

2018-2019 学年度第一学期 阶段性检测

高三英语试题 (2018. 11)

考试时间 120 分钟 满分 150 分

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 100 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

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。

1. What is the man going to do first?

- A. Write his paper. B. Visit Professor Green. C. Go to the cinema with the woman.

2. Where do most of the woman's earnings come from now?

- A. Her recordings. B. Her advertising work. C. Her concert performance.

3. What time is it now?

- A. 7: 00pm. B. 7: 30 pm. C. 8: 00pm.

4. Which postcard will the speakers send?

- A. Garden. B. Castle. C. Beach.

5. Where are the speakers?

- A. At a hotel. B. At a restaurant. C. At a store.

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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Tourist and travel agent. C. Customer and house agent.

7. What are the speakers discussing?

- A. Where to travel. B. Whether to buy a house. C. How to use their money.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. How much has the man paid for his lessons?

- A. £ 14. B. £ 114. C. £ 140.

9. Why did the man fail his last driving test?



第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

There's only one way to celebrate the Year of the Dog and that's with your four-legged friend. With our guide for pet owners in London, even if you lack a pet of your own, there are still plenty of places to live a pup's life in the city.

Do this

- Relax with a dog therapy(疗法)session in Chinatown. You'll meet some cute pups and put your mind at ease.

Puppy Love: Dogs as Therapy.

China Exchange, Leicester Square. Wed Feb 21. £ 5.

- Run your furry friend into shape with a joint workout at the Mile End Park dog training path.

There are jumps of various heights and walk ramps.

Clinton Rd, E3 4QY. Mile End tube.

Buy this

- Fulfill all your collar, jacket, leads, treats and other doggy needs at pet shop Bow Wow London in Seven Dials.

50a Earlham St, WC2H 9LA. Covent Garden tube.

- Get organic dog food that doesn't contain any artificial additives and looks good enough for human consumption at the UK's number one nice pet food store Lily's Kitchen in Hampstead.

32 Hampstead High St, NW3 1 QD. Hampstead tube.

Eat here

- Wolf down a ShackBurger with a vanilla shake at Shake Shack. Dogs are spoilt for choice with their very own menu of biscuits.

Tottenham Court Rd, Victoria, Covent Garden, Canary Wharf, Leicester Square and Stratford locations.

- Have a slice of mouthwatering chocolate carrot cake and look through a 'barkery' featuring pup cakes and doggy peanut butter biscuits that'll set both your tails wagging at Outsider Tart in Chiswick.

83 Chiswick High Rd, W4 2EF. Turnham Green tube.

21. Which tube station will you get off at for dog fitness exercises?

A. Turnham Green tube.

B. Hampstead tube.



C. Mile End tube.

D. Covent Garden tube.

22. Where can you buy healthy natural food for your dog?

A. At Lily's Kitchen.

B. At Shake Shack.

C. At China Exchange.

D. At Outsider Tart.

23. What can you find at 83 Chiswick High Rd?

A. A dog therapy.

B. Peanut butter biscuits.

C. Dog jackets.

D. A ShackBurger.

B

The Moth Café deserves praise on at least two fronts—for offering vegan(素食主义者)food that is both interesting and delicious, and for livening up a section of east Jasper Avenue in desperate need of help.

The first accomplishment is no surprise. The family-owned new restaurant brings a new, all plant-based menu(without dairy or egg), but with the same focus on tasty, inventive food. Its brave location, next to what was once the Chinatown Mall but is now abandoned, gives further hope that this neighborhood is finally coming back to life. A new LRT station is under construction to the west.

The shopping mall that is home to The Moth has become a tiny oasis(绿洲)among these blocks-in-transition. On a recent Saturday night, only a month after opening, The Moth is doing a solid business with a mostly under-30 crowd. Inside, the room is bright and airy, with high ceilings, exposed brick, light wood and touches of greenery.

The food menu isn't huge, covering a selection of small bites, all-day breakfast, soups and mains. What is huge is the drinks menu. There are coffees and tea available. While there are plans to include beer and wine in the future, the present bar is limited to a variety of gin-and-tonics. There's also a non-alcoholic bar offering trendy tea in flavors.

In fact, I was impressed with the whole experience at The Moth, though I have yet to figure out the name. Is it an extraordinary superhero thing? A moth(飞蛾)-to-flame similarity? But then wouldn't the cafe be called The Flame, not The Moth? No matter, the family behind the new restaurant continues to do its own unique and special thing in an under-served part of the city, and for that, it deserves support.

24. What does the underlined phrase "livening up" in Paragraph 1 mean?

A. Setting up.

B. Keeping up.

C. Giving life to.

D. Making a living for.



25. What can we learn from the menus?

A. Milk and eggs are served all day.

B. The menu focuses on traditional food.

C. Alcoholic drinks are limited at present.

D. Coffees are not included in the drinks menu.

26. What's the author's attitude towards The Moth Café?

A. Appreciative.

B. Tolerant.

C. Cautious.

D. Uninterested.

27. What's the purpose of writing the text?

A. To promote an eating style.

B. To advocate a vegan diet.

C. To recover a declining business.

D. To introduce a new restaurant.

C

Some anthropologists suggested that the tendency of languages is more likely to contain words useful to their speakers. A study just published by Asifa Majid at Radboud University supports this.

Dr Majid knew from her previous work that the Jahai, a group of hunter-gatherers in Malaysia, are remarkably good at naming odors(气味). When she asked some Jahai and American volunteers to name colors and odors they were presented with, the Americans generally agreed with one another when it came to naming colors but agreed much less when putting names to odors. When presented with baby powder, they offered wax, baby oil, toilet paper and rose as descriptions. Jahai's answers, however, were in equal agreement about both odors and colors.

Dr Majid suggested that it might be because the Jahai have a dozen words to describe different sorts of smells in the abstract. For example, the Jahai use the word "cxas" for the sorts of smells associated with petrol, smoke and various insects, and "plxex" for bloody, fishy and meaty sorts of smells.

Dr Majid also looked at how two other groups of people from the Malay Peninsula used terms for colors and odors. These were the Semaq Beri, who also hunt and gather for a living, and the Semelai, who grow rice. Their languages are closely related and they both live in the rainforest. Researchers asked the two groups to name odors and colors presented to them at random and found that the Semaq Beri used abstract terms for odors 86% of the time about as often as they did for colors. The Semelai also used abstract color descriptions at a similar rate, namely 78% of the time. But when it came to describing odors, they relied on abstraction on only 44% of occasions.

Given these findings and with the earlier study with the Jahai, Dr Majid argues that it is the hunting-and-gathering way of life, rather than the use of a particular language, that is vital to the use of abstract names for odors.

28. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2 about American volunteers?



- A. They had more odors in life.
 B. They knew fewer odor names.
 C. They used more odor names.
 D. They were familiar with odor names.
29. How did the researcher carry out the study?
 A. By asking questions randomly.
 B. By changing people's way of life.
 C. By comparing two groups of people.
 D. By living together with people involved.
30. What does the underlined word "they" refer to in Paragraph 4 ?
 A. The Jahai.
 B. The Semaq Beri.
 C. The Semelai.
 D. The Americans.
31. What is the text mainly about?
 A. Lifestyle and odor names.
 B. Lifestyle and color names.
 C. Language and its vocabulary.
 D. Language and human races.

D

There is an old joke among pilots that says the ideal flight crew is a computer, a pilot and a dog. The computer's job is to fly the plane. The pilot is there to feed the dog. And the dog's job is to bite the pilot if he tries to touch the computer.

Handing complex tasks to computers is not new. But recent progress in machine learning, a subfield of artificial intelligence(AI), has enabled computers to handle many problems which were previously beyond them. The result has been an AI boom, with computers moving into everything from medical diagnosis and insurance to self-driving cars.

There is a problem, though. Machine learning works by giving computers the ability to train themselves, which adapts their programming to the task at hand. People struggle to understand exactly how those self-written programs do what they do. When algorithms(运算法)are doing small tasks, such as playing chess or recommending a film to watch, this "black box" problem can be safely ignored. When they are deciding who gets a loan, or how to drive a car through a crowded city, it is potentially harmful. And when things go wrong, then customers, regulators and the courts will want to know why.

For some people this is a reason to hold back AI. France's digital-economy minister, Mounir Mahjoubi, has said that the government should not use any algorithm whose decisions cannot be explained. But that is an overreaction. The difficulties caused by clever computers are not unheard-of. Society already has plenty of experience dealing with problematic black boxes; the most common are called human beings, who can't even figure out what's going on in a brain. In response to the weakness in humans, society has evolved a series of workable coping mechanisms, called laws, rules and regulations. Many of these can be applied to machines as well.

Humans have worked with computers on complex tasks for decades. One lesson from such applications is that, wherever possible, people should supervise(监督)the machines. In that joke,



pilots are vital in case something happens that is beyond the scope of artificial intelligence. As computers spread, companies and governments should ensure the first line of defence is a real person who can overrule the algorithms if necessary.

32. Why is the joke mentioned in Paragraph 1 ?
- A. To make people laugh.
 - B. To foresee future aeroplane industry.
 - C. To introduce the latest model of aeroplanes.
 - D. To raise people's awareness of computers performing complex task.
33. What has caused the increasing application of computers in various fields?
- A. The shortage of labor force.
 - B. The rise of artificial intelligence.
 - C. The encouragement of government.
 - D. The development of medical economy.
34. Why are some people opposed to AI?
- A. Black boxes always go wrong.
 - B. Laws forbid machine learning.
 - C. They don't understand how AI works.
 - D. Computers are trying to replace human beings.
35. What does the author suggest people do with AI?
- A. Stop panic and welcome AI.
 - B. Reduce the usage of algorithms.
 - C. Supervise AI wherever possible.
 - D. Program machines by copying their own behavior.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

It would be hard to overlook the influence that television once held over family life. 36 It was always there in the background. But that world is disappearing.

A report shows that children are more likely to watch programs and videos on laptops and mobile phones, rather than on television screens. That is to say, watching television within families is becoming a private and individual activity. 37 TV sets, the focus in a lot of homes for many years, are falling out of favor among children.

38 The monitoring survey shows their viewing has slightly increased this year to an average of over two and a half hours per day. Half of children and teenagers preferred watching back-to-back episodes(剧集), so that two and a half hours of viewing might be for a single program. 39 The idea of a TV channel with a fixed schedule also seems as clumsy as a DVD player.

Such shared viewing is so last century. No longer will children argue over what to watch and then complain about their parents' choices. And parents are increasingly unlikely to be able to supervise their children's viewing. 40

- A. It was a shared experience across communities.



- B. The idea of waiting for a program is disappearing.
- C. Homes become places where people are alone together.
- D. Even if you hated programs, you still watched them.
- E. Both of them realize the shape of family life is changing.
- F. Teenagers regarded themselves as what they liked on television.
- G. It's not that young people have stopped watching programs and videos.

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节, 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 had run out of printer ink, so I drove to the only store to buy some. It was the worst possible 41 to shop. The store was 42 with people and the wait at the checkout counter was long. I could see the 43 and frustration on the faces of the people around me. It was no 44 in the parking lot and I found myself in the middle of a long line of cars 45 to pull out.

As my car was inching forward I saw a young, thin woman in a 46 coat, holding up a cardboard sign that 47: "Homeless. Please Help!" I 48 as car after car drove past her the drivers 49. Coming closer I grabbed my wallet and 50 the little cash I had left. I stopped next to her, 51 down my window, and put it in her dirty hand, half covered with her ragged sleeve. She looked at me with a small 52 and whispered "Thank You" before the honking(鸣笛)car 53 me forced me to 54 on.

I drove away hoping that I had helped her 55 a little. Did my small act of kindness make a 56 to her? I don't know. Did it change the 57 of the driver behind me?

Probably not. In life we all want to make 58 changes and do great things, 59 sometimes a small kindness is enough.

The best way to help the helpless is to get up and do something. Love and kindness are never 60. They always make a difference. So fill your days with small kindnesses and love.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 41. A. time | B. way | C. area | D. chance |
| 42. A. arranged | B. packed | C. shared | D. linked |
| 43. A. expressions | B. feelings | C. stress | D. fear |
| 44. A. more | B. less | C. worse | D. better |
| 45. A. deciding | B. coming | C. stopping | D. waiting |
| 46. A. warm | B. formal | C. torn | D. tight |
| 47. A. indicated | B. read | C. showed | D. wrote |
| 48. A. watched | B. looked | C. judged | D. thought |



- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 49. A. stayed behind | B. looked away | C. ran off | D. got around |
| 50. A. put away | B. added up | C. pulled out | D. set aside |
| 51. A. threw | B. jumped | C. knocked | D. rolled |
| 52. A. nod | B. welcome | C. smile | D. act |
| 53. A. before | B. behind | C. past | D. beside |
| 54. A. drive | B. keep | C. come | D. hold |
| 55. A. ever | B. even | C. also | D. still |
| 56. A. choice | B. difference | C. start | D. plan |
| 57. A. habit | B. course | C. opinion | D. situation |
| 58. A. necessary | B. complete | C. perfect | D. great |
| 59. A. but | B. if | C. so | D. or |
| 60. A. rewarded | B. paid | C. found | D. wasted |

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 分)

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填写 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

In December 2013, I had to spend Christmas in 61 countryside of Nigeria with my husband's family, who never had the tradition 62 (celebrate) this holiday.

It was my first Christmas away from America in many years, and there was a feeling of 63 (lose) in this rural village, 64 there wasn't even an atmosphere of the holiday. But in the end, I made a decision—if they could not bring Christmas to me, I would bring it to them.

My in-laws helped me look through their storage to find my old Christmas tree, which I 65 (buy) years before in Africa. I 66 (delight) to see the ornaments (装饰物) were still there and the string of lights even worked.

I took out my classic chocolate cake recipe, and 67 (make) a wonderful dessert for the family—a little creamy, but still satisfying. On Christmas Day, I shared the spirit of giving 68 presenting relatives in the village with 69 (import) chocolates wrapped in festive gold paper.

Everyone in the family responded with such warm smiles, glowing with a Christmas joy all their own. It wasn't Christmas like I remembered, yet it left a 70 (last) impression on me.

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。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。

One afternoon in February, my classmates and I was on the way to the cinema. Suddenly an old woman falls down heavily due to the ground covering with thick ice. Seeing what had happened, we dialed 120 without a second thought. On such cold weather, we stayed with her until the ambulance came to scene. And then they left for the cinema. Although we were later for the film, we all thought it was worthwhile. After all, help people in need is a good way to obtain joy and happy. Now we all remember the day which we spent it together.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华，你校学生会暑期将组织“丝绸之路”沿线国家考察活动 (Travel along the Silk Road)，留学生也可参加。请你用英语给对此次活动感兴趣的留学生 Jenkins 写封电子邮件，告之相关内容：

1. 活动安排(参观、交流等)；
2. 报名条件(年龄、身体状况等)；
3. 报名方式。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，使行文连贯。

