**高2018级高三上期12月月考**

**英 语 试 题**

**第 Ⅰ 卷**

**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. What is “Shuey Rhon Rhon” ?

A. A mascot. B. A lantern. C. A mask.

1. When will the man see the doctor?

A. At 2:00. B. At 4:00. C. 30 minutes after work.

1. How many times has the woman warned the man up to now?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

1. What mistake did the woman make last night?

A. She was 8 minutes late.

B. She was 20 minutes early.

C. She was 20 minutes late.

1. How will the man go to 109 Fleet Street probably?

A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By riding.

**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。

1. How old will Ma Long be when he takes part in the Tokyo Olympics?

A. 23 years old. B. 32 years old. C. 33 years old.

1. What does the man mean at last?

A. Ma Long might retire soon.

B. Ma Long will be at his peak in the Tokyo Olympics.

C. Ma Long doesn’t want to take part in other competitions.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

1. What is the customer’s name?

A. Shelling. B. Smelling. C. Rose.

1. How many mistakes has the woman made in all?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

1. Which of the following words can best describe the man?

A. Careless. B. Funny. C. Serious.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

1. Why did the man stay after school?

A. He talked with his teacher.

B. The headmaster called him.

C. He had a meeting in the club.

1. Who are the speakers?

A. Middle school students. B. High school students. C. College students.

1. What will the woman probably do next?

A. Go home. B. Meet her friends. C. Sign a document.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

1. Where did the woman spend most of her time in Florida?

A. On campus. B. On the ship. C. Under the water.

1. Why did the woman go to Florida?

A. To visit her professor. B. To go on a field trip. C. To attend a biology class.

1. What did the woman’s professor do?

A. He took some pictures.

B. He planted many flowers.

C. He caught some strange fish.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

1. Which country’s experts suggest bowing when meeting during the outbreak?

A. China. B. America. C. Qatar.

1. What is a regular greeting habit in France?

A. Shaking hands. B. Kissing on the cheek. C. Waving hands.

1. What does the Health Minister from Australia suggest?

A. People are encouraged to shake hands when they meet.

B. People are encouraged to choose to kiss anyone they like.

C. People should give each other a pat on the back when meeting.

1. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. The change of table manners in different countries.

B. The impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on greeting manners.

C. The impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on national economies.

**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。

**A**

Here are apps that can help you make a schedule and a budget, take better notes, organize a big project, and stay safe. Check out these apps to get a head-start on being on top of your life!

**Flashcards Deluxe**

Price: $3.99

Platform: IOS and Android

Flashcards can be a very effective way to study, and Flashcards Deluxe makes creating them very easy. You can input information right into the app, make cards with up to five sides, and even add pictures and sounds to cards. The app can be set to automatically turn off cards that you get correct so you can focus more on the ones you get wrong.

**Circle of 6U**

Price: free

Platform: Android, IOS

When you’re on a college campus, walking home late at night can be frightening. So, make sure to download Circle of 6U, which helps you feel more secure. Not only does it help you find your location, but it makes communicating with your trusted friends easier. Once you build a network of trusted contacts in the app, it lets you send a pre-edited group message, with your location, to all of them in two taps.

**CampusBooks**

Price: free

Platform: IOS, Android

The CampusBooks app helps you get the lowest price when you’re buying or renting textbooks, and helps you get the highest price when you’re ready to sell! If you need a book right away, you’ll be shown the closest stores and libraries that have your book in stock.

**Dragon Dictation**

Price: free

Platform: IOS

Dictating homework and emails to the Dragon Dictation app can save your time! You can send your dictation to a text, email, or paste it into any application. The included editor will suggest words, and the app will improve its accuracy over time as it gets to know your voice. It also works in many languages other than English.

1. Which app can you choose for safety concern?

A. Flashcards Deluxe. B. Circle of 6U.

C. CampusBooks. D. Dragon Dictation.

1. What can Dragon Dictation do?

A. It can add pictures to your email. B. It can save your money on books.

C. It can correct your spelling mistakes. D. It can understand your voice.

1. Who is the text mainly intended for?

A. Students. B. Librarians.

C. Businessmen. D. Programmers.

**B**

Andrea Yoch loves her adult sons, but would also love not to live with them. This is especially true in the 2, 200-square-foot rental in St. Paul, where she and her husband moved after the boys left their childhood home (a 5,000-square-foot property with a pool). But now Ben, 20, and Ryan, 23 are crammed with their parents in a house where a movie playing in one room can be heard in almost any other.

After her sons showed up due to the lockdown after the Coronavirus crisis struck—Ben from Boston, where he is a college student, and Ryan from New York, where he was starting out as an assistant advertising account executive—Ms. Yoch rushed to set up temporary offices in a bedroom and a basement that now also functions as a super crowded gym. “I would give anything for them to restart their lives,” she said.

As the pandemic continues, Wall Street bankers, Uber drivers, academics, artists and many other adults have given up their independent lives and migrated home. Some fled heavily populated cities for the rural suburban houses where they grew up and for the promise of home-cooked meals and free laundry. Others ended up in downsized spaces designed for empty nestersor in apartments already shared with other family members, such as grandparents or teenage siblings.

Parents caught by the increase of layoffs and canceled contracts found themselves feeding grown children who were in the same position. Mothers who had grown accustomed to freedom were suddenly expected to go back to cooking and cleaning.

“Some parents see this as a welcome surprise, but it can also add a lot of financial stress,” said Lindsey Piegza, chief economist at the investment bank Stifel. “You can’t assume that parents are necessarily in a better-off position than their adult children: a lot of Americans live paycheck to paycheck and don’t have enough savings to accommodate extra people living in their households.”

1. Which word best describes Ms. Yoch’s life with her two sons?

A. Inconvenient. B. Satisfying. C. Disappointing. D. Exciting.

1. What does the underlined phrase “empty nesters” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A. People without jobs. B. Grown-ups with no houses.

C. Children staying abroad. D. Parents with no children around.

1. According to the text, why are some parents unwilling to welcome their children back home?

A. Because they are too busy to take care of them.

B. Because they want their kids to be independent.

C. Because they are in no better financial situation.

D. Because they have already sold or rented out their houses.

1. What is the text mainly about?

A. The generation gap between parents and their children.

B. The problems caused by two generations living together.

C. The parents’ life being affected by children in the lockdown.

D. The economic crisis brought about by the deadly Coronavirus.

**C**

Space is becoming more crowded. Quite a few low-Earth-orbit (LEO) satellites have been launched into the sky, which are designed to move around the Earth only a few hundred kilometres above its surface. SpaceX and OneWeb plan to launch LEO satellites in their thousands, not hundreds, to double the total number of satellites in orbit by 2027.

That promises to change things on Earth. LEO satellites can bring Internet connectivity to places where it is still unavailable. This will also be a source of new demand for the space economy. Morgan Stanley, a bank, projects that the space industry will grow from $350 billion in 2016 to more than $1.1 trillion by 2040. New Internet satellites will account for half this increase.

For that to happen, however, three worries must be overcome. Debris (碎片) is the most familiar concern. As long ago as 1978, Donald Kessler, a scientist at NASA, proposed a scenario (设想) in which, when enough satellites were packed into low-Earth orbits, any collision could cause a chain reaction which would eventually destroy all spacecraft in its orbital plane. Solutions exist. One solution is to grab the satellites with problems and pull them down into the Earth’s atmosphere. Another is to monitor space more closely for debris. But technology is only part of the answer. Rules are needed to deal with old satellites safely from low-Earth orbits.

Cyber-security is a second, long-standing worry. Hackers could take control of a satellite and steal intellectual property, redirect data flows or cause a collision. The satellite industry has been slow to respond to such concerns. But as more of the world’s population comes to rely on space for access to the Internet, the need for action intensifies. Measures will surely be taken to protect network security.

The third issue follows from the first two. If a simple mistake or a cyber-attack can cause a chain reaction which wipes out hundreds of billions of dollars of investment, who is responsible for that? Now the plans of firms, wishing to operate large numbers of satellites are being studied. But there is a long way to go before the risks are well understood, let alone priced.

As space becomes more commercialized, mind-bending prospects open up: packages moved across the planet in minutes by rocket rather than by plane, equipment sent to other small planets, passengers launched into orbit and beyond. All that and more may come one day. But such activities would raise the same questions as LEO satellites do. They must be answered before the space economy can truly develop.

1. What can we learn about LEO satellites from the passage?

A. They will limit the space economy

B. They will increase in large numbers.

C. They will move beyond the Earth as far as possible.

D. They will monitor old satellites.

1. What might be one of the purposes of launching LEO satellites?

A. To avoid network attack.

B. To make the Internet accessible to backward areas.

C. To lighten the financial burden of space firms.

D. To accelerate the development of bank industry.

1. According to Kessler, an accidental collision could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. block low-Earth orbits with packed satellites

B. pull down satellites into Earth’s atmosphere

C. put the disposal of old satellites at high risks

D. bring destruction to spacecraft in the same orbit

1. Which of the following statements might the author agree with?

A. It should be further confirmed for its ownership.

B. It should be continued because of its advantages.

C. It should be done carefully to avoid potential risks.

D. It should be stopped in the face of the space economy.

**D**

Alibaba Group will extend its digital operating system to 1.5 million small neighborhood stores in China. Under the so-called Plan W, Alibaba is looking to develop a number of smaller shops with a daily revenue (收入) of over 10,000 yuan ($1,456) in lower-tier cities, townships and villages.

The latest move falls under Alibaba’s Ling Shou Tong (LST) business unit, which connects the millions of street stands in China and improves marketing, delivery, and inventory (库存) management abilities through digital means. The data-backed retail (零售) management system has been designed to digitize the business of millions of mom and pop stores and neighborhood convenience stores.

Alibaba will offer a smart point-of-sale system, some 10,000 new product offerings, and a variety of online touchpoints to help users access offline stores virtually. Alibaba intends to help these mom and pop stores double or even triple their revenue, and they can sell more efficiently, and get flexibility to refill stocks based on their changing needs.

Its POS machine performs every function throughout the retail process and provides real-time suggestions. For instance, it would send out alerts on potential stock shortage, and would recommend cost-effective purchase to enhance the store’s profitability. The machine also collects average selling price for a certain product in the nearby areas, thereby giving references to shop-owners to make informed pricing decisions.

Furthermore, an inventory monitoring system is in operation to give real-time advice on product display. This is coupled with a three-layer warehouse system covering 200 cities and townships to ensure the timely delivery of products, based on geographical shopping preferences that are present in Alibaba’s data book.

Despite slow consumption growth at home and abroad, one in every five small shops surveyed by LST reported they have witnessed positive revenue growth. Average daily revenue surpassed 7,000 yuan, compared with the 3,000 yuan to 5,000 yuan range for average offline stores.

1. Why does Alibaba come up with Plan W?

A. To open 1.5 million small neighbourhood stores in China.

B. To improve supermarkets’ digital operating system in urban areas.

C. To increase revenue of smaller shops through digital means.

D. To move Ling Shou Tong business unit to under-developed areas.

1. How can Alibaba’s POS machine make a difference?

A. By warning possible stock shortage.

B. By increasing profit at a higher price.

C. By comparing prices of a product in different cities.

D. By offering shop-owners advice on bargaining.

1. Which of the following systems functions as a platform where products are distributed punctually?

A. The data-backed retail management system.

B. The point-of-sale system.

C. The inventory monitoring system.

D. The three-layer warehouse system.

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Application of Digital Means to Small Shops

B. Real Secrets of Alibaba Group’s Success

C. Great Hope of Street Stands in China

D. Possible Ways of Increasing Small Shops’ Profit

**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。

Wikipedia, the online encyclopedia (百科全书), is the largest encyclopedia ever. An encyclopedia is a collection of informative articles about various things. Encyclopedias used to be printed as books. 36

“Wiki” is an Internet term that means “a website that can be edited by the public”. It comes from “wikiwiki”, a Hawaiian word for “quick”. Two Americans, Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger, created Wikipedia in 2001. 37 It has about 6 million articles in 300 languages and is visited by billions of people each day, who want to find information about anything — science, math, languages, art, culture and company histories. There are articles on sports stars, too, and even long-forgotten soap operas from the 1970s.

 38 Except for a small number of pages, anyone can edit articles and registered users can create their own articles. Editing is unpaid, although Wikipedia does employ a small staff. Wikipedia is freely available to anyone with an Internet connection. Its founders hoped that the model would make use of humanity’s collective knowledge.

 39 Many Wikipedia pages contain errors, although the organization has a content review system that works to fix this problem. Several studies have concluded that Wikipedia is as accurate as most print encyclopedias. Indeed, a 2005 report in the journal *Nature* found it to be only slightly less reliable than Encyclopedia Britannica.

Today Wikipedia faces many challenges. It does not rely on advertising. 40 Perhaps more importantly, the number of its volunteer editors is shrinking.

Despite these difficulties, Jimmy Wales says he will still stick to his dream. He has big plans for the future. He wants Wikipedia available in all of the world’s languages.

A. Most of its editors are volunteers.

B. Now, they are mostly found online.

C. Wikipedia employs an open editing model.

D. Instead, all of its funds come from donations.

E. It allows users to get information within seconds.

F. It is now the fifth-most visited website on the Internet.

G. However, some people doubt the accuracy of Wikipedia's content.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 （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。

I enjoy feeding a colorful flock of birds in my garden. About three years ago, I noticed a newcomer to this festive display. It was a baby chipmunk (金花鼠), apparently on its own. Over that summer, I watched it  41  . The brown stripes on its back darkened. The next summer, when the chipmunk was 42 , I wondered whether it would 43 me to feed it by hand. I named it Chip.

I decided to employ the 44 I used to persuade wild cats to come close for food: patience, a soft voice, slow 45 and repetition.

Before Chip would approach, I’d 46 its favorite food — sunflower seeds, bend down and keep very  47 . I’d leave my open hand in place, unmoving, 48 the animal would know I wouldn’t  49  it. I continued doing this for a few weeks.

Finally, late in that second summer, Chip did 50 more trust. One day as I 51 a seed in my palm, it 52 and carefully took the seed into its mouth.

After about two months of this 53 , I went further. With my index finger, I touched its back  54  for the first time. Chip stayed put, eating seeds, before rushing into the bushes. Today, the chipmunk comes out of 55 when I call its name, and lets me pet its soft, silky body.

A friend once mentioned that after she 56 a dog, she noticed that her elevated blood pressure had approached 57 without medication, and she became calmer and could handle stress better. I think I, too, feel calmer from my 58 with Chip.

I’ve also developed a greater respect for nature and its 59 and the opportunity to 60 , protect and save wildlife.

1. A. play B. disappear C. grow D. recover
2. A. over B. off C. away D. back
3. A. trust B. encourage C. beg D. invite
4. A. policy B. methods C. lies D. force
5. A. reactions B. responses C. speeds D. motions
6. A. put down B. send away C. take down D. give away
7. A. serious B. polite C. still D. awake
8. A. after B. otherwise C. but D. so
9. A. grab B. leave C. protect D. find
10. A. receive B. show C. earn D. understand
11. A. gathered B. hid C. offered D. covered
12. A. fell B. approached C. moved D. slipped
13. A. discovery B. exhibition C. education D. routine
14. A. gently B. fiercely C. powerfully D. guiltily
15. A. searching B. feeding C. hiding D. discovering
16. A. lost B. adopted C. walked D. abandoned
17. A. random B. original C. logical D. normal
18. A. interaction B. argument C. discussion D. conversation
19. A. plants B. art C. creatures D. scenery
20. A. visit B. observe C. represent D. select

**第 Ⅱ 卷**

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）**

**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。

“Du Fu: China’s Greatest Poet”, a 58-minute film released recently on BBC introduces Du Fu to the Western world for the first time 61 the form of documentary. In the film, Michael Wood, one of BBC’s most popular hosts, visited 62 number of Chinese cities to retrace Du’s steps. The documentary invited a well-known British actor Ian McKellen, 63 played Gandalf in The Lord of the Rings movies,  64  (read) 15 of Du’s poems that have been translated into English.

Born in 712, Du Fu lived through the violent fall of China’s brilliant Tang Dynasty. He had the desire to serve his country, but his life 65 (destroy) by the An Lushan Rebellion of 755. Of the many  66  (poem) he wrote, 500 have been preserved over the ages. For generations he 67 (be) the guardian of the moral conscience (良知) of the nation.

The documentary compared Du to Shakespeare to help audiences 68 (well) understand the poet’s great achievements in literature. It also highlighted Chinese poetry, noting that its 3000-year-old history makes  69 the oldest poetry in the world.

Even today, people 70 (suffer) under COVID-19 are still inspired by Du Fu’s poems.

**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 l 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（∧），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。

Patsy Smith has raised ducks for many years. One of her ducks, Peg, losing one of his legs in a fight with a tortoise. Mrs. Smith called for help to see whether anyone could create new leg for him. Three students thought it probably to use their 3D printer to print a leg for the poor duck. They spent several months creating and testing different model. It turns out to be a lot more difficult than they had thought! Luckily, their hard work was paid off and they created a model who fitted Peg’s leg perfectly. Now, Peg can walk or even run just like her duck partners! Moreover, Mrs. Smith is very thankful for them.

**第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）**

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友Peter对中医文化很感兴趣, 发来邮件向你咨询。请回复邮件。

要点：1. 简要介绍中医文化；

2. 推荐央视《中华医药》 (Traditional Chinese Medicine) 栏目。

注意: 1. 词数100左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 结束语已为你写好，不计入词中。

参考词汇：中医/中医文化：TCM = Traditional Chinese Medicine

 央视网址：www. cctv.com.

Dear Peter,

Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua

**高2018级上期12月月考**

**高三英语答案**

 Keys:

1-5 ACBCB 6-10 CAAAC 11-15 ABCCB 16-20 AABCB

21- -23 B D A 24-27 ADCC 28-31 BBDC 32-35 CADA

36-40 BFCGD

41-45 CDABD 46-50 ACDAB 51-55 CBDAC 56-60 BDACB

语篇填空:

1. in 62. a 63. who 64. to read 65. was destroyed
2. poems 67. has been/is 68. better 69. it 70. suffering

短文改错：

1. losing-lost 2. 添加 a 3. probably-probable 4. model-models 5. turns-turned
2. 去掉was 7. who-which/that 8. her-his 9. Moreover-Therefore 10. for-to

第二节 书面表达

Dear Peter

I'm so glad to know that you are interested in traditional Chinese medicine and I’m writing to give a brief introduction to it.

Traditional Chinese medicine, which is an essential part of the health care system in most Asian countries, relies on natural products and has been playing a significant role in health protection and disease control for thousands of years.

If you would like to learn more about it, I strongly recommend you watch TCM broadcast on CCTV-4 weekly, which introduces traditional Chinese medicine culture and advocates healthy and scientific life style. You can find it on www. cctv.com. Hopefully my introduction is helpful to your understanding of traditional Chinese medicine.

Please don’t hesitate to let me know if you have any question.