

2019~2020 年度河南省高三上学年期末考试

英 语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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 (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 can we learn about the man from the conversation?

A. He won't help others.

B. He is a stranger in the place.

C. He will go to the London bridge.

2. Where will the woman go?

A. To the hospital.

B. To the school.

C. To the airport.

3. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleagues.

B. Close friends.

C. Strangers.

4. Why does the man make the call?

A. To repair his freezer.

B. To buy a freezer.

C. To sell his freezer.

5. What will the man take to the zoo?

A. A bus.

B. A car.

C. A boat.

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. What is special about Saturday?

A. It's the woman's birthday.

B. There is nothing important to do.

C. It's speakers' one-year anniversary.

7. What will the man do next?
- A. Buy the woman a gift.
 - B. Treat the woman to a meal.
 - C. Host a birthday party for the woman.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. In an office.
 - B. In a school.
 - C. In a bank.
9. What does the woman want to do?
- A. Check her account.
 - B. Open another account.
 - C. Withdraw some money.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the man doing?
- A. Giving a report.
 - B. Having a meeting.
 - C. Conducting a survey.
11. What will the woman get after becoming a formal employee?
- A. Promotion.
 - B. Sales income.
 - C. Extra working hours.

12. What kind of working style does the woman like?
- A. Flexible.
 - B. Traditional.
 - C. Both.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman like to do in her spare time?
- A. Read books.
 - B. Watch movies.
 - C. Watch TV.
14. How many kinds of films does the man mention?
- A. Two.
 - B. Four.
 - C. Three.
15. How often does the woman go to the cinema?
- A. Frequently.
 - B. Once in a while.
 - C. Never.
16. What kind of films does the woman like best?
- A. Art films.
 - B. Comedy.
 - C. Science fiction.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?
- A. College students.
 - B. News reporters.
 - C. Movie fans.
18. What is the speaker talking about?
- A. Socialism.
 - B. Racism.
 - C. Heightism.
19. What's the relationship between people's height and income according to the lecture?
- A. Taller people will get less income.
 - B. Taller people will get more income.
 - C. There's no difference in income between the tall and short.

20. Which of the following is people's attitude towards their height?

- A. They enjoy being tall.
- B. They enjoy being short.
- C. They care little about their height.

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

First Aid Level 1

The course is suitable for anyone who wants to learn CPR, short for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (心肺复苏法). It also covers management of bleeding and shock. This course includes assessment and leads to a New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) unit standard. The most attractive point is that a well-known doctor will teach this course.

Price: \$ 100

Duration: 1 day

First Aid Level 2

It includes all of the course content from First Aid Level 1, plus an additional half day. Suitable for first aiders, health and safety staff and anyone who needs first-aid knowledge for their professional qualification. A very experienced doctor will teach this course.

Price: \$ 150

Duration: 1.5 days

Resuscitation Level 3

This training course is for those who require Level 3 resuscitation skills, especially people who have a duty to respond and are probably concerned with the start of resuscitation.

Price: \$ 160

Duration: 4 hours

Resuscitation Level 4

This is an important health professional resuscitation training course. It can be used as a Level 4 refresher course. This course is the most suitable for nurses, nurse managers, District Health Board (DHB) resuscitation officers.

Price: \$ 200

Duration: 4 hours

Take a look at the series of first aid courses, so that you can choose the medical learning experience that best matches your needs.

21. How is First Aid Level 1 different from the other courses?

- A. It's the most expensive.
- B. It'll last the longest time.
- C. It'll be taught by a famous doctor.
- D. It's meant for health and safety officers.

22. How much should an applicant pay per hour for Resuscitation Level 3?
A. \$ 40. B. \$ 50. C. \$ 100. D. \$ 160.
23. What is the main purpose of the text?
A. To show doctors' responsibilities.
B. To advertise the first aid courses.
C. To advise medical professionals to assess their living standards.
D. To inform medical staff of the medical levels of the four hospitals.

B

Remember Vitaminwater's "free of rolling screen for a year" challenge that dared people to be free from smart phones for a whole year will win \$100,000? Well, Elana Mugdan, a New York woman, has been into it for eight months, and just four months away from claiming grand prize.

Vitaminwater made news headlines last December when it announced its unique challenge. Thousands of people applied to be chosen as the perfect candidate to spend a year without touching their smart phones, but in the end, the only person who got to try and survive for an entire year without a handheld smart phone was Elana Mugdan, a 29-year-old fiction writer from Queens, New York. Eight months into the challenge, she claims it has been a free and eye-opening experience that shows her just how dependent she becomes on her smart phone. Even though there are times when she misses her handheld smart phone, she plans to go on living without it even after the challenge ends, because she really doesn't want to go back to days when she abused it, wasted time, stayed up all hours of the night on it, and was obsessed with social media.

But not having access to her smart phone really made certain situations a lot harder than she could have imagined them before. "Many people did me a favor. However, once, I almost got stranded (滞留) in the SeaTac airport because the phone number I'd written down was wrong, and I had no way of referring to the right one, no way of calling a cab, and no one in the state who could help me," the young writer said.

Another time, her car's "check engine" light turned on while she was driving in an unfamiliar area at night. She couldn't use her phone's GPS location feature, or even check what the light meant on Google or find a nearby car repair shop. Still, she learned to overcome these situations. And now she claims the last eight months of phone-free life have been one of the best adventures of her life and that she'll keep it for another four months.

24. What's the challenge "free of rolling screen for a year"?
- A. People free from smart phones can live a richer life.
B. People living a telephone-free life can be awarded every year.
C. People living without computers for a year will win grand prize.
D. People spending a year free from smart phones will get a reward.

25. Which phrase can replace the underlined part “obsessed with” in paragraph 2?
 - A. satisfied with
 - B. accustomed to
 - C. addicted to
 - D. popular with
26. What does Elana Mugdan mainly want to express in paragraph 3?
 - A. It’s fantastic to have someone to help her all the way.
 - B. It’s unimaginable to lose her phone number on the way.
 - C. It’s unnecessary to refer to information with a smart phone.
 - D. It’s difficult to get out of the trouble without a smart phone.
27. What can we learn about Elana Mugdan?
 - A. She couldn’t live without a smart phone.
 - B. She finds no one can help her in the adventure.
 - C. She has not won the grand \$100,000 prize yet.
 - D. She used to use her smart phone to write fiction.

C

Pycnanandra acuminata (喜树) is a rare tree native to New Caledonia that has the rare ability to collect heavy metals like nickel (镍) from the ground. The liquid circulated in its body is blue-green and reportedly contains up to 25% nickel.

In general, trees and heavy metals like nickel don't really go well together. But *Pycnan-
dra acuminata* make them live together. And that's what makes *Pycnan-
dra acuminata* so spe-
cial. It sucks out normally poisonous levels of heavy metals from the soil and store them in its
trunk, leaves and seeds.

The evolution of *Pycnanandra acuminata* is believed to have occurred over millions of years, but scientists have yet to identify a universal principle of nickel intake and storage. The reason why such trees have formed the way of absorbing metals is also up for debate.

The most popular theory states that the concentration of nickel protects such trees from leaf-chewing insects. And studies have shown that nickel accumulated by these trees indeed harms many insects though some have developed a high tolerance to it. Another theory says nickel has effects of resisting bacteria, which protects the trees from various diseases. However, these theories are all just theories.

One thing that has been proven is the ability of *Pycnandra acuminata* to clean the soil with poisonous materials caused by human activity. There's also clear potential for collecting heavy materials like nickel in these kinds of soils that will bring a few profits by conventional ways of mining. People can collect minerals contained in such soils from the blue-green trees.

Unfortunately, *Pycnandra acuminata* is recently in a bad situation. Human activity in forests of New Caledonia has made *Pycnandra acuminata* in danger. Consequently, probably fewer than several hundred trees of this kind have remained as a result of the reduction of our forests.

28. What do we know about *Pycnandra acuminata*?
- A. It has a blue-green color due to metals collected.
 - B. It is able to collect some heavy metals from the ground.
 - C. It sucks out a great deal of poisonous underground water.
 - D. It tends to grow in the soil with plenty of poisonous liquid.
29. What do the theories in paragraph 4 say about *Pycnandra acuminata*?
- A. It indeed protects many insects.
 - B. It stores most nickel in its roots.
 - C. It protects itself through the concentration of nickel.
 - D. It makes its surrounding plants suffer from diseases.
30. What does the author mainly want to express in the last paragraph?
- A. *Pycnandra acuminata* is in danger.
 - B. Forests are to blame for the reduction of trees.
 - C. Forests are decreasing as a result of human activity.
 - D. *Pycnandra acuminata* is under the protection of people.
31. In which section of a magazine is this text most likely to appear?
- A. Bacteria and disease.
 - B. Health and life.
 - C. Fashion and entertainment.
 - D. Man and nature.

D

Fancy your own satellite? Arizona State University is working towards making this a reality with its SunCube FemtoSat project. Smaller than a standard CubeSat, the low-cost student-designed spacecraft is aimed at providing greater access to space for scientists and hobbyists alike.

Assistant professor Jekan Thanga and a team of students have been developing the SunCube FemtoSat for the past two years. The small $3\times 3\times 3$ cm cube weighs in at just 35g and a longer ($3\times 3\times 9$ cm, 100g) model has also been designed, which includes storage space.

Each SunCube FemtoSat has its own communication, data collection and propulsion (推进) systems and is powered by solar panels. It is made of off-the-shelf parts that are available in shops, and the energy-efficient solar panels are cut from scrap (碎片), which makes it save energy, sold at a discount by manufacturers. "With a spacecraft of this size, any university can do it," says Thanga. "That's part of our major goal—space discovery for everybody."

The team says that while launching your own satellite would usually cost between US \$ 60,000-70,000 per kilo, it would only cost \$ 1,000 to send a SunCube FemtoSat to the International Space Station, and \$ 3,000 to send it into low earth orbit. Leaving the earth's gravity would cost an estimated \$ 27,000.

The FemtoSat would be packed with a "jack in the box" style system that matches standard CubeSat sizes (around 10 cubic cm), simplifying the process of getting the tiny satellite

into orbit. NASA has sent 30 CubeSats into space over the last few years, with another 50 awaiting launch.

Thanga and his staff view the FemtoSat as a starting point for scientists and students, and even hope the device could be bought on the website like *Amazon* one day. Thanga imagines developing four main applications for the device, including hands-on testing experiences for students, and artificial gravity experiments. In addition, groups of SunCube FemtoSats could eventually be able to do the job of larger spacecraft at a vastly discounted cost.

32. What is the major goal of the SunCube FemtoSat project?

- A. To act on teaching in outer space.
- B. To provide access to spacecraft design.
- C. To help carry out a classroom experiment.
- D. To help average individuals explore space.

33. What is special about SunCube FemtoSats?

- A. They are of the same size.
- B. They are energy-efficient.
- C. They are mainly designed for lab use.
- D. They are mainly used to collect information.

34. What does Thanga expect of SunCube FemtoSats?

- A. They'll be available online.
- B. They'll be provided for free.
- C. They'll match the size of CubeSats.
- D. They'll be sent into space with CubeSats.

35. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. FemtoSats Will Rule Space
- B. Your Own Satellite Is Coming
- C. Going into Space Has Been Affordable
- D. You Can Design Your Own Spacecraft

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。

How do you react to challenges? Do you run and hide, or do you face them with your head held high? Having confidence in yourself can give you power to face challenges and succeed in the following two aspects of life.

36

Everyone knows that looking confident during a job interview will help you get the job. Confidence actually can help you in your career. In other words, if you think you'll succeed in your workplace, it's more likely that you will succeed one day.

Social skills

Being sure of yourself can also make you feel calm when meeting new people. You'll be

less afraid of rejection, so you'll be free to be yourself. 37. Your nice image will make them more willing to interact with you.

But how to develop your confidence?

● 38. Make a list of your strengths and weaknesses. Being confident doesn't mean you have to be blind to problems you have. But you want balance. Be sure to think of a strength for every weakness you write down.

● Set goals. Make some goals for your daily tasks. If you could accomplish anything in life, what would it be? Think big but also think small. 39. Some of your goals can involve improving the weaknesses you listed. Then you'll have one reason fewer to doubt yourself.

● Look your best. Taking a little time to make yourself look good will help you have a positive attitude.

● Stand up straight, smile and look people in the eye. 40.

Having confidence in yourself takes some effort, but it brings great benefits.

A. Know yourself

B. Professional performance

C. It's difficult to build up confidence

D. That makes it easier to make a good impression

E. Write down the problems you often come across in school life

F. Even getting something small done will give you confidence to achieve more goals

G. Act confidently, it won't be long before your feelings follow the three kinds of behaviors

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。

On Saturday, Juliet and Darcy, 17-year-old friends, were enjoying sunshine at Furness Park when they noticed a man fall down on the sidewalk. They hurried to 41 the man.

Darcy felt 42 he was going to die in front of them. She took a closer 43. Then she observed his chest not going up and down, which meant he wasn't 44.

The girls knew they needed to 45 help. While Darcy stayed with the 46 man, Juliet ran to nearby homes and began ringing doorbells, but no one 47. "I am really afraid he is going to die without help," Darcy said 48.

Juliet continued to run for help. She finally found some men fixing a car and told them the 49. But they didn't 50 what the girl said at first. They asked, "Is what you said a joke?" And she answered, "No, call 911 right now."

The repairmen got it and then 51 CPR (心肺复苏术) on the unconscious man until doctors arrived and used a defibrillator (电击器) to restart his 52. Doctors said the man was in critical condition and should be 53 to hospital.

A doctor said, “To their 54, the two girls take fast action which is called ‘a chain of survival’, which can save the 55 of a patient in a dangerous situation.”

“What the two girls did was quite 56,” said another doctor. “They jumped into action to try to save a(n) 57, and they didn’t give up until that task was 58.” But doctors didn’t get the girls’ names at that time, so they launched a(n) 59 to the public to find them.

Finally, the two girls were found and praised for helping save a man’s life on the weekend. “We were brave,” Darcy said. “We got a bit scared in the beginning, but later we realized 60 won’t help the man.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. recognize | B. applaud | C. aid | D. seize |
| 42. A. confused | B. terrified | C. pleased | D. curious |
| 43. A. walk | B. try | C. chat | D. look |
| 44. A. bleeding | B. breathing | C. starving | D. choking |
| 45. A. forbid | B. appreciate | C. quit | D. seek |
| 46. A. unconscious | B. familiar | C. absent-minded | D. ragged |
| 47. A. enquired | B. remembered | C. answered | D. succeeded |
| 48. A. anxiously | B. occasionally | C. eagerly | D. merrily |
| 49. A. consequence | B. emergency | C. concept | D. mystery |
| 50. A. believe | B. hear | C. doubt | D. interrupt |
| 51. A. searched for | B. put off | C. carried out | D. broke down |
| 52. A. hands | B. stomach | C. feet | D. heart |
| 53. A. rushed | B. admitted | C. persuaded | D. guided |
| 54. A. disappointment | B. credit | C. annoyance | D. horror |
| 55. A. reputation | B. prospect | C. life | D. honor |
| 56. A. embarrassing | B. amazing | C. contradictory | D. abstract |
| 57. A. acquaintance | B. colleague | C. stranger | D. relative |
| 58. A. received | B. presented | C. claimed | D. accomplished |
| 59. A. appeal | B. comment | C. attempt | D. apology |
| 60. A. prejudice | B. regret | C. offence | D. panic |

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。

Why does autumn have two names? According to Merriam-Webster, “autumn” appeared first in English in the 1300s, coming from the Latin word “autumnus”. “Autumn” caught on quickly, likely because it replaced the 61 (origin) name—“harvest”. As you might imagine, when crops were collected from the fields, calling the season “harvest” might make people 62 (confuse) because “harvest” is also the name for the act 63 (it).

So “autumn” appeared instead of “harvest”. Then the term, “autumn”, 64 was

referred to the season between summer and winter, lasted for a couple of 65 (century). “Fall” as a name for the season came about sometime in the 1500s, a shortened version of the very poetic phrase for “the fall of leaves”. The English phrase had true meaning of the season without leading 66 any confusion. Not even a century later, the phrase became a simple word: fall.

Around this same time, the English language was traveling across the globe as Britain expanded, and it was 67 (go) through some changes, as many languages did. This was 68 (particular) true in the American colonies (殖民地). Some English words changed in the US, whether in terms of spelling 69 in terms of general usage. In the mid-1800s, British and American English speakers further developed in different ways and “fall” was the common word for “autumn” in the US, while autumn 70 (regard) as the word for fall in England.

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(Λ),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 country has its own culture and way of life, and many people wonder that it would be like to living in a country like Australia. It's the six biggest country in the world. Surrounding by the ocean, Australia has population of about twenty-two million. It's a country of deserts, beaches, mountains, rivers and lakes, mostly on a hugely scale. It's a country of blue skies and large farms that measured thousands of square kilometers. It's a country whose population consists in of natives and people from many other country. It's also a country of kangaroos but koalas.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的留学生朋友 Jack 发邮件向你咨询当地即将举办的民间美食节(the Folk Food Festival)的情况,请给他回一封电子邮件。内容包括:

1. 举办时间和目的;
2. 活动内容(展示传统美食,品尝美食等);
3. 邀请他参加。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。