

高三上学期第一次阶段性考试英语试题

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中，第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节、第三节和第四部分为非选择题。
2. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
3. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

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。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How does the woman feel?
A. She's worried about Jessie.
B. She's stressed about the exam.
C. She's upset about Oscar's absence.
2. What does the woman do to help the man?
A. Offer a discount to him.
B. Buy a gift for him online.
C. Recommend a shopping app to him.
3. What will the man probably do first?
A. Wash his hands. B. Clean the floor. C. Watch the news.
4. Where is the conversation probably taking place?
A. In a coffee shop. B. In a restaurant. C. In an office.
5. How much did the man pay for his camera?
A. \$150. B. \$250. C. \$500.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. How long does the man plan to stay in Australia?
A. For one week. B. For two weeks. C. For one month.
7. What does the woman suggest the man do in Australia?
A. Visit the Opera House in Sydney.

- B. Try skydiving in Brisbane.
- C. Take a road trip from Sydney to Melbourne.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the main topic of the conversation?

- A. When to start a family.
- B. How to find a good job.
- C. Why to make money early.

9. How old is the woman?

- A. 18 years old.
- B. 21 years old.
- C. 24 years old.

9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.
- B. Husband and wife.
- C. Brother and sister.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What's Jim's research topic about?

- A. Sleeplessness
- B. Fashion.
- C. The crime rate.

12. Why is Jane working late?

- A. She can come up with good ideas at night.
- B. She's taking over Jim's work shift.
- C. She's working on some urgent tasks.

13. What will Jane do for Jim?

- A. Check his article.
- B. Help him do research.
- C. Finish writing with him.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does the woman come into the store?

- A. Her phone charger broke.
- B. Her phone has some problems.
- C. She wants to buy a new phone.

15. What does the woman ask for?

- A. A free pair of headphones.
- B. A discounted price.
- C. A receipt.

16. What will the man do before the woman leaves?

- A. Charge her new phone.
- B. Talk to his manager.
- C. Give her a bag.

17. How does the woman pay?

- A. By cash.
- B. By ATM card.
- C. By credit card.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does the speaker do before each flight?

- A. He asks for an upgrade.

- B. He saves the previous trip's bag tag.
C. He buys a new magazine and brings it on board.
19. Where was the speaker traveling from on his first trip?
A. Shanghai. B. London. C. Seoul.
20. Why was the Amsterdam flight lucky for the speaker?
A. He won a holiday.
B. He met his future wife on the plane.
C. He booked the last ticket of the flight.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Theaters and Entertainment

St David's Hall

St David's Hall is the award winning National Concert Hall of Wales standing at the very heart of Cardiff's entertainment centre. With an impressive 2,000-seat concert hall, St David's Hall is home to the annual Welsh Proms Cardiff. It presents live entertainment, including pop, rock, folk, jazz, musicals, dance, world music, films and classical music.

The Hayes, Cardiff CF10 1AH

www.stdavidshallcardiff.co.uk

The Glee Club

Every weekend this is "Wales" premier comedy club where having a great time is the order for both audiences and comedy stars alike. It is hard to name a comedy star who hasn't been on the stage here. If you are looking for the best comedies on tour and brilliant live music, you should start here.

Mermaid Quay, Cardiff Bay, Cardiff CF10 5BZ

www.glee.co.uk/cardiff

Sherman Cymru

Sherman Cymru's theatre in the Cathays area of Cardiff reopened in February 2012. This special building is a place in which theatre is made and where children, artists, writers and anyone else have the opportunity (机会) to do creative things. Sherman Cymru is excited to present a packed programme of the very best theatre, dance, family shows and music from Wales and the rest of the world.

Senghennydd Road, Cardiff CF 24 4 YE

www.shermancymru.co.uk

New Theatre

The New Theatre has been the home of quality drama, musicals, dance and children's shows for more than 100 years. Presenting the best of the West End along with the pick of the UK's touring shows, the New Theatre is Cardiff's oldest surviving traditional theatre.

Be sure to pay a visit as part of your stay in the city.

Park Place, Cardiff CF10 3LN

www.newtheatreCardiff.co.uk

21. Where is the Welsh Proms Cardiff hosted?
- A. At the New Theatre. B. At the Glee Club.
B. At Sherman Cymru. D. At St David's Hall.
22. What can people do at the Glee Club?
- A. Watch musicals. B. Enjoy comedies.
C. See family shows. D. Do creative things.
23. Which website can you visit to learn about Cardiff's oldest surviving theatre?
- A. www.newtheatreCardiff.co.uk B. www.shermancymru.co.uk
C. www.blee.co.uk/Cardiff D. www.stDavidshalleCardiff.co.uk

B

Living in Iowa and trying to become a photographer specializing in landscape (风景) can be quite a challenge, mainly because the corn state lacks geographical variation.

Although landscapes in the Midwest tend to be quite similar, either farm fields or highways, sometimes I find distinctive character in the hills or lakes. To make some of my landscape shots, I have traveled up to four hours away to shoot within a 10-minute time frame. I tend to travel with a few of my friends to state parks or to the countryside to go on adventures and take photos along the way.

Being at the right place at the right time is decisive in any style of photography. I often leave early to seek the right destinations so I can set up early to avoid missing the moment I am attempting to photograph. I have missed plenty of beautiful sunsets/sunrises due to being on the spot only five minutes before the best moment.

One time my friends and I drove three hours to Devil's Lake, Wisconsin, to climb the purple quartz (石英) rock around the lake. After we found a crazy-looking road that hung over a bunch of rocks, we decided to photograph the scene at sunset. The position enabled us to look over the lake with the sunset in the background. We managed to leave this spot to climb higher because of the spare time until sunset. However, we did not mark the route (路线) so we ended up almost missing the sunset entirely. Once we found the place, it was stressful getting lights and cameras set up in the limited time. Still, looking back on the photos, they are some of my best shots though they could have been so much better if I would have been prepared and managed my time wisely.

24. How does the author deal with the challenge as a landscape photographer in the Midwest?
- A. By teaming up with other photographers.
B. By shooting in the countryside or state parks.
C. By studying the geographical conditions.
D. By creating settings in the corn fields.

25. What is the key to successful landscape photography according to the author?

- A. Proper time management. B. Good shooting techniques.
C. Adventurous spirit. D. Distinctive styles.
26. What can we infer from the author trip with friends to Devil's Lake?
A. They went crazy with the purple quartz rock.
B. They felt stressed while waiting for the sunset.
C. They reached the shooting spot later than expected.
D. They had problems with their equipment.
27. How does the author find his photos taken at Devil's Lake?
A. Amusing. B. Satisfying. C. Encouraging. D. Comforting.

C

What comes into your mind when you think of British food? Probably fish and chips, or a Sunday dinner of meat and two vegetables. But is British food really so uninteresting? Even though Britain has a reputation for less-than-impressive cuisine, it is producing more top class chefs who appear frequently on our television screens and whose recipe books frequently top the best seller lists.

It's thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits. It is recently reported that the number of those sticking to a traditional diet is slowly declining and around half of Britain's consumers would like to change or improve their cooking in some way. There has been a rise in the number of students applying for food courses at UK universities and colleges. It seems that TV programmes have helped change what people think about cooking.

According to a new study from market analysts, 1 in 5 Britons say that watching cookery programmes on TV has encouraged them to try different food. Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients (配料) than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 say they now buy better quality ingredients than before. One in four adults say that TV chefs have made them much more confident about expanding their cookery knowledge and skills, and young people are also getting more interested in cooking. The UK's obsession (痴迷) with food is reflected through television scheduling. Cookery shows and documentaries about food are broadcast more often than before. With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer "uncool" for boys to like cooking.

28. What do people usually think of British food?
A. It is simple and plain. B. It is rich in nutrition.
C. It lacks authentic tastes. D. It deserves a high reputation.
29. Which best describes cookery programmes on British TV?
A. Authoritative. B. Creative. C. Profitable. D. Influential.
30. Which is the percentage of the people using more diverse ingredients now?
A. 20%. B. 24%. C. 25%. D. 33%.
31. What might the author continue talking about?

- A. The art of cooking in other countries. B. Male chefs on TV programmes.
C. Table manners in the UK. D. Studies of big eaters.

D

If you want to tell the history of the whole world, a history that does not privilege one part of humanity, you cannot do it through texts alone, because only some of the world has ever had texts, while most of the world, for most of the time, has not. Writing is one of humanity's later achievements, and until fairly recently even many literate (有文字的) societies recorded their concerns not only in writing but in things.

Ideally a history would bring together texts and objects, and some chapters of this book are able to do just that, but in many cases we simply can't. The clearest example of this between literate and non-literate history is perhaps the first conflict, at Botany Bay, between Captain Cook's voyage and the Australian Aboriginals. From the English side, we have scientific reports and the captain's record of that terrible day. From the Australian side, we have only a wooden shield (盾) dropped by a man in flight after his first experience of gunshot. If we want to reconstruct what was actually going on that day, the shield must be questioned and interpreted as deeply and strictly as the written reports.

In addition to the problem of miscomprehension from both sides, there are victories accidentally or deliberately twisted, especially when only the victors know how to write. Those who are on the losing side often have only their things to tell their stories. The Caribbean Taino, the Australian Aboriginals, the African people of Benin and the Incas, all of whom appear in this book, can speak to us now of their past achievements most powerfully through the objects they made: a history told through things gives them back a voice. When we consider contact (联系) between literate and non-literate societies such as these, all our first-hand accounts are necessarily twisted, only one half of a dialogue. If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, but the objects.

32. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
A. How past events should be presented.
B. What humanity is concerned about.
C. Whether facts speak louder than words.
D. Why written language is reliable.
33. What does the author indicate by mentioning Captain Cook in paragraph 2?
A. His report was scientific. B. He represented the local people.
C. He ruled over Botany Bay. D. His record was one-sided.
34. What does the underlined word "conversation" in paragraph 3 refer to?
A. Problem. B. History. C. Voice. D. Society.
35. Which of the following books is the text most likely selected from?
A. *How Maps Tell Stories of the World* B. *A Short History of Australia*
C. *A History of the World in 100 Objects* D. *How Art Works Tell Stories*

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

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

Important Things to Know When Dining Out

Cultural dining etiquette (礼节) might surprise you with some of its important rules. 36 _____. Knowing some tips will help ensure that you have an enjoyable meal with friends or family — no matter where you are in the world.

Chopstick Rules

The way you handle chopsticks is important to avoid annoying your companions. When you put them down between bites, always put them down together so they are parallel with the edge of the table in front of you. _____ 37 _____.

Hands or Utensils (餐具)

In India and the Middle East, it's considered very rude to eat with your left hand. People in France expect you to eat with a utensil in each hand. _____ 38 _____, instead preferring to use their hands. In Chile, you may never touch any food with your fingers. People in Thailand generally use their forks only to push food onto their spoons.

Making Requests

_____ 39 _____. In Portugal, this would be a serious mistake, because it shows the chef that you don't like their seasoning skills. Similarly, in Italy, never ask for extra cheese to add to your food.

Some of these cultural dining etiquette rules may seem random and strange, but they are important in various countries. _____ 40 _____, the more comfortable you'll begin to feel with its foreign cultural practices.

- A. The more friends you make in your lifetime
- B. The more time you spend in any given country
- C. Mexicans consider it inappropriate to eat with utensils
- D. Don't get caught making an embarrassing mistake at a restaurant
- E. It's a good sign for the chef if you make a mess around your plate
- F. Never stick them upright in your food or cross them as you use them
- G. It may seem like a simple request to ask for salt and pepper at a meal

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节 满分 40 分）

完形填空第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When Jim Grant spotted black smoke coming out of a building on his way to work, he 41 his car to call 911. Then he 42 a U-turn, circling back to take another look.

Pulling up to the building, Grant saw flames（火焰）shooting out of a second-floor window. Not seeing or hearing any fire engines 43, Grant rushed to a side 44 and ran up the stairs.

On the second floor, he 45 every apartment door. “Get out!” Grant shouted. No one 46 and he assumed that people had already 47. Reaching the end of the hallway, though, Grant 48 a half-open door. He kicked it wide open, finding a 49 woman in a wheelchair with a little boy and a tiny baby. “Let’s 50!” he screamed. The woman looked at him in confusion and said something about changing her clothes. Grant didn’t wait, Clutching（抓牢）the baby to his chest and 51 the boy alongside, Grant ran down the hallway. When he was 52 outside, the only 53 in sight was a policeman. Grant told him about the 54 and they rushed into the smoky building.

Thanks to them, a family was saved from the fire. Grant and the policeman were honored for their 55.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. drove | B. stopped | C. reached | D. abandoned |
| 42. A. saw | B. made | C. missed | D. crossed |
| 43. A. burning | B. leaving | C. approaching | D. waiting |
| 44. A. entrance | B. road | C. building | D. window |
| 45. A. locked | B. kicked | C. counted | D. repaired |
| 46. A. agreed | B. cared | C. responded | D. understood |
| 47. A. arrived | B. returned | C. hidden | D. escaped |
| 48. A. skipped | B. closed | C. noticed | D. remembered |

49. A. frightened B. curious C. patient D. grateful
50. A. turn back B. go up C. get out D. lie down
51. A. following B. dragging C. examining D. passing
52. A. safely B. secretly C. suddenly D. previously
53. A. witness B. guide C. service D. help
54. A. woman B. door C. car D. baby
55. A. wisdom B. generosity C. honesty D. courage

第II卷

第三部分 语言知识运用（共四节，满分 65 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

The animated film *Chang An* has become a surprise hit, earning ___ 56 ___ impressive 600 million yuan at the box office of the Chinese mainland within just ten days of its release. It has appealed to audiences of all ages, who ___ 57 ___ (passionate) recite poetry alongside the characters on screen, taking them on a fantastic journey. This film not only identifies with the Chinese people but also allows the world ___ 58 ___ (explore) the rich tradition of Tang poetry and the “Chinese Poetry Universe.”

The story centers around the deep friendship between poet Gao Shi and the romantic poet Li Bai offering a brief look into the glorious history of the Tang era, ___ 59 ___ is known for its economic prosperity and cultural advancement. The 48 Tang poems ___ 60 ___ (feature) in the movie present a view of the most excellent poets of that time as well as their political ambitions and ideals. These poems transport audiences ___ 61 ___ sandy deserts to mist-filled regions along the Yangtze River.

Chang An is undoubtedly a masterpiece that shows the unique ___ 62 ___ (characteristic) of Chinese culture to the world. In China, poets and their poems ___ 63 ___ (consider) national treasures. These poems describe not only the historical changes of a dynasty, but also ___ 64 ___ (people) understanding of the world. The film has raised the audiences' ___ 65 ___ (aware) and enhanced their love and belief in Chinese culture.

第三节 单词拼写（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据语境写出加粗词汇或短语的汉语意思。

66. Cycling is the most **economical**, sustainable and fun way to explore the city, with its beautiful canals, parks, squares and countless lights. _____
67. I **stuck** the chicken in the freezer. _____
68. I tied a rope around his waist to keep him near to our **spot**. _____
69. The Chinese government recently **finalized** a plan to set up a Giant Panda National Park (GPNP). _____
70. Rome can be **pricey** for travelers, which is why many choose to stay in a hostel. _____
71. In 1934, with the passage of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act(Act), an increasingly concerned nation **took firm action to** stop the destruction of migratory(迁徙的)waterfowl and the wetlands so vital to their survival. _____
72. What is so **brehtaking** about the experience is the out-of-this-world scenes. _____
73. But with reading, it's all about the present. It's about the now and what one contributes to the now, because reading is a give and take between author and reader. Each has to **pull their own weight**. _____
74. Lighting **accounts for** about 7% of the total electricity consumed in the US. _____
75. Now that you've listed your strengths, list your **imperfections**. _____

第四部分 写作（满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你的美国笔友 Chris 要私下存钱购买智能手机，用于打游戏。请你给他写封信，指出他的错误并提出建议。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Chris,

Yours

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面文章，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一个完整短文。

Just like on every break, Asiri would go with his uncle to his workshop, who made costumes for elephants! Asiri had been asking to help make the costumes. But he'd been told he was too little to sew the fine stitches (缝线) needed for the costumes.

Waiting for Uncle Thad, Asiri smoothed his practice piece beside him. Across it he had sewn, pulled out, and resewn stitches just as Uncle Thad had taught him. He couldn't wait to show it to his uncle.

When his uncle finally came over, Asiri leapt from his seat. "Look, Uncle," said Asiri, holding up the stitched cloth. "These are fine stitches, Asiri," said Uncle Thad. "Just right to fix sequins (亮片)." Together they walked to the workshop.

Uncle Thad and his team were busy making the costumes. They had to be ready for Esala Perahera, the biggest festival held in the city of Kandy. Since the elephants were the stars of the parade, their costumes had to be dazzling. He especially loved the sequins sewn on them that made them sparkle.

Uncle Thad, his team, and now Asiri, would finish the costumes. Asiri hoped he'd get to sew a sequin onto the costume for the most important elephant in the parade. After lunch, Asiri was putting away a piece of cloth when his uncle called. "Asiri? Please bring me the box of golden sequins."

Here was his chance, thought Asiri. He'd bring the box to Uncle Thad and then ask to sew one on. Uncle Thad was sure to say yes. Asiri lifted the box from the shelf but turned a little too quickly, and the box was turned over, leaving the golden sequins on the floor. Uncle Thad turned to stare-first at Asiri and then at the golden sequins. Asiri felt his cheeks turning red. Now, Uncle Thad would never let him sew a single sequin on the costumes this year. Asiri dashed out of the door, down the street, and all the way back home. Hearing the rush of his footsteps, Asiri's mother came to the door.

注意:

- 1.所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
- 2.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好;

Paragraph 1:

“What’s wrong, Asiri?” asked his mother. _____

Paragraph 2:

Reaching the workshop, Asiri found the sequins were still there. _____
