

2017~2018 学年第一学期高三年级阶段性测评

英语试卷

(考试时间:上午 10:00——12:00)

笔试试卷

说明:本试卷为闭卷笔答,做题时间 120 分钟,满分 150 分(不含听力)。请将第一卷试题答案填在第二卷卷首的相应位置。

第一卷

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写到答题卡上。

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,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。答案写在答题卡上。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

答案是 B。

1. Who is more independent?

A. The boy.

B. The girl.

C. The girl's sister.

2. What will the girl do today?

A. Help her friend.

B. Visit a friend.

C. Attend a lecture.

3. Where is the man from?

A. Japan.

B. Canada.

C. New Zealand.

4. When does this woman want the car to be repaired?

A. By seven o'clock.

B. Immediately.

C. On the next day.

5. How is the woman trying to lose weight now?

A. By eating more apples.

B. By riding a bike.

C. By going on a diet.

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。答案写在答题卡上。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. Where is Peter's dad?

- A. In the garden. B. In the street. C. In the park.

7. What is Ann doing?

- A. Having dinner. B. Watering the flowers. C. Playing with her dog.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What is Dr. Jones doing at the moment?

- A. He is having an important meeting.
B. He is performing a heart operation.
C. He is having a nice lunch outside.

9. Why does the girl want to speak to Dr. Jones?

- A. To send him an English book.
B. To discuss something with him.
C. To give an interesting lecture.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Relatives. B. Coworkers. C. Schoolmates.

11. What can Edward do in the theater group?

- A. Meet famous artists.
B. Practise plays and musicals.
C. See interesting films.

12. Where are the speakers?

- A. At school. B. In a theater. C. Outside a cinema.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Why did the man refuse to answer the woman's questions at first?

- A. He was busy shopping.
B. He didn't want the gift.
C. He hated the interviewer.

14. What does the man usually do on the Internet?

- A. He plays video games. B. He watches TV shows. C. He sends work emails.

15. What does the man think of online shopping?
A. Dangerous. B. Convenient. C. Difficult.
16. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a bank. B. In an office. C. In a shopping center.
- 听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. A music program. B. The visiting hours. C. The hospital rules.
18. When is the speaker talking?
A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.
19. Who are the listeners?
A. Patients. B. Visitors. C. Nurses.
20. Which one is NOT allowed in the hospital?
A. Smoking in any special areas.
B. Visiting patients in the morning.
C. Listening to the hospital radio.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 60 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 45 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。答案写在答题卡上。

A

Notice: Medical Alert (警报)

Dear Readers,

Medical related emergencies are on the rise with more old people living alone. More seniors are looking for an independent lifestyle and better quality of life. More than 1 in 3 people over the age of 64 will fall this year. Nearly half will not be able to get up without support.

Medical fees can increase when a person is not given timely support. You can prevent a medical disaster with our 24-hour emergency response system. Our solution is highly suggested by doctors, healthcare professionals and hospitals.

We are offering a FREE Medical Alert System to seniors or their loved ones who call now. For a limited time, there will be no set-up fees and the medical monitoring starts at less than \$1 a day. The system is easy to use. The necklace pendant (挂坠) can travel with you. Our new system can detect falls automatically.

Call Toll-Free 1-800-360-0405 and gain peace of mind. There's no long-term contract. Our medical alert professionals can walk you through everything over the phone.

The first 100 callers to order will receive:

- ※ Free Medical Alert System (\$ 300 value).
- ※ 24 Hours a Day / 7 Days a Week LIVE Monitoring and Support.
- ※ Free Necklace Pendant.
- ※ No Long-term Contract.
- ※ Free Shipping (Mention *Reader's Digest*).

Don't wait until after a fall to give us a call. Take advantage of this special offer now to protect yourself or a loved one.

Call now Toll-Free 1-800-231-0167 and mention *Reader's Digest*.

Sincerely,
Jim Nelson

21. Why are there an increasing number of medical related emergencies?
 - A. Old people's quality of life is down at present.
 - B. The old are not paying attention to their health.
 - C. The overall health of the old is worse than before.
 - D. Many old people have no one to keep them company.
22. What's the main advantage of the system mentioned in the text?
 - A. Preventing falls.
 - B. Serving as an alarm.
 - C. Replacing doctors.
 - D. Improving health and mind.
23. What benefit can the first 100 callers to order get?
 - A. Buy the system at \$ 300.
 - B. Get a copy of *Reader's Digest*.
 - C. Have a pendant at a discount.
 - D. Get all-day monitoring and help.

B

The wedding tradition of "something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue" has been around for hundreds of years. The tradition of carrying or wearing one of each item is said to bring luck and fortune to the newly married couple. Have you ever stopped to think what the saying really means? What is its origin and what does each item represent?

The original saying dates back to the Victoria times and states, "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue and a silver sixpence in your shoe."

Something old A bride may wear or carry something old to represent her continued ties to her family and her old life. Many brides wear a piece of family jewelry as their old item. Some brides wear the wedding dress worn by their mother or grandmother. In many cases, something old may also be something borrowed.

Something new Wearing something new is supposed to represent success and hope in the bride's new life and in her marriage. If the bride purchases her wedding dress new, it may represent her new item, but any item that is new may be used. Something "new" is usually the easiest kind to fill.

Something borrowed The borrowed item should be something borrowed from a friend that is happily married. It is said that their happiness will rub off on you and bring lasting happiness to your marriage. Some brides borrow an item of clothing, a piece of jewelry, a handkerchief or perhaps a beaded (带珠子的) purse.

Something blue Wearing something blue dates back to ancient times when a blue wedding dress was worn to represent purity, fidelity and love.

Silver sixpence Placing a silver sixpence in the bride's left shoe is said to be a symbol of wealth. This not only refers to financial wealth, but also a wealth of happiness and joy throughout her married life. Since most brides probably don't even know what a sixpence is, this part of the tradition is not used very often in modern times. However, if a bride would like to include it in her wedding, she can purchase a silver sixpence from many companies that sell bridal supplies such as garters (袜带) and invitations.

24. Why does the first paragraph end with two questions?
- A. To invite readers to answer them at once.
 - B. To show the importance of this tradition.
 - C. To have readers' interest and attention.
 - D. To test readers' knowledge about wedding.
25. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. Something old might also be something borrowed actually.
 - B. The part of the tradition "silver sixpence" is never used now.
 - C. The borrowed item can be something borrowed from any friend.
 - D. Something new is usually the most difficult and expensive kind to fill.
26. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. No brides now are not familiar with the silver sixpence.
 - B. Every item represents something good for the new couple.
 - C. The bride will be more beautiful with all these five items.
 - D. Of the five items, something blue is the most important one.
27. Which word can replace the underlined word "fidelity" in the sixth paragraph?
- A. Success.
 - B. Wealth.
 - C. Loyalty.
 - D. Opportunity.

C

Sometimes people call each other "scared-cat". But have you ever thought about this expression? When a cat is frightened, its heart starts beating faster, its muscles get tense and there are changes in the chemicals in its bloodstream. Although the cat doesn't realize this, its body is getting ready for action. If the danger continues, the animal will do one of two things. It will protect itself, or it will run away as fast as it can.

Something like this also happens to people. When we are excited, angry or scared by other feelings, our bodies go through many physical changes. Our hearts beat faster, and our muscles get tense. All of these changes make us more alert and ready to react. We, too, get ready to defend ourselves or run.

Human beings, however, have a problem that animals never face. If we give way to our feelings and let them take over, we can get into trouble. Have you ever said something in anger or hit somebody and regretted it later? Have you ever shouted at a teacher, told somebody you were lonely, or said you were in love, and then wished later you had kept your mouth shut? It isn't always clever to express your feelings freely.

Does this mean that it's smarter always to hide our feelings? No! If you keep feelings of anger, sadness hidden away or bottled up inside, your body stays tense. Physical illness can develop, and you can feel disturbed badly inside. It can actually be bad for your health. It isn't good to keep pleasant feelings inside either; all feelings need to be expressed.

Feelings that you keep all bottled up inside don't just go away. It's as if you bought some bananas and put them in a cupboard. You might not be able to see them, but before long you'd smell them. And if you opened the cupboard, chances are that you'd see little fruit flies flying all over them. They are bad.

You can try to treat feelings as if they were bananas in the cupboard. You can hide them and you can pretend they don't exist, but they'll still be around. And at last you'll have to deal with them, just like those bananas.

28. When people and animals are aroused by anger or fear, _____.

- A. they feel very regretful immediately
- B. their muscles get neither tense nor relaxed
- C. their hearts beat either faster or slower
- D. they may get ready to attack or run away

29. Why do human beings get into trouble according to the passage?
- A. They are usually not as alert as animals.
 - B. They sometimes can't control their feelings.
 - C. They always do something wrong to other people.
 - D. They don't pay attention to their physical changes.
30. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Holding in your feelings may lead to unpleasant results.
 - B. Bananas stay fresh longer when they are in a cupboard.
 - C. Feelings will gradually disappear when you hold them in.
 - D. It's good for your health to keep pleasant feelings inside.
31. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A. To tell us that people's feelings are like bananas in a cupboard.
 - B. To give us some advice on how to express our feelings.
 - C. To help us deal with feelings in a wise and proper way.
 - D. To prove that it isn't always wise to express our feelings freely.

D

Diamonds are considered the most famous and valuable jewel in the world. The precious stone for its great value is believed to be the symbol of wealth. Diamonds were made as a result of great volcanic heat and pressure. When a volcano is active, it sometimes explodes and causes great damage to the nearby towns.

However, at the same time of such a disaster, diamonds were pushed towards the surface of the earth by a number of great volcanic explosions millions of years ago. Thus, it may be very likely to find a diamond after a volcano eruption. Besides, diamonds are also found among the sand and stones of certain river beds, and in a few places on the floor of the sea, for they were washed down the mountain sides by the rain.

Diamonds are very rare. There are not many places that produce such precious things in the world. During the last century adventurers from Europe went to Brazil, because they had heard that there were diamonds in the River Amazon. Many of these early diamond miners died of illness or were lost forever in the great forests. But some returned home rich.

The earliest known diamonds were found in India many centuries ago. The most recent and exciting discoveries have been made in eastern Russia. But most of the world's diamonds now come from Congo, from Tanzania — which has the largest diamond mine in the world and also from South Africa.

32. What do we know about diamonds according to the passage?
- A. Diamonds are always accompanied by volcano eruptions.
 - B. Diamonds are created by volcano eruptions.
 - C. Diamonds are considered as a sign of wealth.
 - D. Diamonds could be always found in a few riverbanks.
33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a famous place producing diamonds?
- A. Congo. B. South Africa. C. India. D. Western Europe.
34. What can we know from the third paragraph?
- A. Diamond mining can be dangerous for the miners.
 - B. Brazil plays a more important role in diamond mining.
 - C. River Amazon has no large diamond mines nowadays.
 - D. Many miners returned home due to the risks in diamond mining.
35. What does the underlined sentence mean in the last paragraph?
- A. Eastern Russia has been famous for diamond mining for a long time.
 - B. The diamond deposit in eastern Russia wasn't discovered until recently.
 - C. Eastern Russia is not as important as African countries in diamond mining.
 - D. The eastern part of Russia will replace all African countries in diamond mining.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 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。答案写在答题卡上。

When high temperatures are around the country, some things also go up. Here are four things expected to rise along with our desire to stay indoors and beat the heat.

① Sales of goods that keep you cool

Malls are high on the list of places where people often go for free air conditioning outside home in summer. 36 Goods related to keeping cool, like air conditioners, fans or sun care items, are very popular.

② 37

Pests like stink bugs (椿象) grow fast during summer heat waves, and many agriculture experts are expecting a repeat of last year's outbreak that harmed fruit and crops, particularly on the East Coast.

③ Energy bills

38 With all those air conditioners and fans working, it makes sense that

energy bills will be higher than average. 39 "Not only are people going to have extremely high energy bills for July, it will also put increased stress on power plants, and we're going to see more air pollution because of it," says Angela Fritz.

④ Violence

Heat waves may cause violence, right?

Not necessarily, says Richard Larrick, a researcher. He took a unique look at the relationship between violence and heat through baseball. Larrick and his research team examined 57,294 Major League Baseball games taking place between 1962 and 2017 and found that while heat may increase violence, there always has to be a motive. "40 Instead, heat affects a specific form of violence," he said.

- A. Air pollution
- B. Pest population
- C. Rising heat is the expected response in any summer.
- D. Heat does not directly lead to more violence in general.
- E. More and more people are worried about their expenses.
- F. As more energy is used, air-quality problems may occur.
- G. So it's not a surprise that some sales jump during heat waves.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 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。答案写在答题卡上。

One day when I was 13, my family was working in the fields to clear away old brush when somehow the electric fence sparked (冒火星) and 41 a fire. We didn't see the fire 42 it had blocked the way to the only gate. I 43 to jump over the fence to safety but the fire was all around us. I could only watch in 44 as the flames continued to rise. Little did I know that my father had once been a(an) 45 and knew what to do. 46 with only a pump sprayer, buckets, and his boots, he 47 down to the nearby pond, filled the buckets and the sprayer, and began spraying the 48 while my older brother threw water with the buckets. Soon the wind 49, however, and with the Fire Department too far away to arrive in time, my father began to stomp (踩灭) out the flames as he moved to the 50, so that my family was able to move inch by inch toward the gate. 51 he arrived at the gate, he jumped into the truck,

rolled up the windows, and drove 52 the fire. Then the fire was put out, and my mother was looking at my father with her 53 eyes.

After that, my father began telling us about his days as a firefighter, and my brother and I became 54, asking him what other jobs he had done before he 55. Well, it turned out that he had done just about 56 except brain surgery!

He had been in the military as a carpenter, carpet layer, and electrician, and had built B2 bombers before being poisoned in an accident that had 57 him to retire. My father has a blood disorder as a result of that 58, but that hasn't stopped him from being a full-time electrician.

To all those people whose fathers have worked in the military and in other dangerous jobs, be 59 of them, and remember that some day their 60 might save your life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. prevented | B. permitted | C. witnessed | D. started |
| 42. A. because | B. unless | C. after | D. until |
| 43. A. wanted | B. managed | C. promised | D. happened |
| 44. A. anger | B. horror | C. excitement | D. embarrassment |
| 45. A. carpenter | B. electrician | C. firefighter | D. educator |
| 46. A. Armed | B. Satisfied | C. Shared | D. Identified |
| 47. A. slid | B. fell | C. dashed | D. walked |
| 48. A. trees | B. grass | C. flames | D. flowers |
| 49. A. died off | B. took on | C. turned out | D. picked up |
| 50. A. fence | B. truck | C. furniture | D. bucket |
| 51. A. If | B. Once | C. Since | D. While |
| 52. A. through | B. away | C. over | D. across |
| 53. A. high | B. wide | C. fast | D. far |
| 54. A. curious | B. suspicious | C. concerned | D. anxious |
| 55. A. moved | B. resigned | C. retired | D. suffered |
| 56. A. everything | B. nothing | C. something | D. anything |
| 57. A. allowed | B. encouraged | C. invited | D. forced |
| 58. A. fire | B. accident | C. attempt | D. explanation |
| 59. A. afraid | B. proud | C. careful | D. ashamed |
| 60. A. culture | B. learning | C. skills | D. languages |

题号	第一部分	第二部分	第三部分	第四部分	总分
得分					

第一卷答题卡

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
选项																				
题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
选项																				
题号	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
选项																				

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____
 66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

第二卷

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

50

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 个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式, 答案写在答题卡上。

Many of us wake up feeling 61 (tire) in the morning. Many of us ignore the problem as the day goes on, 62 (forget) that it might have a 63 (danger) effect. Society even glorifies "burning the candle at both ends" as 64 sign of our devotion to work and family.

Believe it 65 not, all this bad sleep has far-reaching consequences. We just do not give ourselves enough chances to sleep. A survey of over 74, 000 people found 35 percent reported sleeping less than seven hours daily 66 average. Furthermore, the amount of sleep 67 (change) greatly over the past 15 years.

This lack of sleep can lead to many serious 68 (problem). One study found that 69 (simple) limiting yourself to six hours of sleep a night for two weeks had similar effects to staying up all night the night before, 70 could make you perform poorly on a timed attention task.

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(Λ)，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：在错的词下画一横线，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。

Chinese is the world's most widely spoken language. There are much different types of Chinese. For example, one type known as Mandarin, had almost a billion speakers. Outside of China, Chinese in some form is spoken Chinese communities worldwide. The different kinds of Chinese language use a same script. While someone from the north of China may need the speech of someone from the south interpreted, but it is not usually necessary to have written documents translating. In the early twenty century, a government language policy created Modern Standard Chinese, that is now the official language of China. It is one of the official language of the United Nations to develop more effectively communication.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

为增进中美学生友谊并加深对彼此文化的理解，你校将与美国高中举办中美学生交流活动，现面向全校学生招募活动志愿者。假如你是李华，对此活动很感兴趣，请根据下列要点写一封自荐信。

要点：1. 活动的主题；

2. 自我介绍；

要求：1. 词数：100 左右；

2. 可合理增加细节，以使行文连贯。

2017~2018 学年第一学期高三年级阶段性测评

英语试卷参考答案及评分标准

(满分 150 分)

第一部分 听力 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1~5 CACAB 6~10 ACABC 11~15 BCACB 16~20 CCBAB

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节,满分 60 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 45 分)

21~25 DBDCA 26~30 BCDBA 31~35 CCDAB

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 15 分)

36~40 GBEFD

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节,满分 55 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

41~45 DDABC 46~50 ACCDB 51~55 BABAC 56~60 ADBBC

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

评分要求:

1. 严格按照标准答案评判。完全正确给分,否则不给分。
2. 拼写错误,名词单复数、大小写、词性错误等,都视为错误。

61. tired 62. forgetting 63. dangerous 64. a 65. or
66. on 67. has changed 68. problems 69. simply 70. which

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)

Chinese is the world's most widely spoken language. There are much different types of
many
Chinese. For example, one type known as Mandarin, had almost a billion speakers. Outside
has
of China, Chinese in some form is spoken ^ Chinese communities worldwide. The different
in / by
kinds of Chinese language use a same script. While someone from the north of China may need
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the speech of someone from the south interpreted, but it is not usually necessary to have written

documents translating. In the early twenty century, a government language policy created
translated twentieth
Modern Standard Chinese, that is now the official language of China. It is one of the official
which
language of the United Nations to develop more effectively communication.
languages effective

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

One possible version:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm Li Hua from Grade 3. I feel very excited to hear the news that volunteers are wanted for this exchange activity. It is, I think, a good opportunity to promote the friendship between Chinese and American students and deepen the cultural understanding of the two countries.

Here are my qualifications for the job, which will hopefully meet your requirement. I am an enthusiastic student with fluent spoken English, so I will have no difficulty communicating with American students. Additionally, my previous participation in some cross-cultural activities will help me with this job.

Thanks for considering my application and I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua