

太原市 2016—2017 学年高三年级第一学期阶段性测试

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

The human nose has given to the languages of the world many interesting expressions. Of course, this is not surprising. Without the nose, we could not breathe or smell. It is part of the face that gives a person special character. Cyrano de Bergerac said that a large nose showed a great man--- brave, polite, manly and intellectual.

A famous women poet wished that she had two noses to smell a rose! Blaise Pascal, a French philosopher, made an interesting comment about the Cleopatra's nose. If it had been shorter, he said, it would have changed the whole face of the world.

Historically, man's nose had had a principal role in his imagination. Man has referred to the nose in many ways to express his emotions. Expressions concerning the nose refer to human weakness: anger, pride, jealousy and revenge.

In English there are a number of phrases about the nose. For example, to hold up one's nose expresses a basic human feeling--- pride. People can hold up their noses at people, things and places.

The phrase, to be led around by the nose, shows man's weakness. A person who is led around by the nose lets other people control him. On the other hand, a person who follows his nose lets his instinct guide him.

For the human emotion of rejection, the phrase, to have one's nose put out of joint, is very descriptive. The expression applies to persons who have been turned aside because of a competitor. Their pride is hurt and they feel rejected. This expression is not new. It was used by Erassmus in 1542.

This is only a sample of expressions in English dealing with the nose. There are a number of others. however, it should be as plain as the nose on the face that the nose is more than an organ for breathing and smelling!

21. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. A person who holds up his nose is easier to get angry.
- B. A person who is proud of himself is to hold up his nose.
- C. A person who is satisfied with himself always follows others.
- D. A person who hopes to have two noses is strong-minded.

22. What does the underlined phrase "to be led around by the nose" mean?

- A. To be followed by somebody.
- B. To be controlled by somebody.
- C. To be under your nose.
- D. To pay through the nose.

23. How does a person who has his nose put out of joint feel?

- A. Worried.
- B. Pleased.
- C. Proud and happy.
- D. Hurt and unaccepted.

24. What do you know from the last sentence of this passage?

- A. It is hard to know that the nose is not only for smelling.

- B. The nose is really just an organ for breathing and smelling.
- C. It's clear that a nose's function is more than breathing and smelling.
- D. It is not important that a nose has other functions except these two.

解析:

- 21. 选 B. 由文章第四段得知。
- 22. 选 B. 由第五段，第二句，即划线句子的后一句得知。
- 23. 选 D. 由第六段，第三句得知。
- 24. 选 C. 又全文最后一句得知。

B

“Two yuan + luck=5million yuan”. These eye-catching banners and posters blanket the nation. Our life has been filled with “lottery tickets”(彩票).

Most people become extremely happy at the mere mention of lottery tickets. Why are they so eager to buy them? Do they consider the lottery a good way to contribute to society? Or do they just seize the chance for personal gain?

A recent survey in major Chinese cities shows that more than 80 percent of lottery buyers take out their money with the purpose of “winning more money luck” and “Being a millionaire in a short time.” These words on an advertising leaflet may be the truly most attractive to lottery selling stations.

Allowing themselves the pleasure of imagination of becoming an overnight millionaire, many lottery buyers can't keep a cool heart. If their “investment” on which they have strong hope ends up in smoke, which is usually the case, they are likely to experience low spirits or even give up all hopes.

Sixteen years ago, the government of Fuzhou gave a notice forbidding all lotteries. The notice said that all lottery tickets sales in the city must be stopped to make sure a peaceful Spring Festival. Lotteries have caused a lot of criminal cases in the city. It was reported that a laid-off worker committed a robbery after using all his savings on lottery tickets and becoming penniless.

In another case, a young man became mentally ill when his lottery tickets turned into waste paper.

A comprehensive law is needed to fit the lottery industry. On the other hand, the media must take more social duty to help people understand the reality of the lotteries. Instead of describing how a single lottery ticket changes a poor person into an overnight millionaire, advertisements should fit this goal clearly so that when people take out money they should realize that they are making a contribution to the poor.

Lottery have entered into common Chinese people's lives for years. They have brought about a lot of changes to society worthy of praise.

We hope that in the future, lotteries can contribute even more to the development of our national economy which will light up everybody's life.

25. Why did the government of Fuzhou forbid lottery tickets on special holidays?

- A. Lotteries had many ill effects on children.
- B. People spent too much money on it.
- C. Lotteries caused a lot of serious deaths.
- D. People need a happy and peaceful holiday.

26. What should the media help people to do according to the author?

- A. To understand the reality of the lotteries.
- B. To look into the situation of lotteries tickets.
- C. To find out how they make a lot of money.

D. To believe that they will become millionaires.

27. What can we know from the passage?

- A. There is no law fitting lotteries in China today.
- B. Lotteries meet with the development of modern society.
- C. Lotteries have many changes to society since they were born.
- D. It is the best way for the workers to live by buying lottery tickets.

28. What is the purpose of the author writing the passage?

- A. To make us know the use of lottery tickets.
- B. To tell us to treat lottery tickets in a correct way.
- C. To introduce the advantages of lottery tickets to us.
- D. To tell us the importance of lottery tickets in our daily life.

解析:

文章大意: 本篇为说明文, 介绍了人们买彩票的主要原因, 彩票目前带来的危害进而作者介绍了如何正确对待彩票使它更好得服务我们。

25. 选 D. 细节题, 根据题干可以定位到文章第五段。答案为第二句: 通知指出在这个城市出售的所有彩票必须被阻止来确保一个和平祥和的春节。

26. 选 A. 根据题干定位在第六段第二句: 另一方面, 媒体必须承担更多责任去帮助人们认识到彩票的真实面目。

27. 选 C. 细节题。根据文章倒数第二段可知。

28. 选 B. 目的题。综合文章大意来看, 文章前三段介绍了人们买彩票的可能的原因。第四、五段介绍了彩票所带来的危害。第六段介绍了从法律和媒体的角度规范彩票行业。最后 2 段介绍了彩票的贡献以及我们对它的期望。所以 A、C 和 D 都太片面。故选 B。

C

In your rush to get to school, you drop a piece of toast on the floor. Do you throw it away or decide it's still OK to eat? If you're like most people, you eat it. Maybe you follow the "5-second rule", which claims foods are safe to eat if you pick them up within 5 seconds of dropping them. But you might want to think again. Scientists now say that 5 seconds are all it takes for foods to become polluted with enough bacteria to make you sick.

Bacteria can cause many kinds of illnesses. Some kinds of bacteria can grow on food. If we eat foods on which these bacteria are growing, we can become sick. One of these food-born bacteria is Salmonella. It makes 1.4 million people sick every year. Earlier this year, 370 people became sick after eating peanut butter that had been polluted with Salmonella at the manufacturing factory.

Salmonella are often found in raw eggs and chicken. Cooking kills these bacteria, which is why it is so important to cook eggs, chicken, and other foods carefully.

Being a good housekeeper is another good way to prevent infection. Even if household surfaces are washed thoroughly, they can support Salmonella for weeks. A team of scientists at Clemson University in South Carolina have tested the 5-second rule, using sandwich ingredients. First, they placed a known amount of Salmonella cells on three surfaces: wood, tile, and carpet. They then placed a slice of bread and a slice of bologna(大红肠) on each surface for 5, 30, or 60 seconds. After just 5 seconds, both the bread and bologna picked up enough bacteria to make you sick.

So forget the 5-second rule. If your toast lands on the floor, throw it away. Stick a fresh slice of bread in the toaster. And this time, be careful not to drop it!

29. Which of the following statements can best describe the original meaning of "5-second rule"?

- A. If the food is on the floor for less than 5 seconds, it's fresh.

- B. If the food is on the floor for more than 5 seconds, it's safe.
 C. If you finish eating the food on the floor within 5 seconds, it's dangerous for you.
 D. If you pick up the food that you drop on the floor within 5 seconds, it's safe to eat.
30. What can cause many diseases according to the passage?
 A. Bacteria B. Bread. C. Bad habits. D. Raw eggs.
31. Why did the scientists at Clemson University carry out the test?
 A. To find out whether the food is safe to eat.
 B. To find out how long the food can be kept.
 C. To find out whether the 5-second rule is true.
 D. To find out how long the bacteria can live.
32. What does the last paragraph tell us?
 A. Don't eat the chicken on the floor because it's dirty.
 B. Don't eat food that you have dropped on the floor.
 C. If you are eating the food, you never drop it on the floor.
 D. If you eat the food dropped on the floor in seconds, it's OK.

- 29: D 细节题 根据文章第一段第四句可知。
 30: A 细节题 根据文章第二段首句可知。
 31: C 细节题 根据文章第四段第三句可知。“have tested the 5-second rule”
 32: B 推断题 根据文章尾段首句可知。“So forget the 5-second rule.”

D

One family, which moved from Japan and settled at the turn of the century near San Francisco, had built a business in which they grew roses and trucked them into San Francisco three mornings a week.

The other family also marketed roses. For almost four decades the two families were neighbors, and the sons took over the farms, but then on December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Although the rest of the family members were American, the father of the Japanese family had never been naturalized. As they planned to leave the country, his neighbor made it clear that, if necessary, he would look after his friend's nursery(花圃). It was something each family had learned in church-Love the neighbor as themselves. “You would do the same for us,” he told his Japanese friend.

It was not long before the Japanese family was transported to a poor landscape in Canada. A full year went by. Then two. Then three. While the Japanese neighbors were in Canada, their friends worked in the greenhouses. Sometimes the father's work could stretch to 16 and 17 hours. And then one day, when the war in Europe had ended, the Japanese family packed up and boarded a train. They were going home.

What would they find? The family was met at the train station by their neighbors, and when they got to their home, the whole Japanese family were shocked. There was the nursery, complete, clean and shining in the sunlight, neat, prosperous and healthy. And the house was just as clean and welcoming as the nursery. And there on the dining room ground was one perfect red (玫瑰花蕾), just waiting to unfold-the gift of one neighbor to another.

33. What does “the gift” in the last paragraph refer to besides t rosebud?
 ① a neat and clean house ② the prosperous nursery
 ③ the dependable neighbors ④ the beautiful rose park
 A. ① and ② B. ③ and ④ C. ①,② and ③ D. ②, ③ and ④
34. What's the topic of the passage?
 A. Friendship B. Hardwork C. Happiness D. Honesty
35. Why did the neighbors choose “unfolding rosebud” to welcome the return of the Japanese?

- A. Because it's a decorative issue.
- B. Because the roses are beautiful.
- C. Because they grew roses themselves.
- D. Because it's a wish for a good future.

解析：

文章大意：本文为记叙文，主要记叙了一家人信守承诺帮助邻居养护玫瑰苗圃并收获一段有一的故事。

33. C. 'There was the nursery, complete, clean and shining in the sunlight, neat, prosperous and healthy. And the house was just as clean and welcoming as the nursery.' 由此可得出1和2，由文章中心信守承诺可得出3。

34. A. 由文章中心可得A，容易误选D，honesty意思是诚实的，正直的，没有守信用的含义，需要注意词义分析。

35. D. unfolding是展开的意思，代入原文waiting to unload，翻译为含苞待放的玫瑰，含苞待放就象征着未来希望，所以选择D。

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

Zoey admits it was a little sad saying goodbye to her fish. _____ Zoey's class at Hawthorne Elementary School spent most of the school year raising the fish from time they were nothing more than little eggs with eyes.

The program the Hawthorne kids took part in is called "Trout in the classroom". _____ The kids at Wilson Middle School in Fishersville took part in the project, too.

"I got to feed them every morning and watch them grow up," said seventh-grader Lauren Clayton. We have to protect them, or some of the fish could go extinct." Lauren was right. ____ But later, pollution, overfishing and loss of natural habitat have pushed some species to the danger of extinction.

Thanks to the kids in the program, trout are being reintroduced into rivers and streams across the country. And by doing that, the kids are helping to restore there local ecosystems----the natural balance that existed before human disturbed it, _____ Because the fish are in their classrooms, the kids are responsible for making sure there is cool, clean water, proper food and proper living conditions in the tanks.

By the middle of May, they were "as big as a finger." That is, they are old enough to be released into Oneida Creek." Remember to swim back here to meet us and eat the food we bring little trout". _____

- A The kids can learn some scientific lessons at school.
- B Make sure when a warm lands on the surface, never bite.
- C Finally, Zoey read them goodbye letters before letting them go.
- D They can also see how our actions affect the trout's ability to survive.
- E But she honestly thinks it's good that they are going to a natural home.
- F It's a national project supported by a conservation group called Trout Unlimited.
- G When America was first founded, river and streams across the continent were filled with fish.

试题分析：本文属于新闻报道，主要赞美了Zoey及其他美国孩子们在学校里养鳟鱼，然后放回到大自然中，通过这种途径达到教育孩子保护自然生物的目的。

36. E 根据前后句内容可以判断内容语 Zoey 有关, 前句说她感到伤心, E 项中 she 指代 zoey, 而且 “good” 与前句 “sad” 之间存在情感上的转折 (but), 故 E 符合语境逻辑, 承接上下文。

37. F F 中的 it 指的是前句的主语 the program, 该选项与前句有重复词 Trout; 后句中的 the project 特指选项中的 a national project.

38. G 根据本段最后一句, But later, 可知本句说的是之前的情况, 而且 “but” 出现说明出现转折, 此处 “河里到处都是鱼” 与下句 “一些物种濒临灭绝” 形成转折, 故 G 符合上下文语境。

39. A 根据主语一致, 后句中出现 The kids 可知划线句与 The kids 有关。其次后句中出现合适的水, 食物, 生存环境都是科学课程相关。而非强调我们的行为对鳟鱼生存能力的影响。

40. C 根据前句标点符号引号以及其中内容可知 C 项 “Zoey 在放生鳟鱼之前给它们读了告别信” 符合上下文语境。

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。

How can foreign students attend a college or university in the United States? Here are government rules and requirements for entering the United States to 41. Every foreign student who has been 42 to study in this country must have a 43 document called a visa from the United States government. A visa permits a foreign citizen 44 to the United States and request permission to enter the country. The 45 for getting a visa can be found on the State Department Web site. The 46 is *unitedstatesvisas dot g-o-v*.

If you are requesting a visa for the first time, you may have to 47 at the American Embassy in your country to talk to a(n) 48. Each student should communicate with the Embassy to find out if such an interview is needed and when it can 49. It is important to apply for the visa 50. State Department officials say national security is the most important issue in deciding if a person will be 51 to enter the United States. Officials must 52 if a student is on any list of people with possible 53 to terrorists.

Embassies can not issue a visa more than ninety days before the 54 of the educational program in the United States. If you are a student studying in the United States for the first time, you will not be permitted to enter the country more than thirty days 55 the start of your classes. Foreign students accepted at an American school will 56 a document called a Certificate of Eligibility. The State Department says each student must enter the country using the certificate provided 57 the school he or she will be attending. You are permitted to stay in the United States on a student visa for the 58 of your period of study. That means you can stay as long as you are a full-time student. Your college or university will 59 the government with reports about your education 60 you continue to study there.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. visit | B. play | C. study | D. work |
| 42. A. made | B. stopped | C. sent | D. accepted |
| 43. A. secret | B. legal | C. public | D. private |
| 44. A. taking | B. walking | C. to travel | D. to agree |
| 45. A. benefits | B. rules | C. marks | D. aims |
| 46. A. place | B. destination | C. department | D. address |
| 47. A. appear | B. go | C. meet | D. find |
| 48. A. worker | B. official | C. author | D. lawyer |
| 49. A. finish | B. face | C. take action | D. take place |

50. A. early B. slowly C. lately D. carefully
51. A. discussed B. forced C. followed D. permitted
52. A. find out B. depend on C. look for D. make up
53. A. rings B. links C. ropes D. lines
54. A. start B. end C. open D. close
55. A. when B. after C. before D. as
56. A. buy B. receive C. cheat D. miss
57. A. with B. to C. by D. for
58. A. years B. months C. length D. weeks
59. A. provide B. ask C. get D. remind
60. A. as far as B. as well as C. as good as D. as long as

解析:

41. 答案: C. 考察“要学习的政府规定和要求”故选择 study。
42. 答案: D. 此题考查复现,且根据“外国学生”和“在这个国家学习”之间是“被接受”的关系,故选则 accept。
43. 答案: B. 此题考察“合法证件”,故选择 legal。
44. 答案: C. 此题考察“permit sb to do sth”,且句意为“签证允许外国公民到美国旅行”,故选择 to travel。
45. 答案: B. 此题考察复现,前文讲到“进入美国的政府规定”,此处考察“获取签证的规定”。
46. 答案: D. 此题考察前后文的解释关系,后文为网址,故选 address。
47. 答案: A. 此题考察动词辨析。Find 和 meet 均为及物动词,故排除,go 之后要加 to sp,故选择 appear。
48. 答案: B. 此题考察复现,后文提到了 State Department officials,故选择 official。
49. 答案: D. 此题考察词义辨析。根据前后文,可选 take place。A. 完成;B. 面对;C. 采取行动。
50. 答案: A. 因为后文讲到“大使馆在美国学校开学前九十天不可以签发签证”,故应尽早申请签证。
51. 答案: D. 句意为“一个人是否将被允许进入美国”,故选择 permitted。
52. 答案: A. 根据“官员必须弄清楚一个学生是否在可能与恐怖分子有关的人员名单上。”故选择 find out。
53. 答案: B. link to terrorist 表示与恐怖分子相关。
54. 答案: A. 考察“美国学校开学之前九十天,大使馆不可以签发签证”,故选择“start”。
55. 答案: C. 根据前文,句意为“如果你是第一次在美国学习,那么你将在开学前 30 天不允许进入这个国家”故选择 before。
56. 答案: B. 外国学生和证书之间的关系为“收到”,故选择 receive。
57. 答案: C. 根据前后文,“提供”和“学校”之间的关系为被动,故选择 by。
58. 答案: C. 根据句意,你可以待在美国在你学习期间,没有明确学习时长,故选择 length。
59. 答案: A. 此题考察 provide sb with sth,故选择 provide。
60. 答案: D. 根据句意,“你所就读大学会提供给政府你的学习报告只要你继续在此就读”,此题考察条件状语从句,故选择 as long as。

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。

The start of the school year is always a 61 (stress) time for children, parents, 62 (teach) and advisers. It is important at the 63 (begin) of a school year to establish a routine. Homework, bedtime and eating dinner need doing around 64 same time each day. This helps create parent expectations for their children and helps the children know 65 the expectations will be, which reduces stress.

In the current term, changing a student's schedule is not an option. Even if a student is unhappy with a class, he needs to his best and receive best grade he can. 66, the student can visit his adviser about changing his schedule for next term.

The most important factor for 67 (succeed) in school is showing up. If a student 68 (miss) a great deal of school or skips class, he is missing a part of learning. Once a student gets behind, he may give up because he doesn't think he can make the work up 69 (easy). Once a student starts not to go to school, it becomes a habit, and the student may end up not 70 (attend) at all.

解析:

61. 本空需要形容词, 修饰名词 time, 表示充满压力的, 故正确形式为 stressful.
 62. 本空和空前 children, parents 空后 advisers 并列, 故正确形式为 teachers.
 63. 本空为固定搭配: at the beginning of...表示: 在...开始的时候...
 64. 本空后面是 same, 常和 same 连用的为介词 the.
 65. 本空为宾语从句, 宾语从句缺表语, 所以填 what.
 66. 根据空前表示 current term, 空后表示 next term. 可知为时间的对比, 前后为转折关系, 故本空应填 However.
 67. 本空为介宾结构, 强调结果而非动作, 故填名词形式 success/succeeding.
 68. 本空考察主谓一致原则, 由于主语是三人称单数, 故动词应填单三形式 misses.
 69. 本空考察副词修饰动词这一考点, 故应填副词形式 easily.
 70. 本空考察固定搭配 end up doing 表示最终做某事, 故应填 attending.

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。

It helps us understand the world better whether we know a few geography and have some maps at hand. But with maps in Chinese only, misunderstand is possible in studying world events. The name of places in a map in Chinese are usually long, hardly to pronounce and without meanings to a foreigner. Nowadays, maps were important and helpful and are needed them badly. At last I hope maps in various languages, such like those using in the United States, will come out. Thus, they

can sold in all of the bookstores open to Chinese.

解析

第一行: 1) whether 改为 if;

析: 考察两者区别, 这里为“如果”, whether 没有此意

第一行: 2) few 改为 little

析: geography 不可数, 用 little 修饰

第二行: 3) misunderstand 改成 misunderstanding

析: 做主语不能用动词原形, 改成动名词

第三行: 4) name 改成 names

析: places 的名字, 应为复数

第三行: 5) hardly 改成 hard

析: hardly 为“几乎不”, 在这里应该是“困难的”

第四行: 6) were 改成 are

析: 全文都为一般现在时

第四行: 7) them 去掉

析: maps are needed 句子已完整

第五行: 8) like 改成 as

析: such as 比如

第五行: 9) using 改成 used

析: those 指地图, 应该是被用, 用 used

第六行: 10) sold 前面加 be

析: 情态动词后的被动 can be done

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你叫李华, 再过 8 个月你就高中毕业了。你想写一封信给 Peter, 谈谈你对未来的打算并感谢他一直以来对你的帮助。要点如下:

1. 表达感激之情;
2. 考入理想的大学;
3. 期待大学生活。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

How is everything going? Since I will graduate from high school in 8 months, I am writing to **express my appreciation** to you and talk about my plans for future.

Firstly, please accept my gratitude for your help during my whole school years, **without which I wouldn't have made such progress in my study**. **Besides**, given all the efforts put into my study, I have always been longing to **be admitted to Tsinghua University, which is one of the most elite universities in China**. If I am fortunate enough to be accepted, I firmly believe the college life there will be colorful and vivid. Frankly speaking, I am really dreaming of that life.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua