

# 虹口区 2020 学年度第一学期期终学生学习能力诊断测试

## 高三英语 试卷

2020.12

### I. Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. In a bookstore.      B. In a library.      C. At a book fair.      D. At an art center.
2. A. Relieved.      B. Delighted.      C. Favorable.      D. Doubtful.
3. A. She has made her vacation plans.      B. She has wasted piles of paper.  
C. She will continue her work on nature.      D. She has too much work to do.
4. A. She is doing charity work on the clothes.  
B. She is working hard for the coming exam.  
C. She is looking forward to attending the party.  
D. She is busy preparing for the fashion show.
5. A. The gallery is a good place for the exhibition.  
B. Preparing for the exhibition won't be easy.  
C. The woman isn't telling the truth about the offer.  
D. The woman is making a deadly decision.
6. A. He got a ticket to the workshop.  
B. He didn't work very carefully.  
C. He used to drive carelessly.  
D. He was fined someday last week.
7. A. They share the same opinion on the candidate.  
B. They are both elected president of the Student Union.  
C. They are reading the same page of the most recent issue.  
D. They were mad at the candidate for the president of the Student Union.
8. A. He missed the beginning of the documentary.

- B. He fell asleep before the documentary ended.
- C. He enjoyed the end of the documentary.
- D. He didn't see the documentary at all.
9. A. Continue with the work. B. Call someone for help.
- C. Stop working today. D. Get it done next week.
10. A. Dr. Smith didn't put the man on his schedule.
- B. Dr. Smith is very busy on Mondays.
- C. Dr. Smith usually sees patients at once.
- D. Dr. Smith is hard to see.

## Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

11. A. How to eat chocolate without gaining weight.
- B. The harmful effects of eating milk chocolate.
- C. The effects of eating chocolate on emotions.
- D. The health benefits of eating chocolate.
12. A. Eating a small amount of chocolate led to positive emotions.
- B. Higher blood pressure resulted from having no chocolate at all.
- C. A balanced diet, exercise and chocolate could lead to a healthier life.
- D. Milk chocolate is absolutely not good for people at all.
13. A. People who plan to change their diet. B. People who exercise less often.
- C. People who eat chocolate regularly. D. People who want to lose weight.

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

14. A. The popularity of travel guidebooks.
- B. The decline of travel guidebooks.
- C. The close connection between guidebooks and travelers.

D. Travel guidebooks' ability to make money.

15. A. Social networks.

B. Travel guidebooks.

C. Clerks from travel business.

D. Hotel reception.

16. A. Its high price.

B. Its lack of cultivation of individuality.

C. Its incomplete introduction.

D. The rise of the Internet.

**Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

17. A. How Indian food is made.

B. Why English foods are often tasteless.

C. Why foods in some countries are spicy.

D. How spicy food was introduced into England.

18. A. The food in cold regions is usually tasty.

B. The climate has little effect on the local food.

C. India and England have quite similar climates.

D. Spicy food causes people to sweat, cooling them off.

19. A. Because they cover the bad smells of food.

B. Because they give the food a unique flavor.

C. Because they slow down the growth of bacteria.

D. Because they come in handy where there is no refrigerator.

20. A. The mention of garlic and onion makes the woman hungry.

B. The unique flavor of the plants has contributed to their survival.

C. The plants and bacteria can live in harmony to some extent.

D. It takes a longer time for those plants like onions and garlic to grow.

## **II. Grammar and Vocabulary**

### **Section A**

**Directions:** After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

### **The Rise of Robot-Chefs**

CREATOR is a new hamburger joint in San Francisco. It now claims to deliver a burger worth \$18 for \$6 -- in other words, (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) the quality associated with expensive restaurants at a fast-food price. What matters behind this claim is that its chef is a robot.

Creator's burger robot is a trolley-sized unit that has a footprint of two square metres. Customers send it their orders via a tablet. They are able to cook everything from (22) \_\_\_\_\_ well-done the burger will be to the type of cheese and toppings they want.

