

2020 年 1 月浙江省高考英语试卷

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a zoo. B. In a library. C. In a drugstore.
2. What will the man do next?
A. Change some money. B. Take the food home. C. Sit and eat his meal.
3. What does the woman suggest?
A. Buying a computer B. Hiring an assistant. C. Starting a business.
4. What are the speakers talking about?
A. The weather. B. The scenery. C. The traffic.
5. When did the man see the film?
A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Saturday.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,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. Who is the newcomer?
A. David Cook. B. Joey Sanders. C. Liam Neeson.
7. What is the newcomer's position in the company?
A. He is a film director. B. He is a program manager. C. He is a department head.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the woman do?
A. She's a secretary. B. She's a hotel maid. C. She's a salesperson.
9. What is the man going to do?
A. Change the sheets. B. Have breakfast. C. Meet his friends.
10. What does the man ask the woman to do at the end of the conversation?
A. Take the plate away. B. Bring some towels. C. Turn on the light.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why does Jessica make the call?
A. To look for her passport. B. To apply for a credit card. C. To ask for the manager.
12. Where will Jessica go right after the phone call?
A. The bank. B. Her home. C. The supermarket.
13. How does the man sound?
A. Helpful. B. Nervous. C. Surprised.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man doing?
A. Placing an order. B. Selling insurance. C. Conducting an interview.
15. What did Leaney study for a degree?
A. Finance. B. Education. C. Public Relations.
16. What is an advantage of a smaller business according to Leaney?
A. Greater contributions to the neighborhood.

- B. Closer employer-employee relationship.
 C. More flexibility in providing services.
 17. What is Leaney's plan for the next two weeks?
 A. To visit her parents. B. To call her relatives. C. To finish her work.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the purpose of the talk?
 A. To present a prize. B. To introduce a lecturer. C. To recommend book.
 19. Where is Russel working now?
 A. In Oxford. B. In Chicago. C. In Virginia.
 20. What does Russel think of sleep?
 A. It's seldom studied. B. It's just a waste of time. C. It's of great importance.

第二部分阅读理解 (共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 25 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

I never knew anyone who'd grown up in Jackson without being afraid of Mrs. Calloway, our librarian. She ran Jackson's Carnegie Library absolutely by herself. SILENCE in big black letters was on signs hung everywhere. If she thought you were dressed improperly, she sent you straight back home to change your clothes. I was willing; I would do anything to read.

My mother was not afraid of Mrs. Calloway. She wished me to have my own library card to check out books for myself. She took me in to introduce me. "Eudora is nine years old and has my permission to read any book she wants from the shelves, children or adults," Mother said.

Mrs. Calloway made her own rules about books. You could not take back a book to the library on the same day you'd taken it out; it made no difference to her that you'd read every word in it and needed another to start. You could take out two books at time and two only. So two by two, I read library books as fast as I could go: rushing them home in the basket of my bicycle. From the minute reached our house, I started to read. I knew this was extreme happiness, I knew it at the time.

My mother shared this feeling of mine. Now I think of her as reading so much of the time while doing something else. I remember her reading a magazine while taking the part of the Wolf in a game of "Little Red Riding Hood" with my brother's two daughters. She'd just look up at the right time, long enough to answer in character - "The better to eat you with, my dear," and go back to her place in the magazine article.

21. Which of the following best describes Mrs. Calloway?

- A. Quiet. B. Strict. C. Humorous. D. Considerate.

22. What do the underlined words "this feeling" refer to in the last paragraph?

- A. Desire to read. B. Love for Mrs. Calloway.
 C. Interest in games. D. Fear of the library rules.

23. Where is the text probably from?

- A. A guidebook. B. An autobiography.
 C. A news report. D. A book review.

B

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is road testing a new way to keep winter roads ice-free -by spreading on them cheese brine, the salty liquid used to make soft cheeses, like mozzarella.

Wisconsin, also called "America's Dairyland," is famous for its cheese. The state produced 2.8 billion pounds of cheese last year! As a result, there was a lot of leftover cheese brine. Disposing of

(处置) the brine can be expensive. So what should cheese makers do with the waste?

Normally, towns use rock salt to de-ice streets. The salt lowers water's freezing point, causing ice to melt (融化). But using cheese brine could help both cheese producers and cities save money, while keeping roads safe. Cheese brine has salt in it, which, like the rock salt, helps lower water's freezing point.

In addition to saving money, cheese brine could also be a more eco-friendly option. Many people suspect that all the rock salt used every winter is harming the environment.

Rock salt is made of sodium chloride, the same compound (化合物) in ordinary table salt. Sounds harmless, right? But while you probably add only a small amount of salt to your food, road crews spread about 20 million tons of salt on U. S. roads every year!

The chemical washes off roads and goes into the ground. There it can pollute drinking water, harm plants, and eat away soil. By spreading cheese brine on streets before adding a layer of rock salt, Milwaukee may be able to cut its rock salt use by 30 percent.

Cheese brine has a downside too a smell similar to that of bad milk. "I don't really mind it," Emil Norby told Modern Farmer magazine. He works for one of Wisconsin's county highway commissions and came up with the idea of using cheese brine. "Our roads smell like Wisconsin!" he said.

24. Why can cheese brine help keep winter roads ice-free?

- A. It is soft.
- B. It contains salt.
- C. It is warm.
- D. It has milk in it.

25. What is benefit of using cheese brine on roads?

- A. Improving air quality.
- B. Increasing sales of rock salt.
- C. Reducing water pollution.
- D. Saving the cheese industry.

26. Milwaukee's new way to de-ice streets may be an example of _____.

- A. barking up the wrong tree
- B. putting the cart before the horse
- C. robbing Peter to pay Paul
- D. killing two birds with one stone

C

Today's world is not an easy adjustment for young adults. A key skill set for success is persistence (毅力), characteristic that researchers say is heavily influenced by fathers. Researchers from Brigham Young University discovered that fathers are in a unique position to help their adolescent children learn persistence.

BYU professors Laura Padilla-Walker and Randal Day arrived at these findings after following 325 American families over several years. And over time, the persistence gained through fathers led to higher achievement in school.

"There are relatively few studies that stress the unique role of fathers," Padilla-Walker said. "This research also helps to prove that characteristics such as persistence -- which can be taught -- are key to a child's life success."

Researchers determined that dads need to practice an "authoritative" parenting style. Authoritative parenting is not authoritarian: rigid, demanding or controlling. Rather, an authoritative parenting style includes some of the following characteristics: children feel warmth and love from their father; responsibility and the reasons behind rules are stressed; children are given an appropriate level of autonomy (自主权).

In the study, about 52 percent of the dads exhibited above-average levels of authoritative parenting. key finding is that over time, children raised by an authoritative father were significantly more likely to develop persistence, which leads to better outcomes in school.

This particular study examined 11 to 14-year-olds living in two-parent homes. Yet the researchers suggest that single parents still may play a role in teaching the benefits of persistence, which is an avenue of future research.

27. What is special about the BYU professors' study?

- A. It centered on fathers' role in parenting.
- B. It was based on a number of large families.
- C. It analyzed different kinds of parenting styles.
- D. It aimed to improve kids' achievement in school.

28. What would an authoritative father do when raising his children?

- A. Ignore their demands.
- B. Make decisions for them.
- C. Control their behaviors.
- D. Explain the rules to them.

29. Which group can be a focus of future studies according to the researchers?

- A. Single parents.
- B. Children aged from 11 to 14.
- C. Authoritarian fathers.
- D. Mothers in two-parent homes.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Three Characteristics of Authoritative Fathers
- B. Key Skills for Young Adults to Succeed in Future
- C. Children Tend to Learn Determination from Father
- D. Family Relationship Influences School Performance

第二节（共 5 小题;每小题 2 分满分 10 分）

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Let's take a minute to think about the water we use. The human body is 60% water and we need to drink lots of water to be healthy. When we are thirsty we just go to the kitchen and fill a glass with clean water.

31 For example, farmers, who produce the food we eat, use water to make the plants grow. When we turn on a light or switch on a TV or a computer we use energy and we need water to produce this energy.

The truth is that we are lucky enough to have clean water whenever we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world. **32** That's around one in 10 people in the world. If we drink dirty water, we can catch diseases from the bacteria and become ill. Every year over 500,000 children die from diarrhoea (腹泻) from dirty water. That's around 1,400 children every day! Also, in some countries children walk many kilometres every day to get water. **33** Therefore, they don't have time to learn how to read or write and don't get an education.

34 On this day every year, countries around the world hold events to educate people about the problems of dirty water and that clean water is something that everyone should have around the world. At one school in the UK, children between the ages of 10 and 15 walk 6km with six litres of water. **35** People give them money to do this and all the money helps get clean water to as many people as possible around the world.

- A. We use water indirectly too.
- B. Every system in our body depends on water to function.
- C. It is to inspire people to learn more about water-related problems.
- D. If children walk many hours a day to get water: they can't go to school.
- E. Did you know that around 750 million people do not have clean water to drink?
- F. In 1993 the United Nations decided that March 22nd is the World Day for Water.
- G. In this way, they know how it feels to walk a long distance carrying heavy bottles.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节,满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

I was born legally blind. Of all the stories of my early childhood, the one about a **36** is my mother's favorite.

I was only two when the **37** occurred. We had just arrived home from a trip. Mom lifted me out of the car and **38** to speak to the driver. I took advantage of my brief **39** to dash across the lawn (草坪) -- and hit large maple tree! I was running so fast that I bounced off the trunk and **40** on my backside. Mom **41** me to start crying, but I just sat there for a minute. Then I **42** myself up and kept right on going. Mom always **43** here that, as many times as I **44** across the lawn after that, I never again **45** into that tree.

Mom loves to use this story as an **46**. It reminds her that children don't enter life **47** to take risks or unwilling to **48** again when they fall down. She never wanted me to lose that **49** as grew older. When **50** my major life decisions, was still that little girl tearing full-speed across the lawn. I studied abroad and later moved away from my parents' home to look for **51**. Through years of **52**, have become respected teacher in school serving high-need students.

We are almost certain to get **53** at some point during the process of achieving our goal. When that happens, don't sit in the grass and **54**. Just get up and keep on going. It will all be worth it **55**.

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|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 36. A. trip | B. race | C. tree | D. driver |
| 37. A. incident | B. change | C. illness | D. problem |
| 38. A. feared | B. refused | C. forgot | D. turned |
| 39. A. delay | B. absence | C. freedom | D. rest |
| 40. A. landed | B. slept | C. laughed | D. wept |
| 41. A. promised. | B. encouraged | C. allowed | D. expected |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 42. A. woke | B. picked | C. warmed | D. gave |
| 43. A. adds | B. replies | C. admits | D. supposes |
| 44. A. drove | B. lived | C. stood | D. zoomed |
| 45. A. crashed | B. broke | C. climbed | D. looked |
| 46. A. answer | B. example | C. excuse | D. order |
| 47. A. able | B. ashamed | C. afraid | D. anxious |
| 48. A. ask | B. share | C. learn | D. try |
| 49. A. honesty | B. toughness | C. kindness | D. curiosity |
| 50. A. regretted | B. reviewed | C. made | D. explained |
| 51. A. job | B. friend | C. fortune | D. house |
| 52. A. memories | B. efforts | C. research | D. experience |
| 53. A. mixed up | B. fed up | C. knocked down | D. settled down |
| 54. A. play | B. relax | C. dream | D. cry |
| 55. A. all at once | B. in the end | C. in either case | D. as a result |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Something significant is happening to the world population it is aging. The median age of an American in 1950 56 (be) 30 -- today it is 41 and is expected 57 (increase) to 42 by 2050. For Japan, the 58 (number) are more striking -- 22 in 1950, 46 today and 53 in 2050. In 2015, one in 12 people around the world were over 65; by 2050, it will be one in six.

This aging of the population is driven 59 two factors. The first is declining birth rates, which means old generations are large 60 (compare) to younger generations, and so, on average, the population becomes 61 (old) than before. This is 62 (particular) true in the US. The second reason is that people are living longer. A child born in the US today has 63 very realistic chance of living beyond 100 and needs to plan accordingly.

People tend to focus on the first factor. However, greater attention should 64 (place) on longevity (长寿). It isn't just that people are, on average, living longer. It's also that they are on average healthier 65 more productive for longer. Therefore, they can work for longer, consume more and in general be boost to the economy.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你校将举办外国学生中文演讲比赛,请给你的英国朋友 George 写封邮件邀请他参加内容包括:

1. 比赛时间; 2. 演讲话题; 3. 报名方式。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右; 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事

"I'm going to miss you so much, Poppy," said the tall, thin teenager. He bent down to hug his old friend goodbye. He stood up, hugged his parents, and smiled, trying not to let his emotions (情绪) get the better of him.

His parents were not quite able to keep theirs under control. They had driven their son several hours out of town to the university where he would soon be living and studying. It was time to say goodbye for now at least. The family hugged and smiled through misty eyes and then laughed.

The boy lifted the last bag onto his shoulder, and flashed a bright smile. "I guess this is it," he said. "I'll see you back home in a month, okay?" His parents nodded, and they watched as he walked out of sight into the crowds of hundreds of students and parents. The boy's mother turned to the dog, "Okay, Poppy, time to go back home."

The house seemed quiet as a tomb without the boy living there. All that week, Poppy didn't seem interested in her dinner, her favorite toy, or even in her daily walk. Her owners were sad too, but they knew their son would be back to visit. Poppy didn't.

They offered the dog some of her favorite peanut butter treats. They even let her sit on the sofa, but the old girl just wasn't her usual cheerful self. Her owners started to get worried. "What should we do to cheer Poppy up?" asked Dad. "We've tried everything."

"I have an idea, but it might be a little crazy," smiled Mom. "Without anybody left in the house but us, this place could use a bit of fun. Let's get a little dog for Poppy."

It didn't take long before they walked through the front door carrying a big box. Poppy welcomed them home as usual but when she saw the box, she stopped. She put her nose on it. Her tail began wagging (摆动) ever so slowly, then faster as she caught the smell.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Para 1. Dad opened the box and a sweet little dog appeared.

Para 2. A few weeks later, the boy arrived home from university.