

# 2019 学年第二学期高三第二次教学质量调测

## 英语试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 7 页，第 II 卷 7 页至 8 页。满分 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

### 第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上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。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

#### 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，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. Where did the man meet Shelley?

A. At summer camp.                      B. In a writing class.                      C. In a college.

2. What is the most expensive thing that the woman orders?

A. Her drink.                                  B. Her bread.                                  C. Her vegetable.

3. Why isn't the Internet working?

A. The power went out.  
B. The woman disconnected it.  
C. The man didn't pay the bill.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son.                      B. Brother and sister.                      C. Husband and wife.

5. What does the woman tell the man?

A. Shoes are 15% off.  
B. He should come back next month.  
C. Winter jackets are the only items on sale.

##### 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 至第 7 题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a clothing store.  
B. At a work event.  
C. At the cleaner's.

7. When will the woman return?

- A. Tomorrow morning.                      B. This afternoon.                      C. Tonight.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至第 10 题。

8. According to the article, what's wrong with smoothies?

- A. They contain too many calories.  
B. The man doesn't make his properly.  
C. They take too long to drink.

9. What did the man put in his smoothie?

- A. Vegetables.                      B. Sugar.                      C. Milk.

10. What does the man imply in the end?

- A. He'll read the article.  
B. He'll stop drinking smoothies.  
C. He's still going to make smoothies.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man doing?

- A. Giving suggestions.                      B. Offering information.                      C. Asking for help.

12. What does the woman think of her father?

- A. Stubborn.                      B. Understanding.                      C. Warm-hearted.

13. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Quit the play.  
B. Talk with her father.  
C. Take her father to the show.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What do we know about the area?

- A. Lightning strikes mostly in December.  
B. The people there worry about getting hit.  
C. The area is near the Andes Mountains.

15. What did NASA call the area?

- A. The Never-Ending Storm of Catatumbo.  
B. The Lightning Capital of the World.  
C. The Light of Venezuela.

16. How many people are struck by lightning near the Catatumbo River?

- A. One in three per year.  
B. One in 12,000 per year.  
C. 80% of people who live there.

17. What does the man say in the end?

- A. He's scared of storms.  
B. He'll never visit Venezuela.  
C. He'd be careful if he lived in the area.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does the speaker suggest people do at the beginning of the week?

- A. Stay indoors.  
B. Put their summer clothes away.  
C. Get out to enjoy the beautiful weather.

19. When should the storm be over?
- A. By Tuesday evening.
  - B. By Friday morning.
  - C. By next Monday.
20. What usually happens in late September and early October?
- A. There are a lot of storms.
  - B. The weather gets hot again.
  - C. It is always quite cold.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 个小题；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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Khalifa joined the Roots & Shoots in 2007. But her involvement began much earlier when she was inspired by a video shown in a school classroom of Dr. Jane Goodall doing research in Tanzania. “I think it was the third grade,” she says. “I was like, ‘Wow, I want to be like her.’”

That drive led her to participate in Roots & Shoots and several other youth programs. As a member of the Roots & Shoots in high school, she was involved in many service projects, to make the world a better place for people, animals, and the environment. She travelled to national youth summits, to gatherings with other students from around the world, and to Tanzania where she met youth leaders there and saw Jane’s work in Gombe.

Reflecting on the many Root & Shoots projects she was involved in, Khalifa says a favorite was called *Peace Through Art*. During the Iraq War, she and her peers made and collected art from students in the United States and sent them to Iraqis. The project tapped into both her passion for expression through art and her commitment to helping others. “Art is very special,” she says, “in that art is kind of a universal language. You don’t have to really speak the same language as someone to get a message across.”

She hopes to be an inspiration to women, to people of color, and to others who “have that little seed”—who want to ask questions, seek answers, have an impact on their communities. “So people pull you up, right, but the idea is that you should pull someone up too,” she says.

“The mountain top, for me at least,” she says, “is making a positive impact in my community, knowing that I helped change not only my life but other people’s lives.” She hopes that her story will motivate others. Ultimately, she says, “I want to do the same for others that Jane has done for me. That’s the long-term goal.”

21. Why did Khalifa join Roots & Shoots?
- A. To collect art to help other people in Iraq.
  - B. To follow Jane Goodall to build a better world.
  - C. To travel to meet different students and youth leaders.
  - D. To be an inspirational woman to encourage weak groups.
22. Which of the following best describe Khalifa?
- A. Clever and determined.
  - B. Brave and outgoing.
  - C. Aggressive and strict.
  - D. Caring and ambitious.
23. What can we learn from Khalifa’s words in the last two paragraphs?
- A. People should get involved in social activities.
  - B. People should try their best to change their own life.

- C. People should make a difference to others.
- D. People should never give up their dreams.

## B

If you cut in line, you might just be a bad person. The queue(排队) is a regulation where the reward (the ice-cream stand/dining room/ticket booth) is earned through patience. Your choice to avoid this time-honored process will be bound to draw the anger of those you pass by, drawing remarks like “Whoa there, Chief,” the passive-aggressive “There’s a line, you know!” and of course, the incredibly common “Hey, Copernicus, why don’t you guide yourself to the back of the line?”

But, in the moment in which you really cannot wait, for example, the entire royal family has prepared a dinner party upon you last minute, then there is a way to cut the line correctly.

There are a few different ways to consider and a few different methods to employ. The regularity of the situation is very important. If you’re waiting to use the photocopier at work, you might be more likely to manage a successful cut than if you were waiting for a lifeboat on the Titanic. Sure, that might be an extreme example. But the importance of the event does matter.

For those requests in normal situations, emphasizing either the urgency of your task or the simplicity of your task proved to be effective: experimenters who said “Excuse me, I have five pages. May I use the photocopier?” had a cut rate of 60 percent and experimenters who said “May I use the photocopier because I need to make copies?” saw a success rate of 90 per cent when queuing for the copy machine.

If you have a couple of extra dollars lying around, bribing (贿赂) members of the line also proved to be effective. And most of the time, the person being bribed didn’t end up accepting the money, because even the offer showed that the briber had a sense of desperation.

24. Why does the author use the remarks about Chief and Copernicus in paragraph 1?

- A. To illustrate the reaction from members in line.
- B. To encourage those who want to cut in line.
- C. To praise the behavior of cutting in line.
- D. To provide advice which helps cut in line.

25. Which of the following is not a wise way to cut in line?

- A. Giving the members in line money.
- B. Stating the emergency of the event.
- C. Considering the regularity of the situation.
- D. Defending the right of cutting in line.

26. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Be Patient When Queuing.
- B. Acceptable Ways to Cut in Line.
- C. Time and Tides Waits for No Man.
- D. Special Rights under Emergency.

## C

"Shine in the dark" dolphins may seem like something straight out of a science fiction movie. However, that is precisely what Newport Coastal Adventures' Captain Ryan Lawler and professional videographer Patrick Coyne witnessed, when they set out to explore the spectacular blue tides that have been lighting up the waters off Southern California's coast since mid-April.

The partner scanned the ocean for hours and was returning to shore when they spotted the

"electric" dolphins swimming through the bloom of shining plankton (浮游生物). The videographer, who had seen the phenomenon only once before in a Netflix show, says catching the scenes proved to be a lot harder than he had expected. "For starters, the shining plankton has sweet spots to where it shows up and then fades away, so while on the water, it's impossible to just find it," Coyne says. "Also, conditions have to be absolutely perfect for the shining plankton to show and for animals to swim through it so we can film it."

Though witnessing shining sea life is rare, the electrifying blue ocean scenery is a fairly common sight around Southern California between February and September. The phenomenon can be attributed to the presence of millions of plankton, which tend to gather and reproduce in large quantities in the warm coastal waters during this time.

Though a majority of California's red tides are caused by plankton species that do not produce deadly poison, some algal blooms (藻花) can be dangerous for sea animals, especially when they stay for long periods of time. In 2018, an almost year-long "red tide" along Florida's Gulf coast caused by the excessive growth of microalgae *Karenia Brevis*, killed hundreds of fish and other sea animals.

27. What does the underlined phrase "sweet spots" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. A sea plant.
- B. A lost world.
- C. A perfect moment.
- D. A missing camera.

28. What is the main reason for the sea life shining?

- A. They absorb the light in the ocean and then reflect it.
- B. They are surrounded by millions of shining plankton.
- C. They swim through the ocean with electricity in large quantities.
- D. They benefit from the warm water to power themselves.

29. What caused the death of some sea animals according to the text?

- A. Red tides.
- B. Human exploration.
- C. Warm water.
- D. Algal blooms.

30. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

- A. Science.
- B. Health.
- C. Entertainment.
- D. Education.

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每题 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。

Whether you're learning English as a second language or are a native speaker who's never had the habit of writing, improving your English composition skills is very important. Knowing your shortcomings and practicing will allow you to write essay that is at first simply grammatically correct, and eventually sparkling with style. 31

32 Look up the definitions of words with which you are unfamiliar. The more words you can use successfully, the more often you'll be able to find the right one for the task at hand -- and the less likely your writing will be simplistic and repetitive.

Ask a friend with good English skills to criticize and correct your writing. 33 Rewrite your paper or letter after listening to her advice, making the necessary changes.

Use your word processing software spelling and grammar-check tools to fix simple errors. Whenever you misspell a word, replace it with the correct suggestion and then look at it carefully, noting the differences from how you thought it was spelled. 34 Use them.

Think in English while writing if you're a native speaker of a different language. Having to translate in your head slows you down, and can easily lead to errors. Study English grammar if

you are having difficulties. Look up the rules whenever you're having difficulties or read a grammar book all the way through. It may be boring, but it's extremely helpful.

Practice writing! 35 Every skill requires regular repetition to achieve mastery, whether playing a musical instrument, flying a jet or writing good English prose.

- A. The more you write, the better writer you'll become.
- B. Broaden your vocabulary by reading as much as possible.
- C. Most modern Web browsers also include spell-checking tools.
- D. Knowing what you're doing wrong is necessary before you can improve.
- E. The more aware you are of your writing, the better your handwriting will be.
- F. To achieve this you'll need to read more, ask friends for help, and continually write.
- G. Put the symbols on flashcards and memorize them, then write them again and again.

### 第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

#### 第一节 完形填空（共 20 个小题，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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

You may have heard of Osceola McCarty, who worked for 75 years as a washer woman. After she retired, she went to the bank and 36, to her surprise, that her small monthly savings had 37 to over \$150,000. She donated \$150,000 to the USM for a scholarship fund for students with financial 38.

What you have not heard is how Osceola's gift has 39 my life. I was a 40 student and I had my heart set on going to USM. But I 41 a regular scholarship by one point on my entrance exams, and a scholarship was the only way I could attend. One Sunday, I 42 the story about Osceola and her generous 43 in the newspaper, and went to the financial aid office and became the first 44 of an Osceola Scholarship.

I first 45 Osceola at a press conference——meeting her was like finding family. Osceola 46 married and lived alone, so my family has since become her family. My grandma and she talk 47 on the phone and she 48 us in family gatherings. It was amazing that I used to cycle right by a 49 every day on my way to school and I did notice how everything was clean and neat there, but I didn't know it 50 to be where she lived.

Osceola gave me much more than a scholarship. She taught me about the gift of 51. She worked her whole life and gave to others, which reached deep inside of me and fueled my 52 to give back when I can. Eventually I plan to add to her scholarship fund. I want to give Osceola the 53 she's always wanted, so I've adopted her as another grandma. And when I graduate from USM, she'll be sitting in the audience 54 my mother and my grandmother—right where she 55.

- |                   |                |                |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. believed   | B. discovered  | C. checked     | D. collected     |
| 37. A. grown      | B. arrived     | C. added       | D. gathered      |
| 38. A. interest   | B. support     | C. need        | D. limit         |
| 39. A. meant      | B. served      | C. affected    | D. infected      |
| 40. A. curious    | B. worried     | C. concerned   | D. devoted       |
| 41. A. missed     | B. lost        | C. ignored     | D. wasted        |
| 42. A. got across | B. came across | C. went across | D. looked across |
| 43. A. donation   | B. money       | C. reputation  | D. message       |
| 44. A. user       | B. helper      | C. learner     | D. receiver      |

- |                   |                |              |              |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 45. A. found      | B. knew        | C. saw       | D. got       |
| 46. A. ever       | B. never       | C. once      | D. just      |
| 47. A. randomly   | B. fluently    | C. suddenly  | D. regularly |
| 48. A. joins      | B. attends     | C. contacts  | D. touches   |
| 49. A. restaurant | B. house       | C. library   | D. shop      |
| 50. A. appeared   | B. seemed      | C. occurred  | D. happened  |
| 51. A. doing      | B. working     | C. giving    | D. helping   |
| 52. A. conclusion | B. preparation | C. attention | D. passion   |
| 53. A. position   | B. fund        | C. family    | D. job       |
| 54. A. around     | B. between     | C. above     | D. under     |
| 55. A. belongs    | B. lives       | C. expects   | D. likes     |

## 第II卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

### 第二节（10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

Graffiti is writings, drawings or marks made on walls in public places. In most cases, it is often 56 mixture of writing and pictures, usually 57 (mark) with a tag, which is unique 58 an artist or a group. Graffiti is now popular all over the world.

Graffiti is believed to become popular in the United States in the 1960s. Young adults in cities like New York would use paint to spray their tag on walls. 59, New Yorkers used to see graffiti as something 60 (disturb). Up to the 1970s, most people hated graffiti and painting graffiti was illegal and graffiti artists 61 (punish) by fines.

Later, the image of graffiti and graffiti artists changed a lot and graffiti was no longer only found in the subways or the poor areas of cities but also in the 62 (gallery) of Manhattan art world. In the late 1980s the popularity of hip-hop music helped to spread the culture of graffiti, first at home in the United States and then 63 (international).

Recently, graffiti 64 (gain) the reputation of “street art” and it has become a movement expressing the street culture of young people. You can even find graffiti in places 65 you least expect to see it—in advertisements, on clothes, on toys and even in newspapers.

### 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）

假设你是校英文报编辑李华，近期收到一封署名为 Anxiety 的求助信，在信中该同学表示由于考试临近压力剧增。请用英文给该同学回信，内容要点如下：

1. 表示安慰；
2. 提出建议；
3. 表达祝愿。

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。

When the pandemic started, some people were wondering if the internet could stand up to the rise in demand. The answer is not only a clear “yes” but this whole period made it even stronger.

How would our world survive without Internet in pandemic situation? The answer is simple: differently but not better or worse. We know that the internet available is changing a lot of things. Thanks to it, people were able to keep on working from their home, others were able to keep contact with their loved ones and friends and most found their entertainment relief through it. Had it not ever existed, people would have stayed at home and enjoyed their family or created more since they would have had more time on their hands.

But in today’s world, the internet has become the one link that unites us all. It is the reason why people were able to forget for minutes and hours at a time through the use of Internet. It is the reason why so many companies will survive and most probably grow stronger afterwards, since they were able to plan through Skype and Zoom. It is the reason why lovers did not fall into full depression, having to live away from their partner for a few months, since they were at least able to talk and see each other while sharing moments of their lives. There cannot be any doubts anymore: The internet is the one link that unites us all.

In the first three months of this year, internet use has grown by 25% in most major cities around the world. This number is reflected in the use of various applications and websites. One of the clearest jumps up is the use of video calls. This should not be surprising since it is used both for business and for personal purposes. PC Game stores have also seen a huge increase in their sales during this period. A bit more surprising maybe, is the increase of online grocery stores usage as the stores were breaking down under the demand.