The process sounds rather simple now. But, in fact, the machine took eight years to perfect after it (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (create). As far back as 2012, a mere two years into the project, it was described as "95% reliable", but that is not enough for a busy kitchen. Chopping tomatoes was a particularly tough challenge, but even details like the very tool (24) \_\_\_\_\_ packs the burger into a bag without squeezing it were tricky for the machine to master. Only now, with a machine to make reliably 120 burgers an hour, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ Alex Vardakostas, the engineer behind the project, and his co-founders, a mixture of technologists and caterers, feel confident enough to open their first restaurant.

Creator is not alone. Other robot chefs have already been working, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) entire meals, or soon will be, in kitchens in other parts of the world. (27) \_\_\_\_\_ that, this new wave of automation could signal a dramatic shift in the way the fast food industry employs people. That does not necessarily mean (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) fewer staff. Rather, more of them will be in roles where they can directly help customers. "Creator's goal is not to be the most automated and (29) \_\_\_\_\_ (human-centered) restaurant, but actually not," said Vardakostas.

It is too early to say whether this first wave of robot chefs will develop well in such a demanding environment as the kitchen. (30) \_\_\_\_\_ it does, it's certain to mark a change in our relationship with cookery. Cooking could be something people choose to do simply for the sheer pleasure of it.

## Section B

**Directions:** Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. stressed	B. exhibited	C. reveals	D. momentary	E. reluctance	F. unforgettable
G. attaches	H. amusedly	I. understatement	J. confusedly	K. delivery	

### The Correct Answer to the Question

The usual answer to the greeting "How are you?" is generally "Not too bad." Why? Because it's all-purpose. Whatever the circumstances, whatever the conditions, "Not too bad" will get you through. On an average day it \_\_31\_\_ a confusing modesty. In good times it implies a decent *pessimism* (悲观), a kind of \_\_32\_\_ to express oneself. And when things are rough, really rough and annoying, it becomes a heroic \_\_33\_\_, as if everything goes well. Best of all, it gently prevents further inquiry with all three *syllables* (音节) equally \_\_34\_\_, because it is -- basically -- meaningless.

Americans are small-talk artists. They have to be. This is a wild country. The weakest agreement \_\_35\_\_ one person to the next. So the "Have a nice day", the "Hot enough for you", and the "How about those guys" serve a vital purpose. Without these little commonly-used phrases and the \_\_36\_\_ social contract that they represent, to calm people, the streets would be a free-for-all exhibition of disaster.

But that's the negative view. Some of my happiest interactions with other human beings have been glancing moments of small talks. It's an extraordinary thing. A person stands before you, a complete stranger, and the best everyday small talk can have his or her soul \_\_37\_\_ in front of your eyes.

I was out walking the other day when a UPS truck pulled to the side of the road. As the driver leaped from his cab to make a \_\_38\_\_, I heard relaxing music coming out of the truck's speakers -- a kind of familiar and weightless blues music, and it's my favorite tune. "China Cat Sunflower?" I said to the UPS guy as he rushed back to his truck. He \_\_39\_\_ showed a huge smile, "You got it, babe!"

The exchange of feelings, the perfect understanding, the simplest small talk that emerged instantly between us, and, most of all, the \_\_40\_\_ "babe" -- I was high as a kite for the next 10 minutes after such a pure small talk.

### III. Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

If you're chained to your phone and unhappy about it, you might consider receiving smartphone *notifications* (通知) at set \_\_41\_\_ throughout the day rather than as they come. Researchers at Duke University and Georgetown University found that study participants who received notifications set to arrive only three times a day reported better moods, higher \_\_42\_\_, and greater feelings of control over their phones. In comparison with participants who received notifications as usual and another group of participants who received no notifications at all, study participants also \_\_43\_\_ their phones less often.

In total, 237 smartphone owners living in India participated in the study. Participants downloaded an Android app developed by the researchers that regulated the \_\_44\_\_ of phone notifications. Respondents also were asked to report in a daily diary \_\_45\_\_ measures including: "concentration, distraction, stress, anxiety, mood, productivity, social connectedness, and work enjoyment -- as well as phone-specific \_\_46\_\_: feeling of being interrupted by notifications, sense of missing out on notifications, sense of control over phone, social pressure to \_\_47\_\_ others, phone overuse, and intentional phone checking." Participants were informed that they could always \_\_48\_\_ their notifications by opening individual apps. And the authors give their further explanation, " \_\_49\_\_, we only controlled the delivery of notifications (e.g., to the lock screen), rather than preventing messages from being accessed at all."

"Compared to those in the control condition (notifications as usual), participants whose notifications were set three-times-a-day felt more \_\_50\_\_, productive, in a better mood, and in greater control of their phones," the researchers write, noting that this group also reported lower stress levels. "In contrast, participants who did not receive notifications at all \_\_51\_\_ few of those benefits, but experienced higher levels of anxiety and ' \_\_52\_\_ of missing out' (FoMO)." They've released the app, called Daywise, for personal use through Google Play. But Daywise has been only \_\_53\_\_ on the Android platform so far. "Unlike the app Android, iOS (short for Internetwork Operating System) doesn't allow \_\_54\_\_ party developers to control notifications to a degree we'd like for setting to work in a *nuanced* (细微的) manner," DayWise creator Ranjan Jagannathan told us. "Till we're able to do this \_\_55\_\_ enough, we will not be able to build a powerful version of Daywise for iOS. We are working for it."

41. A. spots                      B. periods                      C. lengths                      D. intervals

- |                    |                 |                   |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 42. A. standard    | B. productivity | C. pay            | D. expectation       |
| 43. A. exchange    | B. replace      | C. unlock         | D. unfold            |
| 44. A. delivery    | B. transfer     | C. assignment     | D. flow              |
| 45. A. strict      | B. distinct     | C. various        | D. dramatic          |
| 46. A. information | B. outcomes     | C. atmosphere     | D. motivations       |
| 47. A. approve of  | B. compete with | C. make out       | D. respond to        |
| 48. A. operate     | B. access       | C. unload         | D. maintain          |
| 49. A. Above all   | B. In addition  | C. In other words | D. On the other hand |
| 50. A. attentive   | B. respectful   | D. distracted     | D. considerate       |
| 51. A. seized      | B. harvested    | C. offered        | D. weighed           |
| 52. A. sense       | B. delight      | C. intention      | D. fear              |
| 53. A. responsible | B. reliable     | C. available      | D. reversible        |
| 54. A. leading     | B. related      | C. major          | D. third             |
| 55. A. flexibly    | B. rapidly      | C. formally       | D. automatically     |

## Section B

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

### (A)

Years of unbalanced investment in public parks has left 100 million Americans without access to decent nearby green spaces during the coronavirus *lockdown* (禁闭期), a new report reveals.

Local parks have been a godsend to many people during the disease as schools, gyms and walking trails have closed to minimize physical contact and check the spread of the virus. But the annual parks score index by the Trust for Public Land (TPL) has revealed wide gap in access. For instance, 98% of residents in Washington and Minnesota are within a ten-minute walk of a park, compared to less than 50% of those in cities like Arizona and Oklahoma City.

Even within cities, access to green spaces – like access to healthy food, healthcare and good schools – is also unfair, with low-income households and people of colour least likely to live close to parks with basic facilities like toilets, playgrounds and basketball courts.

As summer edges closer, it's clear that public parks will play a crucial role in providing safe, affordable leisure spaces for millions of people unable to work or travel. Yet, evidence detailed in the report suggests park services could face dramatic cutbacks as local governments face *unprecedented* (史无前例的) economic challenges as a result of the shutdowns.

A survey of 300 park officials in mid-April by the National Recreation and Park Association found that about half had already been instructed to cut budgets by 10% to 20% for the current financial year. Nationwide, the parks system took years to recover from budget cuts after the Great Recession that upset planned improvements and expansions. The economic consequences of the coronavirus disease are expected to be both deeper and longer.

For environmental justice activists, there is some hope. The unprecedented crisis could enhance appreciation for parks – and encourage a wave of local activism to fight for fair access. Rue Mapp, the founder and CEO of Outdoor Afro, said, “This is an opportunity for us to rethink public lands and to get people out of the mindset that nature is somewhere that you have to drive to.”

56. Why are local parks described as a “*godsend*”?

- A. Because they are a treat for the eyes.
- B. Because they can limit the spread of the coronavirus.
- C. Because residents in most cities in the US have access to a park.
- D. Because schools, gyms and walking trails are not accessible during the lockdown.

57. Access to green spaces is often problematic for low-income households and people of colour in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are unlikely to live close to parks
- B. those green spaces often lack basic facilities
- C. they are more likely to come down with the coronavirus
- D. they have less access to healthy food, healthcare and good schools

58. What effect could coronavirus have on US parks?

- A. Parks would be forced to charge visitors to enter.
- B. People are discouraged from playing and exercising in the parks.
- C. Parks became safe leisure places for people to avoid the spread of the coronavirus.
- D. Their budget could be sharply reduced, and this will affect improvements and expansions.

59. What possible benefit might the coronavirus crisis have?

- A. It might encourage local activism.
- B. It might encourage people to drive to parks.
- C. It might make people recognize the worth of parks better.
- D. It might increase the budget for improvements and expansions.

(B)



### Thai Gallery

#### A taste of Thailand

★★★★★

If you love Thai food, you must check out this place. The food was beyond amazing, and the staff were incredibly kind and attentive. Unfortunately, we were just visiting the area for the weekend, but if we lived nearby, we'd go back in a heartbeat. As a starter, we had veggie summer rolls, which were out of this world! For main, my husband had the chicken green curry, and it was so fresh and bursting with flavour. I had the spicy stir-fried pork and, although it was a bit spicier than I usually like it, it was divine. If I could give this place 6 stars, I would! Highly recommended.

### Efes Cuisine

#### Wow! A little gem!

★★★★★

My girlfriend and I went to this restaurant at the weekend, to celebrate our anniversary, and we had a wonderfully memorable experience. Located in the old town, their Middle Eastern-inspired menu is impressive, and every dish we tried was excellent. The dips were delicious – try all of them! The friendly staff were very knowledgeable about the menu and ingredients and were able to suggest great wines to go with different dishes. The venue was relaxed and charming with cosy lighting, which made it all feel quite romantic. It wasn't just couples, though – there were groups of friends as well. It's very popular, so book in advance. All in all, a fantastic experience, and we'll go back again soon.

### Daisy's Steakhouse

#### A big let down!

★☆☆☆☆

I'd read some good reviews of this restaurant online and was excited about the thought of a great steak but unfortunately, it didn't live up to the hype. We got there at 8.15pm, and despite having booked a table, we had to wait for more than 20 minutes, and they didn't even offer us a drink at the bar. Then, once we sat down, we were told we'd have to leave the table by 9.30pm. I was not impressed to say the least. Once we'd ordered, the food arrived fairly quickly, but the steak was extremely tough (almost inedible, to be honest), and the sauce was depressingly bland. We won't be going back, which is a shame because it's stylishly decorated and our waitress was friendly. The wine selection was good, too, if a little pricey.

### Vegan Heaven

#### Yes yes yes! Vegan heaven!

★★★★★

I've been looking for more vegan-friendly restaurants since I switched to a plant-based diet, so when a friend told me about this vegetarian café, I was keen to try it out. Though not everything on the menu is vegan, I was pleasantly surprised by the number of dishes I could choose from. I had the baked artichokes followed by the sweet potato coconut curry. Yum! The service was incredible, too. The staff dealt brilliantly with my son's gluten intolerance. If I had to criticize one thing, it would be that the tables were too close together, so we felt a bit cramped. Even so, this will become one of our go-to eateries.

### Sky Club

#### Mediocre

★★★★☆

Had chicken fajitas, which were tasty but quite cold. The cocktails were delicious, though. I'd especially recommend the strawberry mojito. Authentic decor and nice atmosphere, but the service was soooooo slow. We didn't leave a tip. Can't complain about the price. Overall, it was OK, but I wouldn't rush back.

60. Larry doesn't eat meat. After reading these online restaurant reviews, as Larry's best friend, which one will you recommend?

A. Efes Cuisine.

B. Sky Club.

C. Thai Gallery.

D. Vegan Heaven.



61. What does the word “**hype**” in line 3 mean in the review of “Daisy’s Steakhouse”?

- A. Delicacy.                      B. Praise.                      C. Reality.                      D. Tension.

62. According to the passage, it can be learned that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Efes Cuisine is a perfect place reserved for couples only  
B. Efes Cuisine offers a wide range of tasty Southern Asian cuisines  
C. Efes Cuisine is so popular that it’s better for diners to make a reservation  
D. The decoration and service of Efes Cuisine are incredible despite its high price

(C)

Allan T. Demaree, a retired executive editor of *Fortune* magazine, gladly makes donations to Princeton University, his alma mater. His son, who also went to Princeton, points to its *endowment* (捐赠基金) of \$15.8 billion, and will not give it a penny.

“Why give money to an institution that can seemingly live off its interest when other very deserving entities need money to function tomorrow?” asked the son, Heath Demaree, a professor at Case Western Reserve University who instead donates to Virginia Tech, where he was a graduate student. His question captures how the wealth collected by elite universities like Princeton through soaring endowments over the past decade has widened the divide between a small group of dramatically wealthy universities and all others.

The result is that America’s already *stratified* (形成阶层的) system of higher education is becoming ever more so, and the gap is creating all sorts of tensions as the less wealthy colleges try to compete. Even state universities are going into fund-raising overdrive and trying to increase endowments to catch up.

The wealthiest colleges can tap their endowments to give considerable financial aid to families earning \$180,000 or more. They can tempt star professors with high salaries and hard-to-get apartments. They are starting advanced new research laboratories, expanding their campuses and putting up architecturally notable buildings.

Higher education has always been stratified, but the differences were never as large as today. The last decade brought a sea change, as skilled money managers hired by the universities moved their *portfolios* (投资组合) into high-performing investments, and endowments skyrocketed.

Until recently, top public research universities could rely on enough public *subsidy* (补贴) to hold their own, when the taxpayer money was combined with tuition and fund-raising. But that world is changing.

The University of California, Berkeley has a \$3 billion endowment, but it is stretched across 34,000 students. And with state budget cuts approaching, Robert Birgeneau, its president, fears he will no longer be able to attract the best professors and students.

“It will cost less for a student from a family with an income of \$180,000 to go to Harvard than for a student with a family income of \$90,000 to go to Berkeley,” he said, taking into account Harvard’s recent decision to give more financial aid to families earning up to \$180,000 annually.

63. What do we learn about Heath Demaree?

- A. He donated to Virginia Tech.
- B. He donated as much as his father.
- C. He donated to Princeton University.
- D. He donated to Case Western Reserve University.

64. What is said about state universities?

- A. . They are expanding their campuses.
- B. They are raising funds to increase endowments.
- C. They manage to attract elite professors and students.
- D. They are starting sophisticated new research laboratories.

65. What can we learn about top public research universities at present?

- A. They can not hold their own just with state support.
- B. The taxpayer money is combined with tuition and fund-raising.
- C. Despite possible state budget cut, they do not need more endowment.
- D. They can depend on enough public subsidy to lure professors and students.

66. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Upsides and Downsides of Endowments
- B. Harvard or Berkeley?
- C. Endowments Widen a Higher Education Gap
- D. Farewell to Stratified Endowments

### Section C

**Directions:** Read the passage carefully. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

#### What Is Nonverbal Communication?

- A. Finally, nonverbal communication itself carries the impact of a message.
- B. Finally, we can use nonverbal signals to add to the verbal content of our message.
- C. Nonverbal messages have been recognized for centuries as a critical aspect of communication.
- D. All good speakers know how to do this with forceful gestures, changes in vocal volume or speech rate, deliberate pauses, and so on.
- E. Called turn-taking signals, these gestures and vocalizations (发声) make it possible for us to alternate

the conversational roles of speaking and listening.

F. The term was introduced in 1956 in the book “Nonverbal Communication: Notes on the Visual Perception of Human Relations”.

Nonverbal communication is the process of sending and receiving messages without using words, either spoken or written. Similar to the way that *italicizing* (斜体) emphasizes written language, nonverbal behavior may emphasize parts of a verbal message.

(67) \_\_\_\_\_ For instance, in “The Advancement of Learning” (1605), Francis Bacon observed that “the features of the body do reveal the tendency and inclination of the mind in general, but the motions of the facial expressions and parts do not only so, but do further reveal the present humour and state of the mind and will.”

Psychologists Paul Ekman and Wallace Friesen (1969), in discussing the interdependence that exists between nonverbal and verbal messages, identified six important ways that nonverbal communication directly affects our verbal messages. First, we can use nonverbal signals to emphasize our words. (68) \_\_\_\_\_ Second, our nonverbal behavior can repeat what we say. We can say yes to someone while nodding our head. Third, nonverbal signals can substitute for words. Often, there isn’t much need to put things in words. A simple gesture is enough. Fourth, we can use nonverbal signals to regulate speech. (69) \_\_\_\_\_ Fifth, nonverbal messages sometimes *contradict* (与...矛盾) what we say. A friend tells us she had a great time at the beach, but we’re not sure because her voice is flat and her face lacks emotion. (70) \_\_\_\_\_ Being upset could mean we feel angry, depressed, disappointed, or just a bit on edge. Nonverbal signals can help to make clear the words we use and reveal the true nature of our feelings.

#### IV. Summary Writing

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

##### 71. Want to be a Smart Gift Giver?

During all kinds of holidays, millions of people will buy gifts for loved ones, which is great except that tons of those people will make the same glaring mistake, and buy the wrong gifts. What’s going on?

Gift buying has become a deceivingly selfish pursuit. We don’t actually look for things people want to receive. Instead, we tend to look for things that we want to give. It’s a subtle, but pretty significant problem.

Research has shown that givers tend to value the gifts they buy considerably more than receivers. Gifts are valued roughly 10 to 33 percent less by receivers than what givers paid for them. Joel Waldfogel noted this in *Scroogenomics: Why You Shouldn’t Buy Presents for the Holidays*, his 2009 book on gift-giving.

The difference seems to come from a simple misplaced belief that thoughtful presents are the best presents. They are not. In fact, they might just be the worst presents. The more thought you put into a present, the more likely you are to stray from buying what the person you are buying the presents for actually wants.

In other words, people let their gift-giving *egos* (自我) get in the way of great presents, especially when the receiver is someone they want to show they know really well. Fortunately, the answer to our collective insistence on guessing what people want is simple: stop it.

If that's too impersonal, there's another helpful *rule of thumb* (经验之谈). Instead of buying restrictive gifts, like gift cards for specific stores, buy gifts that allow for flexibility, like gift cards that can be used more broadly (or, better yet, cash). People tend to prefer gift cards to actual gifts, and cash to both, Steffel explained. Steffel's latest research, which focuses on gift card giving, points to exactly this point -- that *versatility* (用途广泛) is the key to better gift giving.

## V. Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

72. 今年双十一购物节，商业销售额暴涨。(witness)

73. 理想与现实若相去甚远往往就会难以遂愿。(fulfill)

74. 周末闲暇，我们与其待在家里无所事事，还不如走向田野，图个赏心悦目。(rather than)

75. 我们之所以学习中国历史，是因为我们不仅要珍惜中华民族的传统瑰宝，而且要具备丰富的历史知识来讲好中国故事。(equip)

## VI. Guided Writing

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

假定你是明启中学的学生李华。学校将举行一次演讲比赛，主题为我心目中的英雄。“灿烂星空，谁是真的英雄？”做出惊天动地之举的人是英雄，为追求真理献出生命的人是英雄，在平凡岗位上默默奉献的人是英雄……请你结合具体事例写一份演讲稿，阐述你心目中真正的英雄。

注意：作文中不得出现你本人的姓名、班级及学校等真实信息。

## 虹口区 2020 学年度第一学期期终学生学习能力诊断测试

### 高三英语 试卷

#### 参考答案

听力部分：1-10 BDDCA DABCC 11-20 DAC BAB CDCB

语法部分：21. to provide 22. how 23. had been created 24. that 25. do

26. preparing 27. In spite of 28. employing 29. the least human-centered 30. If

词汇部分：31 - 35 CEIAG 36 - 40: DBKHF

完型填空：41 - 55 DBCAC BDBCA BDCDA

阅读理解：56-59: DADC 60-62: DBC 63-66: ABAC

选句填空：67-70: CDEB

概要写作：Although many people buy gifts during holidays, some may choose the wrong gifts. They buy what they want to give instead of what recipients prefer. As research shows, recipients value / appreciate gifts far less than givers. Actually, thoughtful presents turn out the worst ones. Therefore, stopping buying gifts or picking flexible ones, preferably cash, may work. (55w)

评分建议：

Although many people buy gifts during holidays, some may choose the wrong gifts. 1 分

They buy what they want to give instead of what recipients prefer./ Thoughtful presents turn out the worst ones. 提到其中任意一点得 1 分

As research shows, recipients value/ appreciate gifts far less than givers. 1 分

Stopping buying gifts. 1 分

Picking flexible ones, preferably cash. 1 分

翻译部分：

1. The Double 11 Shopping Festival this year (has) witnessed a sharp rise in business sales.
2. If the ideal is too far away from (the) reality (If the ideal and (the) reality are too far away from each other), it is / may / will often be difficult / hard (for people) to fulfill it.
3. In our leisure time on weekends, we would go to the fields and enjoy the sight / scenery / view rather than stay at home doing nothing.

In our leisure time on weekends, we prefer to go to the fields and enjoy the sight / scenery / view rather than stay at home doing nothing.

4. The reason why we study Chinese history is that we should / would not only cherish the traditional treasures of the Chinese nation, but also be equipped with rich historical knowledge / knowledge of history / history knowledge to tell stories of China in a better way / Chinese stories well.

作文： 略

虹口区 2020 学年度第一学期期终学生学习能力诊断测试

高三英语试卷

听力材料

## I. Listening Comprehension

### Section A



**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. M: Good morning, Ms. Smith. We're looking for some references on Chinese folk arts.

W: I think you can get them on the bookshelf over there, but they are not to be checked out.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

2. M: Ellen, I've decided to bury myself in practicing the piano from now on.

W: It's not surprising at all. You said that more than three times.

Q: How does the woman feel about the man's decision?

3. M: I'm afraid you've been working too hard. You should take a vacation to enjoy the beauty of nature and get relaxed.

W: Tell that to the pile of papers on my desk.

Q: What does the woman mean?

4. M: Who cares about the charity party during the exam season now?

W: Hey! I'm working hard on the party dress for that.

Q: What does the woman most probably mean?

5. W: What do you think of this gallery space? They offered to let me exhibit some of my paintings here.

M: Are you kidding? Any art student I know would die to have an exhibition here.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: I thought you were going to drive carefully so you wouldn't get a ticket.

M: I was, but it didn't work out last week.

Q: What can we learn about the man?

7. W: Tom, I heard you and Mike had an argument about who should be the candidate for the president of the Student Union.

M: Look, we can be mad at each other, but we are on the same page when it comes to the issue.

Q: What can we learn about Tom and Mike?

8. W: I really enjoyed the documentary *The Planet Earth*. Did you get home in time to watch it?

M: Well, yes. But I wish I could have stayed awake long enough to see the whole thing.

Q: What does the man mean?

9. W: I've been working on this project for the past 15 hours. I'm ... so ... tired.

M: 15 hours? I think it's time to call it a day. The other half of it needn't be handed in until later this week.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

10. M: Last Monday when I was at Dr. Smith's office, I spent over an hour in the waiting room.

W: Really? Something must have come up that day.

Q: What does the woman imply?

## Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

A new study conducted at the University of Pennsylvania suggests that eating chocolate every day might actually be good for you. Researchers gave people different amounts of chocolate, from none at all to several servings, every day for six weeks and measured their blood pressure, body fat, and emotional condition. What they found may surprise you. It turns out that eating a small amount of chocolate every day is better than eating none at all! People who ate a small amount of chocolate regularly had lower blood pressure and reported feeling happier than people who didn't eat any chocolate. Eating a lot of chocolate every day resulted in increased weight gain and higher blood pressure, but it actually had a positive impact on people's mood. The scientists were quick to point out that the chocolate under investigation was dark chocolate, which has less fat, less sugar, and fewer calories than milk chocolate. They also said adding chocolate to one's diet should be combined with a balanced diet and plenty of exercise. Although the researchers said that there is still a lot of work to be done in this field, the initial findings are no doubt great news for all chocolate lovers.

(Now listen again, please.)

**Questions:**

11. According to the speakers, what was the main focus of the new study?
12. What did the research find in the study?
13. According to the speaker, who may most probably appreciate the news report?

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

For many well-educated, rich Chinese travelers, buying a copy of *Lonely Planet* is the first task before taking a vacation abroad. Founded in 1973, *Lonely Planet* is the biggest guidebook series in the US, UK, and Australia. It's published in 11 languages including Chinese.

But when the BBC confirmed on March 19 that it had sold the entire *Lonely Planet* series to an American billionaire at a significant financial loss, many commented that the deal signified the final song for the printed guidebook.

The rise of the Internet and the popularity of smartphones has become a burden on the print media. Why would a traveler bring a heavy guidebook when he can download its digital content to his smartphone in an instant? Furthermore, alternative and free travel content is readily available on the Internet, from Wikivoyage to Trip Advisor to blogs written by amateur travel writers.

“If you’re in your 20s or 30s, the first place you’re going to go for travel information is a social network,” said Howard Blumental, who writes the Digital Insider blog. With so many people contributing content, you don’t have to go to Fodor’s to get hotel information because there’s Trip Advisor and its competitors.

But the Internet is not the only reason that guidebooks are in decline. Kevin Rushby, author of four travel books, said that the main problem with the guidebook is that it has a comprehensiveness that can kill any sense of personal exploration.

**(Now listen again, please.)**

**Questions:**

14. What did the sale of *Lonely Planet* mean?
15. What is the first source of travel information for young people?
16. What is the main problem of the travel guidebook?

**Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

M: Have you ever wondered why foods in some countries, like Indian and Thai, are so spicy and others, like English, are so tasteless?

W: Um...let’s see. India and Thailand are very hot countries, while England is cold and damp. Perhaps the answer has something to do with the climate associated with each local food?

M: Yeah, it sure does.

W: But why would we want to eat spicy food when it’s hot outside? Does it cool you off because it makes you sweat more?

M: Well, that’s an interesting theory. Here are a couple of better ones. One explanation that supports this theory is that spices hide the bad smell of food, and in a country with a hot climate and without refrigeration, that can come in handy.

W: Yes. What’s the second theory?

M: Well, the second explanation has something to do with bacteria; some scientists suggest that the spices in hot food help protect humans from certain kinds of bacteria found in food. In fact, the hotter the country, the more likely it is that its food will use the kind of spices that slow down the growth of bacteria.

W: You mean some ingredients can decrease the speed at which bacteria grow?

M: That's right. For example, onion and garlic alone can kill or block up to twenty-nine different kinds of food-borne bacteria. In fact, most spices block bacteria to some extent. And if you think about it, this makes sense. As plants evolved, they had to learn to fight off bacteria in order to survive. That's how they got their distinctive flavor in the first place.

W: All this talk is making me hungry. Let's go and get something to eat.

**(Now listen again, please.)**

**Questions:**

17. What's the conversation mainly about?
18. What is the interesting theory given by the woman?
19. Why do spices benefit people's health in hot countries?
20. What can we learn about the plants from the conversation?

**(That's the end of listening. 听力部分到此结束，请同学们继续答题。)**