

长郡中学高三停课不停学阶段性检测英语科试卷

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。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。

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)

1. What time is it now?

A. 9:30.

B. 8:30.

C. 10:30.

2. What does the woman think of the house?

A. The living room is crowded.

B. The bedroom is not big enough.

C. She is satisfied with it.

3. What did the woman do last Saturday?

A. She flew to Atlanta.

B. She attended a conference.

C. She stayed at home.

4. Where does this conversation take place?

A. In a bus station.

B. In the elevator.

C. In the kitchen.

5. Why does the man want the woman to move?

A. The seat next to his is empty.

B. He wants to see the film clearly.

C. He wants to sit with his friend.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the man want to do?

- A. Repair his shoes.
- B. Buy a pair of new shoes.
- C. Go to the supermarket.

7. How far is the supermarket?

- A. Five blocks away.
- B. Two blocks away.
- C. Six blocks away.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Fetch her some towels.
- B. Bring her laundry bag.
- C. Help her open the window.

9. What is the woman going to do?

- A. Call her friends.
- B. Fold her clothes.
- C. Visit a vineyard.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why doesn't the woman buy the yellow sweater?

- A. It is of poor quality.
- B. It is too expensive.
- C. It is too big.

11. How much does the woman pay at last?

- A. £ 28.
- B. £ 42.
- C. £ 57.

12. How many items does the woman buy in all?

- A. Two.
- B. One.
- C. Three.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What did the man think of Boston?

- A. The food wasn't fantastic.
- B. The weather was bad.
- C. The people weren't friendly.

14. When did the man make his presentation?

- A. This morning.
 - B. Yesterday afternoon.
 - C. Yesterday morning.
15. What is the man probably going to do tomorrow?
- A. Visit a museum.
 - B. Go on a town tour.
 - C. Meet the sales director.
16. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. On the phone.
 - B. In the workplace.
 - C. In a meeting room.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is taken into consideration when choosing a luxury hotel?
- A. Prices.
 - B. The number of customers.
 - C. Facilities.
18. Which hotel is located in Sri Lanka?
- A. St Nicolas Bay Resort Hotel and Villas.
 - B. Principe Forte dei Marmi.
 - C. Saman Villas.
19. Which place is recommended for a honeymoon?
- A. Italy.
 - B. South Africa.
 - C. Marrakech.
20. What is the speech mainly about?
- A. Great places for sightseeing.
 - B. How to judge a luxury hotel.
 - C. Recommendations about great hotels.

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

Volunteer Organizations

There are many wonderful volunteer organizations at Wellington High School that provide students with the opportunity to give back to the community. Each organization has its own purpose for what it wants to accomplish. Four volunteer organizations at Wellington include Hugs and Kisses inc, Key club, Think Pink Kids and Stand Up 2 Cancer.

Hugs and Kisses inc

Hugs and Kisses inc is a non-profit organization in which bracelets (手鐲) are made out of buttons donated by the community. The money from the sale of the bracelets helps pay for local cancer patients' living expenses. Club members love that the organization helps those people reduce the cost of medical expenses.

Key club

Key club is an international community service organization with the goal of leading leadership through serving others. However, it is rare to find such an organization led by students. The student-led organization has a variety of activities including money-raising events and performances where club members gain new experiences.

Think Pink Kids

Think Pink Kids is an organization all over the world that raises money for cancer awareness, research, and support groups. It gives away money to a local support group at Wellington Regional Medical center called Your Bussom Buddies 2. It targets a specific group such as breast cancer research and expands each year. Members are proud of their accomplishment. Besides, it also donates money to environmental projects.

Stand Up 2 Cancer

Stand Up 2 Cancer is a volunteer organization that raises money for cancer research. Its members regularly participate in events such as the 5k run and St. Baldricks. Members in Stand Up 2 Cancer join in order to contribute to cancer research.

21. What is special about Key club?

- A. It is a non-profit organization.
- B. It is a student-led organization.
- C. It is an international organization.

D. It is an organization related to cancer.

22. Who can get some financial help from Hugs and Kisses inc?

A. Local cancer patients.

B. Club members.

C. Your Bussom Buddies 2.

D. Breast cancer researchers.

23. Which organization is in favor of environmental protection?

A. Hugs and Kisses inc.

B. Key club.

C. Think Pink Kids.

D. Stand Up 2 Cancer.

B

The truth of travel

I wanted to be a journalist. But my parents reminded me that math makes money, so off to engineering school I went. In my post-university young-adult life, I've managed to become "conventionally successful." As a female engineer, I worked for a big oil company and owned a home. My life was laid out in front of me, and I didn't like what I saw.

So, I did what any respectable 24-year-old would do and left my life behind.

I said goodbye to my boyfriend and pulled out my suitcase. I threw myself solo into the world with the grace and beauty of a baby deer taking its first steps with skateboards under its feet. I bloodied my knees mountain biking through the red rocks of Utah. I partied at a thermal (温泉的) bath party in Budapest. I spent four days trudging (费力地走) through Yellowstone with 50 pounds on my back. Two Peruvian women along my Andean trek taught me how to roast coffee and helped me practice Spanish. It wasn't Vienna's cultural museums; it was a sunny patch of grass beside the Danube river (多瑙河) with someone from my hostel who quickly became a friend. It wasn't Yellowstone's Old Faithful geyser (间歇喷泉) launching into the air; it was charging (猛冲) through Montana's ordinary landscape playing music so loud that the car windows shook. The truth is, I didn't actually need to be abroad to have almost any of my favorite experiences. They were just small everyday moments that happened to happen abroad, leading me to realize that the true value of my flight tickets was not the landmarks, but rather becoming an active participant in my own life.

I now spend less time online shopping and more time lying alone on the floor listening to an album cover-to-cover. I ask my friends how they're doing; sometimes, I surprise them with flowers to see them smile. I tell everyone to have a good day.

Maybe I'll continue to be selfish for the next five years and touch down in dozens more countries. Maybe I'll stay grounded in my home city, but the idea no longer bothers me. Armed with new wisdom earned in a year of travel, I know with complete confidence that there's adventure hiding in any aspect of my life – as long as I'm awake enough to look for it.

24. What can we know about the author from the first paragraph?

- A. She prefers math to journalism.
- B. She found her work challenging.
- C. She was dissatisfied with her life.
- D. She dare not challenge her parents.

25. Why did the author list the journeys she went on?

- A. To introduce the landmarks she loved.
- B. To prove the importance of travel.
- C. To express her joy with new friends.
- D. To show what she learned from these journeys.

26. How has the travel probably changed the author according to the text?

- A. She has become more independent.
- B. She begins to value her family's opinion.
- C. She begins to enjoy her daily life more.
- D. She has become more interested in foreign cultures.

27. What message does the author want to convey through this article?

- A. We shouldn't pay attention to what others say.
- B. We shouldn't think life is better elsewhere.
- C. It's necessary to get out of your comfort zone.
- D. Interest is the best teacher in choosing jobs.

C

While astronauts in space get to do many exciting things , they miss out on ordinary things that we all take for granted—being able to walk on firm ground , hanging out with family and digging into a slice of hot steaming pizza. Though not much can be done about the first two things , there may soon be a solution to the third one , thanks to this cool 3 D pizza printer!

About a year ago , NASA offered \$125,000 to Anjan Contractor , a 3 D technology expert , to build a device (设备) that would allow astronauts to make pizza on demand. The mechanical

engineer promised that his invention would produce pies in large quantities that looked , tasted and even smelled like pizza made in common ovens.

Late last year , the engineer presented a video of his first prototype(原型) that begins by creating a single slice of dough (面团) that is cooked and printed at the same time. Then comes the tomato“sauce”—a mix of tomato powder , oil and water and finally , a protein slice that resembles cheese. While the video doesn't show the baking process , the inventor says that once the pizza is printed , it can be ready to be consumed in 7 seconds.

While the pie in the video looks delicious enough to attract any pizza lover , Anjan Contractor is far from ready for astronauts. That's because he still has to find a solution to make the food container in the printer last for 30 years. Though that may sound unrealistic , actually it is not.

Anjan Contractor believes that the only way that is possible is that the water is removed from all the ingredients(配料) and then they are reduced to the powder form. This , as you can imagine , will not be so easy. But , while the printer may not be ready for space , it certainly looks ready enough for people on earth. Hopefully , NASA and Contractor will consider selling it to those not fortunate enough to go to Mars!

28 . Why does the author mention the things that astronauts in space cannot do?

- A . To ask us not to take common things for granted.
- B . To show they live a difficult life there.
- C . To show their life is boring in space.
- D . To introduce the topic of the text.

29 . NASA offered \$125,000 to Anjan Contractor mainly to _____.

- A . create some new type of 3 D printer
- B . attract more companies to work for NASA
- C . help astronauts in space enjoy fresh pizza one day
- D . produce pizza in large quantities to earn great profits

30 . The biggest challenge that Anjan Contractor is faced with now is probably that _____.

- A . he has no money left to go on with his research
- B . the pizza doesn't seem appetizing to pizza lovers
- C . he has no way to make pizza that can last for thirty years

D . he cannot make the food container last for decades

31 . What's the best title of the passage?

A . NASA is trying its best to help astronauts eat better

B . Astronauts may soon be able to enjoy steaming hot pizza

C . NASA is working on making pizza for common people

D . A 3-D pizza printer has been used to make pizza

D

Following the outbreak of the novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) , also named COVID-19 by WHO, there is a general fear of the unknown virus as its full effects remain to be seen. Fever, coughing, sore throat, difficulty breathing – the NCP's symptoms (症状) are similar to the common cold or the flu, but it's potentially more dangerous.

Viruses could be deadly, like HIV and Ebola (埃博拉). But what are viruses? How can they cause so much trouble?

Viruses are non-living organisms (有机体) approximately one-millionth of an inch long. Unlike human cells or bacteria, they can't reproduce on their own. Instead, they invade (入侵) the cells of living organisms to reproduce, spread and take over.

Viruses can infect every living thing – from plants and animals down to the smallest bacteria. For this reason, they always have the potential to be dangerous to human life. Sometimes a virus can cause a disease so serious that it is fatal. Other viral infections trigger (引起) no noticeable reaction.

Viruses lie around our environment all of the time, waiting for a host cell to come along. They can enter our bodies by the nose, mouth, eyes or breaks in the skin. Once inside, they try to find a host cell to infect. For example, HIV, which causes AIDS, attacks the T-cells of the immune system.

But the basic question is, where did viruses first come from? Until now, no clear explanation for their origin exists. "Tracing the origins of viruses is difficult," Ed Rybicki, a virologist at the University of Cape Town in South Africa, told Scientific American, "because viruses don't leave fossils (化石) and because of the tricks they use to make copies of themselves within the cells they've invaded."?

However, there are three main hypotheses (假说) to explain the origin of viruses. First, viruses started as independent organisms, then became parasites (寄生者). Second, viruses evolved from

pieces of DNA or RNA that “escaped” from larger organisms. Third, viruses co-evolved with their host cells, which means they existed alongside these cells.

For the time being, these are only theories. The technology and evidence we have today cannot be used to test these theories and identify the most plausible explanation. Continuing studies may provide us with clearer answers. Or future studies may reveal that the answer is even murkier (含糊不清的) than it now appears.

32. What can we learn about viruses from the text?

- A. Viruses have nothing to do with the common cold.
- B. Viruses are really small living organisms.
- C. Viruses can't reproduce unless they find a host cell.
- D. Viruses enter our bodies mainly through the mouth, nose and hair.

33. Which of the following might explain the origin of viruses?

- A. They evolved from the fossils of large organisms.
- B. They evolved from parasites into independent organisms.
- C. They evolved from the T-cells in animals.
- D. They evolved along with their host cells.

34. The underlined word “plausible” in the last paragraph probably means _____.

- A. reasonable
- B. common
- C. creative
- D. unbelievable

35. What can we conclude from the text?

- A. Viruses live longer in human host cells than in animals'.
- B. Viruses will become more like bacteria as they evolve.
- C. It may take a long time to understand the origin of viruses.
- D. The author is optimistic about future virus research.

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。

Should Ecotourism Be Allowed?

The image was shocking, and the response was entirely predictable. The photo of a polar bear lying lifeless on a beach — blood matting the fur of its neck, with one huge paw folded under its

body — received immediate criticism globally. On the shore, in the background, stand three guards, talking to each other. One of them has a rifle hanging casually on his shoulder.

___36___ The reality, however, is considerably more complex.

This powerful image has thrown into question the motivation for this kind of tourism, or ecotourism. Should we be in these environments at all? Are there regions in the world where nature should be left completely untouched? Does our proximity (接近) to large animals in the wild, frequently fueled by a desire for sensational images, lead to such animals becoming accustomed to human contact? If that is the case, surely the losing side will end up paying the ultimate price for such proximity.

Before answering these questions, we should first consider the incident that has caught global attention. ___37___ I have recently returned from a trip to Svalbard (斯瓦尔巴群岛), and indeed stood two weeks ago on the very beach where the bear was shot. The bear's death should never have happened. Was the beach examined from the ship offshore beforehand? Were the clients themselves closely supervised to prevent one becoming isolated? Was there access to flares (照明弹) to scare off a bear that appeared suddenly? These are standard measures for any respected operator. ___38___

Nevertheless, the incident should not negate(否定) the value of ecotourism. ___39___ This can be by making financial donations to conservation groups, providing income to local communities, or ensuring protection of certain areas or animals. In Svalbard, visitors become ambassadors for the endangered polar bear, increasing awareness of the fact that the far greater danger facing them is sea-ice melt in the Arctic Ocean (北冰洋).

Ecotourism is an expanding market that brings benefits as well as challenges to the regions around the world in which it operates. Simply closing off these regions is not the answer.

___40___ When ecotourism is conducted correctly, the benefits can be direct, immediate, positive and long-lasting.

- A. For me, this has struck home (触及痛处).
- B. In its best form, this kind of travel has very little impact, or indeed has a positive effect, on the environment where it takes place.
- C. In doing so we are therefore assured of decreasing our impact on the delicate environment.
- D. The incident is probably the result of a terrible systemic failure.

E. The feeling was that of complete disregard (漠视) for the bear and the environment in which it lived.

F. This is not something that is taken lightly.

G. The key is responsible engagement and further research before you book that trip.

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。

In our daily life, if you feel sick or uncomfortable, you might 41 a doctor. But what to do if you don't quite know where you 42 into this world and you're tired of carrying that 43 alone?

I answered 44 questions on life puzzles at the entrance to the Boston City subway at 55 th and 9th. A group of strangers had 45 because they were carrying around some 46, meaningful questions that had 47 gone unanswered, like why can't I be happier in my life?"

And then I 48 him, a little boy, who would be my 49 questioner of the day. He was about 6 years old and held his mother's hand 50 he craned (伸长脖子) his neck to stare at us. His mother stopped, but the boy 51. "It's OK," I offered. Do you have a question?" The boy smiled at his mother, then 52 her hand to walk over towards us. He looked me 53 in the eye and said: "How do I know I'm real?"

54 I was back in graduate school. Should I talk about the French philosopher Rene Descartes to prove our 55 with the phrase "I think, therefore I am"? Or, 56 English philosopher G. E. Moore and his famous "here is one hand, here is the other," to 57 that the outside world really exists? But then the answer came to me. I remembered that the most important part of 58 was feeding our sense of wonder. "Close your eyes," I said. He did. "Well, did you 59?" He smiled and shook his head, then opened his eyes. "Congratulations, you're real.

He smiled 60 and walked over to his mother, who looked back at us and also smiled.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 41. A. seek out | B. go out | C. turn out | D. make out |
| 42. A. knock | B. fit | C. look | D. break |
| 43. A. experience | B. message | C. information | D. burden |

44. A. students' B. passengers' C. friends' D. strangers'
45. A. gone by B. pulled over C. stopped by D. dropped off
46. A. innocent B. interesting C. deep D. absurd
47. A. never B. long C. seldom D. little
48. A. recognized B. knew C. spotted D. witnessed
49. A. loveliest B. friendliest C. toughest D. smartest
50. A. as B. before C. until D. since
51. A. hated B. cried C. delighted D. hesitated
52. A. let go of B. caught hold of C. got rid of D. got away from
53. A. dead B. likely C. wide D. honestly
54. A. Gradually B. Suddenly C. Shortly D. Previously
55. A. criterion B. distinction C. existence D. appearance
56. A. talk B. refer C. consult D. mention
57. A. condemn B. confirm C. command D. consume
58. A. philosophy B. life C. work D. research
59. A. exist B. escape C. fly D. disappear
60. A. strangely B. broadly C. bitterly D. confusedly

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。

The lion dance is one of the most outstanding 61 (tradition) folk dances in China. It can date back 62 the Three Kingdoms Period (220—280).

The lion 63 (regard) as a symbol of bravery and strength by ancient people. They thought that it could drive away evil and protect people and 64 (they) livestock such as cattle, sheep and so on. Therefore, lion dances 65 (perform) at important events, especially the Lantern Festival.

The lion dance requires two highly-trained performers in a lion suit. One acts as the head and forelegs, and 66 other the behind legs. Under the 67 (guide) of a choreographer(编舞者),

the " lion " dances to the beat of a drum, a gong(锣), and cymbals(钹). Sometimes they jump, roll, and do difficult acts such as walking on stilts(桩子).

In one lion dance, the " lion " moves from place to place looking for some green vegetables, in 68 red envelopes with money inside are hidden. The acting is very 69 (amuse) and spectators enjoy it very much.

Nowadays, the lion dance has spread to many other countries with overseas Chinese. In many Chinese communities of Europe and America, Chinese people use lion dances or dragon dances 70 (celebrate) every Spring Festival and other important events.

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(∧), 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。

I live in a typical Chinese family of four generations lived together under same roof. Everyone has funs with each other here. Every night, we will have dinner together, talking or laughing around the dinner table so that all the worries of the day will be swept away. At weekends, Dad will take Grandpa, that likes outdoor activities a lot, to the countryside to fish. Mom and Grandma will cook delicious food for ourselves. When the weather is fine, I will push my 95-year-old great grandmother in a wheelchair to sunbathe in the yard. My family is such harmonious that I have been grown up into a person with love and responsibility. I will definite teach what I had already learned to my future children.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华，你正在为高考紧张复习，但最近你在家上网课，自主复习时无法集中精力学习。于是你给你校的外籍心理老师 Kate 写一封求助信寻求帮助。要点如下：1.作业多，没有时间运动。2.压力大，难以入睡。3.希望得到 Kate 的帮助。

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 Kate,

I am Li Hua, a Senior 3 student. _____

-

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua