

2019 学年第一学期浙江省名校协作体试题

高三年级英语学科

命题：学军中学 嘉兴一中

审核：缙云中学

考生须知：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、座位号及准考证号。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

第 I 卷（选择题部分，共 95 分）

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 短对话（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，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. Why does the boy refuse the girl's offer?
A. He wants to get a better grade.
B. He is busy with a reading group.
C. He has to get to school early.
2. What has the man been doing?
A. Reading a book. B. Writing a report. C. Fixing the power.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A road. B. A shop. C. A product.
4. How much will the woman pay for the tickets?
A. \$15. B. \$20. C. \$30.
5. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Co-workers. C. Sister and brother.

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，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 does the woman want to do?
A. Go to an event. B. Do some shopping. C. Take a photo.
 7. Why does the man refuse to change the shirt?
A. He likes the pocket in it.
B. He has nothing else to wear.
C. He thinks it is his lucky shirt.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。



8. Why does the woman make the call?

A. She thinks she is poisoned.

B. She wants more apple seeds.

C. She needs a ride from the man.

9. What does the man think about the woman?

A. She is going to die.

B. She is just anxious.

C. She is allergic to apples.

10. Where is the woman probably?

A. At her house.

B. In the hospital.

C. In Poison Control Center.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the morning.

B. At noon.

C. In the evening.

12. Where is the cat food?

A. In the basement.

B. In the cupboard.

C. In the fridge.

13. Why did the man have to lock everything?

A. The dogs steal their food.

B. The kids are not well behaved.

C. The cat opens all the doors.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why won't the robot newsreader be successful according to the man?

A. People will find it funny.

B. People will think it strange.

C. People will not concentrate on the news.

15. What problem does the man see from robots?

A. They will take jobs.

B. They will take control.

C. They will become smart.

16. What is said to be robots' weakness?

A. They are expensive.

B. They can't create.

C. They are not reliable.

17. How does the woman feel about the future?

A. Sad.

B. Indifferent.

C. Optimistic.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where is the speaker giving the talk?

A. At a village.

B. At a factory.

C. At a university.

19. Which word best describes the water provided?

A. Cheap.

B. Clean.

C. Cold.

20. What kind of organization does the speaker represent?

A. A charity.

B. A company.

C. A government.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 (共 10 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

I started to worry when the golf car taking me, Steve, and our suitcases stopped in the middle of the Maine forest. A yurt (蒙古包) is a tent tall enough to stand in and wide enough to fit a big family. But I



You might assume that the new carry-on bag guidelines are due to space limitations in the overhead bins, but it has more to do with on-time rates. Aviation economics expert and senior vice president of ICF Aviation Samuel Engel told Vox that the biggest bottleneck when it comes to boarding is carry-on luggage. For every minute a plane isn't in the air, it's losing money. A delayed departure makes the flight crew look bad and passengers very angry.

So, the next time you fly, plan to check your bag before security, pay a bit more for your ticket so you are allowed a carry-on, or try rolling a week's worth of clothes into a backpack, a still-allowed "personal item."

24. What does the first paragraph intend to convey?
- A. People feel comfortable when they are taking a flight.
 - B. People are unwilling to wait for their bags after getting off the plane.
 - C. People tend to choose the carry-on suitcases for convenience.
 - D. People will no longer have the option for free carry-on suitcases.
25. Which of the following is NOT the reason why more airlines begin to charge for carry-ons?
- A. Space limitations.
 - B. Passengers' support.
 - C. On-time rates.
 - D. Increasing budget.
26. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Carry-on bags are affecting on-time rates
 - B. What should you do before taking a flight?
 - C. Carry-on bags are increasing budget-busting delays
 - D. More Airlines are starting to charge for carry-on bags

C

Imagine being a business that regularly takes huge quantities of your own products worth millions of pounds and burns them up. Your stock literally goes up in smoke. It sounds crazy, but the practice is common for some of the world's biggest clothing manufacturers. They argue that it is the most cost-effective way of maintaining their brand's exclusivity (独特性).

The clothes that are burned are those that do not sell at a high enough price. Rather than watch them go on sale, the companies would set fire to them and regain a small amount of energy.

Nobody knows exactly how much unsold stock is burnt annually by those fashion houses, but burning clothes has various negative impacts on the environment. For example, burning clothes made from artificial fibers may release plastic microfibers into the atmosphere, which worsens global warming. A U.K. parliamentary committee report on sustainability and the fashion industry advises the government to ban the burning of unsold stock if it can be reused or recycled.

Actually, there are other approaches. What if those companies had a section tasked with taking back unsold clothes, redesigning them into new products, and shipping out the new products to the market once again?

There is also now an opportunity to focus on biodegradable (可生物降解的) fabrics. Clothes that break down faster might not have to be burned. They would also appeal to those who care about the environmental impact of their own wardrobes.

Additionally, we have an over-production problem. According to the World Bank, while clothing sales



have risen steadily since 2000, clothing utilization has fallen at roughly the same rate. For every extra T-shirt that is sold, it will be worn roughly half as much as it would have been 20 years ago. That means better forecasting market trends would in theory result in less waste.

Burning clothes won't happen simply through fashion firms. The scale of fashion production has to change. And it's important to recognize that these consumer-focused brands will only go where the market takes them. If protecting the environment really matters to the public, they have to make clear that they want more sustainable clothing in the first place. Without consumers demanding that, it won't change.

27. Paragraph Three mainly talks about 微信公众号：浙考神墙750

- A. how important the U.K. parliamentary committee report is
- B. why fashion firms should end burning unsold stock
- C. why fashion firms burn unsold clothes in large numbers every year
- D. how artificial fabrics will contribute to global warming

28. The underlined expression "clothing utilization" in the sixth paragraph means _____.

- A. how long clothing lasts
- B. how well clothing sells
- C. how often clothing is used
- D. how clothing is designed

29. According to the article, which of the following is NOT a better way of dealing with unsold clothes than burning them?

- A. Redesigning and making them into new clothes.
- B. Making consumers feel better about their purchases.
- C. Conducting research on market demand before production.
- D. Making clothes out of environmentally-friendly materials.

30. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Consumers play a key role in stopping burning clothes.
- B. Burning clothes is a better option for every fashion firm.
- C. The secret that some fashion firms burn clothes is well kept.
- D. Today's clothes are better than those two decades ago.

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。选项中有两项多余选项。

Feeling Phone-Overwhelmed?

Many people are feeling "phone-overwhelmed", longing for a "simpler time" when smartphones didn't exist. Actually you don't necessarily need to flush your brand new iPhone down the toilet or vow to never, ever tweet again. Things don't have to be that black or white. 31 Here are a few simple steps:

Make a plan. To earn a college degree, you select specific classes happening at specific times and you attend them. This keeps you on track, moving steadily towards your goal. 32 Choose specific times to check texts, social media updates, and so on, and then do your best to stick to the plan. Create phone-routines that help you to create the kind of day (and life) that you want.

Enjoy the sound of silence to the fullest. If your phone is continually bleeping and pinging every time "something happens," it's going to be tough for you to stay focused—you'll be tempted to check in and see what's up! It may seem obvious to turn off those noisy notifications. 33 You can also create a "call filter" so that certain people's calls come through even if your phone is on "silent." That



way you can rest easy, knowing you won't miss something truly urgent.

34. For many couples and families, dinnertime is the only time of the day when everyone is gathered together in one place. Make dinner a special, sacred time without techie distractions. No phones at the table. If people get restless or bored, strike up an interesting conversation by playing a question game.

Ask yourself, "What am I desiring right now?" When you feel the urge to check your phone, and you don't really "need" to, pause for moment. 35. Do you seek out company, entertainment or inspiration? Whatever you want, see if you can find a non-phone-related way to satisfy yourself. Go for a jog, listen to music or pop by a friend's house to say "hi." Feeding your spirit in the "real world," you may discover that the "phone world" just isn't that appealing anymore.

- A. Take some phone-free time.
- B. Make dinnertime a phone-free zone.
- C. Check in with yourself and see what you want.
- D. See how it feels to move freely without your phone.
- E. You can apply that same logic to your smartphone usage.
- F. You can take specific steps to create healthier, more balanced relations of technology.
- G. Better yet, turn the volume on your phone down to zero or power down your phone completely.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两小节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完型填空 (共 20 题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

Bode Beirdneau, now ten, who started riding snowmobiles (雪橇) at age four saved his father after a serious 36, showing great courage in the 37. On a bright day last April, Bode Beirdneau, then nine, and his father, John Taylor, 54, were having 38 snowmobiling around the Lake Tahoe when the throttle (油门) of John's vehicle got 39 by a small branch. Unable to slow down, John 40 to jump off the vehicle 41 it crashed into a big tree, but his pant leg got caught underneath it. As he 42 six inches into the snow, he could tell both his leg and shoulder were 43. Bode rushed to 44 out his father, but John stopped him. They had neither supplies 45 cell phone service. "46 your snowmobile," John told Bode. "Follow the road, and try to find help."

After a 20-minute 47, Bode spotted a tour group and 48 the guide to radio for help. The County Search, The Rescue Unit and firefighters quickly appeared on the scene, and Bode led them 49 the white wilderness to his dad, who was pale and in pain.

While waiting for a 50 to airlift John to the nearby hospital, the 51 stabilized his leg. Within an hour, he was receiving surgery.

Today, John's leg has 52. Since then 53 have Father and son forgot to carry a walkie-talkie (步话机) with an emergency button on their trip. Tisha Shaw, Bode's mother, says her son's 54 and quick thinking have led her to treat him as more of an adult. She lets him 55 later at night because "I trust his judgment," she says.

36. A. event

B. experience

C. mistake

D. accident

37. A. dark

B. wet

C. cold

D. sun

38. A. fun

B. trouble

C. lessons

D. plans



- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 39. A. stuck | B. attacked | C. destroyed | D. broken |
| 40. A. succeeded | B. attempted | C. failed | D. stopped |
| 41. A. until | B. as | C. before | D. since |
| 42. A. dived | B. sank | C. fell | D. jumped |
| 43. A. hit | B. damaged | C. injured | D. harmed |
| 44. A. dig | B. find | C. pick | D. work |
| 45. A. or | B. nor | C. and | D. no |
| 46. A. get over | B. put on | C. take off | D. get on |
| 47. A. run | B. ride | C. trip | D. wander |
| 48. A. asked | B. demanded | C. ordered | D. suggested |
| 49. A. under | B. over | C. around | D. through |
| 50. A. motorcycle | B. snowmobile | C. helicopter | D. vehicle |
| 51. A. police | B. tourists | C. firefighters | D. rescuers |
| 52. A. healed | B. cured | C. restored | D. returned |
| 53. A. in no time | B. always | C. at times | D. never |
| 54. A. confidence | B. courage | C. confusion | D. kindness |
| 55. A. pick up | B. hang up | C. stay up | D. put up |

第 II 卷 (非选择题部分, 共 55 分)

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 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。

I love doing random acts of kindness, but lately, I've been pretty busy and have gotten out of the habit. 56, I got a completely random act of kindness sprung on me and it 57 (total) surprised me!

I'm 18 and I work full time. I was sitting at my desk, really 58 (bore) and tired because it was about 3:00 in the afternoon when my coworker called me, 59 was weird because she was working in the room right next 60 me. "Come out in the parking lot," she shouted. I thought she 61 (knock) over under a truck or something so I went 62 (run) out and it turned out that one of my friends was standing in the parking lot with two Starbucks 63 (drink) for me and my coworker and a couple of bags of candy including Cadbury Eggs which are 64 (I) favorite!

I was 65 surprised and happy because I'd had a really bad day that I gave her at least five hugs! Sometimes something as simple as taking time out of your day and about 10 to 15 bucks can really help someone.

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)

假定你是李华, 下周瑞典某中学师生团将访问你校。请你给你将接待的瑞典学生 Peterson 写封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 表示热烈欢迎;
2. 告知活动安排;
3. 询问有何要求。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 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。

We already know that the underwater world is anything but silent. It is full of natural sounds produced by animals and by the motion of the atmosphere and water. But today's researchers are increasingly concerned about the man-made noises under the water. They are confusing — and even killing — fish, whales and other marine animals.

Although hearing is important to all animals, the special qualities of the undersea world emphasize the use of sound. Underwater sound allows marine animals to gather information and communicate at great distances and from all directions. Loud underwater noises can cause damage to their hearing. And nowadays it's becoming too much for marine wildlife. Evidence shows that whales will swim hundreds of miles, rapidly change their depth, and even beach themselves to get away from the sounds of sonar.

You might think lower noises, typically caused by shipping or construction, do not pose a threat to marine animals. In fact, while they may not kill the animals directly, they can disturb their ability to locate food, find mates and avoid predators (掠食动物). Scientists looked at the effects of noise from small motorboats on coral-reef fish at the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. In the lab, the fish had been trained to recognize the smell of three common predators as a threat. Some fish were trained in the presence of boat noise, while the others had training with the natural sounds of the ocean. It turned out that the first group showed no fright reactions when exposed to the predator. However, the other group was scared. And under the influence of underwater noise on this group, only 20 percent of fish survived, compared to almost 70 percent of unexposed fish.

Humans rely on the ocean for its natural resources and biodiversity. The ocean also plays an important role in regulating (调节) temperatures. As Cousteau said, "For most of history, man has had to fight nature to survive; in this century he is beginning to realize that, in order to survive, he must protect it."

