



2018 年高中毕业年级第三次质量预测

英语试题卷

本试卷分四部分,考试时间 120 分钟,满分 150 分(听力成绩算作参考分)。
考生应首先阅读答题卡上的文字信息,然后在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上作答
无效。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将
试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项
中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的
时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Why does the man need a map?
A. To tour Manchester.
B. To find a restaurant.
C. To learn about Chinatown.
2. What does the woman want to do for the vacation?
A. Go to the beach. B. Travel to Colorado. C. Learn to snowboard.
3. What will the man probably do?
A. Take the job. B. Refuse the offer. C. Change the working hours.
4. What does the woman say about John?
A. He won't wait for her.
B. He won't come home today.
C. He won't be on time for dinner.
5. What will the speakers probably do next?
A. Order some boxes. B. Go home and rest. C. Continue working.

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 does Lisa usually go to work?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By train.
7. What do the speakers agree on when talking about taking the train?
A. It is safer. B. It is faster. C. It is cheaper.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Save up for the car.
B. Go to another car dealer.
C. Ask someone to check the car.
9. What will the salesman do?
A. Give a discount. B. Stick to a high price. C. Ask for cash payment.
10. How will the man help the woman?
A. Lend money to her. B. Drive her car home. C. Take care of her car.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What does the woman think of the living expenses in the city?
A. Fairly low. B. Just Okay. C. Very high.
12. What does the woman spend most on?
A. Meals. B. Trains. C. Clothes.
13. What does the woman do in her free time?
A. See films. B. Travel around. C. Go for a drink.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. What will Rebecca do on June 12?
A. Go on a business trip.
B. Organize a trade exhibition.
C. Meet the people from Head Office.
15. What is John preparing for the meeting?
A. A report. B. A timetable. C. A speech.
16. When do the speakers decide to have the meeting?
A. On June 3. B. On June 10. C. On June 17.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。



17. Which is the quickest way to get around London?
A. The bus. B. The taxi. C. The tube.
18. How are different lines marked on the tube map?
A. By shape. B. By colour. C. By number.
19. What should you do if you find yourself going in the wrong direction?
A. Get off at the next station.
B. Get out of the tube at once.
C. Ask the train driver for help.
20. What might the speaker be?
A. A tourist guide. B. A radio host. C. A tube staff member.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Come to the AG Society's expedition (探险) program and you will surely get unique experiences!

<p>SWIM WITH THE HUMPBACKS OF TONGA</p> <p>Darren Jew and his team are your hosts for an unforgettable AG Society adventure, filled with in-water meetings with humpback whales (座头鲸) in the Kingdom of Tonga's group of islands.</p> <p>WHO: Darren Jew's Whales Underwater DATES: 26 September-4 October 2018 COST: \$ 5,450 per person BOOKINGS: Call 0756679413, email reservations@whalesunderwater.com or visit whalesunderwater.com</p>	<p>11-DAY KIMBERLEY COAST CRUISE</p> <p>The AG Society is partnering with APT to present an exciting voyage along the Kimberley coastline from Broome to Darwin. Expedition cruising offers the easiest way to explore the Kimberley. Guests on this 11-day voyage will go ashore, explore natural wonders, meet traditional owners, see rock art and spot wildlife.</p> <p>WHO: APT DATES: 6-16 September 2018 COST: \$ 13,395 per person BOOKINGS: Visit kimberleywilderness.com.au</p>
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<p>LIGHTNING RIDGE FOSSIL DIG</p> <p>The AG Society offers you a chance to hunt for fossils (化石). Guided by experts, you'll go to special locations, seeking new fossils for the collections of the Australian Opal Centre. Your discoveries will further establish these museum collections as a world-class scientific and cultural resource. There are also a series of lectures on mining history, fossils, dinosaur hunting and new dinosaurs.</p> <p>WHO: Australian Opal Centre DATES: 20-25 August 2018 COST: \$2,200 per person, including all activities and lunches and dinners BOOKINGS: Call 0427904587, email <i>dig@australianopalcentre.com</i> or visit <i>australianopalcentre.com</i></p>	<p>AG DEVIL ARK EXPEDITION</p> <p>Come and join Tim Faulkner for a unique hands-on experience with this Tasmanian devil (袋獾) feeding program in the beautiful Barrington Tops of NSW. You'll get to see devils up close as you assist with feeding individuals. In addition to working with the animals, there'll be opportunities to explore the area's natural treasures and spot local wildlife. Don't miss your chance to get involved in this important conservation effort.</p> <p>WHO: Devil Ark DATES: 24-26 November 2018 COST: \$1,750 per person BOOKINGS: Call 0243408610, email <i>info@devilark.org.au</i> or visit <i>devilark.org.au</i></p>
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21. If you join in LIGHTNING RIDGE FOSSIL DIG, you can _____.
A. go to seek new fossils individually
B. learn something about mining history
C. collect the world-class scientific fossils
D. become an expert and go to special locations
22. What can you do if you take part in AG DEVIL ARK EXPEDITION?
A. Help protect wildlife.
B. Learn about dinosaurs.
C. Watch humpback whales.
D. Enjoy an exciting voyage.
23. Which program will you choose if you want to enjoy rock art?
A. AG DEVIL ARK EXPEDITION.
B. LIGHTNING RIDGE FOSSIL DIG.
C. 11-DAY KIMBERLEY COAST CRUISE.
D. SWIM WITH THE HUMPBCKS OF TONGA.

B

US student Vanessa Tahay stands out from the other teenagers in her school. Her skin is dark, her accent is thick, and if you ask her, she will tell you these are the things she is proudest of. Tahay is a poet, and at 18 she was considered among the best in Los Angeles.

When she is on the stage, audiences often go silent. They also laugh, shout and cry. But this doesn't come easily for someone who comes from a village that sits at the base of a huge mountain range in Central America. When she first appeared at school, she was teased by others for being short and different. She never spoke, so they called her "mouse".

"How do I defend myself?" Tahay thought. "I don't know how."

"Keep going," her mother would tell her. "At some point, you'll learn."

She spent hours after school and on weekends watching the same DVDs: *English without Barriers*.

Tahay's elder brother, Elmer, persuaded her to go to the after-school poetry club. In the last six years, her English teacher Laurie Kurnick has turned Cleveland Charter High School's poetry program into one of the most respected in the city. Her team draws from the likes of D.H. Laurence, Pat Mora and Kendrick Lamar to create poems about their own lives. The poems focus on many things — some funny, some painful.

The first time Tahay read the group's poems, chills went up her spine (脊柱). "I wish I could write like that," she thought. "I want to say something."

She wrote her first poem about her first year in America. She called it *Invisible*. The day her turn came to recite in front of the team, she broke down crying. She cried for 15 minutes. "I had so much held in," Tahay said. "I couldn't even finish it."

But she kept at it despite her less-than-perfect grammar, spelling and diction (措辞). Still, she wouldn't tell her friends about her poetry because she worried they would make fun of her.

But with time, her poems changed her. "They gave me pride," Tahay said. "They told me that I'm worth something."

"She had this innocence," Kurnick said. "This willingness to be genuine and show you things you don't ever see."

24. What did Tahay's mother suggest she do when she was teased by others?
- A. Fight with them bravely.
 - B. Report them to her teachers.
 - C. Ignore them and keep going.
 - D. Try hard to make friends with them.
25. What are the themes of Tahay and her team's poems?
- A. Their admiration for the great poets.
 - B. Their appreciation of natural beauty.
 - C. Their expectations of a better future.
 - D. Funny and painful stories about their lives.
26. How did Tahay probably feel when she first read the group's poems?
- A. She was cold.
 - B. She was excited.
 - C. She was nervous.
 - D. She was frightened.
27. How did Tahay benefit from writing poems?
- A. She felt more confident about herself.
 - B. She won many national poetry competitions.
 - C. She became the first student poet in the city.
 - D. She improved her grammar and spelling greatly.

C

"Years ago when I was at the Grand Canyon, I remembered someone coming up to the canyon's edge, taking a shot with a camera and then walking away, like 'got it — done', barely even glancing at the magnificent scene in front of him," Linda Henkel, a scientist at Fairfield University, US told *Live Science*.

Henkel was surprised by how obsessed (痴迷的) people are with taking pictures these days — before dinner, during friends' birthday parties, on museum tours and so on.

They keep taking pictures because they think that it helps record the moment, but as Henkel's latest study has just found out, this obsession may prevent their brains remembering what actually happened, reported *The Guardian*.

In her study, Henkel led a group of college students around a museum and asked them to simply observe 15 objects and photograph 15 others. The next day the students' memory of the tour was tested, and the results showed that they were less

accurate in recognizing the objects and they remembered fewer details about them if they photographed them.

“When people rely on technology to remember them — counting on the camera to record the event and thus not needing to attend to it fully themselves, it can have a negative impact on how well they remember their experiences,” Henkel explained.

But there is also an exception: if students zoomed in to photograph part of an object, their memory actually improved, and those who focused the lens (镜头) on a specific area could even recall parts that weren't in the frame.

So basically, this study is saying that constantly taking pictures can harm your memory. But shouldn't reviewing pictures we have taken help wake up our memories? This is true, but only if we spend enough time doing it.

“In order to remember, we have to access and interact with the photos, rather than just collect them,” Henkel told *The Telegraph*. However, previous research has shown that most people never take the time to look over their digital pictures simply because there are too many of them and they aren't usually very organized on their computers.

28. Why did the author mention Henkel's trip to the Grand Canyon at the beginning?
- A. To complain about some tourists' bad habits.
 - B. To give suggestions on how to enjoy one's tour.
 - C. To point out people's obsession with taking pictures.
 - D. To describe the beautiful view of the Grand Canyon.
29. What can we learn from Henkel's study?
- A. Reviewing pictures always helps people bring back memories easily.
 - B. Taking pictures in a museum tour helps students recognize objects better.
 - C. People should spend more time taking pictures than studying real objects.
 - D. Pictures focusing on the details of objects probably improve people's memories.
30. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 5 probably refers to “_____”.
- A. the camera B. technology C. the event D. an object
31. What is the article mainly about?
- A. People's obsession with taking pictures and its influence.
 - B. Possible ways of using pictures to improve one's memory.
 - C. Great harm to memory caused by taking pictures constantly.



D. A believable study into the negative impact of using cameras often.

D

Since English biologist Charles Darwin published *On the Origin of Species* in 1859, scientists have vastly improved their knowledge of natural history. However, a lot of information is still the subject of speculation, and scientists can still only make educated guesses at certain things.

One subject that they guess about is why some 400 million years ago, animals in the sea developed limbs (肢) that allowed them to move onto and live on land.

Recently, an idea that occurred to the US paleontologist (古生物学家) Alfred Romer a century ago became a hot topic once again.

Romer thought that tidal (潮汐的) pools might have led to fish gaining limbs. Sea animals would have been forced into these pools by strong tides. Then, they would have been made either to adapt to their new environment close to land or die. The fittest among them grew to accomplish the transition (过渡) from sea to land.

Romer called these earliest four-footed animals “tetrapods”. Science has always thought that this was a credible theory, but only recently has there been strong enough evidence to support it.

Hannah Byrne is an oceanographer (海洋学家) at Uppsala University in Sweden. She announced at the 2018 Ocean Sciences Meeting in Oregon, US, that by using computer software, her team had managed to link Romer’s theory to places where fossil deposits (沉积物) of the earliest tetrapods were found.

According to the magazine *Science*, in 2014, Steven Balbus, a scientist at the University of Oxford in the UK, calculated that 400 million years ago, when the move from land to sea was achieved, tides were stronger than they are today. This is because the planet was 10 percent closer to the moon than it is now.

The creatures **stranded** in the pools would have been under the pressure of “survival of the fittest”, explained Mattias Green, an ocean scientist at the UK’s University of Bangor. As he told *Science*, “After a few days in these pools, you become food or you run out of food. . . the fish that had large limbs had an advantage because they could flip (翻转) themselves back in the water.”

As is often the case, however, there are others who find the theory less convincing. Cambridge University’s paleontologist Jennifer Clark, speaking to *Nature*

magazine, seemed unconvinced. “It’s only one of many ideas for the origin of land-based tetrapods, any or all of which may have been a part of the answer,” she said.

32. Who first proposed the theory that fish might have gained limbs because of tidal pools?

A. Alfred Romer.

B. Charles Darwin.

C. Hannah Byrne.

D. Steven Balbus.

33. Why were tides stronger 400 million years ago than they are today according to Steven Balbus?

A. There were larger oceans.

B. Earth was closer to the moon.

C. The moon gave off more energy.

D. Earth was under greater pressure.

34. The underlined word “stranded” in Paragraph 8 probably means “_____”.

A. found

B. settled

C. abandoned

D. trapped

35. What is the focus of the article?

A. The arguments over a scientific theory.

B. The proposal of a new scientific theory.

C. Some new evidence to support a previous theory.

D. A new discovery that questions a previous theory.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Perhaps you have heard the expression “When in Rome, do as the Romans do”. So when you want to do business in France, you have to get to know French culture, make marketing plans, and run your business by local laws.

36 The French take great pride in their language, so anyone who does not speak it may run the risk of being disrespected by his French colleagues or business partners. Also, another reason why learning French is important is that it is a great way to show every possible French business partner that you care and respect their country’s culture and language.

The first thing that you should do when meeting someone new is to shake his hand firmly and always look at the person in the eye. In social meetings with friends,

kissing is common.

Use first names only after being invited to. 37 The French will sometimes introduce themselves using their surname first, followed by their first name.

Dress well. 38 Your business clothing is a reflection of your success and social status. Always try to be tasteful and stylish. Women are advised to dress simply but elegantly. Wearing make-up is practiced widely by businesswomen.

The French are passionate about food, so lunches are common in doing business in France, which usually consist of an appetizer, main meal with wine, cheese, dessert and coffee, and normally take up to two hours. 39

Do not begin eating until the host says "bon appetite". Pass dishes to the left, keep wrists above the table and try to eat everything on the plate. 40 This may suggest that you find the food tasteless. If eating in a restaurant, the person who invites always pays.

- A. Remember to be as polite as possible.
- B. This is a time for relationship building.
- C. Use Monsieur or Madame before the surname.
- D. Be careful with adding salt, pepper or sauces to your food.
- E. Make an appointment with your business partner in advance.
- F. The French draw information about people based on their appearance.
- G. Language should be the focus of anyone planning to do business in France.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Fifteen years ago, I took a summer vacation in Lecce in Italy. After climbing up a hill for a full view of the blue sea, I paused to catch my 41 and then positioned myself to take a photo.

Unfortunately, just as I took out my camera, a woman approached from behind and 42 herself right in front of my 43. Like me, she was here to stop, sigh and appreciate the scenery.

44 as I was, after about 15 minutes, my camera scanning the sun and

reviewing the shot I would 45 take, I was upset. Should I ask her to 46 so that I could take just one picture of the landscape? Sure, I could have asked her, but something 47 me doing so. She seemed so 48 in her observation. I didn't want to mess with that.

Another 15 minutes passed and I grew more 49. The woman was still there. I decided to take the photo 50. And now when I look at it, I think her 51 in the photo is what makes the image 52. The landscape, beautiful on its own, somehow comes to life and breathes 53 this woman is engaging with it.

This photo, with the 54 beauty that unfolded before me and the woman who "55" it, now hangs on the wall in my bedroom. What would she think if she knew that her figure is captured (捕捉) and 56 on a stranger's bedroom wall? A bedroom, after all, is a very private space, in which a woman I don't even know has been kept forever. In some ways, she has been 57 in my house.

Perhaps we all live in each other's space. Perhaps this is what photos are for: to 58 us that we all appreciate beauty, and that we all share a common 59 for pleasure and connection.

This photo is a reminder, a captured moment, an unspoken 60 between two women, separated only by a thin square of glass.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 41. A. sight | B. breath | C. way | D. attention |
| 42. A. planted | B. found | C. lost | D. enjoyed |
| 43. A. concern | B. photo | C. view | D. direction |
| 44. A. Cautious | B. Curious | C. Casual | D. Patient |
| 45. A. eventually | B. randomly | C. extremely | D. hurriedly |
| 46. A. back away | B. go over | C. move along | D. stay out |
| 47. A. caught | B. sent | C. got | D. prevented |
| 48. A. anxious | B. content | C. quiet | D. confident |
| 49. A. excited | B. annoyed | C. worried | D. confused |
| 50. A. anyway | B. somehow | C. instead | D. indeed |
| 51. A. beauty | B. behavior | C. determination | D. presence |
| 52. A. puzzling | B. disappointing | C. interesting | D. boring |
| 53. A. unless | B. because | C. although | D. until |
| 54. A. strange | B. regrettable | C. distant | D. unique |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 55. A. ruined | B. created | C. missed | D. discovered |
| 56. A. protected | B. observed | C. frozen | D. drawn |
| 57. A. hanging | B. living | C. shining | D. wandering |
| 58. A. promise | B. tell | C. convince | D. remind |
| 59. A. respect | B. plan | C. desire | D. sense |
| 60. A. conversation | B. result | C. trust | D. love |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式,并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Throughout modern history, perhaps there has never been a scientist as iconic (偶像的) as Stephen Hawking.

Whether he 61 (educate) the world with his knowledge of the universe, or making fun of himself in TV shows, it is hard to imagine what the world will be like now Hawking is no longer in.

On March 14, 2018, the British physicist passed away in Cambridge. Since then, many people have expressed their condolences (哀悼) on social media, including British computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee, 62 invented the World Wide Web. "We have lost a great mind and a wonderful spirit," Berners-Lee wrote.

Hawking was an icon for many reasons, but he will be best remembered 63 his work in the field of science.

Building on German scientist Albert Einstein's work, Hawking explained his belief that space 64 (start) with the Big Bang, and will end with black holes.

"This complete set of laws can give us the 65 (answer) to questions like 'How did the universe begin?'" Hawking wrote in his 2010 work *The Grand Design*. "Where is it going and will it have an end? If so, how will it end?"

Besides his work in science, he also managed to overcome many difficulties in his personal life. While 66 (study) at Cambridge University, he was diagnosed with motor neuron (运动神经元) disease at the age of 21. His 67 (ill) left him paralyzed and he was told he only had a short time to live. However, he went on to become one of the 68 (great) minds the world has ever known.

"I felt it was unfair. Why should this happen to me?" he once recalled. "At the time, I thought my life was over and that I would never realize the potential I felt



I had. But now, 50 years later, I can be satisfied with my life.”

Hawking left behind a great legacy (遗产). His signature book *A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to Black Holes*, 69 (publish) in 1988, became one of the world's best-selling science publications. And in 2014, UK actor Eddie Redmayne played Hawking in the movie *The Theory of Everything*, which tells the tale of the physicist's life.

He may no longer be with us, 70 Hawking will continue to inspire the world for generations to come. As he once said himself, “Look up at the stars and not down at your feet!”

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

In the past two years, our school had organized many activities. What impressed me most was an activity calling “Learning to Farm”. In an autumn afternoon, we went to the farm, where we learned to plant potatoes. Having been in the city for such a long time, we are so happy to go to the countryside. After we got there, we were divided into three groups, we started to work. Some students cut potatoes into pieces, some dug hole, and the others put the pieces of potatoes into the holes, put the earth back and pushed them down hard. We were all busy working as all the work was done. Though we were tired out, we felt pleased on our way back to home.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,正在你校学习汉语的美国交换生 Albert 对中国古诗词很感兴趣。请用英语给他写封邮件,邀请他一同观看央视频道《经典咏流传》中的一期节目。内容包括:

1. 时间、地点和观看人员;
2. 内容:欣赏以歌曲形式咏唱的经典古诗词;
3. 提醒:提前简要了解一些中国经典古诗词,观后一起谈感受。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:《经典咏流传》Everlasting Classics

Hi Albert,

Best,

Li Hua



高三家长圈
niujiazhang.com

专业河南高考家长社群

高三家长圈

及时 | 有料 | 实用 | 干货

