



长春市十一高中 2016-2017 学年度高三上学期期中考试

英语试题

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题），满分 150 分，测试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷 选择题（满分 100 分）

第一部分、听力（共两节，共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分） **在笔试结束后进行**

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，你将有 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。

1. What will Dorothy do on the weekend?

- A. Go out with her friend. B. Work on her paper. C. Make some plans.

2. What was the normal price of the T-shirt?

- A. \$15. B. \$30. C. \$50.

3. What has the woman decided to do on Sunday afternoon?

- A. To attend a wedding. B. To visit an exhibition. C. To meet a friend.

4. When does the bank close on Saturday?

- A. At 1:00 pm. B. At 3:00 pm. C. At 4:00 pm.

5. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a store. B. In a classroom. C. At a hotel.

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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What do we know about Nora?

- A. She prefers a room of her own. B. She likes to work with other girls.
C. She lives near the city center.

7. What is good about the flat?

- A. It has a large sitting room. B. It has good furniture. C. It has a big kitchen.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where has Barbara been?

- A. Milan. B. Florence. C. Rome.

9. What has Barbara got in her suitcase?

- A. Shoes. B. Stones. C. Books.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who is making the telephone call?

- A. Thomas Brothers. B. Mike Landon. C. Jack Cooper.

11. What relation is the woman to Mr. Cooper?

- A. His wife. B. His boss. C. His secretary.

12. What is the message about?

A. A meeting. B. A visit to France. C. The date for a trip

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who could the man speaker most probably be?

- A. A person who saw the accident.
- B. The driver of the lorry.
- C. A police officer.

14. What was Mrs. Franks doing when the accident took place?

- A. Walking along Churchill Avenue.
- B. Getting ready to cross the road.
- C. Standing outside a bank.

15. When did the accident happen?

- A. At about 8:00 am.
- B. At about 9:00 am.
- C. At about 10:00 am.

16. How did the accident happen?

- A. A lorry hit a car.
- B. A car ran into a lorry.
- C. A bank clerk rushed into the street.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the talk mainly about?

- A. The history of the hotel.
- B. The courses for the term.
- C. The plan for the day.

18. Where can the visitors learn about the subjects for new students?

- A. In the school hall.
- B. In the science labs.
- C. In the classrooms.

19. What can students do in the practical areas?

- A. Take science courses.
- B. Enjoy excellent meals.
- C. Attend workshops.

20. When are the visitors expected to ask questions?

- A. During the lunch hour.
- B. After the welcome speech.
- C. Before the tour of the labs.

第二部分、阅读理解（共两节，共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

第一节、阅读下面的短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A, B, C, D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

The National Gallery

The National Gallery displays one of the finest and most comprehensive collections of paintings in the Western European tradition. It includes many famous works, such as Botticelli's *Venus and Mars*, Titan's *Bacchus and Ariadne*, Caravaggio's *Supper at Emmaus* and Monet's *The Water-Lily Pond*. All major traditions of Western European painting are represented from the artists of the late medieval period and Renaissance to the French Impressionists.

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Join today and enjoy free entry to exhibitions, exclusive events, special offers, and more. To join, visit nationalgallery.org.uk/membership, call 020 7747 2850 or speak to our Visitor Engagement team.

Support us

Visiting information

Admission free

Opening hours

Open daily 10am-6pm,
Friday Lates 6-9pm. Closed 1
January, 24-26 December.

Eat, drink and shop

The National Dining Rooms

Level 1, Sainsbury Wing
Entrance

Open daily 10am-5pm,
(8.30pm Fridays). Waiter
service.

The National Café

Level 0, Getty Entrance
Monday to Friday 8am-11pm,

If you have enjoyed your visit, please make a donation in our visitor donation boxes, which can be found at all entrances. Donations from visitors make a real difference to the Gallery, helping to preserve and care for this unique collection. Thank you for your support.

Free Wi-Fi nationalgallery.org.uk



Saturday 10am-11pm,
Sunday 10am-6pm
Self-service café and
waiter-service brasserie.

Espresso Bar

Level 0, Getty Entrance
Open daily 10am-5.45pm,
(8.45pm Fridays).
Self-service.

Shops

Open daily 10am-5.45pm
(8.45pm Fridays).
Shop online at
nationalgallery.co.uk

Events

For information on events and
programmes please consult
the What's On guide located
at the entrances or go to
nationalgallery.org.uk/events

21. Where is the passage most probably from?
A. A thesis on western European art.
B. A guide to the National Gallery.
C. A newspaper article about collections in the gallery.
D. A speech introducing the National Gallery.
22. What is the right unique to members of the National Gallery?
A. Access to exclusive events and special offers. B. Admission free and free Wi-Fi.
C. Free meals inside the National Gallery. D. No need to queue at all entrances.
23. If you feel hungry when you visit the National Gallery at 7pm on Saturday, where can you go for refreshment?
A. Shops. B. The National Dining Rooms. C. The National Café. D. Espresso Bar.

B

Parents will do anything for their children. Whether it would be the food, clothes, or the place they live in, parents will always make sure their children have the best of everything. One of the biggest concerns that parents currently have is educating their children. They are faced with lots of difficulties when it comes to education for their young ones. Choices include private school, charter school, public school or homeschooling.

Fortunately for parents, there are a variety of different strategies that they can take in order to increase their child's overall intelligence. According to Ross A. Thompson, PhD, professor of psychology at the University of California at Davis, a child's brain will actually reach 90% of its full size by the time they start kindergarten.

Researchers at Northwestern University in Chicago concluded that playing a musical instrument directly affected the brain stem, the lower section of the brain. Moreover, children that learn an instrument at an early age tend to continue it when they are older. And numerous studies show that a well-balanced meal is essential for a child's mental as well as physical health. Some other researchers recommended that a second language should be taught when children are in preschool. They state that three to four years of age is the perfect time and that any age under four would work perfectly fine for a child's brain development.

The average child will learn how to read between kindergarten and second grade. Many parents can give their children a **jump start** by teaching them to read before they start school. Children could have an adequate background of the alphabet and sounds of words before attending school. This can be done by simply reading to them whenever you want. The more comfortable they get, the easier the process will be.

24. From the first paragraph, we can infer that _____.
A. parents have more choices in offering education to their kids
B. parents find it hard to satisfy their kids' various demands
C. parents meet a new challenge when raising their kids
D. parents get actively involved in the process of their kids' growth
25. What suggestion may the researchers in the passage make?
A. To train kids as early as possible.

- B. To try as many means as possible.
 - C. To help kids develop as fully as possible.
 - D. To use as many available resources as possible.
26. What does the third paragraph mainly discuss?
- A. The effective ways to help develop children's brains.
 - B. The proper time to teach children to learn languages.
 - C. The vital factors to have a great effect on children's health.
 - D. The practical steps to arouse children's interest in study.
27. We can replace the words "jump start" in the last paragraph with _____.
- A. inspiration
 - B. introduction
 - C. suggestion
 - D. promotion

C

Beauty is big business in China. The country's cosmetics market is worth \$26 billion a year, making it the third-biggest in the world. Euromonitor, a research firm, believe it will grow 8% each year from now to 2017.

It would seem surprising, then, that some of the world's best-known brands are giving up on such an attractive market. This week L'Oreal of France, the world's biggest cosmetics firm, said that it will stop selling its Garnier line of beauty products in China. This came on the heels of an announcement by Revlon, an American rival, that it would leave the country altogether.

L'Oreal insists that this is not a step back from the Chinese market, of which it commands an 11% share, but rather a shift in strategy. It says it will henceforth (今后) concentrate on selling Chinese consumers its L'Oreal Paris and Maybelline New York lines. Revlon has done rather less well in China, which accounts for a tiny share of its global revenues. It is said to have suffered a big fall in sales in recent months and blames this on a slowing Chinese economy.

A few years ago, when China's annual GDP growth was in double figures and its consumers had barely begun to fill their repressed desire for foreign luxury, the firms that sold it set themselves ambitious targets. Now China is coming to resemble a more normal emerging market: still with much potential for growth, but with no guarantee that every fancy foreign product entering it will get a piece of the action. Consumers are becoming more reasonable and experienced, and are increasingly unwilling to pay extra money for all but the very best brands.

At the same time costs are high. Wages for "beauty assistants" and other saleswomen are rising at double-digit rates annually. Marketing in such a huge and diverse country, is complex. To cap it all, Chinese cosmetics firms are quickly catching up with the foreign ones.

As the costs rise and the growth slows, L'Oreal and Revlon are unlikely to be the last foreign cosmetics firms to think again about their ambitions in China.

28. Which statement is true about China's cosmetics market?
- A. It is worth \$26 million a year.
 - B. It is growing at a rate of 8% each year.
 - C. China's cosmetics market is the third-biggest in the world.
 - D. China's domestic brands have defeated foreign brands overwhelmingly.
29. The underlined phrase "came on the heels of" (Para.2) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. followed
 - B. affected by
 - C. caught up with
 - D. was prior to
30. Why did some world's famous cosmetics brands change their strategy in China?
- A. Because L'Oreal commands a share of 11%, leaving little potential for other brands.
 - B. Chinese consumers began to fill their repressed desire for foreign luxury.
 - C. There is limited potential for development in China's cosmetics market.
 - D. The costs are high and China's economic growth is slowing down.
31. How will the author probably predict China's future cosmetics market?
- A. It will grow at a rate of 8% each year from now to 2017.
 - B. L'Oreal and Revlon will be the only two foreign brands to reconsider their ambitions in China.
 - C. Foreign brands will face fierce competition with domestic brands.
 - D. For all the challenges, foreign cosmetics firms are optimistic about their ambitions in China.

D

With tourism developing fast, you'd expect greater understanding between the nations of the world. Not a bit of it although superb systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a reasonable cost. What was once the "grand tour", reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp so that modern travelers enjoy a level of comfort. But what's the sense of this mass exchange of

populations if the nations of the world keep ignoring each other?

Many tourist organizations deliberately set out to protect their travelers from too much contact with the local population. The modern tourist leads a sheltered life, such as living at international hotels, eating food and sipping drink there. However, he stares at the natives from a distance. Guided tours to places of interest are carefully planned. The tourist is allowed to see only what the organizers want him to see and no more, and language also holds them back. So he is only too happy to be protected in this way.

The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the continuance of national stereotypes. That is, we don't see the people of other nations as they really are, but as we have been brought up to believe they are. So when you set out on your travels, the only characteristics you notice are those which confirm your previous knowledge. You leave with the highly unoriginal and inaccurate impression that, say, "Latin peoples shout a lot". You only have to make foreign friends to understand how absurd and harmful national stereotypes (成见) are. But how can you make foreign friends when the tourist trade does its best to prevent you?

32. Which of the following can best describe the "grand tour" now?

- A. It is accessible to everyone. B. It is still reserved for the very rich.
C. Travelers enjoy the first-class comforts. D. At a reasonable cost.

33. What can prevent tourists from better understanding another country?

- ①living in an international hotel ②eating and drinking in an international hotel
③carefully planned places of interest ④keeping the natives at a distance
⑤being unable to speak their language ⑥being too happy to be alone
⑦national stereotypes

- A. ①②③④⑤⑥⑦ B. ①②③④⑤ C. ③④⑤⑥ D. ①②③④⑤⑦

34. What is the author's attitude toward tourism?

- A. Neutral. B. Negative. C. Objective. D. Critical.

35. The author wrote this passage to tell us _____.

- A. guided tour is disappointing
B. the way of touring should be changed
C. national stereotypes should be changed D. when traveling, you notice characteristics which confirm your previous knowledge

第二节、七选五 (共 5 小题)

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

If I were a boy again, I would practice perseverance more often, and never give up a thing because it was hard or inconvenient. _____ 36 _____ "There are only two creatures," says a proverb, "who can surmount(越过) the pyramids — the eagle and the snail."

If I were a boy again, I would school myself into a habit of attention. I would let nothing come between me and the subject in hand. _____ 37 _____ The habit of attention becomes part of our life, if we begin early enough.

I often hear grown-up people say, "I could not fix my attention on the lecture or book, although I wished to do so," and the reason is, the habit was not formed in youth.

If I were a boy again, I would cultivate courage. "Nothing is so mild and gentle as courage, nothing so cruel and pitiless as cowardice (怯懦)," says a wise author. _____ 38 _____ The fear of ill exceeds(超过) the ill we fear. Dangers will arise in any career, but presence of mind will often conquer the worst of them. _____ 39 _____

If I were a boy again, I would look on the cheerful side. Life is very much like a mirror: if you smile upon it, it smiles back upon you; but if you frown and look doubtful on it, you will get a similar look in return. Inner sunshine warms not only the heart of the owner, but of all that come in contact with it.

_____ 40 _____ I might write pages on the importance of learning very early in life to gain that point where a young boy can stand straight and decline doing an unworthy act because it is unworthy.

