**湖北腾云联盟高三年级十月联考英语试卷**

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B.£9.18. C.£9.15.

答案是C。

1. What will Thomas do this weekend?

A. Visit an old friend.

B. Throw a birthday party.

C. Get on a weekend getaway.

2. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Hold the lift for her.

B. Carry a heavy suitcase.

C. Take care of her suitcases.

3. When will the man see Lucia?

A. This Thursday. B. This Friday. C. Next Monday.

4. Why does the man apologize to the woman?

A. He overturned a drink.

B. He served wrong food.

C. He mistook her for a waiter.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A song. B. Music trends. C. A composer.

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. Why does Sara make the phone call?

A. To ask for advice.

B. To hold a contest.

C. To sign up for a course.

7. How might Sara. feel now?

A. Confident. B. Relieved. C. Anxious.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. Where are their parents now?

A. On a bus. B. In a taxi. C. In a restaurant.

9. What is the woman's suggestion?

A. Cooking the turkey themselves.

B. Picking up the turkey personally.

C. Calling up the restaurant for help.

听第8段材料,回答第 10 至 13题。

10. What jam is the woman's favorite?

A. The apple jam. B. The tomat o jam. C. The strawberry jam.

11. What will they have for breakfast?

A. Pancakes and jam. B. Eggs and bacon. C. Bananas and milk.

l2. How soon will Jill's father come to meet them?

A. In 22 minutes. B. In 23 minutes. C. In 37 minutes.

13. What's Jill's father's initial plan for the afternoon?

A. To go fishing. B. To pick up a friend. C. To attend a meeting.

听第9段材料,回答第 14 至 17题。

14. What job is David applying for?

A. A project engineer. B. A sales engineer. C. An electric engineer.

15. What is a must for David's desired position?

A. Skills on developing applications.

B. A degree in computer engineering.

1. Hands-on programming experiences.

16. What experience did David have?

A. He developed a webpage.

B. He designed a mobile phone.

C. He developed an application.

17. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Close friends. B. Fellow workers. C. College schoolmates.

听第 10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. When was Steve Henneberry born?

A. In 1964. B. In 1969. C. In 1979.

19. What happened to Steve in 1989?

A. He started a magazine.

B. He won the Mr. America title.

C. He began to pursue acting career.

20. What does Steve owe his success to?

A. Good luck.

B. His realistic goals.

C. Long-term commitment.

第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分50分)

第一节 (共15 小题; 每小题2.5分,满分37.5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 Salt Path; A Memoir

by Raynor Winn (Author)

Used-Good $6.60

Condition The cover has, visible markings and wear. The pages show normal wear and tear. Codes or product keys that accompany this product may not be useful.

Ships from Goodwill Retail Services, Inc.

Sold by Goodwill Retail Services, Inc,

★★★★★ (28548 ratings)97% positive over last 12 months

Used-Very Good $6.66

Condition The cover is clean but may show some signs of weár. Some pages may have folding.

Ships from Goodwill Southern California

Sold by Goodwill Southern California

(174151 ratings) 95% positive over last 12 months

Used-Like New $6.75

Condition The book has been read once and is in perfect condition. Excellent like new copy.

Ships from fpatrickgilbert

Sold by fpatrickgilbert

★★★★★ (406 ratings) 98% positive over lifetime

Used-Acceptable $6.67

Condition This item is in overall acceptable condition. Covers and dust jackets are intact(完好无损的) but may have heavy wear including wrinkles, bends, edge wear, or minor tears as well as stickers. Pages are intact but it has bends, and considerable highlighting/ writing. A well-read copy overall.

Ships from Missouri Goodwill Industries

Sold by Missouri Goodwill Industries

★★★★★(52775 ratings) 95% positive over last 12 months

*Please note that all items are donated goods and are in used condition. Orders shipped Monday through Friday! Your purchase helps put people to work and learn life skills to reach their full potential. Thank you!*

21. By which company is the second cheapest copy sold?

A. Fpatrickgilbert. B. Goodwill Retail Services, Inc.

C. Goodwill Southern California. D. Missouri Goodwill Industries.

22. What can we know about the book classified as“Acceptable”?

A. There's trace of use in it. B. It's got the most ratings.

C. It has a brand-new cover. D. Its product keys are useless.

23. What's the purpose of the text?

A. To collect used goods. B. To sell second-hand books.

C. To advertise a book launch. D. To promote a delivery company.

**B**

Velcro®is a hook-and-loop(钩和环, 粘扣的) device that is commonly found on a wide range of products, such as shoes, jackets, and a lot of other equipment in offices, kitchens, and garages. It's also the name of the company that originally created the“thing”generally known as Velcro®.

George de Mestral, a Swiss electrical engineer, is the inventor of Velcro®. How he came to the idea of actually making this thing that we call Velcro is a truly incredible story.

One fine morning in 1948, Mestral went for a walk with his dog. After returning from the walk, he found that some seeds get stuck to the dog's fur . However, the man's attention was turned to his own trousers, where many similar seeds also attached.

Upon closer examination, he observed that there were many small hooks in the seeds that stuck firmly to the loops in the fabric of his trousers. The first idea for what would eventually become Velcro struck him like a lightning. If he could artíficially recreate the same thing, by making pairs of hooks-and-loops that stick to each other firmly, then there would be almost no need to tie things up all the time to secure them, nor would zippers(拉链), which were quite popular in those days, be necessary any longer. He decided to call the product he formed Velcro®.

Like many inventions, Velcro® also faced a great deal of criticism, but Mestral stood by his design and continued to make structural changes to enhance its bonding strength. He worked with a Frenchman to come up with a perfect hook-and-loop device. Mestral patented Velcro® in 1955.

Velcro didn't do too well initially; much of that was due to its lack. of aesthetic(美学的)appeal. It came in dull colors and often looked quite“unattractive”. But soon, even NASA helped to boost Velcro®'s image by using it in a lot of equipment that went into space along with astronauts.

24. What can we know about Velcro®?

A. It's been edged out by zippers. B. It's an established shoe brand.

C. It's a nature-inspired invention. D. It's a hook commonly used in offices.

25. Which best describes George de Mestral?

A. Observant. B. Demanding. C. Overconfident. D. Weather-beaten.

26. What was the public initial reaction to Velcro®?

A. Uncaring. B. Highly critical.

C. Positive. D. Fiercely divided.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. A famous inventor. B. A remarkable creation.

C. An unexpected discovery. D. An unforgettable experience.

C

If you've ever driven across the United States of America, you have passed beneath the wings of a courageous songbird——smaller than your palm, light as your change pocket,feathered in bright blue and yellowish-brown--called the cliff swallow(崖燕). Where other animals flee the human footprint, cliff swạllows don't. They should properly be called the bridge s wallow, for our steel span s have furnished it with more nesting sites. Once a bird of the western mountains, in the last century cliff swallows have spread onto the Great Plains and across them, making their mud nests under bridges, works of birds' engineering no less impressive than our own.

For the last four decades Brown has paid annual visits to more than two hundred nesting sites in Nebraska, trying to figure out what makes swallow societies success or fail."Ninety-eight percent of cliff swallows in western Nebraska," Brown said, "are within fifty feet of a road."

Near a road, of course, is the most dangerous place an animal can live. When Brown began studying swallows in the 1980s, he often picked up dead swallows on the roads, wings broken and heads crushed(压变形 ). However, Brown found swallow roadki ll had been decreasing. By 2011 it had dropped to four. Somehow swallows had become harder to kill.

He found his answer. When he stretched a tape measure from the birds' shoulders to their outermost feathers, he found car-struck swallows had longer wings than the average bird he caught in his nets. Brown immediately understood the significance. Traffic was weeding slower long-winged swallows from the population and favoring the quicker, short-winged ones --Darwinian selection in action.

“Centuries ago ... cliff swallows had existed largely beyond human influence; now they were so involved in our world that our infrastructure(基础设施) had influenced their DNA,”Brown said. Cliff swallows were rare winners of concrete and steel. Yet their success had come at a cost--- to the long-winged swallows erased from the population and to the birds' altered genes themselves. They had been shaped by the road.

28. What is special about cliff swallows?

A. They flee steel and concrete. B. They are good at social engineering.

C. They take on colors of the background. D. They take advantage of human footprint.

29. What leads to cliff swallows' survival from the roadkill?

A. Human aid. B. Traffic control.

C. Natural selection. D. Infrastructure improvement.

30. What did cliff swallows' success cos t them?

A. Habitat loss. B. Genetic abnormalities.

C. Dramatic declines in population. D. Removal of a genetic characteristic.

31. The text is most likely taken from a book about .

A. road ecology B. DNA profiling

C. urban development D. biological diversity

D

Since 1992, people have been talking about“Dunbar’s number,”the supposed upper limit of the number of people with whom a person can maintain stable social relationships.Named for British scientist Robin Dunbar, its value, rounded from 148 to 150, has permeated both professional and popular culture.

The Swedish taxation authority keeps offices under 150 people as a result of it, and the standard facilities of the W. L. Gore and Associates company are based around the concept.Dunbar's number was cited in the bestselling book Tipping Point, and it also has a fair amount of academic influence.

Despite its fame, Dunbar's number is probably wrong, according to a new study.

Less well known than the value of Dunbar's number is how he came up with it. The value of 150 is determined by looking at the ratio(比率) between the size of a certain part of the primate(灵长类动物) brain and the average size of groups they form. These ratios were then applied to data on the human brain, and the average value of roughly 150 relationships was determined.

In the new study, the researchers did similar calculations but with updated information on the size of monkey brains and social networks. When the researchers applied Dunbar's exact same methods to their new data, they got a 95% confidence interval(置信区间) between roughly 5 and 292 people. This is far too wide a range to be of any use.

Additionally, the researchers noted the fact that human brains often work differently than those of our nearest cousins, as evidenced by our ability to create things. The idea that we would process social information exactly like other primates do is a bold and largely unsupported claim.

So, is there a new Dunbar number? Well, this isn't the point of this study. The researchers end their paper with: "It is our hope... that this study will put an end to the use of ‘Dunbar’s number’ within science and in popular media…”

32. What does the underlined word“permeated”in paragraph 1 mean?

A. Well preserved. B. Deeply affected.

C. Depended heavily on. D. Take full advantage of.

33. How does the author clarify his point in paragraph 2?

A. By giving examples. B. By extending definitions.

C. By drawing comparisons. D. By making classifications.

34. Why did the researchers dismiss the idea of Dunbar's number?

A. The samples were too small to be of any use.

B. Dunbar's number has always been the subject of debate.

C. The calculation leading to Dunbar's number is too complex.

D. The ratio from primates could not be carried over to humans.

35. What might be the purpose of the new study?

A. To replace Dunbar's number.

B. To offer Dunbar's number new evidence.

C. To stop the spreading of Dunbar's number.

D. To find new applications of Dunbar's number.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分 12.5分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Anxiety is a sense of worry, fear, or unease which might make your hands sweat or your heart race. It's a normal response to stressful situations. **36** Or going on a date. Or performing in a concert.

A bit of anxiety can work up your energy and focus. **37** Feeling anxious about an upcoming test, for example, can push you to study. Techniques like deep breathing can help you power through the unpleasantness of anxiety.

But for some people, anxiety can become too much to bear. They might have frequent,intense fears about everyday situations. Or they might feel worried or afraid for no reason at all. If this high level of anxiety lasts long, it can make it hard to focus or fall asleep, bringing about health problems. **38**

**39**  People with social anxiety have intense fears of being judged by others. People with phobias(恐惧症), meanwhile, are very afraid of things that do not pose much real danger,such as spiders or heights. And people with panic disorder experience panic attacks in the absence of any real danger. Other examples of anxiety disorders include obsessive-compulsive(强迫性的) disorder and post-traumatic(创伤后的) stress disorder.

Anxiety disorders are common. An estimated one-third of all U. S. teens have experienced one. And there are many factors that may heighten someone's risk of developing an anxiety disorder. People with a family history of anxiety may be at higher risk.  **40**People with other mental-health conditions, such as depression, often have anxiety, too. But there're treatments that can help man age anxiety.

A. There are many types of anxiety disorders.

B. So are those who have experienced trauma.

C. Take, for instance, giving a class presentation.

D. This, in turn, can help you deal with stressors.

E. Living with anxiety disorder can be a long-term challenge.

F. Such intense ongoing anxiety can be an early sign of a disorder.

G. Anxiety disorder likely arises from a complex interaction of different factors.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节，满分３０分)

第一节 (共１５小题；每小题１分，满分１５分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的Ａ 、Ｂ、Ｃ和Ｄ四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I hate heights. I 41 when a hotel clerk places me high er than the third floor. On sightseeing trips, I need a lot of gentle 42 from my companions before stepping onto the observation decks. Then I counted the minutes 43 , until their elevators returned me safely to the ground.

But I was 44 for parasailing. Each time I glạnce up to see someone 45from beneath a brightly colored parachute( 降 落 伞), I'd wave back with admiration,46 :What would it be like to see. the beach from high above?I hope someday I can find the answer 47 .

Years later, on a family trip to Lake Erie's islands, we 48 to choose one thing we most wanted to do. Visit a museum? Hear live music? We surfed the internet, researching the 49 . And then I remembered those 50 . We booked our reservation.

The next morning, I 51 with myself. Part of me wanted to 52 :“I just can't.”But another part knew those 53 voices would never pipe down unless I made my dream true.

Then, I was high up in the sky. I kept waiting to 54 as I'd imagined it would be just like those horrible skyscraper visits. But it was the very 55 . High above, I felt so calming and peaceful, surrounded by that blue.

41. A. show off B. turn up C. reach out D. back off

42. A. comment B. persuasion C. trust D. permission

43. A. nervously B. casually C. tentatively D. curiously

44. A. responsible B. desperate C. prepared D. unsuitable

45. A. skipping B. arguing C. waving D. slipping

46. A. wondering B. explaining C. whispering D. complaining

47. A. in advance B. in person C. at random D. on end

48. A. applied B. pretended C. agreed D. happened

49. A. limitations B. instructions C. options D. competitions

50. A. beach lovers B. pioneers C. attention seekers D. parasailers

51. A. cooperated B. corresponded C. compared D. struggled

52. A. contact B. relax C. quit D. change

53. A. sympathetic B. familiar C. thrilling D. discouraging

54. A. panic B. doubt C. respond D. test

55. A. extreme B. opposite C. expectation D. impression

**第二节(满分２５分)**

**阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。**

Oh, this was terrible. “Thank you for volunteering to coach soccer…”the letter began.Coach? Soccer? Me? That was crazy. My knowledge of the sport began and ended with you-can't-use-your-hands.

I have just graduated from high school. There was a summer holiday long enough to do something unusual. Father advised me to pick up a part-time job in our community, like teaching kids to swim or helping them with their subjects.“You'll learn a lot,”he said. So,when Community Sports asked for volunteers, I signed up for data entry, which, I thought was helping to put data into a computer. Keyboards, I knew. Coaching? Impossible!

Realizing there must be something wrong, I quickly called the head coach about the misunderstanding. It did not go well. He had been away from home and would not be coaching at all. Panicked,I called the other assistant coach. He said,“It isn't difficult to teach a bunch of first graders about soccer. Be confident.”

“Are you kidding me?”I hang up the phone, smiling bitterly.

I phoned a Community Sports officer about our dilemma.“I am sorry,”he said.“Not enough people are willing to volunteer. If you cannot coach, we will call your team and let them know they will not be playing this season.”Seriously, that was his solution? I hang up the phone, saying I would call back to let him know my choice. I couldn't imagine the kids'disappointed face when they were told their team wouldn't play because they couldn't find them a coach.

That afternoon, when Father came back, I told everything to him, complaining how careless and ridiculous the community workers were. They should have suggested my “pretending”to be a coach.

Father stared at me,“Hey, listen!I remember you like watching soccer games.”

“Watching is one thing but coaching is another,”I protested.

“Why not learn the game with the kids? To those first graders, it's just a game. Just make it fun. Besides, you'll gain more than them.”

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答.

Para. 1 The next morning,I called back.

Para.2 Then came the day when I would meet those kids for the first time.