**邯郸市高三年级摸底考试**

**英语**

注意事项：

1. 考试时间120分钟，总共150分。

2. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、班级和考场填写在答题卡上，并把条形码贴在答题卡的指定位置。

3. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写 在本试卷上无效。

4. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

1. How does the woman's father go to work?

A. By bus. B. By subway。. C. On foot.

2. Where does the man probably stop the car?

A. At a parking lot. B. At a gas station. C. On the way.

3. What's the weather normally like in Chicago?

A. Cold. B Warm. C. Rainy.

4. What does the man think about the boating race?

A. Disappointing. B. Competitive. C. Meaningful.

5. What does the man want to do now?

A. Return a ticket. B. Deal with an emergency. C. Catch a train.

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. What can we know about the man's daughter?

A. She likes reading books.

B. She likes playing games.

C. She likes wearing good clothes.

7. What is the man's attitude to the development of kids?

A. Respecting their natural growth.

B. Letting them do whatever their parents like.

C. Learning as much as possible at the early age.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?

A. Manager and clerk.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Customer and saleswoman.

9. What color of the sweater did the man choose?

A. Red. B. White. C. Grey.

10. What's the final price of the sweater?

A. Above 50 dollars. B. More than 45 dollars. C. Less than 40 dollars.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What does the man's father do?

A. A software designer. B. A university professor. C. A company manager.

12. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Career planning. B. College courses. C. Finance degree.

13. What is the woman's suggestion at last?

A. Working for a new company.

B. Going on a long trip.

C. Preparing for an MBA.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What is Anne Smith doing?

A. Finding an apartment. B. Serving a customer. C. Interviewing a man.

15. What location does the man prefer?

A. Near the university. B. At the bus stop. C. On Broadway street.

16. What does the man want necessarily?

A. A balcony. B. A wash machine. C. A central air.

17. What will the speakers do next?

A. Take some photos of the apartment.

B. Have a look at the apartment.

C. Move into the apartment soon.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Who is Marlin Cathlina speaking to?

A. The listeners of the program.

B. The people in the EU.

C. The representatives of the EU.

19. When did the idea of the EU come into being first?

A. In the 1900s. B. In the 1950s. C. Tn the 2000s.

20. What is the text mainly about?

A. The population of the EU.

B. The members of the EU.

C. The history of the EU.

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，从每小题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选岀最佳选项。

**A**

**What to do when it's wet in Woolacombe**

When it's wet in Woolacombe you still have so much to do. There are so many attractions and activities for all-weather family fun, both on our Devon Holiday Parks and in the local area.

**Cinemas**

Both our Woolacombe Bay and Twitchen House Holiday Parks have brand-new air-conditioned cinemas. Always showing the latest blockbuster films, with drinks and hot snacks, and comfortable seating. We let you bring in your own snacks, or order from the bar and get an in-seat delivery. Hide from wet Woolacombe in style.

**What's on Park?**

Try our amazing surfing simulator（模拟器）. Our Wavesurfer, at Golden Coast., creates an artificial wave you can bodyboard on—for beginner or experienced boarders alike. We also have pottery painting on three of our Parks, a winner with the kids.

Our indoor pools and waterslides are a fantastic option. Arcades（拱廊）and soft-play areas abound across our Parks, as well as eateries and bars. Ask at reception for a list of our on-Park activities—all included in the price of your holiday!

**The Milky Way**

This family-friendly theme park is an out of this world, all-weather adventure! Featuring North Devon's largest indoor play area, typhoon roller-coaster, gravity rider, circular slide, bumper cars and so many more activities!

**North Devon Wake Park**

If you don't mind getting a bit wet. in Woolacombe, then head across to Bideford and visit the Wake Park and Aqua Park. Something for all the family, from beginner to the experienced. Race, slide and chase each other across the fantastic Aqua Park—or learn a new skill in the Wake Park, hours of fun!

21. Where can you see a film?

A. In Twitchen House. B. At Golden Coast.

C. In Wake Park. D. In Aqua Park.

22. Which activity attracts the children most?

A. Indoor surfing. B. Riding a roller-coaster.

C. Seeing films. D. Pottery painting.

23. What can you do in The Milky Way?

A. Learn to surf. B. Play, waterslides.

C. Play rider games. D. Learn new skills.

**B**

Jim found himself exhausted during a trip. When he came home, he went to see a doctor. “The reason why I was fatigued（精疲力竭），” Jim says, "was that my kidneys were gone. ”

Jim, 69, a former Air Force pilot, immediately started dialysis （透析）three times a week. A person of his age on dialysis usually lives only about four years. Transplants are a long-shot alternative. The National Kidney Foundation estimates that 13 people die every day while waiting for a donor with the right blood and tissue types.

Jim's wife, nephew and four family friends offered but weren't a match. Jim was so discouraged that he was even considering not attending a reunion of some Air Force buddies （铁哥们）.But his wife encouraged him to reunite with his old friends, among whom was one he hadn't seen for nearly 50 years： Doug Coffman. The two had met. when they both were learning Vietnamese before they went overseas.

Doug, then 70, felt a strong bond with his band of brothers, even though he hadn't seen some of them for decades. Their connection went beyond the battlefield in ways most, soldiers never experience.

Doug had received help from his friends when he was in trouble, so he felt like it was a time that he could pay that ahead by donating a kidney to Jim. Fortunately, series of testing revealed not only that Doug's tissue type matched Jim’s but also that he had the kidneys of a 35-year-old.

The transplant was a success. "It's pretty miraculous to be able to take an organ out of one person's body—a living organ—put it in another person's body, and have it work.” Doug says. "And there's nothing finer than knowing I've helped another person live a better life.

24. From paragraph 2 we know that kidney transplant is .

A. expensive B. dangerous

C. a matter of luck D. an unwise choice

25. How old was Jim when he went overseas?

A. About 17. B. About 19. C. About 22. D. About 25.

26. What can we infer from Doug's words in the last paragraph?

A. Doug is happy to donate a kidney to Jim.

B. Jim is having a better life than Doug.

C. The kidney transplant was very successful.

D. Modern medical science is very advanced.

27. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A. To share his good luck. B. To tell us to pay it forward.

C. To introduce a kidney transplant. D. To encourage us to make friends.

**C**

It would not be an overstatement to say that salt is one of the greatest discoveries in the history of mankind. Just imagine how tasteless our food would have been had salt not been discovered. Apart, from adding flavor to our food, it is also an essential ingredient for the health of both man as well as animals, provided it is taken in the right quantities. Salt is also used by the food processing and meat packing industries as a seasoning or preservative ingredient.

Salt has always been helpful in the building of communities and societies, as man normally built his settlements around the sources of salt. At one point of time, salt was also used as a currency. Today, there are many countries around the world that are working hard to extract （提炼）salt so that we can enjoy our food to the fullest. Some of these are producing enough salt to satisfy the requirement of the entire world, while others are producing just enough to support their own people.

According to the British Geological Survey, China is the top salt producer in the world. The United States of America occupies the second position, and India, finishing a distant third. Other countries that, made it among the top ten salt producing nations' list were Canada, Australia, Germany, Mexico, Chile, France and the Netherlands.

Countries that produced more than 1 million tonnes of salt in 2017 included Peru, Bangladesh, Thailand, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Romania, Egypt, Poland, and the United Kingdom, to name a few. Ranked at the bottom of the list were the African nations of Mauritania and Djibouti.

So, the next time you take your meal and add a pinch of salt to make it more delicious, do share a thought for the numerous salt workers around the world due to whom our food tastes so perfect.

28. What do we know from the first paragraph?

A. Man will die without salt. B. The more salt, the better food.

C. Salt intake should be proper. D. Salt is an optional ingredient.

29. What does the underlined word "these” in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Countries. B. Settlements.

C. Sources. D. Communities.

30. Where does Mexico rank in salt production in the world?

A. Fifth. B. Sixth. C. Seventh. D. Eighth.

31. What is the author's attitude toward those who produce salt?

A. Regretful. B. Grateful. C. Doubtful. D. Faithful.

**D**

These days, many people are concerned about plastic waste； however, the convenience and cost of plastic food packaging are hard to beat. But now, a growing number of inventors are trying to make edible（可食用的）packaging and tableware from foods like seaweed, milk proteins and potato starch, according to an article in *Chemical & Engineering News*, the weekly newsmagazine of the American Chemical Society.

Edible films, wrappers and straws have already found a specialty market and are starting to attract attention from larger food and beverage companies, according to freelance contributor Prachi Patel. At the 2019 London Marathon, the start-up company Notpla handed out sports drink, packaged in seaweed-based capsules, to thirsty runners. Although the packaging is safe to swallow, runners can choose to spit out the film. In that case, it breaks down in only 4-6 weeks. The New York-based company Loliware is making seaweed-based straws that feel like plastic for 24 hours after getting wet. Once used, they can be eaten, or they will break down in the environment within 2 months. Marriott Hotels and alcoholic-beverage firm Pernod Ricard have already started using the straws.

Although edible packaging is gaining ground, challenges remain. Some worry about the hygiene（卫生）of eating packaging that has been touched or exposed to germs during transport or while sitting on the shelf. Experts agree that edible packaging will require an outer layer, but these materials could also be made from sustainable materials, such as. paper. Another obstacle is public acceptance： will people eat something that is usually thrown away? Consumers could perhaps be convinced if the packaging includes nutrients, such as vitamins or proteins, or just tastes good. And finally, improvements in heat and moisture stability need to be made before edible packaging can enjoy widespread use.

32. What does the author intend to tell us in paragraph 1?

A. Plastic is convenient and cheap.

B. People are concerned about plastic.

C. Seaweed can be widely used as wrappers.

D. New food packaging is catching more attention.

33. Which of the following can best describe Notpla?

A. It is a computer company. B. It produces edible straws.

C. It is run by Prachi Patel. D. It's a newly founded company.

34. What is implied in the third paragraph?

A. Edible packaging may cause more pollution.

B It takes time for edible packaging to be popular.

C. No one but experts support edible packaging.

D. Edible packaging will certainly replace plastic.

35. What can be the best title of this text?

A. Edible Food Packaging B. Environmental Issues

C. Brand New Inventions D. The Food of the Future

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12. 5分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填人空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余

选项。

Atoms and molecules in the air move constantly. 36 In high-pressure systems, the molecules inside the system move faster than those that surround it. The opposite occurs in low-pressure systems, where the air inside the low is moving more slowly than in the surrounding area.

Air flows around a high-or low-pressure system in much the same way as water swirls （旋涡）around a hole. In the Northern Hemisphere, air that moves into a high-pressure system flows outward in a clockwise pattern. Air flowing upward in a region of low pressure moves counterclockwise. 37

Air is more dense（密集的）in a region of high pressure, so the air pushes out toward less dense regions. The air mass begins to warm as it goes down, which prevents the formation of clouds。. The presence of clouds indicates that rain may be present in the air. 38 In a region of low pressure, the air rises. As it does, the air mass cools and clouds form from the humidity（湿气）inside the air mass.

39 Once the droplets are heavy enough, they fall to the ground. When temperatures are warm, rain is the result. If temperatures are low? the result is snow. When water droplets fall through relatively warmer or colder air masses on the journey to Earth, the low- pressure system may bring snow or ice.

Rain associated with low-pressure systems holds true in much of the Northern Hemisphere. 40 So in tropical areas, rain association with highs or lows is less predictable.

A. This movement creates air pressure.

B. So we can predict rain from the clouds.

C. But the air pressure changes little in tropical climates.

D. The higher the air pressure is, the faster the winds blow in and outwards.

E. Humidity in the rising air of a low-pressure system becomes water droplets.

F. This swirling air results in winds around or near the high-and low-pressure boundaries.

G. High-pressure systems have light or no clouds, indicating fair weather without rain.

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。

Li Ziqi didn't own happy childhood. When she was a child, her parents got divorced and her father died early. She started 41 with her grandparents. Their life was poor but affordable. Her grandfather was a 42 in the village. When there was a ceremony going *on,* such as a wedding or a funeral. her grandfather would be in 43 of the cooking.

At the age of 14, she 44 out of school and went to work in big cities trying to support herself and her family. In 2012, her grandmother had an illness, 45 Li Ziqi came back home to pursue her dream of becoming a web celebrity while 46 her grandmother.

She started 47 videos *of* cooking meals, using all ingredients in her farmland. 48 , in *201*6, after overcoming many difficulties, her videos received a huge amount of 49 . In 20.17 , Li Ziqi became a new online celebrity in China. which is the 50 of many people at home and abroad. In front of the camera, she always appears in a set of traditional Han clothing, which makes her videos more charming and 51 . Many people show great interest in her 52 as well as her cooking.

Also, her 53 help more foreigners learn and understand Chinese traditions and culture. The spirit of 54 for independence and self-reliance conveyed by her life experience has 55 great attention at home and abroad.

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| 41, A. dealing | B. living | C. Paying | D, quarreling |
| 42. A. cook | B. teacher | C. senior | D. leader |
| 43, A. favor | B. memory | C. search | D charge |
| 44, A, came | B. rushed | C. dropped | D. stayed |
| 45.A. because | B. but | C. unless | D. so |
| 46. A. looking forward to | B. putting up with | C, taking care of | D. keeping up with |
| 47. A. leaking | B. watching | C. selling | D. finding |
| 48. A. Obviously | B. Finally | C, Usually | D. Positively |
| 49. A. attention | B. money | C. judgement | D. trust |
| 50. A. idea | B. future | C. dream | D. privilege |
| 51 . A. funny | B. attractive | C. real | D. practical |
| 52. A. performance | B. suffering | C. discovery | D. clothing |
| 53. A. stories | B. videos | C. beauty | D. success |
| 54. A. standing | B. preparing | C. struggling | D. hoping |
| 55. A. drawn | B. paid | *C.* needed | D. deserved |
|  |  |  |  |

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。

First Chinese lanterns, 56 (invent)in the Eastern Han Dynasty, were used as lamps and for the worship of the Buddha. Lanterns became 57 (wide) known by common

people, especially during the time of festivals. In the Tang Dynasty, lanterns were made in order to celebrate people's 58 (peace)life and present China as a powerful country. The materials for 59 (make)a lantern are very simple. Historically, bamboo, wood or wire 60 (be) used for the frame. The shade was made from delicate paper or silk. Lanterns were often decorated 61 Chinese calligraphy, painting and paper suiting.

While the earliest Chinese lanterns were created for practical use in the house, they eventually became a kind of decorations, 62 were mainly used on festivals. It has become a tradition that the streets both in big cities 63 small towns are filled with red lanterns during festivals.

The Lantern Festival is one of the best days 64 (view) Chinese lanterns in action.

The festival is viewed as the end to a series of New Year 65 (celebration) and is celebrated with the release of floating and flying lanterns.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分) 第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华。你的英国朋友Jim打算暑假期间来中国学习中国画，希望你帮他联系一 个国画培训班。请你给他回信，内容如下：

1.表示欢迎；

2.内容和时间；

3.学费及食宿。

注意：1.词数80左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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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。

An anonymous（匿名的）person's rude note was sent to a struggling neighbor. Prior to receiving the unpleasant letter last month, Randa Ragland and her family had been facing a variety of tough challenges. Her husband had lost his job； she had been diagnosed with some health issues； but worst of all, her 3-year-old son Jaxen had been diagnosed with stage IV neuroblastoma just before his birthday. Jaxen had already suffered seven surgeries and been hospitalized more than 20 times.

Being *a* desperate Mom, Ms. Ragland had to care for her little one attentively and tried to get in contact with the "best doctor in the world for this condition”. She and her husband travelled all the way state after state to give her little one *a* fighting chance. Exhausted and worn out» she found the sparkle（火花）of the hope for lighting the messy situation was to go out.

On top of all of this, she opened her mailbox in Pinson, Alabama, to find an unaddressed note from a neighbor criticizing her for the state of her lawn. The note said that since her yard had fallen into disrepair, its appearance was "affecting the resale value" of their homes and that Ragland needed to "do better. ”

At first, she felt a little angry. But so much had been going on with her and her family. She just didn't have the energy to be more negative.

She posted a photo of the note on Facebook as a means of encouraging her friends to have patience with their own neighbors because we never know what hardships someone might be going through.

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。

|  |
| --- |
| Unexpectedly , her post was shared by dozens of people. .  . .  . .  . .  Ms. Ragland had never met any of these people before in her Life, .  . .  . .  . . |