

# 2019 学年第一学期 9+1 高中联盟期中考试

## 高三年级英语学科 试题

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班级、姓名、考场、座位号及准考证号并核对条形码信息;
3. 所有答案必须写在答题卷上, 写在试卷上无效, 考试结束后, 只需上交答题卷;
4. 参加联批学校的学生可登陆 <http://www.zhengrui-study.com> 查询个人分析报告。

### 选择题部分

#### 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. What does the man want to do?  
A. Have a picnic.      B. Walk in the woods.      C. Drive to the seaside.
2. Why is the man late?  
A. He got up too late.      B. He got stuck in work.      C. He was delayed by traffic.
3. What does the man want to do with the TV?  
A. Sell it.      B. Mend it.      C. Throw it away.
4. Where are the speakers probably?  
A. In a restaurant.      B. In a supermarket.      C. In a café.
5. When is John's flight due?  
A. At 1:00 p.m.      B. At 3:00 p.m.      C. At 5:00 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 至 7 题。

6. What did the woman want to tell the man on the phone?  
A. A meeting.      B. An illness.      C. An accident.
7. Why did the man fail to answer the phone?  
A. It was broken.      B. It was in the car.      C. It was switched off.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. How many bedrooms are there in the house?  
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Strangers. B. Roommates. C. Neighbors.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman like most?  
A. Coffee. B. Milk. C. Tea.
11. What does the man usually add to his coffee now?  
A. Milk. B. Nothing. C. Sugar.
12. What do the speakers agree to do in the end?  
A. Hold a birthday party.  
B. Taste some desserts together.  
C. Invite their friends to make coffee.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What will the man be doing the following week?  
A. Taking exams. B. Seeing a movie. C. Visiting a friend.
14. Who is the woman's daughter?  
A. Jane. B. Alice. C. Judy.
15. What will the woman do at once?  
A. Bake a cake. B. Buy a gift. C. Book a table.
16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A meal. B. A celebration. C. A show.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What kind of area do Bill and Sally live in?  
A. A hot area. B. A high area. C. A dry area.
18. What do Bill and Sally do?  
A. They are gardeners. B. They are designers. C. They are builders.
19. What is used to protect the delicate plants now?  
A. Trees. B. Glass houses. C. Fences.
20. How does the speaker describe Bill and Sally's work?  
A. Successful. B. Unsatisfactory. C. Impossible.

## 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

#### A

The family had four daughters who were all in the same school in different grades. The youngest, Janice, who was in my class, seemed to be glued to her mother's skirt. The three older girls took the bus



to school every morning, but Janice was always driven to school by her mother.

One Friday, Janice's mother came to the school and had a talk with me. She said in a soft voice, "My husband is going to Europe on business for two weeks, and he insists that I go with him. I have tried to explain over and over that Janice needs me here. But he thinks that she will be fine without me so I have no choice; I have to go. I have told the babysitter to drive her every morning. Will you please give Janice special attention and help her? I want to be sure everything goes well for her."

I told her that we would make every effort to support Janice. I even volunteered to meet Janice at her car so she would see a familiar face. As a mother myself, I'd like to help. Janice's mother thanked me for our understanding.

On Monday morning, expecting a tearful, anxious child, I planned a special program of fun and games. I waited outside to greet Janice, but just then the bus arrived and not three, but four girls got off. Janice skipped along joyfully, saying "goodbye" to her sisters as she ran with two friends into the classroom. I walked slowly into the classroom and called Janice over to ask how the bus ride went. Impatiently she said, "Oh, I always want to take the bus with the other kids, but Mother needs to be with me. You see there won't be any more babies, so I have to be a baby a little longer. While she is away, I'll just ride the bus every day. I am five, you know."

21. Janice's mother came to the school to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. say goodbye

B. find fault

C. ask for a favor

D. seek a sympathetic ear

22. How did Janice feel on Monday morning?

A. Curious.

B. Delighted.

C. Anxious.

D. Annoyed.

23. What can we learn from the text?

A. Janice is no longer a child.

B. Janice doesn't like her babysitter.

C. Janice prefers to go to school by bus.

D. Janice appreciates the author's understanding.

## B

Recent findings have shown that our appetite and food intake are influenced by a large number of factors besides our biological need for energy, including our eating environment and our perception (感知) of the food in front of us. A new study suggested that our short-term memory may also play a role in appetite. Several hours after a meal, people's hunger levels were predicted not by how much they'd eaten but rather by how much food they'd seen in front of them—in other words, how much they remembered eating.

This difference suggests the memory of our previous meal may have a bigger influence on our appetite than the actual size of the meal, says Jeffrey M. Brunstrom, a professor of experimental psychology at the University of Bristol.

"Hunger isn't controlled merely by the physical characteristics of a recent meal. We have identified an independent role for memory for that meal," Brunstrom says. "This shows that the relationship between hunger and food intake is more complex than we thought."

