

# 南充高中高 2017 级线上第二次月考英语试卷

(时间: 120 分钟

总分: 150 分

## 第I卷 (选择题共 100 分)

### 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)

请听下面 5 段对话, 选出最佳选项。

1. What is the woman going to do?

- A. Relax herself.
- B. Finish her work.
- C. Get something to eat.

2. Where will the man probably go last?

- A. To the bank.
- B. To the movie theater.
- C. To the supermarket.

3. What does the woman think they should do on vacation?

- A. Go hiking.
- B. Go camping.
- C. Go skiing.

4. Which restaurant will the speakers probably go to?

- A. Mario's.
- B. Luigi's.
- C. Gino's.

5. When did the man learn to cook Thai food?

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

#### 第二节 (共15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分22.5 分) 请听

下面 5 段对话或独白, 选出最佳选项。

请听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Who is the man?

- A. An actor.
- B. A journalist.
- C. A person hired to protect the woman.

7. Why does the woman want to wear sunglasses?

- A. She likes being photographed.
- B. She doesn't want to be recognized.
- C. It's too bright outside.

请听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At a hotel.
- B. At a store.
- C. At a restaurant.

9. How does the woman feel in the end?

- A. Annoyed.
- B. Sick.
- C. Afraid.

请听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the bad news for the man?
- A. Business class is sold out from Rome to London.
  - B. He will fly economy the whole way.
  - C. He needs to pay \$1,200 extra.
11. How will the man pay?
- A. In cash.
  - B. By credit card.
  - C. By check.
12. What does the woman say about the man's luggage?
- A. It will go to the UK directly.
  - B. It weighs only 23 kilograms.
  - C. The computer bag should be checked.
- 请听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. When does the man's back hurt the most?
- A. In the morning.
  - B. In the afternoon.
  - C. In the evening.
14. What does the doctor suggest?
- A. Exercising less often.
  - B. Taking a vacation.
  - C. Standing instead of sitting.
15. When will the man see the doctor again?
- A. In about four weeks.
  - B. In about six weeks.
  - C. In eight weeks.
16. What will the man do next?
- A. Talk to the receptionist.
  - B. See another doctor.
  - C. Look at the woman's schedule.
- 请听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Who will benefit from the speech?
- A. New managers.
  - B. Young volunteers.
  - C. College teachers.
18. What should be considered first?
- A. Skills.
  - B. Salaries.
  - C. Interests.
19. How can one start the research?
- A. Call the groups.
  - B. Write to the groups.
  - C. Ask family and friends.
20. What should one do with an unsatisfying job?
- A. Quit it directly.
  - B. Try to learn from it.
  - C. Have a talk with the boss.

**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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

**A**

It was a cold and wet night. I had just left a local club to travel home when I lost control of my car. I crashed into a car, then hit a tree. The force was so great that it shunted(使移开) the parked car several meters forwards. I was knocked out cold. Worse still, I had no idea that a fire had started under the bonnet(引擎盖)of my car. It then set the tree on fire.

Driving in the car behind me was a young man, who I later found out was called Jared. He saw the accident occur, and stopped to help me out of the burning car. He put his own life in danger when he got into the back seat to try to undo my seat belt. This wasn't easy because I'd hit the car on my driver's side and my seat belt was squeezed into the console(操纵台).

With my seat belt undone, Jared then hit open the driver's window to drag me out as I had still not regained consciousness. He bravely did this while my car and the tree were burning. Woken by the crash, the homeowners came out to investigate. Jared told them to ring emergency services. I was rushed to the Royal Adelaide Hospital in a serious condition. I eventually woke up a day later.

I owe my life to Jared and I consider him a friend due to the special bond. Jared says that although the events of that night initially shocked him, he never once hesitated to help. In addition, he doesn't believe that he did anything special.

21. What happened to the author in the crash?

- A. He was knocked out of his car.
- B. He was knocked unconscious.
- C. He felt cold because of bleeding.
- D. He climbed on the tree to escape fire.

22. Why did Jared get into the back seat?

- A. To unfasten the author's seat belt.
- B. To get the author out of the car.
- C. To help the author drive the car safely.
- D. To put out the burning fire in the car.

23. What is the special bond for the author?

- A. Jared's noble character.
- B. The motivation for Jared's behavior.
- C. Jared's dragging him to safety.
- D. His making friends with Jared.

24. Which is the best title for the passage?

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. A narrow escape from death | B. A courageous crash rescue |
| C. Jared, my best friend      | D. A frightening car fire    |

**B**

When Kevin Durant gave his tearful MVP speech in 2014, the NBA star made sure to thank one person who had been there with him from the very beginning: his mother. His heartfelt words about the sacrifices she

made for Durant and his brother led to a lifetime movie about her journey as a single parent, *The Real MVP: The Wanda Durant Story*.

Today, the NBA superstar's mom travels the country as a motivational speaker and philanthropist ( 慈善家 ). On Monday, she spoke at Thomson Reuters' in New York about her personal struggles to achieve financial stability and shared the financial advice she gave her son when he entered the league with CNBC.

"I wanted him to realize he has worked hard," she says, "And it is OK for him to enjoy himself because of his hard work. But it is also imperative that he prepares for his future." While she advised him to enjoy the rewards of his labor, she also wanted to make sure that her son knew the importance of financial planning.

She told the audience that when she found herself a single parent to two children at 21, she couldn't follow the financial principles. Rather than planning for the future, she focused only on how her money could make ends meet for that moment.

Recently, Durant has teamed up with Laurene Powell Jobs for a new philanthropic program called College Track which is aimed at helping disadvantaged kids attend college. As part of the program, Durant has committed to donating \$10 million to his hometown's public school system.

Durant's mom says that in addition to his financial decisions, she is proud of his philanthropic work and his desire to help the community. "I thought giving back was always very important, and so we talked about that and he had seen that from us as a family and it's one of the things that I taught him," she says.

25. What is *The Real MVP: The Wanda Durant Story* mainly about?

- A. Durant's career path.
- B. Durant's hard childhood.
- C. Durant's mother's devotion to the family.
- D. Durant's mother's struggling to be independent.

26. What does the underlined word "imperative" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Enjoyable.
- B. Important.
- C. Unusual.
- D. Hopeful.

27. What are the financial principles of Durant's mom?

- A. Enjoying now and planning for the future.
- B. Sharing rewards and creating a charity program.
- C. Spending less money and saving for the emergencies.
- D. Donating money to the charity and helping more schools.

28. What made Durant pay attention to the charity program?

- A. His kind heart.
- B. His poor hometown.
- C. His mother's teaching.
- D. His difficult life experiences.

### C

It's common knowledge that some countries have higher life expectancies than others, but the city you live in can also affect your health.

Some cities are hard on their residents. In places with poor city planning, for example Lagos, which was called out recently by the Economist Intelligence Unit, public spaces are few, making outdoor activities hard. Lack of infrastructure ( 基础设施建设 ) blocks the streets with cars and the air with pollutants, and residents work

long hours for little money.

These are just some of the factors added up by Spotahome, a rental agency. They've analyzed data from a range of sources, including the World Health Organization, TripAdvisor and the CIA World Factbook to score each city on health, gym availability and quality, life expectancy, obesity, green space and other elements to make a list to work out which are the world's healthiest cities.

The list is certainly Euro-centric and sunshine is seen as a positive factor. It does go some way towards suggesting which cities are getting it right in providing a good life for their residents. It may not be surprising to learn that most of the healthiest cities are in northern Europe, known for its people-first approach to city planning. The cities of Australia and Canada also do well. However, the first American city is only in 34th place. The UK doesn't fare too well either---its only city in the top 50 list is London, in 40th.

Whether you're planning a wholesome holiday, or simply wondering what your city can do better in its quest for happy citizens, the list of the 50 healthiest cities will give you pause for thought about the future of city planning. Here are the slender, healthy-eating, clean-aired cities that are getting it right.

29. What plays the key role in building a healthy city according to the text?

- A. Local culture.
- B. City planning.
- C. Economic condition.
- D. Geographical position.

30. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. How the list of healthiest cities came into being.
- B. What Spotahome discovered in the recent study.
- C. The reasons why Spotahome carried out the study.
- D. The places where the data of the study came from.

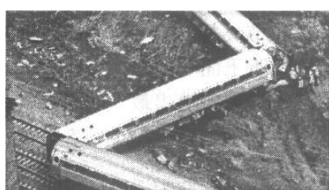
31. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Cities in America lack enough sunshine.
- B. The UK ranked higher than America in the list.
- C. Australia and Canada have the best city planning.
- D. Some people in Lagos may live a poor life.

32. What may be the best title for the text?

- A. The best places to have a rich life
- B. The happiest lifestyle in the world
- C. The city factors affecting your health
- D. The nice countries to keep healthy

## D



Tuesday's Amtrak derailment(脱轨) Philadelphia, which claimed eight lives and injured more than 200 others, has turned the country's attention to railroad safety. But for those commuters(每日往返上班者) questioning whether or not to board the next train, statistics may offer some reassurance.

According to the scientific journal *Bandolier*, the lifetime odds of dying on a passenger train in the US are about one in 1, 871, 241. So trains are still one of the safest modes of transport; in 2013, 891 U. S. fatalities were linked to rail travel, while 32, 700 people were killed in highway accidents. “Train accidents are rare,” Dr Zarembski, director of the railroad safety program, told The Huffington Post. “Accident rate in 2014 was 2.2 accidents per million train miles, this number has been declining steadily.” But if you are still concerned about safety—or if you're just curious about which part of the train is the safest place to sit—science has an answer for that too.

The front car of a train is the most dangerous place in the event of a head-on collision, while the last car is less safe if the train is rear-ended(追尾). In fact, trains are nine times more likely to derail than to hit another train or car head — on or to get hit from behind, according to the Federal Railroad Administration. The administration found that there were about 13, 200 derailments from 2005 to 2014, compared with about 1, 450 collisions.

Studies suggest that broken rails or welds are the leading cause of derailment, and these problems more often cause derailments near the front of the train. Therefore, choosing a car located in the middle, or one or two back from the middle of the train may be the safest bet, Ross Capon, president of the National Association of Railroad Passengers, told CBS New York.

If you can't get a seat near the midpoint of a train, there's another potential safety factor you might want to consider—namely, which way your seat is facing. “I prefer rear facing so that in most cases you are pushed back into the seat in the event of an emergency braking application,” Zarembski said.

In general, aisle(过道) seats are safer than window seats, where a passenger is more likely to come in contact with broken glass or be thrown out of the train, Capon told CBS New York. Of course, in the very rare event of a catastrophic crash like Tuesday's, there's no guarantee that sitting in a certain place or facing a certain way means you'll escape being injured.

33. What does the underlined word “fatalities” in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

A. Deaths. B. Rates. C. Accidents. D. Carriages.

34. In the first three paragraphs, the author is trying to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. describe objectively the serious consequences a derailment may bring about
- B. urge people to consider carefully whether to board a train in the future
- C. impress on people the poor management of American railway lines
- D. persuade people with statistics that it is still safer to travel by train

35. After reading the passage, we can infer that it might be the safest to sit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. front facing on a window seat in the front cars
- B. front facing on an aisle seat in the last few cars
- C. rear facing on an aisle seat in the middle cars
- D. rear facing on a window seat one car behind the middle

## 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。

Children who have developed leadership skills are sure to have a bright future. 36 Not only will they

gain more self-esteem and interact more easily with their peers, they can also make an impact on their community. These qualities will continue to develop as children grow up. Here are simple techniques to develop children's leadership qualities.

Discuss peer pressure. Children are often exposed to peer pressure and worry about how others view them. 37 Leadership requires being socially involved, but still honoring personal morals and standards. Discuss hypothetical ( 假设的 ) peer pressure situations and ask kids to consider how they'd behave in different situations.

38 When they're able to clearly show their thoughts, they feel more self-confident and are able to deal with complex problems. You can help by encouraging children to speak out and by listening seriously to their thoughts. Although many children go through rebellious stages, don't enforce silence. Instead, suggest self-expression.

Teach by example. 39 Even if they don't express it aloud, children may see you as a role model. Model leadership behavior by helping others, volunteering in leadership positions and taking action in everyday life.

Develop children's individual talents and encourage participation. Every child has potential for leadership skills, but not every child develops skills in the same way. 40 A child might be a talented athlete or skilled at painting and drawing. Find ways for kids to develop these skills in a group setting, which promotes teamwork and social skills.

- A. Encourage children to express themselves.
- B. Pay attention to specific interests and abilities.
- C. Find volunteer and community service opportunities.
- D. Children start benefiting from leadership skills at any age.
- E. Children with self-awareness have a greater ability to lead.
- F. Children observe the adults in their lives, and value what they see.
- G. Talk with your children about the importance of avoiding peer pressure.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分) 第一节

(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、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

We've all seen ambulances come speeding down the road, prepared to help when disaster 41 . But sometimes even an ambulance can't 42 fast enough to save someone's life. In 43 like that, Eli Beer hopes to save the day.

Beer is the founder of United Hatzalah, a volunteer-run organization in Israel, 44 to saving lives. Every year many people die waiting for an ambulance to arrive because the ambulance got 45 in traffic or was simply too far away. Trying to solve this problem by using motorcycles, Beer 46 a team of volunteers from all 47 and stages of life and trained them to respond to emergencies. He then gave each of them a motorcycle equipped with medical 48 . Then the volunteer went 49 to their daily lives.

United Hatzalah has a call center staffed 50 by volunteers. When someone calls to tell them of an emergency, they answer it in three 51 or less. Then Beer's technology calculates which volunteer is closest to the 52 . As soon as that volunteer is notified(通知), he or she 53 everything and rushes over.

When a volunteer arrives, he or she 54 CPR(心肺复苏) if necessary, and uses the medical equipment in the motorcycle to help the 55. The goal is 56: Keep the patient alive until the regular ambulance arrives. According to Beer, an ambulance's average response time is 12 to 15 minutes, while United Hatzalah volunteers 57 in three.

United Hatzalah's medical care is 58 for patients because it's run mostly by volunteers, and donations cover the 59 of supplies and staff. It clearly shows the 60 of individuals willing to use their abilities to help others.

- |                    |               |              |               |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. blows       | B. strikes    | C. beats     | D. kicks      |
| 42. A. send        | B. reach      | C. leave     | D. arrive     |
| 43. A. thoughts    | B. situations | C. movements | D. dilemmas   |
| 44. A. introduced  | B. offered    | C. dedicated | D. connected  |
| 45. A. lost        | B. crashed    | C. hit       | D. stuck      |
| 46. A. joined      | B. worked     | C. employed  | D. gathered   |
| 47. A. professions | B. structures | C. levels    | D. titles     |
| 48. A. records     | B. demands    | C. orders    | D. supplies   |
| 49. A. alone       | B. back       | C. off       | D. down       |
| 50. A. entirely    | B. secretly   | C. probably  | D. finally    |
| 51. A. days        | B. hours      | C. minutes   | D. seconds    |
| 52. A. stage       | B. scene      | C. sight     | D. show       |
| 53. A. drops       | B. reserves   | C. finishes  | D. stores     |
| 54. A. carries     | B. suggests   | C. performs  | D. treats     |
| 55. A. tired       | B. attacked   | C. injured   | D. endangered |
| 56. A. easy        | B. achievable | C. simple    | D. unique     |
| 57. A. come up     | B. end up     | C. show up   | D. stay up    |
| 58. A. enough      | B. ready      | C. priceless | D. free       |
| 59. A. reward      | B. cost       | C. salary    | D. income     |
| 60. A. power       | B. example    | C. courage   | D. energy     |

## 第II卷 (非选择题 共 50 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, 答案写在答题卡上。

Zhong Nanshan, an 83-year-old doctor 61 became a household name 17 years ago for “daring to speak” in the fight 62 SARS, is the public face of China's efforts 63 (control) a new strain of coronavirus.

Despite his advanced age, Zhong was appointed to lead the 64 (investigate) into the new virus, which has rattled(使发狂)millions of Chinese who are traveling for the week-long Lunar New Year holiday. 65 (he) announcement that the virus could spread between humans ratcheted up(增加) 66 (worry) about the outbreak, after which Beijing has warned officials of public shame if they cover up any infections.

That marks a departure from 2003, 67 in an atmosphere of fear and suspicion, Zhong, a respiratory diseases specialist, gave media his candid (坦诚), pessimistic assessment of 68 severity of the SARS crisis.



Zhong was hailed for his integrity and 69 (remain) a public figure ever since, 70 (weight) in on public health issues such as air pollution and food safety.

#### 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：在错的词下画一横线，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。

One day, I saw a picture where a goldfish was jumping out of a small tank into a larger one nearby that stands for dreams. The message conveying was clear: try best to bathe ourselves in the brilliance of our dreams. We must have dreams, and our lives will be pointless. So every one of us should take actions to translate our dreams as reality. First of all, however difficulties we'll meet, we should have the courage to overcome them. Besides, we need to make thoroughly plans and full preparations so that we won't be very panicked to take advantage of them when opportunities come. In a short, set a goal and fight for it.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华，得知疫情期间，一位日本女孩小美身穿中国旗袍，怀抱捐款箱从早到晚拼命向路人深深鞠躬为武汉募捐，你很受感动。请你给女孩写封信，要点包括：

1. 表达谢意；
2. 介绍目前你所在城市采取的措施和取得的成效；
3. 邀请她在方便的时候来中国访问。注意：
  - 1 词数100 左右，可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
  - 2 文章开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：epidemic 流行病；cheongsam 旗袍

Dear Xiao Mei,



Yours, Li Hua