

2019~2020 学年第一学期高三年级阶段性测评

英语试卷

(考试时间: 上午 10:00—12:00)

说明: 本试卷为闭卷笔答, 答题时间 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)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转写到答题卡上。

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。听完每段对话后, 你都有 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。答案写在答题卡上。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

- How many students took the exam last Saturday?
A. 10. B. 40. C. 50.
- What time is the woman leaving for the airport?
A. At about 9:30. B. At about 10:00. C. At about 11:30.
- What are the speakers talking about?
A. TV programs. B. The festival. C. Holiday plans.
- Why does the man call the woman?
A. To request a delay. B. To cancel the order. C. To check the order.
- Where are the movie tickets?
A. On the shelf. B. In the bag. C. On the desk.

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。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。答案写在答题卡上。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

- What did the man do last weekend?
A. He went hiking. B. He went fishing. C. He went camping.

7. What did the woman suggest in the end?

- A. Taking pictures.
B. Enjoying life.
C. Attending school.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the woman's father advise her to do?

- A. To read newspapers. B. To have interviews. C. To study medicine.

9. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Talk with her parents. B. Go to medical school. C. Become a journalist.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the man use the Internet?

- A. To check e-mails. B. To find products. C. To contact friends.

11. How does the man feel about his job?

- A. Satisfying. B. Worrying. C. Boring.

12. What's the biggest problem of using the Internet according to the man?

- A. Some information online is false.
B. People sometimes buy what they don't need.
C. People can't see the products when buying them.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How does the woman stay healthy?

- A. By exercising every day.
B. By caring for her body.
C. By keeping her mind active.

14. What does the man think of the woman's ideas?

- A. Surprising. B. Encouraging. C. Amusing.

15. What does the woman like in her free time?

- A. Reading. B. Dancing. C. Painting.

16. What will the man probably do next week?

- A. Take a painting class.
B. Read for an hour every day.
C. Take a trip to somewhere.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What did the speaker do that day?
- A. She paid a visit to her friend.
B. She telephoned her old friend.
C. She had lunch with her friend.
18. What can we learn about the speaker?
- A. It took her a few minutes to get there.
B. It was difficult for her to find a parking place.
C. It was convenient to find her friend's house.
19. How did the speaker look for her car?
- A. She called her friend.
B. She asked a policeman for help.
C. She examined every car in the street.
20. What colour is the speaker's car?
- A. Silver. B. Grey. C. Red.

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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。答案写在答题卡上。

A

During your four years in the college, you'll have many exciting choices to make, the first of which will be your course selection for your first semester. The beauty of this choice is that you can't go wrong! No matter which one of our First-Year Options you select to apply for, you will create a rich intellectual experience to begin your college career.

Option 1: Liberal Arts Seminar

The Liberal Arts Seminar is a multidisciplinary (多学科的) course that explores the cultural history of the Mediterranean through fictional and nonfictional books.

Fall schedule: When Registration opens, you will select between one and four additional courses to complete your schedule.

Option 2: FLL Hager Scholars Program

The FLL Hager Scholars Program is designed with our most ambitious students of languages and linguistics in mind, and is designed to create for them both a sense of community and opportunities for intellectual growth.

Fall schedule: When Registration opens, you will select between one and three additional courses to complete your schedule.

Option 3: Ignatius Seminars

Offered only in the first semester, Ignatius Seminars introduce students to the depth and diversity of Georgetown's dynamic intellectual community.

Fall schedule: When Registration opens, you will select three or four additional courses to complete your schedule.

Option 4: Traditional First-Year Academic Program

With this program, you'll take your first step into the college's rich and varied core courses and explore your fields of interest in free optional coursework.

Fall schedule: When Registration opens, you will build a schedule of four or five additional courses from the full college curriculum.

21. How do students learn the cultural history of the Mediterranean?
- A. By completing the schedule. B. By writing fictional books.
C. By selecting 1 or 4 courses. D. By reading materials of this area.
22. Which program is suitable for a student interested in languages?
- A. Option 1. B. Option 2. C. Option 3. D. Option 4.
23. What's a possible reason for choosing Option 4?
- A. It is designed for language learners.
B. It provides various courses for free.
C. It introduces you to areas of interest.
D. It is only offered in the first semester.

B

A science teacher from rural Kenya who gives away most of his salary to help poorer students has been awarded the world's best teacher and \$ 1 million, beating 10,000 nominations from 179 countries. Peter Tabichi, 36, a maths and physics teacher at Keriko secondary school in Pwani Village, has won the Varkey Foundation Global Teacher Prize 2019.

Tabichi gives away 80% of his income to help the poorest students at the poorly-equipped and overcrowded school who could not otherwise afford uniforms and books. More than 90% of his students are from poor families and almost a third are orphans or have only one parent.

Drug abuse, teenage pregnancies, leaving off their studies, young marriages and suicide are common. Students have to walk 7 km along roads that can become impassable in the rainy season to reach the school and the area can be affected by drought and starvation.

Despite only having one computer, a poor Internet connection and a student-teacher ratio of 58:1, Tabichi started a "talent nurturing club" and expanded the school's science club, helping students design research projects of such quality that many now qualify for national competitions. His students have taken part in international science competitions and won an award from the Royal Society of Chemistry after using local plant life to generate electricity. Tabichi and four colleagues also give struggling students one-to-one tuition in maths and science, visiting students' homes and meeting their families to identify the challenges they face.

Accepting the prize, Tabichi said Africa's young people would no longer be held back by low expectations. "Africa will produce scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs whose names will be one day famous in every corner of the world," he said.

24. What made Peter Tabichi win the prize in 2019?

- A. Giving away \$ 1 million to education.
- B. Teaching in secondary schools for 36 years.
- C. Fighting drought and starvation in Africa.
- D. Helping the poorer students in rural Kenya.

25. Why did Tabichi start the "talent nurturing club"?

- A. To contribute most of his income.
- B. To expand national competitions.
- C. To guide students to design research projects.
- D. To encourage students to grasp opportunities.

26. Which of the following best describes Peter Tabichi as a teacher?

- A. Independent.
- B. Caring.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Interesting.

27. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. African education cost is expected to get lower.
- B. Africa is in desperate need of young scientists.
- C. Tabichi is not pleased until he is known worldwide.
- D. Tabichi has high expectations for young Africans.

C

You're probably used to the regular upgrades in our cell-phone networks. There was 2G, which came along in 1991, replaced with 3G in 2001, followed by 4G in 2009. Now we're hearing about the coming of 5G.

But 5G is a much bigger leap than before. 5G, of course, is much faster than 4G in the real world and a 5G phone in a 5G city will enjoy Internet speeds between 9 and 20 times as fast. The arrival of 5G also means enormous leaps forward in capacity—so much that every cell-phone plan will offer cheap, truly unlimited Internet access. "The consequences of that are huge," says Sherif Hanna, Qualcomm's director of 5G marketing. For example, apps will no longer degrade (降低) your video quality or postpone downloading when you're out of Wi-Fi range. In fact, you'll probably prefer to do your downloads when you're on cellular (使用流量) because 5G will be much faster than whatever service you've got at home or work.

"However, not everyone is excited by the 5G development. The new standard gets its speed partly by using existing transmission (传输) frequencies more efficiently and partly by using the millimeter wave range. That's a big, juicy line of radio frequencies that are currently underused because millimeter wave is really hard to use," Hanna says.

These frequencies are much higher than anything we've used for the cellular, which means they can offer unbelievable speed—but at the cost of range. Millimeter wave cellular towers have to be about 500 feet apart. Cell carriers not only will have to upgrade all their cell transceivers (called small cells) but will install (安装) a lot more of them as well.

That's why the millimeter wave flavor of 5G, the superfast coverage, will be available only in densely populated cities such as New York and San Francisco. In suburban and rural areas, 5G will bring a speedup of "only" nine times faster.

28. What advantages does 5G have over previous networks?

- A. 5G is much faster and more convenient.
- B. 5G allows users to download more videos.
- C. 5G can provide better service and news at home.
- D. 5G cell-phone plans are expensive but more accessible.

29. Hanna's words in paragraph 3 reflect _____.

- A. popularity of the coming of 5G
- B. easy access to the 5G development
- C. concern about the 5G development
- D. excitement about the 5G development

30. What can we learn about 5G according to the text?

- A. It requires more cellular towers.
- B. It won't be available in rural areas.
- C. It won't show speed improvements in suburbs.
- D. It makes some populated cities even more crowded.

31. Where is the text most likely from?

- A. A tour brochure.
- B. A science newspaper.
- C. A medical magazine.
- D. An experimental textbook.

D

A few years back I worked in a university building that also housed a department full of psychologists, all of whom seemed to see us as perfect guinea pigs (豚鼠) for their latest theories. If an eager graduate student showed up in my office bearing desserts and asked me to pick one, I'd cast a careful glance and ask "Why?" before grabbing the apple pie.

So one day, when someone from the Psychology Department posted instructions in the bathroom persuading all of us to "Think about five things for which you're grateful every day for a week!", my response was frankly doubtful. I did the math. Five things a day for seven days is a lot of brainpower to expend without so much as the promise of an apple pie.

I wandered into the office of Heidi Zetzer, the director of our school's Psychological Services Clinic. "What's with the gratitude thing?" I asked. You don't ask an academic question—even a simple one unless you're prepared for a long answer. Heidi came alive, and I sat down. That's when I first heard the term "positive psychology". The gratitude thing, as I had called it, was but one small and simple element of the practice. "Kind of like training the brain to focus on joy," my friend Heidi explained. "It's only a week," she urged. "Try it." I did. And guess what? It worked.

Every day for a week, I found five distinct things for which I was thankful. They had to be different every day. I couldn't get away with just being grateful for my wonderful husband. But I could, suggested Collie Conoley, another positive psychologist, express my gratitude for specific aspects of a certain person each day. He's a great cook. He always puts our family first.

Life will never be perfect. I still see new stories that annoy me. The traffic in my city is maddening. I wish I could speed up my recovery. But with just one simple exercise, I'm rediscovering the peace of that old saying: accepting the things I can't change, working without complaint to change what I can, and being wise enough to know the difference.

And all it took was a little gratitude.

32. What's the author's attitude toward the student with desserts?

- A. Cautious.
- B. Respectful.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Supportive.

33. Why was the author doubtful about the instructions?

- A. Because she thought it wasn't worth the effort.
- B. Because she didn't like expressing thanks often.
- C. Because she needed to ask her friend to do it first.
- D. Because she could do five things every day easily.

34. What does Collie Conoley suggest the author should do?

- A. Be grateful to her wonderful husband.
- B. Be thankful for things but not people.
- C. Be a great cook and put her family first.
- D. Be specific about what she's thankful for.

35. What's the best title for the text?

- A. Don't Be Bothered by Small Things
- B. We Can Change Everything If We Want
- C. Practicing Gratitude Changed My Life
- D. Being Grateful to One Good Person



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。

Why Is Sorting Important When Recycling?

We all agree that we should recycle more at home, in the office or when out and about. 36 Consequently, they can be collected and taken to the right place for recycling. This is what the process of sorting allows us to do.

37 And the effective sorting needs to happen first, in our own home and second, in sorting plants to which waste is collected. When you put a plastic bottle in the right recycling bag or bin, you are helping sort recyclables so that the right material can be fed into the right recycling process. If sorting does not happen, a lot of recyclable materials can end up in landfills. It will lead to valuable resources lost from our economy.

38 For instance, in Brussels consumers put plastic packaging, cans and beverage cartons in blue bags designed for recyclable packaging; paper in yellow bags for recycling; and glass needs to be taken to specific collection bins. Somewhat differently, in Vienna (Austria), citizens can expect their paper, metal, glass and plastic to be separately collected in different weeks of the year. 39

Once recyclable materials are collected from your home, they are further sorted in specialised facilities which ensure the quality of the recycling process. 40 Traditionally, sorting has been done either manually with workers sorting what can be recycled and picking out the materials to be discarded or mechanically. Today, however, new sorting technologies are being developed in order to speed up the process of sorting but to also cause better results. Exciting technologies using magnets or optical systems are being used to effectively sort materials so more of it can be recycled.

- A. For effective recycling we need effective sorting.
- B. Packaging at work is the first step towards recycling.
- C. This is where different sorting techniques come into play.
- D. So citizens need to be aware of their local collection system.
- E. Collection systems can be very different from country to country.
- F. The rest was landfilled or burned even though they could have been recycled or reused.
- G. But for materials to be recycled, they first need to find their way to the right waste stream.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节,满分55分)

第一节 (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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。答案写在答题卡上。

I woke up to the sound of the alarm clock at six in the morning. I walked down the stairs, 41, still wanting to go back and sleep for 42 hour or so. But that idea soon 43 as the words of the doctor, 44 I had met the previous day, 45 inside my head. A few weeks before this, when I had been in Paris, I had felt some 46 heaviness in my chest. On returning, I went to a doctor who cautioned me to work on my 47. So there I was, jogging down a 48 narrow lane. A few weeks went by, and every day when I went to jog, I saw an old man 49 on that bench. And I just couldn't 50 why he was there doing nothing. My 51 was building up as each day 52.

The next morning, I went and sat beside him on the bench. I asked him, "Why are you seated here every day?" He answered, "53 this is the most beautiful place that I know." 54, I asked again, "What is so beautiful about this place?" and he said, "Look!" And I tried to 55. I saw the rising sun shining from behind the clouds, and several rays penetrating (穿过) through them. Birds were singing 56 from the trees of the surrounding wilderness. The sun's light glittered on the water, and it looked as if there was a 57 of light between me and the far-off mountains. I had been through that place 58 times, but I had never looked; it was one of the most beautiful places I'd ever seen. And I realized that I don't have to travel miles to 59 the beauty. All I have to do is to look 60.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. bad-tempered | B. warm-hearted | C. half-awake | D. fast-moving |
| 42. A. other | B. another | C. the other | D. the others |
| 43. A. occurred | B. disappeared | C. came | D. spread |
| 44. A. whom | B. what | C. where | D. that |
| 45. A. heard | B. described | C. reacted | D. resounded |
| 46. A. strange | B. delighted | C. necessary | D. unique |
| 47. A. mind | B. appearance | C. fitness | D. assignment |
| 48. A. various | B. wide | C. fast | D. lonely |
| 49. A. sitting | B. standing | C. approaching | D. sleeping |
| 50. A. take out | B. look out | C. turn out | D. figure out |
| 51. A. judgment | B. curiosity | C. observation | D. power |
| 52. A. passed | B. remained | C. spared | D. reached |
| 53. A. For | B. Because | C. Since | D. As |
| 54. A. Worried | B. Satisfied | C. Interested | D. Confused |
| 55. A. speed up | B. get away | C. look around | D. come along |
| 56. A. terribly | B. nervously | C. sweetly | D. patiently |
| 57. A. wall | B. path | C. length | D. speed |
| 58. A. many | B. few | C. rare | D. any |
| 59. A. respect | B. desire | C. attract | D. admire |
| 60. A. luckily | B. completely | C. closely | D. mainly |

题号	第一部分	第二部分	第三部分	第四部分	总分
得分					

答题卡

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
选项																					
题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
选项																					
题号	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
选项																					

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____
66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

第二卷

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式, 答案写在答题卡上。

Some misunderstanding is putting shark populations at risk now. Thousands of sharks are dying as 61 result of people's false beliefs.

Female sharks need males to make babies. Some female sharks have the ability to produce a baby by themselves and have young sharks 62 a male shark. That's something 63 (common) seen in plants and insects like ants and bees.

Shark fins have medical function. Traditionally, shark fin soup 64 (believe) to have health benefits and is quite special in China. 65 modern scientists point out that shark tissue (组织) can be extremely high in poison. What's more, shark fishing kills up to 100 million animals each year, 66 (endanger) several different species.

If you're bitten by a shark, you will be a goner. You are more than twice as likely 67 (die) from a lightning strike as from a shark bite, according to the Florida Museum's International Shark Attack File (ISAF). "Even if you are bitten, the large 68 (major) of people survive", says Dr. Chapman. There 69 (be) sixty-six unprovoked (无端的) shark bite incidents around the world in 2018, only six of 70 were dangerous, according to the ISAF.

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(Λ), 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。

I was a sweet and loving girl during I was very young. Unfortunate, things changed. It all started when I was given smart phone in the eighth grade by a good friend. I became fond of watching movies, chat online and playing addictive games. Naturally, I couldn't make progresses in my study any more. What's worse, I spent fewer time in communicating with my parents. Thus, all of them were worried about what had been happened and turned to my head teacher for help. With their help, I realized what serious the things were and decided to change myself. Now I am grateful to them and became a good girl.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的外国笔友 Jay 一直对中国美食感兴趣。请你写一封信邀请他参加山西举办的美食文化节, 内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 时间地点;
3. 活动内容。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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