

2018 届高三第十一次考试 英语试题

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）

请阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

International Weather Forecast (January 18th, 2008)

Paris Weather

Today: Plentiful sunshine. High 59F. Winds NE at 5 to 10 mph.

Tonight: Generally clear. Low near 35F. Winds light and variable.

Tomorrow: A mainly sunny sky. High 59F. Winds ENE at 5 to 10 mph.

Tomorrow night: A mostly clear sky. Low 36F. Winds light and variable.

New York Weather

Today: Cloudy with rain and snow showers Temps nearly steady in the mid 39s. Winds SE at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of rain 40%.

Tonight: Rain and snow showers this evening changing to rain showers overnight. Low 34F. Winds ESE at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of rain 60%.

Tomorrow: Cloudy skies early will become partly cloudy later in the day. High around 45F. Winds WNW at 10 to 20 mph.

Tomorrow night: Partly cloudy early with increasing clouds overnight Low 29F. Winds W at 5 to 10 mph.

London Weather

Today: Cloudy and windy. High 56F. Winds WSW at 20 to 30 mph.

Tonight: Partly cloudy and windy. Low 43F. Winds W at 20 to 30 mph.

Tomorrow: Windy with occasional light rain. High 58F. Winds SW at 20 to 30 mph. Chance of rain 70%.

Tomorrow night: Cloudy and windy. Periods of light rain early. Low 54F. Winds WSW at 20 to 30 mph, Chance of rain 60%.

Sydney Weather

Today: Cloudy with periods of rain. High 73F. Winds NE at 10 to 15 mph. Chance of rain 70%. Rainfall around a quarter of an inch.

Tonight: Rain. Low near 70F. Winds NNE at 10 to 15 mph. Chance of rain 70%. Rainfall near a quarter of an inch.

Tomorrow: Showers in the morning with isolated thunderstorms arriving in the afternoon. High 78F. Winds NNE at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of rain 40%.

Tomorrow night: An isolated thunderstorm possible during the evening, then occasional showers overnight. Low near 70F. Winds WNW at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of rain 40%.

21. Which city has the strongest wind on January 19th?

- A. Paris.
- B. New York.
- C. London.
- D. Sydney.

22. There will be thunderstorms in Sydney on_____.

- A. the evening of January 18th
- B. the afternoon of January 18th
- C. the morning of January 19th
- D. the afternoon of January 19th

23. If you go on a tour on January 18th, which of the following places of interest is the most favorable according to the weather report?

- A. The Eiffel Tower.
- B. Statue of Liberty.
- C. Big Ben.
- D. The Sydney Opera House

B

I recently posted a picture on Facebook from the movie Mad Max, a film where two groups race through the desert in steam punk vehicles, and wrote, “Actual picture of my way to work today.” It was meant to be a joke because of the sandstorms in Beijing, but one of my friends from back home thought it was real.

I couldn’t imagine how they could think that is actually what China is like. China has so many more conveniences and advantages than the West, and many of my friends agree. “I don’t know how I will be able to deal when I go back home,” said a friend who is about to end her gap year in Beijing. “I’ve become so spoiled in China.

China seems to be leading the way in innovation and convenience for daily life. Back home I could never shop, pull out my phone and scan a QR code to pay.

There have been rumors of starting bike sharing in my hometown for years with little success while bike sharing suddenly appeared in Beijing overnight. I just step outside and scan a code, and I am on my way.

Going out to eat with a group of friends back home was troublesome for both the group and the servers. Splitting checks and swiping(刷) 10 different cards or making change for each person in the group can be a pain. But with China's WeChat, you can quickly send your friends your part of the bill.

The list goes on...

When I first arrived in Beijing, I was dead set on leaving in a month. That month has come and gone. Now, when someone asks me when I'm coming back, I think to myself, "Who knows?"

While my friends think I'm riding through the desert on a motorbike, I am actually taking a "Didi" for what is the equivalent of \$5 in the US.

With all the conveniences and technology here, I may never want to go back.

24. What's the function of Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce a movie.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To tell an interesting story.
- D. To show the weather in Beijing.

25. How did the author feel when he first came to Beijing?

- A. He didn't want to stay long.
- B. He couldn't stand the weather.
- C. He never wanted to go back home.
- D. He was amazed at the bike sharing.

26. What can we infer from the text?

- A. China is the first country to start bike sharing.
- B. The author has become used to mobile payment in China.
- C. People always use WeChat to pay when eating out in the US.
- D. The author's friends all know the convenience of living in China.

27. What does the text intend to tell us?

- A. Bike sharing has spread all over China.
- B. Foreigners have misunderstandings of China.
- C. Life in foreign countries is not as easy as we thought.

D. Technology has brought much convenience in China.

C

The Peanuts Movie, which hits theaters today, brings to life one of the most popular comic strips(连环漫画) ever to appear in print. For decades, kids have found humor and comfort in Charlie Brown and his pet dog, Snoopy. The characters came from the pen of Charles M. Schulz, whose comic strip, Peanuts, first appeared in newspapers in 1950.

Schulz, who died in 2000, was one of the most influential cartoonists in history. His son, Craig Schulz, has reinvented the Peanuts characters for a new generation of kids who may only be familiar with the holiday specials on TV. Craig co-wrote the screenplay for The peanuts Movie with his own son, Bryan.

Director Steve Martino created the computer-animated 3D characters for the movie. Even though he used new technology, he wanted to stay true to Charles Schulz's original drawings. "I love to draw, I love to tell stories, and I got to do it in a big movie like this," Martino said. "My hope was to bring these characters to life in a bigger way than we've ever seen, but be truthful to who they've always been."

11-year-old Noah Schnapp voices the character of Charlie Brown. "It was a bit difficult at the beginning," Noah said. "But once I got into it, I had so much fun." Alex Garfin, 12, is the voice of Linus, Charlie's friend. Alex has words of wisdom not just for Charlie, but also for kids who want to work on the entertainment industry. "If you don't succeed, try again," he said. "You may not succeed 99 percent of the time, but that 1 percent probability will bring you something." Francesca Capaldi, 11, who voices the Little Red-Haired Girl, agrees.

"Dream big," she said. "If you really want something, just go for it."

28. What can we know about The Peanuts Movie?

- A. It is more popular than the comic strip Peanuts
- B. it was changed into TV specials by Craig Schulzz.
- C. It has more characters than the comic strip Peanuts
- D. Charles Schulz's son and grandson wrote the screenplay.

29. Steve Martino thinks it is important to _____.

- A. bring the main characters to life.
- B. make the movie fit for today's kids.
- C. develop the movie using new technology.
- D. keep the characters what they've been like

30. How many characters of the movie are mentioned in the text?

- A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

31. What can be the best title for the text?

A. A computer-animated movie brings Peanuts to life

B. The Peanuts Movie helps you realize your dream.

C. Charles Schulz and his comic strip Peanuts.

D. The Schulzs give you humor and comfort.

D

NASA might be famous for sending rockets up to space quickly. But it will be more famous for making your next holiday come more quickly.

The space agency is working on a new plane, which could solve the problems of supersonic(超音速的) flight and vastly increase the speed of journeys abroad. If successful, the plane would be able to fly between New York and London in just three hours. And it would reduce the time spent flying other journeys by a half, since it could be used more broadly. Until now, the problem with such planes has been the sonic boom(声爆), made famous by the original Concorde. That happens when a plane reaches supersonic speeds.

It is a thunderous noise that upsets people on the ground---- disturbing animals and even causing physical problems to materials and houses underneath. It was that effect that led Congress to ban such planes from being used over the US land, a decision that in turn was responsible for Concorde's failing to be commercially used.

In view of the problem, the space agency has developed a new technology and tried it out in wind tunnels, and now believes that it could be put to commercial use. That plane will fly as high as 55,000 feet---- far higher than normal planes---and make a sound of only 60 decibels. That's far less than 90 decibels thrown out by normal planes, and is roughly in line with a car on the motorway or a busy restaurant.

"As long as we can get endorsement from the general public, the plane will probably be something that's acceptable," said Peter Coen, project manager for NASA's commercial supersonic research team, in a new Bloomberg report. "If we get approved, we will have the full-sized version of the plane tried out and the plane will be put into use."

32. Why does the author mention Concorde?

A. To suggest the rapid development of planes.

B. To stress the negative effect of sonic booms.

C. To introduce how a commercial plane is designed.

D. To show Congress' important role in making planes.

33. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

A. The basic data of the new plane.

B. The working principle of the new plane.

C. The problems of the new plane.

D. The potential market of the new plane.

34. What does the underlined word "endorsement" in paragraph 5 mean?

A. Response

B. Commitment.

C. Investment

D. Agreement

35. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To inform people of NASA's new plane.

B. To prove the disadvantages of supersonic flight.

C. To explain why speed matters in supersonic flight.

D. To clarify some misunderstandings about commercial planes.

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。

Small talk, also called chitchat, is short conversations people have with others, while they wait in line at the store, at family events or work. Many people find these small conversations about random topics difficult. Some people say they hate it. Others say small talk is a waste of time. They may even call it idle chitchat or idle chatter, meaning it doesn't do anything, so they think little of it. _____ 36 _____.

These exchanges can open doors that may lead to larger, more meaningful conversations. When you first meet someone or talk to someone you don't know well, it would be awkward to begin a conversation about a really deep topic. _____ 37 _____ Let's say you make small talk with someone at a party. But they only want to talk about their cats. Then you can talk about animals together first, which may lead the conversation to the way you want.

_____ 38 _____ Chatting with a colleague about his child may help you to understand more of his life outside the office. This could help build healthy work relationships.

Small talk could even help your larger communities----your relationships with neighbors and colleagues. Exchanging a recipe with a neighbor may make her noises upstairs easier to live with.

_____ 39 _____ Most people said they do not talk to strangers while travelling on a subway. Researchers at the University of Chicago then asked some participants in a study to talk to people while communicating to work on a train. They found that those who made small talk with strangers were happier than those who sat alone. _____ 40 _____ Maybe your life will become more cheerful just because of it.

- A. Small talk may make you happier.
- B. So why not try talking to someone?
- C. Small talk can give you the chance to start.
- D. However, some people are not good at small talk.
- E. However, small talk is of great importance to everyone.
- F. Small talk can also increase your feeling of understanding.
- G. It's easy to start a conversation by sharing the same experience.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Madison Williams was studying in her bedroom when the door burst open. Her mother, Leigh, hurried into her daughter's room, making a(n) _____ 41 _____: "Can you help?"

Madison and her mother ran to a neighbor's yard, where they found a _____ 42 _____ woman and other adults _____ 43 _____ a septic tank (化粪池) opening a few inches above the lawn. A boy, aged only two, had _____ 44 _____ an eight-foot-deep tank.

Madison quickly _____ 45 _____ the situation. She knew she was the only one who could _____ 46 _____ through the small hole. Without _____ 47 _____ she told the adults to lower her in. Leigh and others held her waist and _____ 48 _____. Madison shook her arms and shoulders until she got through the _____ 49 _____ into the dark and smelly tank. In the process, she _____ 50 _____ one hand severely. Rather than tend to her injury, Madison scanned the _____ 51 _____ of the water, hoping to feel the boy. Every once in a while, she could see his little _____ 52 _____ in the water but failed to catch his foot. Minutes ticked by before she saw the _____ 53 _____ of his foot again. Madison shot her good hand out and grasped the foot _____ 54 _____. Then both of them were lifted out.

But the boy wasn't out of _____ 55 _____. He had been short of oxygen so long that he wasn't _____ 56 _____. He was placed on his side, and an adult _____ 57 _____ him hard on the back until the boy coughed up fluids. Then they were rushed to the hospital.

It took Madison longer to 58 than the boy, who returned home soon. She, 59, stayed there for her injury. “Madison’s a hero,” the boy’s mother says, “What other teenage girls will 60 to go into a septic tank?”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. order | B. comment | C. request | D. plan |
| 42. A. puzzled | B. disappointed | C. delighted | D. worried |
| 43. A. surrounding | B. digging | C. watching | D. blocking |
| 44. A. broken up | B. slipped into | C. taken over | D. run across |
| 45. A. created | B. controlled | C. examined | D. disturbed |
| 46. A. walk | B. fit | C. fly | D. look |
| 47. A. argument | B. comment | C. application | D. hesitation |
| 48. A. clothes | B. shoes | C. legs | D. hands |
| 49. A. opening | B. bush | C. yard | D. crowd |
| 50. A. lost | B. injured | C. treated | D. held |
| 51. A. depth | B. surface | C. color | D. taste |
| 52. A. hair | B. hat | C. fingers | D. toes |
| 53. A. outline | B. smell | C. picture | D. shadow |
| 54. A. strangely | B. clearly | C. tightly | D. carefully |
| 55. A. trouble | B. work | C. shape | D. sympathy |
| 56. A. talking | B. laughing | C. crying | D. breathing |
| 57. A. tapped | B. hit | C. pushed | D. supported |
| 58. A. wake | B. succeed | C. recover | D. adjust |
| 59. A. moreover | B. therefore | C. otherwise | D. however |
| 60. A. fear | B. volunteer | C. pretend | D. long |

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

The Silk Road is in fact a 61 (relative) recent term. These ancient roads had no particular name 62 the mid-nineteenth century; Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen named the trade and communication network the Silk Road. Since then the term 63 (accept) globally.

In the nineteenth century, a new type of travelers stepped onto the Silk Road: archaeologists and geographers, enthusiastic explorers who were eager 64 (look) for adventure. Researchers who came from many countries traveled through the Taklamakan Desert, 65 is now in Xinjiang, to explore ancient sites along the Silk Road, 66 (lead) to many discoveries and studies, and most of all, a renewed interest 66 the history of these routes.

Today, many historic 67 (build) and monuments still stand, marking the passage of the Silk Road through hotels, ports and cities. What's more, the long-standing legacy of this 68 (impress) network is reflected in a large number of cultures, languages, customs and religions that have developed for many years along these routes. The passage of merchants and travelers of many different nationalities resulted not only in commercial exchange, 69 in a widespread and continual process of cultural interaction. Obviously, it has become 70 driving force in the formation of diverse societies.

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限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

That I was in the second grade, my mother would frequently send me there to the little neighborhood store. One day I went with a list, and when the storekeeper's back turned, I couldn't help reach into his candy box on the counter and pocketing one. On the way home, I enjoyed them very much. But I felt guilt about it so much. Therefore when I spotted the old storekeeper at the football game during my high school years, I apologized at him. He smiled, holding out his hand, and said, "You owe me ten cent."

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是育才高中学生会主席李华，一个加拿大的中学生代表团到你校进行为期两天的参观访问，请你代表学校对他们致简短的欢迎辞。

要点提示：1. 介绍学校；2. 介绍为代表团安排的活动；3. 表达祝愿。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

3. 开头语和结束语已为你写好。

Dear friends,

Thank you.

英语答案

阅读 CDA BABD DDBA BADA ECFAB

完形 CDABC BDCAB BDACA DACDB

语法填空 61.relatively 62.until 63.has been accepted 64.to look 65.which 66.leading
67.buildings 68.impressive 69.but 70.a

改错 71.That---When 72.there 去掉 73.turned 前加 was 74.reach---reaching 75.them---it

76.guilt---guilty 77.football 前 the---a 78.at---to 79.holding---held 80.cent---cents

作文

Dear friends,

I am Li Hua, chairman of the Students' Union of Yucai Middle School. It's my honor to express the most heartfelt welcome to our Canadian guests on behalf of all the teachers and students of our school. We have been looking forward to seeing you for a long time. Here, I feel like introducing our school as well as our arrangements for you during the two-day visit.

Our school, with a history of over 100 years, enjoys a high reputation for its profound culture and quality education. It is well-known for cultivating many an excellent graduate every year. During your trip here, you will be offered opportunities to attend our distinctive courses concerning Chinese history, which will promote your understating of our culture. Additionally, you are free to communicate with the teachers or students after the courses. Besides, I'd like to serve as your guide to show you around our city, during which time, you will feel amazed by our scenic spots and genuine Chinese food.

We do wish you a pleasant trip in our school.

Thank you.