

天津市耀华中学 2019 届高三年级第二次月考

英语试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题，共 70 小题，115 分）和第 II 卷（非选择题，共 6 小题，35 分）两部分，共 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟，第 I 卷 1 页至 11 页，第 II 卷 12 页至 13 页。

答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。答卷时，考生务必将答案涂写在答题卡和答题纸上，答在试卷上的无效。

祝各位考生考试顺利！

第 I 卷

注意事项：

每小题选出答案后，用铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。

第一部分：听力

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 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. Where are the speakers?
A. In a fruit shop. B. In a bookstore. C. At home.
2. What happened to the man?
A. He was shot in the leg.
B. He broke his leg.
C. He lost a game.
3. On what day of the week may the magazine arrive?
A. Wednesday. B. Thursday. C. Friday.
4. What will the woman do?
A. Go to the lab with the man.
B. Work on her experiments.
C. Check on what's for dinner.
5. What does the man say about Rosa?
A. She won't buy a gift for him.
B. She won't leave her job.
C. She won't feel sorry for the man's leaving.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

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. Where does the man work?
A. At a garage. B. At a store. C. At a factory.
7. What does the man ask for?
A. The woman's name.
B. The bike's brand.
C. The bike's colour.
8. What is the man going to do next?
A. Telephone the suppliers.
B. Call the woman back.
C. Order a new part.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 小题。

9. Where has the man been to?
A. Switzerland. B. Australia. C. Thailand.
10. What impressed the man most?
A. Feeding kangaroos.
B. Walking through rainforests.
C. Visiting the Great Barrier Reef.
11. How did the man get the cheap air ticket?
A. From his dad. B. From his dad's friend. C. From his cousin.

听下面一段独白，回答第 12 至第 15 小题。

12. What is Jack Brown?
A. An information officer.
B. A production manager.
C. A marketing manager.
13. What will the listeners do next?
A. Have lunch.
B. Watch a video.
C. Visit the production area.
14. Who will host the meeting?
A. Jack Brown. B. John White. C. Matthew Durston.
15. Where will the listeners meet at 7:15 p.m.?
A. In a hotel. B. In a restaurant. C. In a company.

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 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

16. The headmaster in our school hopes that we will be more ambitious when we graduate than when we _____ admitted.
A. will get B. have got C. got D. get
17. You can use this room for your club activities tomorrow _____ you keep it tidy and clean.
A. for fear that B. on condition that C. in case D. even if
18. You can't imagine what great difficulty they had _____ the old man to move out of the old house.
A. persuaded B. to persuade C. persuade D. persuading
19. —Would you mind if I park my car here?
—_____.
A. Yes, please B. Of course not. It's not allowed here
C. I'd rather you didn't actually D. No, you'd better not
20. When _____ why he gave so large a tip to the waitress, the truck driver said that people were much more important than money.
A. asking B. asked C. to be asked D. ask
21. It is so good a habit to instruct children to lay things _____ they belong when they are young.
A. to which B. that C. in which D. where
22. Never _____ forget that poem and the inspiration _____ provided for my first novel.
A. can I; which B. will I; that C. shall I; it D. must I; what
23. The new product is beyond all praise and has quickly taken over the market _____ its superior quality.
A. in terms of B. by virtue of C. on behalf of D. on top of
24. It is vital to _____ to teenagers the simple fact that _____ the Internet will more or less do harm to both mental and physical health.
A. get across; being addicted to B. get over; addicted to
C. get through; addicting to D. get down; addicting themselves to
25. —I can't think why he _____ so angry. I meant no offence.
—It's typical of him to be sensitive.
A. must have been B. should have been
C. might have been D. can have been
26. —Amazingly, I've managed to start my own shop online!
—_____ I told you it was easy.
A. There you are! B. Believe it or not.
C. How come? D. You got me there!

27. This pen _____ so smoothly. I bought two packets for my son and his cousin.

A. was written B. has been written C. is writing D. writes

28. Lily does very well in her studies, especially in maths and English. No one in our class can _____ her.

A. be compared with B. be compared to
C. compare with D. compare to

29. There are _____ investors who always make thorough investigations both on local and international markets before making an investment.

A. traditional B. cautious C. potential D. secure

30. If his parents had allowed you to make a decision then, you _____ in that big company now.

A. would have worked B. have worked
C. would be working D. are working

第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 31-50 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Fifteen years ago. I took a summer vacation in Lecce, Italy. After climbing up a hill for a full view of the blue sea, I paused to catch my 31 and then positioned myself to take a photo.

Unfortunately, just as I took out my camera, a woman approached from behind, and 32 herself right in front of my view. Like me, this woman was here to stop, 33 and appreciate the view.

34 as I was, after about 15 minutes, my camera scanning the sun and reviewing the shot I would 35 take, I was frustrated. Should I ask her to 36 so I could take just one picture of the landscape? Sure, I could have asked her, but something 37 me from doing so. She seemed so 38 in her observation. I didn't want to mess with that.

Another 15 minutes passed and I grew more 39. The woman was still there. I decided to take the photo 40. And now when I look at it, I think her 41 in the photo is what makes the image 42. The landscape, beautiful on its own, somehow comes to life and breathes 43 this woman is engaging with it.

This photo, with the 44 beauty that unfolded before me and that woman who "45" it now hangs on a wall in my bedroom. What would she think if she knew that her figure is captured (捕捉) and 46 on some stranger's bedroom wall? A bedroom, after all, is a very private space, in which some woman I don't even know has been kept forever. In some ways, she has been 47 in my house.

Perhaps we all live in each other's spaces. Perhaps this is what photos are for: to 48 us that we all appreciate beauty, that we all share a common 49 for pleasure, for connection.

That photo is a reminder, a captured moment, an unspoken 50 between two women, separated only by a thin square of glass.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. sight | B. breath | C. words | D. attention |
| 32. A. found | B. lost | C. planted | D. enjoyed |
| 33. A. wander | B. scream | C. leap | D. sigh |
| 34. A. Patient | B. Cautious | C. Relaxed | D. Astonished |
| 35. A. extremely | B. eventually | C. randomly | D. abruptly |
| 36. A. back up | B. run over | C. move away | D. stay out |
| 37. A. protected | B. got | C. divided | D. prevented |
| 38. A. anxious | B. confident | C. content | D. disappointed |
| 39. A. annoyed | B. confused | C. excited | D. scared |
| 40. A. instead | B. anyway | C. indeed | D. still |
| 41. A. determination | B. presence | C. behaviour | D. silence |
| 42. A. puzzling | B. interesting | C. boring | D. shocking |
| 43. A. unless | B. although | C. until | D. because |
| 44. A. strange | B. regrettable | C. unique | D. remote |
| 45. A. rescued | B. printed | C. ruined | D. developed |
| 46. A. frozen | B. drawn | C. buried | D. hammered |
| 47. A. hanging | B. living | C. shining | D. wandering |
| 48. A. promise | B. caution | C. inform | D. remind |
| 49. A. respect | B. awareness | C. desire | D. effect |
| 50. A. conversation | B. contribution | C. distribution | D. affection |

第二部分：阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2.5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，选出最佳选项。

A

The University of Tokyo has several museums covering various fields such as medicine, agriculture and art. Here are brief introductions about their histories and exhibits.

The University Museum

Having accumulated over three million academic materials for its collection since the University of Tokyo was founded in 1877, the University Museum is the largest museum of its kind in Japan. From the time of its reorganization into an independent entity (实体) in May 1996, it has held planned exhibitions over 60 times. The Museum has also been developing an external “mobile museum” as part of its collaboration (合作) with industry since 2006, and continues to widely announce and publicize research outcomes both within and outside of the University.

Museum of Health and Medicine

The Museum of Health and Medicine seeks to provide information about health and medicine to the general public and advance education for students studying medicine. It

features both a permanent exhibition space and a temporary exhibition space, with the latter focusing on topics related to medical care and the study of medicine. The exhibits are presented in a variety of ways, such as through videos, lectures and hands-on exhibits, in order to engage the public and promote understanding of the fields of health and medicine.

Agricultural Museum

The Agricultural Museum displays materials from the collection of the University's Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences. Notable items on display include the documents and portraits of scientists affiliated (附属的) with the University, internal organs of Japan's famous dog Hachiko, and drawings illustrating German agriculture and the varieties of Japanese cows.

Farm Museum

The Farm Museum opened in 2007 within a rebuilt dairy barn. The barn was built in 1934 as part of the moving of the University of Tokyo's farm from Komaba to Tanashi, an area in western Tokyo. The Museum features both permanent and temporary exhibitions. Permanent exhibitions include European farming implements (工具) used on the Komaba Farm, tools for agricultural experiments, agricultural machinery, American tractors and drawings illustrating German agriculture. Visitors can also watch operation demonstrations of the small rail cart in front of the Museum, which once carried food, hay and other necessities back and forth within the farm.

51. We can know about the University Museum?
 - A. It was founded in 1877.
 - B. It has the most items collected.
 - C. It is the largest museum in Japan.
 - D. It has held lots of exhibitions.
52. Which should you visit if you're interested in Japanese cows?
 - A. The University Museum.
 - B. The Museum of health and Medicine.
 - C. The Agricultural Museum.
 - D. The Farm Museum.
53. How can the public better understand the fields of health and medicine in the museum?
 - A. They can get information from an external “mobile museum”.
 - B. They can learn about the exhibits by touching or watching videos.
 - C. They can be informed with documents and portraits of scientists.
 - D. They can experience them by using implements and tools.
54. What can visitors see in the operation demonstrations in The Farm Museum?
 - A. Academic materials and research outcomes
 - B. Videos, lectures and hands-on exhibits
 - C. Materials from the collection of the University's Graduate School
 - D. The small rail cart carrying necessities on the farm

55. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To introduce museums of the University of Tokyo.
- B. To recommend the University of Tokyo.
- C. To help distinguish museums of University of Tokyo.
- D. To attract visitors to museums of University of Tokyo.

B

When Breath Becomes Air is an autobiography about Paul Kalanithi's experiences as a doctor and as a terminally ill patient. The book discusses Kalanithi's longtime fascination with questions of human biology, mortality (必死的命运), and meaning. It then examines how these questions are heightened by the author's own confrontation (冲突) with lung cancer, sickness, and death.

Kalanithi's father was a doctor from New York City. The family moved to Kingman, Arizona, so that his father could pursue his medical career when Paul was young. His father worked long hours and was rarely home, which convinced young Paul that the last thing he wanted to do was to become a doctor himself. Paul's mother was concerned about the weak school system in Kingman, and so made a long list of literary classics which she made Paul and his brothers read. As a result, Paul became fascinated by literature. He attended Stanford University, from which he graduated in 2000 with a B.A. and M.A. in English Literature and a B.A. in Human Biology. He earned an M. Phil in History and Philosophy of Science and Medicine from the University of Cambridge. In 2007, Paul graduated from the Yale School of Medicine with the highest honors. He returned to Stanford for residency training (住院实习) in Neurological Surgery. As he neared the end of his 7-year residency he was diagnosed with stage IV lung cancer. The hopes and dreams he and Lucy, his wife, have held to are dramatically changed.

When Breath Becomes Air gives an account of Kalanithi's transformation from an innocent medical student troubled by the question of "what, given that all organisms die, makes a virtuous and meaningful life" into a young neurosurgeon (神经外科医生) at Stanford, guiding patients toward a deeper understanding of death and illness, and finally into a patient and a new father to a baby girl, confronting his own mortality. What makes life worth living in the face of death? What do you do when the future, no longer a ladder toward your goals in life, flattens out into a continuous present? What does it mean to have a child, to care for a new life as another fades away? These are some of the questions Kalanithi wrestles with in this deeply moving, delicately observed autobiography.

Paul Kalanithi died in March 2015, while working on this book, yet his words live on as a guide and a gift to us all. "I began to realize that coming face to face with my own mortality, in a sense, had changed nothing and everything," he wrote. "Seven words from Samuel Beckett began to repeat in my head: 'I can't go on. I'll go on.'" *When Breath Becomes Air* is an unforgettable, life-confirming reflection on the challenge of facing mortality and on the relationship between doctor and patient, from a gifted writer who

became both.

56. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. What led to the diagnosis of Kalanithi's lung cancer.
- B. Why Kalanithi changed his mind to become a doctor.
- C. When Kalanithi decided to follow in his father's footsteps.
- D. How Kalanithi developed his interest in English literature.

57. Kalanithi began to seek the meaning of life _____.

- A. when he was a medical student
- B. when he became a neurosurgeon
- C. when he studied English literature
- D. when he was diagnosed with cancer

58. What would the underlined phrase in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

- A. try to move something large, heavy, or difficult to move
- B. to fight someone by holding, pulling or pushing them
- C. try to understand or find a solution to something tough
- D. to take part in a wrestling match with someone

59. Why are several questions presented in Paragraph 3?

- A. To encourage the readers to think about their own life.
- B. To show how Kalanithi's patients understood death and illness.
- C. To express the writer's own opinions on the value of life.
- D. To imply Kalanithi finished his transformation by thinking about them.

60. Which of the following words can be used to best describe the book?

- A. Discouraging.
- B. Reflective.
- C. Delightful.
- D. Controversial.

C

Games both for adults and children are an excellent means to enhance (增强) a lot of physical and mental skills and bring them significant advantages. It has a greater educational influence than what individuals are aware of. Most kids with developmental disabilities that normally do not react to their surroundings often are transformed completely when playing games.

Indeed, games possess a remarkable impact on the sensory perception (感官知觉) at various levels. For instance, a baseball player learns to process it promptly when the baseball is actually coming towards him. He may be in danger of getting hurt, or it is now his turn. The player's senses are stimulated to help him respond to anything that goes around him.

What's more, games help contribute largely to the development of children's getting along with others. Most children on account of issues at home, physical disability or shyness, find it challenging in reacting with others. This is the case with adults as well. It has been proven that kids will show enough improvement in their capability of cooperating

with fellow playmates as well as increasing their popularity among their playmates due to the skills that are brought about via playing games. The tests conducted on shy adults also have similar outcomes.

It is games that teach kids in following certain self control levels and limits. For instance, a kid who is waiting for taking his turn will carefully think about his turn. In any game, taking turns indeed is an excellent means to make a player focus attention as he or she requires readjusting plans constantly based on the actions of others.

As a child grows older, his play gets complicated and needs more social skills. Children's games must have fewer rules. However, as the players start growing older, the games begin having more regulations and rules which need greater self-control. It may be stated that there cannot be a better way of teaching self-control than engaging them in the right games. In fact, if a child develops fair play in the early stages of his or her life and takes part in activities which reinforce such value, this will prove to be a great thing for the society at large.

61. What can we infer from Paragraph 1?
- A. Disabled kids don't like to socialize with others.
 - B. It's hard to draw the attention of disabled kids.
 - C. Disabled kids aren't skilled at playing games.
 - D. Playing games can benefit disabled kids a lot.
62. According to Paragraph 2, what benefit can a player get from playing baseball?
- A. He can reasonably predict the result of the game.
 - B. He can learn how to avoid getting hurt in games.
 - C. His sensory ability to respond can get improved.
 - D. He becomes much calmer to cope with terrible things.
63. What does Paragraph 3 mainly intend to tell us?
- A. Playing games effectively enables people to become more social.
 - B. Adults should increase their popularity among their playmates in games.
 - C. Shy adults may find it more challenging to improve their cooperation ability.
 - D. Physical disability or shyness is the main cause for children's mental problems.
64. What does the underlined word "value" in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. Children's contributions to the human society.
 - B. Children's behaving properly through right games.
 - C. Children's taking active part in many activities.
 - D. Children's understanding more about games as they grow older.
65. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To show people's misunderstandings about games.
 - B. To introduce a way to help children develop the society.
 - C. To prove the advantages of children's playing games.
 - D. To explain how the disabled kids are affected by games.

D

One period of our lives when better results are demanded of us is, strangely enough, childhood. Despite being young we are expected to achieve good grades, stay out of trouble, make friends at school, do well on tests, perform chores (家务事) at home and so on. It's not easy.

The good news is that being likeable can help a child perform better. Likeable children enjoy many advantages, including the ability to cope more easily with stresses of growing up. In her book *Understanding Child Stress*, Dr. Carolyn Leonard states that children who are likeable and optimistic are able to gain support from others. This leads to focus and resilience (适应力), the ability to recover from or adjust early to life stress; a child who has adequate emotional armor can continue down the path to success. Much research shows that resilience has enabled children to succeed in school, avoid drug abuse, and develop a healthy self-awareness.

Why does a likeable child more easily handle stress and do better in his or her life? Because likeability helps create what's known as a positive feedback loop (回馈圈). The positive feelings you want to see in other people are returned to you, creating constant encouragement and motivation, to deal with the daily stress of life.

This feedback loop continues into adulthood. To return once again to the example of teaching, learning becomes easier with a likeable personality. Michael Deluecchi of the University of Hawaii reviewed dozens of studies to determine if likeable teachers received good ratings (评分) because of their likeability or because they in fact taught well. Deluecchi found that "students who perceive (感觉到) a teacher as likeable, in contrast to those who do not, may be more attentive to the information that the teacher delivers, and they'll work harder on assignments, and they will learn more".

You may have noticed this pattern in your own life when you try to give some advice. The more positive your relationship with that person, the more he or she seems to listen, and the more you feel certain that that person has heard you and intends to act on your words.

66. The writer implies in the first paragraph that ____.
- A. children are expected more than we usually think
 - B. life is not easy for every one of us
 - C. better education results in smarter children
 - D. to be a likeable child is almost impossible
67. According to Dr. Leonard, likeable children ____.
- A. can cope more easily with stress independently
 - B. know how to avoid trouble and unpleasant events
 - C. are always optimistic and ready to help those in need
 - D. can achieve more and understand themselves better

68. The term “emotional armor” in Paragraph 3 means _____.

- A. mental support from friends
- B. mental support from adults
- C. failures in life
- D. ability to handle life stress

69. The main purpose of the studies done by Michael Delucchi is to find _____.

- A. if a likeable teacher has a positive personality
- B. if a likeable teacher draws more attention
- C. how a teacher’s likeability gains popularity
- D. how a likeable teacher’s teaching style is formed

70. The passage aims at proving that _____.

- A. likeable people do better in life generally
- B. likeable people do better in their childhood
- C. social creatures enjoy more advantages
- D. likeable people give better advice

第 II 卷

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。

第三部分：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。

How do you keep a library when you’ve got no room for your books? With rising rents and record numbers of young people having to move with their parents, it’s clear that we are a moving generation.

As a student in Leeds I moved three times in four years; in London it was seven times in three years. Regularly having to load our possessions into laundry bags and boxes takes a lot of our finance and energy, but the effect on our book collections is rarely considered.

Keeping a collection of beloved books in a damp flat with no shelves, which you’ll probably have to move out of in six months’ time, is a challenge. Deciding which books to keep and which to reject becomes increasingly difficult. Do you hold on to the books you know you’ll reread or do you keep the to-be-read pile intact (完好无损的)?

Donating books to a charity shop or local school may be virtuous, but when you haven’t had time to read them since your last move, it becomes depressing. There’s a copy of *Much Ado About Nothing* I’ve been moving around with for nearly a decade because it is the only piece of Shakespeare in the marketplace.

“Just buy a Kindle (电子书阅读器)!” you might argue — but for many people, books are more than just books. They offer us an emotional connection to the past, to the person who gave them to us. They are a way to brighten up a dark flat, they are a link to home; they are the hardest thing to move and the most enjoyable thing to unpack.

So what if you are already facing your second move this year and can’t bear the thought of pensioning off more of your beloved books? You start reading more. Read all the books in your current bedroom and work out if they’re worth the trip; give away as many books as you can; leave books with trusted friends to be reclaimed at a later point. Start looking at your books creatively.

71. Why has the moving generation appeared? (no more than 15 words)

72. While moving, why do people often ignore their book collections?

(no more than 10 words)

73. What makes the author keeps a copy of *Much Ado About Nothing*?

(no more than 10 words)

74. What does the underlined phrase pensioning off in the last paragraph mean?

(no more than 3 words)

75. What would you do with your books when you have to move? Give a persuasive reason. (no more than 20 words)

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

76. 你校学生会和校团委准备举行一次以“感恩”为主题的英语演讲比赛。请你根据以下要点写一篇英语演讲稿参赛。

内容要点：

- (1) 感恩对象（父母、老师、朋友……）；
- (2) 为何感恩（至少提出两点原因）；
- (3) 如何感恩（至少给出一种途径或建议）。

注意：

- (1) 只能选择一个感恩对象；
- (2) 可对所给要点作适当发挥，以使行文连贯，内容充实；
- (3) 词数不低于 100。演讲稿开头和结尾已写好，不计入总词数；
- (4) 演讲稿中不得提及考生真实的班级和本人信息。

Good afternoon, everyone,

I'm happy to give you a speech today and the topic of my speech is "Being grateful". _____

此处不能答题

Thank you!

天津市耀华中学 2019 届高三年级第二次月考发展性试题

英语试卷及答题纸

本试卷为任务型阅读，共有两道题，共 20 小题，满分 20 分。答卷时，请考生务必将答案填写在第四页答题表格题号对应的位置上。

祝各位考生考试顺利！

任务型阅读

第一节（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下列短文，根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意：每个空格只填 1 个单词。

When it comes to being socially successful, the quantity of your relationships is irrelevant. The important thing is the quality of them. I would rather have a small team that works in concert than a big team so scattered (分散的) that nothing ever gets done. It's better to have a few close friends who love you for who you are than a lot of acquaintances who you're not so comfortable with.

Here are five ways you can make people enjoy being around you.

1. Be confident, but not cocky.

There is a big difference between healthy confidence and arrogant (傲慢的) cockiness. A confident person, when complimented about a wonderful thing they did, would reply with a simple "thank you." A cocky person would take the opportunity to perform an unscheduled Academy Award acceptance speech. A confident person would offer praise for everybody who contributed to their success. A cocky person would claim all the credit for themselves without a second thought. Cocky people might experience temporary perks, but long-lasting success is a prize reserved for the confident.

2. Be approachable, but not a pushover.

You should welcome your friends and coworkers with open arms. It's hard to find a person who will offer a listening ear in time of need, so fulfilling that need will help you become a person people trust. But there can be too much of a good thing. If you find yourself with invitations you're not that interested in, don't be afraid to politely reject them. If your schedule becomes occupied by people desiring your attention, set some ground rules and prioritize (优先考虑). To take care of others, you must first take care of yourself.

3. Be direct in expression, but not nasty in delivery.

Receiving honesty with no filter (过滤) is like finding a massive glass of ice water during a desert adventure. Speak words of truth, and people will be refreshed to hear them. Most people sugarcoat their opinions, so a willingness to tell it how you see it will win the appreciation of your friends and coworkers. But here's the catch: delivery is everything. There is a big difference between "Your article sucks" and "I like the general concept, but I think it might play better if you try it from a different angle." Truth is something you should aim for,

but it isn't a ticket to be nasty to people. To deliver honest and helpful feedback, use this sentence structure: "I liked (insert positive quality), but I think it would be better if (constructive criticism/ suggestion for improvement)."

4. Be mindful of your actions, but not absorbed in yourself.

Have you ever found yourself nervous while fielding questions in a job interview or talking to a cute person you have a crush on? So eager to make a positive first impression that you can't escape the constant stream of thoughts causing you to doubt if you're saying and doing the right things? As a consequence, you might find yourself so self-absorbed that you can't focus on what the other person is saying. The less time you spend questioning yourself and the more time you spend actively listening to the other person, the better off you will be.

5. Be assertive, but not overbearing.

There is a thin line between being assertive and overbearing, so let's take a look at their definitions.

as•ser•tive (adjective): having or showing a confident and forceful personality

o•ver•bear•ing (adjective): unpleasantly or arrogantly domineering (专横的)

An assertive person would confidently (and politely) ask friends or networking contacts for help if they needed it (and hopefully offer to return the favor). An overbearing person would force people to get what they wanted without a second thought about how their actions affected others. Being overbearing will make people avoid you because no one wants to help a pushy person.

Being assertive will attract people to you, if you can reflect confidence and enthusiasm.

Five Secrets of Socially Successful People

Outline	Details
Brief introduction	The quality of your relationship 2. _____ whether you can be socially successful. Having a few truly close friends is what really 3. _____.
1. _____ to make people enjoy being around you	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The responses of confident and cocky people 4. _____ when they are highly thought of for what they do. Learn to be confident.• Listening to others in need helps you win 5. _____.• Turning down 6. _____ you show no interest in is acceptable• You will be appreciated if you express your opinions in a 7. _____ manner.• Be mindful of your actions. wanting 8. _____ to impress others will cause you to fall into self-absorption.• By 9. _____ their definitions, you will see the differences between "assertive" and "overbearing". Being overbearing will make people avoid you 10. _____ being assertive will attract people to you.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

For statements 11-15, each contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. For questions 16-20, complete the sentence with the information given in the passage.

- A) The Greek philosopher Aristotle stated "there is nothing permanent except change." Caught up in day-to-day concerns, we may not notice changes because we are busy living our lives, not observing them. Cultural change is continuous, however, even if it is sometimes evident over a period of years. Consider, for example, changes in the American family over the past half century. Government records show that the divorce rate is now more than twice as high as it was in 1940, when a family composed of a bread-winning father, a home-making mother, and their children was the norm. Between 1970 and 1990, the number of single-parent households more than doubled, so that now a majority of children in some parts of the United State live with only one parent before they reach the age of eighteen. Moreover, as women have become a much larger proportion of the labor force, more of them are delaying marriage and children,
- B) It is worth asking how such cultural changes are set in motion in the first place. Cultural change is caused in three general ways. The first is invention, the process of creating new cultural elements — video games, political parties, for example. The telephone (1876) and the airplane (1903) are inventions that have had a tremendous impact on our culture. The process of invention is going on constantly, as indicated by the thousands of applications received by the
- C) Discovery, a second, closely related cause of cultural change, involves recognizing and understanding something already in existence — from a distant star, to the foods of a foreign culture, to the muscle power of American women. Discovery can also occur quite by accident, as when Marie unintentionally left a "rock" on a piece of photographic paper in 1898 and discover radium.
- D) The third cause of culture change is diffusion, the spread of both material and nonmaterial elements from one culture system to another. Missionaries and anthropologists like Napoleon Chagnon have introduced many cultural elements to the Yanomamo. Elements of American culture have spread through diffusion: jazz, with its roots deep in the culture of black Americans; computers, first built in the mid 1940s in a Philadelphia laboratory; and even the United States Constitution, on which several other countries have modeled their own political system.
- E) On the other hand, much of what we assume is "American" is actually borrowed from other cultures. Ralph Linton (1937) has pointed out that commonplace elements of our way of life — most of our clothing and furniture, clocks, newspapers, money, and, of course, the English language — are all derived from other cultures. Obviously, as the technology of travel and communication makes the world smaller, the rate of cultural diffusion is likely to increase.

11. People tend to neglect changes since they are stuck with day-to-day concerns. []
12. "Jazz" exemplifies the idea that culture elements may spread through diffusion. []
13. It was rather by chance that radium was discovered. []
14. More women postpone marriage and children, involving themselves in work. []
15. Airplane has exerted a significant influence on our culture. []
16. The process of creating new cultural elements is _____ taking place.
17. Some countries have made their own political system referring to _____.
18. Some of American culture elements also _____ other cultures.
- 19 With _____ — making the world smaller, cultural diffusion may take place at even faster rate.
20. What are the three general ways that cause cultural change, according to the passage? Please explain them briefly in English.

第一节 答题表格

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

第二节 答题表格

11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18		
19	20			

天津市耀华中学 2019 届高三年级第二次月考

英语试卷答案

第一部分：听力

1-5 CBCAB 6-10 ABA BC 11-15 B ACBA

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项填空

16-20 CBDCB 21-25 DCBAB 26-30 ADCBC

第二节：完形填空

31-35 BCDAB 36-40 CDCAB 41-45 BBDCC 46-50 ABDCA

第三部分：阅读理解

51-55 DCBDA 56-60 DACDB 61-65 DCABC 66-70 ADDBA

第四部分：写作

第一节：阅读表达 one possible version:

71. Because the rents are high and young people have to move with their parents.

72. Because there are many possessions to deal with.

73. The fact that it is rare on the market.

74. Getting rid of

75. Open

第二节：书面表达 Possible Version 1:

Good afternoon, everyone,

I'm happy to give you a speech today and the topic of my speech is "Being grateful". I want to show my gratitude to my dear mum.

Like many of you, my life has been blessed with a mother who is a source of unconditional love. My mum is an ordinary housewife. I highly appreciate her kind consideration, especially during those stressful days, when she keeps me company, cooks me tasty dinners, and teach me to keep my room always clean and in good order. Besides, whenever I get upset, she listens to me and comforts me until I have cheered up. I'm so fortunate to have such a caring mother.

The time for the big exam is approaching, and it's a chance for us to realize our dreams. I appeal to all of us here to work hard for our dear mums. I have another message for everyone here. Express your love in return. Either a small talk with your mum or a cup of tea or an appreciation card for her will make her happy.

Thank you.

Possible Version 2:

Good afternoon, everyone,

I'm happy to give you a speech today and the topic of my speech is "Being grateful". I

want to show my gratitude to my teacher.

How time flies! The memory of the first day still stays in my mind, when we packed a lot of luggage and were filled with curiosity about the life in Senior High School.

Thanks for all that you've done for us these years. It is you who broaden our horizons and stimulate our thirst for knowledge. When we are depressed by a difficult task or something, it is you who come to us and help us to become more open-minded. When we get bored with the tight schedule, it is your humor that makes our class lively.

In a few months we will head for our future college life. We will bear in mind your words of wisdom and be determined to be a model and have a positive influence like you. That is the best way I believe we can express our sincere gratitude to you, my dear teachers.

Thank you.

评分请按照 2018 年高考考试说明评分标准执行。

分数档	内容	语法结构和词汇	衔接和连贯	整体效果
第五档 (很好) 21-25 分	覆盖所有内容要点, 并有适当发挥。	应用了较丰富的语法结构和词汇; 表达准确、地道; 有个别错误, 但不影响对写作内容的理解;	有效地使用了衔接手段, 内容连贯, 结构紧凑	具备较强的语言运用能力; 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (好) 16-20 分	覆盖所有内容要点。	应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务要求; 表达基本准确, 些许错误对写作内容的理解影响不大。	应用了简单的连接成分, 全文结构紧凑。	达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (一般) 11-15 分	漏掉一些内容, 覆盖部分主要内容要点。	应用的语法结构和词汇能基本满足任务要求; 有一些错误, 对写作内容的理解造成了一定影响。	应用了简单的连接成分, 内容基本连贯。	基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (较差) 6-10 分	漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 有一些无关内容。	语法结构单调, 词汇项目有限; 错误较多, 且在很大程度上影响了对写作内容的理解。	较少使用了简单的连接成分, 内容基本连贯。	信息未能清楚地传达给读者。
第一档 (差) 1-5 分	明显遗漏主要内容, 写了一些无关内容, 可能未理解试题要求。	语法结构单调, 词汇项目有限; 错误较多, 严重影响了对写作内容的理解。	缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯。	信息未能传达给读者。

天津市耀华中学 2019 届高三年级第二次月考发展性试题

英语试卷答案

任务型阅读

第一节

71. How / Ways 72. determines / decides 73. counts / matters 74. vary / differ
 75. trust 76. invitations 77. direct
 78. badly / eagerly / desperately / anxiously
 79. comparing / analyzing 80. while

第二节

11. A 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. B

16. constantly

17. the United States Constitution

18. are derived from

19. the technology of travel and communication

20. Invention, discovery, and diffusion.

Invention refers to the process of creating new cultural elements

Discovery involves recognizing and understanding something already in existence

Diffusion means the spread of both material and nonmaterial elements from one culture system to another.