
长郡中学高三停课不停学阶段性检测二英语科试卷

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。

1. What is the man doing?

- A. Talking on the phone.
- B. Tidying up his bedroom.
- C. Reading a book.

2. What does the man think of the science teacher?

- A. Knowledgeable.
- B. Kind.
- C. Boring.

3. What can we learn about the woman?

- A. She is praising the man.
- B. She is blaming the man.
- C. She understands the man.

4. What's the man's address?

- A. 1112 East 32nd Street.
- B. 1120 East 32nd Street.
- C. 2011 East 32nd Street.

5. What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. Play some music for her uncle.
- B. Keep silent about the accident.
- C. Take responsibility for her actions.

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. Why does the woman have two jobs?

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- A. To support her parents.
 - B. To save up for her trip.
 - C. To pay her tuition fees.

7. What do we know about the man?

- A. He just came back from Australia.
- B. He will graduate next month.
- C. He hasn't had a job for two years.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why is the man angry with the woman?

- A. She told many others his salary.
- B. She told Mrs. Wallace his salary.
- C. She always tells his secrets to others.

9. What is the woman's explanation?

- A. She thought it didn't matter.
- B. She believed everybody would find out.
- C. She got too excited and wasn't thinking.

10. What does Paul think of the people in the town?

- A. They all love money very much.
- B. They don't care about each other.
- C. They are eager to know about others' business.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What time is it now?

- A. About 4:40 pm.
- B. About 4:20 pm.
- C. About 4:30 pm.

12. How much does a cup of tea cost in the restaurant?

- A. 15 pence.
- B. 50 pence.
- C. 25 pence.

13. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Go to platform 13.
- B. Bargain with the man.
- C. Change the train.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where did the woman grow up?

- A. In England.
- B. In France.
- C. In Italy.

15. What does the woman like best about her city?

- A. The friendly citizens.
- B. The good facilities.
- C. The beautiful scenery.

16. What does the woman usually do in her spare time?

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- A. Go hiking. B. Go swimming. C. Go shopping.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When was the book *The Little Prince* first published?

- A. In 1944. B. In 1945. C. In 1943.

18. What happened to the author?

- A. He went to a planet called B612.
B. He disappeared while flying a plane.
C. He was unable to fly the plane anymore because of his injury.

19. Where does the narrator meet the little prince?

- A. In France. B. In the Sahara. C. On planet B612.

20. What does the fox do to help the little prince?

- A. Send him to his own planet.
B. Give him advice on his profession.
C. Teach him about love and responsibility.

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

Guide to Stockholm University Library

Our library offers different types of studying places and provides a good studying environment.

Zones

The library is divided into different zones. The upper floor is a quiet zone with over a thousand places for silent reading, and places where you can sit and work with your own computer. The reading places consist mostly of tables and chairs. The ground floor is the zone where you can talk. Here you can find sofas and armchairs for group work.

Computers

You can use your own computer to connect to the wi-fi specially prepared for notebook computers; you can also use library computers, which contain the most commonly used applications, such as Microsoft Office. They are situated in the area known as the Experimental Field on the ground floor.

Group-study places

If you want to discuss freely without disturbing others, you can book a study room or sit at a table on the ground floor. Some study rooms are for 2~3 people and others can hold up to 6~8 people. All rooms are marked on the library maps.

There are 40 group-study rooms that must be booked via the website. To book, you need an active University account and a valid University card. You can use a room three hours per day, nine hours at most per week.

Storage of Study Material

The library has lockers for students to store course literature. When you have obtained at least 40 credits, you may rent a locker and pay 400 SEK for a year's rental period.

Rules to be Followed

Mobile phone conversations are not permitted anywhere in the library. Keep your phone on silent as if you were in a lecture and exit the library if you need to receive calls.

Please note that food and fruit are forbidden in the library, but you are allowed to have drinks and sweets with you.

21. What is the library's upper floor mainly for students to do?

- A. Read in a quiet place.
- B. Have group discussions.
- C. Take comfortable seats.
- D. Get their computers fixed.

22. What condition should be met to book a group-study room?

- A. A group must consist of 8 people.
- B. Three-hour use per day is the minimum.
- C. One should first register at the university.
- D. Applicants must mark the room on the map.

23. A student can rent a locker in the library if he _____.

- A. can afford the rental fee
- B. attends certain courses
- C. has nowhere to put his books
- D. has earned the required credits

B

This big-sister thing wasn't pleasant. I was five, and my sister Lisa was two years younger. Every time we did something that we shouldn't do, I got into more trouble. It seemed everybody paid attention to her. And we had to go to bed at the same time. I'd had it.

One day I was playing with the kids next door, and found out that in other people's houses, the older kids had later bedtime. Going to my mother with my new-found information, I advocated

for policy change and was denied.

So I went to my room and started to pack. Into the suitcase went my books and some Barbies. Putting some more clothes into it, I went downstairs. Mum looked up and asked if I was running away. As I told her yes, she wasn't nearly as upset as I expected.

"Are you going to Grandma Sylvia's?" I couldn't believe she could figure this out. She was like a witch.

Without answering her, I went out. Suitcases with wheels hadn't invented in the 1970s, and mine was full of books. I dragged my suitcase and sweated, not knowing Mum was following and waving concerned citizens away.

Finally, I went to Grandma's apartment building about two kilometers away. I went upstairs and before I knocked, the door opened. Grandma told me she was happy to see me, and I realized Mum had called ahead and I had been betrayed.

Soon Mum swept in, sat in my grandfather's chair, took my hot little face in her hands and said, "Sweet-heart, I don't want you to be so miserable. If it's hard for you to live with Lisa, tomorrow I'll call the orphanage and send her away."

Knowing what an orphanage was, I started to cry. "Don't send my sister away!" Mum unwillingly agreed that we would all go home and give it another try. That night, Mum fed us, gave us a bath and sent us to bed at the same time.

In the following years, once in a while Lisa and I would have a fight, and to this day, if I turn over my shoulder and say, "Mum, Lisa's being mean to me!" Mum always answers in the same way, "You had your chance."

24. What did the author find unpleasant?

- A. Going to bed later than Lisa for her studies.
- B. Having to share the same attention as her sister.
- C. Being blamed more when doing something wrong.
- D. Taking care of Lisa when her parents were busy.

25. What did the author's mother do when following her?

- A. Sign others not to be concerned about her.
- B. Ask others for help to stop her from leaving.
- C. Call her grandma to wait and persuade her.
- D. Connect the orphanage to get Lisa back.

26. Why did the author say Mum was like a witch?

- A. Mum figured out where she would go.
- B. Mum tried to prevent her from leaving.
- C. Mum blamed her for Lisa's mistakes.

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- D. Mum always broke her promises.
27. Why does Mum say the author had her chance?
- A. She can choose to send Lisa to the orphanage.
- B. She should learn to get along well with Lisa.
- C. She can have the chance to be mean to Lisa.
- D. She tried to make Lisa and herself homeless.

C

Letter to My Younger Self

Dear 17-year-old self,

When your Laker dream comes true tomorrow, you need to figure out a way to invest in the future of your family and friends. This sounds simple, but you have to take some time to think it over.

I said invest.

I did not say give.

Let me explain.



Purely giving material things to your siblings (兄弟姐妹) and friends may appear to be the right decision. You love them, and they were always there for you growing up, so it's only right that they should share your success and all that comes with it. You buy them a car, a big house, and pay all of their bills. You want them to live a comfortable life, right?

But the day will come when you realize that as much as you believed you were doing the right thing, you were actually holding them back.

You will come to understand that you were taking care of them because it made you feel good to see them smiling. That was extremely selfish of you. While you were feeling satisfied with yourself, you were slowly eating away at their own dreams and ambitions. You were adding material things to their lives, but taking away the most precious gifts of all: independence and growth.

Understand that you are about to be the leader of the family. This involves making tough choices, even if your siblings and friends do not understand them at the time.

Invest in their future; don't just give.

Use your success, wealth and influence to put them in the best position to realize their own dreams and find their true purpose. Put them through school, set them up with job interviews and help them become leaders in their own right. Hold them to the same level of dedication that it took for you to get to where you are now and where you will eventually go.

I'm writing to you now so that you can begin this process immediately and don't have to deal with the struggle of getting rid of the addiction you caused. That addiction only leads to anger and jealousy from everybody involved, including yourself.

There's plenty more I could write to you, but at 17, I know you don't have the attention span to sit through 2,000 words. Trust me, setting things up right from the beginning will avoid a ton of tears and heartache, some of which remains to this day.

Much love,

Kobe

28. According to Bryant, "giving" means the following except that it could make _____.

- A. him feel satisfied with himself
- B. his siblings and friends live a comfortable life
- C. him stand out from other players
- D. his siblings and friends depend on him

29. We can infer that Bryant probably _____.

- A. had never dreamed of playing for the Lakers
- B. spent a large sum of money buying houses for himself
- C. has a circle of supportive friends
- D. had trouble handling family relationships

30. According to the article, Bryant should have _____ when he was younger.

- A. shared his success with others
- B. refused to live with his siblings
- C. looked for well-paid jobs for his siblings
- D. inspired his siblings to achieve their goals through hard work

31. What is Bryant's purpose in writing this letter ?

- A. To criticize his siblings for wasteful spending
- B. To give advice to young people about how to treat their family if they become rich
- C. To complain about feeling tired of looking after his friends
- D. To remind young people to use better means to take good care of their family

D

Most of the new diseases we humans have faced in the past several decades have come from animals. The more we come into contact with wild animals, the more we risk a so-called disease "spillover" from animals to humans.

"As people move and wildlife move in response to a changing environment, humans and wildlife and animals will come in contact more regularly," said Jeanne Fair from the

Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. Fair argues that by shifting animal habitats, climate change will also make the opportunities for disease spillover more frequent. “Everything is sort of shifting and will shift into the future as the environment changes through climate change,” Fair said.

Scientists, including climatologists and epidemiologists on Fair’s team at Los Alamos, are beginning to model how changes to the climate will impact the spread of infectious diseases. It’s early days for this kind of research, but previous studies suggest that extreme weather has already played a role in at least one outbreak. Scientists say drought and deforestation have combined to force bats out of rainforests and into orchards in Malaysia to find food. Those bats, a common disease reservoir, then passed the Nipah virus through pigs to humans for the first time in the late 1990s.

“We’re going by the past data to really predict what’s going to happen in the future,” Fair said, “And so, anytime you increase that wildlife-human interface(界面), that’s sort of an emerging disease hot spot. And so, that’s just increasing as we go forward.”

Jeffrey Shaman, head of the climate and health program at Columbia University’s public health school, argues we don’t yet know whether climate change will cause a net increase in infectious disease rates globally. For example, mosquitos carry disease that affects millions of people across the world every year. As their habitats expand in some parts of the world, they might contract diseases elsewhere. Shaman says what we know for certain about climate change is that it will make it harder to predict where disease outbreaks will pop up.

32. What does the underlined word ‘spillover’ in Paragraph One mean?

A. Appearance. B. Distribution. C. Promotion. D. Spread.

33. What is the purpose of the example of bats in paragraph 3?

A.To explain the influence of Nipah virus.
B.To prove the harm of bats to human beings.
C.To show the effects of climate change on disease.
D.To present scientists’ early study about the cause of disease.

34. What can we infer from Fair’s words in paragraph 4?

A. Humans should give up studying animals.
B. Past data can solve the problems in the future.
C. Disease hot spots will disappear if animals die out
D. Frequent contact with animals can cause disease outbreaks.

35. What could be the best title for the text?

A. Climate Change and Disease Spillover

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- B. Animals' Interaction with Humans
 - C. Early Studies about Extreme Weather
 - D. Scientists' Prediction for Disease Outbreaks

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。

Social Anxiety Safety Behaviors

Safety behaviors are things you can do to make a nervous situation more tolerable. For example, someone with a fear of driving might use their car, but avoid highways.

36. Even if you don't use the term "safety behaviors", you know you use them. Like someone could be well aware that they can only talk to people at a party if they've had a few drinks to calm their nerves. Others are more subtle (微妙的) . 37. For example, someone may be able to have conversations at a party, but not realize that they avoid eye contact so the interaction doesn't make them feel as nervous.

A few safety behaviors fall into a gray area, and seem like reasonable ways to cope with anxiety. 38. If you use a behavior now and then, and don't feel you have to do it, it's not a safety behavior. If you do the same thing, but think you can't get through a situation without it, it is one. The main issue with safety behaviors is that they help you get through your anxiety in the short term, but can perpetuate (保持) it in the long run. 39. When you use safety behaviors you're sending the message to yourself, "I only got through that situation because I had help." Since safety behaviors keep your anxiety going, you should try to figure out which ones you're using and then stop doing them. 40. You'll finally get a chance to learn that you can handle your fears without anxiety.

- A. In these cases it comes down to intention.
- B. Some safety behaviors are really obvious.
- C. That's because the best way to deal with anxiety is to slowly face it.
- D. It is okay to stick with safety behaviors at first.
- E. They may only reduce your anxiety a little, and you don't consciously realize it.
- F. Someone may be anxious in social situations because they worry about being judged.
- G. Taking them away will increase your discomfort in the short term, but reduce it in the long run.

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。

It's a sad reality that many of us find ourselves just too busy to contribute to our communities. For a long time, I, too, believed it cost too much in time, money and 41 to make a real difference. But all that changed when I 42 my good-deed-a-day project.

My daughter, Emily, was my primary 43. I wanted to show her we could do little things to help others, and be 44.

The first week, I wasn't sure if I could 45 it. I surfed the Internet for ideas. One day, I 46 a blind man in the subway station. He 47 as he thanked me. Another day, I brought flowers from my garden to a 48 nursing home... I could only hope I was arousing 49 in others.

After just a few days, 50 I found it easier than I'd expected. I knew I was making a/an 51.

Every evening at the dinner table, I 52 that day's good deed to Emily. Emily began 53 what I'd started. On a walk home from school, she 54 to a neighbour's pot of geraniums (天竺葵), which had toppled (摇晃) in the wind, and set it right. "That was my good deed for the day!" she yelled. Another day, she helped me collect 55 from our neighbours for the food bank. We dropped off the food and, 56 we drove away, Emily announced 57 that she wanted to work there one day.

By the last week, I knew I'd changed. At first, I hadn't been entirely 58 that I could do a good deed every day. Now it was practically second 59. I felt a greater responsibility to take action when I saw a need, 60 looking the other way. I felt as though I'd awakened, somehow.

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|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. energy | B. space | C. wisdom | D. salary |
| 42. A. stopped | B. started | C. forgot | D. remembered |
| 43. A. donation | B. expectation | C. celebration | D. inspiration |
| 44. A. lucky | B. clever | C. happy | D. merciful |
| 45. A. get | B. manage | C. put | D. appreciate |
| 46. A. watched | B. waited | C. guided | D. ordered |
| 47. A. smiled | B. sighed | C. frowned | D. jumped |
| 48. A. popular | B. distant | C. deserted | D. local |
| 49. A. interest | B. mercy | C. awareness | D. praise |
| 50. A. though | B. besides | C. therefore | D. also |
| 51. A. discovery | B. difference | C. mistake | D. fortune |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 52. A. reminded | B. pointed | C. recalled | D. described |
| 53. A. criticizing | B. sharing | C. laughing | D. praising |
| 54. A. marched over | B. pulled over | C. turned over | D. fell over |
| 55. A. money | B. vegetables | C. donations | D. clothes |
| 56. A. before | B. since | C. until | D. as |
| 57. A. proudly | B. eagerly | C. anxiously | D. casually |
| 58. A. concerned | B. convinced | C. expected | D. persuaded |
| 59. A. scene | B. language | C. nature | D. skill |
| 60. A. by means of | B. regardless of | C. as well as | D. instead of |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

China, which takes pride in four inventions in ancient times, has once again shown its ability ____61____ (change) the world with its “new four great inventions”: high-speed railways, electronic payment, shared bicycles and online shopping.

Recently, the “new four great inventions” ____62____ (improve) the quality of people’s lives. Thanks to online shopping and mobile payment, people can buy what they want ____63____ (simple) with a tap of the phone within doors. High-speed trains have shortened ____64____ journey from Beijing to the coastal city Tianjin to half an hour. As for the bikes, they themselves are not new. It is the operating model of bike-sharing ____65____ (base) on satellite navigation system, mobile payment as well as big data ____66____ has surprised the world. Shared bicycles are bringing cycling back ____67____ people’s lives and they are making public transport more ____68____ (attract)

It is increasingly clear that China is no longer ____69____ (copy) western ideas and is leading in many new ways. A growing number of foreign ____70____ (company) hope to promote the development in their home country by highlighting the need for technological achievements like that of China

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 shared a room with Tom and Frank many year ago. One day, Tom lies in bed, coughing and trembling. He had such bad headache that he couldn't help weep. So I took his temperature. It was up to 39°C. Immediate, I dialed 120. It wasn't long after an ambulance arrived. I carried some cash and Frank brought a blanket for her. Tom was a suspected bird flu patient. However, we didn't escape. When the severe disease were spreading, people showed off the human spirit to overcome fear. And it was just because of the spirit which we went through that difficult period.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华,你所在的英语俱乐部打算开展一个以“西方节日”为主题的讲座。请给外教

Jennifer 写一封信,邀请她以主讲师的身份出席,内容包括:

1. 讲座举行的具体时间、地点和主题;
2. 选择该主题的原因;
3. 期待对方的回复。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
