

2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（江苏卷）

英 语

（满分：120 分钟，考试时间：120 分）

注 意 事 项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求。

1. 本试卷共 14 页，包含选择题（第 1 题~第 70 题，共 70 题）、非选择题（第 71 题~第 81 题，共 11 题）两部分。本卷满分为 120 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
2. 答题前，请务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水的签字笔填写在试卷及答题卡的规定位置上。
3. 请认真核对监考员在答题卡上所粘贴的条形码上的姓名、准考证号与本人是否相符。
4. 作答选择题，必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应选项的方框涂满、涂黑；如需改动，请用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。作答非选择题，必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水的签字笔在答题卡上的指定位置作答，在其他位置作答一律无效。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 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 分，满分 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 shin?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C

1. Where does the conversation probably take place

A. In a supermarket.

B. In the post office.

C. In the street.

2. What did Carl do?

A. He designed a medal.

B. He fixed a TV set.

C. He took a test.

3. What does the man do?

A. He's a tailor.

B. He's a waiter.

C. He's a shop assistant.

4. When will the flight arrive?

A. At 18:20.

B. At 18:35.

C. At 18:50.

5. How can the man improve his article?

A. By deleting unnecessary words.

- B. By adding a couple of points.  
C. By correcting grammar mistakes.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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。并标在试卷的相应位置。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 does Bill often do on Friday night?  
A. Visit his parents. B. Go to the movies. C. Walk along Broadway.  
7. Who watches musical plays most often?  
A. Bill. B. Sarah. C. Bill's parents.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题

8. Why does David want to speak to Mike?  
A. To invite him to a party. B. To discuss a schedule. C. To call off a meeting.  
9. What do we know about the speakers?  
A. They are colleagues. B. They are close friends. C. They've never met before.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What kind of camera does the man want?  
A. A TV camera. B. A video camera. C. A movie camera.  
11. Which function is the man most interested in?  
A. Underwater filming. B. A large memory. C. Auto-focus.  
12. How much would the man pay for the second camera?  
A. 950 euros. B. 650 euros. C. 470 euros.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is Clifford?  
A. A little girl. B. The man's pet. C. A fictional character.  
14. Who suggested that Norman paint for children's books?  
A. His wife. B. Elizabeth. C. A publisher.  
15. What is Norman's story based on?  
A. A book. B. A painting. C. A young woman.  
16. What is it that shocked Norman?  
A. His unexpected success. B. His efforts made in vain. C. His editor's disagreement.

听第 10 段材料。回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who would like to make small talk according to the speaker?  
A. Relatives. B. Strangers. C. Visitor  
18. Why do people have small talk?  
A. To express opinions. B. To avoid arguments. C. To show friendliness.

19. Which of the following is a frequent topic in small talk?

- A. Politics. B. Movies. C. Salaries.

20. What does the speaker recommend at the end of his lecture?

- A. Asking open-ended questions.  
B. Feeling free to change topics.  
C. Making small talk interesting.

答案: 1-5:CBACA;6-10:BBCCB;11-15:ACCAB;16-20:ABCBA

## 第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节: 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面各题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

- A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

21. Many lessons are now available online, from \_\_\_\_\_ students can choose for free.

- A. whose B. which C. when D. whom

答案: B

解析: 考查定语从句, 先行词 many lessons 在从句中充当宾语, 所以选 B。

22. If you look at all sides of the situation, you'll find probably a solution that \_\_\_\_\_ everyone.

- A. suit B. suited C. suits D. has suited

答案: 选 C

解析: 考查动词时态, 根据题意“要是你考虑了这个情形的方方面面, 那么你极有可能找到一个适合每个人的解决方案。”选择一般现在时, 排除 B 和 D, 主语是 a solution, 谓语动词要用三单, 所以选 C。

23. They decide to have more workers for the project \_\_\_\_\_ it won't be delayed.

- A. even if B. as if C. now that D. so that

答案: 选 D

解析: 考查状语从句, A. “即使”, B. “好像”, C. “既然”, D. “以便于, 为了”, 根据题意“他们决定用更多的工人来做这项工程 \_\_\_\_\_ 它将被推迟。”所以选 D。

24. Building such a bridge over the bay was \_\_\_\_\_ but the local government made it within two years.

- A. a wet blanket B. a piece of cake C. a dark horse D. a hard nut to crack

答案: 选 D

解析: 考查习语, A. “扫兴的人” B. “轻松的事” C. “出乎意料的获胜者” D. “棘手的问题”, 根据题意“在这个海湾上建造这样一座桥是 \_\_\_\_\_, 但是当地政府在两年内完成了。”所以选 D。

25. It is not a problem \_\_\_\_\_ we can win the battle: it's just a matter of time.

- A. whether B. why C. when D. where

答案: 选 A

解析: 考查名词性从句 (主语从句), 根据题意“\_\_\_\_\_ 我们会赢得这场战役不是问题。只是时间早晚



的事。”所以选 A。

26. Instead of getting down to a new task as I \_\_\_\_\_, he examined the previous work again.

- A. had expected B. have expected C. would expect D. expect

答案：选 A

解析：考查动词时态，选项中有过去完成时，可以优先考虑，题中有过去时“examined”，选项动词 expect 发生在其之前，所以选择 A。

27. There will still be lots of challenges if we are to \_\_\_\_\_ garbage in a short time.

- A. clarify B. justify C. satisfy D. classify

答案：选 D

解析：考查动词辨析，A. “厘清，阐明” B. “证明……是正当的；替……辩护” C. “使满足，使满意” D. “分类”，根据题意“如果我们要在短时间内将垃圾\_\_\_\_\_，那么仍然会有不少的挑战。”所以选 D。

28. If I hadn't been faced with so many barriers, \_\_\_\_\_ where I am.

- A. won't be B. wouldn't have been C. wouldn't be D. shouldn't have been

答案：选 C

解析：考查 if 引导的虚拟语气，根据题意“要是我没有面对这么多的障碍，我就不会成为我现在的样子。”可以判断出主从句的时间错综，主句是对现在的虚拟，所以答案选 C。

29. The outbreak of Covid-19 has meant an \_\_\_\_\_ change in our life and work.

- A. absurd B. abrupt C. allergic D. authentic

答案：选 B

解析：考查形容词辨析，A. “荒诞的，可笑的” B. “突然的” C. “过敏的；对……厌恶/反感的” D. “真正的，正宗的”，根据题意“新冠病毒的爆发对我们的生活和工作来说，意味着一次突然的改变。”所以选 B。

30. Taking on this challenge will bring you \_\_\_\_\_ someone who shares your interests.

- A. in exchange for B. in answer to C. in contact with D. in memory of

答案：选 C

解析：考查介词短语，A. “作为……的交换” B. “回答；应……要求” C. “接触；与……有联系” D. “纪念”，根据题意“接受这项挑战将让你接触到某个与你志趣相同的人。”所以选 C。

31. Technological innovations, \_\_\_\_\_ good marketing, will promote the sales of these products.

- A. combined with B. combining with  
C. having combined with D. to be combined with

答案选 A.

解析：科技创新结合好的市场营销会促进这些产品的销售量。此题考察非谓语动词，“与…相结合”，结构为“be combined with”，表示状态，所以直接用“combined”，顾答案选 A.

32. This actor often has the first two tricks planned before performing, and then goes for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. whichever B. whenever C. wherever D. whatever

答案选 D.

解析：这个男演员通常会再表演之前准备好前两个小把戏，然后随机发挥。此题考察名词性从句，for 的后面不完整，所以排除 B 和 C，又因为后面没有点名范围，顾答案为 D.

33. The health security systems of many countries are undergoing considerable \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reservation      B. transformation      C. distinction      D. submission

答案选 B.

解析：许多国家的医疗安全系统正在经历巨大的转变。A 为保留，预留 C 为区别 D 为服从；提交，顾答案为 B.

34. The speed of 6G will exceed 125 GB/s, \_\_\_\_\_ a new generation of virtual reality.

- A. allowing for      B. accounting for      C. calling for      D. compensating for

答案选 A.

解析：考虑到新一代的虚拟现实，6G 的速度会超过 125GB/秒。A 为考虑到，顾及 B 为占比，解释...的原因 C 为需要 D 为补偿。顾答案为 A

35. -Do you know anything about Zhang Zhongjing?

- \_\_\_\_\_ He has been honored as a master doctor since the Eastern Han Dynasty.

- A. How come?      B. So what?      C. By all means.      D. With pleasure.

答案选 C.

解析：--你知道张仲景吗？--当然，从东汉时期开始他已经被尊为医学大师。

A 为：怎么会这样呢？B 为：那有怎样？D 为：很乐意，故答案选 C.

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Being good at something and having a passion for it are not enough. Success \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ fundamentally on our view of ourselves and of the \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ in our lives.

When twelve-year-old John Wilson walked into his chemistry class on a rainy day in October 1931, he had no \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ of knowing that his life was about to change \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_. The class experiment that day was to \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ how heating a container of water would bring air bubbling (气泡) to the surface. \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_, the container the teacher gave Wilson to heat \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ held something more volatile (易挥发的) than water. When Wilson heated it, the container \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_, leaving Wilson blinded in both eyes.

When Wilson returned home from hospital two months later, his parents \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ to find a way to deal with the catastrophe that had \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ their lives. But Wilson did not regard the accident as \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_. He learned Braille(盲文) quickly and continued his education at the esteemed Worcester College for the blind. There, he not only did well as a student but also became a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ public speaker.

Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ for lack of proper treatment. For him, it was one thing to \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ his own fate of being blind and quite another to allow something to continue \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ it could be fixed so easily. This moved him to action. And tens of millions in Africa and Asia can see because of the

51. Wilson made to preventing the 52.

Wilson received several international 53 for his great contributions. He lost his sight but found a 54. He proved that it's not what happens to us that 55 our lives — it's what we make of what happens.

- |                      |                  |                 |                   |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. depends       | B. holds         | C. keeps        | D. reflects       |
| 37. A. dilemmas      | B. accidents     | C. events       | D. steps          |
| 38. A. way           | B. hope          | C. plan         | D. measure        |
| 39. A. continually   | B. gradually     | C. gracefully   | D. completely     |
| 40. A. direct        | B. show          | C. advocate     | D. declare        |
| 41. A. Anyway        | B. Moreover      | C. Somehow      | D. Thus           |
| 42. A. mistakenly    | B. casually      | C. amazingly    | D. clumsily       |
| 43. A. erupted       | B. exploded      | C. emptied      | D. exposed        |
| 44. A. deserved      | B. attempted     | C. cared        | D. agreed         |
| 45. A. submitted to  | B. catered for   | C. impressed on | D. happened to    |
| 46. A. fantastic     | B. extraordinary | C. impressive   | D. catastrophic   |
| 47. A. accomplished  | B. crucial       | C. specific     | D. innocent       |
| 48. A. deafness      | B. depression    | C. blindness    | D. speechlessness |
| 49. A. decide        | B. abandon       | C. control      | D. accept         |
| 50. A. until         | B. when          | C. unless       | D. between        |
| 51. A. opposition    | B. adjustments   | C. commitment   | D. limitations    |
| 52. A. preventable   | B. potential     | C. spreadable   | D. influential    |
| 53. A. scholarships  | B. rewards       | C. awards       | D. bonuses        |
| 54. A. fortune       | B. recipe        | C. dream        | D. vision         |
| 55. A. distinguished | B. determines    | C. claims       | D. limits         |

【完型解析】

本文为夹叙夹议文。讲一个孩子约翰在 12 岁时做实验因发生意外而失明，但是他并没有抱怨命运的不公消沉下去，而是以积极的心态和行动来面对自己的每一天。他很快学会了盲文，并且到非洲去演说。他的事迹激励了很多。

【36 题详解】

考查动词词组。depend on 取决于；hold on 坚持；keep on 继续；reflect on 继续。根据上下文意思成功取决于我们对自己的看法。故 A 项符合题意。



【37 题详解】

考查名词辨析。dilemma 困境；accident 意外；event 事件；step 脚步，步骤。根据上下文意思，应是我们人生中的事件，故 C 项符合题意。

【38 题详解】

考查名词。way 方法，办法；hope 希望；plan 计划；measure 措施；测量。根据上下文意思 John 没有办法预知他的人生将会彻底的改变，可知 A 项符合题意。

【39 题详解】

考查副词辨析。continually 继续地；gradually 逐渐的；gracefully 优雅地；completely 完全地。根据下文意思，因为事故导致 John 失明了，他的人生完全地改变了，故选 D 项。

【40 题详解】

考查动词辨析。direct 指导，指挥；show 展示；advocate 提倡；declare 宣称。根据语境可知，此处表示老师要给学生展示加热水会产生泡泡，可知 B 项符合题意。

【41 题详解】

考查连词。考察连接词，根据上下文的逻辑关系，可知不知怎么地老师给 John 的容器里含有易挥发的液体，从而导致了爆炸，故选项 C 符合题意。

【42 题详解】

考查副词辨析。mistakenly 弄错地；casually 随便地；amazingly 惊奇的；clumsily 笨拙地。根据下文意思可知，是老师弄错了容器。故选 D。

【43 题详解】

考查动词辨析。erupt 爆发；explode 爆炸；empty 清空；expose 暴露。根据下文意思，易挥发的液体遇到火发生了爆炸。故选 B 项。

【44 题详解】

考查动词辨析。deserve 值得；attempt 试图，尝试；care 关心；agree 同意。根据上下文意思，John 的父母试图去找应对这个不幸的办法。因此 B 符合题意。

【45 题详解】

考查动词辨析。Submit to 提交，屈从；cater for 迎合；impress on 留下印象；happen to 发生。根据上下文意思，John 的父母试图去解决发生在他们身上的灾难，可知 D 项符合题意。

【46 题详解】

考察上下文联系。上文提到 “his parents 44 to find a way to deal with the catastrophe that had 45 their lives.” 因此选 D. catastrophic. A. fantastic 极好的；不可思议的；B. extraordinary 非凡的；特别的 C.

impressive 令人印象深刻的

【47 题详解】

考察一词多义。A. accomplished 技术娴熟的；受过良好训练的。根据上下文的情节发展，可知他成为了娴熟的演讲者 B. crucial 关键的 C. specific 详细的，特定的 D. innocent 天真的；无辜的

【48 题详解】

考察情节推测。从下文 ‘And tens of millions in Africa and Asia can see...’ 可知，非洲许多很多人失明

【49 题详解】

考察细节题。从题目所在句子关系 ‘it was one thing to 49 his own fate of being blind and quite another to...’ 可知，他接受自己失明的命运，因此选 D. A. decide 决定；B. abandon 放弃；遗弃；C. control 控制

【50 题详解】

考察细节理解。从题目所在句子 For him, it was one thing to 49 his own fate of being blind and quite another to allow something to continue 50 it could be fixed so easily 即 “对他来说，接受自己失明的命运是一回事，而在事情可以如此容易地解决的情况下，让事情继续下去则完全是另一回事。” 选 B when。A. until 直到；C. unless 除非；D. between 在两者之间

【51 题详解】

考察细节理解。从文章内容前后之间的因果关系可知，‘And tens of millions in Africa and Asia can see because of the 51 Wilson made...’ 可知答案为 C. commitment 献身，投入，承诺；A. opposition 反对；B. adjustments 调整；D. limitations 限制

