

青浦区 2020 学年第一学期高三年级期终学业质量调研测试

英语学科 试卷

(时间 120 分钟，满分 140 分)

Q2020.12

考生注意：

1. 本试卷共 13 页。满分 140 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生务必在答题卡（纸）上用钢笔或水笔清楚填写姓名、准考证号，并用铅笔正确涂写准考证号。
3. 答案必须全部涂写在答题卡（纸）上。如用铅笔答题，或写在试卷上也一律不给分。

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. Restaurant waitress and customer. | B. Travel agent and customer. |
| C. Shop assistant and manager. | D. Hotel cashier and guest. |
| 2. A. Job hunting. | B. Newspaper columns. |
| C. Work load. | D. Ad publishing. |
| 3. A. She doesn't need to read the menu. | B. She will take the trouble to copy. |
| C. She is grateful for the man's help. | D. She doesn't know how to make a copy. |
| 4. A. The man is tired of reading messages. | |
| B. The man's boss doesn't like to hear bad news. | |
| C. The man's boss is asking him to do extra work. | |
| D. The man doesn't like his boss. | |
| 5. A. They should borrow a guidebook from others. | |
| B. They should cut down on the price on books. | |
| C. They should put off their visit to Sydney. | |
| D. They should pay for a good guidebook. | |

6. A. Wait for another invitation. B. Enjoy the night with the man.
C. Stop doing housework. D. Work on her assignment.
7. A. They should care more about details.
B. She forgot where the meeting took place.
C. They ought to stick to the packaging issue.
D. She agreed to discuss the client lunch right now.
8. A. She doesn't want the man to give her money.
B. She doesn't remember the cost of the taxi.
C. The sandwich doesn't cost her too much.
D. The man doesn't even own anything.
9. A. The man has been to Paris before.
B. It is not a good time to go to Paris.
C. A trip to Paris is too costly for the man.
D. Making budgets in Paris usually takes 2 weeks.
10. A. She will be busy the whole afternoon.
B. She doesn't enjoy working with the man.
C. She wants to work on the report once again.
D. She doesn't find it necessary to polish the report.

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 short passages and the longer conversation. The short passages and the longer 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 is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. They will be absent-minded. B. They will make electric devices.
C. They will use physical textbooks. D. They will be more communicative.
12. A. Printing out assignments for the students. B. Using traditional in-class work to assess.
C. Getting familiar with the use of platform. D. Leaving the answers open instead of fixed.

13. A. The pros and cons of posting lessons online.
B. The tips on giving online assignments to avoid cheating.
C. The negative effects of online learning and its solutions.
D. The guidance for proper application of electronic devices.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. It could stay in the air longer than a helicopter.
B. It could reach a speed of around 98 miles per hour.
C. It was manufactured for the local newspaper contest.
D. It measured 45 feet in width when its wings spread out.
15. A. He started flying paper planes earlier than any of his classmates.
B. He is the one who organized the Great Paper Airplane Launch.
C. He is the first schoolboy to fly the world biggest paper plane.
D. He worked together with the project team to build the plane.
16. A. The birth of the world's largest paper plane.
B. Children's passion for flying paper planes.
C. A boy's great dream of designing a plane.
D. The growth of paper plane engineering.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. Her parents want to have a word with the headmaster at school.
B. Her parents don't agree with her decision to be an artist.
C. Her parents don't want her to transfer to an Art School.
D. Her parents are worried about her schoolwork.
18. A. Entry qualifications are the same for both types.
B. It takes more time and efforts to be a traditional artist.
C. A cartoon painter has to take a year's foundation course first.
D. Going to an Art School is essential to be a commercial artist.
19. A. Go to a Technical College and get a good job after that.
B. Change her mind before she breaks her parents' heart.
C. Be a teacher after getting trained at an Art School.
D. Have her parents meet and talk to the art master.

20. A. Julia is both hesitant and stubborn in decision-making.

B. Julia's parents think highly of her artwork at school.

C. The headmaster is an expert in teacher-student talk.

D. Mr. Smith will recommend Julia to an Art School.

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.

Eating jellyfish could save endangered fish

According to the IUCN Red List 32,000 species are threatened with extinction — everything from birds and mammals. Despite national and international efforts being gathered to protect threatened species, we actively fish for many of them. For those of us who enjoy the odd fish and chips, this isn't great news, (21) _____ the researchers have come up with an unusual way we can help while still enjoying seafood — and it involves eating jellyfish.

Between 2006 and 2014, 92 vulnerable or endangered species of seafood were being caught, recorded, and sold. When they are sold, it is rare that fish and *invertebrate* (无脊椎的) species (22) _____ (require) to be labelled according to species, so consumers have no way of knowing (23) _____ they're eating.

The research team stresses the fact (24) _____ this is only a brief view of the real problem. “A lot of the seafood catch and import records are listed in groups like ‘marine fish’. Here we didn't look at those vague records, we only looked at records (25) _____ the actual species was listed — so we've made a huge underestimate of the actual catch of endangered species.”

There are some ways to untie the mess we're creating in the world's oceans, including (26) _____ (expand) our idea of seafood to include jellyfish. That might sound a little off the theme, but it's not the first time scientists have suggested (27) _____ as a food source. It makes a lot of sense because Jellyfish is considered a minor species of wild animals and scientists might think its number is increasing worldwide.

Of course, there are other ways to help keep endangered species (28) _____ the menu. “We need to improve the labelling of seafood (29) _____ the consumers can have all of the information to make an informed choice,” UQ conservation scientist Carissa Klein told ScienceAlert.

And the informed choice, at least in some places, is (30) _____ (easy) than you might imagine. In Australia, where the researchers are based, there's the Sustainable Seafood Guide to provide the best choices for seafood. There's also Seafood Watch in the US, which is run by the Monterey Bay

Aquarium.

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. modified	B. suspected	C. equivalent	D. compound	E. hardly	F. substitute
G. persists	H. impacting	I. crucial	J. previously	K. concentrations	

Water on the Moon

NASA says there are water *molecules* (分子) on our neighbor's sunny surface. NASA has confirmed the presence of water on the moon's sunlit surface, a breakthrough that suggests the chemical __31__ that is vital to life on Earth could be distributed across more parts of the lunar surface than the ice that has __32__ been found in dark and cold areas.

"We don't know yet if we can use it as a resource," NASA Administrator Jim Bridenstine said, but he added that learning more about the water is __33__ to U.S. plans to explore the moon.

The discovery comes from the space agency's Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy, or SOFIA — a(n) __34__ Boeing 747 that can take its large telescope high into Earth's atmosphere, at altitudes up to 45,000 feet. Those heights allow researchers to peer at objects in space with __35__ any visual disturbance from water vapor. To detect the molecules, SOFIA used a special camera that can distinguish between water's specific wavelength of 6.1 microns and that of its close chemical relative hydroxyl, or OH.

The data confirm what experts have __36__, that water might exist on the moon's sunny surface. But in recent years, researchers had been able to document only water ice at the moon's poles and other darker and colder areas.

Experts will now try to figure out exactly how the water came to form and why it __37__. NASA scientists published their findings in the latest issue of *Nature Astronomy*.

"Data from this location reveal water in __38__ of 100 to 412 parts per million — roughly __39__ to a 12-ounce bottle of water — trapped in a cubic meter of soil spread across the lunar surface," NASA said in a release about the discovery.

"Without a thick atmosphere, water on the sunlit lunar surface should just be lost to space," said Casey Honniball, the lead author of a study about the discovery. "Yet somehow we're seeing it. Something is producing the water, and something must be trapping it there."

There are several possible explanations for the water's presence, including the possibility that it was delivered to the surface by stony microobjects __40__ the moon. Small balls of glass from that process could trap water, according to the researchers' paper.

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.

For students chasing lasting wealth, the best choice of a college major is less obvious than you might think.

The conventional wisdom is that computer science and engineering majors have better employment __41__ and higher earnings than their peers who choose liberal arts.

This is true for the first job, but the long-term story is more __42__. The advantage for STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) majors __43__ steadily after their first jobs, and by age 40, the earnings of people who majored in fields like social science or history have reached the same level.

This happens for two reasons. First, many of the latest technical skills that are in high __44__ today become out-dated when technology progresses. Older workers must learn these new skills on the fly, __45__ younger workers may have learned them in school. Skill undesirability and the increased __46__ from younger graduates work together to lower the earnings advantage for STEM degree-holders as they age.

Second, although liberal arts majors start low, they __47__ catch up to their peers in STEM fields. This is by design. A liberal arts education __48__ valuable “soft skills” like problem-solving, critical thinking and adaptability. Such skills are hard to quantify, and they don’t create clear __49__ to high-paying first jobs. But they have __50__ in a wide variety of careers in the long run.

According to the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, computer science and engineering majors between the ages of 23 and 25 earned 37% higher than the average starting salary of those majoring in history or social sciences. __51__, the average salary of those majoring in computer science or engineering by age 40 was \$111,870, and social science and history majors earned \$131,154, an average that is __52__ in part, by high-paying jobs in management, business and law.

Why did that happen? According to a 2018 survey, the three __53__ of college graduates that employers considered most important were written communication, problem-solving and the ability to work in a team. In the liberal arts tradition, these skills are built through the __54__ between instructors and students, and through close reading and analysis of a broad range of subjects and texts.

I’m not suggesting that students should avoid majoring in STEM fields, but I do think we should be careful of the urge to make college curricula ever more __55__ and career-focused. A four-year college degree should prepare students for the next 40 years of working life, and for a future that none of us can imagine.

41. A. perspectives

B. processes

C. performances

D. prospects

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 42. A. complicated | B. unique | C. interesting | D. believable |
| 43. A. sharpens | B. dominates | C. fades | D. worsens |
| 44. A. spirit | B. favour | C. esteem | D. demand |
| 45. A. otherwise | B. while | C. since | D. therefore |
| 46. A. concern | B. caution | C. competition | D. cooperation |
| 47. A. dramatically | B. gradually | C. rapidly | D. obviously |
| 48. A. fosters | B. admires | C. describes | D. weakens |
| 49. A. exits | B. shortcuts | C. alternatives | D. pathways |
| 50. A. shortage | B. hardship | C. value | D. wisdom |
| 51. A. Still | B. However | C. Besides | D. Instead |
| 52. A. calculated | B. stressed | C. compared | D. lifted |
| 53. A. qualities | B. elements | C. characters | D. majors |
| 54. A. argument | B. relationship | C. dialogue | D. gap |
| 55. A. technical | B. liberal | C. intellectual | D. classical |

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)

Alex Elman runs a big business — something hard to imagine after she lost her sight in her twenties. But Elman says that losing her sight helped her focus on finding success.

Elman's father planted a hillside vineyard in western Massachusetts in 1981. It's where Elman fled during the darkest period of her life. When she was 27 years old, she went blind due to complications from *Juvenile diabetes* (青少年糖尿病) 17 years ago. She recalled, "I hid in my home. I hid in the place, to me, that was the safest place in the world."

Elman is now the founder of Alex Elman Wines, a growing collection of organic wines from all around the world: Chianti from Italy, Torrontes from Argentina. Elman doesn't work alone. Her assistant, a guide dog named Hanley, is something of a wine taster, and **quite a beggar**. Hanley travels to all of the wineries that Elman does, from South America to Europe.

At first, Elman resisted the idea of a seeing-eye dog. Now it's hard to imagine her life, or her business, without him. She said, "When someone tells me something is organic and I don't really believe it because I taste something funny on it, I'll put it in front of his face and if he likes the wine, he'll actually go in and sniff it. If it's not right, he'll turn his head away ... He gets in the dirt with me."

He scratches around. He makes sure that we see earthworms and butterflies. That's how we know that the soil is actually organic, that there are no chemicals."

Elman told CBS News she believes the loss of her vision was a gift. She said, "It allowed me to pay attention to what I thought was important and also to be able to teach people that the broken hang nail is not a big deal, you know what I mean? Don't sweat the small stuff. Don't sweat the big stuff either."

56. From Para.2, we know that Elman _____.
A. got through her hard days in the vineyard
B. liked playing hide-and-seek during her childhood
C. suffered from juvenile diabetes from 27 years old
D. lost her sight while helping with farm work in 1981
57. Hanley is described as "quite a beggar" because _____.
A. it is a guide dog
B. it is capable of drinking
C. it wins permission to be with Elman
D. it travels all over the world
58. Whenever Elman couldn't judge the wine exactly, she would _____.
A. make Hanley drink it
B. turn to Hanley for advice
C. order Hanley to head away
D. have another taste herself
59. According to the passage, which of the following will Elman most probably agree with?
A. There is no royal road to success.
B. A single tree does not make a forest.
C. The eye is blind if the mind is absent.
D. When life gives you lemons, make lemonade.

