**吉林油田高级中学**

**2020-2021学年度高三下学期三月月考试卷（第一周）**

**英语试卷**

**注意事项：**

1.答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2.选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3.非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

**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，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 is the woman talking about?

A. A place to live. B. A place to park. C. A place to visit.

2. Where are the flowers now?

A. In the sitting room. B. In the bedroom. C. In the kitchen.

3. When can the woman fetch her computer?

A. This Friday. B. Next Monday. C. Next Tuesday.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a school. B. At a hospital. C. At a restaurant.

5. What is the man going to do in France?

A. Study art. B. Travel around. C. Meet customers.

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. What did the woman ask to do at first?

A. Try the gloves. B. Change the gloves. C. Return the gloves.

7. How much will the woman pay to get the gloves she likes?

A. $5. B. $15. C. $20.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What happened to Mr. Yang?

A. He won the marathon

B. He lost weight successfully.

C. He became a professional runner.

9. How many hours does Mr. Yang train every week?

A. About 10 hours. B. About 12 hours. C. About 14 hours.

10. Which sport does Mr. Yang think is cheap and relaxing?

A. Cycling. B. Boxing. C. Swimming.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Husband and wife. B. Reporter and actress. C. Director and actress.

12. What does the woman do in the play?

A. Writes the play. B. Acts a young lady. C. Directs the play.

13. What does the woman want to be after this play?

A. A director. B. A singer. C. A film star.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What is the course tutor in charge of about the paper?

A. The process. B. The topic. C. The research methods.

15. What should the girl start her paper with?

A. The plan. B. The research. C. The book list.

16. When should the paper be handed in?

A. Mid-January. B. Early March. C. Late May.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

1. What kind of novel by James Harman is a bestseller?

A. Horror. B. Love. C. History.

18. How do most people know Anna Collins?

A. From a movie. B. From a novel. C. From a report.

19. Whose ten books achieved large sales?

A. Anna Collins’s. B. Sylvia Daniels’s. C. Ian Cheriton’s.

20. What can be known about Sylvia Daniels?

A. She used to work in a restaurant.

B. She has got a best actress award.

C. She seldom comes back to Tanbridge.

【答案】1-5 ABCBC 6-10 CAABA 11-15 BBABC 16-20 CABCA

**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．并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

**A**

We have a wide variety of small group training programs. Check out what we offer below.

**•Reformer Pilates(普拉提)**

Description: Reformer Pilates will improve your balance and stability. You are guaranteed a challenging full-body workout. We will get your heart rate up through exercises that have a low effect on your joints. Reformer Pilates is for everyone.

Session: Tuesday 4:15 p. m. / Thursday 1:30 p. m. / Friday 5:30 p. m.

All classes are 45 minutes in our Mind Body Studio.

Price: $130(6 weeks)

**•Self Defense**

Description: This is a women-only program that covers the basics of self-defense. Self-defense classes can offer exercise benefits such as muscle fitting and strengthening, and improved balance and coordination(协调). Such classes also help you improve your physical condition in every part of your body, your mental approach to health and fitness and your chances of escaping from an attack.

Session: Monday 6-30 p.m. — 8:30 p.m.

Price: $79(4 weeks)

**•Boxfit**

Description: Boxfit is a fitness class that uses the training principles from a number of martial arts disciplines. Punching bag(沙袋) exercises and focused pad work create a time-effective and dynamic workout. No body contact, perfect for both males and females of all fitness levels.

Session: Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:45 a. m. — 7:45 a.m.

Price: $140(8 weeks)

**•Women’s Fitness**

Description: We are here to provide you with a unique 4-week program to help refresh your energy and encourage a deeper understanding for setting and achieving health and fitness goals. Different from other fitness programs, this program is given online.

Session: Monday and Wednesday l:00 p. m. — 2:00 p.m.

Price: $125(4 weeks)

21. What is the benefit of Reformer Pilates?

A. It trains people to lose weight.

B. It improves people’s mental health.

C. It helps people with heart problems.

D. It develops people’s balance and stability.

22. Which program will suit Lily if she wants to protect herself from an attack?

A. Boxfit. B. Self Defense. C. Reformer Pilates. D. Women’s Fitness.

23. What is special about Women’s Fitness?

A. The training principle it uses.

B. The workout it creates.

C. The health and fitness goals it sets.

D. The way the class is given.

【答案】21-23 DBD

**B**

I like to believe that some things in life never change. A constant, ever since I could hold a pen, has been the routine at lunch with my grandfather. My grandmother will ask me how the walk was from my parents’ house before I take a seat at their kitchen table.

Sitting in his usual spot in the corner is my grandfather. He looks up for a quick “hello” before heading back down to the crossword puzzle in front of him.

“So, how is this one coming along?” I’ll ask. With a failed laugh, he’ll slide the crossword toward me. Carefully cut and neatly folded from his newspaper, three-quarters of it will already have been finished. Many of the clues(线索) are far too advanced for me to figure out. However, I’m happy to help with the strange clue related to sports — my expert knowledge — that still remain.

Even if I’m certain of an answer, I fill in the squares with a pencil, as clues are always checked thoroughly by my grandfather. In the rare event that we’re unable to finish the crossword by the end of lunch, he’ll call me later that evening to go over the clues he later solved.

Today, lunch unfolds in its usual manner. However, large parts of the puzzle are blanks. “Grandfather, I think this is 49-down...and this, 52-across,” I say.

“Oh, right. Yes, put that down there,” he replies.

I reach across the table to hand him the crossword. Looking at him as he searches for answers, suddenly I feel something different. I note his hair is whiter than I remembered. For the first time I think about my grandfather as, well, a grandfather.

But life is about change — change we aren’t always prepared for. Just as we are on different ends of life, we find ourselves on different ends of the city now too. But at lunch, when we take up our pens and open the crossword, the world stands pleasantly still. Now, instead of an exercise of quick wit(机智), our crosswords are about patience and understanding. As clues are slowly understood, so are the truths in life.

24. What is the grandfather usually doing when the author visits him?

A. He is preparing lunch happily as a routine.

B. He is sitting in the corner working at riddles.

C. He is concentrating all his efforts on the crossword.

D. He is cutting crossword puzzles from newspapers carefully.

25. The phrase “go over” in Paragraph 4 probably means “ ”.

A. Repeat B. switch C. discover D. provide

26. Which of the following words can best describe the grandfather?

A. Quiet and optimistic. B. Humorous and helpful.

C. Enthusiastic and careful. D. Independent and funny.

27. What does the author think of the crosswords now?

A. They bring his grandparents closer to him.

B. They improve his intelligence and patience.

C. They encourage him to solve problems in life.

D. They help him to understand the truths of life.

【答案】24-27 CACD

**C**

Louise Gluck has been no stranger to awards over her long poetry career since her first publication in 1968. In 1993, she won the Pulitzer Prize for her collection of poems, *The Wild Iris*（《野鸢尾》）. And on October 8, 2020, she became the 16th woman to win the Nobel prize in literature with the Nobel prizes first awarded in 1900.

Gluck was honored for “her unmistakable poetic voice that, with simple and plain beauty, makes individual existence universal”. Often said to be an auto­biographical poet, drawing from the inner parts of her life, “she is not to be regarded as a confessional(自白的) poet. Gluck seeks the universal,” Nobel Committee Chair Anders Olsson said in a statement.

Gluck, 77, the author of 12 poetry collections, has been able to turn her life experiences into universal themes covering life, loss, and loneliness. Because of this, readers have often found her poetry to be “dark”. However, there is much more than darkness in her voice, as noted by Olsson. “It is frank and also a voice full of humor and biting wit,” he said.

For example, in her poem *Snowdrops*, she uses the coming of spring after winter to show rebirth of life after death. She leads readers down a depressing path only to reconnect with the light at the near end. At the conclusion of the poem, readers are left to feel “the raw wind of the new world” as they watch a new spring. This is often the case in Gluck’s poetry, being able to feel joy even after not having done so for a long time.

Although she’s ready a well-known writer, Gluck did feel honored to be given the famous Nobel award. However, when asked what the prize meant to her, the lyric poet replied, “It’s too new. I don’t know really what it means.” Her only hope is that she can preserve her daily life.

1. What can we know about Louise Gluck?

A. Her first book was published in 1993.

B. Her writing is based on her life experiences.

C. She is seen as a successful confessional poet.

D. The *Wild Iris* won her the Nobel prize in literature.

29. What does Olsson think of Gluck’s poems?

A. They are too dark for readers.

B. They focus on individual existence.

C. They are honest and humorous in style.

D. They are mainly about human psychology.

30. Why does the author mention Snowdrops in Paragraph 4?

A. To show the characteristics of Gluck’s poetry.

B. To introduce the main characters of this poem.

C. To explain Gluck’s purpose in writing this poem.

D. To describe Gluck’s creativity in choosing themes.

31. How does Gluck feel about winning the Nobel prize in literature?

A. She feels it makes much sense to her.

B. She feels happy but remains peaceful.

C. he feels too excited to catch its real meaning.

D. he feels it helps to preserve her daily routine.

【答案】28-31 BCAB

**D**

When making choices, people assume that they pick what they like. However, research suggests that we like something strictly because we have chosen it. In other words, we dislike things we don’t choose. And this phenomenon has existed since we were babies.

In an experiment, US researchers brought several 10- to 20-month-old babies into a lab and gave them two same bright and colorful soft blocks to play with. They set each block far apart, so the babies had to crawl(爬) to one or the other — a random choice. After the baby chose one of the toys, the researchers took it away and came back with a new option. The babies could then pick either the toy they didn’t play with before, or a brand new toy.

It turned out that the babies reliably chose to play with the new toy rather than the one they had not chosen.

In follow-up experiments, when researchers instead helped choose which toy the baby would play with, the phenomenon disappeared. “As if they were saying, ‘Hmm, I didn’t choose that object last time, because I guess I didn’t like it very much,” said Lisa Feigenson, co-author of the study.

This is a very important phenomenon in life, Feigenson noted. Adults will less like the thing they didn’t choose, even if they had no real preference in the first place. It looks like babies do just the same.

It shows that the act of making choices changes how we feel about our options. The random choices might become our preferences. “They are really not choosing based on whether they are novel or what they prefer,” said Alex Silver, co-author of the study.

This new finding explains why adults build unconscious preference when they make choices between the same things. Justifying(证明有道理) choice is somehow fundamental to the human experience. “I chose this, so I must like it. I didn’t choose the other thing, so it can not be so good. Adults make these inferences unconsciously,” Feigenson said.

Such tendency makes sense to us as we live in a consumer culture and must make so many choices every day, between everything from toothpaste brands to styles of jeans.

Next, researchers will look at whether too many choices could be a problem for babies as they certainly are for adults.

32. What is the purpose of the experiments?

A. To test whether people choose what they like.

B. To see why babies prefer new toys to old ones.

C. To explain how babies and adults make choices differently.

D. To study if too many choices could create problems for people.

33. What can be learned from the experiments?

A. Babies prefer bright and colorful toys.

B. Babies’ preference largely affects their choices.

C. Babies prefer adults to help them make choices .

D. Babies’ previous random choices affect their preference.

34. Why is the new finding important in life?

A. It entirely changes our attitude to our choices.

B. It helps us make wise decisions in a consumer culture.

C. It promotes the relationship between adults and babies.

D. It helps us understand our unconscious preference for choices.

35. What can be the best tide for the text?

A. Babies like what they choose

B. Random choices matter

C. Too many choices puzzle the adults

D. Preference affects the choice

【答案】32-35 ADDB

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。

Giving generously and receiving gratefully make it easier to live happily with others. 36

Let me start with the idea of giving generously. 37 For example, my husband and I have family members who only contact us when they need money. We usually accept their requests, but we rarely receive a “thank you”. Most people would say that my husband and I are being used, and I suppose we are. But when we give, we shouldn’t be giving for the purpose of getting gratitude or praise. 38

The good news is that when we lead our lives being nice to others, our lives run more smoothly. If you’re generous, yes, some people will use you. But if you practice being generous, most of your relationships will improve.

 39 I truly believe that you cannot say “thank you” enough when you receive. So often we get lazy about expressing gratitude. Parents can feel unappreciated by their children, and teachers can feel unappreciated by their students. Do you think it unnecessary to thank them when receiving just because a task is part of someone’s job description? That’s wrong!

Words of appreciation make others feel good about themselves like nothing else. It’s good for us to say “thank you” because we regularly need to remind ourselves of how lucky we are. 40

If you are looking for a way to improve your life, I can give you one: Give generously and receive gratefully.

A. Thus, saying “thank you” can bring us good luck.

B. Rather, we should be giving because it’s a good thing.

C. And hearing those two words can make us feel great for days.

D. And at the same time, we should remember to receive gratefully.

E. In return, we are to help others by giving them our time or money.

F. I think people are unwilling to be generous to others for fear of being used.

G. Yet, why do we have such difficulty achieving these things in our relationships?

【答案】36-40 GFBDC

**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。

Many evolution coaches seem to agree that great things happen the minute we step outside of our comfort zone. For me, one of the most important things we should always remember is that growth and 41 can’t coexist.

Personal development expert Napoleon Hill once said, “Whatever the mind can believe, it can achieve 42 how many times you may have 43 in the past or how great your aims and hopes may be.” This statement is 44 because it reminds us that we’re the only ones who can be 45 for how far we’ll go. To reach any 46 , we’re usually required to 47 the way we do things.

However, stepping outside of our comfort zone is probably the most important step toward 48 real changes. But persistence(坚持) and continuing to move forward are 49 important, as it’s extremely easy to slide back into old 50 without realizing it.

For long, I wanted to live in Argentina, so halfway through my bachelor’s degree, I bought a one-way ticket there. While I was there, I was able to 51 the last two years of my degree online before flying home for graduation. I still live in Argentina now, and I can proudly say that taking the 52 steps to make it a 53 was one of the most important things I ever did. Certainly, I’m not suggesting we should all buy one-way tickets to foreign countries and just see what 54 . But it’s important for us to 55 what we want and try to bring our 56 to life.

Living in a comfort zone can trick us into 57 we have enough time, when years can fly by without us having accomplished what we really wanted to. We won’t 58 have tomorrow to do what we could have done today. So, accept the discomfort and allow it to 59 you to try new things. You never know what you could be missing out on by remaining 60 .

41 . A. hope B. safety C. comfort D. happiness

42. A. regardless of B. in terms of C. as a result of D. in consideration of

43. A. struggled B. succeeded C. missed D. failed

44. A. consistent B. powerful C. plain D. challenging

45. A. ready B. intended C. suitable D. responsible

46. A. level B. state C. goal D. destination

47. A. change B. know C. discover D. follow

48. A. comparing B. experiencing C. accepting D. confirming

49. A. equally B. normally C. slightly D. potentially

50. A. times B. memories C. habits D. concepts

51. A. plan B. value C. complete D. require

52. A. direct B. effective C. quick D. necessary

53. A. motivation B. reality C. wonder D. possibility

54. A. happens B. exists C. helps D. matters

55 . A. recognize B. create C. appreciate D. gain

56. A. thoughts B. chances C. efforts D. dreams

57 . A. expecting B. admitting C. believing D. understanding

58 . A. eventually B. always C. even D. certainly

59 . A. encourage B. teach C. guide D. remind

60. A. modest B. self-confident C. independent D. self-content

【答案】41-45 CADBD 46-50 CABAC 51-55 CDBAA 56-60 DCBAD

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。

Zhoukoudian is a small village lying about 50 kilometers to the southwest of Beijing City. In the 1920s, archaeologists(考古学家) discovered some prehistoric human bones there, 61 changed peopled view of China’s history. They came from 62 unknown species of man, and were the first evidence of human life in China thousands of years ago. The remains were three teeth!

In 1929, a complete skull(颅骨) 63 (dig) out. Eventually, archaeologists found almost 200 items, including 6 skulls and more than 150 teeth. These discoveries proved the 64 (exist) of a human species who lived in the area between 700,000 and 200,000 years ago. Four sites where Peking man and their 65 (relative) lived were discovered on the northern face of Longgushan.

Zhoukoudian was listed 66 a World Heritage Site in December 1987. It has not only given us important information about prehistoric Asian societies, but also provided amazing evidence about the process of evolution. Today, parts of the caves have been 67 (bad) destroyed by rain. Some areas are almost completely covered in weeds, 68 (cause) serious damage. Also, pollution from the nearby factories 69 (contribute) to the problem. This is a very serious matter and the Chinese Academy of Sciences is trying 70 (raise) public awareness of it.

【答案】

61. which 62. an 63. was dug 64. existence 65. relatives

66. as 67. badly 68. causing 69. contributes/has contributed 70. to raise

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分35分）**

第一节 短文改错（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。

The other day our school had organized a traditional culture festival. Hearing this news, we were very exciting and decided to make Hanfu with old newspapers. First, we surfed the Internet for the Hanfu’s original culture and different style. With the information collected, we started to design their own style. After a couple of attempts, our design was finally created. Immediately, we got down work. We cut the newspapers, stick the pieces together and even colored them. Finally, until our show time came, we walked the runway wear our elegant Hanfu and the audience cheered and applauded wildly. This activity gave us a strongly sense of achievement. More importantly, we gained pride or knowledge about our traditional culture.

【答案】

1.第一句，删去had

2.第二句，exciting改为excited

3.第三句，style改为styles

4.第四句，their改为our

5.第六句，在down后加to

6.第七句，stick改为stuck

7.第八句，until改为when

8.第八句，wear改为wearing

9.第九句，strongly改为strong

10.第十句，or改为and

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假定你是李华，你的英国笔友Eric最近发邮件询问你的职业规划（career planning），请用英语给他回复，内容包括：

1.理想的职业及原因；

2.职业规划。

注意：

1.词数100左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3.开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Dear Eric,

Yours,

Li Hua

【范文】

Dear Eric,

I’m glad to know you’re curious about my career planning and I’m happy to share it with you.

I always dream of becoming a teacher. For one thing, teaching is the most glorious project in the world. For another, it’s a job that can get me exposed to new things and thus keep me energetic and enthusiastic. Student as I am now, I will work hard to achieve the goal. I plan to apply for Beijing Normal University and major in math. To better fit my future teaching position, I wish to continue my study in a world-famous university to be well qualified and devoted to education.

What do you think of it? Looking forward to your opinion.

Yours,

Li Hua