

# 2019 年高三教学测试 (2019.9)

## 英语试题卷

考生须知:

- 1.全卷分选择题、非选择题和答题纸三部分, 试题卷 12 页, 答题纸 2 页, 满分为 150 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。
- 2.本卷全部答案必须做在答题纸的相应位置上, 做在试题卷上无效。
- 3.请用黑墨水签字笔将姓名、准考证号分别填写在答题纸的相应位置上。

### 选择题部分 (共 95 分)

#### 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纸上。

#### 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. How did John do in the exam?  
A. He failed in the exam.  
B. He got the highest mark.  
C. He did better than last time.
2. How long will the opening ceremony last?  
A. 2 hours.                                      B. 3 hours.                                      C. 6 hours.
3. What does the woman probably think of working while in college?  
A. Useless.                                      B. Difficult.                                      C. Necessary.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. The nice weather.                                      B. The strong wind.                                      C. The beautiful leaves.
5. What is the woman doing?  
A. Reporting a crime.  
B. Offering suggestions.  
C. Expressing dissatisfaction.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 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. When does the conversation take place?  
A. In the morning.      B. In the afternoon.      C. In the evening.
7. What does the man expect the woman to do?  
A. Attend a meeting.      B. Call him back.      C. Pass on a message.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When does the train arrive in Stratford?  
A. At 6:05.      B. At 6:15.      C. At 8:00.
9. What is the main purpose of the woman's trip?  
A. To see a play.      B. To enjoy food.      C. To visit a church.
10. How does the woman find a trip by train?  
A. Slow.      B. Tiring.      C. Cheap.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where are the speakers?  
A. In France.      B. In America.      C. In Canada.
12. Why is the woman here?  
A. To buy a piano.      B. To collect her son.      C. To give a class.
13. How far do the speakers live from each other?  
A. Two blocks.      B. Five blocks.      C. Seven blocks.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Husband and wife.  
B. Brother and sister.  
C. Customer and shopkeeper.
15. When will the speakers go shopping?  
A. On Friday.      B. On Saturday.      C. On Sunday.

16. Where will the speakers go first?  
A. To the butcher's.                      B. To a clothing store.                      C. To a bookstore.
17. What will the man probably do on the woman's birthday?  
A. Make tea for her.  
B. Cook a dinner for her.  
C. Give a necklace to her.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is the speaker probably talking to?  
A. Film fans.                      B. New students.                      C. College graduates.
19. What made the speaker feel better?  
A. Being respected by everyone.  
B. Going out to have some food.  
C. Teaming up with classmates.
20. Which of the following does the speaker consider a treasure?  
A. Her dear friends.                      B. Her awesome works.                      C. Her improved skills.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

There is a certain atmosphere surrounding somebody who lives in Washington. Everybody seems to think that you know more about what is going on, and a fellow who makes his home in Washington can look forward to being invited to lots of parties.

I discovered this when I went up to New York recently. At the first dinner party, everyone was most interested in what was going on in Washington and I was quite honest and admitted I had no idea. Not only did this disappoint the people I was dining with, it also made them angry. They couldn't believe that I didn't know and assumed I wasn't telling the truth.

When I was leaving, the hostess told me, "We didn't expect you to tell us everything, but I see no reason why you have to protect the Administration." I decided then I would have to come up with some inside information, or I would have to pay for my own meals in New York.

So the next morning I went through all the morning papers and took time to watch TV for what had happened recently. When I arrived at the party, I was well prepared to discuss almost anything. “What do they say about taxes in Washington?” a lawyer asked.

“I’ve heard there will probably be a tax cut next year,” I said.

“Can you tell us what the President plans to do about Latin America?”

“I’m sorry!” I said, “There are some things the President discusses with me that I just can’t talk about in public.”

“Quite true,” the lawyer agreed, “You’ve probably told us more than you should anyway.”

For the next three days I had more invitations to dinner parties than I could accept. But it has been quite a strain. I have to go on reading so many newspapers and watching so many TV shows from Washington that sometimes I wonder if it’s worth the trouble.

21. At the first dinner party the people were disappointed and angry because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the author did not tell them the truth  
B. the author refused to pay for the dinner  
C. the author did not offer any inside information  
D. the author showed no interest in what they discussed
22. How did the author get well prepared for the next party?  
A. He tried to catch up on the latest events.  
B. He had secret discussions with the President.  
C. He learned how to protect the Administration.  
D. He consulted the lawyer about taxes in Washington.
23. What does the underlined word “strain” in the last paragraph mean?  
A. Burden.            B. Pleasure.            C. Shame.            D. Responsibility.

B

The traffic in Lagos, Nigeria’s capital, is enough to make the most patient travelers mad. A rush-hour commuter(通勤者) can take three hours to go 15 km. Office workers try, often in vain, not to fall asleep at their desks after hard and sweaty journeys. Globe-travelling managers are never sure whether they will catch their flights.

A person who benefits has been the okada rider. On his cheap motorbike taxi, he often carries an entire family or a week’s groceries, ducking through the traffic. His wildly time-saving ways include riding on the wrong side of the road and ignoring red lights.

But Babatunde Fashola, Lagos’s popular governor, is banning okadas as part of his

push to put the city in order. On September 1, Mr. Fashola banned okadas from many of the coastal city's main roads and bridges. Many Lagosians say that, though he has actually banned okadas, the governor has failed to provide alternatives.

Many poorer Lagosians, facing long journeys from the countryside, must now use far slower taxis or unlicensed minibuses. Richer people who have always used their own cars are also complaining(抱怨) as the jams become even worse.

Mr. Fashola notes that the untrained riders cause many accidents. Of the dozen, five admit to having had serious crashes. One has an open wound on his leg. Another lifts his T-shirt to show a scar on his chest. Mr. Fashola, who took office in 2007, has been trying to set up a proper public transport system. A bus system with its own lanes started running in 2008. Two railway lines are promised, though it is unclear when they will be laid.

But many think the campaign against okadas is not mature. Whether Mr. Fashola can successfully carry out his measures is another matter. After he previously ordered okada riders to buy helmets, many wore old paint cans and melon rinds(瓜皮).

24. What in particular annoys Lagosian commuters?

- A. Not having fixed taxi fares.
- B. Wasting time in traffic jams.
- C. Not having punctual flights.
- D. Missing scheduled appointments.

25. Why did Mr. Fashola ban okadas?

- A. To promote the use of taxis.
- B. To introduce new alternatives.
- C. To make himself a more popular governor.
- D. To create a city with a good transport system.

26. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph imply?

- A. The green concept is most welcome in Nigeria.
- B. Lagosians are creative and full of imagination.
- C. Lagosians didn't fully support Mr. Fashola's measures.
- D. The campaign against okadas didn't catch public attention.

C

From ancient stories to modern researches, the label(标签) attached to being left-handed is undeniable. Left-handed people, or "levies" as they are often called, are generally believed

to be good at art — Leonardo da Vinci, Picasso and Michelangelo are all left-handed.

Our brain is divided into two parts: the left hemisphere(大脑半球) and the right hemisphere. The left hemisphere, linked to logic and analysis, is responsible for the right side of the body. The right hemisphere, linked to creativity and imagination, controls the left side of the body. So, people tend to believe lefties are controlled by the right side of the brain, and are more creative than right-handers. Some also think that lefties may not be as good as right-handers in mathematics and problem-solving skills.

However, a recent study carried out by scientists from the University of Liverpool in the UK and the University of Milan in Italy proved this theory wrong. The study involved(涉及) more than 2,300 students in Italy aged between 6 and 17 years old. They were asked to complete several mathematical tasks of different levels. It turned out the left-handers outperformed the others when the tasks involved difficult problem-solving. This pattern was particularly clear in male adolescents. However, when it came to simple arithmetic, there was no difference between left-handers and right-handers.

It was also discovered that those who are “severely” right-handed performed less well in all the experiments compared to “medium” right-handers and left-handers.

“Taken together; these findings show that handedness does influence abilities to some degree,” the study’s authors wrote. However, “handedness is just an indirect expression of brain function,” wrote psychology professor Giovanni Sala from the University of Liverpool in the UK, the lead author of the study. Sala also noted that only one third of people with a highly-developed right side of the brain are left-handed. It means that there are lots of right-handed people with a similar brain function as left-handers.

27. The author begins the text by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. telling some ancient stories
- B. giving examples of artworks
- C. introducing a modern research
- D. presenting conventional wisdom

28. What is the main focus of paragraph 2?

- A. Skills of solving problems.
- B. Ways of becoming creative.
- C. People’s opinions of left-handers.
- D. The functions of two hemispheres.

- 第二节（共5个小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

Often, when you buy a computer, the laptop(手提电脑) bag is overlooked, but it is one of the most valuable things a computer owner can have. Most choose a laptop simply because they want to be able to transport it from place to place. 31 The bag not only protects the computer from dirt or damage, it can also be used to carry other laptop parts, such as spare batteries, a computer mouse and any portable equipment you may have.

A laptop bag should have both a computer sleeve along with several separate sections. The sleeve helps keep the laptop from moving too much in the bag. The sections are good for storage of documents and other things you may want to transport along with the computer.

35 Buying a cloth bag may be a cheaper option, but leather bags are generally made better and are able to stand up to use much better. Besides, leather offers a natural barrier to water when the computer is transported through rain or snow.

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- B. Each one has their own advantages as laptop bags. .
- C. Materials also make a difference, especially in the briefcase style.
- D. But without a good laptop bag, that becomes much more difficult.
- E. There are lots of choices when it comes to choosing the best laptop bag.
- F. This will prevent them rubbing up against the computer and scratching it.
- G Choosing a cheap bag without these could greatly reduce the life of the bag.

### 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

On the last day of college before graduation, our professor walked up on stage to give us a 36 lesson, which she called “a life lesson on the 37 of mindsets(思维模式). As she raised a glass of water over her head, everyone 38 her to mention the typical “glass half empty or glass half full” question. 39, with a smile on her face, the professor asked, “How 40 is this glass of water I’m holding?”

Students shouted out answers 41 from eight ounces(盎司) to a couple pounds.

After a few moments of reasonable answers, she replied, “In my opinion, the 42 weight of this glass doesn’t matter. It all 43 how long I hold it. If I hold it for a minute or two, it’s fairly 44. If I hold it for an hour 45, my arm might feel painful. If I hold it for the whole day, my arm will feel completely numb, 46 me to drop the glass to the floor. In each 47, the weight of the glass doesn’t change, 48 the longer I hold it, the heavier it 49 to me.”

As the class nodded their heads in 50, she continued, “Your worries, disappointments, and 51 thoughts are like this glass of water. Think about them for a while and 52 happens. Think about them a bit longer and you begin to feel 53. Think about them all day long, and you will feel completely numb, 54 to do anything else until you 55 them.”

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|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 36. A. final   | B. traditional | C. private   | D. basic     |
| 37. A. trend   | B. origin      | C. power     | D. standard  |
| 38. A. advised | B. urged       | C. begged    | D. expected  |
| 39. A. Anyway  | B. Instead     | C. Therefore | D. Otherwise |
| 40. A. high    | B. full        | C. heavy     | D. clear     |



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|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. judging    | B. ranging    | C. coming     | D. transforming |
| 42. A. absolute   | B. rough      | C. limited    | D. obvious      |
| 43. A. mixes with | B. refers to  | C. results in | D. depends on   |
| 44. A. normal     | B. light      | C. extra      | D. average      |
| 45. A. straight   | B. only       | C. again      | D. later        |
| 46. A. reminding  | B. permitting | C. forcing    | D. encouraging  |
| 47. A. field      | B. section    | C. problem    | D. case         |
| 48. A. but        | B. so         | C. or         | D. for          |
| 49. A. looks      | B. remains    | C. feels      | D. proves       |
| 50. A. shock      | B. agreement  | C. relief     | D. fear         |
| 51. A. strange    | B. casual     | C. crazy      | D. stressful    |
| 52. A. nothing    | B. something  | C. everything | D. anything     |
| 53. A. doubt      | B. pain       | C. terror     | D. sorrow       |
| 54. A. unlucky    | B. unwilling  | C. unable     | D. unwise       |
| 55. A. accept     | B. destroy    | C. hide       | D. drop         |

### 非选择题部分(共 55 分)

#### 第三部分：语言运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

##### 第二节(共 10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Now that summer is finally here, families are preparing for 56 they expect to be a great vacation away from the daily routines. While this once 57 (mean) getting outside and enjoying life, more people are remaining indoors thanks to smart phones and many other modern conveniences. Anyway, 58 is time to get outside to experience summer together with fun family activities. For example, hit the bike paths. Statistics consistently show that half of 59 (child) prefer riding bicycles to playing on computers or smart phones. 60 (consider) the fact that kids are being constantly introduced to digital technology at younger ages, this statistic may seem a little surprising. 61 (fortunate), this doesn't change the fact that bicycle riding is a fun, healthy, and outdoor activity 62 can be enjoyed within the whole family. Another great family activity getting everyone outside and to enjoy nature is gardening. In addition 63 burning hundreds of calories without traditional exercise, it gives both kids and adults a sense of 64 (achieve) when their hard work pays off. After



Besides getting a faithful companion, these friends also provide many health benefits that can be truly life changing for your fitness and wellness.

Most dogs need to do their business outside many times per day, so you are up and moving more often than non-pet owners. The average dog owner spends 300 minutes per week walking, compared to a non-pet owner's 168 minutes. Frequent daily exercise lowers your blood pressure and reduces your chances of suffering from heart disease.

Your physical health isn't the only thing that gets better with a companion dog. You can also improve your mental well-being. People suffering from anxiety find it helpful to have a dog on hand that's happy to provide assistance. You can find many dogs operating as emotional support animals, and help people in stressful situations feel better. If your dog is a more active type, you could find yourself taking your friend all over the place. If you take your dog to the forest, you actually lower your tendency to suffer negative(消极的) feelings. A research study discovered that the part of the brain that is most active when you deal with negative things calms down when you spend time among the trees.

The dog ownership routine allows you to build healthy habits and it also gives you the opportunity to make social connections. Dog parks are filled with people you share a common interest with, and there are plenty of people who love to give dogs a friendly pat(轻拍) during walks. All of these are opportunities to have new great friendships and other emotional connections.

Your doctor might not write down a dog prescription(处方), but when you become a dog owner you get plenty of health benefits.

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