

河北省“五个一名校联盟”2020届高三第一次诊断考试  
英语试卷

第一部分 听力(共两节)

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

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Why will the woman go to China?

- A. To take a holiday.    B. To visit her family.    C. To work as an interpreter.

2. What will the man do next?

- A. Refer to a city map.    B. Call the Red Sea Cafe.    C. Show the woman around.

3. Where is most probably the woman's car?

- A. In a repair factory.    B. In her garage.    C. In Ted's yard.

4. What is the relationship between Dave and the man?

- A. His neighbor.    B. His colleague.    C. His former schoolmate.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A kind of sandwich.    B. Their cooking skills.    C. The man's diet.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独自前,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。听下面一段对话,回答第6和第7两个小题。

6. What's the woman's problem now?

- A. Finding no voluntary work.  
B. Having no school for her child.  
C. Knowing nobody in the community.

7. When did the man move there?

- A. A year ago.    B. Half a year ago.    C. A couple of days ago.

听下面一段对话,回答第8和第9两个小题。

8. What does the woman think of the change in the temperature?

- A. It's normal.    B. It's influential.    C. It's unnoticeable.

9. What will the speakers discuss next?

- A. Causes of global warming.  
B. Effects of global warming.  
C. Ways to reduce global warming.

听下面一段对话,回答第10至第12三个小题。

10. What makes the man worried?

- A. His son's safety.    B. His son's study.    C. His son's head injury.

11. Where did the woman read about the study?

- A. From a website.    B. From a magazine.    C. From a newspaper.

12. How does the man feel in the end?

- A. Confused.    B. Disappointed.    C. Relieved.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 和第 16 四个小题。

13. How does Lily relax herself before a concert?

A. She laughs at something funny.

B. She does breathing exercise.

C. She tells jokes to others.

14. What does Lily do first on the day of the show?

A. Walk on the stage.    B. Practise the songs.    C. Choose the dresses.

15. Why does Lily like to sit and look at the stage before the show?

A. To inspire confidence.    B. To enjoy quietness.    C. To meet fans.

16. What does Lily drink before singing?

A. Coffee.    B. Tea.    C. Fruit juice.

听下面一段对话，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What is Golfland famous for?

A. Swimming competitions.    B. Different games.    C. Forest quietness.

18. How long is Golfland open daily?

A. 14 hours.    B. 12 hours.    C. 10 hours.

19. What can people do at the Kool Kids Zone?

A. Enjoy bumper boats.    B. Go climbing.    C. Play golf.

20. What is the speaker doing?

A. Leading a tour.    B. Hosting a program.    C. Sharing her experience.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节)

第一节

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

### *Battle Of Shanghai*

When: Sep. 30, 7:30 p.m.

Where: Shanghai Culture Square

The acrobatic play, *Battle Of Shanghai*, is a collaboration between the Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe and the Shanghai Circus School to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The play portrays how soldiers sacrificed their lives to protect and liberate the city in 1949. It features diverse elements of acrobatics, magic, dance and traditional Chinese theater to tell a touching story.

### *Don't Call Me Mozart*—Music Prodigy Alma Deutscher and Her Works

When: Oct. 12, 7:30 p.m.

Where: Beijing Poly Theater

Alma Deutscher has not yet become a household name, but it seems only a matter of time. An accomplished pianist and violinist in the United Kingdom, she is also a composer, having written concertos for piano and violin, as well as an opera.

Deutscher, who has been called by some "a new Mozart", is 14 years old.

### *The Gin Game*

When: Oct. 17-20, 7:30 p.m.

Where: National Center for the Performing Arts, Beijing

*The Gin Game* was the first play by playwright D. L. Coburn and recognized as his most

honored work. The play won the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1978 and later was staged in many languages and performed all over the world.

*Daddy Long Legs*

When: Oct. 17-19, 22-26, 29-Nov. 1, 7:30 p.m.; Oct. 19, 20, 26 and 27, 2:00 p.m.

Where: Ke Center for the Contemporary Arts, Shanghai

*Daddy Long Legs* is a stage musical written by John Caird, with music and lyrics by Paul Gordon. It is based on the 1912 novel of the same name by Jean Webster.

Set in turn-of-the-century New England, the musical tells the story of orphan Jerusha Abbott of the John Grief Home and her mysterious contributor who agrees to send her to college.

21. If you'd like to attend a concert, you'd better go to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Ke Center for the Contemporary Arts, Shanghai
- B. National Center for the Performing Arts, Beijing
- C. Beijing Poly Theater
- D. Shanghai Culture Square

22. Which of the following won the Pulitzer Prize?

- A. *The Gin Game*.
- B. *Daddy Long Legs*.
- C. *Battle Of Shanghai*.
- D. *Don't Call Me Mozart*.

23. When can you enjoy a stage musical?

- A. At 7:30 p.m., Oct. 20.
- B. At 2:00 p.m., Oct. 19.
- C. At 7:30 p.m., Oct. 12.
- D. At 7:30 p.m., Sep. 30.

B

As a child, Obaida Omar fled the enemy's invasion of her native Afghanistan, walking for weeks through the mountains.

"During the day we had to hide in the villages because of the bombing," said Omar, now a mother of three and Islamic Center of Rochester board member. "I walked on dead bodies. And up till today, it still troubles me a lot when I think back."

Omar, who moved to the U.S. around 13, provided first-hand experience last Saturday of what it means to be a child displaced by war as the keynote speaker at the "Dinner for Peace," hosted by the Student Association for the Development of Arab Cultural Awareness.

About 250 guests attended the dinner, the proceeds of which will go to education for children affected by the Middle Eastern refugee crisis.

"Children did not create this conflict, but they are its greatest victims," said Alanoud Alzaid, the group's president, who gave the opening address at the dinner.

Junior Deema Abdo, co-founder of the non-profit Education for a Peaceful Middle East, helped explain the impact this dinner would have in the context of the Syrian refugee crisis.

"Tonight we have raised roughly \$3,000 in profit, which means over 1,000 children can get the education they deserve," she said. "Without you, tonight would not have been possible."

The Yellow Jackets kicked the night off with a selection of lively songs, designed to entertain their audience.

The Sihir belly dancing group—an Arabic dance also performed, with pride and authority in their costumes of shining gold and bright coral colors.

"We've been planning this for two months now. It feels wonderful to see such an amazing turnout," said Alzaid. "It reminds me that there is still humanity in each and every one of us."

On the whole, the dinner was a success. The audience was also full of praise.

"It's putting faces to the things we always hear about," sophomore Gabby Stillman said. "It brings back that human element and makes you remember that we're all the same."

24. What still makes Omar afraid till now?
- A. Sheltering from enemy's bombing.      B. Having a hard life with three kids.  
C. Fleeing for safety over dead bodies.      D. Walking in mountains in her childhood.
25. What does the underlined word "proceeds" in paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. Obtained money.      B. Donated equipment.  
C. Supported action.      D. Conserved energy.
26. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The outcome of the party is no better than expected.  
B. The costumes of the performers help to convey Arab cultural awareness.  
C. The move contributes to restoring public confidence in the US economy.  
D. The children from Middle East and those in America receive the same help.
27. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. Night witnesses generosity and humanity among the US guests.  
B. Students make joint efforts to help set up a peaceful Middle East.  
C. Dinner raises money for children displaced by Middle East Conflict.  
D. Children receive voluntary donations from many American charities.

C

Noise pollution is putting fish at increased risk of killers by influencing their ability to defend themselves, according to a marine expert.

An "acoustic fog(声雾)" from motorboat noise, underwater construction and other man-made sounds prevents fish from communicating with each other, research has found.

Stephen Simpson, an expert on marine acoustics at Exeter University says that noise pollution is also compromising their ability to hunt, or to find and attract mates. "Whenever I tell people that fish have ears, they look at me like I'm mad," he says in a BBC film that examines the ways in which fish communicate.

Previous research found that the noise of lorries and goods train travelling over bridges could be interrupting the fish by drowning out their mating calls. Scientists at Auburn University in Alabama found that the sound of lorries driving over bridges could damage the hearing of fish up to eight miles away. Studies also show that noise can hamper(妨碍) the development of some young fish, with some born abnormal and others failing to hatch at all.

The professor Simpson, who recorded the communication of fish on Blue Planet II, said that fish talked to each other through a variety of different languages. Audible(听得见的) communication is key for fish while hunting as a group, to warn each other about the approach of the killer. Professor Simpson also said that there was a "full" orchestra of sounds from the communication of marine life but that this was being drowned out by human noise from boats, pile driving and the search of finding undeveloped oil and gas reserves.

Professor Simpson said, "We are only now beginning to understand the full impact of man-made noise on fish and to assess impacts on how they communicate. But I'm sure that action can be taken to reduce man-made noise within 20 years. By learning to listen, we can help restore the natural acoustic conditions."

28. Noise pollution affects the fish in many ways when lorries and trains pass over the bridges EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. makes some born abnormal      B. masks the calling for mate  
C. prevents some being hatched      D. ruins fish hearing completely
29. What does the underlined sentence probably mean in paragraph 5?  
A. All kinds of sounds mix together.  
B. The orchestra will be performed by the fish.  
C. Various sea animals talk with different languages.  
D. The sounds of the sea animals are better than the orchestra.
30. What's the attitude of the professor towards the future condition of the sea?  
A. Indifferent.      B. Optimistic.  
C. Critical.      D. Suspicious.
31. What's the best title for the text?  
A. Man-made Noise Hits Fish Lives.  
B. Sound Pollution Ruins Creatures.  
C. Marine Lives Are Valued by Experts.  
D. Sea Animals Are at the Risk of Dying out.