These findings echo earlier research that suggests our perception of food can sometimes trick our



body's response to the food itself. In a 2016 study, for instance, people who drank the same 380-calorie milkshake on two separate occasions produced different levels of hunger-related hormones (荷尔蒙), depending on whether the shake's label said it contained 620 or 140 calories. Moreover, the participants reported feeling more full when they thought they'd consumed a higher-calorie shake.

24. What affects our appetite according to the new study?

- A. How much we remember eating.
- B. What time we eat our last meal.
- C. How much we eat our last meal.
- D. What ingredients the food contains.

25. The underlined word "echo" in the last paragraph can be best replaced by

- A. indicate
- B. reflect
- C. are supported by
- D. are improved by

26. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Good eating habits contribute to our health.
- B. Eating speed often affects our food digestion.
- C. Psychological factors influence our hunger levels.
- D. Our biological need for energy determines our food intake.

Ever since I graduated from high school I've worked in the factories surrounding my hometown every summer. However, making the transformation between school and full-time blue-collar work during the break never gets any easier. For a student like me who considers any class before noon to be unacceptable, getting to a factory by 6 o'clock each morning is suffering. My friends never seem to understand why I'm so relieved to be back at school or that my summer vacation has been anything but a vacation.

There're few people as self-confident as a college student who has never been out in the real world. People of my age always seem to overestimate the value of their time and knowledge. In fact, all the classes did not prepare me for my battles with the machine I ran in the plant, which would jam whenever I absent-mindedly put in a part backward or upside down.

The most stressful thing about blue-collar life is knowing your job could disappear overnight. Issues like downsizing (裁员) and overseas relocation had always seemed distant to me until my co-workers told me that the unit I was working in would shut down within six months and move to Mexico, where people would work for 60 cents an hour.

After working 12-hour shifts (轮班) in a factory, the other options have become only too clear. "This job pays well, but it's hell on the body," said one co-worker. "Study hard and keep reading," she added. When I'm back at the university, skipping classes and turning in lazy re-writes seems too irresponsible after seeing what I would be doing without school. All the advice and public-service announcements about the value of an education that used to sound stale (陈腐的) now ring true.

My experiences in the factories have inspired me to make the most of my college years before I enter the real world for good.



27. What does the author think of his summer holiday?
- It was no holiday for him at all.
  - It brought him nothing but suffering.
  - It was a relief from his hard work at school.
  - It offered him a chance to make more friends.
28. What can we infer about most college students?
- They do better in the real world.
  - They are confident when they work.
  - They think too highly of themselves.
  - They are expert at handling machines.
29. The biggest pressure for blue-collar workers lies in the lack of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a satisfactory income
  - job security
  - a stable location
  - enough break
30. How did the working experiences change the author?
- He became responsible for his work.
  - He learned to be more practical at work.
  - He began to respect blue-collar workers.
  - He came to appreciate his college education.

## 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。

While most people feel lonely now and then, it usually only lasts between a few minutes and a few hours. 31 Psychologists are studying this complex phenomenon, and have identified three different types of loneliness.

The first kind of loneliness is temporary. 32 The second kind, situational loneliness, is a natural result of a particular situation—for example, a family problem, the death of a loved one, or moving to a new place. Although this kind of loneliness can cause physical problems, it usually does not last for more than a year. The third kind of loneliness is the most severe. 33 People who experience chronic (慢性的) loneliness have many problems socializing and becoming close to others. Unfortunately, many chronically lonely people think there is little or nothing they can do to improve their conditions.

34 We depend on various people for different reasons. For instance, our families give us emotional support, our parents and teachers give us guidance, and our friends share similar interests and activities. However, psychologists have found that the number of social contacts we have is not the only reason for loneliness. 35 In other words, though lonely people may have many social contacts, they sometimes feel they should have more. They question their own popularity.

- However, this type of loneliness is not so serious.
- For some people, though, loneliness can last for years.
- Psychologists are exploring possible ways to solve the problem.
- It usually disappears quickly and does not require any special attention.
- It is more important how many social contacts we think or expect we should have.



- F. Psychologists agree that one important factor in loneliness is a person's social contacts.
- G. Unlike the second type, habitual loneliness usually lasts more than two years and has no specific cause.

### 第三部分 语言运用 (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, 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。

There are a thousand heroes in a thousand people's eyes. In my view, a hero is someone who goes out of his way to make others 36.

When I was 12 years old, my grandparents passed away. I was really close to them, and 37 them was the hardest thing I've ever had to go through. I couldn't eat, sleep, or think; I felt like I couldn't even 38. It was as if my whole world had fallen down from under me, and I 39 into this huge hole of depression.

40 I was battling depression, I was determined to make my high school years the best of my life. It was 41 to be happy, but I had to try. It was then that I decided to join Women's Choir. Mr. Wright was the choral director who was so funny that I knew I had made the best 42 of my life. As the year progressed, I began to smile again.

Then one day that all 43. My friends—or those that I thought were my friends—started talking about me behind my back. I was 44, sitting by myself. Mr. Wright came over and asked what was wrong. The look in his eyes told me that I could 45 him. Trying hard to 46 back tears, I told him the whole story.

"If you never learn anything from me, learn this: No one is worth 47 your joy." What Mr. Wright said really 48 a chord (心弦) in my heart. He 49 cared about me and what was going on. I'm really grateful, because he not only saved me but has 50 my life ever since. Whenever I feel like giving up, I remember Mr. Wright's words and 51. Eventually, I beat my depression and now enjoy being in the best choir at my school.

Mr. Wright is a(n) 52 to me and everyone he meets. He cares about every single person who walks through his door, and he loves what he does 53 any other teacher I've known. That's why he 54 to be Educator of the Year. He is worthy of the 55 not just this year but every year.

- |                   |                |                |               |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. brave      | B. happy       | C. ambitious   | D. secure     |
| 37. A. missing    | B. seeking     | C. losing      | D. protecting |
| 38. A. breathe    | B. sing        | C. accelerate  | D. escape     |
| 39. A. looked     | B. broke       | C. fell        | D. turned     |
| 40. A. If         | B. Once        | C. Because     | D. Although   |
| 41. A. important  | B. challenging | C. shameful    | D. amazing    |
| 42. A. suggestion | B. decision    | C. preparation | D. offer      |
| 43. A. happened   | B. changed     | C. appeared    | D. stayed     |
| 44. A. refused    | B. forgotten   | C. hurt        | D. trapped    |
| 45. A. trust      | B. impress     | C. respect     | D. satisfy    |
| 46. A. win        | B. fight       | C. take        | D. call       |
| 47. A. stealing   | B. sharing     | C. hiding      | D. feeling    |



- |                   |                |                  |               |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 48. A. braked     | B. struck      | C. played        | D. shook      |
| 49. A. cheerfully | B. rarely      | C. exactly       | D. truly      |
| 50. A. explored   | B. substituted | C. understood    | D. shaped     |
| 51. A. give away  | B. stand out   | C. push forward  | D. break away |
| 52. A. teacher    | B. friend      | C. hero          | D. assistant  |
| 53. A. more than  | B. rather than | C. regardless of | D. instead of |
| 54. A. attempts   | B. deserves    | C. pretends      | D. declines   |
| 55. A. title      | B. job         | C. help          | D. effort     |

### 非选择题部分

#### 第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

##### 第二节 (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。

Over the past decade, China has become the world's No. 1 consumer in many important aspects 56 (range) from auto to mobile phones. And films too would be added to 57 list.

Last year China's total ticket sales 58 (fall) a bit short of the North American box office, 59 is a healthy showing for China. Since 1994, when Chinese government eased a long-standing ban on all foreign films, the 60 (grow) in China's box office has translated into huge profits for U.S. studios.

61, there are clear signs that Hollywood's dominance (支配) of China's film scene has begun to fade. No fewer than four of the five top movies in China last year were 62 (local) produced. Among them 63 (be) the biggest moneymaker *Wolf Warrior 2*, which had taken in a record-shattering \$84 million by the end of the year. The promotion of China's film industry may follow that of many other product 64 (category) in the country. With the mature of China's economy, global players find 65 (they) having a shrinking share of a growing market.

#### 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)

假设你是李华, 明年要去英国留学, 想通过一家英国留学机构寻找寄宿家庭。请你写一封信给代理人 Alex, 说明你的要求, 内容包括:

1. 住宿条件;
2. 对房东的期待。

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。

There's a big difference between working hard and being a workaholic. Working hard involves being organized, focused, getting a lot of work done, knowing when to stop, and having a life other than work. Workaholics, on the other hand, live entirely for work. They are often disorganized, always find reasons for working more, don't know how or when to relax, and can't communicate with family members.

Workaholics, like those who are constantly drunk, suffer from a controlling habit, partly because they are always full of enthusiasm for work, feeling lost without work to do. Besides, they sometimes develop their pattern of behaviour due to the environment they are in. Many companies encourage workaholism by rewarding loyal employees with higher pay and better benefits. Those unwilling to burn the midnight oil are at risk.

According to some psychologists, workaholism can be good for people to some extent. It can fuel a sense of self-worth and achievement. They get paid for it and praised for it, which produces good feelings they may not necessarily be able to obtain in other parts of their lives. Workaholism, though, is a problem that has been around for years. With competition rising these days, people are under more stress. However, workaholics can't stand not being active. They find it hard to go on vacation. They're more comfortable being with fellow workers than with family and friends. Of course there is nothing wrong with their commitment, ambition and energy. But what is wrong is that these things often come in at a high price to their health and the happiness of their families.

To be a healthy person physically and psychologically, one should lead a balanced life. Those little things — reading mystery novels, playing volleyball, spending time with family and friends, playing with the dog, going fishing — means a healthy end. They can be at least as rewarding as work.