

太原市 2015—2016 学年高三年级第一学期阶段性测试(一)

英语试卷

第一部分 听力理解 (略)

第三部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 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。答案写在答题卡上。

A

Cargo Service

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GMBH & CO. FR. MERER' S SOHN Air and sea international transportation, especially for export transportation from Europe to different areas. RM 62 Landmark Tower 2, Beijing 10004, China Tel: (86-10) 65907060 Fax: (86-10) 65907058	ANNENG INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY Space-booking, ware-housing & packaging; Customs Declaration, quarantine examination and quality inspection declaration and insurance; making & signing related documents, settlements of freight charges. International express delivery.

	Add: RM205, Huangshang Building, Xiangheyuan-zhongli, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100028, China Tel: (86-10) 64638083 Fax: (86-10) 64680198
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21. Where is the company mainly in charge of export transportation from Europe to different areas?
- A. At 9 NongzhanguanNanlu.
B. At RM 62 Landmark Tower 2, Beijing
C. RM C 403-405, Sanlihe Road, Haidian
D. 1/F, Light Building A 4, 9th Block
22. Which fax number will you need if you trade with Asian countries?
- A. (86-10) 68494455. B. (86-10) 64204225/6
C. (86-10) 65943562 D. (86-10) 64680198
23. Which of the following companies deal with Customs Declaration?
- A. COSCO INTERNATIONAL and GMBH & CO. FR. MERER' S SOHN.
B. ANNENG INTERNATIONAL and COSCO INTERNATIONAL.
C. EAS INTERNATIONAL and GMBH & CO. FR. MERER' S SOHN.
D. EAS INTERNATIONAL and ANNENG INTERNATIONAL.

解析：3 道题均为直接查询信息题

21: B 根据题干“export transportation from Europe to different areas”可直接定位到 GMBH & CO. FR. MERER' S SOHN 相关信息。可知答案为 B。

22: A 根据“trade with Asian countries”可定位到 Asian Shipping And Trading GMBH 相关信息。可知答案为 A。

23: D 根据“Customs Declaration”可定位到两处和题干相关。

B

Millions of newspapers are sold every day throughout the world. What section of the newspaper catches your eye on a news-stand?

Without doubt, it is the front page. Its contents are usually about the most important happenings of the day. Besides the news, the front page carries an index to help the reader locate specific sections of the paper quickly. It also carries in brief the weather forecast for the day..

Much thought goes into the actual headlines themselves. A headline is like a title. Like the title of a story or novel, it should aim at being both informative and eye-catching. It should attract the reader' s attention. The main front page headline is, of course, the most important one. After all, it can be the deciding factor as to whether nor not a person will be tempted to buy a particular newspaper.

While the importance of the front page is obvious, there are two opinions over the emphasis placed on its contents. One describes the front page as a paper' s “shop-window” and therefore emphasizes the need for “window-dressing.” The trouble with this approach is that too much concentration on the

“shop-window” might tend to diminish (减少) the value of the goods displayed inside. The other takes the view that a newspaper is like a store with many windows, each of which should be dressed to the same high standard. It should have a sense of unity.

Once the paper has decided the style, it will be used for headlines. The structure of the front page is a fairly simple affair. The main story, called the lead, takes the prime position, usually the top left hand corner of the page. A strong picture occupies the top center of the page; then follow the second-lead, third-lead and other stories in size-graded, contrasting headings. When there is an outstanding or sensational news event, the paper uses a headline which runs the full width of the page and which is usually set in an extra-bold type.

24. What may a person first be tempted by if he buys a special newspaper?
- A. The name of the newspaper. B. The plot of an exciting story.
C. The main front page headline. D. The reputation of the paper.
25. Which is TRUE according to the first opinion in the fourth paragraph?
- A. Read headlines and sections slowly. B. Make the front page wonderful.
C. Make pages and sections interesting. D. Find titles and indexes carefully.
26. What does the underlined word “lead” in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. The longest part. B. The first page of the paper.
C. A guiding example. D. The most important article.
27. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Newspapers B. Window-dressing
C. Eye-catching Front Page D. Indexes of the Front Page

解析:

本文大意: 报纸头版的重要作用及其特点。

24. 答案 C. 事实细节题。首段最后一句和第二段第一句可知。

25. 答案 B. 事实细节题。第三段第二句可知。

26. 答案 D. 词义猜测题。由上文 The main story 可知。

27. 答案 C. 主旨大意题。文章手段引出报纸头版的作用, 即吸引眼球, 且文章的每一段阐述都和报纸头版相关。

C

Researchers carried out a series of studies which showed those who counted money before taking part in an experiment where they would accept low levels of pain felt less discomfort than those who did not. Handling a hand of cash may be better at killing pain than aspirin, their study suggests. The study showed that counting notes and coins helps to reduce pain by improving feelings of self-worth and self-satisfaction.

Previous studies have shown those with a greater sense of self-worth may be more likely to bear pain. Britain spends at least £500 million a year on over-the-counter (非处方) painkilling pills and the figure is increasing every year. But scientists remain puzzled by why some people seem to feel pain more easily than others. In the latest study, a group of students were asked to count out a hand of cash consisting of 80 one-hundred dollar bills, or just 80 pieces of blank paper. They had been told that researchers

were simply testing their dexterity(熟练) in handling the notes. Each volunteer was then asked to dip their hands into a bowl of very hot water, to see how painful they found it and how long they could last. The results, published in a recent edition of the journal Psychological Science, showed those who had counted money reported less pain and lasted longer. The results support other studies about how the brain can be used to reduce pain without the use of pills.

A University of Los Angeles team of scientists found just looking at a photograph of a loved one can also be a powerful form of pain relief. They recommended anyone visiting hospital for painful tests or examinations should bring a picture to help them cope. And patients who have had a big operation, such as a knee or hip replacement, can reduce half the amount of painkilling medicine they need simply by touching a pet, according to tests at Loyola University in Chicago.

28. What can we learn about counting money according to Paragraph 1?
- A. We can't live without money.
 - B. We can feel confident in our value.
 - C. We can do everything with money.
 - D. We can afford the painkilling medicine.
29. Why did researchers tell students they were simply testing their dexterity in handling the notes?
- A. They didn't want the students to know their real purpose.
 - B. They wanted the students to forget painkilling medicine.
 - C. They didn't want to know how carefully the students counted money.
 - D. They wanted to know how skillful they were when counting money.
30. Which of the following isn't mentioned in pain relief according to the passage?
- A. Patting a pet lightly.
 - B. Talking with doctors.
 - C. Counting money.
 - D. Bring a picture of a loved one.
31. What does the writer mainly want to tell us?
- A. Money works the same as aspirin.
 - B. Money makes life easier and healthier.
 - C. Money brings comfort to pain sufferers.
 - D. Money has a magic power in curing patients.

本文大意：研究表明钱可以起到减轻痛苦的作用。

28. B. 细节理解题。首段最后一句可知，选 B。

29. A. 推理判断题。由“dexterity”一词可以定位到第二段，由于本段的实验的目的都是为了证明对疼痛的忍耐“Previous studies have shown those with a greater sense of self-worth may be more likely to bear pain.”，所以不想让被观察者知道实验的真正意图。

30. B. 细节理解题。文章中第一段提到 count money, 第三段提到 touching money, touching a pet, 故选 B。

31. C. 主旨大意题。由文章第一段第一句话和每段首句可知，文章大意为 C。

D

What is the first thing that comes to mind when you think about your mouth? Eating or talking? Dentists say if you do not look after your teeth better, your ability to do both will be limited. Taking good care of your mouth and teeth will help you have pleasant breath, a nice smile and fewer holes in your teeth.

Tooth decay(蛀牙)can attack the teeth at any age. In fact, 84 percent of 17-year-olds have the disease in China. After the common cold, it has been called the world's most widespread health problem. Left untreated, the decay can cause severe pain and result in tooth loss. This will affect how you look and feel about yourself as well as your ability to chew and speak. Treating it is also expensive. So the prevention and early treatment is important. To have healthy teeth, you should know more about how to protect your teeth.

More about your toothbrush

Did you know that the toothbrush was invented by the Chinese in 1, 000 A. D. ? We now have lots of choices in toothbrushes, with different sizes, shapes, types of bristle(刷毛)and colors. Your dentist will tell you which toothbrush is the right size and shape for you.

What is in toothpaste?

Fluoride(氟化物), the most common active ingredient in toothpaste, is what prevents holes in teeth. So you should always be sure your toothpaste contains this ingredient.

If you have teeth that are sensitive to heat, cold and pressure, you could try special toothpaste for sensitive teeth. You may want sparkling(闪亮的)white teeth but some bleaching agents(漂白成份)may cause damage to your gums(牙龈)and mouth. If you want to whiten your teeth, talk to your dentist, he or she may be able to offer you professional treatment.

Tips on proper brushing

Dentists say that you should clean your teeth twice a day. Brush gently because brushing hard will hurt gums and make teeth sensitive.

Nutrition connection

Eating sugar is a major cause of tooth decay. When and how often you eat sugar may be more important than how much you eat. When you eat sugar foods or drink sodas throughout the day, the enamel that protects your teeth is constantly exposed to acids. Sugar foods in your meal do not cause much damage because saliva helps to wash the acid and bacteria away. Sugar foods eaten before you go to bed can be very damaging(especially if you do not brush your teeth afterward)because you do not produce as much saliva when you sleep.

Going to the dentist

It is necessary for you to go to the dentist every six months. This is important for preventing tooth problems.

32. Tooth problems may bring you the following troubles EXCEPT_____.

- A. ugly looks B. expensive treatment
C. less saliva D. bad pronunciation

33. Which of the following avoids holes in teeth?

- A. Fluoride B. Bristles C. Enamel D. Sugar

34. Why are sugary foods eaten before going to bed very damaging?

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- A. Because bacteria is active at night.
B. Because the enamel is weak at that moment.
C. Because you have too much before going to bed.
D. Because you produce less saliva when you sleep.
35. What does the passage mainly tell us?
A. The first thing to do when cleaning teeth.
B. The relation between tooth troubles and living habits.
C. Some ways to keep your teeth healthy.
D. Some common knowledge about tooth troubles.

解析：

本文大意为：保持牙齿健康的一些方式。

32. C. 细节题：根据题干定位到第三段第一句到第三句。该段提及了A,B及D, 因此选C.

33. A. 细节题：根据题干定位到第五段第二句。可知答案选A。

34. D. 细节题：根据题干定位到倒数第二段。可知选D。

35. C. 主旨题：本文的第三段为主旨段，起承上启下的作用，之后跟着五个小标题，介绍了保持牙齿健康的五种方法。因此答案选C。

第二节（共五小题，每小题 2 分，共 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，答案写在答题卡上

Based on a study in 40 countries over 23 years, a group of researchers found that if the basic needs are covered, wealth does not lead to more happiness. They explained that with an increasing income, demands and expectations are rising as well.

In Germany, for example, real income rose from 20,000 euros in the 1980s to today's 34,000 euros, without an exact rise on happiness. My mother was born in the 1950s. She worked in a factory for more than 20 years without annual holidays for an income of 1,500 yuan per month.

36 _____ It's unthinkable today for most of the young people in China. Even if wealth is rising in China, it doesn't necessarily mean you will be happier. So what can we do to contribute to our happiness?

Set meaningful goals for yourself. Take a good long look at your life, your values, and the person you want to be. Set goals that are meaningful to you. _____ 37 _____

Face the world around you openly with a smile and in a good mood. A great way to train your brain to be happier is to actively acknowledge the beauty of small moments and turn them into memorable "experiences." Notice a gorgeous sunny day or a compliment from a friend, then take a photo, write a journal or Facebook entry or make a short video.

_____ 38 _____ Researchers compared people who had the same number of close friends and found those who had similar interests were more satisfied with their lives.

Stay close to family, we live in a mobile society, where people follow jobs around the country and sometimes around the world. why is it so? _____ 39 _____ But in fact our relationships with family members have

a far greater impact on happiness.

Look for the positive in all your experiences. it works like an echo: you get back what you send. 40
There' s always something we can worry about, but with the positive attitude "I will make it" you have made the first step.

- A. But she felt happy and contented
- B. Make friends with those who share similar interests
- C. We should smile to friends who are ready to help others
- D. It isn' t important for people to do things in a positive way
- E. We do this because we think salary increases make us happier.
- F. To be positive can help you experience more positive things.
- G. Research suggests you' re more likely to achieve these goals and feel happier having done so.

36. A. 段中题。根据语境此处讲到 "my mother", 因此选 A.

37. G. 段尾题。根据词汇复现 "goals", 因此选 G.

38. B. 标题类。全文五个小标题均为并列结构-祈使句, 因此选 B.

39. E. 段中题。根据前文的 "why" 一词, 因此选 E.

40. F. 段中题。根据小标题 "positive" 一词, 因此选 F.

第三部分 英语知识运用（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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。答案写在答题卡上。

If you see someone drowning, speed is very important. Once you get him out of the 41, if he isn't 42, you have four minutes before his brain is completely 43. Support his neck, put his head back and press his chin upwards. This 44 the tongue blocking the airway in the throat and is sometimes enough to get him breathing again. If that doesn't 45, start mouth-to-mouth breathing. Press his nostrils (鼻孔) together with your 46. Open your 47 wide and take a deep breath. Blow into his lungs until his chest 48. Then remove your mouth and watch his chest fall. Repeat twelve times a minute. Keep doing 49 help arrives.

To bring a child back to 50, keep your lips around his mouth and nose and gently 51 his mouth. Give the first four breaths as quickly as possible to 52 the blood with oxygen. If, 53 your efforts, he starts turning a blue grey colour, you can 54 no pulse, then pressing is the 55 chance of saving his life.

With arms straight, rock forwards pressing down on the lower half of the breastbones. Don't be too hard 56 you may break a rib (肋骨). Check how effective you are doing if his colour 57 or his pulse becomes independent to your chest 58. If this 59 stop the pressing. Otherwise 60 until the rescue arrives.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. ground | B. room | C. water | D. forest |
| 42. A. dying | B. breathing | C. swimming | D. crying |
| 43. A. destroyed | B. covered | C. controlled | D. moved |
| 44. A. keeps | B. risks | C. gets | D. stops |
| 45. A. work | B. matter | C. come | D. start |
| 46. A. feet | B. arm | C. fingers | D. face |
| 47. A. eyes | B. hand | C. mouth | D. tongue |
| 48. A. falls | B. opens | C. closes | D. rises |
| 49. A. when | B. after | C. as | D. until |
| 50. A. days | B. life | C. places | D. smile |
| 51. A. take into | B. notice | C. touch | D. blow into |
| 52. A. measure | B. fill | C. produce | D. watch |
| 53. A. in face of | B. in place of | C. in spite of | D. in need of |
| 54. A. feel | B. catch | C. take | D. see |
| 55. A. best | B. first | C. latest | D. last |
| 56. A. but | B. or | C. so | D. for |
| 57. A. improves | B. offers | C. remains | D. exists |
| 58. A. hitting | B. cutting | C. pressing | D. pushing |
| 59. A. ends | B. happens | C. performs | D. disappears |
| 60. A. play | B. wait | C. delay | D. continue |

解析：

41. C. 考察名词一样一类。由上句 drowning（溺水）可知，是要带他脱离水面。

42. B. 考察动作紧密。由文章第一句可知，文章主要描述如何急救溺水人员，所以如果他不呼吸的时候我们才需急救。
43. A. 考察动作紧密。要实施急救必须在人完全死亡之前，故选 A（破坏）。
44. D. 考察动词短语。stop ... (from) doing 阻止...不受...。由文章可知，要采取急救必须防止舌头堵塞导气管。
45. A. 考察动名搭配。“that doesn't work” 这不管用。
46. C. 考察动名搭配，提取主谓宾为“___ press nostrils（鼻孔）”，排除可知，fingers（手指）合理。
47. C. 考察动作紧密。相关动作为“take a deep breath”，故为打开嘴。
48. D. 考察动作紧密。第一个动作“chest ___”，第二个动作“chest fall”，故可知，第一个动作为胸膛上升。
49. D. 考察连词。原文文意为“继续重复动作，直到救援到达”。
50. B. 考察动词短语。Bring back to life “使复活”。
51. D. 考察动作紧密。第一个动作“keep your lips around his mouth” 把你的嘴放到他的嘴边，第二个动作为“blow into” 吹进去。
52. B. 考察动名搭配。提取该句主干“breath ___ the blood with oxygen”，可知呼吸为血液中增加氧气。
53. C. 考察连词。in face of（面对），in place of（代替），in spite of（不管；不顾），in need of（需要），文意为不顾你的努力，他的血液仍然变成灰蓝色。
54. A. 考察动名搭配。提取文章主干“you can ___ no pulse”，脉搏只能感觉到，看不到，故选 A。
55. D. 考察逻辑。假如你感觉不到任何脉搏，那么按压是救他的最后机会。
56. B. 考察连词。or（否则）。
57. A. 考察并列结构。“color ___”与“pulse becomes independent”并列，故选正向动词。
58. C. 考察名词一样一类。该句一系列动作都来自施救者的 pressing。
59. B. 考察动作紧密。按压起作用后就停止按压。
60. D. 考察动作紧密。如果按压不起作用，就继续按压，直到救援到达。

第二节（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下列材料，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，答案写在答题卡上。

W: Hi, John. I heard about your accident but I didn't think it would be so bad.

M: Don't worry ___61___ me, Kate. Your coming makes me feel better.

W: I can hardly recognize you. Tell me ___62___ happened?

M: I ___63___ (cross) the street when a car knocked me over. I was laid up in a hospital over there for two weeks.

W: Two weeks. That's ___64___ long time. What did you do while you were in hospital?

M: Well, believe it or not, I read all about motor cycle racing. I love racing even if it hurts me so ___65___ (bad).

W: But you shouldn't make it look very funny. You are lucky to be alive.

M: Surely, I am lucky to be alive.

W: How soon will you get well? Did your doctor tell you?

M: He said I still needed to stay in bed for ___66___ two weeks or so.

W: I think you' ll get a bit 67 (fat) by then. By the way, is there 68 I can do for you?

M: No, thank you. Thank you for so many beautiful 69 (flower). It' s very kind of you 70 (come) and see me.

W: I' ll go then. See you.

M: Bye.

61. 答案: about. 解析: 此处考查动词短语, worry about 担心。

62. 答案: what. 解析: 此处考查连词, tell me 后面是宾语从句缺主语, 意思是: 告诉我发生了什么事。

63. 答案: was crossing. 解析: 此处考查动词, 主语 I 后缺谓语, be doing...when 意思是“正在..突然”为固定搭配。

64. 答案: a. 解析: 此处考查冠词, a long time 一段长的时间。

65. 答案: badly. 解析: 此处考查副词, badly 是副词修饰动词 hurt。

66. 答案: another. 解析: 此处考查代词, 前文提到在医院呆了两周时间, 此处的意思是“大约需要卧床另外的两周时间”, 此处 another two=two more。

67. 答案: fatter. 解析: 此处考查形容词的比较级, a bit, much, even, far 等词后通常用比较级。

68. 答案: anything. 解析: 此处考查代词, 本句的意思是“此外, 有任何我能为你做的事情吗?” 否定句和疑问句通常用 anything。

69. 答案: flowers. 解析: 此处考查名词, 前有 many 后用名词复数, 所以 flower 此处用复数。

70. 答案: to come. 解析: 此处考查非谓语动词, it is +adj.+of/for sb. to do sth. 为固定句型。

第二卷

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: 在错的词下面划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Ride a horse to school? It sounds strangely to you. Yesterday a newspaper said two American girls did it because rising oil prices. Living in far away from their school, Kate and Mary went to school by car. As oil prices kept rising, they think their horses would save us money. “Although the trip takes hour, grass is many cheaper than gas,” said their mother. But the girls’ idea might not last long, because the school told them that keeping horses at school were against the school rules. Recently many people have suffered with the oil prices rise in America, but they wish to get the oil prices down soon.

解析

第一行：1) strangely 改为 strange;

析：sound 为感官动词，属系动词，根据主系表结构可知，其后应体现形容词原形 strange。

第二行：2) because 后加 of;

析：because 后接句子，because of 后接名词结构，rising oil prices 为名词词组。

第二行：3) 去掉 living 后的 in;

析：live in 表示住在某地，而该句未强调住在具体地点，只强调住得很远。

第三行：4) think 改为 thought;

析：根据前后句时态可知，该处应体现一般过去时。

第三行：5) us 改为 them;

析：根据句意可知，应是：节约他们 (them) 的钱;

第四行：6) hour 改为 hours;

析：hour 是可数名词，应体现复数。

第四行：7) many 改为 much;

析：cheaper 是程度而非数量。

第五行：8) were 改为 was;

析：keeping horses at school 为动名词做主语，视作单三;

第六行：9) rise 改为 rising;

析：with 复合结构，with+名词+非谓语，价钱是主动上涨。

第六行：10) but 改为 so;

析：根据前后句逻辑关系可知，此处应体现因果关系。

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是校英语报的记者，你校 2015 年 8 月 31 日在音乐大厅举办了迎接新生的晚会。晚会上，师生们唱歌、跳舞、演小品 (witty skits)，最后，大家齐唱校歌。要点如下：

1. 时间、地点、人物、活动;
2. 师生们的反应;
3. 简短评论。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右，标题已给出。

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

A Party to Welcome the New Students

It was on August 31th, 2015 that our school held the party to welcome the new students. Every student and teacher gathered at the Musical Hall and really enjoyed themselves.

There were various of performances, such as dancing, singing and witty skits, through which we found many amazing talented students. In the party, we saw another aspect of the teachers also, which was totally different from the one we were used to.

By taking part in the party, each of the performers can relax themselves, and the relaxation, in return, contributes directly to the relationship between students and teachers and will surely benefit their future study.