What does the woman find dissatisfying?

A. The drivers are impolite.

B. There are too many old buses.

C. The buses are dirty on the way home.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题

13. Why won't the boy join the football team this year?

A. He dislikes having too much practice.

B. He wants to try something new.

C. He didn't do well in it.

14. What does the girl want to do?

A. Play a sport.

B. Practice music often.

C. Have more time for rest.

15. What does the boy think of dancing?

A. It is for girls only.

B. It is useless.

C. It is suitable for him.

16. What club will the boy join?

A. The music club.

B. The cooking club.

C. The dance group.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How long should people put their burnt hands in cool sill water?

A. About 20 minutes.

B. About 12 minutes.

C. About 10 minutes.

18. How should people bring down the temperature?

A. By keeping warm.

B. By taking a bath.

C. By shutting the window.

19. What should people do to deal with backaches?

A. Keep moving gently.

B. Lift some heavy boxes.

C. Go to bed and rest until it gets better.

20. What is the speaker mainly discussing?

A. Situations calling for first aid.

B. Mistakes in dealing with injuries.

C. Simple treatment for some situations.

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

Choose Your One-Day Tours!

Tour A—Bath & Stonehenge including entrance fees to the ancient Roman bathrooms and Stonehenge— £37 until 26 March and £39 thereafter.

Visit the city with over 2,000 years of history and Bath Abbey, the Royal Crescent and the Costume Museum. Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous prehistoric monuments dating back over 5,000 years.

Tour B—Oxford & Stratford including entrance fees to the University St Mary's Church Tower and Anne Hathaway's house— £32 until 12 March and £36 thereafter.

Oxford: Includes a guided tour of England's oldest university city and colleges. Look over the "city of dreaming spires (尖顶)" from St Mary's Church Tower. Stratford: Includes a guided tour exploring much of the Shakespeare wonder.

Tour C—Windsor Castle & Hampton Court including entrance fees to Hampton Court Palace— £34 until 11 March and £37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Windsor and Hampton Court, Henry VIII's favourite palace. Free time to visit Windsor Castle (entrance fees not included). With 500 years of history, Hampton Court was once the home of four Kings and one Queen. Now this former royal palace is open to the public as a major tourist attraction. Visit the palace and its various historic gardens, which include the famous maze (迷宫) where it is easy to get lost!

Tour D—Cambridge including entrance fees to the Tower of Saint Mary the Great— £33 until 18 March and £37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Cambridge, the famous university town, and the gardens of the 18th century.

21.Which tour will you choose if you want to see England's oldest university city?

A. Tour A. B. Tour B. C. Tour C. D. Tour D.

22.Which of the following tours charges the lowest fee on 17 March?

A. Windsor Castle & Hampton Court.

B. Oxford & Stratford.

C. Bath & Stonehenge.

D. Cambridge.

23.Why is Hampton Court a major tourist attraction?

A. It used to be the home of royal families.

B. It used to be a well-known maze.

C. It is the oldest palace in Britain.

D. It is a world-famous castle.

B

When Milk Arrived On The Doorstep

When I was a boy growing up in New Jersey in the 1960s, we had a milkman delivering milk to our doorstep. His name was Mr. Basille. He wore a white cap and drove a white truck. As a 5-year-old boy, I couldn't take my eyes off the coin changer fixed to his belt. He noticed this one day during a delivery and gave me a quarter out of his coin changer.

Of course, he delivered more than milk. There was cheese, eggs and so on. If we needed to change our order, my mother would pen a note—"Please add a bottle of buttermilk next delivery" —and place it in the box along with the empty bottles. And then, the buttermilk would magically appear.

All of this was about more than convenience. There existed a close relationship between families and their milkmen. Mr. Basille even had a key to our house, for those times when it was so cold outside that we put the box indoors, so that the milk wouldn't freeze. And I remember Mr. Basille from time to time taking a break at our kitchen table, having a cup of tea and telling stories about his delivery.

There is sadly no home milk delivery today. Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk, thus making it difficult for milkmen to compete. Besides, milk is for sale everywhere, and it may just not have been practical to have a delivery service.

Recently, an old milk box in the countryside I saw brought back my childhood memories. I took it home and planted it on the back porch (门廊). Every so often my son's friends will ask what it is. So I start telling stories of my boyhood, and of the milkman who brought us friendship along with his milk.

24.Mr. Basille gave the boy a quarter out of his coin changer .

A. to show his magical power. B. to pay for the delivery.

C. to satisfy his curiosity. D. to please his mother.

25.What can be inferred from the fact that the milkman had the key to the boy's house?

A. He wanted to have tea there.

B. He was a respectable person.

C. He was treated as a family member.

D. He was fully trusted by the family.

26.Why does home milk delivery no longer exist?

A. Nobody wants to be a milkman now.

B. It has been driven out of the market.

C. Its service is getting poor.

D. It is forbidden by law.

27.Why did the author bring back home an old milk box?

