

绝密★启用前

## 2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

# 英语笔试（第一次）

本试卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，共 130 分，考试用时 100 分钟。第 I 卷 1 至 10 页，第 II 卷 11 至 12 页。

答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在答题卡上，并在规定位置粘贴考试条形码。答卷时，考生务必将答案涂写在答题卡上，答在试卷上的无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

祝各位考生考试顺利！

## 第 I 卷

### 注意事项：

1. 每小题选出答案后，用铅笔将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。
2. 本卷共 55 小题，共 95 分。

### 第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

例：Stand over there \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be able to see it better.

- A. or                      B. and                      C. but                      D. while

答案是 B。

1. —You seem to be in a really good mood.  
—I finished my last test today. \_\_\_\_\_! Now I'm free.  
A. What a pity                      B. What a relief  
C. I've got it                      D. I've missed the point
2. His vivid descriptions of country life quickly became popular, which established his \_\_\_\_\_ as one of America's greatest writers.  
A. trust                      B. contact                      C. reputation                      D. theory
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ have scolded him for his poor performance. After all, he had done his best.  
A. must                      B. should                      C. mustn't                      D. shouldn't

4. The company is willing to \_\_\_\_\_ the new technology if it can be shown to reduce production costs.  
A. look over      B. bring in      C. put aside      D. knock out
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1931, the Empire State Building, the highest skyscraper until 1954, inspired the imagination of the world.  
A. Having completed      B. Being completed  
C. Completed      D. Completing
6. Modern women are energetic, ambitious, and most of all, persistent \_\_\_\_\_ their goals.  
A. in pursuit of      B. in return for      C. in touch with      D. in contrast to
7. Mr. Smith owned this oil painting until the early 1990s, \_\_\_\_\_ he gave it to his grandson.  
A. which      B. when      C. where      D. who
8. Don't be late for the 9:00 meeting because I am \_\_\_\_\_ and have to catch the 11:00 train.  
A. on a limited budget      B. in high spirits  
C. on a tight schedule      D. in deep doubt
9. —The machine is working again!  
—Yes, it broke down yesterday, but it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has been fixed      B. is being fixed  
C. had been fixed      D. would be fixed
10. With the widespread use of the Internet, communications across the world have \_\_\_\_\_ developed over the years.  
A. steadily      B. differently      C. independently      D. formally
11. A survey carried out last year showed that 80% of the middle-aged in this city \_\_\_\_\_ in favour of the proposal on health care reform.  
A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were
12. My grandmother helped me believe that I could accomplish \_\_\_\_\_ I put my mind to.  
A. whenever      B. whatever      C. wherever      D. whichever
13. The local government doesn't have to sacrifice environmental protection \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth.  
A. to be promoted      B. being promoted      C. promoting      D. to promote
14. —Tim has difficulty in making decisions.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. He's still hesitating about whether to take the job.  
A. That's it      B. Give it a try  
C. It's settled      D. You're kidding me

15. \_\_\_\_\_ he could give her sympathy, any practical help was almost beyond him.

- A. If                                      B. Since                                      C. Although                                      D. Until

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

For the past ten years, my dad and I have attended the same school—he as an administrator and I as a student. Our relationship, in and out of school, has been totally unpredictable.

When I was younger, all that my dad said was doctrine (信条) and anything he did I, \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_, copied. We played games together, and stayed up late reading bedtime stories. I could \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ my dad taking me to school, running into him \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ during the day and riding home with him every afternoon.

As I grew older, we were not as \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ as we used to be. He wasn't cool any more. He wore his socks too high, listened to \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ country music and laughed too loudly in front of my friends. He became a total embarrassment.

However, the \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ that occurred in school were even worse. The worst one happened in seventh grade. My dad came to our New Year party, \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ as Donald Duck, guitar in hand, singing silly songs. Just kill me! I wanted to run away.

This \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ continued into high school, but we somehow began to find a balance. Things started to \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ around the time of my 10th-grade physics project. The \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ was to build a wood bridge with the best strength-to-weight ratio (比率). All the students and physics teachers \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_. So did my dad, the only administrator! Embarrassed, as usual, I \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ the scene. \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_, later when I learned from my friends that my dad \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ all competitors and won everyone's admiration, I found that mixed in with my \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ was a touch of pride.

I had needed someone else to show me what I \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ in my dad. It wasn't the fact that he'd won; it was more than that. I began to \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ that we have many of the same values and sometimes the same opinions. No matter how much I had tried to \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ him, he still influenced me.

I feel \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ to have such an unusual father. The \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ I have developed with my dad over the years has enabled me to look back and see how I've grown.

16. A. temporarily                      B. naturally                      C. originally                      D. passively  
17. A. apply to                      B. count on                      C. see off                      D. pick out  
18. A. gradually                      B. previously                      C. regularly                      D. eventually

19. A. close B. reliable C. generous D. confident  
 20. A. creative B. familiar C. horrible D. live  
 21. A. failures B. coincidences C. competitions D. disasters  
 22. A. dressed up B. broken down C. settled down D. signed up  
 23. A. debate B. party C. progress D. struggle  
 24. A. happen B. change C. grow D. disappear  
 25. A. issue B. task C. lesson D. procedure  
 26. A. participated B. protested C. hesitated D. explored  
 27. A. fled B. investigated C. pictured D. made  
 28. A. Instead B. Otherwise C. Therefore D. However  
 29. A. convinced B. defeated C. ignored D. evaluated  
 30. A. confusion B. encouragement C. embarrassment D. fascination  
 31. A. recommended B. tolerated C. doubted D. appreciated  
 32. A. recognize B. demand C. argue D. estimate  
 33. A. approach B. limit C. resist D. believe  
 34. A. puzzled B. fortunate C. concerned D. awkward  
 35. A. strategy B. habit C. relationship D. potential

**第二部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分）**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

Your student ID card identifies you as a student at the University of Bolton. It will provide you with access to University facilities such as University Libraries, Sports Centre, and Computing Services. Please carry your card with you at all times. Do not lose your card or lend it to others. Your card is valid during the whole time of your studies. It remains the property (财产) of the University of Bolton at all times.

**New students—photographs**

You will be requested to upload a passport sized photograph as part of the online registration process. This should be a .jpg file with a size of no more than 1 MB. Your photograph should be a portrait image in proportion (比例) to a 6"×4" portrait photograph. It should be taken in colour and must not have been beautified with image filters (滤光镜).

Your student ID card will be provided to you by your department during Welcome Week. Please be aware that you will not receive this smart card during Welcome Week if you do not upload your image online by 4 September 2020.

## Replacement cards

If your student ID card no longer works or has been damaged, or if you have changed your personal or programme details, you should call into the Student Administration Centre (SAC) to request a new one. Please ensure that you bring your existing card with you. Your replacement card will be produced free of charge.

If your card has been reported to the Police as stolen, please also call into the SAC to request a replacement, bringing with you a copy of your Police Crime Report paperwork. Your card will be produced free of charge.

If your card has been lost, a fee of £5 is charged for the production of a replacement card. You are requested to use our online payment service.

**Note:** Replacement cards will be available for you to collect seven working days after making the request. As a security measure, you are requested to collect your card in person at the SAC.

36. Which of the following is a function of the student ID card?
- A. To remind students to protect public property.
  - B. To enable students to use resources in the library.
  - C. To help students demonstrate their computer skills.
  - D. To provide information about campus facilities.
37. To meet the requirements of the photograph on the student ID card, a new student should upload \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an image saved as a PDF file
  - B. a colour picture of their passport
  - C. a photo beautified by a photographer
  - D. a portrait photograph of proper proportion
38. In which case does a student have to pay for the replacement of the student ID card?
- A. The theft of the card has been officially proved.
  - B. The card holder has changed his or her major.
  - C. The card dropped off into a lake by accident.
  - D. The card fails to work properly.
39. To collect your replacement card, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fetch it at the SAC personally
  - B. go through a security check first
  - C. call the police station in advance
  - D. wait for seven days before getting it

## B

One of the most stressful days of Susan McFrederick's life was watching her son get wheeled away for surgery hours after he was born in 2011.

But after the operation, Susan burst into tears for a different reason: across the cut on their newborn son's back was a sweet winter scene, hand-drawn on his bandages (绷带).

"There were rolling hills of snow, a pine tree and a snowman with a hat and broom," she recalled. "It was extremely touching and comforting to know that somebody had taken the time to do that for my family. It was a moment I'll never forget."

Susan soon learned the artist was her son's surgeon, Robert Parry, who discovered another way to use his hands in the mid-1980s during his internship (实习期) at a children's medical center, where he saw one of his colleagues cut out heart and shark shapes to decorate children's bandages.

"My first reaction was, 'What is he doing? Hey, that's kind of neat,'" Parry recalled. "I especially liked the reactions of the parents and the patients when they saw his artwork. The smiles took everyone's attention from the surgery. Then I decided to follow suit."

Parry quickly graduated from his early hearts and sharks, and started to surprise families with drawings that captured young patients' personalities. From Snoopy to Spider-Man and bears to butterflies, there isn't much he hasn't drawn. Most kids want superheroes sports team logos or princesses, while babies often receive scenes with flowers, trees and sea creatures. During the last 30 years, Parry estimates he has left examples of his handiwork over the stitches (伤口缝线) of more than 10,000 children.



"During a time of stress for families, it's nice to be able to help them smile and laugh," Parry said. "This is something positive that I can do for them, which is what I like most about it."

For Parry, the reward is knowing he hopefully made a difference in a child's life, and except for his drawings on bandages, "they can go on and live their lives and never know I was in it," he said.

He's not ready to retire, but he's found a new hobby to keep his hands skillful in the years to come.

"I've taken up knitting (编织)," Parry said. "Hats, sweaters, gloves—I enjoy it all. But mostly, I enjoy giving everything away."

40. Susan burst into tears after her baby's operation because she was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. moved
  - B. amused
  - C. stressed
  - D. heartbroken
41. How did Parry get the idea of decorating children's bandages?
- A. He was motivated by his patients.
  - B. He was inspired by his colleague.
  - C. He was required to learn the skill during his internship.
  - D. He was encouraged by Susan to show his genius for art.
42. Parry's artworks during the last 30 years show that he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. devoted himself more to art than to medicine
  - B. knew more about his patients than their parents
  - C. took into consideration the tastes of individual patients
  - D. created a large number of works beyond his expectations
43. What does Parry expect to achieve with his artworks?
- A. To get a reward from the artistic circle.
  - B. To win the admiration of his colleagues.
  - C. To make a difference in his dull medical career.
  - D. To lift the spirits of his patients and their parents.
44. What can we learn about Parry from the last two paragraphs of the passage?
- A. He is eager to show others his new skills.
  - B. He enjoys trying new ways to help others.
  - C. He is looking forward to life after retirement.
  - D. He is more interested in knitting than drawing.

### C

Transport has a lot to answer for when it comes to harming the planet. While cars and trains are moving towards greener, electric power, emissions from air travel are expected to increase massively by 2050. If we want big green sky solutions, we need blue sky thinking. Fortunately, there's plenty of that happening right now, particularly the short-haul flights powered by batteries.

Harbour Air is the largest seaplane airline in North America, flying 30,000 commercial flights in 40 seaplanes each year. Significantly, all Harbour Air routes last less than 30 minutes, making it perfectly fit for electric engines. "As an airline, we're currently in the process of turning all our planes into electric airplanes," says CEO Greg McDougall. To make this happen, the airline has partnered up with MagniX to create the world's first commercial flight with an electric engine.

Making the skies electric isn't just good for the environment, it also makes sound financial sense: a small aircraft uses \$400 on conventional fuel for a 100-mile flight, while an electric one costs \$8-12 for the same distance, and that's before you factor in the higher maintenance costs of a traditional engine. There's also the **added bonus** that electric planes are just much more pleasant to fly in. No loud engine noise, no smell of fuel, just environmentally friendly peace and quiet.

While there has been real progress in the e-plane industry, the technical challenges that remain are keeping everyone's feet firmly on the ground. A battery, even a lithium one, only provides 250 watt-hours per kilogram; compare this to liquid fuel, which has a specific energy of 11,890 watt-hours per kilogram. Carrying adequate batteries, however, would make the plane too heavy to get off the ground. In aircraft, where every bit of weight counts, this can't just be ignored.

The transition (过渡) from gas to electric in the automobile industry has been made easier by hybrids—vehicles powered by both fuel and electricity. Many believe the same pattern could be followed in the air. Fuel consumption could be reduced as the electric component is switched on at key parts of the journey, especially on take-off and landing.

It's certainly an exciting time for electric flying. With companies like Harbour Air taking the lead, battery-powered planes, especially on short-haul journeys, are set to become a reality in the next few years.

45. According to Para.1, what is happening in air transport?

- A. New explorations of the sky are being launched.
- B. Pollution caused by batteries is being controlled.
- C. Efforts are being made to make air travel greener.
- D. Demand for short-haul flights is increasing massively.

46. Why is Harbour Air fit for electric flights?

- A. It runs short routes.
- B. It has a strong partner.
- C. Its planes can land on the sea.
- D. It has planes with powerful engines.

47. The expression "added bonus" refers to the fact that electric planes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give passengers more pleasant views
- B. bring airlines more financial benefits
- C. offer more enjoyable flying experiences
- D. cost less in maintenance than traditional ones



48. What might be the biggest challenge of electric flying?
- A. To improve the ground service for e-planes.
  - B. To find qualified technicians for e-plane industry.
  - C. To calculate the energy needed to power e-planes.
  - D. To balance power and weight of batteries in e-planes.
49. What could be done during the transition from gas to electric in air flight?
- A. To produce new electric components.
  - B. To increase battery consumption.
  - C. To use mixed-power technology.
  - D. To expand the landing field.
50. What is the author's attitude towards the prospect of electric flying?
- A. Short-sighted.
  - B. Wait-and-see.
  - C. Optimistic.
  - D. Skeptical.

#### D

Studying a subject that you feel pointless is never a fun or easy task. If you're studying history, asking yourself the question "why is history important" is a very good first step. History is an essential part of human civilization. You will find something here that will arouse your interest, or get you thinking about the significance of history.

**History grounds us in our roots.** History is an important and interesting field of study, and learning the history of our home country can give us a deeper, more meaningful glimpse (一瞥) into our ancestral pasts, and how we got to **where we are today**. Many people feel like they need a sense of cultural belonging, which is something that studying your roots and being open-minded to the evolution of your culture can provide.

**History enriches our experience.** Reading history is an amazing experience because it enables us to reflect on the social and economic life of the people living long time ago. According to the experts, problems faced by people regardless of the past and present are the same. With the information about the ancestors, one can become more experienced in handling challenges of life.

**History makes us more empathetic (具有共情能力的).** Studying history can give us insight (洞察力) into why our culture does certain things, and how the past has shaped it into what we know now. It also provides a rather strong foundation for empathy across cultures. Fear and hate for others is usually caused by ignorance (无知). We're scared of the things that we don't understand. History has the potential to break down those

boundaries by offering us insight into entire worlds that would otherwise be foreign to us.

**History can inspire us to learn more.** What's fantastic about history is the way it broadens our horizons. It's almost impossible to learn about one historical period without having dozens of questions about related concepts. Study the 19<sup>th</sup> century England, and you might catch a glimpse of Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*. Look up Charles Dickens, and you might learn a thing or two about realism. Or maybe you end up switching your attention away from novels, and discover the history of romantic poets in England. It can go anywhere, and there is something in there for absolutely anybody.

The value of history cannot be underestimated. We don't have to live in the past, but we can definitely do better by learning from it and using the lessons learnt to lead more meaningful lives.

51. The underlined part "where we are today" in Para.2 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the turning point in our history
  - B. the present state of our nation
  - C. the location of our homeland
  - D. the total area of our country
52. According to the experts, why is history useful for people to handle challenges of life?
- A. The problems at present are similar to those in the past.
  - B. Ancient people laid economic foundations for people today.
  - C. The current challenges of life were predicted by the ancestors.
  - D. People living long time ago knew more about how to solve problems.
53. What can be concluded from Para.4?
- A. It is difficult to get rid of cultural barriers.
  - B. People are willing to accept foreign cultures.
  - C. Cultural conflicts in history are difficult to ignore.
  - D. History helps us improve our cross-cultural awareness.
54. With the example in Para.5, the writer intends to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Charles Dickens contributes much to British literature
  - B. *Oliver Twist* can satisfy our curiosity for romantic poets
  - C. reading novels is a way to learn about a historical period
  - D. studying history can arouse people's interest in other fields
55. What could be the best title for the passage?
- A. How to Build Cultural Identity
  - B. Why Studying History Matters
  - C. Know the Past, Know the Present
  - D. History: a Way to Broaden Horizons

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2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

## 英语笔试（第一次）

### 第 II 卷

注意事项：

1. 用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。
2. 本卷共 6 小题，共 35 分。

第三部分：写作

第一节：阅读表达（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读短文，按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

I remember the day shyness took over my life. I was 14 and having a French lesson. The teacher told us to record ourselves speaking about a holiday. Perfect! I recorded myself with confidence. Then, I pressed “play” to listen back. All I heard was a little kid talking. My immediate reaction was to assume I was listening to someone else’s recording. But that was my voice. I realised there was something strange about me.

My little voice has made me feel really shy. And my shyness has caused me to avoid attending events, not make important connections, and keep my ideas to myself. As a shy person, working from home, hiding behind my computer was brilliant. But the more time I spent hidden away, the more my comfort zone shrank (缩小). Everyday interactions, like ordering a coffee, became increasingly awkward and uncomfortable.

And then, one day I was at a big conference and it suddenly hit me like lightning. All speakers were confident, comfortable with being seen. There were no quieter voices. But the trouble is, if the loud voices are the only ones you hear, we quiet people feel even more alienated (疏远的). The world needs a mixture of personalities. Success is not just about who can shout the loudest. The world needs quieter people, too. That day I chose to stop hiding and **embrace** my shyness. No more feeling like I needed to change who I am in order to succeed. No more living a small life.

Then I created the Shy and Mighty Society, a space for shy people like me to shine, and in the process of helping others, I could also push myself forward, bit by bit. Now, I’m happy to tell people I feel shy. I’m not ashamed any more. And I know that I’m not alone.

56. Why did the author feel strange about herself after listening to the recording? (no more than 10 words)
57. What is the main idea of Para.2? (no more than 10 words)
58. What does the underlined word in Para.3 mean? (1 word)
59. Why did the author create the Shy and Mighty Society? (no more than 10 words)
60. Suppose you are in charge of the Shy and Mighty Society, what will you do to help other shy people? And why? (no more than 20 words)

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

61.

假设你是晨光中学的李津。下周你校将与英国友好校举办一场在线会议，探讨如何利用网络学习英语，请你根据以下提示撰写一篇发言稿：

- (1) 介绍你是如何利用网络学习英语的（至少写出两点）；
- (2) 简单谈谈你对利用网络学习英语的看法；
- (3) 请友好校的学生分享他们的经验。

注意：

- (1) 词数不少于 100；
- (2) 可适当加入细节，使内容充实、行文连贯；
- (3) 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Good morning, dear friends. My name is Li Jin. I'd like to take this opportunity to talk about how I learn English on the Internet. \_\_\_\_\_

此处不能答题

Thank you.

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2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

## 英语笔试(第一次)参考答案

### 第 I 卷

#### 第一、二部分 (Key to 1-55)

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A  
11. D 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. C  
21. D 22. A 23. D 24. B 25. B 26. A 27. A 28. D 29. B 30. C  
31. D 32. A 33. C 34. B 35. C 36. B 37. D 38. C 39. A 40. A  
41. B 42. C 43. D 44. B 45. C 46. A 47. C 48. D 49. C 50. C  
51. B 52. A 53. D 54. D 55. B

### 第 II 卷

#### 第三部分

#### 第一节

#### Some possible answers:

56. Because her voice was different from what she had expected.  
Or: Because all she heard was a little kid talking.  
Or: Because of her little voice.
57. Her shyness had a/an (bad) influence/effect/impact on her (life).  
Or: Her shyness kept her hidden away.  
Or: Her shyness kept her away from other people.
58. Accept.  
Or: Welcome.
59. To help shy people (to shine) and push herself forward.  
Or: To help other shy people and herself.
60. I will organize a speech contest so that they can walk out of their comfort zone and become more confident.  
Or: I will share my experience with them, telling them how I handle my shyness.  
Or: I will encourage them to take part in various activities to improve their social skills.

\* 以上答案仅供参考

## 评分标准

分值	描述
2分	针对问题作出了正确的回答，内容清晰、完整；同时，语法、单词拼写（含大小写）准确无误，且答题所用词汇数量符合题目要求。
1.5分	针对问题作出了正确的回答，内容全面，但答题所用词汇数量超出题目要求的数量较多，或存在个别因粗心或笔误引起的语法或单词拼写（含大小写）错误，对表达含义基本不构成影响。
1分	语法或单词拼写基本准确，但回答内容不够全面，缺乏部分主要信息；或针对问题作出了基本正确的回答，但组织语言过程中存在一至两处明显的语法或单词拼写错误，且错误易引起歧义或误解。
0分	答非所问；回答过于简略或草率，难以理解或者是没有意义的单词堆砌。

## 第二节

### 一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后综合给分。
3. 词数少于 100 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。每错误书写 3 个单词从总分中减去 1 分，原则上不超过 3 分，重复的不计。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。标点符号错误，将视其对交际的影响程度酌情减分。
6. 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

### 二、内容要点

1. 介绍你是如何利用网络学习英语的（至少写出两点）；
2. 简单谈谈你对利用网络学习英语的看法；
3. 请友好校的学生分享他们的经验。

### 三、各档次的给分范围和要求

分数档	内容	语法结构和词汇	衔接和连贯	整体效果
<b>第五档</b> 21~25分 (很好)	覆盖所有内容要点, 并有适当发挥。	应用了较丰富的语法结构和词汇; 表达准确、地道; 有个别错误, 但不影响对写作内容的理解。	有效使用衔接手段, 内容连贯, 结构紧凑。	具备较强的语言运用能力; 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
<b>第四档</b> 16~20分 (好)	覆盖所有内容要点。	应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务要求; 表达基本准确, 些许错误对写作内容的理解影响不大。	应用了简单的连接成分, 全文结构较紧凑。	达到了预期的写作目的。
<b>第三档</b> 11~15分 (一般)	漏掉一些内容, 覆盖部分内容要点。	应用的语法结构和词汇能基本满足任务要求; 有一些错误, 对写作内容的理解造成了一定影响。	应用了简单的连接成分, 内容基本连贯。	基本达到了预期的写作目的。
<b>第二档</b> 6~10分 (较差)	漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 有一些无关内容。	语法结构单调, 词汇项目有限; 错误较多, 且在很大程度上影响了对写作内容的理解。	较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容缺少连贯性。	信息未能清楚地传达给读者。
<b>第一档</b> 1~5分 (差)	明显遗漏主要内容, 写了一些无关的内容, 可能未理解试题要求。	语法结构单调, 词汇项目有限; 错误较多, 严重影响了对写作内容的理解。	缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯。	信息未能传达给读者。
<b>0分</b>	未能传达给读者任何信息; 内容太少, 无法评判; 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。			

绝密★启用前

## 2020年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

# 英语 听力

注意事项：

1. 英语听力测试由试卷 A 和试卷 B 两套试卷组成。每套试卷各 15 小题，满分各为 20 分。考生依次作答两套试卷。试卷 A 为第 1 至第 3 页，试卷 B 为第 4 至第 6 页。
2. 作答前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在答题卡上，并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。
3. 作答过程中，可先将答案标在试卷上。每套试卷试题录音播放结束后，考生均有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。
4. 转涂答案时，请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。
5. 考生务必将答案涂写在答题卡的对应位置上，答在试卷上的无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

祝各位考生考试顺利！

## 试卷 A

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你将有 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. £9.15.

C. £9.18.

答案为 B。



1. How will the speakers travel?
  - A. By bus.
  - B. By train.
  - C. By plane.
2. What will the man do for his daughter?
  - A. Find a tree.
  - B. Take a picture.
  - C. Get a camera.
3. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?
  - A. Teacher and student.
  - B. Father and daughter.
  - C. Employer and employee.
4. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
  - A. At a theater.
  - B. In a hospital.
  - C. At a restaurant.
5. What matters most to the man when buying an ice cream?
  - A. Price.
  - B. Taste.
  - C. Popularity.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

听下面几段材料。每段材料后有几个小题，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。听每段材料前，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。每段材料读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至第 8 小题。

6. On which day does the man plan to return?
  - A. The 23<sup>rd</sup>.
  - B. The 24<sup>th</sup>.
  - C. The 27<sup>th</sup>.
7. What is the man going to do in Boston?
  - A. Get married.
  - B. Have a job interview.
  - C. Attend a wedding practice.

8. Which word best describes the man?

- A. Excited.
- B. Anxious.
- C. Optimistic.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 小题。

9. When did the man begin to feel sick?

- A. On Friday.
- B. On Saturday.
- C. On Sunday.

10. What is the man's health problem?

- A. He has a cold.
- B. He has the flu.
- C. He has a runny nose.

11. What will the man most probably do?

- A. Rest without treatment.
- B. Continue to take the pills.
- C. Try Traditional Chinese Medicine.

听下面一段独白，回答第 12 至第 15 小题。

12. How will the club members work?

- A. In pairs.
- B. In five-person teams.
- C. In ten-person teams.

13. Where will the club members put the bottles and cans?

- A. Into boxes.
- B. Into trash bags.
- C. Into garbage cans.

14. Where will the "Do Not Litter" signs be put up?

- A. In the club office.
- B. Around the lake.
- C. At a local company.

15. What is the speech mainly about?

- A. A cleaning-up activity.
- B. A recycling center tour.
- C. A fund-raising campaign.

## 试卷 B

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

听下面五段对话。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，你将有 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. £9.15.

C. £9.18.

答案为 B。

1. What did the man have for lunch?

A. A hotdog.

B. A hamburger.

C. Nothing.

2. What is the woman going to do?

A. See a musical.

B. Take an exam.

C. Teach Chinese.

3. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Professor and student.

4. What does the man mean?

A. He will pay for the ice tea.

B. He doesn't like walking.

C. He was treated badly last time.

5. How does the woman find the movie?

A. Frightening.

B. Entertaining.

C. Disappointing.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

听下面几段材料。每段材料后有几个小题，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。听每段材料前，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。每段材料读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至第 8 小题。

6. At what time did the man get up this morning?

- A. About 6:00.
- B. About 7:00.
- C. About 11:00.

7. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She always wakes up naturally.
- B. She is usually woken up by a dog.
- C. She sometimes uses an alarm clock.

8. How does the man walk his dog every morning?

- A. By taking a random walk.
- B. By taking a two-mile route.
- C. By taking a 20-minute trip.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 小题。

9. What is the man doing?

- A. Waiting for boarding.
- B. Asking for directions.
- C. Carrying out research.

10. What is the woman's opinion about the railway station?

- A. The new restaurant is good.
- B. Parking is inexpensive there.
- C. The transport link is convenient.

11. What does the woman think of the new signs?

- A. They are improved.
- B. They are confusing.
- C. They are instructive.

听下面一段独白，回答第 12 至第 15 小题。

12. What do we know about the first meeting of the club?

- A. It will be held next Thursday.
- B. It will be in the student center.
- C. Everyone is required to attend.

13. Why is the audience advised to arrive on time?

- A. To sign up for an outing.
- B. To vote for films to watch.
- C. To be sure of getting a seat.

14. What club activities will be organized regularly?

- A. Making short films.
- B. Going to the cinema.
- C. Watching older movies.

15. What is most probably the speaker?

- A. A film director.
- B. A school teacher.
- C. A theater manager.

绝密★启用前

2020年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

## 英语听力答案及评分参考

### 试卷 A

1. B    2. C    3. A    4. A    5. B  
6. C    7. C    8. B    9. C    10. A    11. C    12. C    13. A    14. B    15. A

评分标准：第 1-5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分；第 6-15 小题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分。

### 试卷 B

1. A    2. B    3. B    4. A    5. C  
6. A    7. A    8. B    9. C    10. A    11. B    12. A    13. C    14. C    15. B

评分标准：第 1-5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分；第 6-15 小题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分。