#### D

In the late 1960s, the anthropologist(人类学家) Edmund Carpenter arrived in New Guinea armed with mirrors, video and Polaroid cameras, and a mission: to disrupt(扰乱) the minds of members of the Biimi tribe, who had never seen full reflections or images of themselves. "After their first astonished response—coveting their mouths and ducking their heads—they stood frozen, staring at their images." Carpenter's devices disturb that inner image, causing discomfort. But not for long. Within days, the villagers groomed(打扮) themselves openly before mirrors and began taking Polaroid shots of each other."

It's unclear if the Biimi were really as unfamiliar with mirrors as Carpenter thought. But in any case, what's striking isn't how strange their reaction seems, but how relatable. You know how it feels when you make a pleasant remark in a lift, but nobody responds? Or when two people greeting each other misjudge whether to go for a handshake, hug or social kiss? That's the same awkwardness: "self-consciousness tinged with uncertainty," as Dahl defines it. Suddenly, I see I'm viewed not as a friendly conversationalist, but as a strange person who talks in lifts.

As awkwardness feels unpleasant, it's natural to want to overcome it. Dahl's initial motivation for writing her book *A Theory of Awkwardness*, was to get over her own. But after a journey through various awkward experiences, she makes a persuasive case for celebrating it. We live in an era with more opportunity than ever to improve the image we're presenting, and more pressure than ever to do so. But awkwardness breaks that false appearance, exposing the imperfect life behind it. It creates a strange kind of social bond—how much in common we have when seeing that behind the disguise(伪装), —we're all just trying our best to seem perfect.

The awkward you, then, are the real you, the one without the defensive performance. Dahl even indicates that taking a friendlier attitude toward awkwardness might help us make the connections with people holding different opinions.

32. How did New Guineans feel when they first saw themselves in the mirror?  
A. Curious about their looks.      B. Satisfied with their images.  
C. Shocked at their reflections.      D. Ashamed of their appearance.
33. Which of the following awkwardness is "self-consciousness tinged with uncertainty"?  
A. You slip over just to the face of your girl in dream.

- B. You are caught cheating but get nothing in an exam.  
 C. You are found standing in public with your trousers zip open.  
 D. You're refused when offering your seat to a seemingly pregnant woman.
34. What causes you to feel embarrassed from time to time?  
 A. Seeking perfection.    B. Not knowing anything novel.  
 C. Avoiding pressure from others.    D. Lacking courage to face some problems.
35. What can be inferred to solve our awkwardness?  
 A. Treat others in a friendly way.  
 B. Connect with your friends regularly.  
 C. Get ready to guard against any threat from others.  
 D. Express yourself honestly with no defensive cover.

## 第二节

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。

You are reading a book or opening an envelope when, all of a sudden, there's a sharp pain on our finger. You see a little bit of blood and realize you've just gotten a paper cut.

36? Dr. Hayley Goldbach, a resident dermatologist(皮肤科医生) at UCLA Health, spoke about the reasons.

He explained that one reason why paper cuts hurt so much is where they occur: primarily on the finger. We have nerve endings all over the body. 37, where there is refined movement and sensation, there is a high density of nerve endings. These nerve endings send signals to the brain about a break in the skin.

Another reason is that the wound is constantly getting opened. You often get paper cuts on the pad or the tip of the finger. It's hard not to use your hands because you're using them throughout the day. 38.

The paper itself also accounts for the pain. Paper might look and seem smooth but under a microscope the edge is actually jagged. It cuts you pretty quickly before you have the chance to realize it. This, in turn, leaves behind a cut that is jagged rather than smooth.

39. Paper cut happens so quickly that you don't have time to withdraw your hand. With some other injuries, you have time to react. With paper cut, we don't expect to hurt ourselves while working, and therefore the surprise of cuts leaves us in further pain. We tend to be careful with a knife because we know there's a danger, but we ignore the danger with paper.

If you do get a paper cut, Dr. Golbach recommends washing it with soap and water and putting a Band-Aid on it. 40.

- A. How can we avoid the paper cuts  
 B. If it's infected, see a doctor immediately  
 C. Why do these shallow cuts hurt so much  
 D. However, in places like the lips or tips of the fingers  
 E. While paper creates cuts deep enough to upset the cells  
 F. Additionally, mental and emotional elements cause hurts, too  
 G. So there's constant pressure on the wound without a chance for it to heal

## 第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节)

### 第一节 完形填空

阅读下面的短文，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。

Dad was a self-employed chemist and inventor and managed a laboratory. Both the furniture polish and the car polish he 41 were so popular that they were produced in enormous quantities and 42 by a nearby company in the local area, gaining a good 43 of the market.

Unfortunately, Dad told us, a large company 44 some of his research, which was a huge 45, thus making my family completely come into a life of great depression. We shopped at second-hand stores, and Mom did a lot of sewing and other part-time jobs to make ends meet during this 46 time.

One day, a 47 knocked on the door and asked my mother where she wanted him to put the 48. With a confused look on her face, Mom said, "But I didn't 49 any." He replied in a firm voice, "They are all 50. Where shall I put them?"

My mother pointed to our large kitchen table. When Mom stood by, he 51 carton(纸板箱) after carton 52 meat, produce, canned goods, shampoo, soap and more.

After he left, she sat down at the table, tears rolling down her cheeks. She had been making 53 for the family meal that evening. I found out it was the 54 food she had in the house. She hadn't told anyone, not even my dad. She shouldered the entire burden to provide for the family with the mighty belief 55 God will help those who help themselves.

Much 56, we learned that our pastor(牧师) had been deeply concerned about our living conditions and just at that very night he had awoken with a strong 57 that our family needed urgent help. Without any hesitation, he called the grocery store to send the 58 cartons to our family.

My mother's faith had been 59 but was strengthened a great deal afterward. I discovered early in life that God could 60 be trusted, and I remember it every time I make Mom's chicken soup.

41. A. conducted    B. developed    C. distributed    D. consumed  
42. A. approved    B. monitored    C. promoted    D. occupied  
43. A. division    B. point    C. expectation    D. share  
44. A. stole    B. abandoned    C. acknowledged    D. assigned  
45. A. capital    B. influence    C. complaint    D. blow  
46. A. permanent    B. stressful    C. embarrassing    D. temporary  
47. A. deliveryman    B. salesman    C. postman    D. spokesman  
48. A. gifts    B. facilities    C. groceries    D. batteries  
49. A. chase    B. advocate    C. deserve    D. order  
50. A. paid for    B. called back    C. taken in    D. connected by  
51. A. pulled in    B. brought in    C. settled in    D. broke in  
52. A. calculating    B. acquiring    C. containing    D. mixing  
53. A. fried chicken    B. chicken soup    C. roast turkey    D. beefsteak  
54. A. best    B. worst    C. last    D. first  
55. A. that    B. which    C. how    D. why  
56. A. earlier    B. sooner    C. longer    D. later  
57. A. sense    B. responsibility    C. impression    D. ambition  
58. A. splendid    B. mysterious    C. disturbing    D. miserable  
59. A. resisted    B. confirmed    C. tested    D. inspected

60. A. even    B. merely    C. indeed    D. instead

## 第二节 语法填空

阅读下面的材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

In more recent times, acupuncture(针灸) has spread 61 (globe).

Acupuncture originated in China more than 2,000 years and it is one of the treasures of Chinese medicine. Essentially, it functions by 62 (improve) the smooth flow of life force energy, known in Chinese as "qi".

The channels, 63 which "qi" flows from the body's primary 64 (organ) to body tissues of the skin, muscles, tendons(肌腱), bones and joints, 65 (call) meridians(经络). It is along the meridians 66 most acupuncture needle points are located. In other words, the needles work by repairing damages to the basic structure of our bodies 67 (ensure) that the life force energy of "qi" can flow smoothly. Although acupuncture is not enough to cure all illnesses, at least 68 creates a good starting point to build a healthy body.

Anyhow, growing worldwide 69 (accept) has proved the strength of acupuncture, and I hope this wisdom of the Chinese tradition 70 (bring) health and happiness to more friends here and afar in the future.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节)

### 第一节 短文改错

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限一词。

2. 只允许修改10处，多者(从第11处起)不计分。

The Spring Festival is the most important festival in China, during which the whole nation will be lost in happy atmosphere.

As it draws near, everyone spent time cleaning the house, doing shopping and preparing for presents. Usually, the Spring Festival is close related to gatherings. The whole family, seat around the table, will have a big dinner together. Moreover, people will drop in on our friends and relatives, carry gifts. Children are the happiest for getting the lucky money but setting off fireworks.

In a word, the Spring Festival is of great significant to us Chinese. This is because people celebrate it with great passion.

### 第二节 书面表达

假定你是高三学生李华，你的外教 Chris 给你写信询问你的学习现状。请你就以下信息给他回信，内容包括：

1. 当前问题：

2. 寻求帮助。

注意：1. 词数100左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

3. 开头语已经为你写好。

Dear Chris,

I'm so glad to hear from you. \_\_\_\_\_