2020年秋季高三英语开学摸底考试 试卷三（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。

第一节

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. How will the woman go to the concert?

A. By underground. B. By bus. C. By car.

2. When will the speakers meet?

A.At 3:30. B.At 3:45. C.At 4:50.

3. What does the man prefer to drink?

A. Tea. B. Coffee. C. Cold water.

4. What does the man mean?

A. Tom is very helpful.

B. Tom can't be expected to fix the computer.

C. Tom in not good at repairing a computer.

5. What are the speakers doing?

A. Washing clothes. B. Buying clothes. C. Designing clothes.

第二节

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。回第 6、7 题。

6. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. School friends. B. Brother and sister. C. Father and daughter.

7. Where does the woman think her notebook is?

A. In her jacket's pocket. B. In her bag. C. On the desk.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8.What are the speakers talking about?

A. A new designer. B. New products. C. Newly-designed posters.

9. What is Lisa?

A. An artist. B. team leader. C. A product manager.

听第 8 段村料,回第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is the woman bringing a suit?

A. To give it to her father. B. To wear it for a meeting. C.To use it against the cold.

11.What does the man suggest the woman get for Maria?

A. A book. B. A sweater. C. A video game.

12. Where did the woman's father buy the mask?

A. In New York. B. In Mexico City. C. In Tokyo.

听第 9 段村料,回普第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. Old-fashioned televisions. B. The man’ s childhood. C.Difficult times of the past.

14. When did the TV programs start when the man was a child?

A. In the evening. B. In the afternoon. C. In the morning.

15. What did the man do on holiday when he was a boy?

A. He stayed at home.

B. He went to the seaside.

C. He took the train to England.

16. What does the woman think of the old days?

A. Hard. B. Funny. C. Boring.

听第 10 段材料,回爸第 17 至 20 题。

17.Why did the waiter refuse to serve the man any drink?

A. The man was a taxi driver.

B.The man had had plenty of drink.

C.The man had never paid for the drink.

18. How did the man feel when he saw the waiter the second time?

A. Unexpected.　　B. Angry.　　C. Afraid.

19. From where did the man enter the bar the last time?

A. The front door.　　B. The side door.　　C .The back door.

20. What can we learn from the story?

A. The waiter called a policeman in the end.

B. The man asked the waiter to call a taxi for him.

C. The man thought he went to three different bars.

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

Evening Workshops	
Optional evening workshops will be held at small restaurants or other meeting places near the conference hotel. Meals and other costs are not included but are also optional. Locations will be announced at the conference site. Workshops are very loosely organized and most represent discussions that have been held at Society for Economic Botany (SEB) meetings over a series of years.	
Workshop 1: Student Network	
Date	Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th
Chairs	Hugo de Boer and Arika Virapongse
Sponsor	Society for Economic Botany
Description	Student members of the SEB hold a networking mixer each year in order to meet each other and to become familiar with a variety of educational programs and

	faculty advisors(大学指导老师). Faculty members who are part of training programs are encouraged to join the mixer to meet and talk with students.
Workshop 2: Botanical Film Making	
Date	Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th
Chair	David Strauch
Sponsor	University of Hawaii
Description	Digital film making is a particularly useful tool of linking cultural information to recognizable plants. This workshop is aimed towards increasing the quality of material recorded by giving participants greater control over the medium. We will cover technical aspects (e.g. camera settings, audio), technical aspects (framing, lighting, focus), and some ways of presenting the material. Experienced filmmakers are encouraged to attend, and participants are welcome to bring their own camera equipment.
Workshop 3: Collections for Botany — Collections Development and Management	
Date	Friday evening, Feb. 7th
Chair	Jan Salick
Sponsor	Society for Economic Botany
Description	SEB is a network of researchers who have been developing standards for the development of collections of artifacts, plant samples and related materials. Participants discuss successes, problems, and funding sources for solving management issues.

21.One of the purposes of a networking mixer held each year is to _____.

A. provide students with greater control over the media

B. link cultural information to recognizable plants

C. help the students to deal with most of the environment issues

D. help the students to be familiar with educational programs

22.Which of the following is true according to the poster?

A. Evening workshops will be held at small restaurants with meals included.

B. Participants have more than one option on Feb.5ththan another night.

C. Workshops have nothing to do with the discussions held at SEB meetings.

D. Faculty advisers can join the mixer without training experience.

23.You are a college student, interested in plants and good at taking TV pictures. Which of the Evening Workshops is most suitable for you?

