



高三阶段性考试 英 语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷共150分。考试时间120分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

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,你有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转移到答题卡上。

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 does the woman think the man?

- A. She's making a sweater.
- B. Her dog loses hair easily.
- C. She is tired of doing housework.

2. How does the man feel about the woman?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Humorous.
- C. Impressed.

3. What are the speakers discussing?

- A. The meaning of a word.
- B. A new dictionary.
- C. Being a teenager.

4. Where are the speakers?

- A. At the man's apartment.
- B. In a special café.
- C. At an animal shelter.

5. What does the man mean?

- A. He doesn't know the show's name.
- B. He likes *The Tonight Show* most.
- C. Many TV shows have similar names.

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。

6. Why does the woman need a new bath mat?

- A. She takes a lot of showers.
- B. Her old one doesn't work.
- C. Her old one is too dirty.

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7. Which bath mat will the woman probably buy?

- A. One with a flower pattern on it.
- B. One that is soft.
- C. One with many colors on it.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.
- B. Mother and son.
- C. Brother and sister.

9. Where did the man go earlier today?

- A. To the beach.
- B. To Jackie's school.
- C. To a hospital.

10. How does the man like his coffee?

- A. Black.
- B. With milk.
- C. With milk and sugar.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. Where will the man definitely go this weekend?

- A. To the David H. Koch Theater.
- B. To Littlefield in Brooklyn.
- C. To the New York Botanical Garden.

12. What does the woman like doing on weekends?

- A. Staying home.
- B. Going to the movies.
- C. Playing music.

13. When will the man probably see the woman?

- A. On Wednesday.
- B. On Thursday.
- C. On Saturday.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What animal do the speakers see first?

- A. Monkeys.
- B. Zebras.
- C. Tigers.

15. When does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In the early afternoon.
- B. In the late afternoon.
- C. In the early evening.

16. What does the woman say about the zebras?

- A. They're India's national animal.
- B. They eat for most of the day.
- C. They're very caring creatures.

17. Where will the speakers meet in a few minutes?

- A. At a cash machine.
- B. At the Savanna Watering Hole.
- C. At the Safari Café.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Which movie is Freida Pinto most famous for?

- A. *Slumdog Millionaire*.
- B. *Rise of the Planet of the Apes*.
- C. *Girl Rising*.

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19. Where did Freida Pinto win an award?
- A. At the Palm Springs International Film Festival.
B. At the British Academy Film Awards.
C. At the MTV Movie Awards.

20. What does the Agassi Foundation do?
- A. It provides education for girls.
B. It pays to make movies about women.
C. It helps disadvantaged children get educated.

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。

A

Now many people have a misconception that GPS tracking devices for children are meant to spy on kids. However, what they are supposed to do is help you keep an eye on your kids so that they are away from danger. These devices are kept with kids, so when they are away from their homes, parents can avoid the constant feeling of concern. Finding the right one for your child can be a confusing task, so we have provided some devices that have received good reviews.

◆Magellan eXplorist GC Handheld GPS: This pocket size GPS has a mini USB cable, 90 days of battery life. It's water-resistant, and it gets a signal even in wooded areas and canyons.

◆GlobalSat TR-102 GPS Talkie Tracker: This GPS device can be used in the car and at home. The signal is sent through SMS to a back-end call center. You can also use it as a cell phone and make calls to 3 previously-entered numbers.

◆BrickHouse Child Locator: The device gives instant information to authorities and back to you. Also, the device comes with easy-to-read directions that point you in the right direction and 90-day battery life.

◆Flash GPS Reporter: The device is really tiny and can fit anywhere in the car, backpack or pockets. It comes with 90-day rechargeable battery.

21. What does the underlined word "they" in paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. The people.
B. The parents.
C. The children.
D. The devices.
22. Which one is suitable for children when they are swimming?
- A. Magellan eXplorist GC Handheld GPS.
B. GlobalSat TR-102 GPS Talkie Tracker.
C. BrickHouse Child Locator.
D. Flash GPS Reporter.

23. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To show a new technique.
 - B. To introduce some products.
 - C. To list some good reviews.
 - D. To share the ways to spy on kids.

B

Leo Brouwer is considered as one of the most important living figures of classical music in Latin America. His works are played regularly in concert halls globally, and he has scored over 50 films. But now, Brouwer finds it's hard to reflect on his success. He is just grateful that people are moved by his music.

Brouwer says, "Being useful is something incredible. Perhaps my root of being an orphan reminds me of these reflections." His parents divorced when he was very young, and his mother died when he was 11. So he decided to go to look for his father. "I found him playing the guitar, and the instrument fascinated me," he says.

Then Brouwer taught himself music. Though his grandmother was the sister of famous composer Ernesto Lecuona, the wealthy family refused to pay for his music education.

"Being in an orphanage made me reflect on the 'what' and the 'why' of the essential things in life. I often asked myself what I was doing there and why I was fascinated with it?" he says. He listened to Cuba's classical radio station all the time and learned how to read sheet music by staying in music stores in Havana when he was 15.

Brazilian guitarist Carlos Barbosa-Lima first heard Brouwer's music when touring in Europe in the early 1970s. "For me it was a new experience, because I saw a composer with incredible view of the music and different styles," Barbosa recalls. Part of that style includes traditional music and Cuban instruments in classical music forms.

Besides being a creative composer, Brouwer also founded important cultural institutions in Cuba. In 1960, he created the Cuban Institute of Art and Film Industry on the island. He stopped playing the guitar in the late 1970s, after an accident permanently damaged his right hand. Today, he focuses on composing, noting that he still has a lot of work to do. "Now I have many more ideas and have to be selective," he says.

24. How does Brouwer behave towards his success?
- A. He thinks little of it.
 - B. He regards it as pride.
 - C. He owes it to people's help.
 - D. He believes it's incredible.
25. What contributed to Brouwer's love for music?
- A. His grandmother's support.
 - B. His family's music education.

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- C. The scene of his father's playing the guitar.
 D. The instruction his mother gave to him.
26. Which of the following can best describe Brouwer?
 A. Brave and honest. X
 B. Creative but skeptical.
 C. Low key and hard working.
 D. Easy going but conventional. X
27. What may be the best title for the text?
 A. The Childhood of Brouwer
 B. Brouwer's Career in Music
 C. The Achievements of Brouwer
 D. Brouwer's Musical Productions

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C

With the trans-Tasman travel now in place, many of us are dreaming of afternoons watching sunsets fall over New Zealand's dramatic mountains and lakes. After a long time of lockdown, it's an appealing prospect. One great way to see the sights without breaking the bank is to rent a camper (野营车).

"It's amazing to see the smaller towns and learn about what happens on an orchard (果园) or a farm while staying in my camper," says Karen Nisbet, a 38-year-old New Zealander who has spent more than four years on the road.

If you've never taken a camper trip before, you might be wondering what it's like. In New Zealand, you can camp at many places if you have the right vehicle. "To be able to camp better, your vehicle needs to be certified as self-contained," says Andy Ford, who runs a business renting campers in Auckland and Christchurch. "That basically means you have a portable toilet, and you've got water and food supply on board."

"There is something to check before booking, because if you camp outside a campground without the proper certification, you can be fined. Even with a self-contained vehicle, it doesn't mean you can camp anywhere," Mr Ford adds. Many cities and popular tourist destinations like Queenstown often have restrictions, as do areas marked for conservation.

The good news is that it's easy to find a place to stay. NZ's Department of Conservation has a website you can use to search for camping sites around the country, or you could use an app.

If you're camping, it's important to make sure you deal with your waste properly. Many camp grounds will have a dump (垃圾场) nearby for convenience, but you may need to plan ahead.

28. What can we know about Karen Nisbet from the text?
 A. She owns a new camper.

- ~~B. She is from a small town.~~
- ~~C. She always stays in a farm.~~
- D. She likes taking a camper trip.

30. What is Andy Ford's advice on going camping?

- A. To have a camper with full facilities.
- ~~B. To rent a business renting campers.~~
- ~~C. To buy a portable toilet and water.~~
- ~~D. To spend enough time on the road.~~

31. Where can people camp in New Zealand?

- ~~A. In Queenstown.~~
- ~~B. In a mountain area.~~
- C. In a conservation area.
- ~~D. In the zoo of Auckland.~~

32. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. New Zealanders' habits of going camping.
- ~~B. The popularity of camping in New Zealand.~~
- ~~C. Different benefits of travelling in New Zealand.~~
- ~~D. The points for attention to camping in New Zealand.~~

D

A three-year study comparing three different treatment options for tooth decay (腐烂) in children's teeth has found no evidence to suggest that conventional fillings are more telling than sealing (封闭) decay in teeth, or using prevention techniques alone, in stopping pain and infection from tooth decay.

The FiCTION trial, the largest of its kind to date, also found that 450 children who took part in the study experienced tooth decay and pain, regardless of which kind of dental treatment they received.

Professor Nicola Innes, Chair of Paediatric Dentistry at the University of Dundee, said, "Our study shows that each way of treating decay worked to a similar level but that children with tooth decay at a young age have a high chance of experiencing toothache however the dentist manages the decay. From our trial, the best way to manage tooth decay is not by drilling it out or sealing it in, but it's by preventing it in the first place."

During the study, one of three treatment approaches was then chosen randomly for each child's dental care for the duration of the trial for three years. The first approach aimed to prevent new decay by reducing sugar intake, ensuring twice-daily brushing with fluoride toothpaste (含氟牙膏). The second option involved drilling out tooth decay. For the third treatment strategy, tooth decay was sealed in to stop it progressing.

Of all three different ways of treating decay, sealing-in with preventive treatment was the

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most likely to be considered the best way of managing children's decay if society is willing to pay a minimum of £150 to avoid an episode of pain or infection.

Professor Anne Maguire, Chair of Preventive Dentistry said, "The FICITION findings have focused again on the need to prevent dental decay. The good news is that tooth decay can be prevented. Brushing your teeth with fluoride toothpaste, especially before bedtime, avoiding sugary drinks and snacks between meals and seeing a dentist regularly are all small habits that can help boost the overall health of your teeth."

32. What does the underlined word "telling" in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Popular. B. Pessimistic. C. Expensive. D. Effective.

33. What does the study advise us to do?

- A. Let tooth decay fall out naturally.
B. Pull tooth decay out at the dentist's.
C. Prevent tooth decay as early as possible.
D. Have conventional fillings to manage tooth decay.

34. Why were the three treatment approaches chosen randomly in the study?

- A. To get precise findings.
B. To use different ways.
C. To explore other fields.
D. To analyse more reasons.

35. What does Professor Anne Maguire want to tell us?

- A. Children shouldn't eat any snacks.
B. We should take good care of our teeth.
C. The study's findings may be one-sided.
D. He will do further research on tooth decay.

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。

When we say "break a leg", we don't actually want people to break their legs. So, why do we say this interesting phrase in the first place? Have you ever stopped to think about the common phrases we use in everyday conversation? People say things like "knock on wood" and "spill the beans" all the time, along with another common idiom "break a leg". 36 Read on to get the fascinating details.

Its meaning

37 It's typically said to actors before they go on stage for a performance, particularly on opening night. It's not limited to performers, though. 38

Here are some examples of how to use it in a sentence:

● "I can't wait to see you perform tonight—break a leg!"

● "I hear you have a big presentation at work tomorrow—break a leg."

Its origin

39 Performers believed saying "good luck" would actually bring bad luck on stage, so they'd tell one another to "break a leg" instead. 40 Instead of breaking a leg, the performer would put on a perfect performance. It's believed to have originated in the American theatre scene in the early 20th century. Some believe it was adapted from the German saying "Hals-und Beinbruch," which means "neck and leg break". That phrase may also come from the Hebrew blessing "Hatzlakha U-brakha", which means "success and blessing".

Now you know the interesting history behind this common idiom. If you're explaining it to someone else, break a leg!

- A. You can say this phrase to anyone.
- B. That way, the opposite would happen.
- C. Have you ever said "break a leg" before?
- D. The phrase means that someone needs help.
- E. "Break a leg" is a phrase that means "good luck".
- F. The phrase is believed to be rooted in the theatre community.
- G. Why exactly do we say it and where did the phrase even come from?

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (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。

In 2016, I was 25, jobless, just graduating with a degree. I hated to 41 my mother and live with my parents after a breakup in debt. It wasn't looking 42.

So I decided to get a part-time job since no full-time 43 came in. Soon, I 44 a part-time job for a textbook publisher. I worked 5 days a week and was thought 45 by my mom. I used skills I learned to reward the community and felt good. Then I 46 the first part-time job and told her I had been hired by a non-profit organization.

Contacting my mother was my family 47 and I felt it was the best way to handle it given the 48 she was. She threw more money at me and I just had to say "49". I ignored her fear of my lack of money. The day I did it, I felt 50. My mom advised against it but I finally realized I couldn't 51 her anymore. I knew I was being led to better things.

Months later, I was 52 by another non-profit organization to run finances. I realized I could 53 the job of the coordinator (协调人) by trying my best and not complaining. I now run the finance department and I am very 54 for where I am. Although at first when I graduated, I was physically 55 with the thought of getting a desk job until the day I retired. I'm now at 56 and doing good things daily. Now I have a 57. I'm free to make choices that serve my good.

Do your best. Take 58 that you actually know is good for you. Don't focus on the outcomes because we can't see them until they 59. Just concentrate on what you can do in the 60.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 41. A. please | A. support | C. leave | D. prove |
| B. A. tough | B. good | C. smooth | D. popular |
| D. A. study | B. training | C. courses | D. offers |
| D. A. expected | B. recommended | C. ignored | D. got |
| C. A. smart | B. considerate | C. worthy | D. competitive |
| A. A. quit | B. created | C. preferred | D. remembered |
| C. A. plan | B. story | C. tie | D. background |
| B. A. teacher | B. person | C. puzzle | D. inspiration |
| A. A. No | B. Thanks | C. Hello | D. Goodbye |
| B. A. sadder | B. lighter | C. harder | D. younger |
| C. A. miss | B. respect | C. follow | D. punish |
| B. A. paid | B. hired | C. taught | D. served |
| A. A. do | B. find | C. forget | D. change |
| B. A. sorry | B. regretful | C. famous | D. grateful |
| A. D. A. ill | B. brave | C. strong | D. energetic |
| B. A. home | B. peace | C. random | D. fault |
| A. task | B. problem | C. surprise | D. choice |
| C. A. care | B. charge | C. action | D. defect |
| A. B. A. come back | B. come in | C. come up | D. come down |
| A. h. A. hospital | B. end | C. school | D. process |

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。

The Chinese UN representative on Monday said Beijing aims to hold a green Winter Olympics in 2022. in 61 green power will be used in all venues 62 (seek) carbon neutrality (碳中和).

Zhang Jun, Chinese representative to the UN, reaffirmed 63 promise during a UN General Assembly debate on sports for development and peace. "We will hold a green Olympic Games and prioritize 64 (ecology) consideration, resource conservation and environmental friendliness by developing and 65 (carry) out a low-carbon work plan," Zhang said. "With the work plan, green power will be used in all winter Olympic venues," he explained.

Zhang said, "China will continue to promote openness in Olympic Games, and through it, we will 66 (strengthen) sports cooperation and cultural exchanges between China and the other 67 (country) of the world."

He said, "China will create a new window for promoting the Olympic spirit 68 the

exchanges among civilizations. (5) (beside), China will support integrity in hosting the Olympic Games, tighten oversight of the preparations and adopt zero tolerance for doping (兴奋剂) so that the Beijing Winter Olympic Games (7) (be) as clean and pure as ice and snow."

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。

Over the past twenty years, great changes have been taken place in our life. Let me taking the example of my family. My parents contacted others main by sending letters in the past, but now we call them at home. My parents once listened the radio for news and other informations, but now we watch programs on the Internet. Another big change was in housing conditions. When his parents got married about twenty years ago, they lived on a small room, but now we have moved into a big apartment. In short, changes in our life has brought us comfort and convenient.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 外教 Jack 应邀将为你校学生开展主题为“Love nature”的讲座。请你用英语给他写封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 感谢他接受邀请;
2. 告知他讲座的时间、地点;
3. 问问他的需求。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

15:30!

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