

2019 年 12 月稽阳联谊学校高三联考

英语试题卷

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本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 7 页，第 II 卷 7 页至 8 页。满分 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把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。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

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，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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 will the man probably drink?

- A. Real coffee. B. Instant coffee. C. Hot chocolate.

2. What will the man do first?

- A. Pick up lunch. B. Visit the bank. C. Go to the post office.

3. What did the woman fail to see?

- A. A disabled person. B. A sign. C. A parking lot.

4. Why does the boy like sharks?

- A. They are great swimmers.
B. They make funny sounds.
C. They are very smart.

5. What is the time?

- A. 6:00 p.m. B. 9:00 p.m. C. 10:00 p.m.

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。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 至第 7 题。

6. What kind of coffee does the man usually have?

- A. Italian. B. Brazilian. C. French.

7. Where are the speakers?

- A. In an office. B. In a restaurant. C. In a coffee shop.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至第 10 题。

8. What was the girl's most recent purchase?

- A. A dog toy. B. Some clothes. C. An ice cream maker.

9. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Shopkeeper and customer.

10. Which word can describe the girl's attitude to money?

- A. Irresponsible. B. Wise. C. Greedy.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至第 13 题。

11. Where does the woman's mother live?

- A. In Spain. B. In Mexico. C. In America.

12. What do the speakers plan to do on November 2nd?

- A. Travel to Madrid.
B. Visit some friends.
C. Attend a holiday event.

13. When will the speakers leave New York?

- A. On October 22nd.
B. On October 28th.
C. On November 22nd.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至第 17 题。

14. Where will the speakers most likely go swimming?

- A. In the pool. B. In the ocean. C. In the lake.

15. Why can't the speakers meet up this coming Sunday?

- A. There will be a football game.
B. There will be a family party.
C. There will be bad weather.

16. What will the speakers most likely watch?

- A. An action movie. B. A comedy. C. A history movie.

17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends. B. Teammates. C. Family members.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. How did Whittle first learn about engineering?

- A. From school. B. From work. C. From his father.

19. What did Whittle do after having his idea for an engine?

- A. He joined the Air Force.
B. He gained the legal right of ownership.
C. He decided to study further in college.

20. Where was Whittle's last home?

- A. Maryland. B. Coventry. C. Cambridge.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 个小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

When Christin Gilmer was a student in Judy Toensing's sixth-grade class in Yuma, Arizona, her teacher left her a note in her report card. "It has been a joy to have you in class," the note read. "Keep up the good work! Invite me to your Harvard graduation!"

That was in 1997. More than two decades later, Toensing got a note back from her former student that left her "shocked and touched," according to CNN. It was a letter from Harvard, hand-delivered by Gilmer, inviting her to attend the graduation ceremony where her former student, now 33-years-old, would receive a doctor degree in public health.

"She lit a fire in me that helping people is a powerful tool, and through education, you can better serve populations in need. I will never forget her passion for others," Gilmer said. She wrote in a thank you note on Facebook that Toensing had been one of the first people to interest her in public health. "Of these many amazing heroes, I met one of these teachers in the sixth grade, Ms. Judy Toensing, who taught me about current events, global health, and human rights," Gilmer wrote. "She was the first person who passionately conveyed the hardship of people living with HIV/AIDS to me and started me on this journey."

The story of Toensing's report card note caught the eye of Harvard school officials, who helped arrange a way for the teacher to go to Harvard from Yuma, where she still teaches sixth-and eighth-grade social studies.

Toensing said she knew Gilmer would find success. "I have high expectations of all my students, so to hear that Christin had achieved this goal did not surprise me in the least," Toensing told CNN. "I feel honored that Harvard chose to tell Christin's story, her journey, and that I was a small part of that journey." Gilmer told CNN she wants to move back to Arizona to work in health, politics, and community development.

21. What did Gilmer do to invite Toensing to her graduation ceremony?

- A. She handed an invitation by mail.
- B. She wrote a thank-you note on Facebook.
- C. She delivered a letter in person.
- D. She made a report card in school.

22. Which of the following best describes Judy Toensing as a teacher?

- A. demanding.
- B. cautious.
- C. humorous.
- D. inspiring.

23. What does Gilmer intend to do in the near future?

- A. Continue to study in Harvard.
- B. Work to develop her hometown.
- C. Serve people in need on the journey.
- D. Assist Toensing to teach students in school.

B

At 11:38 am on August 8th, exactly 50 years since the Beatles were photographed walking across a suburban London zebra crossing, hundreds of fans from around the world gathered on the same street where the original 1969 picture was taken. Wearing sixties get-ups, parading Beatles hits, they were eager to celebrate the historical moment and recreate the image, and did not mind if they looked somewhat out of place in 2019. Fifty years ago, the photo became the cover of the band's final album "Abbey Road", unknowingly creating what would become one of the most popular images in music history.

Abbey Road, a fairly common street, is just a stone's throw from the studio where the album was recorded. The crossing has since become a famous place for devoted fans attempting to take the cover picture themselves, causing traffic jams from time to time.

The original was probably shot on a square format Hasselblad, "and you'd need to be a mathematician to work out all the details," Dunham says. An average person will want a wide-angle lens (镜头), at least 24-millimetre, for a DSLR. Point-and-shoot cameras and smartphones can do the job, though not if you want a serious print for others. The original was shot from the low position, though a solid box can get you high enough to ensure your subjects don't block where the road meets the horizon. "A Hail Mary shot (holding the camera high above your head) will do if you're tall," Dunham says. "Oh, and make sure your battery is charged and in the camera," he adds with a smile.

One American fan on the spot also said that many had made the journey because Abbey Road is one of the very few remaining physical memorials to the band. The anniversary event highlights how relevant the Beatles are today for people of all ages, due to their down-to-earth identity and marvelous musical talent.

24. What does the underlined phrase "a stone's throw" mean in this passage?

- A. a remote place B. a short distance C. a hard stone D. a well-aimed throw

25. What do we know about Abbey Road?

- A. Hundreds of people gathered on Abbey Road in 1969.
B. The picture of Abbey Road became the cover of the Beatles' first album.
C. Demanding technique was probably needed for the original Abbey Road picture.
D. Abbey Road has become the most popular physical memorial for the fans of the Beatles.

26. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The Beatles became famous because of their musical talent.
B. People who work hard are more likely to listen to the Beatles.
C. The Beatles are still appealing to people at different ages today.
D. Most of the Beatles fans make the journey to Abbey Road every year.

C

Scientists have long thought that as carbon dioxide concentrations increase in the atmosphere, plants will reduce their water consumption, leaving more freshwater available in our soils and streams. However, the new findings reveal that this story of plants making the land wetter is limited to the tropics and the extremely high latitudes (纬度), where freshwater availability is already high and competing demands on it are low. For much of the mid-latitudes, the study finds, plant responses to climate change will not make the land wetter but drier, which has massive effects for millions of people.

"Plants are like the atmosphere's straw, determining how water flows from the land to the atmosphere. So the plant is a massive determinant of what water is left on land for people," explained Justin S. Mankin, who conducted the research. "The question is how do the combined effects of carbon dioxide and warming change the size of that straw?"

The new findings revealed the process of climate change's impacts on plants will reduce regional freshwater availability. First, as carbon dioxide increases in the atmosphere, plants require less water to photosynthesize (光合作用), wetting the land. Yet, second, as the planet warms, growing seasons become longer and warmer: plants have more time to grow and consume water, drying the land. Finally, as carbon dioxide concentrations increase, plants are likely to grow

more, as photosynthesis becomes amplified. For much of the mid-latitudes, plants will leave less water in soils and streams, even if there is additional rainfall.

The world relies on freshwater for human consumption. Yet, for many places, there's a fundamental disconnect between when rain falls and when people use this water, as is the case with California, which gets more than half of its rainfall in the winter, but peak demands are in the summer. "Our research shows that we can't expect plants to be a universal method for future water availability. So, being able to assess clearly where and why we should predict water availability changes to occur in the future is important to ensure that we can be prepared," added Mankin.

27. What did the new findings mainly reveal in the text?
- A. The climate change has massive effects on the plants.
 - B. The carbon dioxide concentrations benefits photosynthesis.
 - C. The disconnection between rainfalls and water use is serious.
 - D. The plant making the land wetter is related to regions.
28. What can we learn about the regional refresh water availability in paragraph 3?
- A. Additional rain falls, leading plants taking in more water.
 - B. The planet warms, making growing season longer.
 - C. Growing seasons become shorter, drying the land.
 - D. The plants grow more, wetting the land.
29. Which of the following will Mankin support?
- A. We need to plant more trees to make more freshwater available.
 - B. Planting trees is a universal method for water availability.
 - C. It is important to make a clear prediction of water availability changes.
 - D. The disconnection between rainfalls and water use is a problem around the world.
30. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Water May Become Less Available in Some Regions
 - B. Why Are the Plants Important to Keep Our Planet Wet?
 - C. Climate Change Has a Great Impact on Water Availability
 - D. Freshwater Shortage Has Been a Threat for Human Consumption

第二节（共 5 小题；每题 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。

I don't know anyone who has been handed only roses. We all encounter hardships. Some we see coming; others take us by surprise. 31 The question is: When these things happen, what do we do next?

When someone is suffering, we need to follow the Platinum Rule: 32 Put ourselves in other's shoes and respond with understanding or better yet, action.

33 It comes from deep within us and from support outside us. It comes from gratitude for what's good in our lives and from leaning in to the suck. 34 I learned that when life pulls you under, you can kick against the bottom, break the surface, and breathe again.

Although it can be extremely difficult to grasp, the disappearance of one possible self can free us to imagine a new possible self. After tragedy, we sometimes miss these opportunities because we spend all of our emotional energy wishing for our old lives. As Hellen Keller put it, "35 But often we look so long at the closed door that we do not see the one which has been opened for us."

- A. It can help a person step out of the trouble.
- B. Treat others as they want to be treated.
- C. When one door of happiness closes, another opens.
- D. Death ends a life, but it does not end a relationship.
- E. Another way you answer it depends on your ability of recovery.
- F. It comes from analyzing how we process grief and from simply accepting that grief.
- G. It can be as tragic as the death of a child, or as disappointing as a dream that goes unfilled.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 个小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Colorado's gray's peak rises 14,278 feet above sea level, high enough that trees can't grow toward the top, though there are plenty of bushes and rocks. It was in this 36 area that Bev Wedelstedt was unlucky enough to break her left leg.

It was August 2018, and Wedelstedt, 56, was on her way back down the trail with three 37. A storm was approaching, and they were 38 to get off the mountain. When they reached a rocky drop of a couple of feet, Wedelstedt 39 that instead of shimmying（一扭一摆地走）down—the safe way to go—she would 40. She landed on her left leg. Then she heard the snap（咔嚓声）.

Every step after that was 41. Before long, she had to stop. As one friend ran down to get help, a number of other hikers, all strangers, 42 to help Wedelstedt down the narrow trail by walking on either side of her to 43 her weight, but that 44 slow and dangerous. "One man was so close to the edge I could see rocks falling down from 45 he stepped on them," Wedelstedt says.

Finally, one hiker Matt asked her, "How do you feel about a fireman's carry?" 46 she knew it, he had lifted her 47 his shoulder. "Now, I'm not tiny," says Wedelstedt, a former college basketball star. Matt 48 couldn't carry her all the way down by himself. So six hikers and one of her friends 49 carrying her while she tried to make light of a 50 situation: "I told them I wanted to meet a lot of guys, but this isn't the 51 I wanted to do it." Three hours and two rocky miles later, this human conveyor 52 finally met the doctors, who took Wedelstedt to the hospital.

She has mostly 53 from her ill-fated hike, but Wedelstedt knows she'll never 54 one thing from that day: the memory of the band of strangers who came to her 55. "I'm still in awe."

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. unfair | B. uncertain | C. unbelievable | D. unforgiving |
| 37. A. friends | B. colleagues | C. hikers | D. strangers |
| 38. A. content | B. anxious | C. excited | D. energetic |
| 39. A. commanded | B. recommended | C. decided | D. considered |
| 40. A. jump | B. dash | C. escape | D. freeze |
| 41. A. stress | B. threat | C. concern | D. pain |
| 42. A. happened | B. attempted | C. appealed | D. managed |
| 43. A. support | B. pull | C. calculate | D. estimate |
| 44. A. explained | B. showed | C. proved | D. sensed |
| 45. A. which | B. what | C. that | D. where |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 46. A. Unless | B. Before | C. After | D. Till |
| 47. A. over | B. under | C. behind | D. by |
| 48. A. unfortunately | B. especially | C. clearly | D. seriously |
| 49. A. had fun | B. took turns | C. gave up | D. put off |
| 50. A. comfortable | B. embarrassing | C. interesting | D. difficult |
| 51. A. way | B. method | C. style | D. idea |
| 52. A. game | B. test | C. belt | D. task |
| 53. A. suffered | B. benefited | C. changed | D. recovered |
| 54. A. mistake | B. forget | C. recall | D. share |
| 55. A. feet | B. assistance | C. rescue | D. sense |

第II卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第二节（10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

The Burning Man Festival in Nevada is a week-long event one week before Labor Day. The event, 56 (locate) in Black Rock Desert, is by far one of the most exciting 57 (attractive) in Nevada. Started in 1986, the festival was 58 idea of artist Larry Harvey. A San Francisco beach was its first place 59 (gather). Later it 60 (grow) into the Nevada desert. Today, thousands of open-minded and creative individuals attend.

Participants in the Festival must follow the strict “leave no trace” policy. 61 (additional), cash transactions are prohibited at the festival. They work with each other 62 means of, a barter(物物交换)system. Ice and coffee are the only things 63 they are permitted to buy. They should also know that there are no audiences in the festival.

The Burning Man Festival is celebrated with the burning of a massive 64 (wood) man, who is about 40 feet in height. The burning is supposedly symbolic of the renewal of life. During the Festival, the desert becomes 65 is known as a “temporary city”.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，你的英国好友 George 即将参加“汉语桥”决赛。他来信询问学习汉语的方法，现在请你用英文给他回信，内容要点包括：

1. 祝贺进入决赛；
2. 传授学习方法；
3. 表达美好祝愿。

注意：

1. 词数 80 词左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节：概要写作（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Children are starting to carry cell phones at younger ages. In a recent study, 22% of kids in primary school reported having their own cell phone compared with 60% of tweens and 84% of teens. Like many parents, you may wonder whether your child is ready for a cell phone. As you might imagine, there are different attitudes towards it.

Many parents consider safety as the main reason for giving their child a cell phone. They want to be able to reach their child whenever they need to. They also want to give their child the security of being able to reach them whenever he needs to. This is especially true if your child is home alone after school or walks home alone, says Barbara Greenberg, PhD, a clinical psychologist in Fairfield County, CT.

However, if your child has a cell phone, he has access to websites that may be inappropriate. He may see content that is violent and could be related to death or sex. “Lots of kids have fantasies in their mind about things they don’t understand,” Greenberg says. There’s also the issue of inadequate sleep, Greenberg says. “Kids with cell phones are likely to stay awake late into the night playing games and texting with friends.” Cell phones also bring the risk of cyber-bullying（网络欺凌）. “Before, once you got indoors you were safe,” Greenberg says. “But with cell phones and social media, nobody is ever safe from bullying.”

Your child is ready for a cell phone when he can sit down with you to create guidelines for its use, Greenberg says. “If they’re unwilling to make this list, they aren’t ready.” For most kids, this happens around age 12 or 13, she says. Parents should make the decision, not well-meaning grandparents or friends who gift your child with a phone. “Ask yourself whether your child has good judgment and a history of good decision-making,” Greenberg says. If he is immature or tends to make bad decisions, he isn’t ready.