

高 2018 级（高三上）英语开学模拟考试

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，每段对话后面有一个小题，从体制所给的 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题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the man do on his birthday?
A. Go out for a meal. B. Have a party. C. See a film.
2. How did John surprise the woman at the charity party?
A. He almost knew everyone there.
B. He was dressed in casual clothes.
C. He came without being invited.
3. What's the date today?
A. July 6. B. July 8. C. July 11.
4. What is the man going to buy on Tuesday?
A. A book. B. A magazine C. A newspaper.

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。每段对话或独白有后几个小题，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. Where does the man think the woman's purse is?
A. In her office. B. At the theater. C. In the car.
7. What does the man want to get?
A. Sportswear. B. A pair of gloves. C. A pair of hiking boots.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man think of Abby' s presentation?
- A. It was well organized. B. It was too long. C. It was well prepared.
9. What should Abby do to improve her presentation?
- A. Speak clearly. B. Be more confident. C. Avoid long pauses.

听第 8 段材料, 问答第 10-12 题。

10. What should the two speakers do when they drive seven miles on the A120?
- A. Turn right, and drive north.
- B. Turn left and drive south.
- C. Turn around and drive east.
11. On which road should the two speakers take the first exit for the airport?
- A. The M11. B. The M4. C. The M25.
12. How far do the two speakers need to drive on the M25?
- A. 22 miles. B. 33 miles. C. 38 miles.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13-16 题。

13. Why doesn' t the man want to take Photography?
- A. It lasts too long. B. It started last week. C. It' s too expensive.
14. How much do people need to pay for the Italian Wine course?
- A. \$400. B. \$320. C. \$280.
15. Which course do the two speakers decide to take in the end?
- A. Indian Cooking. B. Italian Wine. C. Web Design for Indian party.
16. What will the two speakers do tomorrow morning?
- A. Go to the course center.
- B. Make a telephone call.
- C. Attend an Indian party.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17-20 题。

17. Why might a caller press number 3?
- A. To get film information and times.
- B. To speak to an operator.
- C. To make a booking.

18. What type of film is on the Screen 1?

A. Horror.

B. Action.

C. War.

19. When is the first showing of Streetmatch?

A. At 5:50 pm.

B. At 8:30 pm.

C. At 11:45 pm.

20. Which screen is showing a cartoon?

A. Screen 4.

B. Screen 2.

C. Screen 3.

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

How Can We Reduce the Risk?

There are four general approaches to dealing with volcanic(火山似的) dangers. We can try to keep the danger from occurring—often an impossible task. We can try to change its path or reduce its impact on existing development. We can take steps to protect future development. We can also do our best to have disaster response plans in place before they are needed.

Removing the Threat

Clearly, there is no way to stop an eruption. We can, however, attempt to reduce the eruption's effects by strengthening structures, for example, building protective works such as walls to make lava(熔岩) flow away from developed areas. Such efforts can be and have been successful, but are of limited use in a large-scale(大范围的) eruption.

Planning for the Future

Protecting future development from volcanic dangers is a simple task. Before building houses, we should judge the risk. If the risk seems too great, a safer location should be found. This type of planning is very effective, but all too often, people are drawn to the lush(葱郁的), rolling land of a quiet volcano.

Disaster Preparedness(预案)

When a volcano comes to life, a few weeks may not be enough time to avoid a tragedy.

Planning is the key to saving lives. Well before the warning signs occur, people must be educated about volcanic dangers. Escape plans must be in place. Communication between scientists, officials, the media, and the general public should be practiced. Emergency measures must be thought out and agreed upon.

If you doubt the importance of these efforts, take another look at past volcanic tragedies, such as the eruption of Nevado del Ruiz. Communication failures left the town of Armero unprepared for escape. When a deadly mudflow came down the slope(斜坡), 21,000 people—90 percent of the town's people—died.

21. The passage is intended for _____.

A. the general public B. architects C. adventurers D. geographers

22. When building houses, people tend to _____.

A. judge volcanic dangers carefully

B. take volcanic dangers seriously

C. like to live near a quiet volcano

D. find a safer place far away from a volcano

23. The writer mentioned Nevado del Ruiz to prove _____.

A. The failure to keep volcanic dangers from happening

B. The importance of preparing for a volcanic eruption

C. The bravery of the people in Armero Town

D. The uncertainty of volcano's damage

B

John D. Rockefeller once said: "The ability to deal with people is as purchasable a commodity (商品) as sugar or coffee. And I will pay more for that ability than for any other under the sun."

Wouldn't you suppose that every college in the land would run courses: to develop the highest-priced ability under the sun? But that's not the case.

The University of Chicago and the United Y. M. C. A. Schools conducted a survey to determine what adults want to study.

That survey cost \$ 25,000 and took two years. The last part of the survey was made in Meriden, Connecticut. It had been chosen as a typical American town. Every

adult in Meriden was interviewed and requested to answer 156 questions—questions such as “What is your business or profession? Your education? How do you spend your spare time? What is your income? Your hobbies? Your ambitions? Your problems? What subjects are you most interested in?” , and so on. That Survey revealed that health is the prime interest of adults and, that their second interest is people—how to understand, and, get along with people; how to make people like you; and how to win others over to your way of thinking.

So the committee conducting this survey decided to run such a course for adults in Meriden. They searched for a practical textbook on the subject but found nothing. Finally they approached one of the world’s outstanding authorities on adult education and asked him if he knew of any book that met the needs of this group. “No, ” he replied, “I know what those adults want. But the book they need has never been written.”

I knew from experience that this statement was true, for I myself had been searching for years to discover a practical, working handbook on human relations.

Since no such book existed, I have tried to write one for use in my own courses. And here it is. I hope you like it.

24. The University of Chicago and the United Y. M. C. A. Schools conducted the survey _____.

- A. to find out what adults want to learn
- B. to find out what adults’ ambitions are
- C. to figure out what type of person is the most popular
- D. to figure out the number of people who want to learn

25. How was the study carried out?

- A. By inviting the adults to an American town.
- B. By asking the adults to answer some questions.
- C. By inviting the adults to participate in an experiment.
- D. By collecting the adults’ opinions on college education.

26. What problem did the committee meet with?

- A. They lacked financial support

- B. They lacked experienced teachers.
- C. They couldn' t attract enough students.
- D. They couldn' t find a suitable textbook.

27. What' s the author' s purpose in writing the text?

- A. To advertise a new course.
- B. To introduce a new survey.
- C. To explain why he has written a book.
- D. To prove human relations are important.

C

Humans and many other mammals have unusually efficient internal temperature regulating systems that automatically maintain stable core body temperatures (核心体温) in cold winters and warm summers. In addition, people have developed cultural patterns and technologies that help them adjust to extremes of temperature and humidity (湿度) .

In very cold climates, there is a constant danger of developing hypothermia (低体温) , which is a life threatening drop in core body temperature to below normal levels. The normal temperature for humans is about 37.0° C. However, differences in persons and even the time of day can cause it to be as much as 6° C higher or lower in healthy individuals. It is also normal for core body temperature to be lower in elderly people. Hypothermia begins to occur when the core body temperature drops to 34.4° C. Below 29.4° C, the body cools more rapidly because its natural temperature regulating system usually fails. The rapid decline in core body temperature is likely to result in death. However, there have been rare cases in which people have been saved after their temperatures had dropped to 13.9–15.6° C. This happened in 1999 to a Swedish woman who was trapped under an ice sheet in freezing water for 80 minutes. She was found unconscious, not breathing, and her heart had stopped beating, yet she was eventually saved despite the fact that her temperature had dropped to 13.7° C.

In extremely hot climates or as a result of uncontrollable infections, core body temperatures can rise to equally dangerous levels. This is hyperthermia. Life threatening hyperthermia typically starts in humans when their temperatures rise to 40.6–41.7° C. Only a few days at this extraordinarily high temperature level is

likely to result in the worsening of internal organs and death.

28. Why can humans keep stable body temperatures in different seasons?

- A. Because their bodies are unusually efficient.
- B. Because they experience different climates.
- C. Because they can adjust to cultural patterns and technologies.
- D. Because they have internal temperature regulating systems.

29. What does Paragraph 2 mainly discuss?

- A. The dangerous effects of hypothermia.
- B. The change of body temperature.
- C. The survival of the Swedish woman.
- D. The regulating systems of natural temperature.

30. People are unlikely to survive under the body temperature _____.

- A. higher than 34.4° C
- B. lower than 29.4° C
- C. between 40.6–41.7° C
- D. between 34.4–37° C

31. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Surviving in an ice Trap
- B. Getting to know hypothermia
- C. Adapting to Climate Extremes
- D. Changing Core Body Temperature

D

How many girls in this world fall behind? The answer is hard—too many to count. This is why the phrase “Go Get It Girl” popped up in my head one day. This would be my project. Thus begins the journey of my Gold Award project, the largest and most important step of Girl Scouts(女童子军).

“Go Get It Girl” is a girl’s self-empowerment (自我授权) project centered on a website called gegetitgirl.org. It focuses on areas including education, health, and financial literacy. The education section includes information on applying to college and maintaining good grades. The health section contains information on basic health and self-respect. Lastly, the financial literacy section has all the information a girl needs to manage her money properly.

As part of my project, I was able to work one on one with girls in elementary, middle, and high school. I gave a speech at a local high school's College Night. I spoke to Hispanic girls and their parents about applying to college. In addition, I worked with an organization called Cool Girls, Inc. Cool Girls is an organization focused on the advancement of girls in all aspects of their development. I worked at the after school program, Cool Girls Club. The girls I worked with were primarily minorities, and Cool Girls truly helps them to rise above any current difficulties in their lives.

To provide inspiration for the girls who visit gogetitgirl.org, I interviewed successful women in my community, including a doctor and business owner.

The project has been a lot of work, and it's not over yet. It will never be over, hopefully, because I will always look for ways to help girls.

32. What does the underlined phrase “popped up” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. took root.
- B. gained popularity.
- C. made its way.
- D. appeared all of a sudden.

33. What does the writer mainly tell us in the first paragraph?

- A. Why the writer stalled “Go Get It Girl”.
- B. Why many girls fall behind.
- C. How Girl Scouts is founded.
- D. What Girl Scouts refers to.

34. What can help a girl learn how to make both ends meet?

- A. Education.
- B. Cool Girls Club.
- C. Financial literacy.
- D. College Night.

35. Why did the writer interview successful women in the community?

- A. To finish the Gold Award project as soon as possible.
- B. To offer good ideas to girls visiting gogetitgirl.org.
- C. To promote the local community construction.
- D. To seek financial support for the project.

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。

A young lady was standing on the corner with a map in her hand. She looked puzzled. 36. I wondered why. Maybe it was because of the way she was dressed. She wore a dirty dress and looked pale.

As I crossed the street and came closer to her I asked if she wanted help. 37. As it turned out, she was looking for the hospital. I felt wonderful just reaching out, and taking that extra moment to help.

Many times in these situations I end up walking a person to where he or she is going when giving directions would be too complicated.

38. Many years ago, we travelled in Japan and needed directions. A kind Japanese who saw our problem came to us and helped us out. This man just took my heavy bags and guided us to where we needed to be. 39. Although we could not communicate through words, we communicated through the heart.

Sometimes when I do a special favor for a stranger, the person will say, “I hope I can do something for you one day to return the favor.” 40. But I hope that when they come across a situation where someone needs their help, they will be willing to reach out as well.

- A. We could not speak any Japanese while the man could not speak any English.
- B. They already have done something for me by giving me the opportunity to help them.
- C. I like helping people this way due to my own experience.
- D. Several people passed by, looked at her but did not stop.
- E. It is never too late to do others a favor.
- F. These words made me feel quite warm.
- G. She thanked me and smiled in relief.

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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（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。

At my heaviest I weighed 370 pounds. I had a very 41 relationship with food: I used it to 42 bad feelings, to make myself feel better, and to celebrate. Worried

about my health, I tried many different kinds of diet, but nothing worked. I came to believe that I could do nothing about my 43.

When I was 50, my weight problem began to affect me 44. I didn't want to live the rest of my life with this 45 weight any more.

That year, I attended a seminar 46 we were asked to create a project that would touch the world. A seminar leader shared her 47 story --she had not only 125 lost pounds, but also raised \$25,000 for homeless children.

48 by her story, I created the As We Heal (痊愈), the World Heals 49. My goal was to lose 150 pounds in one year and raise \$50,000 in support of a movement 50 30 years ago to end hunger. This combination of healing myself and healing the world 51 me as the perfect solution.

52 I began my own personal weight program, I was filled with the fear that I would 53 the same difficulties that beat me before. While the 54 hung over my head, there were also signs that I was headed down the right 55. Only when I sent letters to everyone I knew, telling them about my project did it 56 perfectly. Donations began flooding in from hundreds of people.

Of course, I also took some practical steps to lose weight. I consulted with a physician (内医生), I 57 a fitness coach, and I began to eat small and healthy meals. My fund-raising focus also gave me new motivation to exercise 58.

A year later, I 59 my goal: I lost 150 pounds and raised \$50,000! I feel that I've been given a second life to devote to something that is 60 and enormous.

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|--------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. awful | B. approximate | C. avoidable | D. awkward |
| 42. A. add | B. mix | C. kill | D. share |
| 43. A. height | B. ability | C. wisdom | D. weight |
| 44. A. temporarily | B. progressively | C. severely | D. secretly |
| 45. A. ideal | B. additional | C. normal | D. earnest |
| 46. A. which | B. why | C. what | D. where |
| 47. A. folk | B. crew | C. adventure | D. victory |
| 48. A. Astonished | B. Engraved | C. Inspired | D. Interpreted |
| 49. A. project | B. journal | C. system | D. convention |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. flattened | B. founded | C. found | D. funded |
| 51. A. scared | B. hit | C. confused | D. considered |
| 52. A. As | B. Until | C. If | D. Unless |
| 53. A. get over | B. run into | C. look for | D. put aside |
| 54. A. excitement | B. suspect | C. irritation | D. horror |
| 55. A. row | B. hall | C. path | D. street |
| 56. A. gave out | B. worked out | C. dropped out | D. blocked out |
| 57. A. took up | B. took off | C. took on | D. laid off |
| 58. A. randomly | B. occasionally | C. fundamentally | D. regularly |
| 59. A. accomplished | B. set | C. missed | D. worshiped |
| 60. A. significant | B. painful | C. assistant | D. professional |

第II卷

注意事项:

用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。

第二节 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题卡的相应位置。

Here are some suggestions for you ,which may help you enjoy your school life 61 (well). As senior high school students, you will be living a very busy life. So first of all, you should arrange your time 62 (proper). You' d better make a timetable so that you know when to study, exercise 63 rest. Only in this way can you make good use 64 every minute. Besides, while in school, it is wise 65 develop a pleasant relationship with teachers and classmates. When you have a problem 66 you can' t work it out alone, you' d better turn to your teachers or classmates for help. Furthermore, be confident, 67 (laugh) is better than tears and anger. Smile at life, and it will shine on you. Last but not least, I advise you to take an active part in activities at school, which will give you good chances to make friends and challenge 68 (you).

I hope the suggestions above will help you go through a rich and 69 (color) school life. I' m sure that a beautiful future 70 (wait) for you.

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短文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文，文中共存 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：在错的词下面画一横线，并在其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. 只允许行改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Dear Miss Li,

I'm one of your student in Class Six. Senior Three. Nowadays I meet a great many difficulties when studied English. To begin with, it is very difficult of me to memorize a large number of new words. In addition, grammar is too complex to understand, that has influenced my English writing seriously. And my performance on reading and correcting are not satisfying. Faced with such a dilemma you hope that you can give me a hand. Would you provide me with some effectively approaches? Secondly I believe that I will have good command of what you teach, if you will slow down your speed in the class. There is no doubt whether I will achieve great progress in English learning with your assistance.

Thank you.

Yours,

Wang Min

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，你的英国笔友 Simon 来信询问你家乡是否有雾霾（smog），情况如何。请按下面提示写一封电子邮件：

1. 感谢他的关心；
2. 简要介绍本地雾霾情况及给人们生活带来的危害；
3. 人们已认识到雾霾天气的危害，正采取各种措施减少其发生。

注意：1. 词数 120 左右；

2. 开头结尾已经给出，不计入文字总数。

Dear Simon,

I' m glad to receive your letter. Thank you for your caring for the weather and my health. _____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua.