

太原市 2016 年高三年级模拟试题 (三)

英语试卷

第一部分 听力理解 (略)

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

Everyone knows that diamonds are special. Besides their charming and special meaning, they're also the hardest mineral on the planet.

A new study suggests that even people in ancient China appreciated the wonders of diamonds. About 6,000 years ago, people in China may have used diamonds to polish their stone axes. That would push back by several thousand years.

To reach this conclusion, Peter Lu, a physicist at Harvard University, studied four ancient burial axes found in two tombs in Jiangsu Province. The axes date back to between 4,000 and 2,500 BC. Lu used special microscopes and other high-tech equipment to show that the axes were mainly made up of three minerals. The most plentiful mineral was corundum (金刚砂)

Finding corundum was a surprise because it's the second hardest mineral on the earth. Because diamond is the only mineral that's harder than corundum, Lu thought that the ancient Chinese must have used diamonds to shape and polish their axes.

To test this theory, Lu used a diamond knife to cut one of the burial axes.

Then, he tried

polishing the new surface with three materials: diamond, corundum, and quartz (石英).

Only diamond produced a surface as smooth as the original.

The new research also suggests that people in Stone Age China could have used to polish jade and shape it into various objects. These ancient people may have been much more technologically advanced than experts had ever guessed.

21. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The ancient Chinese made big axes and found some objects.
- B. Peter Lu is a famous expert in Stone Age history.
- C. Corundum is the hardest mineral on the planet.
- D. Corundum is the most plentiful material of some ancient axes.

22. What was Peter Lu's aim?

- A. To figure out what the ancient axes were mainly made of.
- B. To find out whether the ancient Chinese used diamonds.
- C. To figure out how the ancient Chinese polished their axes.
- D. To find out whether more ancient axes were in them China.

23. What does the conclusion mentioned in the last paragraph prove?

- A. Quartz may be much harder than corundum.
- B. Corundum was discovered by the ancient Chinese people first.
- C. The ancient Chinese could have used diamonds in their daily life.
- D. Axes have a history of at least 6,000 years.

24. What do we know about the ancient axes from the passage?

- A They were less hard than diamonds.
- B They were well-preserved in the tombs.
- C They were more beautiful than today's axes.
- D They were made using high-tech equipment.

解析：

21. 答案 D. 根据文章第三段最后一句 "The most plentiful mineral was corundum (金刚砂)" 可知。

22. 答案 B. 根据文章第二段和第三段可知。

23. 答案 C. 根据文章最后一段第一句 "The new research also suggests that people in Stone Age China could have used _____ to polish jade and shape it into various objects." 可知。

24. 答案 A. 根据文章第五段第一句 "To test this theory, Lu used a diamond knife to cut one of the burial axes." 可知。

B

Kelly Trella has found a way to get rid of her 2-year-old son's old clothes: she exchanges them. Trella was clearing her house when she came across a magazine article about ThredUP, a children's clothes exchanging website. She signed up and has been exchanging used clothes ever since.

ThredUP now has 15, 000 members with another 1, 000 being added each week. Founder and CEO James Reinhart says the company is trying to attract parents who are buying back-to-school clothes. The existence of ThredUP is surely driven by the economy.

"These days people who once only dropped off clothes are buying them too," said James Reinhart. "More people are more careful of what they spend," he said. "They didn't

have to worry about it before. They still want their kids to have really nice things, but they don't have money to do it. "

ThredUP partnered with a Boston charity to give \$1 from every exchange to the charity to help clothe children and buy them school supplies. The site sends 10 empty post office boxes to each customer. The customers can put their used clothes into the boxes and browse the website for what they want. Once a box is found, the customers pay \$13 for shipping and the box is sent to them by whoever currently has it. The customers then agree to list a box of clothing and they're informed when someone picks it so they can send it off.

"The first box I got, I paid \$13 total and I got 13 shirts. Yeah, they have gone through the wash a couple of times, but they are of good quality", Trella said. "You are giving and you are getting. It's nice to share. "

The company relies on customers' reviews to weed out the people who are giving clothing that is in bad condition.

25. Where did Kelly Trella first find the way of exchanging clothes?

- A. On TV. B. On the Internet.
C. In a magazine. D. From her friends.

26. Who visits ThredUP most often?

- A. Students. B. Teachers.
C. Children. D. Parents.

27. What must people do if they want to exchange clothes through ThredUP?

- A. Pay some money to the website.

- B. Visit the website every week.
- C. Become a member of the website.
- D. Prepare very nice clothes.
28. Why does the site provide 10 boxes for each customer?
- A. To put their used clothes in the boxes.
- B. To browse the website for boxes of clothes.
- C. To give \$1 to help children buy school supplies.
- D. To be informed when someone wants their clothes.

解析：

25. 答案 C. 根据文章第一段第二行 "Trella was clearing her house when she came across a magazine article about ThredUP, a children's clothes exchanging website." 可知 Trella 是在杂志上看到这个交换衣服的网站。

26. 答案 D. 根据文章第二段第二行 "Founder and CEO James Reinhart says the company is trying to attract parents who are buying back-to-school clothes." 可知这个公司吸引的是父母，所以父母是最经常拜访这个网站的人。

27. 答案 C. 根据文章第一段最后一句话 "She signed up and has been exchanging used clothes ever since."，可知 Trella 在网站报名成为会员后就能交换衣服，所以选 C。

28. 答案 A. 根据关键词 10boxes 定位到文章第三段第二句话 "The site sends 10 empty post office boxes to each customer." 根据后面一句话 "The customers can put their used clothes into the boxes and browse the website for what they want." 可知这个盒子是用来放旧衣服的，所以选 A。

C

Children should start learning Shakespeare at the age of four, before they are faced with the difficulty with the language, says a study published recently.

Lessons should begin before pupils start secondary school, because many teenagers begin to dislike the plays, says the report. All pupils should also see at least one performance of a Shakespeare's play.

The recommendations have been made in a Royal Shakespeare company(RSC) document, contemplating why school children show less and less interest in drama.

The RSC has warned that children are being turned off Shakespeare because of the way they are taught in schools and a lack of opportunities to see plays performed live. Jacqui O' Hanlon, the head of education at the RSC, said, "We've seen teachers working extremely well in class. There's been a lot of success with 4-year-olds. With primary school kids, there isn't a Year factor because they've never heard of him. What we do with children from the age of 8 is to unfold the story piece by piece and show them the key moments of drama."

Shakespeare is compulsory in secondary school. Pupils between the ages of 11 and 14 must study at least one play.

An educator who is in charge of England's exams said a review of the primary school courses would be a chance to decide if it should be taught to younger pupils. And as part of the RSC task, more courses will be developed to help teachers lead lessons on plays.

Tamsin Greig, the actress, who won an Olivier Award for her performance in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing* last year, said, "Give children the chance to play

with words, ideas and stories, and boredom will have no place.”

29. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Secondary schools don't offer lessons on Shakespeare.
- B. Children at the age of four have more abilities to do things.
- C. Early contact and learning help students better understand Shakespeare's plays.
- D. Language is a problem for all children in learning Shakespeare and acting well.

30. What does the underlined part in the fourth paragraph imply?

- A. Proper guidance is necessary in learning Shakespeare.
- B. Shakespeare was once children's favorite lesson.
- C. Shakespeare becomes out of date for children.
- D. School children always like new things and popular food.

31. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Shakespeare is compulsory in primary school.
- B. Children between 11 and 14 must be taught acting.
- C. Children aged 8 should be taught to write stories.
- D. Tamsin Greig once acted in a Shakespeare's play.

32. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Teach Children Shakespeare at an Early Age
- B. A Great Dramatist—Shakespeare
- C. A Compulsory Lesson in Secondary School
- D. Teach Children To Read from the Age of Four

解析：

29: C 根据题干“first two paragraphs”可定位到文章第一、二自然段：“Children should start learning Shakespeare at the age of four, before they are faced with the difficulty with the language”可知答案为 C。

30: A 根据文章划线部分提示“the way they are taught in school”可知答案为 A。

31: D 根据“TamsinGreig”定位在文章最后一自然段“TamsinGreig, the actress, who won an Olivier Award for her performance in Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing last year;”可知答案为 D。

32: A 文章主旨题，全文旨在劝说孩子们应该在较早的年级接触莎士比亚作品，可知答案为 A。

D

Ever wonder how your brain distinguishes all the sounds in a language? How does it know “b” is different from “z” ?

Researchers may now be closer to understanding how the brain processes sounds, or at least those made in English. Taking advantage of a group of patients who had electrodes (电极) connected directly to their brains, Dr. Edward Chang and his colleagues at the University of California, San Francisco, and University of California, Berkeley, were able to listen on the brain as it listened to 500 English sentences spoken by 400 different native English speakers.

A specific part of the brain, the superior temporal gyrus (脑回) is responsible for translating auditory signals into something the brain “hears” . Until recently, however, scientists assumed that the smallest unit of sound that the brain distinguished were phonemes (音素), such as the “b” or “z” sounds. But Chang and his team revealed that

the brain separated English sounds even further, from something they called "features". Linguists have known about these differences, named plosives (爆破音) or fricatives (摩擦音), which occur because of the way the lips or tongue have to move air in order to make the sounds. But Chang's work showed for the first time that the brain processes sounds in much smaller units as well.

Mapping how the brain processes sounds like plosives and fricatives could lead to better understanding of conditions such as dyslexia (诵读困难), which involve problems encoding sound signals. "When we can take exact aim at the level of individual speech sounds, and how those are being processed by the brain, then we can have a much more powerful model of how to think about these disorders," he says.

For example, comparing the way native and non-native English speakers encode English sounds could reveal how much of the processing is born or learned. For example, constant exposure to certain sounds can strengthen some neural connections and weaken others, which could explain why some sounds in foreign languages are difficult for non-native speakers to hear and make. Similar differences could be occurring in people with learning or speech disorders.

33. What is the important discovery by Chang and his team?

- A. Plosives and fricatives really exist.
- B. Words are actually formed by features.
- C. The brain processes smaller sound units than expected.
- D. A lot of patients can analyze much smaller sounds exactly.

34. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

- A. The conditions of reading problems.
- B. The significance of the new findings.
- C. The functional parts of the brain.
- D. The complexity of the sound system.
35. Why are some sounds in foreign languages hard for non-native speakers?
- A. They are strengthened with weak neural connections.
- B. They aren't exposed enough to foreign languages.
- C. They might suffer certain learning or speech disorders.
- D. They are often exposed to some sounds in foreign languages.

解析：

33. C 根据题干定位到第三自然段最后一句 "But Chang's work showed for the first time that the brain processes sounds in much smaller units as well." 可知答案为 C。

34. B 主旨题。第四自然段主要在讲解决诵读困难的事，也就是这个新发现的意义所在。

35. B 根据题干定位到最后一自然段 "For example, constant exposure to certain sounds can strengthen some neural connections and weaken others, which could explain why some sounds in foreign languages are difficult for non-native speakers to hear and make." 可知答案为 B。

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。

Happiness is not a destiny(命运), but a choice

_____ In my home country, Austria, it is believed to be good luck if a chimney sweeper

crosses paths, if you find a green leaf, put a horseshoe on the front of your cars, and offer pink candy pigs as presents for New Year.

Sure enough we all know that those lucky charms have very little influence on our life. _____ Happiness arises and proceeds in our brain, if it is not there, then it is not anywhere. In fact, happy people are more popular, more attractive, healthier and more successful.

We are all born with certain genes, which are said to be responsible for about 50 percent of our level of happiness; our living conditions account for another 10 percent. _____ You might say, it's easy to say. But how do I develop such thinking patterns if the black cloud of a difficult exam, the lack of good job offer, the high price of housing, high living cost and many other things are hanging over me? True, if you look for bad things, you will find them. On the other hand, if you're born with a general positive mood, you will push negative thoughts out of your mind. Has worrying ever solved a problem? No. So why bother? _____

You have positive energy, your mood is uplifting and encouraging. Happy people benefit from another wonderful thing: happiness will grow if you share it.

Now apply it to our own lives. Instead of thinking "I will not pass the exam", you should say "I will do a good job on this exam". Remember, doubts limit your thinking and energy. Look at the people around you. Are they positive? Do they encourage you? _____ Surround yourself with positive thinking people and join them in their view. Happiness is not a destiny, but it's a choice.

- A. So what will really make us happy?
- B. There are a lot of moving things around us.
- C. The search for good fortune is the same across the world.
- D. If they don' t, the most "fortunate" idea you have is to let them go.
- E. People can live a happy life if people are active in all kinds of activities.
- F. Stop negative thinking right now and turn negative thoughts into positive thoughts.
- G. At least you can get 50 percent of happiness by developing thinking behavior patterns.

解析：

36.C；空白处下句提到在作者的故乡，奥地利，如果看到烟囱清洁工穿过你的小路，如果你发现绿色的叶子等事情是好运，C选项提到在全世界对好运的寻找是一样的，与下句意思一致。

37.A；空白处位于两句中间，上句提到我们都知道这些幸运魔力对我们的生活有很小的影响，下句提到幸福来自我们自己的大脑。因此中间这句起到承上启下的作用。A选项意思为：是什么真正让我们幸福？起到了承上启下的作用。

38.G；根据复现原则，G选项中 thinking behavior patterns 与下句 thinking patterns 对应。

39.F；空白处上句意思为：忧虑有解决过问题吗？没有。所以为什么要担忧呢？F选项意思为：现在就停止消极的想法，把消极的想法转变为积极的想法。逻辑关系合理。

40.D；空白处前三句的意思为：看看你身边的人，他们积极吗？他们鼓励你吗？D选项意思为：如果他们没有，那么你所拥有的最“幸运的”想法就是远离他们。逻辑关系合理。

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。

Banging the keys in frustration (挫折), I turned away from the piano. I tried to 41 the tears that were already welling up in my eyes. 42 an hour of practicing, I still couldn't get the rhythm quite 43 on a Mozart piece that I had to present to my piano teacher the 44 day. To me, the piece had at first seemed fairly 45. But, no matter how hard I tried, I just couldn't seem to 46 it the way that it was supposed to be played.

I decided to take a 47 and come back to the piece later when I had 48. For the most part, after a little bit of 49, I could usually learn the song pretty quickly – however, it was 50 that one song, which might have appeared simple 51 was actually difficult, that always got to me. These types of songs always made me 52 myself as a pianist.

After having dinner, I 53 to come back to the piano. Placing my fingers on the 54, I chose to play the piece slowly and carefully, focusing on hitting the correct notes instead of trying to play the piece 55. Using this new method of practicing, I 56 a great deal of patience, something that I often have trouble with. Instead of focusing on how hard the rhythm was, I focused on how I could 57 myself, little by little. Finally I could slowly see myself getting better.

So I learned an important 58: sometimes, baby steps are the best way to reach a goal. I'm an impatient person who likes to 59 that I can get somewhere by taking leaps and bounds. But, in the case of 60, I can't move forward and improve until I slow down, believe in myself, and take it one step at a time.

41. A. fight B. enjoy C. throw D. miss
42. A. Before B. During C. After D. With
43. A. wrong B. right C. high D. low

44. A. other B. last C. first D. next
45. A. difficult B. interesting C. easy D. useful
46. A. sing B. play C. understand D. notice
47. A. break B. lesson C. chance D. step
48. A. set out B. turned back C. woken up D. calmed down
49. A. time B. work C. money D. help
50. A. always B. seldom C. already D. even
51. A. so B. and C. but D. as
52. A. believe B. doubt C. remind D. accept
53. A. pretended B. agreed C. refused D. decided
54. A. keys B. edges C. ends D. tops
55. A. carefully B. slowly C. happily D. quickly
56. A. apologized B. struggle C. exercised D. complained
57. A. improve B. support C. satisfy D. please
58. A. result B. lesson C. report D. example
59. A. want B. answer C. promise D. think
60. A. violin B. dance C. piano D. guitar

解析：

41. A. fight the tears 表示“强忍泪水”，要选 A。

42. C. 后问中提到“I still couldn't”，表示“练习了一个小时后，我仍然无法……”。

43. B. 表示“我仍然没有弹对莫扎特这首曲子的节奏”。

44. D. that 引导了一个定语从句来修饰这首曲子，表示“第二天我就得向老师展示的曲子”，the next day 表示“第二天”，选 D。

45. C. 根据文意“对我来说，起初这首曲子看起来非常简单”，此处与后文中提到的这首曲子非常难形成了对比，所以选 C。

46. B. 动词的复现, 后文中提到了 "it was supposed to be played", 因此此处应填 play。
47. A. take a break 表示 "休息一会儿", 与后文 "come back" 对应。
48. D. calm down 表示 "平静下来"。
49. B. 根据句意可知 "在大部分情况下, 在稍做出一些努力之后, 我就可以很快地掌握曲子"。
50. A. 后文中出现了 "always", 在这里表示 "然而, 总有那么一首看似简单, 实则很难的曲子"。
51. C. appeared simple 与 actually difficult 之间为转折关系, 因此用 but。
52. B. these types of songs 指的是那些看似简单实则很难的曲子, 这些曲子让我怀疑作为一名钢琴演奏者的自己。
53. D. 表示 "晚饭后, 我决定再弹奏一次"。
54. A. keys 表示 "琴键"。
55. D. instead of 前后形成对比, 前面提到了 "slowly and carefully", 因此此处应为 "quickly"。
56. C. 表示 "我锻炼了自己的耐心"。
57. A. 根据后文 "little by little" 可知, 此处应为 improve, 表示 "提升自己"。
58. B. learn an important lesson 表示 "学到了很重要的人生道理"。
59. D. think 表示 "认为"。
60. C. in the case of 表示 "至于", 最后总结 "至于钢琴, 只有慢下来我才能够进步和提高"。

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

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, 答案写在答题卡上。

I have been weak in hearing all my life. By the time I was five years old, putting on hearing aids in the morning was just as normal as 61 (brush) my teeth. However, I never believe that it should limit my success in any way.

I 62 (look) down upon since I was a pupil. My headteacher told my parents I belonged 63 a school for the deaf. My classmates told me something was wrong with my brain. People spoke louder than usual when they saw my hearing aids in my ears.

However, my hearing 64 (disable) has made me a strong person. I have to work harder and get top grades in school 65 (earn) the respect of my teachers. In sports, I have to run faster, hit harder, catch 66 (well) and score more points to prove I' m

not physically limited. I consider 67 (I) no different from anyone else. In my struggle to prove I'm equal to my non-disabled 68 (classmate), I have made myself better than the average teenager.

I 69 (true) believe I would not be the strong person I am today 70 I did not have a hearing problem.

解析：

61. brushing as 是介词，介词后的动词要使用动名词的形式

62. have been looked since 是典型的现在完成时标志词，且根据句意，“自从我是个小学生的时候我就一直被看不起”，与主语 I 的关系为被动

63. to belong to 固定结构，意为“属于”

64. disability 此处需要填写 disable 的名词形式

65. to earn 此处表目的，意为“我必须努力学习和得高分，目的是获得老师对我的尊重”。

66. better 与 faster, harder, more points 并列

67. myself 当主语和宾语为同一人时，宾语要使用反身代词

68. classmates 此处意为同学们，需要将所给词变为复数形式

69. truly true 修饰 believe，故要变为其副词形式

70. if 前后句为条件关系，句意是“我真的相信，如果我没有听力问题的话，我将不会成为今天这么强大的我”

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短句改错（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

下列各句中都有一处错误，错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改，请按要求修改下列各句。

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。

It' s a hospital scene. People are lining up for registration (挂号). After see the doctor, they come back to line up again for their medicine. Of course it' s the very time-wasting process, because they need to get the prescriptions(药方) priced at one window and pay at another. Then at the last window where they get their medicine. That meant altogether they have to line up at three different windows just to get their medicine. To avoid all these troubles, a smart woman worked out the most convenient way of getting her medicine. She herself stood at the end of the first line and put her baby car with her baby in it, a toy duck and her own bag at the end of the other lines. She had them tying all together with the wool ball that she was knitting. She believed this would save her the trouble of lining up three times.

解析

71 : see 改为 seeing ;

析 : after doing sth

72 : the 改为 a ;

析 : 考查冠词。这是一个浪费时间的过程，应该用不定冠词 a。

73 : other 改为 another ;

析 : 考查代词。由原文可知，总共有三个窗口，这里是在第二个窗口付款，所以应该用 another。

74 : 去掉 where ;

析 : 考查连词。他们在最后一个窗口取药。at the last window 是地点状语而非定语从句，所以删掉 where。

75 : meant 改为 means ;

析 : 考查动词时态。文章前半部分全部都是—般时态，所以这里用 means。

76 : differently 改为 different ;

析 : 考查形容词。这里“不同的”用来修饰 windows , 用 adj. 修饰 n., 所以应该用 different

77 : women 改为 woman ;

析 : 考查名词单复数。文章后半部分讲的是一位女士 , 所以用单数 woman。

78 : his 改为 her

析 : 考查人称代词。这里是位女士 , 所以应该用 “her”

79 : tying 改为 tied

析 : 考查非谓语动词。them 这里指这位女士的各种物品 , 比如儿童推车 , 玩具鸭子等 , 这些物品与 tie 之间是被动关系 , 所以应该用 tied。

80 : knitting 后面加 with

析 : 考查定语从句相关知识。先行词为 wool ball , 在定语从句中做 knit with 的宾语 , 意为编织衣物用的毛团 , 所以需要加 with。

第二节 书面表达

假如你是李华 , 请根据下图中的内容 , 描写你上学途中乘车时所看到的情景 , 并表达对此的看法。

参考词汇:

拉环 : handle; 拐杖 : walking stick

摇晃地 : shakily 明乘车 : ride in a bus with civility

注意 : 1. 词数 : 100 左右

2. 可以适当增加细节 , 以使行文连贯



I' m Li Hua. One day, getting on the usual bus, I was shocked by what I saw. There were no empty seats at that time. An old man was standing and holding a handle over his head,

with his walking stick supporting himself. He stood shakily, looking rather tired. But next to him sat a young man. He was reading a public service advertisement, which educates people to ride in a bus with civility. How ridiculous it was!

I think it is the action that we need, not beautiful words. If each of us did a little, we would make a big difference.

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