

福清西山学校高中部 2019—2020 学年第一学期期中考试高三英语试卷

【本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟】

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 三个选项中选择最佳选项，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. At what time will the speakers get to the sports meeting?

- A. 8:45. B. 8:30. C. 8:15.

2. How will the woman get to New York?

- A. By car. B. By air. C. By train.

3. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The man is handsome.
B. The man eats a lot every day.
C. The man has been exercising recently.

4. Why is the woman studying English?

- A. It will help her with her job.
B. She wants to find a better job.
C. She will move to America.

5. Who is the woman probably speaking to?

- A. A shop manager. B. A policeman. C. Her neighbor.

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 三个选项中选择最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读每个小题，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 think of the coming examinations?

- A. Very easy. B. Very difficult. C. Not too difficult.

7. What has affected the woman's choice of career?

- A. Her family. B. Her hometown. C. Her teacher.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who advised the woman to call the man?

- A. Her son. B. Her friend Susan. C. Her friend's son Bobby.

9. Why does the woman contact the man?

- A. She wants to ask something about her son's studies.
B. She wants to give some suggestions to the man.
C. She wants to ask for some information on gymnastics.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Colleagues. C. Doctor and patient.

11. What happened to Mark?

- A. He felt sad about David's leaving.
- B. He missed David's farewell party.
- C. He drank too much and felt unwell.

12. What made Bill happy?

- A. His friends visited him.
- B. His wife had a baby.
- C. He attended a party.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is wrong with the woman?

- A. She has got flu.
- B. She has sleeping problems.
- C. She was sick last night.

14. When did Jerry eat at the new restaurant?

- A. Last night.
- B. Last week.
- C. Last month.

15. What can we learn about the woman?

- A. She does not agree with the man.
- B. She thinks she has eaten something bad.
- C. She does not like the food in the restaurant.

16. What is the man's opinion of this matter?

- A. The restaurant has a food safety problem.
- B. It is only a coincidence.
- C. The restaurant needn't be investigated.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What makes fatty meals more popular with children?

- A. Promotion.
- B. Toys.
- C. Discounts.

18. Which of the following is recommended to overweight children?

- A. Apple sticks. B. Sweets. C. Fast food.

19. What is the most important thing in getting children to exercise?

A. Teaching them to have a strong will.

B. Forcing them to exercise every day.

C. Making exercise fun for them.

20. How many suggestions does the woman offer?

- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and moved to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters asking for admission (录取) to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. She was so determined that she taught school and gave music lessons to get money for the cost of schooling.

In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon (外科医师), but a serious eye problem forced her to give up the idea.

Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another woman doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first woman physician and founding her own hospital, she also set up the first medical school for women.

21. Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?

- A. A serious eye problem stopped her
- B. She couldn't get admitted to medical school
- C. She decided to further her education in Paris
- D. It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States

22. What main obstacle (障碍) almost destroyed Elizabeth's chances for becoming a doctor?

- A. She was a woman.
- B. She wrote too many letters.
- C. She couldn't set up her hospital.
- D. She couldn't graduate from medical school.

23. How many years passed between her graduation from medical school and the opening of her hospital?

- A. Thirty-six years
- B. Nineteen years
- C. Ten years
- D. Eight years

24. According to the passage, all of the following are "firsts" in the life of Elizabeth Blackwell except that she _____.

- A. became the first woman physician
- B. set up the first medical school for women
- C. was the first woman doctor

D. and several other women founded the first hospital for women and children

B

Background music may seem harmless, but it can have a powerful effect on those who hear it. Recorded background music first found its way into factories, shops and restaurants in the USA. Very soon it spread to other parts of the world. Now it is becoming difficult to go shopping or eat a meal without listening to background music.

To begin with, background music was intended simply to create a comfortable atmosphere. Recently, however, it's becoming a big business--thanks in part to recent research. An American marketing expert Dr. Ronald Milliman has shown that music can boost (提升) sales or increase factory production by as much as a third.

But it has to be the light music. A fast one has no effect at all on sales. Slow music can increase receipts (收入) by 34%. This is probably because shoppers slow down and have more opportunity to spot items they would like to buy. Yet, slow music isn't always the answer. The expert found that in restaurants slow music meant customers took longer to eat their meals, which reduced overall sales. So restaurant owners might be well advised to play uptempo music to keep the customers moving--unless of course, the resulting indigestion (消化不良) leads to complaints.

25. The reason why background music is so popular is that

- A.it can have a powerful effect on those who hear it
- B.it can help to create a comfortable atmosphere
- C.it can boost sales or increase factory production everywhere
- D. it can make customers eat their meals quickly

26.Background music means

- A. light music that customers enjoy most
- B. fast music that makes people move fast
- C. slow music that can make customers enjoy their meals
- D. the music you are listening to while you are doing something

27. Restaurant owners complain about slow music because

- A. it results in indigestion
- B. it increases their sales
- C. it keeps customers moving
- D. it decreases their sales

28. We can know from the text that

- A. background music was first used in big department stores
- B. proper music can increase the selling of goods
- C. light music has a bad effect on production
- D. restaurant owners had better play slow music to comfort their customers

C

There are many differences between British English and American English. I used to teach a course about the differences between the two. We speak English on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean but we have many differences in our common language. We have examples of the same words having very different meanings, differing spellings of the same words as well as completely different words for the same things. Here are some examples.

A cookie in the US is called a biscuit in the UK. A biscuit in the US is a small cake in the UK. Crisps in the UK, are known as chips, but we British people eat a plate of chips that you call fries in the US. In the UK, a pie can be made from either meat or fruit, while in the US pies are normally made from fruit; pot pies are made from meat. Most things are measured in grams and kilograms in the US, not pounds and ounces.

One very obvious difference is the side of the road we each choose to drive on. Petrol in the UK is gas in the US. The place where we fill up our cars, in the UK, is a garage; while in the US, it's a gas station. The term garage is also used as a place to store your car next to or close by your house. In the UK we call a lorry what is known as a truck in the US.

An elevator in the US is called a lift here, and the first floor in the US, is called the ground floor here, so many visitors get off on the wrong floor in British hotels.

I could continue with this. There are countless examples of differences within our one shared language. With so many differences, no wonder it's hard to understand each other well.

29. The passage is mainly about the differences between British English and American English in _____.

- A. vocabulary B. Grammar C. sound D. spelling

30. It's implied in the passage that the author may be _____.

- A. a driver from the US B. a cook from the US
C. a teacher from the UK D. a gas station worker from the UK

31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. "Elevator" is commonly used in the UK.
B. Pies mean the same thing in the UK and the US.
C. In the UK, things are measured in pounds and ounces.
D. British and American people drive on the same side of the road.

D

MOOC, a massive(大规模的) open online course, aims at providing interactive discussion and open access via the web. In addition to traditional course materials such as videos, readings, and problem sets, MOOCs provide interactive user forums (论坛) that help

build a community for the students, professors, and teaching assistants.

MOOCs first made waves in the fall of 2011, when Professor Sebastian Thrun from Stanford University opened his graduate-level artificial intelligence course up to any student anywhere, and 160,000 students in more than 190 countries signed up. This new kind of online classes is shaking up the higher education world in many ways. Since the courses can be taken by hundreds of thousands of students at the same time, the number of universities might decrease greatly. Professor Thrun has even imagined a future in which there will only need to be 10 universities in the world. Perhaps the most impressive thing about MOOCs, many of which are being taught by professors at prestigious (声誉高的) universities, is that they're free. This is certainly good news for cash-strapped students.

There is a lot of excitement and fear about MOOCs. While some say free online courses are a great way to increase the enrollment (注册) of students who are lack of resources, some critics (批评者) have said that MOOCs encourage an unrealistic one-size-fits-all model of higher education and that there is no replacement for true dialogues between professors and their students. After all, a brain is not a computer. We are not blank hard drives waiting to be filled with data. People learn from people they love and remember the things that arouse emotion. Some critics worry that online students will miss out on the social aspects of college.

32. What can we learn about MOOCs?

- A. It is cheap to take the courses.
- B. Most courses are about artificial intelligence.
- C. They have decreased the number of universities.
- D. Many courses are offered by professors from famous universities.

33. The“cash-strapped students”in the second paragraph refers to students who are _____.

- A. fond of money
- B. short of money
- C. careful with money
- D. familiar with money

34. What might be one of the disadvantages of MOOCs?

- A. The limited courses offered around the world.

- B. The disappearance of traditional course materials.
- C. The over reliance on professors from good universities.
- D. The lack of social interaction among students and professors.

35. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To give an introduction of MOOCs.
- B. To put an advertisement for MOOCs.
- C. To describe the influence of artificial intelligence.
- D. To express a critical attitude towards artificial intelligence.

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。

After entering high school, you must wonder how to study well. Here are some good skills for you.

Go to class.

If you want to do well at school, going to class is the first step in studying well. If you miss classes, you will miss what the teacher thinks is important; as a result, you'll miss what is the most likely to end up on the test. 36. _____

Take good notes.

Try not to write down everything. 37. _____ Write down unfamiliar terms. After class, review your notes as soon as possible. You can fill in details that you missed and review the material while it is still fresh on your mind. 38. _____ If you are struggling in class, talk to your teacher. He or she may be able to give you more help or tutor you before or after class.

Most teachers have little sympathy (同情) for students who just become worried about failing during the last few weeks of the grading period.

Take part in class discussions.

In order to learn more in class, it is helpful to take part in class discussions. Asking questions and having eye contact with your teachers and classmates can increase your participation and your focus during the class discussion. 39 . _____ This helps you make your point clear in class.

Form study groups.

40. ___ Make sure that everyone is familiar with the material because you do not want to spend time re-teaching material to people who do not understand it. Be careful! Sometimes group sessions(会话) can become chatting sessions.

A. If the material is difficult, you'd better read it before class

B. All you need is to put the main points in your own words

C. Get students together who want to do well in class

D. So if you want to study well, go to every class

E. You should write down all the new terms

F. Talk to your teacher if you need help

G. Don't be late for your class

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 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，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。

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 44.A. look | B. watch | C. find | D. visit |
| 45.A. room | B. home | C. school | D. office |
| 46.A. competed | B. employed | C. added | D. allowed |
| 47.A. experience | B. arrival | C. sight | D. interview |
| 48.A. Nor | B. Finally | C. Clearly | D. Briefly |
| 49.A. employed | B. left | C. explored | D. borrowed |
| 50.A. tried | B. pretended | C. refused | D. persuaded |
| 51.A. because | B. and | C. although | D. or |
| 52.A. smile | B. word | C. attention | D. pain |
| 53.A. insisted | B. imagined | C. thought | D. believed |
| 54.A. money | B. fame | C. flower | D. name |
| 55.A. totally | B. certainly | C. friendly | D. honestly |
| 56.A. painting | B. decision | C. generosity | D. devotion |
| 57.A. started | B. shouted | C. followed | D. responded |
| 58.A. frightened | B. anxious | C. surprised | D. calm |
| 59.A. respect | B. relief | C. kindness | D. belief |
| 60.A. confident | B. evident | C. painful | D. good |

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。

How do we help kids make wise choices about their money? Anne Kersten, 61._

Financial teacher in America, says that she starts it by opening an ongoing dialogue. Kersten leads two workshops 62. _____ (design) for families. Both are values-based money management workshops 63. _____ provide parents with tools and talking points on how to share, save and spend money 64. _____ (wise). Children who attend the workshop receive either a blue piggy bank 65. _____ a Cash Cache(贮存物).

Long before Kersten began teaching other people's kids about wise money management, she taught her own daughters. When her daughters 66. _____ (be) only 4 and 5 years old, they each received a small allowance(零用钱) to learn how to share, save and spend. "Saving is important because it helps mentally prepare for longterm 67. _____ (goal)," Kersten says, adding that her daughters knew they would be responsible for a part of their college fee. After spending a term

68. _____ (study) abroad, Kersten's older daughter graduated 69. _____ college last year. She used scholarships(奖学金) along with her savings 70. _____ (help) pay her way. Kersten's younger daughter saved enough to cover her fee and she will graduate debtfree in 2020.

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。

It is Mother's Day today. Though it's a western festival, it's popular in China now.

Mom has a full-time job, so she has to do most of the houseworks. She is a great mother.

Both

Dad or I planned to do something on Mother's Day. We get up early in the morning. Dad cleaned the

house, and then went on shopping. When he came back, I found a bunch of flowers in her hand. I

asked Mom to stay in the sitting room and I cooked in kitchen. The dishes what I cooked were

Mom's favoritest. At dinner we said to her, "Happy Mother's Day!" Mom was grateful and moving.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友Tom来信说他想参加本校的戏剧协会（drama club），但由于自己性格内向，担心自己无法上台表演。但又不想错过这次机会。为此他发来电子邮件向你求助。请给Tom回一封邮件，鼓励他积极参加活动，勇于展示自己的才华（talent）。

注意：

- 1、词数 100 左右。
- 2、可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

福清西山学校高中部 2019—2020 学年第一学期期中考试高三英语试卷参考答案

第一部分 听力 (30 分)

1.B 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.B 8.B 9.C 10.B 11.C 12.B 13.C 14.B 15.B 16.A 17.B 18.A
19.C 20.B

第二部分 阅读理解 (40 分)

21--25 AADCA 26--30 DDBAC 31--35 CDBDA 36--40 DBFAC

第三部分 英语知识应用 (45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (30 分)

41--45 BACDA 46--50 DBABA 51--55 BCADB 56--60 CDCCD

第二节 语法填空 (15 分)

61.a 62.designed 63.that/which 64.wisely 65.or 66.were 67.goals
68.studying 69.from 70.to help

第四部分 写作 (35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

71. so -but 72. houseworks -housework 73. or -and 74. get -got 75. \ on 76. her
-his 77. in kitchen 中间加 the 78. what -that 79. favoritest -favorite 80. moving
-moved

第二节 书面表达 (25 分)

Dear Tom,

Thank you for your trust in me.

You say you are interested in the drama club of your school, but you're hesitating over whether to join it because you're worried that you're too shy to perform in front of many people. However, you don't want to miss the good chance. I know how you're feeling. I'm writing to offer you some advice.

In my opinion, you should pick up your courage and sign up for the club immediately. I know you are a lover of English drama. You should take this chance to make the best of your talent. As the saying goes, "Practice makes perfect." The more you practice, the more confident you will become. I'm sure you can overcome your shyness.

I hope my advice will be useful to you.

Yours,

Li Hua

听力材料

Text 1

W: The sports meeting starts at 8:30.

M: It has been delayed to 8:45. But to get a good seat, we should aim to get there fifteen minutes earlier.

Text 2

M: I heard you are going to drive to New York this weekend.

W: Oh, I've changed my mind. I think flying will be more comfortable.

Text 3

W: Good to see you. You look fitter and better.

M: Thanks. I had a lot of exercise and have been drinking vegetable juice every day.

Text 4

M: Why are you studying English?

W: I work at the front desk of a big hotel here. We have a lot of guests from America, so I want to improve my listening and speaking skills.

Text 5

M: How can I help you, madam?

W: Yes, officer. I want to report a robbery. It happened about two hours ago.

Text 6

M: How are you getting on with your studies?

W: Pretty well. We are busy preparing for the College Entrance Examinations.

M: Do you think you can pass the exams?

W: Yes, I think so. They aren't likely to be very difficult.

M: I am very glad to hear that. What do you want to do when you leave school?

W: I want to go to a teachers' college. I want to be a teacher.

M: Why?

W: You know that my hometown is not very rich. Many children there can't afford to go to school. So I want to do something for them.

M: That sounds great! All the best!

Text 7

W: Hi, my name's Mary Jackson and I have a friend Susan, whose son Bobby is taking gymnastic lessons from you. She suggested I call you.

M: OK. Will the lessons be for yourself or a child?

W: They will be for myself. My son's only three and I'd like him to start taking lessons next year.

M: Very well. Do you like sports or do you have another reason for taking up lessons?

W: I like sports.

M: Then what would you like to learn?

W: I'd like to learn how to be a gymnast. I also want to help my son study gymnastics.

M: Good. We'll fix a date then.

W: Thank you! How about on the weekend? Can you spare some time?

M: OK. I'll just check my calendar and call you later when I know for certain. Bye!

Text 8

M: Hello. This is Mark speaking.

W: Hi! This is Barb. Why didn't you come in today?

M: Oh, we held a party for David to say goodbye to him last night. I'm afraid I drank too much and I felt terrible when I woke up this morning.

W: That's too bad. You'll have to be more careful next time.

M: Is there anything new at the office?

W: No, nothing special. Oh, yes, you know Bill, the fellow with the moustache? His wife had a

baby girl last night. He said both his wife and daughter are fine. He's very happy.

M: That's wonderful! We've got to celebrate!

W: Yes, we certainly should. Do you think you can make it tomorrow?

M: Sure, I'll get everything ready by then.

W: I hope so. I also hope you take good care of yourself and don't drink too much.

M: Thank you. See you.

Text 9

M: You look rather pale. Are you feeling well?

W: Not very. I was sick most of the night. I didn't sleep very well.

M: What seems to be the matter? Is it the flu?

W: No, I think it was something I ate. We ate at that new restaurant last night, and I must have eaten something that didn't agree with me.

M: Was it that new restaurant over on Fourth Street?

W: As a matter of fact, it was. Why do you ask?

M: Jerry ate there last week and had the same kind of problem. He was sick the next day, too.

W: Maybe the health authority should investigate the place.

M: That's what I think. Two people having similar problems in such a short time can't be a coincidence!

Text 10

M: Let's welcome Professor Sinclair and invite her to give us her suggestions on weight loss strategies for overweight children.

W: Good afternoon. Childhood obesity(肥胖症) has been receiving increasing attention in recent years. It's no big secret that children like sweets, snacks and fast food. Fast food restaurants make fatty meals even more popular by including toys. However, there are healthy foods that children can enjoy just as much as other choices. Apple sticks dipped in butter are a delicious choice for midday snacks. Following the suggestions in the food pyramid is an easy way to make sure that a child has all of the nutrition he or she needs. My second suggestion is exercise. Exercise may seem like a dull activity, but it really can be enjoyable. Going for a bike ride, taking a walk around the neighborhood or running around the playground are all fun ways for children to get out and get moving. Fitness for kids is very different to fitness for adults. While adults often have a strong will to force themselves to exercise, kids usually would much rather sit in front of

the television and watch their favourite cartoons. It's important to make things fun to get a child's attention and peak his or her interest. Finally, it is extremely important for overweight children to stick to a healthy lifestyle. The lifestyles of overweight children can prevent them from improving their health. Eating healthy foods and making fitness for kids a fun experience can help get children on the right track to a healthier lifestyle.