【52 题详解】

考察细节理解。从文章内容前后之间的因果关系可知，‘And tens of millions in Africa and Asia can see because of the 51 Wilson made to preventing the 52’ 选 A 可阻止的；可预防的；B. potential 潜在的 C. spreadable 可传播的 D. influential 有影响的

【53 题详解】

考察细节理解。从文章内容可知 Wilson received several international 53 for his great contributions. 选 C awards 奖项 A. scholarships 奖学金 B. rewards 奖励；奖品 D. bonuses 奖金；津贴

【54 题详解】

考查名词辨析。fortune 财富，命运；recipe 食谱，配方；dream 梦想；vision 视觉，绝妙的东西；reward 回报；cure 疗法。根据上文中的 lost his sight but found a vision. Through his practical action and life attitude, 虽然失去了视力，却对未来充满了憧憬。故选 B 项

【55 题详解】

考察细节理解。根据文章内容 He proved that it's not what happens to us that 55 our lives — it's what we make of what happens. 与句子之间的关系 not...—..., 即 “不是...而是...” 选 B. determines 决定 A. distinguished



区分, 辨别; C. claims 声称, 索赔; D. limits 限制

第三部分、阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Some important dates in China's fighting Covid-19 before May 7, 2020	
Jan 20, 2020 ~ Feb 20, 2020	<b>Jan 23:</b> Wuhan declared temporary outbound (向外的) traffic restrictions. <b>Jan 24:</b> National medical teams began to be sent to Hubei and Wuhan. <b>Jan 27:</b> The Central Steering (指导) Group arrived in Wuhan. <b>Feb 18:</b> The daily number of newly cured and discharged (出院) patients exceeded that of the newly confirmed cases.
Feb 21, 2020 ~ Mar 17, 2020	<b>Feb 21:</b> Most provinces and equivalent administrative units started to lower their public health emergency response level. <b>Feb 24:</b> The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference in Beijing. <b>Mar 11-17:</b> The epidemic (流行病) peak had passed in China as a whole.
Mar 18, 2020 ~ Apr 28, 2020	<b>Apr 1:</b> Chinese customs began NAT (核酸检测) on inbound arrivals at all points of entry. <b>Apr 8:</b> Wuhan lifted outbound traffic restrictions. <b>Apr 26:</b> The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.
Apr 29, 2020 ~ May 7, 2020	<b>Apr 30:</b> The public health emergency response was lowered to Level 2 in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. <b>May 7:</b> The State Council released Guidelines on Conducting Covid-19 Prevention and Control/on an Ongoing Basis.

56. What happened between January 20 and February 20?

- A. The Central Steering Group arrived in Wuhan.
- B. The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference.
- C. The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.
- D. Beijing lowered its emergency response level.

57. From which date were private cars allowed to go out of Wuhan?

- A. January
- 23. B. March.
- C. April 8.
- D. May 7.

## A 篇解析

这是一篇新冠疫情中国大事记，按照事件发生的日期，以时间轴的形式，盘点了从 2020 年 1 月 20 日至 2020 年 5 月 7 日，中国抗击新冠疫情发生的重要事件，难度偏简单。

### 56. A

解析：这是一道细节题。题目难度较简单。根据题干日期“between January 20 and February 20”定位到表格标题下方第一栏，依次对应选项内容，发现 A 项对应第一栏第三行“Jan 27: The Central Steering (指导) Group arrived in Wuhan.”故 A 正确。而 B 项对应第二栏“Feb 24: The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference in Beijing.”C 项对应第三栏“Apr 26: The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.”D 项对应第四栏“Apr 30: The public health emergency response was lowered to Level 2 in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.”故答案是 A。

### 57. C

解析：这是一道细节题。题目难度较简单。根据题干关键词“private cars”“allowed to go out”定位到表格标题下第三栏“Apr 8: Wuhan lifted outbound traffic restrictions.”其中 lift 在句中义为：解除，撤销，停止（限制）。outbound 在第一栏有中文注释（向外的）。故答案是 C。

## B

Sometimes it's hard to let go. For many British people, that can apply to institutions and objects that represent their country's past - age-old castles, splendid homes... and red phone boxes.

Beaten first by the march of technology and lately by the terrible weather in junkyards (废品场), the phone boxes representative of an age are now making something of a comeback. Adapted in imaginative ways, many have reappeared on city streets and village greens housing tiny cafes, cellphone repair shops or even defibrillator machines. (除颤器)

The original iron boxes with the round roofs first appeared in 1926. They were designed by Giles Gilbert Scott, the architect of the Battersea Power Station in London. After becoming an important part of many British streets, the phone boxes began disappearing in the 1980s, with the rise of the mobile phone sending most of them away to the junkyards.

About that time, Tony Inglis' engineering and transport company got the job to remove phone boxes from the streets and sell them out. But Inglis ended up buying hundreds of them himself, with the idea of repairing and selling them. He said that he had heard the calls to preserve the boxes and had seen how some of them were listed as historic buildings.

As Inglis and, later other businessmen, got to work, repurposed phone boxes began reappearing in cities and villages as people found new uses for them. Today, they are once again a familiar sight, playing roles that are often just as important for the community as their original purpose.

In rural areas, where ambulances can take a relatively long time to arrive, the phone boxes have taken on a lifesaving role. Local organizations can adopt them for £1 pound, and install defibrillators to help in emergencies.

Others also looked at the phone boxes and saw business opportunities. LoveFone, a company that advocates repairing cellphones rather than abandoning them, opened a mini workshop in a London phone box in 2016.

The tiny shops made economic sense, according to Robert Kerr, a founder of LoveFone. He said that one of the boxes generated around, 500 in revenue a month and cost only about \$400 to rent.

Inglis said phone boxes called to mind an age when things were built to last "I like what they are to people, and I enjoy bringing things back," he said.

58. The phone boxes are making a comeback\_\_\_\_\_

- A. to form a beautiful sight of the city
- B. to improve telecommunications services
- C. to remind people of a historical period
- D. to meet the requirement of green economy

59. Why did the phone boxes begin to go out of service in the 1980s?

- A. They were not well-designed.
- B. They provided bad services
- C. They had too short a history
- D. They lost to new technologies

60. The phone boxes are becoming popular mainly because of\_\_\_\_\_

- A. their new appearance and lower prices
- B. the push of the local organizations
- C. their changed roles and functions
- D. the big funding of the businessmen

#### B 篇解析

B 篇为说明文，主要内容为能够代表了英国一个时代的红色电话亭在遭受了技术的冲击后被淘汰，随后在几个发现其中商机的企业家的努力下保留了下来并且赋予了新的用途，且带来新的商机和经济价值。

#### 58. C

解析：该题为细节题。该题关键词在于 comeback，即红色电话亭的卷土重来，定位在第二段，“.....the phone boxes representative of an age are now making something of a comeback”。A 选项意为为了形成一个城市的风貌，文中并未提及；B 选项意为为了提高技术服务，这一点在第二段下文有交代是给它赋予了新的方式，并未提高技术服务；D 选项意为达到绿色经济的需求，也未提及；C 选项意为使人们重新想起一段历史时期在文中第一段有提及，并且第二段我们找到的关键句也有体现，故 C 项正确。

#### 59. D

解析：该题为细节题。关键词为 go out of service in the 1980s，定位在原文中第三段倒数第二行关键词“...disappearing in the 1980s”，原句为“the phone boxes began disappearing in the 1980s, with the rise of the mobile phone sending most of them away to the junkyards”，故答案为 D 项，他们输给了新技术。

#### 59. C

解析：该题考察理解。问题为电话亭现在能够受欢迎的主要原因，关键词定位在文中第五段最后一句“Today, they are once again a familiar sight, playing role that are often just as important for the community as their original purpose”，且后面的几段都是具体详细叙述了红色电话亭的新功能和新角色，故答案 C 项改变了它的角色和功能。



C

For those who can stomach it, working out before breakfast may be more beneficial for health than eating first, according to a study of meal timing and physical activity.

Athletes and scientists have long known that meal timing affects performance. However, far less has been known about how meal timing and exercise might affect general health.

To find out, British scientists conducted a study. They first found 10 overweight and inactive but otherwise healthy young men, whose lifestyles are, for better and worse, representative of those of most of us. They tested the men's fitness and resting metabolic(新陈代谢的) rates and took samples(样品) of their blood and fat tissue.

Then, on two separate morning visits to the scientists' lab, each man walked for an hour at an average speed that, in theory, should allow his body to rely mainly on fat for fuel. Before one of these workouts, the men skipped breakfast, meaning that they exercised on a completely empty stomach after a long overnight fast(禁食). On the other occasion, they ate a rich morning meal about two hours before they started walking.

Just before and an hour after each workout, the scientists took additional samples of the men's blood and fat tissue.

Then they compared the samples. There were considerable differences. Most obviously, the men displayed lower blood sugar levels at the start of their workouts when they had skipped breakfast than when they had eaten. As a result, they burned more fat during walks on an empty stomach than when they had eaten first. On the other hand, they burned slightly more calories(卡路里). on average, during the workout after breakfast than after fasting.

But it was the effects deep within the fat cells that may have been the most significant, the researchers found. Multiple genes behaved differently, depending on whether someone had eaten or not before walking. Many of these genes produce proteins(蛋白质) that can improve blood sugar regulation and insulin(胰岛素) levels throughout the body and so are associated with improved metabolic health. These genes were much more active when the men had fasted before exercise than when they had breakfasted.

The implication of these results is that to gain the greatest health benefits from exercise, it may be wise to skip eating first.

61. The underlined expression "stomach it" in Paragraph 1 most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. digest the meal easily
- B. manage without breakfast
- C. decide wisely what to eat
- D. eat whatever is offered

62. Why were the 10 people chosen for the experiment?

- A. Their lifestyles were typical of ordinary people.
- B. Their lack of exercise led to overweight.
- C. They could walk at an average speed.
- D. They had slow metabolic rates.

63. What happened to those who ate breakfast before exercise?

- A. They successfully lost weight.
- B. They consumed a bit more calories.
- C. They burned more fat on average.
- D. They displayed higher insulin levels.

64. What could be learned from the research?

- A. A workout after breakfast improves gene performances.
- B. Too much workout often slows metabolic rates.
- C. Lifestyle is not as important as morning exercise.
- D. Physical exercise before breakfast is better for health.

### C 篇解析

这是一篇科普文，难度偏简单。针对是饭前运动还是饭后运动更有益健康这一问题进行了实验研究，实验证明饭前运动更有利于健康。

61. B

解析：这是一道划线词句词义猜测题。需要学生结合上下文相关语境进行解答。题目难度较简单。只要学生把握住文章主旨，恰恰是第一段的内容。主要围绕吃饭和运动的顺序，答案就很容易出来。A,C,D，只是提到消化和吃什么的问题，不符合主旨，故答案是 B。

62. A

解析：这是一道细节题。定位到文中第三段，第二句话，representative of those of most of us,和选项 A 中 typical of ordinary people 同义转换；而 B 选项并没有提到是缺乏锻炼导致的肥胖，属于无中生有；C 选项不是被选择的原因，而是实验中要求的行为。D 也不是被选择的原因，而是说要测试这 10 个人的新陈代谢率。故答案是 A。

63. B

解析：这是一道细节题。定位到文中倒数第三段。根据 As a result, they burned more fat during walks on an empty stomach than when they had eaten first. 可知答案是 B 选项

64. D

解析：这是一道推断题。最后一道题目，定位文章最后一段。表面上是问学生我们可以从这个调查中知道什么，实则考察的是让学生推断出整篇文章的主旨：饭前运动更有利于健康。A，选项恰恰相反。B,C 选项都没有提到锻炼和饭前饭后的关系，并不是实验的最终结果，故答案是 D。

### D

I was in the middle of the Amazon (亚马逊) with my wife, who was there as a medical researcher. We flew on a small plane to a faraway village. We did not speak the local language, did not know the customs, and more often than not, did not entirely recognize the food. We could not have felt more foreign.

We were raised on books and computers, highways and cell phones, but now we were living in a village without running water or electricity. It was easy for us to go to sleep at the end of the day feeling a little misunderstood.

Then one perfect Amazonian evening, with monkeys calling from beyond the village green, we played soccer. I am not good at soccer, but that evening it was wonderful. Everyone knew the rules. We all spoke the same language of passes and shots. We understood one another perfectly. As darkness came over the field and the match ended, the goal keeper, Juan, walked over to me and said in a matter-of-fact way, "In your home, do you have a moon too? I was surprised.

After I explained to Juan that yes, we did have a moon and yes, it was very similar to his, I felt a sort of awe (敬畏) at the possibilities that existed in his world. In Juan's world, each village could have its own moon. In Juan's world, the unknown and undiscovered was vast and marvelous. Anything was possible.

In our society, we know that Earth has only one moon. We have looked at our planet from every angle and found all of the wildest things left to find. I can, from my computer at home, pull up satellite images of Juan's village. There are no more continents and no more moons to search for, little left to discover. At least it seems that way.

Yet, as I thought about Juan's question, I was not sure how much more we could really rule out. I am, in part, an ant biologist, so my thoughts turned to what we know about insect life and I knew that much in the world of insects remains unknown. How much, though? How ignorant (无知的) are we? The question of what we know and do not know constantly bothered me.

I began collecting newspaper articles about new species, new monkey, new spider..., and on and on they appear. My drawer quickly filled. I began a second drawer for more general discoveries: new cave system discovered with dozens of nameless species, four hundred species of bacteria found in the human stomach. The second drawer began to fill and as it did, I wondered whether there were bigger discoveries out there, not just species, but life that depends on things thought to be useless, life even without DNA. I started a third drawer for these big discoveries. It fills more slowly, but all the same, it fills.

In looking into the stories of biological discovery, I also began to find something else. a collection of scientists, usually brilliant, occasionally half-mad, who made the discoveries. Those scientists very often see the same things that other scientists see, but they pay more attention to them, and they focus on them to the point of exhaustion (分尽), and at the risk of the ridicule of their peers. In looking for the stories of discovery, I found the stories of these people and how their lives changed our view of the world.

We are repeatedly willing to imagine we have found most of what is left to discover. We used to think that insects were the smallest organisms (生物) and that nothing lived deeper than six hundred meters. Yet, when something new turns up, more often than not, we do not even know its name.

65. How did the author feel on his arrival in the Amazon?

- A. Out of place.
- B. Full of joy.
- C. Sleepy.
- D. Regretful.

66. What made that Amazonian evening wonderful?

- A. He learned more about the local language.
- B. They had a nice conversation with each other
- C. They understood each other while playing.
- D. He won the soccer game with the goal keeper.

67. Why was the author surprised at Juan's question about the moon?

- A. The question was too straightforward.



- B. Juan knew so little about the world.  
C. The author didn't know how to answer.  
D. The author didn't think Juan was sincere.
68. What was the author's initial purpose of collecting newspaper articles?  
A. To sort out what we have known.  
B. To deepen his research into Amazonians.  
C. To improve his reputation as a biologist.  
D. To learn more about local cultures.
69. How did those brilliant scientists make great discoveries?  
A. They shifted their viewpoints frequently.  
B. They followed other scientists closely.  
C. They often criticized their fellow scientists.  
D. They conducted in-depth and close studies.
70. What could be the most suitable title for the passage?  
A. The Possible and the Impossible  
B. The Known and the Unknown  
C. The Civilized and the Uncivilized  
D. The Ignorant and the Intelligent

#### D 篇解析

这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章，讲述的是一对夫妻在亚马逊地区做医学研究，起初他们感到环境陌生，与周围的人和事都格格不入，一场足球比赛让他们和当地人之间增加了了解。期间，Juan 的一个问题“你的家乡也有月亮吗？”让作者恍然大悟，原来世间有很多事情是我们不知道的，作者感到了自己的无知，并因此改变了自己做事情的态度。只要同学们了解到了这个主旨，很多问题都有向心性。

#### 65. A

解析：这是一道细节题。定位在第一、二段，由关键句第一段的第三句和第四句可得知答案是 A。

#### 66. C

解析：这是一道细节题。定位在第三段，由关键句第三句，第四句和第五句可知答案是 C。D 具有干扰性，但要知道 soccer 只是一个例子，想通过足球比赛这个事情说明人与人之间相互了解后就会相处融洽，让人开心，即便换成是别的活动，答案都是不变的。

#### 67. B

解析：这是一道细节题。定位在第三、四两段，由关键句第四段最后两句可以看出 Juan 想告诉我们未知的和未被发现的事物是广大的，不可思议的，任何事情都有可能，因此答案是 B。A C D 答案都只是着眼于表象，没有紧靠文章的主旨。

#### 68. A

解析：这是一道细节题。定位在第六、七段，由这两段可知，作者听到了 Juan 问题恍然大悟，感觉作为生物学家，有很多未知的物种需要去了解，于是开始着手于收集未知的，新的物种，因此可以推断出作者最初收集的目的只停留在对已知物种的了解，因此答案是 A。

#### 69. D

解析：这是一道细节题。定位在第八段，由这一段，尤其是 but 之后的句子可知，作者发现一些科学家总是对事物的观察更加专注，更具有批判性。B 和 C 具有干扰性，但这些只是表象，是对优秀的科学家们批评的表达，而作者是想突出这些正是他们优秀的原因，因此答案是 D。

70. B

解析：这是一道主旨题。综合全文来看，作者想由在亚马逊的经历来告诉人们世界上除了有被我们所知的之外，还有很多未知的事物等待着我们去发现，而这正是我们要持有的生活态度。A 和 D 具有一定的干扰性，因为在文中都有提到，但只要抓住全文的主旨，就能知道答案只能是 B。

#### 第四部分：任务型阅读（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意：请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

#### Humor

If you see humor as an optional form of entertainment, you're missing some of its biggest benefits: Humor makes average-looking people look cute and uninteresting people seem entertaining. Studies show that a good sense of humor even makes you seem smarter.

Best of all, humor raises your energy, and that can have an effect on everything you do at school, at work, or in your personal life. The increase of energy will even make you more willing to exercise, and that will raise your overall energy even more.

Humor also transports your mind away from your daily troubles, Humor lets you better understand life and sometimes helps you laugh at even the worst of your problems.

In my experience, most people think they have a sense of humor, and to some degree that's true. But not all senses of humor are created equal. So I thought it would be useful to include some humor tips for everyday life. You don't have to be the joke teller in the group in order to show your sense of humor. You can be the one who directs the conversation to fun topics that are ripe for others to add humor. Every party needs a straight person. You'll appear fun and funny by association.

When it comes to in-person humor, Effort counts a lot. When people see you trying to be funny, it frees them to try it themselves. So even if your own efforts at humor fall short, you might be freeing the long kept humor in others. People need permission to be funny in social settings because there's always a risk that comes with humor. For in-person humor, quality isn't as important as you might think. Your attitude and effort count a lot.

Some people—and I was one of them—believe that humorous complaints about the little problems of life make humor, and sometimes that is the case. The problem comes when you start doing too much complaint-based humor. One funny observation about a problem in your life can be funny, but five is just complaining, no matter how smart you think you are. Funny complaints can wear people out.

Self-deprecating (自嘲式) humor is usually the safest type, but here again you don't want to overshoot the target. One self-deprecating comment is a generous and even confident form of humor. You have to be at least a bit self-assured to laugh at yourself in front of others. But if you do it too often, you can transform in the eyes of others from a confident joker to a Chihuahua dog.

Humor	
Benefits of humor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Humor is a form of (71) <u>  ▲  </u>. Humor can improve one's (72) <u>  ▲  </u> and personality.</li> <li>● Humor can make one (73) <u>  ▲  </u> in his work, study, and life.</li> <li>● Humor has a positive (74) <u>  ▲  </u> effect when we are in difficulties.</li> </ul>
(75) <u>  ▲  </u> to follow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (76) <u>  ▲  </u> others for a conversation of fun is as good as telling a joke yourself when showing your sense of humor.</li> <li>● Quality counts (77) <u>  ▲  </u> than attitude and effort—even a stupid joke can (78) <u>  ▲  </u> others of risk and embarrassment.</li> </ul>
Traps to (79) <u>  ▲  </u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● One humorous complaint makes a funny person. But too many complaints will (80) <u>  ▲  </u> your audience.</li> <li>● Self-deprecating comments show one's assurance. But too much deprecation will make a Chihuahua dog.</li> </ul>



#### 71. entertainment

根据文章第一段第一行 If you see humor as an optional form of entertainment, you're missing one of its biggest benefits:...可知, 幽默是一种娱乐形式, 故填 entertainment

#### 72. appearance / look

根据第一段第二行 Humor makes average-looking people look cute and.....可知, 幽默可以让一个相貌平平的人看起来可爱, 故填 appearance/ look

#### 73. energetic

根据第二段第一行 Best of all, humor raised your energy, and that can have an effect on everything you do at school, at work, or in your personal life.可知, 幽默让人充满活力, 对人在学校中, 工作中和个人生活中的表现有一定影响, 故填 energetic

#### 74. psychological

第三段 Humors also transports your mind away from your daily troubles. Humor lets you better understand life and sometimes helps you laugh at even the worst of your problems. 可知, 幽默可以把你的注意力从日常的烦恼上转移开, 能让你更好的理解生活, 有时甚至帮你笑对生活中对困难。故填 psychological

#### 75. Tips / Suggestions/ Advice

第四段 So I thought it would be useful to include some humor tips for everyday life. 可知, 作者此处认为有必要给日常生活提出几条幽默建议, 故填 Tips/ Suggestions/ Advice.

#### 76. prepare

此题难度较大, 需要概括归纳, 根据文章第四段 "You don't have to be the joke teller in the group in order to show your sense of humor. You can be the one who directs the conversation to fun topics that are ripe for others to add humor." 中转化信息 "are ripe for", 得出结构 "prepare sb for".

#### 77. less

此题难度一般, 根据第五段最后一句话 "For in-person humor, quality isn't as important as you might think. Your attitude and effort count a lot.", 得出答案 less.

#### 78. free

此题难度较大, 根据第五段 "When people see you trying to be funny, it frees them to try it themselves. So even if your own efforts at humor fall short, you might be freeing the long kept humor in others. People need permission to be funny in social settings because there's always a risk that comes with humor.", 意思是只要努力变的幽默, 即便努力不成功, 别人也会自愿尝试幽默, 其次依据结构 "free sb of /from sth", 得出答案 free.

#### 79. avoid

此题难度一般, 虽然文中没有关键词 "traps", 但是 (trap 是陷阱的意思), 所以根据平时的搭配应该是回避, 远离陷阱, 所以得出答案 avoid.

#### 80. bore / tire / exhaust

此题难度一般, 词组与单词间的转化, 根据倒数第二段中 "One funny observation about a problem in your life can be funny, but five is just complaining, no matter how smart you think you are. Funny complaints can wear people out." 中的 "wear people out" (让人疲倦或厌烦), 得出答案 bore/tire/exhaust.

### 第五部分: 书面表达(满分 25 分)

81. 请阅读下面有关中国题材纪录片 (documentary) 的对话, 并按要求用英语写一篇 150 个词左右的文章。

**Su Hua:** Hi, Li Jiang! Did you see the BBC documentary on CCTV 9 last week?

**Li Jiang:** You mean *Du Fu: China's Greatest Poet*? Yes, I did. Fantastic!

**Su Hua:** Just think an English actor recites Chinese poems.

**Li Jiang:** I don't really understand every line he recites, but I believe he truly loves the poems himself.

**Su Hua:** Right. It is reported that the film is well received outside China.

**Li Jiang:** Yeah. it's my first time to hear Chinese stories told by an English speaker.

**Su Hua:** In fact, documentaries about our country are plentiful both at home and abroad. these films can help foreign friends better understand this land-Chinese literature, geography, history, food...

**Li Jiang:** I couldn't agree more.



1. 用约 30 个词概括上述对话的主要内容；
2. 谈谈中国题材纪录片受到国外朋友欢迎的原因（至少两点）。

【写作要求】

1. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；
3. 不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。

【解析】

本次高考作文整体难度适中，考查形式和 2019 年作文类似，文章素材都是以对话形式展开，并且都是在探讨在中国国家软实力不断提升的背景下，中国文化在国际上影响力的表现。只不过今年考察的中国文化的载体从去年的汉服变成了中国文化纪录片。

写作思路：

1. 从中国伟大诗人杜甫的纪录片在国外受欢迎和获得认可切入，纪录片蕴含中国文化，谈中国纪录片受欢迎的原因实际是谈中国文化受到国外友人欢迎的原因。那么，中国文化受欢迎的原因可以从以下两个方面入手：

外因：

中国软实力以及国际地位不断提升，中国在国际上越来越具有影响力，国外友人为了更好地了解中国，一定会诉诸于中国文学作品和文化名人等能够体现中国文化内涵的内容。

内因：

中国文化本身极具魅力，在历史长河中源远流长，即使处于当代全球一体化、高科技高速发展的时代背景下也可以不断发挥巨大影响力，散发独特的魅力。

One possible version:

CCTV 9 broadcast *Du Fu: China's Greatest Poet*, a documentary produced by BBC. This well-made film provides foreign audiences with a fresh way of better knowing China's past and present.

Documentaries about China, produced either in China or in other countries, are becoming increasingly popular among foreigners. For one thing, the overall development over the past decades has been so striking that they feel eager to familiarize themselves with what is going on in China.

For another, China enjoys a long history and rich culture. It has always been an attraction for those who are keen on anything that is Chinese. These documentaries present a splendid picture of China in front of their audiences—its history, landscape, art, food, or even traditional Chinese medicine.

Because of these films, some foreigners have begun to think of coming to China. In this way, they can form a true picture of China themselves. (150 words)