

2017 级高二下学期第三次月考试题

英 语

考生注意：

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围：高考范围。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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 woman doing?
A. Watching TV. B. Studying for a test. C. Attending a ceremony.
2. What does the man probably do?
A. A hotel employee. B. A travel agent. C. A restaurant waiter.
3. When does the woman suggest meeting with the man?
A. At 5:40. B. At 6:10. C. At 6:20.
4. What is the woman probably going to do this summer?
A. Visit America on her own.
B. Go to Japan with her aunt.
C. Fly to Korea with the man.
5. How does the man feel about the woman's work?
A. Dissatisfied. B. Shocked. C. Pleased.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the woman's trouble?
A. She lost her cell phone.
B. She was stolen of money.
C. She failed to find her way.
7. Where did the woman go after shopping in a supermarket?
A. A park. B. A taxi company. C. Her hotel.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. At which theatre will *A Midsummer Night's Dream* be on this weekend?
A. The Orpheum theatre. B. The Poseidon theatre. C. The Caldonion theatre.

9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Close friends. B. Director and actor. C. Customer and receptionist.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why will the woman go to Isabel's?
A. She wants to meet Cindy there.
B. The things there will be cheaper.
C. She need organize a clearance sale.
11. What did Cindy do yesterday?
A. She bought an evening dress.
B. She held a party for Mr. Miles.
C. She made a silk dress by herself.
12. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a clothing store. B. At a gas station. C. At home.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman ask about the man at first?
A. His marriage. B. His experience. C. His education.
14. What can we know about the man?
A. He is a university teacher.
B. He hasn't got married yet.
C. He will graduate this year.
15. What does the work require the man to do?
A. Go on business abroad. B. Settle down in a family. C. Make lots of decisions.
16. What does the man think of the work?
A. It's exciting. B. It's inspiring. C. It's challenging.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When did the speaker tour around London by bus?
A. Last year. B. Last month. C. Last weekend.
18. Where did Jean Louis take a photo of the speaker?
A. At Madame Tussauds. B. In Trafalgar Square. C. In the Houses of Parliament.
19. What will the speaker see in Stratford?
A. Many famous people. B. A play called *Hamlet*. C. A 1,000-year-old village.
20. Why does the speaker give the message?
A. To introduce his blog.
B. To advertise for London.
C. To share his trip in London.

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

THE POETRY KIT SUMMER COMPETITION

This year's competition is for poetry on any subject. There are no style or length restrictions but it should be stressed that a short poem is just as likely to be selected as a longer one.

ENTER ONLINE

- Entry(参赛作品) is by email to comps@poetrykit.org after an appropriate fee is paid by Pay Pal to the account of info@poetrykit.org. Poems will not be accepted by post.
- All entries must be received before midnight MONDAY 23rd OCTOBER
- Entries received after this time will not be kept.

- Entry fees are as follows: 1 poem, £3.50 3 poems, £8.00 5 poems, £10

COMPETITION RULES

- Poems, which must be in English, can be on any subject and presented in any form or style.
- There is no length or content restrictions.
- All poems must be the unpublished work of the person entering them into the competition.
- The actual given name of the entrant must be given, even if the poem is to be published under a pen name.
- All entries are judged anonymously(匿名地) so please do not put any identifying marks on the poems.
- Please attach all entered poems in one attachment using a standard Word file.
- We cannot accept changes to the poem once it has been submitted.
- Poems cannot be withdrawn from the judging process once they have been entered.

COMPETITION JUDGE

Lesley Burt's poetry has been published in magazines over many years, including *Tears in the Fence*, *The Interpreter's House*, *Sarasvati*, *Reach*, *Prole* and *The Butchers Dog* and *Sentinel Literary Quarterly* Oct.—Dec. 2016; also online, including by the *Poetry Kit* website, *Long Exposure* and *Strange Poetry*. She wrote a chapter for *Teaching Creative Writing* (2012, editor Elaine Walker).

PRIZE

- 1st prize is £100.
 - The top ten poems will be published in a special edition of CITN.
21. What are you expected to do to enter the competition?
A. Get in touch with a post office. B. Pay for your entries in advance.
C. Have your poems published first. D. Hand in your poems in November.
 22. What is restricted on the entries?
A. The length. B. The content. C. The language. D. The style.
 23. What's the purpose of listing Lesley Burt's poems?
A. To prove that she is a qualified judge.
B. To encourage participants to read them.
C. To show that the competition is popular.
D. To attract more judges to the competition.

B

Most people put the Christmas lights on their trees at home. I plugged(塞) the lights on my tiny tree into a bag and strapped(捆) the whole thing to the roof of my car. My car was filled with donations. Before I climbed behind the wheel to a big open field, I took a moment to adjust my Santa hat. Finally I was ready. The people I would play Santa for didn't have homes.

Usually my family made extra soup to pass out. But I didn't understand why they cared about strangers. My dad said, "Son, everyone wants to be treated with respect, as a real person."

When I grew up and moved to the United States, I continued helping others in little ways as my family usually did. But I didn't focus on homeless people at first.

The empty field came into view. The people there were rubbing their hands to stay warm. It made me remember the stranger who knocked on my window at a gas station the winter before.

"Excuse me, sir," a man in his sixties said. "I wonder if you could help a man out."

“How are you?” I asked. “Well,” he said, “you see that field across the road? That’s where I slept last night.” I filled my gas tank while he talked about how cold it got at night. When I was leaving, Dad’s words came back to me. I handed the man a few dollars and wished him well.

But later I kept thinking about him—a real person who got cold and hungry. I gave food to homeless people. Whenever I gave something I started to talk to them and learn their stories. I could tell they appreciated my listening to them, maybe even more than they appreciated the food I gave them. Only then did I understand what my father had meant.

24. Why did the author drive to a big open field?

- A. To meet with Christmas Santa.
- B. To collect donations from others.
- C. To build houses for the homeless.
- D. To bring Christmas to the homeless.

25. What mainly contributes to the author’s being helpful?

- A. His generosity by nature.
- B. The atmosphere of festivals.
- C. The good behavior of the poor.
- D. His family’s small act of kindness.

26. How did the author change after helping the man at the gas station?

- A. He got to know about the people he was helping.
- B. He began to share his stories with people in need.
- C. He provided the poor with money instead of food.
- D. He began to appreciate listening to the homeless.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Listen to the Homeless Carefully
- B. Help Those in Need With Respect
- C. Treat Strangers With Great Patience
- D. Offer Help to People We Know Well

C

Nowadays, riding public bikes has been a trend. However, people who use public transport are exposed to up to eight times the level of pollutants(污染物) as those in cars, a study has found.

Researchers discovered that passengers are exposed to dust in the air and vehicle fumes(汽车尾气) when windows are kept open on buses and trains for ventilation(通风). Those in cars are almost free from that because of closed windows and air conditioning systems.

The report, by scientists at the University of Surrey, found those who travel on the London underground experience the worst quality air levels. This is because the underground brings about harmful dust, which becomes concentrated in the air, and use open windows for ventilation.

After the underground, the next highest level of exposure to pollutants comes on buses due to the length of journey and similar reliance on open windows for ventilation. Typically, those who travel by car leave their windows up and so they can stay away from outside pollutants. Those who use the bus while exposed to pollutants through the open windows also experience the pollution at each bus stop when doors open to allow passengers off.

While those who drive cars to travel are typically exposed to less pollution than public transport, the study found that per person they add six times the amount of harmful matter to the environment compared with those who use public transport.

Dr Prashant Kumar, of the University of Surrey, who led the study, said, “The relatively new airtight trains with closed windows show a significant difference to the levels of pollution people are exposed to over time. But operators still need to consider the ways to make better ventilation possible.”

28. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Exposure to pollutants.
- B. The way of travelling.
- C. Ventilation of vehicles.
- D. The study on pollution.

29. How can people travel to experience the least pollution?
A. By car. B. By bike.
C. By underground. D. By bus.
30. Which of the following is the finding of the study?
A. Public transport is harmless to the environment.
B. Driving cars can bring little harm to public health.
C. Cars cause much more pollution than public transport.
D. Windows of the public transport always remain open.
31. What does Dr Prashant Kumar suggest train operators do?
A. Use fewer windows on the train. B. Improve the ventilation of the train.
C. Replace old trains with new ones. D. Limit the number of passengers.

D

Music instruction appears to accelerate brain development in children, particularly in the areas of the brain responsible for processing sound, language development, speech perception (感知) and reading skills, according to early results of a five-year study.

The Brain and Creativity Institute(BCI) began the study to know the influence of music instruction on children's brain development. These early study results prove the necessity of music education at a time when many schools have reduced music and arts programs.

"We are broadly interested in the influence of music training on brain development of children," said Assal Habibi, the study's lead author and a senior research associate at the BCI. "These results reflect that children with music training, compared with the two other comparison groups, were more accurate in processing sound."

For this study, the scientists were monitoring brain development and behavior in a group of 37 children from neighborhoods of Los Angeles. Thirteen of the children, at 6 or 7 years old, began to be instructed to learn music through the Youth Orchestra Los Angeles program. The children learned to play instruments, such as the violin, in groups, and they practiced up to seven hours a week. The scientists were comparing the potential musicians with children of the same age in the next two groups: 11 children in a soccer program, and 13 children who hardly took part in any specific after-school programs. The scientists were using several tools to monitor changes in them as they grew.

Within years of the study, the scientists found the auditory(听觉的) systems of children in the music program were developing faster in them than in the other children. The slight adjustment of their auditory pathway could accelerate their development of language and reading, as well as other abilities—a potential influence which the scientists are continuing to study.

32. How do the early study results help with school education?
A. They raise students' interest in music and arts programs.
B. They encourage many schools to increase language programs.
C. They provide the evidence of the benefits of music education.
D. They offer specific approaches to conducting music training.
33. What can we know about the first group of children in the study?
A. They played soccer after school. B. They received music instruction.
C. They played the violin separately. D. They organized after-school programs.
34. What will the scientists go on exploring?
A. The potential ways to help children speak fluently.
B. How children develop their abilities in every aspect.
C. When children should join much more music programs.
D. The effect of music training on children's development.

35. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Children's brain develops faster with music training.
- B. Children learn language easily after listening to music.
- C. A science study on children's brain turns out successful.
- D. Music training can help children to hear others clearly.

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。

Eating locally produced food has many benefits, ranging from high quality and freshness to a smaller carbon footprint. Most people want to buy local foods. 36 If you also feel confused, go on reading and find the answer.

37 Many communities(社区) host farmers' markets where local producers sell meat, produce, and other locally produced items. Visit your city or town's website to see when your local farmers' market is scheduled.

Join a CSA. Community Supported Agriculture(CSA) is a direct farm-to-consumer program. When you join a CSA, you agree to pay in advance for a season's worth of local foods, and receive a share weekly. 38 Most CSAs will require you to pick up your share each week at a predetermined spot in the local community.

Search for options at local farms. 39 Many farms allow you to pick your own produce when it is in season. They even sell meat directly to consumers. Call around to local farms and ask what options they have for buying local food.

Enjoy foods at local produce stands(农产品货摊). Many local producers will set up produce stands as a way to sell foods directly to consumers. Producers normally set up stands along roadways or in other popular areas. Keep an eye out for local produce stands. 40

Of course, where you can buy local foods hasn't been listed completely. You can also do purchasing in restaurants or at your local grocery store.

- A. Visit your local farmers' markets.
- B. Shop online by visiting their websites.
- C. Go to your local markets as early as possible.
- D. The truth is that they often fail to find right places.
- E. This helps the farmer pay for costs throughout the season.
- F. You can pick up a few strawberries next time you pass one.
- G. Eating locally by exploring farms in your area can be great.

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。

Most people love travelling. One of the biggest excuses people make for postponing travelling is the 41 of money. Let this couple serve as your 42. Vihjan and Mohana, both almost 70 years old, have travelled the world 43 they are only able to save about £3.30 towards their trips every day. The couple 44 a small tea shop in Kochi, a port city in India, and 45 their lives to visiting as many countries as possible. So far, they have travelled to 23 different 46, including Singapore, Brazil and New York City. How do they travel on such a(n) 47 budget? In a video on Twitter, the pair 48 their story, which has become a 49 online. Around 56 years ago, Vihjan 50 his tea-selling business, and now the pair have over 300 to 350 customers who visit their shop on a daily 51. They check through their savings and also 52 bank loans, which they pay off every three years. Then, they travel to their country of 53, and on their return, begin the 54 all over again. Vihjan and Mohana 55 plan how they will spend their

hard-earned money during the trips.

They have no employees either, thus 56 on expenses. So far, the video has been retweeted(转发) more than 11,000 times. Many people 57 how motivating the couple are, while others ask for the 58 location(位置) of their shop, so they can taste the tea.

Speaking in the video on what he's learned during his many travels, Vihjan says, "It will make you 59 of how colorful the world is." Their next 60 is Scandinavia, with Sweden, Denmark and Norway on the list, along with Greenland and the Netherlands.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. reward | B. lack | C. way | D. habit |
| 42. A. invitation | B. explanation | C. imagination | D. inspiration |
| 43. A. if | B. since | C. although | D. unless |
| 44. A. run | B. quit | C. sell | D. serve |
| 45. A. press | B. reduce | C. devote | D. lead |
| 46. A. tours | B. cities | C. countries | D. places |
| 47. A. abundant | B. thorough | C. easy | D. small |
| 48. A. distribute | B. operate | C. share | D. create |
| 49. A. focus | B. purpose | C. conversation | D. puzzle |
| 50. A. split | B. occupied | C. started | D. abandoned |
| 51. A. basis | B. target | C. size | D. bond |
| 52. A. look through | B. apply for | C. put off | D. adjust to |
| 53. A. pace | B. platform | C. reference | D. choice |
| 54. A. reservation | B. concept | C. process | D. participation |
| 55. A. randomly | B. accurately | C. roughly | D. temporarily |
| 56. A. saving | B. enlarging | C. catering | D. pumping |
| 57. A. comment on | B. acknowledge | C. decide on | D. recommend |
| 58. A. vivid | B. exact | C. potential | D. global |
| 59. A. full | B. free | C. ashamed | D. aware |
| 60. A. crossing | B. dilemma | C. destination | D. routine |

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。

Fanjingshan is one of the newest natural wonders to have been added to UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites. 61 list includes other famous 62 (attraction) such as the Giant's Causeway, Mount Kilimanjaro and the Great Barrier Reef.

Fanjingshan's 63 (add) to UNESCO's list means that China now has 13 natural heritage sites—more 64 anywhere else in the world. Australia and the USA both have 12 while the UK has 4.

There are 2,000 types of plants, 31 of 65 are in danger and 19 kinds of endangered animals. One of those endangered animals 66 (be) the grey snub-nosed monkey. The hope is that the UNESCO World Heritage Committee will help to protect these animals.

Fanjingshan has been a great place for Buddhist(佛教徒) since the Tang Dynasty. During the Ming Dynasty(1368—1644), 48 Buddhist temples 67 (build) on the mountain but many of them are left 68 (destroy) now. The ones that remain are very important to Buddhists around the world now.

For anyone who goes to Fanjingshan, the great views from the summit(山峰) are worth 69 (visit). There are three summits up there. The 70 (high) of the three is the Golden Summit on Mount Fenghuang at 2,572 meters above sea level.

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(∧),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。

When asked about how to help the poor children living in the mountainous villages, different people have different opinion. As far as I'm concerning, sending books to them is a good idea.

The children there are eagerly to gain knowledge, they are too poor to go to school. I think they will learn a lot of through reading books. Besides, I think books will open our eyes and show the different world to them.

It is known what there is kindness to be finding everywhere. Let's donation books to those children.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,上个星期你参加了你校的英语歌唱比赛(English Singing Contest)并获得了第一名,你的英国好友 John 在比赛之前给予了你极大的帮助。请你给他写一封感谢信,内容包括:

- 1. 告知比赛结果;
- 2. 他给你提供的帮助;
- 3. 表达谢意并邀请他来中国。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear John,

How is everything going?

Yours,

Li Hua