A. Botanical Film Making.　　B. Collections for Botany.

C. Student Network.　　D. Society for Economic Botany.

B

Why elephants rarely get cancer is a mystery that has confused scientists for decades. A study was led by researchers at Huntsman Cancer Institute(HCI)at the University of Utah and Arizona State University, including researchers from the Ringling Bros. Center for Elephant Conservation may have found the answer. According to the results, elephants have 38 additional modified copies of a gene(基因)that encodes p53, a well-defined tumor(肿瘤)suppressor, as compared to humans, who have only two. Further, elephants may have a more powerful mechanism for killing damaged cells that are at risk for becoming cancerous. In isolated elephant cells, this activity is doubled compared to healthy human cells, and five times that of cells from patients with Li-Fraumeni Syndrome, who have only one working copy of p53 and more than a 90 percent lifetime cancer risk in children and adults. The results suggest extra p53 could explain elephants' increased resistance to cancer.

"Nature has already figured out how to prevent cancer. It's up to us to learn how different animals overcome the problem so we can adapt those strategies to prevent cancer in people, " says co-senior author Joshua Schiffman, M. D. , pediatric oncologist(肿瘤学家)at Huntsman Cancer Institute, University of Utah School of Medicine, and Primary Children's Hospital.

According to Schiffman, elephants have long been considered a walking problem. Because they have 100 times as many cells as people, they should be 100 times more likely to have a cell slip into a cancerous state and cause the disease over their long life span of 50 to 70 years. And yet it's believed that elephants get cancer less often, a theory confirmed in this study. Analysis of a large database of elephant deaths estimates a cancer death rate of less than 5 percent compared to 11 to 25 percent in people.

24.Why do humans often get cancer compared to elephants according to the passage?

A. Elephants are bigger than humans.

B. Elephants have more p53 than humans.

C. Elephants are not as clever as humans.

D. Elephants eat more than humans.

25.Which of the following is right according to the passage?

A. Some damaged cells may be dangerous.

B. Some damaged cells are not dangerous.

C. Some damaged cells can't be cancerous.

D. Some damaged cells in elephants'bodies are more dangerous than those in humans' bodies.

26.What can we know from the last paragraph?

A. Elephants have more cells than people.

B. Elephants can get cancer easily.

C. Elephants seldom die from cancer.

D. Elephants often die from cancer.

27.Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Elephants help us

B. Learn from Nature

C. How to deal with cancer

D. Nature helps us prevent cancer

C

One evening in February 2007, a student named Paula Ceely brought her car to a stop on a remote road in Wales. She got out to open a metal gate that blocked her path .That's when she heard the whistle sounded by the driver of a train. Her Renault Clio was parked across a railway line. Seconds later, she watched the train drag her car almost a kilometre down the railway tracks.

Ceely's **near miss** made the news because she blamed it on her GPS (导航仪). She had never driven the route before. It was dark and raining heavily. Ceely was relying on her GPS, but it made no mention of the crossing. "I put my complete trust in the device and it led me right into the path of a speeding train," she told the BBC.

Who is to blame here? Rick Stevenson, who tells Ceely's story in his book When Machines Fail Us, points the finger at the limitations of technology. We put our faith in digital devices, he says, but our digital helpers are too

often not up to the job. They are filled with small problems. And it's not just GPS devices: Stevenson takes us on a tour of digital disasters involving everything from mobile phones to wireless keyboards.

The problem with his argument in the book is that it's not clear why he only focuses on digital technology, while there may be a number of other possible causes. A map-maker might have left the crossing off a paper map. Maybe we should blame Ceely for not paying attention. Perhaps the railway authorities are at fault for poor singalling system. Or maybe someone has studied the relative dangers and worked out that there really is something specific wrong with the GPS equipment. But Stevenson doesn't say.

It's a problem that runs through the book. In a section on cars, Stevenson gives an account of the advanced techniques that criminals use to defeat computer-based locking systems for cars. He offers two independent sets of figures on car theft; both show a small rise in some parts of the country. He says that once again not all new locks have proved reliable. Perhaps, but maybe it's also due to the shortage of policemen on the streets. Or changing social circumstances. Or some combination of these factors.

The game between humans and their smart devices is amusing and complex. It is shaped by economics and psychology and the cultures we live in. Somewhere in the mix of those forces there may be a way for a wiser use of technology.

If there is such a way, it should involve more than just an awareness of the shortcomings of our machines. After all, we have lived with them for thousands of years. They have probably been fooling us for just as long.

28.What did Paula Ceely think was the cause of her accident?