A. He missed the good old days.

B. He wanted to tell interesting stories.

C. He missed it for his milk bottles.

D. He planted flowers in it.

C

Among all the fast growing science and technology, the research of human genes, or biological engineering as people call it, is drawing more and more attention now. Sometimes it is a hot topic discussed by people.

The greatest thing that gene technology can do is to cure serious diseases that doctors at present can almost do nothing with, such as cancer and heart disease. Every year, millions of people are murdered by these two killers. And to date, doctors have not found an effective way to cure them. But if the gene technology is applied, not only these two diseases can be cured completely, bringing happiness and more living days to the patients, but also the great amount of money people spend on curing their diseases can be saved, therefore it benefits the economy as well. In addition, human life span（寿命）can be prolonged.

Gene technology can help people to give birth to healthy and clever children. Some families, with the English imperial family being a good example, have hereditary（遗传的）diseases. This means their children will for sure have the family disease, which is a great trouble for these families. In the past, doctors could do nothing about hereditary diseases. But gene technology can solve this problem perfectly. The scientist just need to find the wrong gene and correct it, and a healthy child will be born.

Some people are worrying that the gene research can be used to manufacture human beings in large quantities. In the past few years, scientists have succeeded in cloning a sheep, therefore these people predict that human babies would soon be cloned. But I believe cloned babies will not come out in large quantities, for most couples in the world can have babies in very normal way. Of course, the government must take care to control gene technology.

28.What does "these two killers" in the second paragraph refer to?

A. Gene technology and another treatment of the two diseases.

B. The two murderers who killed the cloned baby.

C. The two diseases of cancer and heart disease.

D. Hereditary diseases and cancer.

29.What's the main idea of the third paragraph?

A. How gene technology can be applied in the field of treating hereditary diseases.

B. Gene technology can be used to clone human babies.

C. Gene technology can help people to give birth to a baby.

D. Gene technology can help the English imperial family out.

30.In what way gene technology can help to treat hereditary diseases?

A. Using gene technology, people with hereditary diseases can have more living days.

B. Using gene technology, the scientist finds the wrong gene and corrects it.

C. Using gene technology, human babies can be cloned.

D. Doctors can cure cancer and heart disease with the help of gene technology.

31.What is the main purpose of writing this passage?

A. Expressing the writer's idea that gene technology will benefit people.

B. Telling people the disadvantages of gene technology.

C. Telling the readers that gene technology will not benefit people.

D. Explaining that gene technology will also do harm to the humanity.

D

September is an exciting month in every college freshman's life. For many, it's the first time that they've left home to live in a new environment. But after the hustle and bustle of a few weeks, excitement gives way to a less enjoyable emotion—homesickness.

Homesickness manifests itself in many ways. You may miss mum's cooking, your pets, or even your old bed. All this becomes a fond memory of the past. Homesickness can be a bitter feeling for many students, especially when faced with the challenges of settling into an unfamiliar environment.

But remember, you're not alone. According to a recent BBC article, 70 percent of British college students experience homesickness. In this increasingly globalized world in which people migrate to faraway places for a

relationship, education or work, homesickness is a feeling shared by many adults.

Homesickness can have similar symptoms to depression and in extreme cases it can develop into a panic attack. As for the term, homesickness or nostalgia wasn't invented until the 17th century. It was considered a disorder by a Swiss physician, who attributed soldiers' mental and physical discomfort to their longing to return home, "nostos" from Greek, and the accompanying pain, "algos".

Studies in recent years, however, have shown that nostalgia may have some benefits to our mental health. After a decade of surveys and researches, Constantine Sedikides, a US social psychologist, found that nostalgia is what makes us human. He explains that nostalgia can resist loneliness, boredom and anxiety. Therefore, it's necessary for college students to learn some ways to overcome the uncomfortable feeling.

32.From the first two paragraphs, we can infer that _____.

A. homesickness means a fond memory of the past

B. only a few students will experience homesickness

C. homesickness is an enjoyable emotion among freshmen

D. college freshmen usually suffer from homesickness after weeks

33.According to the passage, we can know that _____.

A. homesickness may cause mental diseases

B. homesickness is a feeling only shared by adults

C. homesickness won't do any good to our health

D. homesickness is also called nostalgia in Switzerland

34.What is most likely to be discussed in the paragraph that follows?

A. some benefits about homesickness

B. other problems in college freshmen's life

C. how to make campus life more meaningful

D. some tips on how to cope with homesickness

35.What is the best title for the passage?

A. Let's embrace homesickness

B. How to fit into the college life

C. A harmful emotion—homesickness

D. The disadvantages of homesickness

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。

To forgive is a virtue, but no one has ever said it is easy. When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your hate. However, forgiveness is possible, and it can be surprisingly beneficial to your physical and mental health. People who forgive show less sadness, anger and stress and more hopefulness, according to a recent research.

_____36．_____ Try the following steps:

Calm yourself. _____37．____ You can take a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, or someone you love.

Don’t wait for an apology. Many times the person who hurt you does not intend to apologize. They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don’t see things the same way. ____38．____ Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean becoming friends again with the person who upset you.

Take the control away from your offender(冒犯者). Rethinking about your hurt gives power to the person who causes you pain. Instead of focusing on your wounded feelings, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you.

_____39．____ If you understand your offender, you may realize that he or she was acting out of unawareness, fear, and even love. You may want to write a letter to yourself from your offender’s point of view.

Don’t forget to forgive yourself. ___40．_____ But it can rob you of your self-confidence if you don’t do it.

A.Why should you forgive?

B.How should you start to forgive?

C.Recognize the benefits of forgiveness.

D.Try to see things from your offender’s angle.

E.For some people, forgiving themselves is the biggest challenge.

F.To make your anger die away, try a simple stress-management technique.

G.If you wait for people to apologize, you could be waiting an awfully long time.

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。

The other day we went on a trip to our community's new fountain(喷 泉). My oldest daughter,Tea,was

super _41_ and eagerly explored the attractions.There I was happy to see Lily,who was of Tea's age.They didn't know each other well, _42_ they had met at gymnastics before. I was _43_ that Tea would have someone to enjoy the _44__ with.However,my daughter was about to _45_ an important social lesson.

I watched Tea run _46_ after Lily and her other friends.I was saying something to my husband when I heard a loud"No!"I turned to see Tea's face full of _47_ and shock as Lily _48_ .I went over to see what had happened and Tea said Lily didn't want to _49_ with her.Thinking that there must be a(an) _50_ ,I told Tea that she should just ask Lily _51_ if she could play with her.Generally speaking,this would _52_ .But Tea's quiet request to play was shot down by another loud"No!"

I gave her a(an) _53_ and told her it was _54_ ,and that Mommy,Daddy and her little sister would play with her.Later that day as I was talking about the fun we'd had,she asked me _55_ Lily didn't play with her.

I said not everyone wanted to play with us and that if one person didn't want to be _56_ you,that didn't mean you were not _57_ or important to others.I thought I had _58_ it clearly.She didn't mention it any more and I haven't seen my lasting side effects.However,I can't _59_ it.I don't think I'll ever get rid of the memory of her _60_ at that moment.My heart has been forever wounded on her behalf.

41. A. shocked B. worried C. excited D. moved

42. A. but B. so C. if D. because

43. A. curious B. glad C. proud D. afraid

44. A. water B. meal C. toy D. trip

45. A. give B. show C. review D. learn

46. A. early B. badly C. happily D. safely

47. A. sympathy B. smile C. fear D. disappointment

48. A. ran off B. sat down C. broke in D. looked around

49. A. share B. play C. discuss D. meet

50. A. decision B. interest C. misunderstanding D. congratulation

51. A. quickly B. constantly C. shyly D. nicely

52. A. advanced B. come C. work D. start

53. A. hug B. award C. letter D. ticket

54. A. suitable B. okay C. obvious D. lucky

55. A. where B. when C. how D. why

56. A. against B. beyond C. around D. behind

57. A. loved B. praised C. doubted D. ignored

58. A. reported B. explained C. prepared D. proved

59. A. observe B. believe C. change D. forget

60. A. quarrel B. face C. illness D. mistake

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。

Tu Youyou, __61__ was born in 1930, is a Chinese medical scientist and educator. She was educated and carried out research __62__ (entire) in China. She is best known __63__ discovering artemisinin(青蒿素) and dihydroartemisinin(双氢青蒿素)， which saved millions of lives. Her discovery of artemisinin as well as __64__ (it) treatment of malaria __65__ (regard) as a significant breakthrough of tropical(热带的) medicine in the 20th century and health __66__ (improve) for people of tropical __67__ (develop) countries in South Asia, Africa, and South America.

For her work, Tu received the 2011 Lasker Award in clinical medicine and __68__ 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology(生理学) or Medicine together with William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura. Tu is the first Chinese Nobel winner in Physiology or medicine __69__ the first citizen of the People's Republic of China __70__ (receive) the Nobel Prize in natural sciences.

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。

Every time my birthday comes, I am very exciting, because I can receive many different kind of presents from my family and friends. Last week, I spend a happy weekend with my parents. We took a train to another city and went on a short tour as his birthday present. On the train, we listened to music and we all felt very happily. And my

parents told me a lot of stories what happened in my childhood. Sometimes they also told me stories about themselves, too. When we arrived in the city, we visited many famous buildings or learned about their history. How a wonderful time! This trip was best present for me, and I will never forget it.

第二节　书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Scott 下周五将来重庆旅游。而你因为参加一个重要的演讲比赛而无法按原来的约定前去机场接他。请写一封邮件给他，内容如下：

（1）表达歉意；

（2）解释原因；

（3）已经拜托好友张明去接他并简要介绍张明特征。

注意：

（1）词数 100 词左右；

（2）文章的开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数；

（3）可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Scott,

I'm writing to extend my sincere apology to you. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours truly,

Li Hua