

高三年级阶段性统一练习 (四)

英语科目

本练习分为第I卷 (选择题) 和第II卷 (非选择题) 两部分, 共150分, 时长120分钟。

第I卷 (共115分)

第一部分: 听力 (20分)

第一节

听下面五段对话。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, 你将有 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. How many members has the club got?
A. 8. B. 15. C. 30.
2. How will the speakers go to the train station?
A. On foot. B. By taxi. C. By underground.
3. What will the woman do next?
A. Do the cooking.
B. Have a sandwich.
C. Go to the dining hall.
4. What could the woman most probably be?
A. patient. B. A doctor. C. A nurse.
5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. What clothes to wear.
B. When to go to the party.
C. Whether to meet at 8:00.

第二节

听下面几段材料。每段材料后有几个小题, 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。听每段材料前, 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。每段材料读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 8 小题。

6. Why does the girl want the man to read the book?
A. To let him have a rest.
B. To share its stories with him.

- C. To get his opinion on the book
7. What do we know about the girl?
- A. She is 16 years old.
B. She cares about the man.
C. She left school three years ago.
8. What will the man do in the end?
- A. Read the book. B. Continue his work.
C. Talk about his thought.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 小题。

9. Where is the woman from?
- A. Paris. B. New York. C. London.
10. How did the woman feel when Serge appeared again?
- A. Surprised. B. Worried. C. Happy.
11. How did Serge help the woman?
- A. He found her a hotel.
B. He lent her his cell phone.
C. He drove her to Dave's house.

听下面一段独白，回答第 12 至第 15 小题。

12. What were the couple doing in the bar?
- A. They were laughing loudly.
B. They were chatting with friends.
C. They were trying to steal something.
13. How many people went outside with Kelly?
- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
14. What did Hannah do when she was outside?
- A. She called the police.
B. She telephoned Kelly's number.
C. She asked the couple their phone number.
15. How did speaker feel in the end?
- A. Worried. B. Lucky. C. Excited.

第二部分：英语知识运用 (共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节、单项填空 (共 30 小题，每小题 0.5 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出适合空白处的最佳选项。

16. —Sony, I'm having a headache today and....
—____; I know you just don't want to accompany me to the ball.
A. Don't give me that B. Don't mention it.
C. Don't take it for granted D. Don't get me wrong
17. The last twenty years ____ the steady improvements in the means of travel.
A. has witnessed B. was witnessed
C. witnessed D. is witnessed
18. I will never forget the scene ____ you saw me off in tears at the station.
A. which B. why C. when D. where
19. Tomas is a very good leader and has the ability to ____ the best in others.
A. bring out B. take out C. make out D. wash out
20. As is reported, many a military medical worker ____ in Hebei province to help fight the deadly epidemic.
A. has been stationed B. has stationed
C. have stationed D. have been stationed
21. ____ I'm willing to help, I don't have much time available.
A. As B. While C. As though D. Since
22. My key isn't in my backpack. Where on earth ____ I have put it?
A. can B. would C. should D. must
23. It is reported that a new school has been built in ____ was a deserted village a few decades ago.
A. which B. what C. that D. where
24. When their children lived far away from them, these old people felt ____ from the world.
A. carried away B. broken down
C. cut off D. brought up
25. The real reason why prices ____, and still are, too high is complex, and no short discussion can satisfactorily explain this problem.
A. were B. will be C. have been D. had been
26. — Did you attend the meeting for the experiment project yesterday?
— Yes, but I don't think I ____ because my director was there.
A. need have B. needed to C. need to have D. need to

27. Their sense of humour and ability to get along with people are two characteristics that ____ for their lack of experience.
A. allow B. cater C. account D. compensate
28. Kelly studies many different subjects in high school, ____ English is the most interesting in her opinion.
A. which B. in which C. from which D. of which
29. —Do you have enough to ____ all your daily expenses?
—Oh, yes, enough and to spare.
A. cover B. spend C. fill D. offer
30. Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded ____ other better-informed experimenters failed.
A. in which B. that C. the place where D. where
31. He had no choice but ____ their proposals.
A. following B. to follow
C. follow D. to be following
32. Mr. Wilson is a man of patience and kindness, and his good temper never ____ him.
A. fails B. disappoints C. controls D. worries
33. To ensure the safety of the passengers and improve the traffic conditions, a new law has ____ since May1.
A. come to effect B. put to use
C. bring to light D. come to power
34. The car salesman took the customer for a drive in the new model in order to ____ its improved features.
A. advocate B. demonstrate C. exhibit D. reveal
35. We need to take a different ____ to solving the problem.
A. way B. approach C. method D. means
36. She is one of the girls in our class who ____ for the coming sports meeting now.
A. is being trained B. are trained
C. is training D. are being trained
37. Nothing but some ancient Chinese coins ____ in the sunken ship since they



A. were found

C. had been found

A. nearly

B. slightly

C. narrowly

D. hardly

A. shout at

B. to shout at

C. shouted at

D. to be shouted at

A. is weakened

B. is weakening

C. is being weakened

D. has weakened

A. Although

B. Because

C. Unless

D. While

—I'm terribly sorry. I a contract almost the whole night.

A. was drafting

B. have been drafting

C. have drafted

D. had drafted

A. slip

B. to slip

C. slipping

D. slipped

A. can

B. must

C. should

D. need

A. I wouldn't miss it for the world

B. I don't want to lose the last straw

C. I can't have my cake and eat it

D. I won't unless invited

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项。

If you have strong arms and feet, you might make a good waiter. You must 46, however, not in the restaurant, but in the 47, helping the head cook, to learn exactly 48 each dish is prepared. Then you will be able to tell the customers what the ingredients(成份) are and how the food is 49. From the first step, you may enter the restaurant as a(n) 50. But you won't be allowed to serve the customers yet. They will 51 let you do the simplest jobs, 52 the tables and carrying the plates. But all the time you must watch and learn. Later, you will be taught how to 53 food, and if you are good at it, you may become a waiter in charge of a number of 54. You may even become a head waiter 55 you are afraid of hard work.

When Carlo Bianchi first arrived in London, he 56 only two words of English—"Please" and "Hello". He 57 to get a job helping in the kitchen of an Indian restaurant, and he did 58 he could to learn English. He was a good worker and soon he got a job in the restaurant as a waiter. Every night, Carlo used to go home tired, but 59 too tired to study the language for half an hour before going to sleep. He always managed to 60 a third of his wages, 61 he put in the bank regularly every Friday. And no matter how tired or ill he felt, he always has a warm 62 for his customers. They liked him, 63 people used to come to the restaurant and ask to be served by Carlo. Now twenty-five years later, Carlo is the manager of six restaurants, and he hopes to open a seventh 64. But he still believes in the personal 65, and every night he goes to one or another of his restaurants to welcome the customers with a friendly greeting.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 46. A. work | B. start | C. cook | D. learn |
| 47. A. market | B. school | C. workshop | D. kitchen |
| 48. A. when | B. how | C. what | D. where |
| 49. A. served | B. eaten | C. cooked | D. bought |
| 50. A. learner | B. waiter | C. cook | D. observer |
| 51. A. soon | B. only | C. later | D. hardly |
| 52. A. laying | B. lying | C. putting | D. moving |
| 53. A. take | B. make | C. carry | D. serve |
| 54. A. tables | B. waiters | C. foods | D. jobs |
| 55. A. if | B. before | C. unless | D. though |

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|-------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 56. A. knew | B. studied | C. heard | D. reminded |
| 57. A. failed | B. tried | C. managed | D. intended |
| 58. A. how | B. what | C. such | D. that |
| 59. A. only | B. sometimes | C. little | D. never |
| 60. A. spare | B. leave | C. save | D. get |
| 61. A. as | B. that | C. those | D. which |
| 62. A. friendship | B. dish | C. welcome | D. smile |
| 63. A. and | B. for | C. but | D. therefore |
| 64. A. again | B. lately | C. shortly | D. more |
| 65. A. opinion | B. touch | C. effort | D. effect |

第三部分：阅读理解(共 25 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 50 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

As you are soon on your way to Eastern Europe, here are a few tips on what you should pack. In general, pack lightly, with only the most basic clothes. People dress casually in Eastern Europe, so you don't need to bring along your smartest clothing.

At the risk of going against our own advice by weighing down your luggage, we suggest you consider bringing along the following things, which we find particularly useful in Eastern Europe.

Batteries: If your camera, flash, or other appliances run on batteries, bring enough supply along. Certain types of batteries don't exist in Eastern Europe, and those that do often don't last very long.

Calculator: Many travelers find it useful to figure out foreign exchange rates on a calculator. We suggest a credit-card calculator which fits into your wallet or purse.

Cash: We have found it good to have supply of small-unit US bills (\$1 and \$5) to use in hard-currency stores, to buy international train tickets, etc. The hard-currency stores never seem to have the right change, and thus you may lose out without some "pretty cash" on hand.

Electric Current Adapter: If you bring any appliances, remember that the electricity in Eastern Europe uses 220 volts A.C., not the standard 110 volts of North America. A 110 volts appliance will soon burn out when attached to an unchanged 220-volt plug. Get in touch with the Franzus Company, 352 Park Ave. South, New York, NY10010(tel.212/889-5850), and ask for their booklet, “Foreign Electricity Is No Dark Secret”.

Language Tools: One of Europe’s big challenges is communicating with the local people since their languages are so different from our own. To help overcome difficulties, you might buy phrasebooks before you go—you won’t find them once you are in Eastern Europe.

If you are interested in learning an Eastern European language in more detail, we recommend the tape course produced by Audio Forum. In each course you listen to native speakers on a tape and follow along in a textbook. You can ask Audio Forum for their catalog at 96 Broad St., Guilford, CT06437(tel. toll free 800/243-1234).

Money Belt: A money belt is especially helpful when you have many documents to carry around(as you always do in Eastern Europe). The best one we find is made by Eagle Creek Travel Gear, 143 Cedros Ave. (P. O. box.651), Solana Beach, CA 92075(tel. 619/755-9399, or toll free 800/874-9925) outside California.

Travelers Checks: These are necessary. Bring your travelers checks in small to medium unit (\$10, \$20, or \$50) to change a little bit at a time, so as not to be left with a lot of local money. To be on the safe side, be sure to copy down the check numbers in two places, just in case something happens to the checks.

66. Which of the following sections deals with money matters?

- A. Cash & Money Belt
- B. Money Belt & Calculator
- C. Cash & Traveler’s Checks
- D. Calculator & Electric Current Adapter

67. Eagle Creek Travel Gear is a company producing _____.

- A. calculators
- B. tapes
- C. electric current adapters
- D. money belts

68. Which of the following is NOT a fact according to the passage?

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- A. No shop in Eastern Europe accepts hard currency.
B. Travelers may need to carry many documents in Eastern Europe.
C. The electricity in Eastern Europe uses 220 volts A.C.
D. Eastern European languages can be a problem to foreign travelers.
69. Jane wants to learn Russian before going to Eastern Europe, so she can _____.
A. call 619/755-9399 for advice
B. ask for Franzus Company for a phrasebook
C. go to 96 Broad St., Guiford for help
D. write to Solona Beach, CA 92075 for a textbook
70. This passage is probably taken from _____.
A. an official notice B. a traveler's guide
C. a holiday advertisement D. immigration instructions

B

Alexis, 17, sat quietly in the passenger seat of her dad's car. She let her eyes lazily scan the field for wildlife. Then a deer came into sight about 200 yards in front of them. "Dad, there's a deer there!" Alexis said. It was a male deer with sharp antlers(鹿角) on each side of its head.

As the car moved closer, Alexis saw that the deer's head was bent toward the ground. Then she heard a scream and saw an arm fly up near the deer's head. Alexis realized the deer was attacking a woman. Sue, a 44-year-old mother, had been out for her morning run. The deer followed her and **edged** closer. "I knew I was in trouble," Sue says. She went to pick up a stone for self-protection, and the deer attacked. It lifted her with its antlers and threw her into the air. Sue could feel blood flow down her leg. Within seconds, the deer had pushed her off the road.

When Alexis and her father pulled up, the deer was throwing Sue like a doll. Alexis looked into the woman's frightened eyes, and before her father had even stopped the car, the teenager jumped quickly out of the car and ran toward the deer. "I was kicking it to get its attention," she says. Then her father, who had followed his daughter, pushed the deer away from the woman. Alexis helped Sue into the car, and then applied a piece of cloth to Sue's injured leg. "We're going to take you to a hospital," Alexis said. Then she heard her father shout loudly. He had been

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knocked to the ground. Alexis took hold of a hammer from the car and ran to where her father lay on his back. She beat the deer's head and neck, but it didn't scare it away. "I was losing faith," she says. "More strikes, Alexis," said her father. "You can do it." Turning the hammer around, Alexis closed her eyes and beat the deer's neck with all her strength. When she opened her eyes, the deer was running away. Alexis got in the driver's seat and sped toward the nearest hospital.

After Sue was treated, she tearfully thanked the teenager and her father. "You expect a teenage girl to get on the phone and call for help," she says, "not to beat up a deer."

71. What was Sue doing when she was attacked by the deer?
- A. She was driving home.
B. She was resting on the road.
C. She was taking exercise.
D. She was feeding wild animals.
72. The underlined word "edged" in Paragraph 2 probably means "_____".
- A. changed B. cut C. attacked D. moved
73. What did Alexis do to save Sue?
- A. She pushed the deer away.
B. She hit the deer with her feet.
C. She drove the car to hit the deer.
D. She beat the deer with a hammer.
74. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to Paragraph 3?
- A. Alexis scared the deer away the first time she tried.
B. Alexis beat the deer's head with all her strength and killed it.
C. Alexis's father gave her encouragement in the process.
D. Sue was seriously injured in her arm and had been knocked to the ground.
75. Which of the following words can best describe Alexis?
- A. Strong and powerful. B. Well-educated but impatient.
C. Energetic but aggressive. D. Warmhearted and brave.

C

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The United States seems to have become extremely enthusiastic about competition. The famous Scripps National Spelling Bee—an annual spelling contest—now allows kids who lost in regional competitions but whose parents agree to pay an entry fee(费用) along with their own food and accommodation to compete. And while some kids are working for what they call a “spelling career”, others are approaching chess competitions, dance competitions, cooking or other passions that previous generations developed somewhat later in life.

I’m disturbed by the phenomenon(现象), which seems to be getting worse and more intense.

My teacher always warned us that competition is a destructive quality and that the goal is never to beat anyone else. I think he’ll be cheered by the author Peggy Noonan’s idea that a lot of us are running our own races, trying to rise to the occasion and beat some past and limited conception of ourselves by doing something great.

I heartily agree. Instead of paying attention to the accomplishments or possessions of others, we need to focus on our own potential, our own growth and take pleasure in our own particular set of circumstances. The battle for life is not against anyone else but against the darkness inside that tries to bring us down. I wish you only well. Your good doesn’t reduce mine. Your bad gives me no pleasure.

Ms Noonan also suggests that “You’re running your own race alongside others running theirs, and in the same direction. You’re doing something great together.” If we stop worrying about what our neighbour is earning or driving, the size of his house, the success of his marriage, and the accomplishments of his children, we can sit back and enjoy our own lives. And if we all focus on what we each can achieve, regardless of anyone else, we have a chance of working as one, of actually being united.

Competition divides us. There are winners and losers. But that’s a very limited picture of reality. It may apply to spelling bees and soccer matches and even in some college classes, but life isn’t about triumphing(战胜) over someone else; it’s about triumphing over ourselves. The only acceptable competition is one where we

encourage each other to be the best human being possible, and that's the only game where "everyone's a winner".

76. The author worries that_____.
- A. youth competition is fierce
 - B. youth competition is expensive
 - C. youth competition lacks fairness
 - D. youth competition lacks diversity
77. We can know that Peggy Noonan_____.
- A. is also a student of the author's teacher's
 - B. thinks competition is a destructive quality
 - C. taught the author how to understand competition
 - D. and the author's teacher have similar views on competition
78. In the battle for life we should_____.
- A. know our competitors well
 - B. leave everything to chance
 - C. get rid of the bad things inside us
 - D. learn from others' successes and failures
79. How does Peggy Noonan describe the way people live their lives?
- A. People take turns to lead the race.
 - B. People follow parallel paths to each other.
 - C. One man's loss is another man's gain.
 - D. No one goes in the same direction as anyone else.
80. The best title for the text is_____.
- A. Your Real Competition Is with Yourself
 - B. Everyone Is a Winner in the Battle for Life
 - C. Competition Is a Good Thing, But Not to the Youth
 - D. Through Competition, We Become Better Ourselves

D

In one of my favourite studies on the meaning of life, researchers asked a group of students to write about their "true self". Another group of students were asked to write about their "everyday self" and a third group of students were asked

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to write about the campus bookstore. After the writing task, the students were then asked to rate their meaning of life.

The researchers were interested in how much detail the participants provided in their various essays. Their assumption is that the more detailed description one provides about one's true self, the more likely one authentically(真实地) connects with that sense of self. Not surprisingly, for those writing about their everyday self or about the campus bookstore, the amount of detail didn't have any connection with their sense of meaning of life. However, when people wrote about their true self, the more detailed the essay was, the more the person was exposed to the meaning of life.

To live a meaningful life, then, make sure you are in touch with yourself. If you don't follow your own values and dreams, you are most probably following values set by others. And there is nothing more disappointing in life than living someone else's dream. As some wisecracker has put it, it is better to be yourself, as everyone else is already taken.

Meaningfulness is about connection. While this means that a major part of the meaningfulness in our lives comes from connecting with others through intimate, caring relationships and through being able to contribute to society and those one cares about, you cannot connect with others unless you are first in touch with yourself. Otherwise it is not you who are connecting with others but just an empty shell. Only by knowing what you are can you start to authentically connect with others.

So, set out to write about your true self and who you believe you really are as a person, what your most important values are, and what you yourself would like to pursue and have in life. Then figure out how you could make that "true self" more the self that is realised in your everyday life and work.

81. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. The process of a study.
- B. The meaning of life.
- C. Three groups of students.
- D. A writing task of evaluating life.

82. What's the finding of the researchers?

- A. "Everyday self" connects with the campus bookstore.
- B. More various essays interpret the meaning of life better.

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- C. The participants with detailed essays have a more meaningful life.
D. More “true self” descriptions make one experience the meaning of life better.
83. What does the underlined word “intimate” in Paragraph 4 mean?
A. Personal and private. B. Deep and detailed.
C. Close and friendly. D. Quiet and pleasant.
84. What can make you truly connect with others?
A. Following values and dreams set by others.
B. Being the author of your own life.
C. Changing “everyday self” into “true self”.
D. Being able to contribute to society.
85. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
A. Connect with Life—Dreams Are Valued
B. Why Not Pursue Goals You Find Useful
C. Be Yourself—Everyone Else Is Taken
D. Why Not Build Caring Relationships with Yourself

E

These days, nobody needs to cook. Families graze on high-cholesterol take-aways and microwaved ready-meals. Cooking is an occasional hobby and a vehicle for celebrity chefs, which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house: what the great hall was to the medieval castle, the kitchen is to the 21st-century home.

The money spent on kitchens has risen with their status. In America the kitchen market is now worth \$170 billion, five times the country's film industry. In the year to August 2007, IKEA, a Swedish furniture chain, sold over one million kitchens worldwide. The average budget for a “major” kitchen overhaul in 2006, calculates Remodeling magazine, was a staggering \$54,000, even a “minor” improvement cost on average \$18,000.

Exclusivity, more familiar in the world of high fashion, has reached the kitchen: Robinson & Cornish, a British manufacturer of custom-made kitchens, offers a Georgian-style one which would cost £145,000-155,000—excluding building, plumbing and electrical work. Its big selling point is that nobody else will

have it : "You won't see this kitchen anywhere else in the world."

The elevation of the room that once belonged only to the servants to that of design showcase for the modern family tells the story of a century of social change. Right into the early 20th century, kitchens were smoky, noisy places, generally located underground, or to the back of the house, as far from living space as possible. That was as it should be: kitchens were for servants, and the aspiring middle classes wanted nothing to do with them.

But as the working classes prospered and the servant shortage set in, housekeeping became a matter of interest to the educated classes. One of the pioneers of a radical new way of thinking about the kitchen was Catharine Esther Beecher, sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe. In *American Woman's Home*, published in 1869, the Beecher sisters recommended a scientific approach to household management, designed to enhance the efficiency of a woman's work and promote order. Many contemporary ideas about kitchen design can be traced back to another American, Chris Frederick, who set about enhancing the efficiency of the housewife. Her 1919 work, *Household Engineering: Scientific Management in the Home*, was based on detailed observation of a wife's daily routine. She borrowed the principle of efficiency on the factory floor and applied it to domestic tasks on the kitchen floor.

Frederick's central idea, that "stove, sink and kitchen table must be placed in such a relation that useless steps are avoided entirely", inspired the first fully fitted kitchen, designed in the 1920s by Mangarete Schutter-Libotsky. It was a modernist triumph, and many elements remain central features of today's kitchen.

86. What does the author say about the kitchen of today?

- A. It is where housewives display their cooking skills.
- B. It is where the family entertains important guests.
- C. It has become something odd in a modern house.
- D. It is regarded as the center of a modern home.

87. Why does the Georgian-style kitchen sell at a very high price?

- A. It is believed to have tremendous artistic value.
- B. No duplicate is to be found in any other place.
- C. It is manufactured by a famous British company.

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- D. No other manufacturer can produce anything like it.
88. What does the change in the status of the kitchen reflect?
- A. Improved living conditions.
B. Technological progress.
C. Women's elevated status.
D. Social change.
89. What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen?
- A. A place where women could work more efficiently.
B. A place where high technology could be applied.
C. A place of interest to the educated people.
D. A place to experiment with new ideas.
90. What do we learn about today's kitchen?
- A. It represents the rapid technological advance in people's daily life.
B. Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.
C. It has been transformed beyond recognition.
D. Many of its functions have changed greatly.

高三年级阶段性统一练习 (四)

英语科目

第II卷 (共 35 分)

注意事项：用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能使用修改液。

第四部分：写作

第一节、阅读表达(共 5 小题；每小题 2 分， 满分 10 分)

阅读短文，并按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

Most people agree that honesty is a good thing. But does Mother Nature agree? Animals can't talk, but can they lie in other ways? Can they lie with their bodies and behavior? Animal experts may not call it lying, but they do agree that many animals, from birds to chimpanzees, behave dishonestly to fool other animals. Why? Dishonesty often helps them survive.

Many kinds of birds are very successful at fooling other animals. For example, a bird called the plover sometimes pretends to be hurt in order to protect its young. When a predator (猎食动物) gets close to its nest, the plover leads the predator

away from the nest. How? It pretends to have a broken wing. The predator follows the "hurt" adult, leaving the baby birds safe in the nest.

Another kind of bird, the scrub jay, buries its food so it always has something to eat. Scrub jays are also thieves. They watch where others bury their food and steal it. But clever scrub jays seem to know when a thief is watching them. So they go back later, unbury the food, and bury it again somewhere else.

Birds called cuckoos have found a way to have babies without doing much work. How? They don't make nests. Instead, they get into other birds' nests secretly. Then they lay their eggs and fly away. When the baby birds come out, their adoptive parents feed them.

Chimpanzees, or chimps, can also be sneaky. After a fight, the losing chimp will give its hand to the other. When the winning chimp puts out its hand, too, the chimps are friendly again. But an animal expert once saw a losing chimp take the winner's hand and start fighting again.

Chimps are dishonest in other ways, too. When chimps find food that they love, such as bananas, it is natural for them to cry out. Then other chimps come running. But some clever chimps learn to cry very softly when they find food. That way, other chimps don't hear them, and they don't need to share their food.

As children, many of us learn the saying "You can't fool Mother Nature." But maybe you can't trust her, either.

91. According to the passage, why do many animals behave dishonestly to fool others? (no more than 10 words)

92. How does a plover deal with it when a predator approaches its nest? (no more than 15 words)

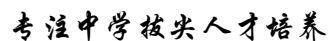
93. Who often feed cuckoos' baby birds? (no more than 3 words)

94. What does the underlined word in paragraph 5 mean? (no more than 1 word)

95. What kind of animal do you like best? And why? (no more than 20 words)

第二节、书面表达 (共 1 小题; 共 25 分)

阶段性统一练习 (四) 17



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