(B)

Serena Williams Biography (1981–)

Who Is Serena Williams?

Serena Williams is an American professional tennis player who has held the top spot in the Women's Tennis Association (WTA) rankings numerous times over her career. She won her first major championship in 1999 and completed the career Grand Slam in 2003. Along with her individual success, Serena has teamed with sister Venus Williams to win a series of doubles titles.

Early Life and Family

Serena Williams was born on September 26, 1981, in Saginaw, Michigan. The youngest of Richard's five daughters, Serena and her sister Venus would grow up to become great tennis champions. Serena's

father — a former sharecropper from Louisiana determined to see his two youngest girls succeed — used what he'd collected from tennis books and videos to instruct Serena and Venus on how to play the game. At the age of three, practicing on a court not far from the family's new Compton, California, home, Serena endured the hardship of daily two-hour demanding practices from her father.

The Williams Sisters

With their signature style and play, Venus and Serena changed the look of their sport. Their sheer power and athletic ability overwhelmed opponents, and their sense of style and presence made them standout celebrities on the court. The close-knit sisters lived together for more than a dozen years in a gated Palm Beach Gardens region in Florida, but they went their separate ways after Serena bought a mansion in nearby Jupiter in December 2013. In 1999, Serena beat out her sister Venus in their race to the family's first Grand Slam win when she captured the U.S. Open title. It set the stage for a run of high-powered, high-profile victories for both Williams sisters.

'The Serena Slam'

In 1995 Serena turned pro. In 2002, Serena won the French Open, the U.S. Open, and Wimbledon, defeating sister Venus in the finals of each tournament. She captured her first Australian Open in 2003, making her one of only six women in the Open era to complete a career Grand Slam. The win also fulfilled her desire to hold all four major titles at the same time to make up what she'd called "The Serena Slam."

60. What can we learn about the Williams sisters from the passage?

- A. Serena lives together with Venus.
- B. Serena and Venus are twin sisters.
- C. The Williams sisters outstood beyond their talents.
- D. Serena defeated Venus winning her first championship.

61. According to the 2nd and 3rd parts of the passage, which statement is true?

- A. Serena used to receive very strict training when she was a child.
- B. The Williams sisters managed to copy their opponents styles.
- C. Serena bought herself a house at the age of 30 in Michigan.
- D. Serena and Venus are hostile to each other.

62. What does "The Serena Slam" mean according to the passage?

- A. Serena won her first Australian Open in 2003.
- B. Serena won the championships in the four Open in a row.
- C. Serena defeated her sister Venus in the finals of each tournament.
- D. Serena became the first in the Open era to complete a career Grand Slam.

(C)

One way to divide up the world is between people who like to explore new possibilities and those who stick to the tried and true. In fact, the tension between betting on a sure thing and taking a chance that something unexpected and wonderful might happen troubles human and nonhuman animals alike.

Take songbirds, for example. The half-dozen *finches* (雀) resting at my desk feeder all summer know exactly what they'll find there: black sunflower seed, and lots of it. Meanwhile, the *warblers* (莺) exploring the woods nearby don't depend on this predictable food source in fine weather. As food hunters, they enjoy less exposure to predators and, as a bonus, the chance to meet the perfect mate flying from tree to tree.

This “**explore-exploit**” *trade-off* (权衡) has prompted scores of lab studies, computer simulations and *algorithms* (算法), trying to determine which strategy brings in the greatest reward. Now a new study of human behavior in the real world, published last month in the journal *Nature Communications*, shows that in good times, there isn't much of a difference between pursuing novelty and sticking to the *status quo* (原状). When the going gets tough, however, explorers are the winners.

The new study, led by Shay O'Farrell and James Sanchirico, both of the University of California, Davis, along with Orr Spiegel of Tel Aviv University, examined the routes and results of nearly 2,500 commercial fishing trips in the Gulf of Mexico over a period of 2.5 years. The study focused on “bottom longline” fishing, a system where hundreds of lines are attached to a horizontal bar that is then lowered to reach the sea bed. Dr. O'Farrell explained the procedure this way: Go to a location and put the line down. Stay for a few hours. The lines are a mile long and have a *buoy* (浮标) at either end. When they pull that up, they assess the catch, and then decide if they will stay or move on to a different spot.

Over two years of collecting data under various climate conditions, the researchers discovered that the fishermen were fairly consistent. “The exploiters would go to a smaller set of locations over and over, and go with what they know,” Dr. O'Farrell said. The explorers would constantly try a wider range; they'd sample new places.

In the long run, there wasn't a huge difference in payoffs between the two groups, perhaps due to the sharing information between fishing crews, said Dr. O'Farrell. But in challenging times, the study's message was clear: “You can try new things in the face of uncertainty.”

63. The author takes the songbird as an example to indicate that _____.

A. like birds, humans tend to be satisfied with the predictable

- B. some birds are used to looking for food instead of being fed
- C. there exist the conservative and the adventurous like humans
- D. birds choose different ways to look for food in different weather

64. According to the third paragraph, people who mastered “explore-exploit” trade-off _____.

- A. will choose either to pursue novelty or keep the status quo
- B. are ready to risk in time of difficulty
- C. will be tough in good times and bad times
- D. will grow to be experts in lab studies

65. Which can be inferred from the new study led by Shay O’Farrell and James Sanchirico?

- A. The two groups react to the unexpected differently.
- B. The “explore-exploit” trade-off helps scientific research a lot.
- C. The exploiters are used to fishing based solely on their experience.
- D. The explorers tend to achieve more than the exploiters in the long run.

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

- A. How the Exploiter differs from the Explorer
- B. How to Become a Productive Fisherman
- C. What is “Explore-Exploit” Trade-off
- D. When to take risks matters

Section C

Directions: Read the following passage. 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.

- A. The timing of influenza vaccine production and distribution is unpredictable.
- B. However, it’s a different story when it comes to influenza, commonly known as “the flu”.
- C. People should get a flu vaccine before flu viruses spread in the community.
- D. The virus essentially “changes its coat” — H1N1, H2N3, and so on, as he told the website Healthline.
- E. He said it takes about two weeks after vaccination for antibodies to develop in the body and provide protection against the flu infection.
- F. So the vaccines are likely to be updated from one season to the next to protect against the viruses.

Guard against Flu



Vaccination (接种疫苗) is among the most effective ways to help us prevent diseases. For viruses that don't change too much — the *measles virus* (麻疹病毒), for example — getting vaccinated is a once-and-for-all method to prevent you from becoming infected with the virus. If you had two measles vaccines when you were a child, you will be protected for life.

___67___ It generally peaks between December and February. Flu vaccines cannot protect us in the long run. There is no permanent immunity, according to Theodore Strange, associate medical director at Staten Island University Hospital in New York. ___68___

Apart from a person's immune protection from flu vaccination declining over time, flu viruses are also constantly changing. ___69___ To develop effective flu vaccines, over 100 national *influenza* (流感) centers around the world conduct year-round observation for influenza. Researchers will test thousands of influenza virus samples from patients, according to US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The World Health Organization also suggests three or four influenza viruses that are most likely to spread among people during the upcoming flu season.

But even when a vaccine is developed, getting it can prove to be difficult, as demand tends to exceed supply. ___70___ The availability of the flu vaccine supply does not always coincide with peak demand.

So scientists prioritize access to the vaccination. The CDC recommends key populations, such as medical staff, teachers, students, children and those aged 60 and above, receive flu vaccines.

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.

Changing Times Bring New Standards

The Academy Awards, popularly known as the Oscars, have long been one of the film industry's most famous awards. However, despite its 92-year history, the awards show has come under fire in recent years for not recognizing enough multicultural performers and directors.

In response to this lack of representation, the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the group that oversees the Oscars, has announced new *diversity* (多样性) requirements for future films to be submitted to the Best Picture category in 2024.

They require *nominees* (提名者) to meet at least two out of four sets of standards, aiming to increase inclusion for underrepresented groups — people of color, women and people with disabilities — both on and off-screen. These standards include a minimum requirement for underrepresented

groups at the executive level.

Four years ago, OscarsSoWhite quickly drew attention, highlighting the absence of minority representation among previous nominees. It also pointed out that the voting committee has been largely white and male for decades, noted *The New York Times*.

Ever since, the Academy has looked to increase its diversity by promising to double female and minority members in 2016. For example, the South-Korean film *Parasite* (《寄生虫》), which features an all-Asian cast, won four Oscars at the 2020 Academy Awards.

However, the latest move has its doubters. Some have said that the awards body should be focusing on awarding what they consider to be the best film, rather than limiting what can be nominated, noted *Forbes*. Richard Grenell, the current US ambassador to Germany, also criticized the move, saying that “It’s no longer the Best Picture, it’s the Most Politically Correct Picture.”

Others, though, have praised the initiative. Culture critic Sonny Bunch wrote that, “The academy is finally — finally! — doing something to ensure that underrepresented groups have a shot.”

Arguably, *The New York Times* said it best. While it noted that the requirements were “easy for most studios to satisfy”, the initiative will show voters the extent to which diversity standards were met.

V. Translation

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

72. 国家领导人出席了典礼，为人民教育家颁发荣誉奖章。(present)
73. 国庆假期里为减少餐饮浪费，不少餐馆创新举措，推出了“小份菜”。(offer)
74. 那座古镇里所有的传统建筑都保存得很好，我觉得不虚此行。(preserve)
75. 中外游客不仅领略了这里的山水美景，也对当地的文化和悠久历史有了大致的了解。(Not only)

VI. Guided Writing

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

假设你是明启学校的高三年级学生李磊，你校的英语报正在举办主题为“别样的风景线”(The very beautiful scenery line)的征文活动。你决定递交一篇文章参赛。你的文章必须包括：

- 具体描述发生在疫情期间的一件感人事例；
- 你对该事例的思考或感受

（注：文中不得出现真实的姓名及学校名称。）

青浦区 2020 学年第一学期高三年级期终学业质量调研测试

英语学科 试卷听力文字稿

Q2020.12

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. W: Free Life Service. How can I help you?

M: I'd like to make a reservation for a flight on the twenty-third of this month.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

2. W: If you haven't found a new job yet, come and take a look at this ad in the newspaper.

M: Thanks. Oh, this post is interesting. I'll call to set up an interview.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

3. M: Would you like me to make you a copy of that menu?

W: Thanks, if that's not too much trouble.

Q: What does the woman mean?

4. W: Tom, a man came for you this morning and left a message. Here you are.

M: I hope he was not my boss. He never came with good news.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

5. W: We should buy a good guidebook and study it before our trip to Sydney.

M: Yes, we could, but it is still overpriced. How about asking the Greens? They just came back from there and may have one.

Q: What does the man think they should do?

6. M: Are you sure you can't stop by tonight? Everyone's coming.

W: Well, I guess I can work on my homework tomorrow morning.

Q: What will the woman most probably do tonight?

7. M: Before you go into details about product packaging, you know, we should really discuss the upcoming client lunch.

W: Sorry, but can we leave that to another discussion? Now, where was I?

Q: What does the woman imply?

8. M: Thanks for picking up the sandwich for me. How much do I owe you?

W: We're even. You paid for the taxi last weekend, remember?

Q: What does the woman mean?

9. M: I've made up my mind. I'm taking two weeks off and going to Paris.

W: Paris? I thought you said you were on a tight budget these days.

Q: What does the woman mean?

10. M: When do you have time to discuss our report? There is still room for improvement.

W: I'm free after three this afternoon. But what else needs to be changed?

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 short passages and the longer conversation. The short passages and the longer 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 is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

As technology grows, many university instructors are finding ways to guide online learning platforms into their classrooms. While posting lessons online can be friendly to students' communication styles and easily accessible, they also cause disadvantages.

One disadvantage is that it may encourage students to depend on technology in the classroom. Instead of physical textbooks, many now bring cell phones to access materials during discussions. While electronic devices can be valuable learning tools, they also can lead to distractions from learning, such as social networking and online games.

A second disadvantage is that online lessons open up potential for cheating. Many instructors require students to complete quizzes or submit major assignments online.

As a result, there are some students having someone else complete their assignments. Concerning these disadvantages, educators can take steps to make sure students use online lessons responsibly. If instructors are uncomfortable with electronic devices in the classroom, they can require students to

print out assignments and readings to reference during sessions.

To prevent cheating, teachers can use online assignments as a supplement to traditional in-class work, or create open-ended assignments. Being familiar with what the platform looks like from a student perspective also can help instructors avoid potential risks.

Now listen again, please.

Questions:

11. What will happen to the students with overuse of technology in class?
12. What does the speaker advise teachers to do when assigning homework?
13. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

Paper planes may normally be the work of schoolboys, but it's fair to say you'd struggle to fly this particular model across a classroom.

A team of designers have made any young boy's dream a reality by building what is thought to be the world's biggest paper airplane at 45 feet-long with a giant wingspan of 24 feet.

And not satisfied with building the world's biggest paper plane, experts took to the air for its first flight, where it was taken 4,000 feet into the sky by a helicopter and then released to fly independently. The plane flew at speeds of around 98 miles per hour for six seconds, before returning to Earth rapidly.

Just like most paper planes, this one was created in part by a young boy, although this time the youngster had won a competition to help with its design.

Arturo, 12, from Tucson, won a local newspaper contest by flying his own regular-sized paper plane further than any of his classmates. In return for his victory, Arturo was invited to be a part of the project team to build the plane and the final product, Arturo's Desert Eagle, was named after him.

The Pima Air&Space Museum in Tucson organized the project, the first-ever Great Paper Airplane Launch, as part of a larger effort to inspire America's youth and spark a passion for engineering in the next generation.

Now listen again, please.

Questions:

14. Which of the following is true of the paper plane according to the passage?
15. What can be learned about the boy Arturo from the passage?
16. What does this passage mainly talk about?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: Headmaster, I'd like to have a word with you.

M: Sure, Julia.

W: My parents keep telling me that even if I went to Art School, there'd be no guarantee I could get a good job afterwards.

M: Ha. That's not such a big problem. You could probably teach.

W: But I don't want to be a teacher. I want to be an artist.

M: I'd have been an actor if my parents had let me, so I have some sympathy with your problem.

W: Wow.

M: Now, let's see — if you want to be an artist, you'll have to decide what sort of artist you want to be. A commercial artist or a more traditional artist, like a painter.

W: Well... What's the difference?

M: There is a big difference in where you will need to be trained. For example, if you want to make cartoons, then you might do very well if you take an art course at a Technical College, where the entry qualifications wouldn't be so strict.

W: What about being a traditional artist?

M: Well, then you need to attend one of the major Art Schools. And you'd have to do a year's foundation course first, probably at another college. Making a career as an artist isn't easy, but I happen to know that our art master Mr. Smith thinks very highly of your work. I think it would be a good idea if you ask your parents to come here and have a talk with Mr. Smith.

W: That's a good idea.

M: How about this: Let me talk to Mr. Smith first and find out what he thinks of your chances of being accepted at Art School.

W: That's most kind of you, Headmaster. I'd be grateful if you'd let me know what Mr. Smith says.

M: I'll do that, Julia. And in the meantime don't worry too much.

W: I will try not to. Thank you again.

Now listen again, please.

Questions:

17. What is Julia's problem according to the passage?
18. Which of the following is true concerning the different types of artists?
19. What suggestion does the headmaster give Julia?
20. What can be concluded from the conversation?

That's the end of listening comprehension. 听力部分到此结束。

青浦区 2020 学年第一学期高三年级期终学业质量调研测试

英语学科 试卷 参考答案

Q2020.12

I. Listening Comprehension

1-5 BACDA 6-10 BCACD 11-13 ADC 14-16 BDA 17-20 BBDC

II

Grammar

21. but 22. are required 23. what 24. that 25. where
26. expanding 27. it 28. off 29. so that 30. easier

Vocabulary

31-40 D J I A E B G K C H

III

41-55 DACDB CBADC BDACA

56-59 ACBD

60-62 CAB

63-66 CBAD

67-70 BDFA

IV. Summary writing

Recently Oscars have been blamed for not representing enough minorities, like people of color. To make up for the lack of diversity, the governing body of Oscars has issued new criteria intending to include more underrepresented people. Doubters argue Oscars shouldn't focus on political correctness but quality of films, while advocates think the initiative will give minorities more opportunities. (59 words)

V. Translation

72. The leader(s) of the country attended the ceremony to present / and presented the Medal of Honour to the People's Educator.

73. During the National Day holiday, in order to reduce the waste of food, quite a number of restaurants innovated by offering "small dishes".

74. I think it worthwhile to visit that ancient town, where all the traditional buildings are well preserved.

75. Not only have the visitors from home and abroad appreciated the beautiful landscape / scenery here, but they have also had a general understanding of the local culture and the long history.

VI. Guided writing (略)