

太原市 2017 届高三年级模拟试题 (三)

英 语

第一部分 听力理解 (略)

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 20 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 60 分)

第一节: 阅读理解 (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中 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Dear parents,

I am delighted that you are considering The British International School for your child's education. Our school offers first-class international education delivered by experienced and professional staff.

We aim to provide a high quality British-style education characterized by:

- ◆ The arrangement of the English National Curriculum to meet the needs of international and local students and offer an insight into the local culture.
- ◆ High quality teaching provided by international and local staff.
- ◆ A broad personal development of students that encourages independence, confidence, tolerance, good manners and respect.
- ◆ A recognition of the school-parent partnership in the successful education of the children.
- ◆ An acknowledgment that all students are individuals who deserves an environment to help realize their academic abilities, thereby preparing them for their chosen continued education and career.



A safe, caring, happy and stimulating environment benefiting from high quality facilities.

Our school provides all effective framework for education through a broad, balanced and monitored curriculum. As students advance through the school, we make sure that their needs are met through progressive teaching and learning. Although our curriculum is based on the English National Curriculum, it is adapted where appropriate, to be suitable for our diverse student body. Thus, we are making efforts for the development of transferable skills through the years of schooling, as well as the ability of a broad body of knowledge.

Students are given opportunities to develop many skills, which include skills in language, in science, technology and mathematics, in the aesthetic(审美的) and creative fields of music, drama and art, and in physical education.

We insist that students act in a responsible manner towards all members of the community. Throughout the school, students are taught to distinguish between right and wrong and show consideration for others. The qualities of honesty, kindness and good manners are always encouraged. Our friendly atmosphere provides a secure and happy environment where children can grow as individuals and valued members of the school family.

21. What do you think the author is?

- A. A school principal.
- B. An exchange student.
- C. An assistant professor.
- D. An experienced lecturer.

22. Why does the school change its curriculum when necessary?

- A. To develop some good students' skills.

for repacking a backpack and leaving a building, Annabel must be a competitor, for we were outside the building within seconds.

Annabel and I had already spent three days walking 80 kilometers over the mountains from the Pacific. We were in Canada's Yukon Territory, heading towards Car cross, on the shore of Lake Bennett. Here our boat was waiting where we had left it the week before. Our plan then was to boat down the 3,000 kilometers of the Yukon River to the Bering Sea.

On this day, we were walking the last 48 kilometers towards Car cross, following a disused railway line. You had to keep an eye out for black bears, whose presence was obvious from the huge piles of dung(粪便) that littered the tracks.

As the day drew on, we started to look for somewhere to sleep. We finally found an old railway building, which looked as if it might keep us safe from bears. Though the windows and doors had large scratch and chew marks, they were covered with boards and looked safe. Annabel went upstairs and started to unpack and settle in while I looked around downstairs.

I was moving around in what was once clearly a kitchen, when, from out of a darkened doorway that I took to the storeroom, came a soft but unusual deep moan(呻吟). My curiosity raised, I started to walk towards the slightly open door. I was halfway across the room when a low rough sound came out of the darkness and the hairs on the back of my neck stood up. My natural ability was to run. I backed out of the room, my eyes staring at the dark doorway. We thought it might be a better idea to spend the night elsewhere.

We got up early in our small tent in the morning. The night's sleep had been all right except when a little troubled by dreams of bears. But our mood rose with the sun. We were walking along, relaxing with

each step and looking forward to a big lunch at Car cross.

Crossing a small wooden bridge, we left the rail tracks to have a drink. As we returned, Annabel cried out "Stop!" Looking up, I saw a familiar black shape behind us: another black bear was following us, moving up slowly from behind, and then disappearing rapidly into the trees when we turned to face it. How long it had been following us, we could not say.

25. What can you know from the first paragraph ?

- A . Annabel set a world speed record .
- B . The author was calmer than Annabel .
- C . Annabel' s hearing was so poor that she couldn' t hear any sounds .
- D . The two girls ran out of the house at high speed for fear of the bear .

26. What is the author and Annabel' s final destination ?

- A . The Pacific
- B . Yukon Territory
- C . Car cross
- D . The Bering sea

27. Which is TRUE about the old railway building according to the passage?

- A. Trains pass here along the railway track.
- B. Bears might have come and gone around here.
- C. It was really a safe place to play and sleep in.
- D. A rough sound could be heard from the kitchen.

解析：

25. D 推断题。根据第一段最后一句话可知作者和 Annabel 在很短的时间内就跑到了室外，故 D 为正确答案。

26. D 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句话可知她们的计划是要划着船沿 Yukon Rivers 行进 3000 千米之后到达

Bering Sea , 故选 D。

27. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句 “You had to keep an eye out for black bears, whose presence was obvious from the huge piles of dung(粪便) that littered the tracks” 中可知, 此处有熊出没。

C

Nowadays, especially in China, everything seems to favor social intercourse, such as gatherings of friends, KTV, group travel, dining together, playing cards and Mahjong, plus the Chinese-style “street-crossing group.” Back home, discussions can still be boisterously carried on within the “circle of friends” of WeChat.

However, these scenes cannot always ease a sense of loneliness. Zhu Ziqing, a well-known professor of Tsinghua University, signed with emotion: “My loneliness increases as the scene becomes much busier.” One popular song today is also called “A lonely man in crowds.” Actually, engaging in social intercourse requires ability, while being alone involves the whole character.

These days, it is not easy to calm down totally and return to one’s true self. Willpower, intellect and discipline are required. Einstein said: “It is not your working time but your spare time that determines the possibility of whether you will be successful or not.” The “spare time” he referred to could be taken as “spending time by yourself” .

Lonely life could be either dull, boring and tasteless or abundant, interesting and colorful, depending on one's quality, ambition and inspiration.

Just as the body constantly requires energy, the mind and soul also demand unceasing inputs. However, information, to be processed and integrated (融入) into knowledge, thoughts and feelings,

instead of bustle (忙碌) seems to be the right condition. Successful careers in all walks of life worldwide have proved that “the soul grows in peace and talent is nurtured in loneliness”. In a sense, it may be reasonable to say that “Happiness tends to be shallow while loneliness involves profundity”.

Man, in fact, needs loneliness more than happy time, and only abundant loneliness can produce quality happiness.

28. Which of the following can replace the underlined the word “boisterously” in paragraph a?

- A. surprisingly B. sadly C. busily D. peacefully

29. What can we infer from the second paragraph?

- A. Being alone marks people depressed.
B. Social intercourse improves our happiness.
C. One may feel lonely even when surrounded by people
D. We should attend social intercourse to decrease our loneliness.

30. What can we know from Einstein’s words?

- A. You should be successful if you spend all your time by yourself.
B. You should exercise more if you want to keep your minds healthy.
C. You will not become successful if you join in more social intercourse.
D. You will be more successful if you can make your lonely time meaningful.

31. Which may be the best title for this passage?

- A. Live On Your Own
B. Happiness and Loneliness
C. The Secret of Success

D. Practice Your Social Ability

解析:

文章大意: 本文为议论文, 介绍了社交生活并不能消减人们的孤独感, 进而论述快乐与孤独的关系。

28. C 猜词题, 根据前文描述的 gatherings of friends, KTV, group travel, dining together, playing cards and Mahjong, plus the Chinese-style "street-crossing group" 可以得出回家以后依然很忙, 所以选 C。

29. C 推断题, 文章第二段介绍了忙碌的社交生活会让人感到孤独。 所以选 C。

30. D 推断题, 根据原文 "It is not your working time but your spare time that determines the possibility of whether you will be successful or not." 可以得出

31. B 主旨题, 总结全篇可以得出

D

Aging brings wrinkles, and frustrating forgetfulness. But getting older is not all bad for everyone. A lot of evidence suggests aging may be a key to happiness. There is a conflicting research on the subject, however, and experts say it may all boil down to this: attitude is everything.

Older adults tend to be more optimistic and have a more positive outlook on life than their younger and stressed opposites. The big question is why seniors are happier. A recent study suggests one reason: Older adults remember the past through happy memories. Aging can bring more cheer as people become more comfortable with themselves and their roles in society. The older adults said they were enjoying more time with their family, spending more time on hobbies and having greater financial security and did not have to work.

But others are doubtful about the link between happiness and growing older.

"The opinion that those in old age are happiest is misleading," said Professor Richard Easterlin. "It is based on comparing people of different ages who are the same in terms of income, health, family life." Easterlin added, "When you take account of the fact that older people have lower income than the younger, are less healthy, and more likely to be living alone, then you will find it hard to accept that they are happier."

In fact, scientists have found that as people age, their health declines and social networks disappear as their friends die, which can make the elderly less happy.

Even if one does give in to age's dark side, health and happiness don't always go hand-in-hand. It's all about attitude. Research by the University of Chicago's Yang suggests that attitude about life and happiness, is partly shaped by the era in which a person was born. It turns out that individuals who adapt the best to changes also have the highest expected levels of happiness.

Despite the conflicting findings about aging and happiness, the good news is that there doesn't appear to be a limit to how much happiness one can achieve in one's life. "Most people desire happiness," Easterlin said. "To my knowledge, no one has identified a limit to attainable happiness".

32. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?

- A. The key factor to older adults' happiness
- B. There is a conflict between aging and happiness
- C. No one can define the limit to happiness.
- D. The relationship between health and happiness.

33. Why are some seniors happier according to some experts?

- A. They focus on what makes them feel good.
- B. They have their own circle of friends.
- C. They can enjoy social welfare services.
- D. They have better income after retirement.
34. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. People of the same age have the same sense of happiness.
- B. Attitude may play a very important role in happiness.
- C. People who adapt the best to changes are more likely to be unhappy.
- D. Older adults who have more valuable life experience are more optimistic.
35. What' s the topic discussed in the passage?
- A. Whether aging or attitude brings happiness.
- B. Why seniors adapt the best to changes in society.
- C. What the limit to an elder person' s happiness is.
- D. How older people feel compared with younger people.

32. C. 从最后一段最后一句得知。

33. A. 根据第三段可知，某些专家认为，老年人感到幸福仅仅是因为关注使得他们幸福的东西。

34. B. 倒数第二段前两句。

35. A. 整篇文章都在探讨是年龄还是态度决定幸福。

第二节 七选五（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项。

Traditional Chinese Culture

Chinese culture is over 5,000 years old. _____ 36 _____

The spirit of the tea ceremony

Xi Hu Long Jing (West Lake Dragon Well) and Yunnan Pu' er have long been world famous. _____ 37 _____

The spirit of the Chinese tea ceremony captures the Chinese attitude towards life and spirituality. These are the things that people all over the world can benefit from.

A handful of good tea leaves with some boiling water and a set of lovely tea ware is the perfect way to spend a sunny afternoon and gain some insight into the wisdom of this ancient civilization.

_____ 38 _____

During the 5,000 years of Chinese civilization, many different flavors, styles, and cuisines(烹饪) have developed based on traditional philosophy and culture. This ancient food culture has had a direct impact on the countries, such as Japan, Mongolia, South Korea, Thailand, and Singapore. It has benefited billions of people around the world through such innovations as Chinese vegetarian culture, tea culture, vinegar, pasta medicated diets, ceramic tableware, and the use of soybeans in the diet.

Confucianism

Confucianism emphasizes peacefulness and harmony between Heaven and humanity, through pursuing the "Tao", which is the harmonization between nature and mankind. It advocates harmony and moderation, including the harmony between individuals, as well as the harmony between man and his inner self.

Confucianism has flourished during the last 2,500 of China' s 5,000-year history. _____ 39 _____

This school of thought has had the most profound and long lasting influence in China' s history. Seventy-four Nobel Prize winners and many other highly respected scholars have stated that for the benefit of mankind' s livelihood and development into the next century, these teachings should be promoted and adopted worldwide. _____ 40 _____

- A. Chinese cuisine
- B. Traditional Chinese culture
- C. It has been the mainstay of this ancient civilization.
- D. They are pretty popular due to their superior color and flavor.
- E. The following three items of traditional Chinese culture have had a worldwide impact.
- F. This wonderfully rich food culture has also had an impact on Europe, America and Oceania.
- G. This would provide long lasting benefits for man, helping to ensure a peaceful and happy life.

答案解析:

36.E 本空位于文章首段,属概括性语句,且下面有三个小标题,故选 E

37.D 空后出现 chinese tea,且前一句介绍两种茶,所以选 D,介绍茶的色泽和风味

38.A 本题考查小标题,本段中心词 cuisine 和 food 多次出现,故选 A

39.C 本句 it 指代儒家学说,译为"儒家学说是古代文化中的中流砥柱",后一句说儒家学说的思想是意义深远,所以应该选 C

40.G 上一句介绍的是儒家学说的好处,本句承接上句继续说儒家学说的益处,故选 G

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I was a shy kid. Nothing seemed harder than talking to people. I didn't even like to answer the phone for fear that I'd have to talk to somebody I didn't know.

41, at school I had to spend all day in the company of others. My 42 was studying. It was something I could do 43 and by myself. I spent a lot of time studying and was 44 with good grades.

Eventually I went to college. I came to realize that some people were rather fun to 45 with. Yet my childhood 46 carried over and I found myself tongue-tied and 47 whenever I found myself in a conversation.

One day while on campus, I 48 an advertisement for a position on the local classical music 49 station. I had grown up listening to classical music, and I loved it.

In order to get the job, applicants needed to be interviewed. I had absolutely no background in radio, and the idea of talking to thousands of listeners 50 me. I didn't really want the job. I just wanted to prove that I could talk to a(n) 51.

Two weeks 52, I was even more terrified to discover and I had actually landed the job. It was a 53 job, but I grew to enjoy it. I announced music to thousands of 54 in the city, sometimes

answering their calls and 55 to their requests .I began to feel comfortable talking to these people ,these strangers who I couldn' t even 56 .

Although I now spend much time talking with people , I' m still basically a 57 person. My former shyness is a gift ,as I can 58 people who feel discomfort when they talk to strangers. I still enjoy moments of being 59 . But I' m also glad I decided to make a 60 in my life that has opened many doors and opportunities that I never knew existed .

- 41 . A. However B. Therefore C. Otherwise D. Besides
- 42 . A. advice B. practice C. task D. escape
- 43 . A. obviously B. simply C. quietly D. poorly
- 44 . A. filled B. rewarded C. decorated D. faced
- 45 . A. help out B. catch up C. put up D. hang out
- 46 . A. happiness B. shyness C. kindness D. goodness
- 47 . A. excited B. astonished C. embarrassed D. interested
- 48 . A. noticed B. posted C. realized D. believed
- 49 . A. fire B. gas C. TV D. radio
- 50 . A. terrified B. pleased C. satisfied D. amazed
- 51 . A. child B. singer C. interviewer D. applicant
- 52 . A. ago B. later C. before D. since
- 53 . A. well-paid B. puzzling C. comfortable D. challenging
- 54 . A. listeners B. followers C. viewers D. dancers
- 55 . A. referring B. responding C. offering D. comparing

- 56 . A. feel B. move C. hear D. see
- 57 . A. busy B. warm C. quiet D. smart
- 58 . A. look into B. relate to C. combine with D. worry with
- 59 . A. alone B. alive C. active D. awake
- 60 . A. plan B. mistake C. change D. dream

解析：

41A 考副词。此类副词，具有连接意味，所以根据前后两句意思判断

I didn' t even like to answer the phone for fear that I' d have to talk to somebody I didn' t know.

与 at school I had to spend all day in the company of others . 不愿意和陌生人交谈与需要

陪伴他人意思相反，所以选 however

42D 考名词。后文 it 指代前文的事情，因为此事独自做的，而且前文交代作者 shy，所以是逃避

43C 考副词。修饰动作，通过并列词 and，可知强调学习是独自做的，那么符合的特点是安静的。

44B 考动词。根据后面的好成绩和前文相关动作花费了很多时间可知，是回报。

45D 考动词。根据后面的 yet 转折，可知前后对比，后面说和人交谈难于开口，那么前面是与人相处，所以选

Hang out 去某处

46B 考名词。说明作者童年性格，开头交待，所以 shyness

47C 考形容词。修饰名词，通过并列词 and，知道感情一致，说明不善交谈，所以选 embarrassed

48A 考动词。怎么样一个广告，后文得知学生要申请，那应该是注意到。

49D 考名词。说明岗位内容，后文交代 In order to get the job ,applicants needed to be interviewed ,

I had absolutely no background in radio 可知为 radio

50A 考动词。说明 the idea of talking to thousands of listeners 会让作者如何，因为作者害羞，所以与人交谈

让作者害怕。

51C 考名词。因为此处说申请工作的事，所以和面试官 interviewer 交谈。

52B 考副词。说明时间，因为后面说得到了工作，所以时间是以后的。

53D 考形容词。形容工作，因为前文交代词该工作要与人交谈，所以对于害羞的作者就是有挑战的。

54A 考名词。结合广播的特性，及作者通知，广播音乐给的对象就是听众。

55B 考动词。结合后面动作对象问题，知道这里是回应，回答。

56D 考动词。结合该动作前后对象，说作者怎么样这些人，因为是听众，所以是看不到。

57C 考形容词。形容作者本身，因为前文说明作者 shy，所以安静符合性格。

58B 考动词。结合前后对象，对于和别人交谈不舒服的人，作者的态度，因为作者也是这样，所以选 relate to 能够理解并同情。

59A 考形容词。形容作者本身，因为前文说明作者 shy，所以喜欢独处。

60C 考名词。总结，结合前后内容，证明作者发生了转变。

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下列材料，在空白处填上适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

With the development of modern society and high technology, children wear more and more beautiful and fashionable clothes. More children ___61___ (allow) to choose their favorite clothes, which is ___62___ relatively new trend. Many years ago, children had to suffer the whims (突发奇想) of adults as far as clothes were concerned. Like ___63___ (adult) clothes, children's clothes followed fashions as well. About 120 years ___64___, boys in Europe and America wore white ankle-length

dresses, just like their sisters, until they ___65___ (reach) the age of five. Older boys from wealthy ___66___ (family) were then dressed in pretty velvet(丝绒) suits ___67___ lace collars. Their hair was grown to shoulder length ___68___ longer. For many unlucky boys, these carefully planned and organized costumes were nor reserved for special occasions; they had to wear the same ___69___ (restrict) and uncomfortable outfits for everyday play. Clean and proper clothes say that the person has both self-respect and respect for other people. Clothing can tell quite a lot about the person, sometimes more than we would like to reveal. So we should pay more attention to ___70___ (wear) proper clothes in different occasions.

解析：

61. are allowed 根据上下文可知考查非谓语动词的时态语态，故填 are allowed。

62. a 考查冠词的用法 a new trend。

63. adults' 根据下文 children's 可知填 adults'。

64. ago 根据下文时态可知填 ago。

65. reached 考查时态一般过去时，根据后文 the age of five 可知填 reached。

66. families 根据句意可知应填名词的复数形式。

67. with 考查介词 with 的用法。

68. or 根据句意可知是或者更长，故填 or。

69. restrictive 根据句意可知应填形容词，故填 restrictive。

70. wearing 考查固定搭配 pay attention to doing，故填 wearing。

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一下作文。文中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误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(\)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。

Peking Man, the earliest human ancestor that lived in China between roughly 200,000 or 750,000 years ago, was a wood-working and fire-using man. The man unimaginable liked to drill holes into objects for unknown reasons. Later, some new discovery painted a picture of a human ancestor who was many more complicated than previously believed.

Peking Man first discovered in 1923 in a cave near the village of Zhoukoudian, close to Beijing. During World War Two, fossils of Peking Man went missed. Researchers do some lab work including using microscopes to look at artifacts made by Peking Man. Beside, scientists were still trying to determine the details. Finally, the analysis showed that what Peking Man had the interest in clothes and that some tools were used for removing animal skins.

解析：

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1: or 改成 and | 考点: between...and... 短语 |
| 2: unimaginable 改成 unimaginably | 考点: 形容词和副词的转化 |
| 3: discovery 改成 discoveries | 考点: 名词单复数 |
| 4: more 改成 much | 考点: 比较级的修饰语 |
| 5: discovered 前面加 was | 考点: 一般过去时的被动语态 |
| 6: missed 改成 missing | 考点: go missing 短语 |
| 7: do 改成 did | 考点: 动词时态 |
| 8: beside 改成 besides | 考点: 易混淆词汇 |
| 9: that 后的 what 去掉 | 考点: 宾语从句连接词 |
| 10. interest 前的 the 改成 an | 考点: 定冠词与不定冠词 |

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 5月1日你和同学参观了北京大学。请根据下图, 用英语写一篇日记。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

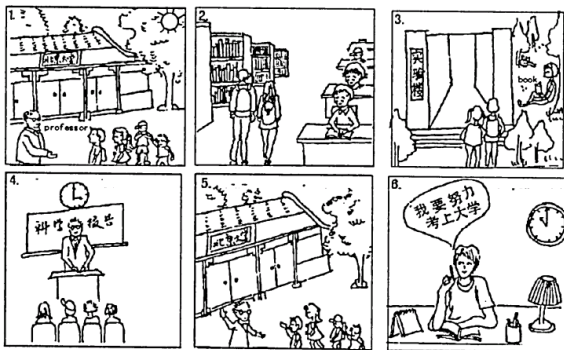
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯

3. 开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

May 1 Monday

Fine

It's a fine day today and



It' s a fine day today and we paid a visit to Beijing University. Early in the morning, we arrived at the gate where a professor gave us a warm welcome. We were then shown around.

We first went to the library with a large collection of books, where we saw students reading attentively. Next we visited the fully equipped lab building. Outside the building were some students sitting under trees, studying, which made a beautiful picture. At about 4 in the afternoon, we attended a lecture on science given by famous professor. Before we knew it, it was time to say goodbye.

Now sitting at the table i feel very excited. I will make every sffort to go to college.

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