

太原市 2018 ~ 2019 学年第一学期高三年级期末考试

英语试卷

(考试时间：上 10:00—12:00)

笔试试卷

说明：本试卷为闭卷笔答，做题时间 120 分钟，满分 150 分（不含听力）。请将第一卷试题答案填在第二卷卷首的相应位置。

第一卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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

In an effort to inform our citizens to clear the street snow, the city adopts a snow removal plan.

Routes used by City Emergency Services come first. Secondly, connector streets will be cleared which allow citizens the greatest access to public roads. And thirdly, roads within neighborhoods will be cleared.

Snow removal and ice control will start when:

- * Snow accumulates 4 inches or more.
- * Weather conditions do not endanger the safety of road crew.
- * Snow falls during peak traffic periods of heavy use of main streets.

Snow and ice removal will be delayed or cancelled when:

- * There is severe cold, significant wind and limited visibility.
- * The snowfall occurs on the weekend or a holiday and is not considered a threat to public safety. In that case, snow and ice removal may take place on the next normal weekday.
- * Snow and ice may be left on roadways if melting is obvious.

Your cooperation is requested during snow removal and these suggestions may apply:

- * Limit travel during storms. Travel is possible once roads have been cleared or salted by the road crew
- * Avoid removing snow from your driveway into the road. Pile the snow in your yard.
- * Park your vehicles in your driveways and off the road or walkwalks.
- * Keep public sidewalks next to your house clear of snow and ice.
- * Be responsible for removing this snow which is thrown by the snow plough(犁) from your driveways. Hopefully, you can understand this inconvenience.

21. When will the snow have to be removed

- A. If it reaches a certain thickness.
- B. If the main streets are not busy.
- C. If the snow and ice begin to melt.
- D. If extreme weather makes roads dangerous.

22. What should citizens do to cooperate in the snow removal?

- A. Help to put the salt on the road.
- B. Pile the snow nearby to the road.

- C. Throw the snow into the driveways.
D. Clear the sidewalks close to their houses.
23. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
- A. clearance of emergency routes has a priority.
B. Snow and ice must be removed on the weekends.
C. Citizens play the most important role in snow removal.
D. The poster is to inform citizens of an oncoming heavy snow.

解析：

21. A 细节题，根据“Snow accumulates 4 inches or more”可知，在雪的厚度达到4英尺或者更厚的时候要清理。
22. D 细节题，根据“Keep public sidewalks next to your house clear of snow and ice”可知。
23. A 细节题，根据“Routes used by City Emergency Services come first”可知。B选项文中没有提到 on weekends, C选项文中没有提到 citizen 是铲雪中最重要的人，只提到 citizen 要帮忙协助扫雪。D选项根据“In an effort to inform our citizens to clear the street snow”可知雪已经下了，并不是 oncoming。

B

After finishing a meal at an American Chinese restaurant you probably expect to receive a handful of fortune cookies after you pay the bill. Fortune cookies are in Chinese restaurants throughout the United States. It's rather satisfying to crack open a cookie at the end of your meal and read your “lucky fortune” on the slip of paper inside.

The exact origin of the fortune cookie is unknown. It is thought that the tasty snack was the first introduced into San Francisco in 1914, after an immigrant began distributing the cookie with “thank you” notes in them. These “thank you” notes were intended as symbols of appreciation for friends who stood with him through the economic hardship and discrimination of his early life in America.

There is an alternate origin story. Los Angeles is regarded as the site of the fortune cookie's invention. In this version of the story, David Jung, a Chinese immigrant residing in L. A., is thought to have created the cookie in order to uplift the spirits of the poor and homeless. In 1918, Jung handed out the cookies for free to the poor outside his shop and each cookie contained a strip of paper with an inspirational sentence printed on it.

Fortune cookies first began to gain popularity in mainstream American culture during WWII. Chinese restaurants would serve them in place of desserts, as desserts were not popular in traditional Chinese cuisine. Today fortune cookies are not tied to Chinese-American culture. In fact, the largest fortune cookie manufacturer is located in the United States and it produces 4.5 million fortune cookies a day — an evidence to the modern-day popularity of the snack. However, an attempt to introduce the fortune cookie to China in 1992 was a failure, and the cookie was cited for being “too American.”

So the next time you break open a fortune cookie and read a fortune about the many successes you should expect in your future, remember that the conclusion to your Chinese restaurant meal may not be as Chinese as you think.

24. What do we know about fortune cookies?
- A. They are as popular in China as in America.
B. They contain slips of paper with good wishes.
C. They first appeared in America during WWII.
D. They are often charged to the customers' bill.
25. Why were fortune cookies introduced into San Francisco?
- A. To make profit.
B. To express gratitude.