A. She was not familiar with the road.

B. It was dark and raining heavily then.

C. The railway workers failed to give the signal.

D. Her GPS device didn't tell her about the crossing.

29.The phrase "near miss" (Paragraph 2) can best be replaced by_____.

A. close hit B. heavy loss C. narrow escape D. big mistake

30.Which of the following would Rick Stevenson most probably agree with?

A. Modern technology is what we can't live without.

B. Digital technology often falls short of our expectation.

C. Digital devices are more reliable than they used to be.

D. GPS error is not the only cause for Ceely's accident.

31.In the writer's opinion, Stevenson's argument is _____.

A. one-sided B. reasonable C. puzzling D. well-based

D

In modern society there is a great deal of argument about competition. Some value it highly, believing that it is responsible for social progress and prosperity, others say that competition is bad; that it sets one person against another; that it leads to unfriendly relationship between people.

I have taught many children who held the belief that their self-worth relied on how well they performed at tennis and other skills. For them, playing well and winning are often life-and-death affairs. In their single-minded pursuit of success, the development of many other human qualities is sadly forgotten.

However, while some seem to be lost in the desire to succeed, others take an opposite attitude. In a culture which values only the winner and pays no attention to the ordinary players, they strongly blame competition. Among **the most vocal** are youngsters who have suffered under competitive pressures from their parents or society. Teaching these young people, I often observe in them a desire to fail. They seem to seek failure by not trying to win or achieve success. By not trying, they always have an excuse: "I may have lost, but it doesn't matter because I really didn't try." What is not usually admitted by themselves is the belief that if they had really tried and lost, that would mean a lot. Such a loss would be a measure of their worth. Clearly, this belief is the same as that of the true competitors who try to prove themselves. Both are based on the mistaken belief that one's self-respect relies on how well one performs in comparison with others. Both are afraid of not being valued. Only as this basic and often troublesome fear begins to dissolve (缓解) can we discover a new meaning in competition.

32.What does this passage mainly talk about?

A. Competition helps to set up self-respect.

B. Opinions about competition are different among people.

C. Competition is harmful to personal quality development.

D. Failures are necessary experiences in competition.

33.Why do some people favor competition according to the passage?

A. It pushes society forward.

B. It builds up a sense of duty.

C. It improves personal abilities.

D. It encourages individual efforts.

34.The underlined phrase “the most vocal” in Paragraph 3 means___ .

A. those who try their best to win

B. those who value competition most highly

C. those who are against competition most strongly

D. those who rely on others most for success

35.Which point of view may the author agree to?

A. Every effort should be paid back.

B. Competition should be encouraged.

C. Winning should be a life–and–death matter.

D. Fear of failure should be removed in competition.

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。

Work Smarter Not Harder

In Dan Pink’s Free Agent Nation: The Future of Working for Yourself, he closes the book with a long, excellent list of “Work Smarter Not Harder” type advice for people who want to start working for themselves.

__36__Below are my favorites.

●Make a “not to” list. Prepare a list that contains all the things you shouldn’t waste your time on useless tasks, unnecessary meetings, worthless phone calls, and so on. __37__

●Carry a notebook and pen. Thomas Edison did it. Virginia Woolf did it. And so did Charles Darwin. They carried a notebook with them everywhere and wrote down ideas that popped into their heads. __38__Trust me: This is a fantastic way to explore ideas and to weave creativity into the fabric of your life.

● __39__ Ask questions. Take smart people to lunch. Read. Read some more. Listen to audiobooks. Take classes. Added benefit: This makes life more interesting. Yet another benefit: Studies have shown that people who make constant learning part of their lives end up living longer.

●Guard your calendar. Make sure your time is focused on your one or two top priorities (优先). Ask yourself: “Is this how I want to be spending my time right now?” Remember: You are your calendar. __40__

●Respond to calls and e-mails quickly. Even if your response is,“I’ll get back to you,” try to get back to people within 24 hours. They’ll appreciate the politeness.

A. Be quick, but don’t hurry.

B. So treat your calendar with respect.

C. Become a learning machine.

D. Page through the notebook occasionally.

E. Try to begin your day the same way.

F. Then place it next to your “to do” list and stick to it.

G. Frankly, the list is so good I think everyone would benefit from it.

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。

A young businessman was traveling down a narrow street, driving a bit too fast in his new Benz. He was watching for kids darting out from between parked cars and___41___when he thought he saw something.

As his car passed, one child appeared, and a brick smashed into the Benz's side door. He slammed on the brakes and___42___the Benz back to the spot from___43___the brick had been thrown.

He jumped out of the car,___44___some kid and pushed him up against a parked car, shouting "What was that all about and who are you? Just what on earth are you doing?"___45___a head of steam, he went on "That's a new car and that brick you threw is gonna cost a lot of money. Why did you do it?" "Please, mister, please, I'm sorry. I didn't know what else to do!" pleaded the youngster.

"It's my brother," he said. "He rolled___46___the stairs and fell out of his wheelchair and I can't___47___him up."

___48___, the boy asked the businessman, "Would you please help me get him back into his wheelchair? He's hurt and he's too heavy for me."

Moved beyond words, the driver tried to swallow the___49___swelling lump in his___50___. He lifted the young man back into the wheelchair and took out his handkerchief and wiped the___51___, checking___52___that everything was going to be okay.

"Thank you, sir. And God bless you," the___53___child said to him. The man then watched the little boy push his brother to the sidewalk toward their home.

It was a long walk back to his Benz...a long,___54___walk. He never did___55___the side door. He kept the damage to remind him not to___56___life so fast that someone has to___57___a brick at you to get your attention.

Life whispers in your soul and___58___to your heart. Sometimes, when you don't have the time to listen...Life

throws a brick at your head.

It's your choice: Listen to the whispers of your soul___59___wait for the brick!

Do you sometimes ignore loved ones because your life is too fast and busy___60___them to wonder whether you really love them?

41.A. sped up	B. went out	C. slowed down	D. pulled back
42.A. spun	B. drag	C. push	D. stretch
43.A. where	B. which	C. that	D. there
44.A. grasped	B. got	C. arrested	D. grabbed
45.A. Rising up	B. Opening up	C. Building up	D. Giving up
46.A. away	B. out	C. over	D. off
47.A. catch	B. lift	C. seize	D. carry
48.A. talking	B. shouting	C. sobbing	D. crying
49.A. abruptly	B. roughly	C. absolutely	D. rapidly
50.A. throat	B. heart	C. spirit	D. tongue

51.A. blood and sweat B. scrapes and cuts

C. black and white D. neck and neck

52.A. to see B. to be seen

C. to have seen D. to be seeing

53.A. graceful	B. grated	C. grateful	D. gratitude
54.A. slipped	B. slow	C. steep	D. slim
55.A. require	B. request	C. repair	D. recommend
56.A. go after	B. go about	C. go over	D. go through
57.A. kick	B. throw	C. strike	D. beat
58.A. tells	B. speaks	C. conveys	D. says
59.A. or	B. but	C. and	D. for
60.A. ensuring	B. letting	C. making	D. leaving

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。

Once there was a free bird. She floated in the sky, caught mosquitoes for lunch, and swam in the summer rain

like other birds. But she had 61. ____ habit—every time an event occurred in her life, whether good 62. _____ bad, the bird would pick up a stone from the ground for memory. Every day she sorted out her stones, laughed, remembering the 63. _____ (joy) events, and cried, recalling the sad ones.

The bird always took the stones with her, whether she's flying in the sky or walking on the earth and she never 64. _____ (forget) about them. With years passing, the free bird had got many stones, but she still kept on sorting them and remembering the past. It was becoming 65. _____ (increase) difficult for her to fly, and then one day she was unable to do this.

The bird 66. _____ used to be free couldn't walk on the earth. She 67. _____(be) unable to move on her own or catch mosquitoes any more. Only rare rain refreshed her and enabled her 68. _____ (live) on. However, the bird bravely endured all the hardships, 69. _____ (guard) her precious memories.

After some time the bird died of 70. _____ (starve) and thirst, leaving only a pitiful bunch of worthless stones accompany her.

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。

In order to reduce our pressure of learning, on March 28, our school organized all the Senior 3 student to go hiking through the mountain outside the city. At 6 am, all of us have set off. At first, we felt very exciting and confident. After several hours, therefore, some of us were tired and discouraged. When deal with this problem, we inspired and supported each other. Eventual, at 12:30 pm, all the participants arrived at the top of the mountain, that we had lunch and took pictures to mark this activity. At 8:00 pm, we returned school. This activity impressed us a lot. They developed our determination to overcome difficulties, promoted our teamwork and build up our health.

第二节　书面表达（满分 25 分）

假设你是李华，你的美国朋友 Tom 向你发出邀请，暑假期间去他家度假，请根据以下要点写一封回信。内容包括：

1、 接受邀请并表达感谢；

2、询问那边的天气情况及所需衣物；

3、约定接机时间：7 月 8 日上午 9 点，航班号 CA8988

4、表达想见到他的强烈愿望

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua