

绝密★启用前

2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷 II）

英 语

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

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

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. 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1.5分, 满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料, 回答第6、7题。

6. What 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. Aarah. C. Bill's parents.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至10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. Visitors.

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.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

The Lake District Attractions Guide

Dalemain Mansion & Historic Gardens

History, Culture & Landscape (景观). Discover and enjoy 4 centuries of history, 5 acres of celebrated and award-winning gardens with parkland walk. Owned by the Hasell family since 1679, home to the International Marmalade Festival. Gifts and antiques, plant sales, museums & Mediaeval Hall Tearoom.

Open: 29 Mar-29 Oct, Sun to Thurs.

Tearoom, Gardens & Gift Shop: 10.30-17.00 (16.00 in Oct).

House: 11.15-16.00 (15.00 in Oct)

Town: Pooley Bridge & Penrith

Abbot Hall art Gallery & Museum

Those viewing the quality of Abbot Hall's temporary exhibitions may be forgiven for thinking they are in a city gallery. The impressive permanent collection includes Turners and Romneys and the temporary exhibition programme has Canaletto and the artists from St Ives.

Open: Mon to Sat and Summer Sundays. 10.30 -17.00 Summer. 10.30 -16.00 Winter.

Town: Kendal

Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery

Discover, explore and enjoy award-winning Tullie House, where historic collections, contemporary art and family fun are brought together in one impressive museum and art gallery. There are four fantastic galleries to visit from fine art to interactive fun, so there's something for everyone!

Open: High Season 1 Apr – 31 Oct: Mon to Sat 10.00 – 17.00, Sun 11.00 – 17.00.

Low Season 1 Nov – 31 Mar: Mon to Sat 10.00 – 16.30, Sun 12.00 – 16.30.

Town: Carlisle

Dove Cottage & The Wordsworth Museum

Discover William Wordsworth's inspirational home. Take a tour of his Lakeland cottage, walk through his hillside garden and explore the riches of the collection in the Museum. Visit the shop and relax in the café. Exhibitions, events and family activities throughout the year.

Open: Daily, 09.30 – 17.30 (last admission 17.00).

Town: Grasmere

21. When is the House at Dalemain Mansion & Historic Gardens open on Sundays in July?

- A. 09.30—17.30. B. 10.30—16.00. C. 11.15—16.00. D. 12.00—16.30

22. What can visitors do at Abbot Hall Art Gallery & Museum?

- A. Enjoy Ronney's works.
B. Have some interactive fun.
C. Attend a famous festival.
D. Learn the history of a family

23. Where should visitors go if they want to explore Wordsworth's life?

- A. Penrith. B. Kendal. C. Carlisle. D. Grasmere.

B

Some parents will buy any high-tech toy if they think it will help their child, but researchers said puzzles help children with math-related skills.

Psychologist Susan Levine, an expert on mathematics development in young children the University of Chicago, found children who play with puzzles between ages 2 and 4 later develop better spatial skills. Puzzle play was found to be a significant predictor of cognition(认知) after controlling for differences in parents' income, education and the amount of parent talk, Levine said.

The researchers analyzed video recordings of 53 child-parent pairs during everyday activities at home and found children who play with puzzles between 26 and 46 months of age have better spatial skills when assessed at 54 months of age.

"The children who played with puzzles performed better than those who did not, on tasks that assessed their ability to rotate(旋转) and translate shapes," Levine said in a statement.

The parents were asked to interact with their children as they normally would, and about half of children in the

study played with puzzles at one time. Higher-income parents tended to have children play with puzzles more frequently, and both boys and girls who played with puzzles had better spatial skills. However, boys tended to play with more complex puzzles than girls, and the parents of boys provided more spatial language and were more active during puzzle play than parents of girls.

The findings were published in the journal *Developmental Science*.

24. In which aspect do children benefit from puzzle play?
- A. Building confidence. B. Developing spatial skills.
C. Learning self-control. D. Gaining high-tech knowledge.
25. What did Levine take into consideration when designing her experiment?
- A. Parents' age. B. Children's imagination.
C. Parents' education. D. Child-parent relationship.
26. How do boy differ from girls in puzzle play?
- A. They play with puzzles more often.
B. They tend to talk less during the game.
C. They prefer to use more spatial language.
D. They are likely to play with tougher puzzles.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. A mathematical method. B. A scientific study.
C. A woman psychologist D. A teaching program.

C

When you were trying to figure out what to buy for the environmentalist on your holiday list, fur probably didn't cross your mind. But some ecologists and fashion (时装) enthusiasts are trying to bring back the market for fur made from nutria(海狸鼠).

Unusual fashion shows in New Orleans and Brooklyn have (showcased) nutria fur made into clothes in different styles. "It sounds crazy to talk about guilt-free fur-unless you understand that the nutria are destroying vast wetlands every year", says Cree McCree, project director of Righteous Fur.

Scientists in Louisiana were so concerned that they decided to pay hunters \$5 a tail. Some of the fur ends up in the fashion shows like the one in Brooklyn last month.

Nutria were brought there from Argentina by fur farmers and let go into the wild. "The ecosystem down there can't handle this non-native species (物种). It's destroying the environment. It's them or us." says Michael Massimi,

an expert in this field.

The fur trade kept nutria check for decades, but when the market for nutria collapsed in the late 1980s, the cat-sized animals multiplied like crazy.

Biologist Edmond Mouton runs the nutria control program for Louisiana. He says it's not easy to convince people that nutria fur is green, but he has no doubt about it. Hunters bring in more than 300,000 nutria tails a year, so part of Mouton's job these days is trying to promote fur.

Then there's Righteous Fur and its unusual fashion. Morgan says, "To give people a guilt-free option that they can wear without someone throwing paint on them—I think that's going to be a massive thing, at least here in New York." Designer Jennifer Anderson admits it took her a while to come around to the opinion that using nutria fur for her creations is morally acceptable. She trying to come up with a label to attach to nutria fashions to show it is eco-friendly.

28. What is the purpose of the fashion shows in New Orleans and Brooklyn?

- A. To promote guilt-free fur.
- B. To expand the fashion market.
- C. To introduce a new brand.
- D. To celebrate a winter holiday.

29. Why are scientists concerned about nutria?

- A. Nutria damage the ecosystem seriously.
- B. Nutria are an endangered species.
- C. Nutria hurt local cat-sized animals.
- D. Nutria are illegally hunted.

30. What does the underlined word "collapsed" in paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Boomed.
- B. Became mature.
- C. Remained stable.
- D. Crashed.

31. What can we infer about wearing fur in New York according to Morgan?

- A. It's formal.
- B. It's risky.
- C. It's harmful.
- D. It's traditional.

D

I have a special place in my heart for libraries. I have for as long as I can remember. I was always an enthusiastic reader, sometimes reading up to three books a day as a child. Stories were like air to me and while other kids played ball or went to parties, I lived out adventures through the books I checked out from the library.

My first job was working at the Ukiah Library when I was 16 years old .It was a dream job and I did everything

from shelving books to reading to the children for story time.

As I grew older and became a mother, the library took on a new place and an added meaning in my life. I had several children and books were our main source(来源) of entertainment. It was a big deal for us to load up and go to the local library, where my kids could pick out books to read or books they wanted me to read to them.

I always read ,using different voices ,as though I were acting out the stories with my voice and they loved it !It was a special time to bond with my children and it filled them with the wonderment of books .

Now, I see my children taking their children to the library and I love that the excitement of going to the library lives on from generation to generation.

As a novelist, I've found a new relationship with libraries. I encourage readers to go to their local library when they can't afford to purchase a book. I see libraries as a safe haven(避风港) for readers and writers, a bridge that helps put together a reader with a book. Libraries, in their own way, help fight book piracy(盗版行为) and I think all writers should support libraries in a significant way when they can. Encourage readers to use the library. Share library announcements on your social media. Frequent them and talk about them when you can.

32. Which word best describes the author's relationship with books as a child?

- A. Cooperative. B. Uneasy. C. Inseparable. D. Casual.

33. What does the underlined phrase "an added meaning" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Pleasure from working in the library.
B. Joy of reading passed on in the family.
C. Wonderment from acting out the stories.
D. A closer bond developed with the readers.

34. What does the author call on other writers to do?

- A. Sponsor book fairs. B. Write for social media.
C. Support libraries. D. Purchase her novels.

35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Reading: A Source of Knowledge
B. My Idea about writing
C. Library: A Haven for the Young
D. My Love of the Library

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。

Emoji (表情符号) and Workplace Communication

In Asia, messaging platforms are growing rapidly, with users in the hundreds of millions, both at work and play. 36. It's been reported that 76 percent of employees in some western countries are using emojis at work.

Written communications can often read as cold and dull. Using emojis can add humor and feeling, keeping intention clear. 37, encouraging better and more frequent communication.

In any given office, employees can range from age 22 to 70 and beyond, and finding common ground in communication style can be a challenge. 38. While the younger generations prefer to communicate visually, for those used to working with traditional tools like email, it may feel like a learning curve (曲线). The good news is that it's simple to learn and can be worth the effort.

There is also the matter of tone (语气). Who hasn't received an email so annoying that it ruined an entire day? 39. Emoji can help communication feel friendlier, and even a serious note can be softened with an encouraging smile.

40, and emoji can contribute directly to that positive outcome. And when your employees begin adding smiling emojis to their business communication, you'll know you have succeeded in improving your work culture.

- A. Message with emojis feel more conversational
- B. Even a formal email can seem cold and unfriendly
- C. Sending smiling faces to colleagues may seem strange
- D. The popularity of these platforms is spreading globally
- E. Giving employees the tools enables them to communicate honestly
- F. Studies show that friendlier communication leads to a happier workplace
- G. An easy way to bring all work generations together is with a chat platform

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was just after sunrise on a June morning. "Nicolo," whose real name cannot be 41 to the public because of Italy's privacy laws, 42 working the whole night at a factory in Turin. As he often did, he stopped by the "after work auction (拍卖)" 43 by the Italian police where things 44 on the trains were sold to the highest bidder. There, among many other things, Nicolo spotted two paintings he thought would look 45 above his dining room table. Nicolo and another bidder 46 until Nicolo finally won the paintings for \$32.

When Nicolo retired and went to live in Sicily, he 47 the paintings with him. He hung them above the

same table he had 48 from Turin. His son, age 15, who had 49 an art appreciation class, thought that there was something 50 about the one with a young girl sitting on a garden chair. It was signed(签名) "Bonnato" or so he thought, but when he 51 it, he only found "Bonnard," a French 52 he had never heard of. He bought a book and was 53 to find a picture of the artist Pierre Bonnard sitting on the same chair in the same 54 as his father's painting.

"That's the garden in our picture," Nicolo's son told his father. They 55 learned that the painting they 56 was called "The Girl with Two Chairs." They 57 the other painting and learned that it was 58 Paul Gauguin's "Still Life of Fruit on a Table with a Small Dog." The 59 called the Italian Culture Ministry; the official confirmed that the paintings were 60 and worth as much as \$50 million.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. attached | B. allocated | C. exposed | D. submitted |
| 42. A. finished | B. delayed | C. considered | D. tried |
| 43. A. attended | B. reserved | C. cancelled | D. run |
| 44. A. shown | B. found | C. kept | D. hidden |
| 45. A. nice | B. familiar | C. useful | D. real |
| 46. A. battled | B. debated | C. discussed | D. bargain |
| 47. A. held | B. left | C. registered | D. brought |
| 48. A. chosen | B. received | C. ordered | D. moved |
| 49. A. missed | B. failed | C. taken | D. led |
| 50. A. concrete | B. unusual | C. unappealing | D. natual |
| 51. A. appreciated | B. touched | C. researched | D. witnessed |
| 52. A. painter | B. designer | C. author | D. actor |
| 53. A. expected | B. surprised | C. anxious | D. ready |
| 54. A. room | B. kitchen | C. hall | D. garden |
| 55. A. apparently | B. confidently | C. eventually | D. temporarily |
| 56. A. owned | B. borrowed | C. sold | D. stole |
| 57. A. collected | B. cleaned | C. framed | D. studied |
| 58. A. suitably | B. actually | C. rightly | D. specifically |
| 59. A. girl | B. artist | C. family | D. police |
| 60. A. copies | B. originals | C. models | D. presents |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Decorating with Plants, Fruits and Flowers for Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year is a 61 (celebrate) marking the end of the winter season and the beginning of spring. This is why decorating with plants, fruits and flowers 62 (carry) special significance. They represent the earth 63 (come) back to life and best wishes for new beginnings.

These are some of the most popular in many parts of the country:

Oranges: Orange trees are more 64 decoration; they are a symbol of good fortune and wealth. They make great gifts and you see them many times 65 (decorate) with red envelopes and messages of good fortune.

Bamboo: Chinese love their “Lucky Bamboo” plants and you will see them often in their homes and office. 66 (certain) during the holiday period, this plant is a must. Bamboo plants are associated 67 health, abundance and a happy home. They are easy 68 (care) for and make great presents.

Branches of Plum Blossoms (梅花): The 69 (beauty) long branches covered with pink-colored buds (蓓蕾) make fantastic decorations. The plum trees are 70 first to flower even as the snow is melting(融化). They represent the promise of spring and a renewal of life.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Thank you for your letter, what really made me happy. I'm glad to know that you've come China to learn kung fu in a school in my hometown. I'm surely you'll have a good time. Actually, I start to learn kung fu when I was seven years old, for I have long been out of practice. Luckily, I will go home in two weeks for summer vacations. Then I can spare some time to learn it again, such that we can practice together on every day. Best of luck with yours learning kung fu in China. See you sooner.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

上周末，你和同学参加了一次采摘活动。请你为班级英语角写一篇短文，介绍这次活动，内容包括：

1. 农场情况；
2. 采摘过程；
3. 个人感受

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 题目已为你写好。

题目：My Weekend