- C. To uplift people's spirits.
D. To help people out of hardship.
26. Which of the following sentences may be found Jung's cookies?
A. The fortune you seek is in another cookie.
B. Every exit is an entrance to new experiences.
C. I'm being held prisoner by a Chinese bakery.
D. Only taste fortune cookies; disregard all others.
27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. A Symbol of Chinese Culture
B. Chinese Restaurants in America
C. Can fortune cookie tell your fortune?
D. Fortune cookie, Chinese or American?

解析：

24. B 推断题，根据“It's rather satisfying to crack open a cookie at the end of your meal and read your "lucky fortune" on the slip of paper inside.”可知。根据“Fortune cookies are in Chinese restaurants throughout the United States.”和“However, an attempt to introduce the fortune cookie to China in 1992 was a failure.”可知 A 选项错误。根据“Fortune cookies first began to gain popularity in mainstream American culture during WWII.”可知，饼干是在二战开始流行而不是首次出现，C 选项错误。根据第一段可知，在你付钱之后可以得到 cookies 而不是要买。

25. B 细节题，根据“These “Thank you” notes were intended as symbols of appreciation for friends who stood with him through the economic hardship and discrimination of his early life in America.”可知。

26. B 推断题，根据“In 1918, Jung handed out the cookies for free to the poor outside his shop and each cookie contained a strip of paper with an inspirational sentence printed on it.”可知。

27. D 主旨题，根据全文可知，文章主要说明对象是 cookie 的起源，发展。

C

Gabriella's family immigrated to the US from Peru when she was two years old. As a compound bilingual (双语使用者), Gabriella develops two linguistic codes at the same time, with a set of concepts, learning both English and Spanish. Her teenage brother, on the other hand, might be a coordinate bilingual, working with two sets of concepts, learning English in school, Spanish at home. Finally, Gabriella's parents are likely to be subordinate bilinguals who learned a second language by translating it into their mother tongue.

Regardless of accent and pronunciation, all types of bilingual people can become fully proficient in a language. It seems that the difference may not be apparent. But recently brain imaging technology has given a glimpse into how specific aspects of language learning affect the bilingual brain. It's well known that the brain's left hemisphere (半球) is in charge of logical processes, while the right hemisphere is more active in emotional and social ones. Language involves both types of functions. “Critical Period Theory” says children learn languages more easily because their developing brains let them use both hemispheres in language learning, while in most adults, language relies on one hemisphere, usually the left.

Before the 1960s, bilingualism was considered a handicap that slowed the children's development by forcing them to spend too much energy distinguishing between languages. But a recent study did show that bilingualism may make you smarter. It does make your brain more complex, healthier, and more actively engaged, and even if you didn't have the good fortune of learning a second language like a child, it's never too late to do yourself a favor and make the linguistic leap from “Hello” to “Hola” “Bonjour” or “nihao” because when it comes to our brains, a little exercise can go a long way.

28. Why is Gabriella's family used as the example in paragraph 1?
- A. To show that the family are bilinguals.
B. To explain the advantages of bilinguals.
C. To illustrate the three types of bilinguals.
D. To prove all ages can learn foreign languages.
29. Why do the children learn languages more easily than adults?
- A. Because they learn languages with a set of concepts.
B. Because they use both hemispheres to learn languages.
C. Because their mother tongue doesn't influence them much.
D. Because they can easily translate one language into another.
30. Which of the following best explains "handicap" underlined in paragraph 3?
- A. Disease. B. Disability.
C. Disadvantage. D. Ignorance.
31. What can we infer from the text?
- A. The left brain is more important for language learning.
B. Learning languages can promote the brain development.
C. The proficiency of language becomes weak gradually with age.
D. Immigrants have advantages in learning languages over natives.

解析：

28. C 推断题，题干问例子的作用，例子的作用一般是论证论点或引出说明对象，根据后文内容可知，全文主要谈论双语学习。所以答案选 C，引出谈论对象。

29. B 细节题，根据“Critical Period Theory” says children learn languages more easily because their developing brains let them use both hemispheres in language learning, while in most adults, language relies on one hemisphere usually the left.”可知。

30. C 词义猜测题，根据“But a recent study did show that bilingualism may make you smarter.”可知。

31. B 推断题，根据“But a recent study did show that bilingualism may make you smarter.”和“It does make your brain more complex, healthier and more active engaged, ...”可知。根据“Language involves both types of functions.”可知 A 选项错误。根据“even if you didn't have the good fortune of learning a second language like a child, it's never too late to do yourself a favor”可知 C 选项错误。D 选项文中没有提及。

D

Fairy tales perform many functions. They entertain, encourage imagination and teach problem-solving skills. They can also provide moral lessons, highlighting the dangers of failing to follow the social codes that let human beings coexist in harmony. Such moral lessons may not mean much to a robot, but a team of researchers at Georgia Institute of Technology believes it has found a way to use the fairy tales as moral lessons that AI (artificial intelligence) can take to its cold, mechanical heart.

The collected stories of different cultures teach children how to behave in socially acceptable ways with examples of proper and improper behavior in fables, novels and other literature. We believe story comprehension in robots can prevent the intelligent robots from killing humanity which was predicted and feared by some of the biggest names in technology including Stephen Hawking and Bill Gates. This system is called “Quixote” (堂吉诃德). It collects story plots from the Internet and then uses those stories to teach robots how to behave.

The experiment done by the designers involves going to a drugstore to purchase some medicine for a human who needs to get it as soon as possible. The robot has three options. It can wait in line; it can interact with the store keeper politely and purchase the medicine with priority; or it can steal the medicine and escape. Without any further directives(指令), the robot will come to the conclusion that the most efficient means of obtaining the medicine is to steal it. But Quixote offers a reward

for waiting in line and politely purchasing the medicine and a punishment for stealing it. In this way, the robot will learn the moral way to behave on that occasion.

Quixote would work best on a robot that has a very limited function. It's a baby step in the direction of teaching more moral lessons into robots. We believe that AI has to be trained to adopt the values of a particular society, and in doing so, it will strive to avoid unacceptable behavior. Giving robots the ability to read and understand our stories may be the most efficient means.

32. What function do fairy tales perform in the robots?
A. They entertain robots.
B. They highlight dangers.
C. They make robots more intelligent.
D. They enable robots to behave morally.
33. What is "Quixote" in the text?
A. A punishment system
B. A character in literature
C. A big name in technology
D. A software educating robots.
34. What does the designer expect robot to do in the experiment?
A. To take advantage of its privilege.
B. To finish the task most efficiently.
C. To perform in a good mannered way.
D. To be rewarded by the storekeeper
35. Which of the follow can best express the author's opinion?
A. Robots will definitely have more functions.
B. Robots with human's emotions are perfect.
C. Training robots to be socially acceptable is necessary.
D. The development of robots is still in a baby step.

解析：

32. D 细节题，根据“but a team of researchers at Georgia Institute of Technology believes it has found a way to use the fairy tales as moral lessons that AI (artificial intelligence) can take to its cold, mechanical heart”可知。

33. D 词义猜测，根据下句话中的“it”和“collects story plots from the Internet and then uses those stories to teach robots how to behave.”可知。

34. C 细节题，根据“The experiment done by the designers involves going to a drugstore to purchase some medicine for a human who needs to get it as soon as possible.”和“In this way, the robot will learn the moral way to behave on that occasion.”可知。

35. C 推断题，根据“We believe that AI has to be trained to adopt the values of a particular society, and in doing so, it will strive to avoid unacceptable behavior.”可知 C 选项正确。根据“It's a baby step the direction of teaching more moral lessons into robots.” D 选项的主语应该是 teaching more moral lessons into robots，而不是 the development of the robots. We believe that AI has to be trained to adopt the values of a particular society, and in doing so, it will strive to avoid unacceptable behavior.” A、B 选项文中没有提及。

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。答案写在答题卡上。

Graduation is an extremely important time in one's life. Class members love to capture this special day in various photos. __36__, you can arrange them into a beautiful slideshow video to show your friends and classmates. Sometimes you can make them into an album and share it as a gift.

__37__. You must have had a particular study group that you really bonded with. Consider getting a picture with the members directly. This can help you remember your professional connections and your most treasured group working experiences. Also, don't forget to bring in your extracurricular stuff. __38__, take a picture with mates with your instrument

or holding a football to show your graduation day. You can add in some humor as well. Think of something humorous that you could throw into graduation photos, such as bringing in a silly hat or posing with your class members in a fun way. ___39___. Visit some of your favorite spots throughout the campus. If there was a green space that you frequented or even a particular landmark like a statue or hall, you could consider taking pictures there. Capturing areas where you felt most at ease will help you preserve that very spot in memory.

Last, the most popular shot to capture is the moment you shake hands with your headmaster on stage while receiving a diploma. ___40___. It can help you remember how you were feeling on that day. It can also remind you of the proud sense of accomplishment for finishing part of your schooling.

- A. He would be happy to show it off
- B. As long as you like after-class activities
- C. If you are in a band or play in a sports club
- D. Preserving the memories from your graduation
- E. This symbolizes the actual time when you graduate
- F. Including extra personality can make you apart from others
- G. Remember that your education was definitely a team effort

36. D

解析：该段主要意思为：毕业是人一生中最重要的一个时刻。学生们喜欢用照片来记录这特别的一天。所以为了留住这美好的记忆，你可以把照片编辑成视频展示给你的朋友和同学。故 D 项符合。

37. G

解析：设空处后一句中的 study group 与 G 选项中的 team effort 对应。故 G 项符合。

38. C

解析：空格后为逗号，且其后跟有一个完整的句子。那么，空格句只能做其从句，且由设空处后一句“...with your instrument or holding a football to show your graduation day”故 C 项符合。

39. F

解析：设空处前举例说明用一些特别或幽默的方式来拍照，与 F 项意思（包括其他的个性可以使你与众不同）一致。故 F 项符合。

40. E

解析：This 指代前面毕业典礼，象征着你真正毕业了。故 E 项符合。

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，用短文后所给各题的四个选项（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。

My 7-year-old daughter always has her nose in a book. She even continued ___41___ in the car on the long drive to summer camp, where she lost the book. This is the first lost ___42___ book in my life. In my childhood, my family had always been expected to be ___43___, but we were poor, and I didn't ___44___ books. I had to borrow books. My library books lived on a ___45___ shelf while they were mine, and it ___46___ me when I had to return them to the library on the due day.

However, my daughter has ___47___ books now than I owned my whole childhood. So it's probably my ___48___ that she didn't cherish the books. "Sorry. I can't find it." My daughter said with a shrug, "we just pay \$20 for the book. What's the big ___49___?" The missing library book just met with a cold ___50___ from her, but it met with nail-biting ___51___ from me. I walked into the library in a deep ___52___ as if I had lost the book.

Feeling the need to make her feel __53__ for the book, I asked her to do the chores. She agreed to clean up all the pets' houses __54__ my paying the library book. I'd meant the chore to be __55__!

Surprisingly, she was enjoying herself. I took a picture of her lovely back. So, was I winning or losing at __56__? Did I teach her the __57__ of keeping a library book if the picture I took shows she is working __58__?

To my __59__, my little girl knew what __60__ in her life. She could devote herself to the chores as much as books.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. driving | B. thinking | C. reading | D. viewing |
| 42. A. school | B. reference | C. story | D. library |
| 43. A. powerful | B. practical | C. academic | D. employed |
| 44. A. write | B. own | C. order | D. love |
| 45. A. wasted | B. dusty | C. present | D. specific |
| 46. A. pained | B. companied | C. abandoned | D. lost |
| 47. A. fewer | B. better | C. cheaper | D. more |
| 48. A. work | B. reason | C. fault | D. duty |
| 49. A. worry | B. question | C. case | D. deal |
| 50. A. shoulder | B. power | C. refusal | D. excuse |
| 51. A. impression | B. effort | C. effect | D. concern |
| 52. A. respect | B. thought | C. shame | D. shock |
| 53. A. eager | B. responsible | C. good | D. suitable |
| 54. A. in need of | B. in trade for | C. in terms of | D. in favor of |
| 55. A. punishment | B. recovery | C. encouragement | D. promise |
| 56. A. studying | B. parenting | C. arguing | D. fighting |
| 57. A. benefit | B. method | C. commitment | D. demand |
| 58. A. seriously | B. unwillingly | C. professionally | D. constantly |
| 59. A. disappointed | B. relief | C. regret | D. sorrow |
| 60. A. matters | B. proves | C. exists | D. grows |

解析：

41. C have one's nose in a book 埋头读书，这里指在车上持续读书；
42. D 与 45 前 library books 原词复现；
43. C 之前之后都提到书，所以此处形容词与学术的、理论的（academic）相关；
44. B 顺承关系，我们很穷，不能拥有（own）自己的书；
45. D while they were mine, 属于我的书，放在我的书架上，表示我对书是有感情的；
46. A it 指代后面从句 when I had to return them to the library on the due date, 要还书的时候使我痛苦；
47. D 转折，现在女儿的书比我之前的要多；
48. C 女儿书多导致不够珍惜似乎是我的过错（fault）；
49. D 女儿认为丢了书没什么大不了，big deal 大事，了不起的事；
50. A 上文耸肩（shrug），可以看出女儿对待书的态度是无所谓的，a cold shoulder 冷眼相待，不予理睬；
51. D 我却束手无策（nail-biting）忧心忡忡，很忧虑；
52. C as if 虚拟语气，好像我丢了书一样，感到羞愧（shame）；
53. B 想让女儿对此事负责，be/feel responsible for 对……有责任；
54. B 作为我赔偿书的交换（in trade for），女儿答应清理宠物的窝；
55. A 本打算（mean to be）把这次清扫作为对女儿的惩罚（punishment）；

56. B 小结上文，这件事是父母对女儿的抚养教育（parenting）问题；
 57. C the commitment of doing sth. 对某事有义务
 58. A 上文提到女儿很享受做家务，seriously 指认真做事；
 59. B 文章结尾说女儿能投入做事，这让我松了一口气（to one's relief）；
 60. A 她知道生活中什么事是重要的、要紧的（matter）。

第二卷

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。

Birth order, whether you are an older, middle or younger child in your family, affects career path as well as personality, a new research shows.

61 ____ (reach) their conclusions, researchers studied many successful people from different career groups. One of the most important 62 ____ (discover) is that middle children are more likely to become CEOs than other children. Among them 63 ____ (be) Mark Zuckerberg, CEO of Facebook. The reason could be that they are more 64 ____ (competition) and flexible to fight for attention from the parents, 65 ____ makes them fit for high-flying roles. 66 ____ is claimed that consideration of others and high levels of management are required.

Interestingly, they found the 67 ____ (major) of astronauts are eldest children, the 68 ____ (one) born children in the family. While youngest children were found to be more likely to have careers in classical music, because they are 69 ____ (possible) more sensitive and romantic. As for only children, the study suggests they are more likely to become artists due 70 ____ their personality of doing things perfectly and maturely.

解析：

61. To reach 解析：考查非谓语动词，表目的用不定式。
 62. discoveries 解析：one of + 名词复数形式，故填复数名词
 63. is 解析：考查倒装句，还原后主语为 Mark Zuckerberg，单数形式
 64. competitive 解析：more 构成比较级，故此空应该填形容词
 65. which 解析：考查非限制性定语从句引导词，修饰物用 which
 66. It 解析：考查形式主语 It 用法，替换后面真正主语 that 从句
 67. majority 解析：the majority of 固定搭配
 68. first 解析：序数词，意为“第一个”
 69. possibly 解析：此空用来修饰形容词 more sensitive and romantic，故用副词
 70. to 解析：due to 因为，由于，固定搭配。

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：在错的词下画一横线，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。

There is a tradition in my family. On New Year's Eve, all my relative will come to our house for a feast. As matter of fact, it isn't the food that bring us together but the sense of belonging does. Making dumplings was always great fun. We put a coin into one of the dumplings. Everybody expects to eat the one with the coin inside, because it is said whomever gets the coin will have a good fortune in the followed year. When my mom serves the dumplings, they help ourselves immediately, hoping to get the good luck of our entire year. The coin never comes to me, and I am pretty sure of that the luck is always there.

解析：

1) 第一行 relative 改 relatives

解析：all 表示复数概念

2) 第一行 matter 前加 a

解析：as a matter of fact 事实上，固定搭配

3) 第二行 bring 改 brings

解析：主谓一致原则

4) 第二行 was 改 is

解析：整篇文章的时态是一般现在时

5) 第三行 whomever 改 whoever

解析：作主语用 whoever

6) 第四行 followed 改 following

解析：in the following year “在接下来的几年里”

7) 第四行 they 改 we

解析：整篇文章的人称是第一人称

8) 第五行 entirely 改 entire

解析：修饰名词 year 用形容词

9) 第五行 and 改 but

解析：前后句构成转折关系

10) 第五行 去掉 of

解析：be sure that 后加从句，be sure of 后加名词（性短语）

第二节书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华,你居住的社区有一对到中国的英国夫妇,他们想为即将在本地上小学的儿子找个汉语家数,你对此很感兴趣。请给女主人 Carol 写封邮件,推荐自己,内容包括:

1. 自我介绍;
2. 自荐理由;
3. 教学时间。

注意:1.词数 100 左右; 2.可以适当增加节,以使行文连贯。

One Possible Version:

Dear Carol,

How are you doing? I'm a student who lives in the same neighbourhood with you. Hearing that you want a tutor to teach your son Chinese, I can't wait to recommend myself to you with great sincerity.

I believe I will be your best choice. First, having acquired a good knowledge of Chinese characters and culture, I am able to help your son immerse in the new language. Besides, with my fluent oral English and outgoing personality, I don't think you need to worry about the communication. Lastly, I am experienced and have managed to teach two Americans Chinese with special teaching methods.

The time for tutoring is limited to Sunday mornings. I would appreciate it if you could give me this valuable chance. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua