

厦门大学附属科技中学 2019-2020 学年上学期期中考

高三年级英语试卷

(考试时间 120 分钟, 满分 150 分)

温馨提示: 请将以下所有试题的答案填涂或填写在答题卡上!

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每对话后有一个小题, 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。

1. What is the weather like in London now?

- A. Cloudy. B. Rainy. C. Sunny.

2. What did the man do for the woman?

A. He found her a job.

B. He cleaned her house.

C. He helped her move house.

3. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a store.

B. In a restaurant.

C. At the woman's home.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A road.

B. A workroom.

C. A photo.

5. Why is the woman unwilling to do the washing?

A. She is very tired.

B. She has to go to a lecture.

C. She has to visit Professor Thomas.

第二节

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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What are the speakers discussing?

A. When to go to the supermarket.

B. How to get to Peterson Road.

C. Where to park the car.

7. Where is the woman going next?

A. To College Street.

B. To Peterson Road.

C. To Jane Road.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What is the woman going to do this weekend?

- A. See a play. B. Watch a match. C. Attend a concert.

9. Why is the man unsure whether he can join the woman?

- A. He might have to work. B. His parents are visiting. C. He can't afford the tickets.

10. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Visit a website. B. Persuade his parents. C. Make a weekend plan.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. When will the woman have a family holiday?

- A. On the 18th. B. On the 19th. C. On the 20th.

12. Where will the woman have a holiday?

- A. In France. B. In Spain. C. In Greece.

13. What do we know about The Hotel Playa?

- A. It is a five-star hotel. B. It has its own beach. C. It has a swimming pool.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What does the man think of his computer course?

- A. It is boring. B. It is useful. C. It lasts too long.

15. How long does the woman take the cookery course per week?

- A. For 1.5 hours. B. For 2 hours. C. For 4 hours.

16. What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Lend her his computer.
B. Taste the cakes she made.
C. Teach her how to send e-mails.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. How long is the museum open?

- A. For 6 hours. B. For 8 hours. C. For 10 hours.

18. What will the exhibition focus on this year?

- A. Clothes in the 17th century.
B. Food in the 18th century.
C. Phones in the 18th century.

19. What is the most convenient way to get to Cornford Museum?

- A. By underground. B. By car. C. By bus.

20. What can we learn about Cornford Museum?

- A. It provides free hot drink.
B. Its exhibits are all collected from the local area.

C. Special exhibition souvenirs are available there.

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Frances Stevens Reese Woodland Trail Guide

The Woodland Trail was opened to the public on October 21, 1997. Boscobel's Board of Directors adopted a formal decision of naming the Woodland Trail in honor of former Boscobel board member, Frances Stevens Reese (1917-2003), one year after his death.

The trail(小径) is approximately 10 miles in length, leading down to Constitution Forest. When the West Point Glass Factory was operating during the Civil War, trees for miles around were cleared to provide firewood. Walking out of the forest, you will find a large mass of native hard rock about three billion years old.

Throughout this country path, you will find picture boards identifying birds and plants local to this region. You will also find signs with historic and environmental information written by area specialists.

When you take a walk through this "undiscovered" forest land, please be a considerate guest.

Before walking the trail, please purchase a pass in the Carriage House. Plan ahead, so you will be back by closing time.

Follow the trail markers and remain on the trail. Besides protecting the fragile forest ecosystem, you will reduce the risk of poison plants and snakes.

Leave rocks, plants, animals and art works where you see them so that the person behind you can have the same experience.

Carry out whatever you carry in because there are no rubbish containers on the trail. If you happen to see a piece of litter, be a good guest and pick it up.

21. When was the trail named to honor Frances Stevens Reese?

A. In 1997.

B. In 1917.

C. In 2003.

D. In 2004.

22. What can you see along the trail?

A. An old battle field.

B. A glass factory.

C. Information signs.

D. Rock houses.

23. What should you do as a thoughtful visitor?

- A. Leave the wildlife undisturbed.
- B. Throw the rubbish into the dustbins.
- C. Make reservations in the Carriage House.
- D. Protect the markers of the Woodland Trail.

B

Kevin, diagnosed with Dyslexia(读写困难症), rarely spoke a word in class, and if he did, it would be a “Yes,” “No,” or “Maybe,” in response to questions. He always scored badly in tests and saw no hope for the future. That was until he met Sarah, an advisor at a youth centre Kidpreneur.

In 2012, Kevin attended a course called Ready Set Go in that centre. The course was for disadvantaged kids in Kingswood – a low – income area in Sydney’s western suburbs – and its goal was to teach the kids how to create businesses and offer value to the neighborhood.

At the end of the course, Sarah took the kids to the local area. She asked volunteers to share their business experiences – Kevin immediately put up his hand. His challenge was to trade his hot – dog selling service for free bread at a bakery. Although scared, Kevin was able to share his entrepreneur(创业) story with the shop owner and asked if he could exchange his service for some bread. Unexpectedly, the shop owner told Kevin how moved he was by his story and handed him some bread for free. By the end of the afternoon, his belief in himself and what was possible was at an all- time high.

The following week, Kevin sold 70 hot – dogs in two hours and made over \$200. Soon after, he delivered public speeches in 20 schools, and was selected as part of his school’s leadership team. Now he heads a business group working on how to increase potential customer base.

All of this would not have been possible if Kevin had not found his passion and perseverance to improve himself, and those around him. The guidance and trust of his advisor also helped to kindle his enthusiasm to go after his goals and dreams in life.

24. What were the kids expected to achieve in the Ready Set Go course?

- A. To improve their test scores.
- B. To create a hot- dog business.
- C. To teach in low-income areas.
- D. To be beneficial to the local area.

25. How did Kevin feel after visiting the local bakery?

- A. Scared.
- B. Confident.

C. Touched.

D. Grateful.

26. What does the underlined word “kindle” probably mean?

A. Inspire

B. Share.

C. Continue.

D. Express.

27. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

A. On the Road to Recovery

B. Turning Failure into Success.

C. Growing Wealthy through Hard Work.

D. From Hopeless Youth to Business Leader

C

Older adults with a better sense of smell may live longer than those who have a poor sense of smell, a new study suggests. The study was a project of researchers in the United States that was ongoing for over 13 years. They asked nearly 2,300 men and women to identify 12 common smells. All the subjects were from 71 to 82 years of age. The researchers gave the adults scores, from 0 to as high as 12, based on how many smells they identified correctly.

During the years of follow-up investigation, over 1,200 of the subjects died. When the study was launched, none of the adults were weak. They could walk a little under half a kilometer, climb 10 steps and independently complete daily activities. In the latest findings, the researchers noted that those with a weak nose were 30 percent more likely to die than people with a good sense of smell. The findings were reported last month in the scientific publication *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

Honglei Chen, a doctor with Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan, was the lead writer of a report on the study. He said the connection between a poor sense of smell and an increased risk of dying was limited to adults who first reported good-to-excellent health. This suggests that a poor sense of smell is an early and sensitive sign for worsening health before it is recognizable in medical tests. With a poor sense of smell, people are more likely to die of brain and heart diseases, but not of cancer or breathing disorders.

The results also suggest that a poor sense of smell may be an early warning for poor health in older age that goes beyond dementia or other neurodegenerative (神经变性的) diseases. These often signal the beginning of a weakening of the mind or body.

28. What do you know about the study mentioned?

- A. The study involved researchers from the world.
- B. All the participants were of different ages.
- C. The study began to be performed about 13 years ago.
- D. 2,300 men and women were young and healthy.

29. What was the situation like at the beginning of the study?

- A. More than 1,200 of the participants passed away.
- B. Many of the subjects were found with health problems.
- C. All the subjects were independent of others when walking.
- D. One third of the participants had a poor smell sense.

30. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?

- A. People with a poor sense of smell have heart disease.
- B. You should be careful with your health if you smell poorly.
- C. People with a poor sense of smell won't suffer from cancer.
- D. Most of the elder people may have the dementia disease.

31. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Strong Sense of Smell May Be Linked to Longer Life
- B. Old People Tend to Have a Poor Sense of Smell
- C. A Number of Factors Result in Longer Life
- D. Being Ill Means Losing the Sense of Smell

D

Most autonomous vehicles test-driving in cities navigate (导航) by using 3-D maps marking every edge of roadside with almost centimeter-level accuracy. But few places have been mapped in such detail, which has left most areas like smaller towns inaccessible to those driverless cars.

Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) now have developed a new navigation system that guides autonomous vehicles without such accurate maps. This technology can help driverless cars travel almost anywhere.

The navigation system maps out a course down unfamiliar roads much as a human driver would by continually scanning its surroundings, with a laser sensor (激光感应器), to measure how close it is to the

edges of the road. Meanwhile, the car also follows a tool like a smart phone map app that provides directions to its destination, as well as information about the rules of the road, such as speed limits and the positions of stoplights. Teddy Ort, a roboticist at MIT, test-drove a car equipped with this navigation system on a one-way road. It slowly traveled one kilometer without any human assistance.

This system assumes that a car has a clear path down the road, but it can be paired with other existing computing technology to discover in-road obstacles (障碍), says Ort. The researchers also plan to build a version of this system which can spot markings painted on streets, so that the car can drive on two-way roads.

"Self-driving cars with this navigation system may need other sensors to work in different conditions,"

Alexander Wyglinski, and electrical engineer at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. "Since laser sensors don't work well in rain or snow, these cars might need additional imaging technologies to drive safely in bad weather. "

32. What may be a problem for most driverless cars?

- A. They fail in test-driving.
- B. Their maps are out-dated.
- C. They run in limited areas.
- D. Their guides are unreliable.

33. What can we infer about the MIT navigation system?

- A. It includes accurate maps.
- B. It removes in-road obstacles.
- C. It works by detecting the road.
- D. It features a smart phone app.

34. What is the purpose of Paragraph 4?

- A. To confirm the test-drive results.
- B. To indicate further research areas.
- C. To recognize scientists' achievements.
- D. To show the creativity of driverless cars.

35. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Autonomous cars beat human drivers on country roads.
- B. Navigating self-driving cars may work in different conditions.
- C. Smart mapping technology adds to the functions of self-driving cars.

D. A new navigation system helps autonomous cars drive remote roads.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Tell a Great Story

In this information age, business leaders won't be heard unless they're telling stories. Facts and figures don't stick in our minds at all. But stories create "sticky" memories by attaching emotions to things that happen. 36. Here is how to use story-telling to your benefit.

Start with a message

Every story-telling exercise should begin by asking: Who is my audience and what is the message I want to share with them? 37 For instance, if you are trying to convince senior leaders to take a risk by supporting your project, you can tell them that most companies are built on taking smart chances.

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The best story-tellers look to their own life details and memories for ways to draw attention to their message. There may be a tendency not to want to share personal events at work, but experiences that indicate how they overcome their struggle are what make leaders appear authentic.

Keep it simple

Some of the most successful and memorable stories are relatively simple and straightforward. Don't tell your audience what shoes you were wearing if it doesn't better the story. , such as your feelings and the humble beginnings of a now-great company. They can attract your listeners and get your main message across.

Don't make yourself the hero

You can be a central figure in a story, but the final focus should be on people you know, lessons you've learned, or even you've witnessed. When you talk about how great you are, the audience shuts down.

40

- A. Show good humor
- B. Provide vital details
- C. Use personal experiences
- D. Each decision about your story should flow from those questions
- E. Leaders always tell stories to persuade others to support a project or to face challenges
- F. The more you make yourself a star, the less likely your audience will buy your message

G. That means leaders who can create and share good stories gain a great advantage over

第三部分语言知识运用(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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 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。

My family is big on baseball. Grandpa 41 coached his team to two national games. Father played for three different colleges and was 42 asked to try out for the Los Angeles Angels, one of the top teams in the US. Minutes before I was born, my 43 were watching a live baseball match on TV. You could say I was 44 to play the game, but frankly, all through elementary school, I hated it.

I spent most days of my summer at the baseball park in my neighborhood. I really should have been 45 at baseball, for I practiced almost every day, but I was not. I wouldn't hit the ball hard or throw it 46. When my dad or grandpa asked me if I wanted to 47, my answer was always no. Finally they stopped giving me a 48 but just making me play whether I liked it or not.

This same old 49 continued for years. My dad and grandpa would make me practice and I would put no 50 in, until around Grade 10. I was older and 51 than my 12-year-old self. I finally 52 their true motive: it wasn't because they wanted me to improve, but because they wanted to 53 time with me. They were just trying to share a 54 part of their life with me and 55 me in something that had been in the family forever. 56 I got this, I stopped treating it as work and 57 it as a bonding experience.

Now, I often 58 to play baseball with my dad or grandpa. The 59 practices and tough love I got from my 60 taught me a useful life lesson: find out why someone does something before jumping to conclusions.

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|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. fairly | B. successfully | C. naturally | D. accidentally |
| 42. A. still | B. seldom | C. even | D. yet |
| 43. A. parents | B. coaches | C. doctors | D. neighbors |
| 44. A. ordered | B. prepared | C. honored | D. born |
| 45. A. amazed | B. disappointed | C. great | D. mad |
| 46. A. casually | B. accurately | C. regularly | D. clumsily |
| 47. A. practice | B. relax | C. leave | D. quit |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 48. A. reply | B. reason | C. chance | D. choice |
| 49. A. project | B. business | C. routine | D. policy |
| 50. A. effort | B. wealth | C. promise | D. trust |
| 51. A. calmer | B. smarter | C. happier | D. kinder |
| 52. A. searched for | B. focused on | C. benefited from | D. figured out |
| 53. A. save | B. waste | C. spend | D. set |
| 54. A. normal | B. special | C. short | D. general |
| 55. A. include | B. spoil | C. test | D. judge |
| 56. A. Before | B. Although | C. Unless | D. Once |
| 57. A. expected | B. described | C. treasured | D. recognized |
| 58. A. fail | B. offer | C. forget | D. hesitate |
| 59. A. forced | B. regretted | C. disturbed | D. ended |
| 60. A. team | B. school | C. neighborhood | D. family |

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, 并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

As I tried describing Thanksgiving Day to my in-laws (姻亲) in China, I could already see their eyes cloud over with 61 (confuse) and sense the questions arising in their minds. So I attempted 62 (translate) the holiday through things they were familiar with. I described the roast turkey as something similar 63 Beijing duck. I compared the annual Thanksgiving show to the 64 (year) Spring Festival Gala (联欢会) on Chinese New Year's Eve. And I characterized 65 entire celebration as an American version of Winter Solstice (冬至) in China. Yet as much as my in-laws 66 (nod) and smiled, I recognized that even these explanations were a poor substitute. No words could fully describe the Thanksgiving celebrations I had known in the US.

This 67 (be) the kind of disappointment you face in cross-cultural communication. Despite all the differences, we can still sit down together and have heart-to-heart 68 (discussion) about each other's traditions. So in the spirit of my American holiday, I silently gave a moment of thanks for 69 (have) in China such great in-laws, 70 cared enough to listen to their foreign daughter-in-law talk about Thanksgiving Day.