Finally, instead of trying hard to be happy, as if that were the sole purpose of life, I would, if I were a boy again, try still harder to make others happy.

- A. If we want light, we must conquer darkness.
B. Perseverance can definitely equal genius in its results.
C. Be prepared for any fate, and there is no harm to be feared.
D. We too often borrow trouble, and expect that may never appear.
E. If I were a boy again, I would school myself to say "No" more often.
F. I would remember that a good skater never tries to skate in two directions at once.
G. If I were a boy again, I would demand of myself more courtesy towards my companions and friends and indeed towards strangers as well.

第三部分、英语知识运用 (共 2 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)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 41—60 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中选出最佳选项。

I was in the fifth grade when I first dipped my fingers into the endless ocean of expression and allowed my hands to grow a(n) 41.

I remember my hands being sweaty as I wandered 42 into her classroom. From corner to corner, the 43 were decorated with clippings (剪报) and posters 44 *Deafness and American Sign Language*. Pictures of 45 hands hung from the bulletin boards (宣传牌).

Once the rest of my classmates 46 in their seats, she began. She did not speak. Her hands 47 about gracefully as she signed, "Hello. My name Ms. Lewison. Your name what?" These signs did not 48 until later that week, but still I sat upright at my desk, trying to figure them out. My entire first impression of her was "49".

As months passed, my class transformed to an unusually large family. Ms. Lewison was like our 50. When we were feeling troubled, we just let our 51 do the talking. The lesson became less about following the lesson itself and more about 52.

Ms. Lewison performed a tough task. She 53 replaced all the ignorance in me with 54. Then she opened my 55 and opened it even wider. She would find time to turn me into a 56 signer. She taught me that there are no limits and my abilities are 57.

Today my fingers have learned to 58. Ms. Lewison pushed me 59 into the ocean of Deaf culture and I have become a strong swimmer in diverse 60.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. order | B. poster | C. voice | D. picture |
| 42. A. calmly | B. excitedly | C. quickly | D. anxiously |
| 43. A. desks | B. walls | C. students | D. ocean |
| 44. A. related to | B. contributing to | C. aimed at | D. caused by |
| 45. A. welcoming | B. signing | C. waving | D. outstanding |
| 46. A. seated | B. locked | C. backed | D. settled |
| 47. A. flowed | B. wandered | C. came | D. flew |
| 48. A. make sense | B. hold breath | C. catch sight | D. draw attention |
| 49. A. strange | B. strict | C. silent | D. dull |
| 50. A. teacher | B. partner | C. friend | D. mother |
| 51. A. bodies | B. eyes | C. hands | D. hearts |
| 52. A. life | B. love | C. signs | D. language |
| 53. A. successfully | B. unwillingly | C. easily | D. finally |
| 54. A. confidence | B. curiosity | C. freedom | D. patience |
| 55. A. mouth | B. mind | C. arms | D. fingers |
| 56. A. unique | B. special | C. fluent | D. clever |
| 57. A. uncertain | B. endless | C. flexible | D. strong |
| 58. A. dip | B. think | C. swim | D. dance |
| 59. A. gently | B. heavily | C. firmly | D. hardly |
| 60. A. classes | B. families | C. waters | D. worlds |

第 II 卷 非选择题卷 (满分 50 分)

第三部分、第二节(共 10 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。

Qingdao lies in the east of Shandong Province. As we all know, it is an important port city and it is an economic and 61 (culture) center. It is also home to the Tsingtao Brewery and the 62 (large) international beer festival in China. Of course Qingdao is a very beautiful city, too. Many places around the city are well worth 63 (visit). Every year, the festival 64 (hold) on schedule. Millions of visitors 65 come from the world go to the city during the festival.

It is very convenient to go to Qingdao. It is 66 (rough) 560 kilometers from Beijing with an average travel time of one hour and 10 minutes by air and five hours by high-speed train. It is 693 kilometers from Shanghai, and 67 (take) about one hour and 25 minutes by air. There are also frequent direct 68 (flight) from Qingdao to the Republic of Korea and Japan. The city's airport is connected 69 61 domestic cities and 16 overseas cities, with more than 3,000 planes arriving 70 taking off each week. Warmly welcome to Qingdao!

第四部分、写作（共 2 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仅限一词；

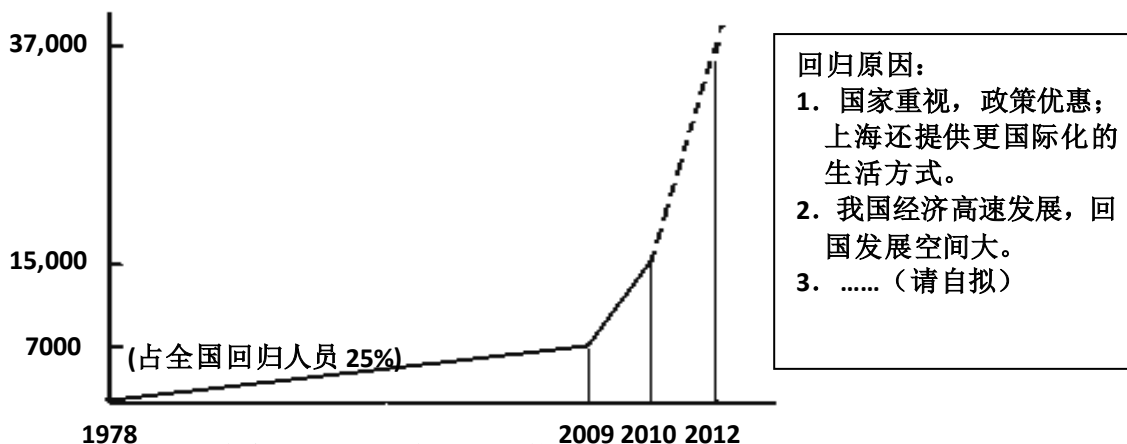
2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

When I was 10, I was asked to make a speech naming “My Dream” before the whole class! With so many eyes fixed upon me, you can imagine how nervous I was. However, I had no choice but prepare for it. To draft the speech was the easiest for me, the good writer, but the hard part lay in my oral presentation from my memory. The real moment came while I stood on the platform, my heart was beating fast and my mind blank. Much to my surprise, the listeners were sitting quietly and wait patiently without any signs of rushing me. Gradually I found me back. When I finished my speech, my audience applauded wild. I made it! From then on, my fear of talking before an audience disappears.

第二节、书面表达 (满分 25 分,行文 20 分, 书法 5 分)

自 1978 年以来，我国海外留学生回国人数逐年上升。请在 Shanghai Daily 上发表一篇文章，根据图表叙述海外人员归国情况，分析回流原因，并希望更多的海外学者回国创业。

上海出国人员回归统计图



要求： 1) 可根据内容要点适当增加细节，使行文连贯。
2) 词数：120 字左右。短文开头已为你写好，不计入词数。

参考词汇：制定政策 work out policies 海归人员 returnee
海外留学生 overseas scholars 人才外流 brain drain

There has been a reversal of the brain drain since 1978 across the country.

高三上期中

1-20 BBABC ACAAB CACCB BCBCA

21-23 BAC 24-27 CAAD 28-31 CADC 32-35ADDB 36-40 AFDCE

41-60 CDBAB DDACD CAABB CBDAC

61. cultural 62. largest 63. visiting 64. is held 65. who/that roughly 67. takes
68. flights 69. with 70. and

naming → named ; prepare → to prepare ;

the good writer → a good writer ;

hard → hardest; while → when; was beating → 去掉 was

wait → waiting ; found me back → myself ;

wild → wildly ; disappears → disappeared

There has been a reversal of the brain drain since 1978 across the country. Between 1978 and 2009, about 7,000 overseas Chinese returned to Shanghai after completing their studies abroad. They accounted for about 25% of all returnees nationwide. The year 2010 has witnessed a boom. The number of returnees came up to 15,000. By the end of 2012, a further 22,000 will have returned to this city.

The reversal of the brain drain mainly arises from three facts. Firstly, our government values overseas Chinese scholars highly, encourages them to return home to start their own careers and has worked out a series of preferential policies. In Shanghai, the famous international city, they can enjoy a modern lifestyle. Secondly, China's economy has been developing at a high speed, which provides them with a vast space of development. Many returnees have achieved outstanding success in scientific research or in high-level management. They are playing a more and more important role. Thirdly, the current global financial crisis leaves many overseas out of work or at the edge of being laid off. They feel more secure at home because the economy is more stable.

I hope that more overseas Chinese can head home. There is a bright future ahead of them.