秘密★启用前

1. 湖北省黄冈市高三期末考试

英　　语

满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

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）

听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一个小题。从题中所给 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，你将有 10 秒钟来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the man?

A. A driver.　　B. A teacher.　　C. A worker.

2. What is the man going to do this weekend?

A. Go to Beijing.

B. Hold a birthday party.

C. Meet a friend of his.

3. What did the woman buy her husband for Christmas?

A. A watch.　　B. A record.　　C. A book.

4. How does the woman feel?

A. Light-hearted.　　B. Worried.　　C. Surprised.

5. What does the man tell the woman?

A. His dog likes chasing cats.

B. There is another cat that looks like hers.

C. She is mistaken.

第二节　（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面五段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题。从题中所给 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，每小题将给出 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 8 题。

6. What is the woman going to do?

A. Buy a pet for her husband.

B. Buy some animals for the zoo.

C. Buy a birthday gift for David.

7. How many kinds of animals are mentioned in the conversation?

A. 3　　B. 4　　C. 2

8. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man built a zoo.

B. The man doesn't like snakes.

C. The man likes keeping rabbits.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. How many goals did Jack's team score?

A. 2　　B. 1　　C. 3

10. What do we know about woman?

A. She knew about the game over the radio.

B. She watched the match at the stadium.

C. She watched the game on TV.

11. When is Jack's next match?

A. On Saturday this week.

B. On Friday next week.

C. On Friday this week.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What does the man's friend advise him to do?

A. To see the beach.

B. To stay a few more days.

C. To hire a car.

13. How long will the man rent the car?

A. A day.　　B. Two days.　　C. One morning.

14. When will the two speakers meet?

A. Tomorrow morning.

B. This evening.

C. Tomorrow afternoon.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Who is the man going to meet tomorrow?

A. Tony.　　B. His girlfriend.　　C. Dave.

16. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Close friend.

B. Boss and secretary.

C. Husband and wife.

17. Where are the two speakers going to have dinner?

A. In the woman's house.

B. At the man's home.

C. In a restaurant.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the topic of this passage?

A. China's history　　B. China's development　　C. China's education

19. How many school-age children have dropped out of school?

A. Over 4 million.　　B. Over 12 million.　　C. Over 2 million.

20. What is the biggest problem in helping the poor children?

A. Lacking money.

B. Parents' ignorance.

C. Lacking love from society.

第二部分　词汇知识运用（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节　多项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

21. I admit I made a lot of mistakes in the work, and I will _____ responsibility for them.

A. assume　　B. decline　　C. accept　　D. secure

22. Statistics show that Shanghai subway lines will reach 350 kms by the end of this year, making the city No. 3 in the world _____ subway length.

A. according to　　B. in terms of　　C. on account of　　D. in view of

23. There is even an animal whose tail will _____ so that it can run away if someone grabs it.

A. break up　　B. break out

C. break off　　D. break down

24. By the washing machine _____ a pile of dirty clothes, and on the floor of the sitting room were newspapers, magazines and waste paper.

A. laid　　B. placed　　C. collected　　D. lay

25. The 586 billion dollars economic stimulus package that China announced Sunday may not be quite as huge as it seemed at first sight, but it showed just how _____ the authorities in Beijing take the threat of a slowdown following the international financial crisis.

A. sincerely　　B. happily　　C. precisely　　D. seriously

26. He was a much older tennis player, but he had a(n) _____ over other players in experience.

A. profit　　B. power　　C. advantage　　D. benefit

27. There are some _____ when you have to change your mind just before doing it.

A. situations　　B. occasions　　C. circumstances　　D. conditions

28. It's wonderful to have a month in the faraway village, _____ all worries and responsibilities.

A. contrary to　　B. free from　　C. far away　　D. far from

29. He makes it a _____ to put some money aside each month.

A. principal　　B. principle　　C. essential　　D. discipline

30. You can't go out because it is a stormy night; _____, your homework hasn't been done.

A. moreover　　B. however　　C. nevertheless　　D. therefore

第二节　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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Every year on my birthday, a white gardenia（栀子花）was __31__ to my house. But no card or note came with it. Calls to the flower shop were always __32__—it was a cash purchase. After a while I stopped trying to __33__ the sender's identity and just __34__ in the beauty and heady perfume of that one magical, perfect white flower lying in __35__ pink paper.

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But I never stopped __36__ who the giver might be. My mother __37__ to these imaginations. She asked me if there was someone for whom I had done a special __38__ who might be showing appreciation. I had more fun imagining that it might be a boy I fell in love with or one who had __39__ me even though I didn't know him.

One month __40__ my high-school graduation, my father died. My feelings __41__ from sorrow to fear and __42__; my dad was missing some of the most important events in my life. I became completely __43__ in my coming graduation, the senior-class play and the ball. But my mother would not hear of my __44__ any of those things. Mother and I had gone shopping and found an impressive dress, but it was the __45__ size. When my father died, I forgot about the dress.

The day before my ball, I found that dress—in the right size—over the living room sofa. It was __46__ to me so lovingly. I didn't __47__ if I had a new dress or not. But my mother did. She wanted her children to feel __48__, filled with a sense that there was a beauty even in the face of __49__. In truth, my mother wanted her children to see themselves much like the gardenia—lovely, strong and perfect—with an aura of magic and perhaps a bit of mystery.

My mother died ten days after I was married. The following year the gardenia stopped __50__.

31. A. delivered B. taken C. brought D. given
32. A. helpful B. useless C. hopeful D. useful
33. A. realize B. check C. discover D. recognize
34. A. pleasant B. pleasing C. satisfied D. delighted
35. A. tough B. soft C. light D. hard
36. A. remembering B. imagining C. recalling D. considering
37. A. asked B. preferred C. contributed D. refer
38. A. job B. thing C. happiness D. kindness
39. A. watched B. noticed C. hated D. observed
40. A. before B. later C. ago D. after
41. A. differed B. suffered C. judged D. ranged
42. A. happiness B. depressing C. anger D. shock
43. A. interested B. unhappy C. disappointing D. uninterested
44. A. disappearing B. losing C. lost D. lacking
45. A. false B. proper C. right D. wrong
46. A. presented B. introduced C. awarded D. provided
47. A. wonder B. desire C. care D. doubt
48. A. loved B. respected C. honored D. loving
19. A. difficulty B. hardship C. sorrow D. sorry
50. A. appearing B. following C. presenting D. coming

第三部分　阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 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。

A

I still remember the days when I was a youthful student in an engineering school. I lived a casual life, without caring about the future. I smoked, drank with friends and made girl friends. Little did I realize that casualness would certainly lead to loss.

Two years had passed and I was staring down a report card that highlighted FAIL in more than half the subjects. I didn't care, at least not till my dad found out about it. You see, I studied in India and unlike the United States where the students are expected to finance their own education, my dad financed me.

Then came the day when my dad found out my habit of smoking. He lost his temper but he just told me, "Son, your allowance is cut in half from this moment on". It hit me like a roundhouse kick(回旋踢) from Bruce Lee. I was jolted(震摇) out of my bones! I couldn't comprehend how to pay off the debts that I bad accumulated in college. I owed everybody money: the grocery store, the bars, the restaurants, my friends, etc. I was living a life filled with credit.

When I went back to college, I knew that if I don't change the way I live my life I won't be able to pay everybody off. So I decided to make some changes, drastic changes. I quit smoking, cut off from my friends who led me down the wrong road, starting hanging out in libraries and reading my engineering books.

One year later, I went from a miserable failure to a magna cure laude(优等成绩). Life was never the same again. This incident made me know that anything is possible if you take action and do something about it, however small or large. Even today it still motivates me when I feel that I'm about to lose or give up. It reminds me that I can do it!

51. The author wrote this text with the purpose of _____.
A. encouraging those lazy students to study hard at school
B. showing you can overcome any difficulty if you take action
C. calling on the readers not to develop bad habits in college
D. introducing his university life to the teenage readers

52. The author didn't care about his study until _____.
A. he was in heavy debt he couldn't bear
B. he decided to give up smoking
C. his allowance was cut in half
D. he entered the engineering school

53. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph means that the author _____.
A. removed his bad habits and didn't lead a casual life
B. never hung out with his friends but studied all day
C. began to live a happy life due to his good grades
D. paid off his debt and life wasn't hard for him any more

54. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The author did well in making good friends in the school.
B. The author made great progress with the help of his friends.
C. Students were encouraged to do part-time jobs in Indian schools.
D. Students tended to earn money for college expenses in America.

B

WASHINGTON—A chaotic scene unfolded near the U. S. Capitol(美国国会大厦) on Wednesday after police shot and killed an armed man in what authorities described as a rush hour traffic stop that turned deadly.

U. S. Capitol Police spokeswoman Sgt. Kim Schneider said the unidentified 35-year-old man sped away in a white car after being stopped a few blocks from the Capitol. "The man drove the wrong way down a street and crashed into a police car in a heavily guarded area about a block north of the Capitol grounds, striking two officers with his car along the way," she said.

Police then opened fire after seeing the man hold up his handgun and refuse to put it down, said Schneider, who described the melee(人群) as "very fast moving". "The officers felt they were being threatened—they were in fear for their lives," Schneider said.

She did not know if the man ever fired at police. He was taken to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

"The officers who were hit—one of whom was on a motorcycle—had minor injuries," Schneider said.

The late afternoon scare occurred as lawmakers were wrapping up a third day of hearings for Supreme Court nominee Sonia Sotomayor. Police briefly closed up part of the Capitol as a precaution, but the buildings were reopened about half an hour later. Authorities said the shooting was not related to the Capitol.

Carol Lanigan, of Toledo, Ohio, described how she saw a white car come flying down the street with two police cars chasing it. She said she heard about four or five shots.

"There were so many gunshots being fired, my family got down." said Robert Drumm of Oklahoma, who was touring the nation's capital with his family.

Numerous emergency vehicles came together quickly on the area.

Lanigan's husband, Dale Lanigan, described a similar scene, saying that as the car sped past him the driver had one hand on the wheel and it looked like he was reaching for something.

55. What can be learned from the passage?
A. Three police officers were hurt in the shooting.

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湖北省黄冈市高三期末考试

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B. The gunshot case had nothing to do with the Capitol.
C. The Capitol was unprotected when the gunshot happened.
D. The shooting had something to do with the Capitol.

56. When the case happened, _____.
A. Carol Lanigan heard five shots exactly
B. many emergency vehicles appeared in the area
C. Robert Drumm stopped to tour the nation's capital by himself
D. Carol Lanigan didn't come to the scene

57. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "chaotic"?
A. Disordered. B. Accessible. C. Lifelike. D. Arranged.

58. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
A. A police accident near the U. S. Capitol
B. Defend the U. S. Capitol
C. Police chasing the peace breaker
D. Armed man was shot near the Capitol by police

C

When you are at odds with someone close to you, the One—Minute Drill can show you how to express your feelings effectively, and how to listen more skillfully. All it requires is two individuals who are committed to improving their relationship.

Set aside at least ten minutes, and then sit facing each other. Decide who will be the Talker and who will be the Listener. It makes no difference, because later you will change roles.

How to perform the One—Minute Drill

For approximately 30 seconds, the Talker can say anything he or she wants. Your job will be to express your thoughts and feelings. You can discuss problems you've had a hard time talking about. Remember to limit yourself to about 30 seconds. When the Talker finishes, the Listener will summarize what the Talker just said, as well as how the Talker was feeling inside, as accurately as possible.

The Talker now gives the Listener a grade between 0 and 100 percent to indicate how accurate the summary was. If the rating is 95 percent or more, you can change roles; the new Talker can continue with the same topic or move on to something entirely new.

However, if the grade is below 95 percent, the Talker should point out what the Listener missed or got wrong, and repeat the process until the overall rating is 95 percent or more. Then you can change roles and repeat the exercise for as long as you both like.

How it works

Thirty seconds of emotionally charged information is sufficiently challenging for anyone. Express your feelings in strong, clear, direct language, but as your partner will be listening attentively, you won't need to shout, exaggerate or put your partner down.

The Listener should sit and listen respectfully without interrupting. Look into your partner's eyes, but avoid using negative body language. If you like, take a few notes.

So the Talker might say: "When I come home from work, I feel tired and I need some quiet time. But you tell me I'm supposed to spend time with the kids. This makes me feel frustrated. I work hard and I'm exhausted at the end of the day. I feel like I deserve a little time to relax, not listen to more demands."

In response, the Listener might summarize like this: "You just told me that you feel exhausted when you come home at night because you've been working hard all day. When I tell you I want you to spend time with the kids, you feel frustrated and ticked off because you're tired and you need time to relax. You see me as very demanding, and you're probably feeling like I don't appreciate you."

The first time you attempt the One—Minute Drill, you may get a low score. Don't worry, because you'll get up to speed quickly. Once you've tried this exercise a few times, you'll find that you can nearly always get ratings of 95 percent or better on the first or second try.

59. Who is the One—Minute Drill intended for?
A. Those who are preparing for the interview in order to make a good first impression.
B. Those who have difficulty communicating with their colleagues or family members.
C. Those who have troubled relationships with their friends or family members and try to improve them.
D. Those who are to act some roles in a certain play for the first time in their life.

60. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. The Talker should talk about his/her thoughts and feelings in a brief way.
B. The Listener should listen carefully, respectfully and later summarize accurately.
C. After the Talker finishes talking, the Listener is to give him/ her a grade.
D. In the One—Minute Drill, the Talker and the Listener change roles in the process.

61. From the example given in "How it works," we can guess that the talk might be between _____.
A. father and son B. mother and daughter
C. sister and brother D. husband and wife

62. What does the underlined part "ticked off" probably mean in this reading?
A. Very angry. B. Burst into tears.
C. Marked with a symbol. D. Fast asleep.

D

In this age of Internet chat, videogames and reality television, there is no shortage of mindless activities to keep a child occupied. Yet, despite the competition, my 8-year-old daughter Rebecca wants to spend her leisure time writing short stories. She wants to enter one of her stories into a writing contest, a competition she won last year.

As a writer I know about winning contests, and about losing them. I know what it is like to work hard on a story only to receive a rejection slip from the publisher. I also know the pressure of trying to live up to a reputation created by previous victories. What if she doesn't win the contest again? That's the strange thing about being a parent. So many of our own past scars and dashed hopes can surface.

A revelation(启示) came last week when I asked her, "Don't you want to win again?" "No," she replied, "I just want to tell the story of an angel(天使) going to first grade."

I had just spent weeks correcting her stories as she spontaneously(自发地) told them. Telling myself that I was merely an experienced writer guiding the young writer across the hall, I offered suggestions for characters, conflicts and endings for her tales. The story about a fearful angel starting first grade was quickly "guided" by me into the tale of a little girl with a wild imagination taking her first music lesson. I had turned her contest into my contest without even realizing it.

Staying back and giving kids space to grow is not as easy as it looks. Because I know very little about farm animals who use tools or angels who go to first grade, I had to accept the fact that I was co-opting(借用) my daughter's experience.

While stepping back was difficult for me, it was certainly a good first step that I will quickly follow with more steps, putting myself far enough away to give her room but close enough to help if asked. All the while I will be reminding myself that children need room to experiment, grow and find their own voices.

63. What did the author say about her own writing experience?
A. Most of her stories had been rejected by publishers.
B. She did not quite live up to her reputation as a writer.
C. Her way to success was full of pains and frustrations.
D. She was constantly under pressure of writing more.

64. Why did Rebecca want to enter this year's writing contest?
A. She wanted to share her stories with readers.

B. She was sure of winning with her mother's help.

C. She believed she possessed real talent for writing.

D. She had won a prize in the previous contest.

65. The author took great pains to refine her daughter's stories because _____.

A. she was afraid Rebecca's imagination might run wild while writing

B. she did not want to disappoint Rebecca who needed her help so much

C. she believed she had the knowledge and experience to offer guidance

D. she wanted to help Rebecca realize her dreams of becoming a writer

66. What's the author's advice for parents?

A. Parents should keep an eye on the activities their kids engage in.

B. Children should be allowed freedom to grow through experience.

C. A writing career, though attractive, is not for every child to pursue.

D. Children should be given every chance to voice their opinions.

E

Dolphins and sharks are showing up in surprisingly shallow water just off the Florida coast. Mullets, crabs, rays and small fish gather by the thousands off an Alabama pier. Birds covered in oil are crawling(爬) deep into marshes (沼泽), never to be seen again.

Marine scientists studying the effects of the BP disaster(英国石油公司漏油事件) are seeing some strange phenomena. Fish and other wildlife seem to be fleeing the oil out in the Gulf and gathering in cleaner waters along the coast in a trend that some researchers see as a potentially troubling sign. The animals' presence close to shore means their usual habitat is badly polluted, and the crowding could result in mass die—offs as fish run out of oxygen. Also, the animals could easily be captured by their enemies.

The nearly two-month-old spill (漏油) has created an environmental disaster in US history as tens of millions of gallons have flown into the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem. Scientists are seeing some unusual things as they try to understand the effects on thousands of species of marine life. For nearly four hours Monday, a three-person crew with Greenpeace cruised (巡航) past delicate islands and mangrove—dotted inlets in Barataria Bay off southern Louisiana. They saw dolphins by the dozen frolicking(嬉戏) in the oily sheen (光泽) and oil-tinged pelicans feeding their young. But they spotted no dead animals.

"I think part of the reason why we're not seeing more yet is that the impacts of this crisis are really just beginning," Greenpeace marine biologist John Hocevar said.

The counting of dead wildlife in the Gulf is more than an academic exercise; the deaths will help determine how much BP pays in damages.

67. What do the marine life react to the BP disaster?

A. Dolphins and sharks show up in deep water.

B. Tens of thousands of marine animals are found dead.

C. Sea creatures flee from oil spill, gathering near seashore.

D. Birds crawl(爬) deep into caves.

68. The environmental disaster was caused by _____.

A. the lack of environmental sense of BP

B. the nearly two-mouth-old oil spill

C. the crowding marine life

D. the damage of Mexico Gulf ecosystem

69. What is John Hocevar's attitude towards the disaster?

A. Disappointed. B. Depressed. C. Neutral. D. Worried.

70. From the passage, we can infer that _____.

A. marine scientists have seen some strange phenomena

B. the disaster has little influence on dolphins

C. a three-person crew reached no conclusion

D. BP will pay much money according to the number of dead wildlife there

第四部分　书面表达(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节　完成句子(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下列各小题,根据括号内的汉语提示,用句末括号内的英语单词完成句子。

71. You _____(最好不要生气) with Tom. After all, he is a child. (better)

72. I'll go back to the place _____(我被养大的地方) and live there forever. (bring)

73. _____(看见地上覆盖着) thick snow, the children rushed out, jumping up and down. (cover)

74. Had it not been for their arriving in time, many more people _____(会受伤). (injure)

75. _____(不管发生什么), we have to get there before sunrise. (whatever)

76. Could you tell me _____(在哪里) you found the missing boy. (it)

77. Not only _____(我们要努力学习), we should also put what we have learnt to good use. (study)

78. The local government is trying to _____(使大众意识到) the importance of protecting environment. (aware)

79. It doesn't make any sense to me _____(他是否参加) the meeting tomorrow. (attend)

80. Mathematical gift, musical ability or a way with words have come _____(被认为是) natural talents or, biologically speaking, in our genes. (think)

第二节　短文写作(满分 25 分)

《二十一世纪英语报》(21st century)组织了一个题为"报考本市大学还是外地大学?"的讨论。下面是你班同学的一些观点。请根据下面提示写一篇报道你班讨论情况的短文。词数 100～120 左右。(文章开头已给出)

赞成报考外地大学的理由:

1. 锻炼独立生活能力

2. 交友机会多

3. 可为将来的工作获取更多经验

赞成报考本地大学的理由:

1. 离父母近,可互相照顾

2. 环境好,利于学习

3. 节约开支

Go to university near or far?

Different classmates have different opinions about going to a university outside or inside their city. _____

_____

_____

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考场号 准考证号
姓名
县（区）

秘密★启用前

2. 成都市高中毕业班第一次诊断性检测

英　　语

满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷（选择题　共 100 分）

第一部分　英语知识运用（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节　语法和词汇知识（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —I'd like to leave for Hong Kong during Christmas.
—_____, for the exam is coming.
A. Take it easy　　B. Don't mention it
C. No problem　　D. You'd better not

2. To test _____ danger of playing computer games without enough sleep, scientists did _____ experiment.
A. a; /　　B. a; the　　C. the; an　　D. /; an

3. Sometimes we _____ be busy shopping in a supermarket, for it's more convenient to purchase online nowadays.
A. needn't　　B. mustn't　　C. shouldn't　　D. can't

4. Chengdu Metro Line 1, _____ into use in October 2010, has made the traffic in this city not so busy.
A. to be put　　B. being put　　C. having put　　D. put

5. _____ the fact that David failed in the competition, his teacher thought he had done his best.
A. Although　　B. Despite　　C. While　　D. Without

6. My brother is very tall. This little bed won't _____ for him.
A. suit　　B. match　　C. fit　　D. work

7. Dissatisfied with his present condition, Peter wants to find another job _____ he could make use of what he has learned.
A. which　　B. when　　C. that　　D. where

8. _____ all that has happened, have a good preparation and try to start again.
A. Put up　　B. Put aside　　C. Put off　　D. Put out

9. —Do you still remember the first time we met at school, Jerry?
—Yes, I do. You _____ in the classroom.
A. were reading　　B. had read
C. have read　　D. are reading

10. In my view, biology is _____ chemistry, but a little easier than mathematics.
A. a subject so difficult as　　B. a subject as difficult as
C. as a difficult subject as　　D. difficult as a subject as

11. "We didn't know what _____ without our beloved ones", the family members of the victims in the fire said when interviewed.
A. they expect　　B. to expect
C. to be expected　　D. to have been expected

12. Experts are trying to work out a solution to save the miners _____ it's too late.
A. before　　B. since　　C. unless　　D. when

13. —Do you want me to wash your clothes?
—_____
A. Sounds great. Why not?　　B. Thank you, but I can manage it.
C. I couldn't agree more.　　D. They are not dirty at all.

14. Off _____ without so much as a "good-bye".
A. does Karen go　　B. did Karen go
C. goes Karen　　D. went Karen

15. As a result of people's destroying the forest, a larger _____ of desert _____ covered the earth in recent years.
A. number; has　　B. number; have
C. quantity; has　　D. quantity; have

16. We tried to settle the argument between Mr. Smith and his wife without hurting the feeling of _____, but failed.
A. none　　B. either　　C. neither　　D. all

17. —Why has Mr. Green been busy going to the library recently?
—_____ ready for the public speech.
A. Get　　B. To get
C. Having got　　D. Getting

18. _____ I know little about architecture, I find that building very impressive.
A. Since　　B. As　　C. While　　D. If

19. —Do you like the wine in our restaurant, sir?
—Yes, _____ any description. I will come again with my best friend.
A. beyond　　B. in　　C. over　　D. for

20. As _____ turned out, my little publication went on to become **Student**, a national magazine for the young people in the U. K.
A. this　　B. that　　C. which　　D. it

第二节　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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Recently, my husband and I had the opportunity to do something good for two people who were complete strangers to us. It made us feel so good to be able to do it that I thought I should __21__. We were traveling down to Mexico for Thanksgiving week with our family. __22__ we were sitting in the __23__ first two seats in the first row of first class waiting for the plane to take off, I __24__ heard one of the flight attendants（空乘）telling __25__ that there was a couple sitting in the __26__ of the plane who had just been married the previous day and were __27__ off on their honeymoon. They had __28__ their flight eight months in __29__ but, owing to some schedule changes, had not been able to get __30__ together, and no one else on the plane was __31__ to move and the bride was in __32__

I turned to my husband and told him what I heard. We __33__ agreed and I called the flight attendant __34__ to tell her that we'd be happy to give up our seats to this couple. The flight attendant seemed amazed and said "Really? Are you sure?" We said "Absolutely."

So, we __35__ to the back of the plane in separate seats. The flight attendants were extremely __36__ and took good care of us even though we were no longer sitting in first __37__, and we both made friends with the people sitting around us, who, as it __38__, didn't know why the young woman was crying or that they were newly married, and had a great flight. I had to go back to the front of the plane to __39__ up a forgotten item at one point during the flight and __40__ that the couple were sitting very close together, happily enjoying champagne. It really made my day and Thanksgiving week get off to such a wonderful start!

21. A. share	B. show	C. say	D. prove
22. A. Since	B. After	C. Before	D. Though
23. A. quite	B. same	C. very	D. just
24. A. carelessly	B. accidentally	C. happily	D. sadly
25. A. others	B. us	C. them	D. everyone
26. A. front	B. middle	C. head	D. back
27. A. getting	B. heading	C. taking	D. hurrying
28. A. fixed	B. booked	C. checked	D. got
29. A. air	B. time	C. church	D. advance
30. A. seats	B. champagne	C. food	D. tickets
31. A. interested	B. willing	C. eager	D. friendly
32. A. comfort	B. surprise	C. tears	D. fear
33. A. immediately	B. differently	C. finally	D. unbelievably
34. A. up	B. off	C. over	D. out

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35. A. left　　B. looked　　C. returned　　D. moved
36. A. beautiful　　B. careful　　C. thoughtful　　D. grateful
37. A. class　　B. flight　　C. seat　　D. plane
38. A. went on　　B. turned out　　C. got along　　D. took off
39. A. pick　　B. give　　C. clean　　D. look
40. A. told　　B. informed　　C. observed　　D. heard

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节　(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 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。

A

How would you like to come home after a long day, open the door, and walk into an elephant? That's what you would do if you lived in Elephant House in Margete, New Jersey. The elephant-shaped house was built in 1881 by James Lafferty. In 1962, Herbert Green built a chicken-shaped house.

Sarah Winchester tried to build a ghost-proof house in San Jose California. Workers built fake chimneys, doors that open onto blank walls and stairs that lead nowhere. Many rooms were torn down and then rebuilt in a new way to confuse the ghosts. It took 38 years to complete the house!

Some houses are built of strange materials. A house in Pigeon Cove, Massachusetts, is built of more than 100 000 newspapers. In Canada, George Pat built a house entirely out of bottles.

Some homes stand for great wealth and power. The Palace of Alhambra in Spain is one of the most beautiful homes in the world. The man who built it loved water. A stream runs through all 9 acres(英亩) of the palace. In each room there is a small pool of sparkling water.

Wealthy Americans design dream houses, too. In 1895, Cornelius Vanderbilt built and moved into a house named the Breakers. He called it his summer cottage. It cost $10 million to build and has walls decorated with gold. This "summer cottage" could hold 60 guests comfortably.

Dream houses don't have to be expensive. A man named Baldasera built a house with 90 rooms for about only $200 by digging under the earth. Baldasera worked alone. He spent about 40 years completing his underground house.

41. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. old houses　　B. building materials
C. building history　　D. unusual houses

42. The builder of the Palace of Alhambra is probably proud of _____.
A. the shining pools in the rooms　　B. his special personality
C. his mother country Spain　　D. the large area of his house

43. The Breakers was built _____.
A. in 1884 by Sarah Winchester　　B. in 1992 by George Pat
C. in 1895 by Cornelius Vanderbilt　　D. in 1962 by Herbert Green

44. Baldasera built his home _____.
A. without any tools　　B. without spending much money
C. with his family　　D. with much help from others

B

A long weekend is a great opportunity to do something a little different. Many people use a long weekend for a **getaway**, a short trip to leave the stress of their everyday lives behind and explore, learn, or relax.

Hotel Romance

Many hotels and resorts feature something special to start the getaway, such as champagne, flowers, or a fruit basket in the room on arrival. Getaway packages usually include a room with something special, a heart shaped bed, for example. Additional benefits could be room service meals or other private dining, plus tickets or discounts for local attractions.

Visit a Spa

Spa getaways can take place at a location that focuses only on spa services or at a hotel that offers a spa as one of its features. Some spas emphasize treatments fit for their geographic area or a local attraction. A spa in a grape growing region might provide grape juice masks, or a hotel near a hot spring could offer mineral baths. Most spas offer a range of massage, health and beauty treatments, so a spa getaway can be relaxing with other benefits.

Learn a Skill

A long weekend may not be enough time to become an expert at something new, but it provides a way for people to begin their explorations. Some organizations offer intensive courses that last two or three days. People with special interests can get away from their routines while learning such things as how to make beer, speak a new language, or take better photos.

Help Others

Some organizations cooperate with businesses to have accommodations(住宿) and activities for short-term volunteers. Most volunteer vacations involve ecology friendly or charity activities. A volunteer getaway is a way to relieve stress and help others at the same time.

Stay in a National Park

For those who want to relax in a rural environment, a national park fits the bill. Most national parks provide camping areas for tents and trailers. Several have cabins(小屋) within the parks available to rent. A getaway to a national park provides privacy, stress relief, and the time to get to know some important natural resources.

45. The underlined word **getaway** in this passage most probably means _____.
A. exploration　　B. location　　C. vacation　　D. activity

46. It can be learned from the text that _____.
A. spas are offered in the tourist attractions all over the country
B. intensive courses of some organizations help people get away from home
C. helping others at weekend makes people feel free and relaxed
D. people may get close to nature in a national park

47. Which of the following can be rented in a national park?
A. Cabins.　　B. Trailers.
C. Camping area.　　D. Privacy.

48. The best title of the passage can be _____.
A. Away from Our Busy Work　　B. Good Ways to Relieve Stress
C. Enjoy Life and Help Others　　D. Long Weekend Getaway Ideas

C

A recent study carried out at the University of Brighton finds that students in Brighton and Hove tend to be as part of their local communities instead of just in the students' dormitories.

Drs Smith and Holt, who made the study, found that only limited number of students live together in large groups in Brighton and Hove. In fact, the city provides a valuable case study for other university towns in that, unlike cities such as Nottingham, Cardiff, Leeds and Birmingham, there is no evidence of a "**student ghetto**" for the students who are relatively poor.

The study finds three main factors influencing the Brighton and Hove situation:

The active role of the University's Accommodation Office and its creative use has resulted in students being relatively dispersed(分散) throughout the city, and there is limited evidence of private house company guiding students to particular areas.

Most Brighton and Hove students do not feel the need to live in a specific student area to get a student identity. They feel "at home" together with other social groups and do not restrict their shopping or social lives to student-oriented services and facilities. According to the study, the city's cultural diversity is a major influence here and it provides a valuable example for students mixing easily in the local community.

Students consider a wide range of possible living locations throughout the city. Their choices are, however, to some extent limited by negative views of some areas within Brighton and Hove. The study suggests that more effective

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student-community relations could help to change these negative views, with the result that new living areas for the city's increasing student population could and should be opened up. Such a development would reduce the possibility of any "student ghetto" forming in the city in the future.

The study also included a survey of what 350 Brighton and Hove students thought about their accommodation. This has proved high levels of satisfaction, both in terms of quality and location.

49. According to the passage, the students are _____.
A. choosing different places to live in the city
B. fond of living together with each other
C. unlikely to go to certain places
D. satisfied with the university dorms

50. What does "**student ghetto**" refer to?
A. A poor city which students mostly visit.
B. A good place where students prefer to live.
C. A terrible place for students to visit.
D. A poor area where students mostly live.

51. Which of the following is TRUE about the passage?
A. There are student ghettos in other university towns of Britain.
B. The city encourages students to live in certain areas.
C. The students don't like living in university dorms.
D. The students are pleased with the university life.

52. Which word can best describe the tone of the passage?
A. Unsatisfying. B. Subjective. C. Objective. D. Critical.

D

Three key facts about rising sea levels need to be pointed out to the world's politicians and planners: sea-level rise is now unavoidable(不可避免的), it will happen faster than most of us thought, and it will go on for a very long time.

Even if greenhouse gas emissions(排放) stopped tomorrow, the oceans will continue to become larger as they get warm. The climate scientists estimate that sea-level rise may be in the range of 1 to 2 meters by 2100, with a small risk of an even greater rise.

For many islands and low-lying regions, even small rises will cause disasters. But for most countries, the problem is what has been built on that land: New York, Sydney and Tokyo, to mention just a few cities. Unless something can be done, great areas of urban network will disappear under the waves. It will take a great engineering effort to protect these cities—an effort that may be beyond economies that have been brought to their knees.

None of this means we should fear, and stop trying to forbid emissions. But together with these efforts, we need to start acting now and we must stop building in danger zones.

Billions of dollars are being spent on constructing homes, offices and roads in vulnerable(脆弱的) coastal areas. For instance, the skyscrapers of Shanghai are being built on land that is mere 4 meters above sea level on average, and they are sinking under the weight of the buildings. Therefore, planning for new coastal developments is to go against reality. If we want to build a lasting heritage for our children, we should do so on the plentiful land that is in no danger from the sea. It is one of the effective ways to slow down climate change, and we should be acting on it now.

53. The most possible reason for the rising of sea levels should be _____.
A. greenhouse gas emission
B. temperature change of the oceans
C. vulnerable coastal area
D. fast urban development and expansion

54. New York, Sydney, and Tokyo are mentioned in this passage to show _____.
A. climate changes have been completely out of control
B. modern cities are usually built along the coastline
C. the coastline is very important for modern countries
D. climate changes have seriously done harm to economies

55. The effort to protect coastal cities may be beyond economies because _____.
A. much money has been wasted to build coastal cities
B. people have lost confidence in their economies
C. economy development has made climate change worse
D. protecting the cities may cost more than what has been obtained

56. According to the author, we should _____ to deal with sea-level rise.
A. move big cities like New York and Shanghai to higher places
B. stop building skyscrapers in big cities like Sydney and Tokyo
C. build cities on the land free from the danger of sea-level rise
D. be aware of the danger of green gas emission into the ocean

E

For the first time the workforce has seen more women than men—a historic decline(下降) caused by long-term changes in women's roles and lots of job losses for men during this decline.

Women hold 50.83% of the nation's 132 million jobs this month and they're gaining the vast majority of jobs in the few parts of the economy that are growing, according to the most recent numbers from Mr. Hartman, a workforce researcher. That's a record high for a measure that's been growing steadily for decades and speeding during the decline. At the current speed, women will become a majority of workers next two months.

According to the report, women have struggled long and hard to get to this point, and the change reflects the growing importance of women as salary earners, but it doesn't show full equality, because women work fewer hours than men and hold more part-time jobs and earn 77% of what men make on average. Men still control higher-paying positions.

Women have been a growing share of the once heavily male labor force for nearly a century, recording shocking increases in events such as World War Ⅱ. This time, the improvement came from a sharp decline that has been cruel on male-controlled professions such as construction and manufacturing.

The only growing parts of the economy like health care, education and government have traditionally hired mostly women. This kind of control has increased in the past because the money added by government has been usually directed to education, health care and state and local government offices.

The increased number in local government's 14.6 million-person workforce is especially remarkable. Cities, schools, water authorities and other government offices have cut 86 000 men from payrolls(薪水册) during the decline—while adding 167 000 women, according to the research report.

Equality in workforce numbers reflects a long-term cultural change, says Maureen Honey, author of a book about the government's efforts to persuade women to work outside the home during World War Ⅱ. "The image that the man has to be the bread winner has changed," Maureen Honey says.

57. What happens to the workforce during this decline?
A. Women take most jobs in the economy.
B. Men take up the most important jobs.
C. A large number of men got unemployed.
D. Women have got full equality as men.

58. What does Mr. Hartman think of women working fewer hours than men?
A. It's because women have to do part-time jobs.
B. It's due to men's control of higher-paying jobs.
C. It reflects women's financial importance in family.
D. It shows women haven't got their equal share yet.

59. During World War II, the women workforce _____.
A. increased sharply and obviously
B. decreased suddenly and quickly
C. took over the male-controlled jobs
D. made record-high employment rate

60. The passage mainly explains the point that _____.
A. equality in workforce number is a cultural issue

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姓名
县(区)

B. women will soon become a majority of workers

C. women should not be limited at their home

D. the decline has perfectly changed the workforce

第二节　（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项多余选项。

—Welcome to our interview, Mr. Smith.

— 61

—So, you're an Australian theater actor, but you've just come back from making a film in Los Angeles.

—That's right.

— 62

—Well, I was working in a play in Sydney and the director of the film came to see it. Actually, she came to see another actor in the play.

—I see. And then what happened?

— 63

—I see. But how about you?

—And my dressing room was next to his, so after she'd talked to him, she talked to me.

—And what did she say to you?

—She said, "Why don't you fly to Los Angeles and we'll give you a screen test."

— 64

—I said, "Yes, of course!" So I went to Los Angeles and did a screen test. Then I flew back to Sydney and carried on with the play.

— 65

—When she rang, I was sleeping. Anyway, I stopped doing the play and flew to Los Angeles again.

A. How did you get the part?

B. And what did you say to her?

C. What role did you play in the film?

D. She asked if I'd like to play a part.

E. Oh, thanks. It's very nice to be here.

F. What were you doing when you heard you had got the part?

G. She talked to another actor at the end of the play.

第Ⅱ卷（非选择题　共 50 分）

第三部分　写作（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节　短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下画一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

I like watching birds. I choose this hobby years ago because I like

66. _____

birds and enjoy being close to the nature. Bird watching is a good

67. _____

hobby so it isn't very expensive. As a beginner, all you need is curiosity

68. _____

and a notebook. When you become curious about it, you may want

69. _____

to buy more books about birds and a better telescope. Not special

70. _____

skills are needed, but it helps if I join a bird watching club. They can

71. _____

teach you when and where to watch birds and what to watch them.

72. _____

You will also be taught about geography and the weather. If you

73. _____

want to become a bird watcher, I strong suggest you try to find 74. _____

a bird watching club, and they will help you get start. Good luck!

75. _____

第二节　书面表达（满分 35 分）

假如你是高三学生王平，现给某英语报刊写信反映游客在旅游胜地乱刻"某某到此一游"现象。信中须包括：

—危害；

—原因和解决办法；

—请报社向读者发出呼吁。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右，信的开头和结尾已为你写好（不计入总词数）；

2. 可适当增加细节，使行文连贯；

3. 参考词汇：tourist attraction 旅游胜地

Dear editor,

I am Wang Ping, a senior-three student. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Wang Ping

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3. 昆明一中高三月考

英　　语

满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷（选择题　共 115 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）

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，你将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题，每段对话仅读一遍。

1. When will the speakers get to New York?
A. At 8:30.　　B. At 8:50.　　C. At 9:00.

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Ticket seller and customer.
B. Policeman and car driver.
C. Taxi driver and passenger.

3. What does the man say about his camera?
A. He forgot to bring it along.
B. He enjoyed using it in the trip.
C. He left it at the airport.

4. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a theater.　　B. At a restaurant.　　C. At a food shop.

5. What will the speakers do?
A. Go to an exhibition.
B. Find their student cards.
C. Borrow two dollars.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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，各小题将给出五秒钟的作答时间，每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. When will the plane take off?
A. In an hour.　　B. In two hours.　　C. In three hours.

7. How long will the woman's trip last for?
A. Two months.　　B. A month.　　C. A week.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How soon does the program begin?
A. In two hours.　　B. In an hour.　　C. In half an hour.

9. What does the man tell the woman to do?
A. Put on her overcoat.
B. Turn on the TV.
C. Take an umbrella.

10. What will the speakers probably do after the walk?
A. Watch the football game.
B. Go to sleep immediately.
C. Watch the program *Nature & Science*.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What was the date when the club had opened?
A. The twelfth.
B. The thirteenth.
C. The fourteenth.

12. Why is the man looking for today's newspaper?
A. To get some important news.
B. To find what films are on this week.
C. To find out today's date.

13. What will the woman do on Saturday?
A. See a film.　　B. Play tennis.　　C. Go back home.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What can we know about the man speaker?
A. He declined a well-paid job.
B. He is busy looking for a job.
C. He has found a job in the restaurant.

15. What will the man speaker probably do tomorrow?
A. Learn to smile to his customers.
B. Buy some new clothes.
C. Meet the woman's boss.

16. What does the woman suggest?
A. Leaving half an hour for preparation before work.
B. Refusing the customers' unreasonable requests.
C. Never pulling a long face in front of the boss.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What time was the news broadcasted?
A. At 10 am.　　B. At noon.　　C. At 10 pm.

18. How long has the demonstration been going on?
A. For nearly half a year.
B. For nearly six weeks.
C. For nearly six days.

19. Where did the fighting break out?
A. In front of the police station.
B. Outside the factory.
C. In the meeting hall.

20. Who wanted to put an end to the demonstration?
A. The police and the plastic box factory.
B. The newspapers and the TV companies.
C. The police, the newspapers and the TV companies.

第二部分　英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节　单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

21. —When did _____ accident happen?
—Oh, it was on _____ Sunday towards the end of this summer, as far as I can remember.
A. an; the　　B. /; the　　C. the; a　　D. an; /

22. —Did you stay up late last night?
—Not very late. It was half past eleven _____ I went to bed.
A. that　　B. when　　C. before　　D. since

23. The middle-aged man over there, for _____ life was once very hard, is now a very successful businessman.
A. whom　　B. whose　　C. which　　D. his

24. —A high-tech exhibition _____ in the National Museum.
—Really? What about visiting it now?
A. will be held　　B. is being held　　C. is to be held　　D. has been held

25. We are all for your advice that John _____ at home until he makes a full recovery.
A. remaining　　B. remained　　C. remains　　D. remain

26. —I missed the bus. What a pity!
—_____. There will be another one in five minutes.
A. Never mind　　B. Not at all
C. Take your time　　D. No hurry

27. The most important thing for Lucy is to find a proper job, _____ in which she can bring her ability and potential into full play.
A. that　　B. this　　C. one　　D. the one

28. I turned to the headmaster and he promised to do everything, _____ his power to help me out.
A. beyond　　B. above　　C. under　　D. within

29. —Credit cards are _____ useful when travelling.
—True. They save us the trouble of taking too much cash.
A. exactly　　B. gradually　　C. particularly　　D. hardly

30. We've got into trouble and don't know what to do next. Hopefully someone will come to our _____.
A. mind　　B. knowledge　　C. attention　　D. assistance

31. —My daughter mastered Japanese in less than two years.
—Did she? She _____ have a gift for language.
A. must　　B. might　　C. should　　D. can

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题
科类　考场号　准考证号　姓名　县（区）
需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

32. —Have you received their invitation to their wedding?
—Not yet. And I won't attend it even if _____.
A. inviting B. invited C. being invited D. having invited

33. You know, the weather is not very good. Is there any possibility _____ the flight would be put off?
A. whether B. when C. why D. that

34. Don't kill your precious time chatting online all day long. It's impossible for the lost time _____, you know.
A. to make up B. making up
C. to be made up D. being made up

35. —However busy he is, he will _____ some time for exercise every day.
—No wonder he is always so energetic.
A. put away B. turn out C. bring in D. set aside

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

Ice cream can't cure cancer or bring back a lost love, but it can make one feel better for a while.

About 18 months ago, my father was in hospital recovering from a major lung operation. My mother had recently __36__, and my father had taken the loss of his partner of 55 years very hard and had lost interest in __37__. Trying to get him to __38__ each day was quite a chore as he didn't want anything. The one thing, __39__, that he would ask us to bring him was ice cream.

One evening, to our __40__, he refused to eat the ice cream, __41__ I placed it in the fridge. A little while later, my son wanted it, so I __42__ it for him.

As I passed another ward(病房), a __43__ asked, "Is there more where that came from?" When I explained the __44__, she apologized. She then said that she had cancer and could eat very little, __45__ the occasional ice cream.

The next evening, I decided to buy two ice creams. On the way to Dad's room, I stopped in at the __46__ woman's room, and __47__ her the ice cream I'd bought for her. She was __48__ surprised that I had thought of her, and __49__ the gift with tears in her eyes. I spoke with her for a few minutes, __50__ what was happening in my family and listened to her __51__ story of pain and suffering. It was apparent that she did not __52__ many visitors, and the ice cream and our short chat meant a great deal to her.

I __53__ the gesture a few days later, and this time was __54__ with a huge hug.

I never even thought to ask her name, and never saw her again, but it made me realize that an act of __55__ can be more rewarding when you give it, rather than receive it.

36. A. passed away	B. gone out	C. come back	D. calmed down
37. A. work	B. life	C. studies	D. games
38. A. speak	B. laugh	C. drink	D. eat
39. A. though	B. however	C. instead	D. therefore
40. A. joy	B. satisfaction	C. surprise	D. relief
41. A. if	B. unless	C. so	D. because
42. A. borrowed	B. bought	C. made	D. fetched
43. A. woman	B. granny	C. girl	D. child
44. A. question	B. situation	C. process	D. decision
45. A. better than	B. more than	C. rather than	D. other than
46. A. pretty	B. honest	C. sick	D. shy
47. A. offered	B. told	C. sold	D. charged
48. A. hardly	B. finally	C. gradually	D. totally
49. A. accepted	B. stored	C. exchanged	D. gave
50. A. remembering	B. denying	C. explaining	D. forgetting
51. A. ordinary	B. similar	C. interesting	D. great
52. A. have	B. like	C. expect	D. attract
53. A. reported	B. expressed	C. noticed	D. repeated
54. A. covered	B. connected	C. rewarded	D. filled
55. A. politeness	B. kindness	C. selflessness	D. willingness

第三部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 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。

A

As a palace, the Tower of London was a great place to live. As a prison, it wasn't so nice—especially since so many prisoners lost their heads. Today tourists can explore the Tower in the United Kingdom. Here are some reasons why the Tower was and still is a cool place.

Ravens(渡鸦) are like superheroes.

Well, sort of Legend says if the ravens that live on the Tower grounds ever leave, the Tower will fall apart. No one knows when the ravens first showed up, but Charles Ⅱ took the legend so seriously that in the 1670s he gave an official order that six ravens be kept there all the time. Today there are still always six.

You might have lived at a zoo.

In 1204, King John kept a collection of animals, including lions and elephants. About 50 years later, King Henry III received a polar bear. The bear was kept on a piece of rope so it could fish from the Thames River that flows by the Tower.

If you lived at the Tower today, your mom or dad might be in charge.

The 35 Yeoman Warders(伦敦塔卫士) and their families are among the few still allowed to live at the Tower. Established in 1509 as bodyguards for the king, today they give tours and manage the day-to-day details of the Tower. They're called "beefeaters," possibly because their job once allowed them to eat beef from the king's table.

You need a secret password at night.

Called the "Word," the password changes every 24 hours and is a must-have to enter the Tower after hours. It's written on a piece of paper and delivered to the Yeoman on duty for the night.

You could find buried gold.

In 1662, a goldsmith(金匠) named John Barkstead supposedly hid more than $40 000 worth of stolen gold somewhere on the Tower grounds. Many have searched for the gold, but it has never been found.

56. Charles Ⅱ decided to keep six ravens in the Tower probably because _____.
A. he loved animals a lot
B. he believed ravens helped protect the Tower
C. he wanted to train the ravens to watch the prisoners
D. he thought the Tower was a cool place for the ravens to live

57. According to the passage, the Yeoman Warders _____.
A. have to part from their families to work at the Tower
B. are currently working as bodyguards for the king
C. sometimes serve as tour guides
D. are fond of eating beef

58. Which of the following is TRUE about the Tower of London?
A. King Henry III kept lions and elephants in it.
B. It stands on the bank of the Thames River.
C. Nobody is allowed to enter it at night.
D. It is also used as a prison nowadays.

B

Over the past 20 years, AIDS and war have claimed the parents of 2.4 million Ugandan children. When Alexis Hefley first visited the country, in 1993, she saw the children's sorrow, but the former Texas banker also spotted "a world of possibility". She watched as they danced for tourists to earn money, and she had a thought: If people in America could see them perform, they'd support them too.

The children's passion and talent inspired Hefley to work with the kids at an orphanage(孤儿院) in Kampala, the capital city of Uganda, to organize a traveling dance troupe(团). The goals: to give the problems in Uganda a human face, to raise awareness and to raise money.

The first tour touched down at six American cities in 1994. Today, the

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科类_____ 考场号_____ 准考证号_____ 姓名_____ 县（区）_____
密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

22-member troupe, known as the Spirit of Uganda, travels across America every two years. The young performers bring their energy and joy to audiences across the U. S. and help support hundreds of Ugandan orphans back home. Among the young dancers, some earn scholarships to attend the U. S. colleges, and then return to their country to help rebuild it.

Photojournalist Douglas Menuez first photographed the troupe in 2006—a project that led to his new book, *Transcendent Spirit*, from which these images are drawn. At each performance, the dancers' faces show pure joy, quite an achievement given the hardships they've faced. "They look to the future, not the past," explains Menuez. "They embrace beauty and good in the world." As one dancer puts it, "People think we have lost our parents. We've had so many problems. But then they see us perform. They see our smiles. And they learn that life goes on."

59. What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?
   A. How miserable Ugandan orphans' life is.
   B. How the dance troupe was set up.
   C. How the young dancers earned money.
   D. How the orphans lost their parents.

60. What do we learn about the Spirit of Uganda?
   A. It was started by a journalist.
   B. It travels across the U. S. annually.
   C. It consists of two dozen performers.
   D. Its dancers have chances to study in the U. S.

61. In the eyes of Menuez, the young performers are _____.
   A. beautiful　　B. talented
   C. optimistic　　D. humorous

62. What might be the most suitable title for the passage?
   A. Ugandan orphans turn tragedy into dance
   B. *Transcendent Spirit*: A close look at Uganda
   C. AIDS and war are claiming people's lives
   D. Lots of people are helping Ugandan orphans

C

Our planet is in trouble. Polluting industries and corporations are destroying our planet, resulting in increasing global temperatures, melting ice caps, and economic turmoil(混乱). All across the country, folks are waking up to the reality that if they do not act now to solve the environmental problems of today, the consequences are unthinkable. If we don't act now, who will?

Fortunately, an amazing team of young leaders are taking action. They are getting involved with the Greenpeace Student Network!

The Student Network has student leaders who deal with the most pressing environmental issues. We have organized and won inspiring campaigns. Convincing corporations to change their ways and politicians to do the right thing. All thanks to our team of leaders, known as Campus Coordinators.

Campus Coordinators are located all across the United States, and even Canada! They work on Greenpeace Student Network campaigns at their schools and in their communities. They organize events like film screenings and days of action. They hold meetings with elected officials, work with the media, recruit(招募) volunteers, and mobilize(动员) their campus to take action! They do all of this with excellent training and expert support from our team of Student Network staff. Campus Coordinators develop their leadership skills and become an unstoppable force for green solutions on campus and in their community.

Currently, the Greenpeace Student Network is campaigning to solve the largest environmental threat to humankind: global warming. With only months until a new international treaty(协议) on global warming is decided this December, the time to stand up and take the lead has never been more important.

If you are concerned with environmental issues, want to mobilize your school and community, and are ready to become a skilled organizer and strong leader, then the Campus Coordinator position is for you! We are now accepting applications for the Fall 2009—Spring 2010 academic year.

Are you ready to be a leader on your campus?

Apply to be a Campus Coordinator today!

63. Why does the author write the passage?
   A. To describe the serious environmental problems.
   B. To call on students to apply to be Campus Coordinators.
   C. To explain the advantage of the Greenpeace Student Network.
   D. To stress the importance of solving environmental problems.

64. We can learn from the passage that the Greenpeace Student Network _____.
   A. is a place where school leaders are trained
   B. is a worldwide organization helping student leaders
   C. helps solve corporations' economic problems
   D. helps deal with global warming at present

65. If you are a Campus Coordinator, you may probably _____.
   A. have the chance to play a role in a film
   B. find a job at a TV station
   C. develop your leadership skills
   D. build up your strength

66. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
   A. The duty of Campus Coordinators.
   B. The distribution of Campus Coordinators.
   C. The aim of the Greenpeace Student Network.
   D. The history of the Greenpeace Student Network.

D

A concussion(脑震荡) happens when the brain is shaken, often in a car crash or a fall or a strike on the head in sports. Concussions can be mild, but doctors may order a CT scan to look for a more serious injury. But a recent study warned that more children than necessary are being exposed(使遭受) to radiation this way.

A national team led by two doctors at the University of California, Davis, studied hospital records from thousands of children with head injuries. They found that in many cases, the risk of developing cancer from the radiation was greater than the risk of a serious brain injury.

The study found that one in five children over age two had a low risk of serious injury but received CT scans anyway. The same was true of almost one in four children under two years of age.

The researchers have developed rules to predict if a head injury is serious enough for a scan. For children under two, doctors are advised against it if there is:

- Normal mental activity.
- No swelling(肿胀) in the back of the head.
- No feeling of a broken bone in the skull(头骨).
- And no loss of consciousness for more than five seconds.

Doctors should also consider how the child was injured and whether the parents say the child is acting normally.

For patients from two to eighteen, the guidelines are similar—except there should be no vomiting(呕吐) and no severe headache.

Earlier this year, the *British Journal of Sports Medicine* published new guidelines for concussions in children and teens. International experts said they should not return to sports or school until fully recovered. The brain also needs a rest, they say, by restricting activities like video games, texting and watching TV.

It often takes longer for young people to recover from a concussion than adults. The experts say individual progress and not a set period of time should always guide a decision to return to play.

67. The researchers at the University of California found that children who received CT scans _____.
   A. were likely to suffer brain injuries

B. wouldn't have normal mental activity

C. would lose consciousness now and then

D. were likely to develop cancer

68. How many aspects should doctors consider when deciding whether a child under two needs a CT scan?

A. Four. B. Six. C. Seven. D. Nine.

69. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

A. Texting is harmful to patients' recovery from concussions.

B. Patients with brain injuries can play many sports.

C. Adults need a longer time than teens to recover from concussions.

D. It takes at least a year for individuals with brain injuries to fully recover.

70. The author of the passage mainly _____.

A. describes the risks of brain injuries

B. suggests CT scans are of practical use

C. tells us about the risks of brain injury tests

D. argues against new guidelines for concussions

E

Greece is one of the most beautiful countries of the world. Millions of tourists visit this place every year. In Greece the bus is the most convenient and preferred means of traveling. There are intercity buses operated by KTEL that interconnect various cities of Greece, and there are international buses operated by OSE that connect Greece to other European cities.

Every tourist must visit Greece at least once in life. This country is really a vacation heaven. It is the perfect blend(融合) of history and art with adventure and romance. You can dive into deep blue waters, climb up the mountains or enjoy ancient architecture and history.

Buses in Greece are cheap and very comfortable. All bus stations display schedules of buses on every route. Conductors and drivers are very polite and helpful. Travelers never face any trouble locating and boarding buses to their destinations. Tourists can always ask the conductor to inform them about their stop, so that they can get down at the right stop. Everyone here is more than happy to help tourists.

Athens, the capital of Greece, has three bus terminals(终点站). Buses to different parts of Greece leave from different terminals. Air-conditioned express buses also operate between major cities. They are faster and more comfortable than other buses. Tourists can choose guided Greece bus tour. These tours are the perfect way of exploring this great country.

Buses in Greece are also a great way of saving bucks on the journey. The long-distance bus system is very cheap. Buses save a lot of money to cover long distances, cheaper than taxis or cars. They are also the best means of interacting with local people. You can sit next to a native of Greece and get some information about the place.

71. The company KTEL offers bus services _____.

A. to different cities in Greece

B. from Greece to other countries

C. to tourist attractions in Greece

D. from Greece to its bordering countries

72. It can be inferred from Para. 3 that the Greeks are _____.

A. generous B. hard-working

C. economical D. warm-hearted

73. If you are a tourist to Greece from overseas, you'd better choose _____.

A. taxis B. cars

C. guided Greece bus tours D. air-conditioned express buses

74. The underlined word "bucks" in the last paragraph probably refers to _____.

A. money B. energy C. time D. trouble

75. While taking long-distance buses, you can _____.

A. know more about the bus schedules

B. make friends with the conductors

C. learn more about bus systems in Greece

D. learn something about the place you're visiting

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题　共35分)

第四部分　写(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)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

One day a child was playing with a vase in great value. 76. _____

He careless put his hand into it. Hard as he tried, 77. _____

he could not pull it out. His father tried his best, too. 78. _____

but their efforts were in a vain. They were thinking of breaking 79. _____

the vase when the father said, "Now, my son, why have 80. _____

one more try? Open your hand or hold your fingers out 81. _____

straight as you see I doing, and then pull." To his 82. _____

surprise, the child says, "I can't hold my fingers straight 83. _____

like that, because I don't want to drop my penny." Thousand of us 84. _____

sometimes are so busy hold on to the world's worthless 85. _____

penny that we cannot achieve liberation.

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

假设你叫李华,在国外一所国际学校读书。你决定参加该校学生会主席的竞选。为了获得来自各个国家学生的支持,你用英语准备了一份竞选演讲稿。内容要点包括以下三个方面:

1. 自我介绍;

2. 胜任这一工作的优势;

3. 当选后的两点工作新思路。

注意:1. 100词左右;

2. 演讲稿的开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Boys and girls,

First of all, thank you for giving me the opportunity.

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题
昆明一中高三月考

秘密★启用前

4. 重庆市高三第一次诊断性监测

英　　语

满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

一、听力（共三节，满分 30 分）

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 many people are working for Mr. Smith?

A. Three.　　B. Five.　　C. Eight.

2. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a car.　　B. In a bar.　　C. In a shop.

3. What does the man suggest?

A. The woman should teach in an evening class.

B. The woman should leave the job.

C. The woman should learn computers.

4. What do we learn about Kate?

A. She likes to hold parties.

B. She has a lot of friends.

C. She wasn't expecting so many friends at the party.

5. What will the woman probably do?

A. Pick up the man at 1:00.

B. Mail her two letters to the man.

C. Meet her friends at the restaurant.

第二节　（共 12 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 18 分）

请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前，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，每段对话读两遍。

请听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. When did the boy do the experiment?

A. Yesterday afternoon.

B. This afternoon.

C. This morning.

7. Where will the boy get the book?

A. In the reading room.

B. In the chemistry lab.

C. In the classroom.

8. Who did the experiments with the boy?

A. The woman speaker.

B. All his classmates.

C. One of his classmate.

请听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Where are the two speakers probably?

A. In a supermarket.　　B. In a park.　　C. In a school.

10. What do we know about the woman?

A. She is a panda expert.

B. She became interested in pandas at the first sight.

C. Perhaps she's shortsighted.

11. Which of the following is not mentioned as pandas' food?

A. Apples.　　B. Bamboo.　　C. Milk.

请听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Old classmates.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Boss and clerk.

13. What does the husband come here for?

A. To see his wife.

B. To work in a company.

C. To see his old friend.

14. How long has the woman been in Tokyo?

A. About 2 years.　　B. Two weeks.　　C. A few days.

请听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Where is the woman working?

A. In a ticket office.

B. In a government office.

C. In a lost & found office.

16. When did the man lose his coat?

A. This morning.

B. This afternoon.

C. Yesterday morning.

17. What will happen later according to the conversation?

A. The man will get back what he's lost.

B. The man can't get back what he's lost.

C. The man's wife will come to help him.

第三节　（共 3 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 4.5 分）

请听下面一段独白。用所听到的独白中的词或数填空，每空限填一个词或一个数。在听本段独白前，你将有时间阅读各小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间，本段独白读两遍。

请听第 10 段材料，完成第 18 至 20 题。

The Lecture
I'm very happy to see that so many of you have been able to come this evening in spite of the 18. _____
... whom we are pleased to have with us, has 19. _____ several years to the study of present-day art in Italy,...
Dr. Wilson will be speaking this evening on the influences of some major 20. _____ century paintings on present-day art in Italy,...

二、英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节　单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. You've made some efforts in your studies, but it's _____ my expectation.

A. out of　　B. far from　　C. in place of　　D. because of

22. You _____ buy such expensive paint for the house, but you can if you have lots of money.

A. couldn't　　B. mustn't　　C. don't have to　　D. wouldn't

23. Before the game, both sides said they would beat _____.

A. each　　B. others　　C. another　　D. the other

24. He's been brought up in Wanzhou, but he _____ here any more.

A. hasn't lived　　B. didn't live

C. hadn't lived　　D. doesn't live

25. You can't improve your English _____ you do little reading every day.

A. when　　B. unless　　C. even though　　D. until

26. —Look at the sign on the wall, sir. No smoking is allowed here!

—_____.

A. Never mind　　B. Pardon me

C. Sure, I don't smoke　　D. Don't mention it

27. Better get your son _____ dictionary; it's _____ useful tool for his English study.

A. a; a　　B. the; a　　C. a; the　　D. the; an

28. The 16th Asian Games, _____ was held in Guangzhou, was a big success.

A. that　　B. where　　C. which　　D. when

29. —How's your new English teacher?

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题
科类　考场号　准考证号　姓名　县（区）

—I _____ him! How can I know anything about him?

A. don't meet　　B. won't meet

C. hadn't met　　D. haven't met

30. I had to walk home with my bike _____.

A. being stolen　　B. to steal

C. to have been stolen　　D. stolen

31. —Hi, Peter. I _____ to see you here in China!

—Hi, Susan. What a coincidence!

A. didn't expect　　B. don't expect

C. hadn't expected　　D. haven't expected

32. They became friends again that day. _____ then, they hadn't spoken to each other for nearly two years.

A. Since　　B. Until　　C. Now and　　D. After

33. Little _____ that the guards were watching him closely, so he was caught red handed.

A. the thief realized　　B. the thief didn't realize

C. didn't the thief realize　　D. did the thief realize

34. —How I miss my grandma these days!

—_____ to her this weekend?

A. Why not to pay a visit　　B. Why not pay a visit

C. Why not paying a visit　　D. Why don't pay a visit

35. —Too crowded! I'm standing on my toe. Could you make some room for me?

—_____.

A. Yes, please　　B. No, I don't

C. Sure　　D. No, not at all

第二节　完形填空(共 20 小题;小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36 ~ 55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出最佳选项。

A couple of years ago, my teachers encouraged me to join in a program that helped children who had physical and mental disabilities. My mother is a teacher, so I am __36__ to helping children; however, I discovered that working with children with special needs really changed my life __37__.

Each week, I spent an hour in the classroom helping children with school-work, art projects, games and __38__ activities including eating. In a __39__ classroom, it would not be uncommon to hear a teacher telling the children to be __40__. They would always make unnecessary __41__. However, here, noises were __42__. They were signs of excitement and different ways of __43__.

My favorite memory was reading a __44__ about chameleons(变色龙) to them. After the story I helped the children __45__ clay chameleons. I felt __46__ to see their smiles. They worked the clay with __47__ and confidence __48__ did not come as easily as __49__ they tried to read or solve simple maths problems.

Today I'm __50__ working in the special education program. Recently, I created the "Castle for Kids" project—a classroom for children to build a castle. It __51__ be a fun activity for children to help plan and build the castle. For two days, I worked with a group of high school students building our first __52__. The children not only built a castle, they also built a lifetime __53__ memories.

Working with special-needs children has made me __54__ that I would make it a career working with these children. I believe everyone should get out and do something that makes a __55__.

36. A. used	B. interested	C. tired	D. allowed
37. A. suddenly	B. sometimes	C. forever	D. slowly
38. A. interesting	B. simple	C. special	D. everyday
39. A. tidy	B. typical	C. special	D. small
40. A. quiet	B. clever	C. seated	D. proud
41. A. problems	B. noises	C. faces	D. things
42. A. forbidden	B. allowed	C. encouraged	D. heard
43. A. understanding		B. threatening	
C. thinking		D. communicating	
44. A. story	B. book	C. text	D. poem
45. A. build	B. make	C. create	D. watch
46. A. curious		B. doubted	
C. excited		D. uncomfortable	
47. A. difficulty	B. trouble	C. care	D. ease
48. A. that	B. where	C. but	D. and
49. A. where	B. when	C. how	D. why
50. A. ever	B. even	C. still	D. yet
51. A. shall	B. will	C. should	D. would
52. A. castle	B. classroom	C. school	D. house
53. A. with	B. of	C. as	D. on
54. A. work	B. try	C. see	D. notice
55. A. success	B. man	C. confidence	D. difference

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Several years ago I was at a train station in Amsterdam waiting in line to buy a ticket, As I stood there I saw a young homeless man asking people for money so he could buy breakfast. It was early in the morning and most of the travelers simply ignored the young man or gave him a dirty look. There was one exception though—an older, well-dressed businessman who looked as though he was from the middle-east. When approached by the panhandler, the gentleman looked straight into his eyes and quietly asked, "How much will you need?" I couldn't hear what the young man said but watched as the older man pulled several bills from his wallet and calmly placed them in the young man's hands.

What impressed me more than anything was that the older man did not look away when he was approached (like so many others did). The fact that he offered money wasn't nearly as important as the way he looked into the other man's eyes.

I don't know if the young man actually used this money for breakfast or for some other purpose. What I do know is that I witnessed two completely different reactions to the same situation. I saw people who were either afraid or annoyed or distrustful. And then I saw this man who was not afraid and treated the homeless man as though he were a brother. I decided then and there that, even though we have to be careful in this world, I would rather be like him.

56. What do you think the young man was? He was a man _____.

A. who had lost his wallet and was short of money to buy his breakfast

B. whose home was destroyed by some disasters

C. who pretended to be poor in order to get money from people

D. who earned his living by begging

57. How was the young man treated by the passers-by?

A. Though they were friendly, they didn't give anything to him.

B. Most of them avoided him or looked at him coldly.

C. They treated him politely, even looking carefully into his eyes.

D. Most of them smiled at him and gave him a few coins.

58. What lesson does the writer learn form this incident?

A. Kindness is the choice he's decided to make when dealing with others.

B. We should be careful with others and only help those we trust.

C. It is necessary to be respectful to those who help others.

D. In this world, we have to be careful so as to be against cheaters.

59. What sentence will the writer most probably write to end the passage?

A. In this world, so many people aren't merciful.

B. Mercy should be given to children when they're brought up.

C. May each day bring us many opportunities for kindness.

D. Helping others is necessary, but do keep an eye on cheaters.

B

Teach children basic safety around dogs and review regularly:

· Do not approach an unfamiliar dog.

· Do not run near a dog or scream.

· Remain still when approached by an unfamiliar dog.

密　封　线　内　不　要　答　题
重庆市高三第一次诊断性监测

科类 考场号 密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题 准考证号 姓名 县（区）

· If you are knocked over by a dog, lie still and hold your breath.

· Do not play with a dog unless watched by an adult.

· Immediately report stray(流浪的) dogs, or dogs displaying unusual behavior to an adult.

· Avoid direct eye contact with a dog.

· Do not disturb a dog who is sleeping, eating, or caring for baby dogs.

· Do not pet a dog without allowing it to see and sniff you first.

· If bitten, immediately report the bite to an adult.

A study on fatal dog bites lists the breeds(品种) involved in fatal attacks over 20 years. It does not find specific breeds that are most likely to bite or kill. Each year, 4.7 million Americans are bitten by dogs. These bites result in about 12 deaths every year: about 0.0002 percent of the total number of people bitten. These few deaths offer little information about breeds involved in dog bites. There is currently no way to determine the number of dogs of a particular breed, and no way to determine which breeds are more likely to bite or kill.

Many practical alternatives hold promise for preventing dog bites. For prevention ideas and model policies for the control of dangerous dogs, please see the American Veterinary Medical Association Task Force on Canine Aggression and Human-Canine Interaction: a community approach to dog bite prevention.

60. When you are knocked down by a dog, you should _____.

A. get up and run away as fast as possible

B. run away and shout loudly for help

C. not allow the dog to sniff you

D. pretend to be dead

61. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

A. Children should not look a dog in the eye.

B. Children should not touch a sleeping dog.

C. Children should not be afraid of dogs.

D. Children should tell adults about bleeding bitten by a dog.

62. We can infer from the second paragraph that _____.

A. dog bites result in about 100 deaths in America each year

B. lots of information about breeds involved in dog bites has been collected

C. many dog bites are not treated properly nowadays in America

D. more effort needs to be made to determine which dog breeds are more likely to bite

63. The last paragraph provides readers with information about _____.

A. where to get dog bite prevention ideas

B. how to keep pet dogs

C. easy cures for dog bites in country areas

D. deaths caused by dog bites

C

For many people, there is only one good reason to go to an amusement park—the roller coaster. But why do people go on roller coasters?

"Where else in the world can you scream at the top of your lungs and throw your arms in the air?" Frank Farley asks. "If you did that in most other places, they'd take you to your parents and probably put you through a psychological evaluation." Farley is a psychologist at Temple University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Roller coasters are often attractive to kids whose lives are stressful or controlled. "Roller coasters are a way of breaking out of the humdrum of everyday life. You can let it all go and scream and shout or do whatever you want," Farley says. It has been proved that many adults fed the same way.

Compared with skateboarding, extreme mountain biking, and other adventure sports, riding roller coasters is safe. Parents usually don't mind when kids go on coasters. Roller coasters also have a way of bringing people together. Riders share the thrill and adventure of surviving that feels like an extreme experience.

Whether you like to ride a roller coaster may depend on your personality. Psychologists say that there is a certain type of person that naturally seeks out extreme experiences. "They enjoy things like change, variety, and intensity," says Farley. These people are actually attracted to thrills. He describes such people as having Type-T personalities ("T" stands for thrills).

He also believes that these thrill seekers are more adventurous and creative than other people. Albert Einstein was a Type T. "If nobody liked to seek stimulation(刺激)," he argues, "the human race wouldn't be where it is today."

64. According to Farley, what will most people feel after riding a roller coaster?

A. Scared. B. Confident. C. Nervous. D. Relaxed.

65. According to Farley, to our society, people with Type-T personalities are _____.

A. dangerous B. necessary C. useless D. harmful

66. The underlined word "humdrum" in the 3rd paragraph probably means _____.

A. dullness B. limit C. excitement D. happiness

67. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The disadvantages of roller coasters.

B. The characteristics of roller coasters.

C. Why many people enjoy roller coasters.

D. How people act when riding roller coasters.

D

Harry Houdini was one of the greatest American entertainers in the theater this century. He was a man famous for his escapes—from prison cells, from wooden boxes floating in rivers, from locked tanks full of water. He appeared in theaters all over Europe and America. Crowds came to see the great Houdini and his "magic tricks".

Of course, his secret was not magic or supernatural powers. It was simply strength. He had the ability to move his toes as well as he moved his fingers. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

Houdini started working in the entertainment world when he was 17, in 1891. He and his brother Theo performed card tricks in club in New York. They called themselves the Houdini Brothers. When Harry married in 1894, he and his wife Bess worked together as magician and assistant. But for a long time they were not very successful. Then Harry performed his first prison escape, in Chicago in 1898. Harry persuaded a detective to let him try to escape from the prison, and he invited the local newspapermen to watch.

It was the publicity that came from this that started Harry Houdini's success. Harry had fingers trained to escape from handcuffs and toes trained to escape ankle chins. But his biggest secret was how he unlocked the prison doors. Every time he went into the prison cell, Bess gave him a kiss for good luck—and a small skeleton key, which is a key that fits many locks, passed quickly from her mouth to his.

Harry used these prison escapes to build his fame. He arranged to escape from the local prison of every town he visited. In the afternoon, the people of the town would read about it in their local newspapers, and in the evening every seat in the local theater would be full. What was the result? World-wild fame, and a name remembered today.

68. According to the passage, Houdini's success in prison escapes depends on _____.

A. his special tricks and supernatural powers

B. his unusual ability and a skeleton key

C. his magic tricks and super human powers

D. his wisdom and magic powers

69. In the fourth paragraph, the underlined word "this" refers to _____.

A. his first prison escape

B. the newspaper's presentation

C. the publicity

D. the participation of a detective

70. It can be inferred from the passage that Houdini became famous

_____.

A. in 1894　　B. before he married

C. at the age of 17　　D. when he was 24

71. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. A skeleton key　　B. A man of many secrets

C. World-wild fame　　D. Great escape

E

Sue Beesley spent 25 years working in the IT industry before leaving to become a gardener. "I spent all my time desiring some green space, something green to look at," she says. These days she designs gardens for offices, to provide spaces where workers can relax during their lunch-breaks. "It's a real sensory lift, a pick-me-up(提神饮料), having a garden to wander out into on a sunny day," she says.

Gardens don't fit easily into the world of work. Amid all the strip lighting, computers and concrete you can be lucky to find much more than a few woods planted between car parking spaces. At the design company Wolff Olins, workers often arrive at the office early, particularly in the summer, to work on the large vegetable garden on the roof. Wolff Olins's building manager, Stuart Bobertson, says the garden makes being at work more enjoyable. Rather than just going from a house to an office, it gives you some interaction with nature during your day.

The garden is maintained on a day-to-day basis by a staff club, but everyone in the company is encouraged to join in when they can. As well as providing employees with an opportunity to get their hands dirty, get outside and mix with colleagues form other departments, the garden also provides plenty of fresh, organic produce for the staff restaurant. From a PR point of view, the garden is a visible symbol of the company's commitment to both environmental issues and employee welfare.

For The Office Group in London, which rents out office space, having a garden has brought financial rewards. "The roof garden definitely helps us rent the offices out," says Charlie Green, co-owner of the company, "People love it. They have meetings up there. It has Wi-Fi and they can help themselves to freshly grown vegetables. It's one of the first things we show prospective(预期的) renters."

"Being outdoors is good for your soul," says Beesley, a former BBC Gardener of the Year. "You feel better and are more productive. It puts you in a better frame of mind and you work better."

72. What does the gardens for offices bring to the workers?

A. Fresh fruits after lunch.

B. Relaxation in noon break.

C. All the food they eat in the staff restaurant.

D. Fresh flowers on their desks.

73. Where does the garden of Wolff Olins lies?

A. In parking spaces.

B. Between computer desks.

C. On the top of its office building.

D. Around the company's buildings.

74. It can be inferred the renters of the offices can _____.

A. eat the favorite vegetables in the garden

B. pay for their rent by planting vegetables

C. have financial problems from the garden

D. never be attracted by the garden

75. What does Beesley think a lot of?

A. The produce of the garden.

B. The environmental effect of the garden.

C. The financial rewards of the garden.

D. The spirit effect of the garden.

四、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)

以下标有题号的每一行均有一个错误,请找出,并按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

When passing the bus station in the way home, I found a little 76. _____

girl alone crying. Obviously, she lost, looking for her mother. 77. _____

I went up and asked her why. When asking where her mother 78. _____

was, she shook her head, but kept crying. Then I took her to the 79. _____

station office for a help. "Anyone who's lost a child, please come 80. _____

to our broadcasting room..." was soon hearing again and again. 81. _____

Minutes later, a worrying mother came. The girl ran to her 82. _____

happily, tear still in her eyes. The mother was thankful and asked 83. _____

my name. With a smile, I answered, "I'm a League member. 84. _____

I have just done that a League member should do. It's my duty." 85. _____

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

学校英语报开展有关中学生上网问题的讨论。你是高三一班学生李华。你认为最重要的是给中学生创造良好的网络环境。现请你用英语给该报编辑写信,说明你的看法。信的内容如下:

1. 写信的目的

2. 你的观点

3. 支持你观点的理由

4. 对活动的祝愿

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 信的开头已为你写好,不必另写;

3. 请勿在在信中用本人的真实信息。

Dear Editor,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

密　封　线　内　不　要　答　题
重庆市高三第一次诊断性监测

秘密★启用前

5. 湖北省八校高三第一次联考

英　　语

满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

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)

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 do they mainly talk about?
A. The rain.　　B. The jacket.　　C. The weather.

2. What can we infer from the talk?
A. The woman is on vacation now.
B. The woman is a little worried.
C. The woman is not eager to find a job.

3. What did the woman do just after high school?
A. She played in a band.
B. She started a new company.
C. She worked as a saleswoman.

4. How much will the woman lend the man?
A. 6 dollars.　　B. 7 dollars.　　C. 4 dollars.

5. What does the man offer to do?
A. Call her a taxi.　　B. Telephone Lisa.　　C. Ride his car.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白前,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 秒钟的做答时间。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's wrong with the woman's bike?
A. The wheels are loose.
B. The brake is loose.
C. The chain is loose.

7. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a post office.　　B. In the street.　　C. In a garage.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What will the two speakers have in a Chinese restaurant?
A. Breakfast.　　B. Brunch.　　C. Lunch.

9. What is the weather like that day?
A. Cold.　　B. Cool.　　C. Warm.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What do the speakers mainly talk about?
A. Movie culture.　　B. Tonight's plan.　　C. Literary works.

11. What are the speakers going to see?
A. *Blue Horizons*.　　B. *The Red and Black*.　　C. *Gone with the Wind*.

12. What does the woman say about Sophia Bellini and Richard Evans?
A. They are smart.
B. They are an excellent pair.
C. They are old but wonderful actors.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why are the two speakers upset?
A. It may snow during their vacation.
B. They may not be able to take their vacation.
C. They may fail to join the graduation ceremony.

14. What can we learn about their vacation?
A. They are going skiing.
B. They have made bookings for their plane.
C. Their flight has been canceled.

15. What made them miss so many classes?
A. The earthquake.　　B. The bad winter.　　C. A terrible flu.

16. What are they going to do right now?
A. Talk to Professor Hampton.
B. Speak to all of the other people.
C. Call the travel agency.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. On which day can students of the reading club get together?
A. On Wednesday.　　B. On Saturday.　　C. On Thursday.

18. How many clubs are mentioned in the text?
A. Two.　　B. Three.　　C. Four.

19. How long will the bike riding last at least?
A. One hour.　　B. Two hours.　　C. Three hours.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
A. The school clubs.　　B. The school history.　　C. The school website.

第二部分　词汇知识运用(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节　多项选择(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. In order to promote its brand, Harvard University has put a lot of money and time to launch an advertising _____.
A. campaign　　B. struggle　　C. movement　　D. promotion

22. With no better way to express feelings of love and _____, it's easy to see why everyone turns to the flower shop on Mothers' Day.
A. appreciation　　B. inspiration
C. satisfaction　　D. ambition

23. The first African-American president of the United States received a(n) _____ welcome in the African countries, where he was received as a returning son.
A. romantic　　B. bureaucratic　　C. enthusiastic　　D. optimistic

24. It's been a difficult time but, on the _____ side, I feel physically fine.
A. primitive　　B. original　　C. unique　　D. positive

25. Mary, whose father passed away for smoking abuse, cried, "Any assumption that smoking is beneficial is _____ absurd."
A. totally　　B. nearly　　C. rarely　　D. merely

26. Everything from greeting to eating can be an opportunity to do the wrong thing, and not only embarrass yourself, but _____ your host.
A. scare　　B. upset　　C. tease　　D. blame

27. After careful consideration, I decide to _____ my current post so as to realize my long-held dream.
A. dismiss　　B. reject　　C. resign　　D. ignore

28. Rescuers had to _____ the search because of worsening weather condition.
A. take off　　B. call off　　C. cut off　　D. show off

29. A cat in London has been taking a bus regularly. The driver even knows where to _____ this special passenger.
A. put down　　B. pick out　　C. leave behind　　D. drop out

30. Since his works earned him quite a reputation in Liverpool, he has stayed there most of his life, _____ the occasional visit to his hometown.
A. apart from　　B. but for　　C. instead of　　D. regardless of

第二节　完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Knowing how much her own children loved presents at Christmas, Ann Sutton, a social worker, always tried to seek help for one or two poor families. This year, Kinzie, Ann's seven-year-old daughter, was __31__ that Santa Claus would make a special visit to a young mother named Ashley who worked in a factory and was __32__ her 12-month-old son, Evan, and her 12-year-old brother, Kenny, by herself.

At a __33__ dinner, the phone rang. A representative from a local charity was calling to say that the __34__ Ann had requested for Ashley had been cancelled. No Santa Claus, no presents, nothing. Ann saw the cheer fade away from her children's faces at the news. Without a word, she __35__ down from her chair and ran from the room. Now, it didn't feel much __36__ Christmas anymore. Kinzie returned, her face set with determination. She had opened up her piggy __37__, and now she counted out the coins and broken dollar __38__, one by one, onto the dining table: $3.30. Everything she had.

"Mom," she told Ann, "I know it's not much. __39__ maybe this will buy a present for the baby."

密　封　线　内　不　要　答　题
科类　考场号　准考证号　姓名　县(区)
需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com