长郡中学高三停课不停学第一次英语周考

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 can we learn about the man?

A. He is a scientist.

B. He dreamed of being a scientist.

C. He has realized his dream now.

2. What does the woman think of the program?

A. It can make a lot of money.

B. It is quite boring.

C. It is helpful to many new parents.

3. What does the man want for breakfast?

A. Eggs and milk.

B. Eggs and fruit.

C. Bread and cheese.

4. What will Cindy do?

A. Play a ping-pong game.

B. Watch a table tennis game.

C. Find a volunteer player.

5. How many people are there in the woman's family?

A. Four.

B. Five.

C. Six.

第二节(共 l5 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 man buy the brown glasses?

A. They can protect the eyes from the sun.

B. Their color is beautiful.

C. They're the cheapest.

7. What was the original price of the sunglasses?

A. US$50.

B. US$70.

C. US$140.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How were the man's exams?

A. Not too bad.

B. Terrible.

C. Very good.

9. What does the woman think of the science exam?

A. Very easy.

B. Hard.

C. Very interesting.

10. What can we learn about the science teacher?

A. He is very experienced.

B. He likes to give students hard exams.

C. He has been teaching for 25 years.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why didn't the woman take her umbrella with her?

A. She thought it was no good.

B. Her umbrella was broken.

C. She thought the weather would be fine.

12. What do we know about the rain?

A. It rained slightly.

B. It rained heavily.

C. It rained moderately.

13. What does the man think of the weather?

A. Miserable.

B. Predictable.

C. Changeable.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. When will the man and Maria meet?

A. At 4:30.

B. At 5:00.

C. At 5:30.

15. What kind of films doesn't the woman like?

A. Cartoons.

B. Action films.

C. Detective films.

16. What will the man probably do tomorrow?

A. Go to the library.

B. See a film.

C. Do some writing.

17. When will the man let the woman know what he plans to do?

A. Tomorrow afternoon.

B. Tonight.

C. Tomorrow morning.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Which is a major expense for most Americans?

A. Dating.

B. Weddings.

C. Looking after parents.

19. What may help keep marriage rates down?

A. Housing problems.

B. Long working hours.

C. The poor economy.

20. Why are more young adults still living with their parents?

A. They can't overcome many difficulties.

B. They can't take care of themselves.

C. They can't afford to live alone.

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)

A

There are a number of reasons why an individual might drop out of high school. But hope is not lost for people who left high school prior to graduation. There are several ways to continue your education and achieve a high school diploma.

Re-Enrolling in School

If you have dropped out of high school, but soon realize that this was not the right choice for you, you can re-enroll in school. If you are under the age of 21, and certainly under 18, you can probably go to the front office of the school you dropped out of to ask for re-enrollment papers.

Online High School

Online schools are an option for students of any age who have not yet completed high school, yet wish to earn a recognized high school diploma. Online high schools offer the same curriculum as regular high schools, but the work can be completed at the student's own pace and on his own schedule.

GED

The General Education Development (GED) test is a multiple-choice test that measures if a person has acquired the skills necessary to complete high school. Test-takers should be prepared to answer questions regarding math, science, reading, writing and social studies. Most cities host free or low-cost GED preparedness courses, which are typically held at night. Once you pass the GED test, you will receive a high school equivalence certificate.

Veterans (退伍老兵) Honorary High School Diploma

In some cases, if you dropped out of high school to serve in the military and went to war, you are qualified for an honorary high school diploma. One such example is the Virginia Veterans Honorary High School Diploma, which allows veterans of World WarIIto apply for an honorary diploma. You can search online or contact the veterans services office to inquire about it.

21. Which of the following ways allows students to complete assignments on their own time?

A. Re-enrolling in school.

B. Going to online high school.

C. Taking the GED test.

D. Applying for an honorary high school diploma.

22. What can we learn about GED from the passage?

A. It tests whether a person has the skills necessary to go to high school.

B. Test-takers can answer only the questions that they want to answer.

C. It is free or low-cost and typically held at night in most cities.

D. Test-takers can get a high school diploma once they pass it.

23. The Veterans Honorary High School Diploma _____.

A. is for people who choose to serve in the military after high school

B. is only available to veterans of World War II

C. is a way for veterans to achieve a high school diploma

D. is offered by the veterans services office

B

Scientists today are making greater effort to study ocean currents(洋流).Most do it using satellites and other high-tech equipment.However,ocean expert Curtis Ebbesmeyer does it in a special way—by studying movements of random floating garbage.A scientist with many years' experience,he started this type of research in the early 1990s when he heard about hundreds of athletic shoes washing up on the shores of the northwest coast of the United States.There were so many shoes that people were setting up <u>swap meets</u> to try and match left and right shoes to sell or wear.

Ebbesmeyer found out in his researches that the shoes—about 60,000 in total—fell into the ocean in a shipping accident.He phoned the shoe company and asked if they wanted the shoes back.As expected,the company told him that they didn't.Ebbesmeyer realized this could be a great experiment.If he learned when and where the shoes went into the water and tracked where they landed,he could learn a lot about the patterns of ocean currents.

The Pacific Northwest is one of the world's best areas for beachcombing because winds and currents join here,and as a result,there is a group of serious beachcombers in the area.Ebbesmeyer got to know a lot of them and asked for their help in collecting information about where the shoes landed.In a year he collected reliable information on 1,600 shoes.With this data,he and a colleague were able to test and improve a computer program designed to model ocean currents,and publish the findings of their study.

As the result of his work,Ebbesmeyer has become known as the scientist to call with questions about any unusual objects found floating in the ocean.He has even started an association of beachcombers and ocean experts,with 500 subscribers from West Africa to New Zealand.They have recorded all lost objects ranging from potatoes to golf gloves.

24.The underlined phrase swap meets in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

A.fitting rooms   B.trading fairs

C.business talks   D.group meetings

25.Ebbesmeyer phoned the shoe company to find out_____.

A.what caused the shipping accident

B.when and where the shoes went missing

C.whether it was all right to use their shoes

D.how much they lost in the shipping accident

26.How did Ebbesmeyer prove his assumption?

A.By collecting information from beachcombers.

B.By studying the shoes found by beachcombers.

C.By searching the web for ocean currents models.

D.By researching ocean currents data in the library.

27.What is the purpose of the author in writing this passage?

A.To call people's attention to ocean pollution.

B.To warn people of shipping safety in the ocean.

C.To explain a unique way of studying ocean currents.

D.To give tips on how to search for lost objects on the beach.

C

The Intelligent Transport team at Newcastle University have turned an electric car into a mobile laboratory named "DriveLAB" in order to understand the challenges faced by older drivers and to discover where the key stress points are.

Research shows that giving up driving is one of the key reasons for a fall in health and well-being among older people, leading to them becoming more isolated(隔绝) and inactive.

Led by Professor Phil Blythe, the Newcastle team are developing in-vehicle technologies for older drivers which they hope could help them to continue driving into later life.

These include custom-made navigation(导航) tools, night vision systems and intelligent speed adaptations.Phil Blythe explains:"For many older people, particularly those living alone or in the country, driving is important for preserving their independence, giving them the freedom to get out and about without having to rely on others."

"But we all have to accept that as we get older our reactions slow down and this often results in people avoiding any potentially challenging driving conditions and losing confidence in their driving skills.The result is that people stop driving before they really need to."

Dr Amy Guo, the leading researcher on the older driver study, explains: "The DriveLAB is helping us to understand what the key stress points and difficulties are for older drivers and how we might use technology to address these problems."

"For example, most of us would expect older drivers always go slower than everyone else but surprisingly, we found that in 30mph zones they struggled to keep at a constant speed and so were more likely to break the speed limit and be at risk of getting fined.We're looking at the benefits of systems which control their speed as a way of preventing that."

"We hope that our work will help with technological solutions(解决方案) to ensure that older drivers stay safer behind the wheel."

28.What is the purpose of the DriveLAB?
A.To explore new means of transport.
B.To design new types of cars.
C.To find out older drivers' problems.
D.To teach people traffic rules.

29.Why is driving important for older people according to Phil Blythe?
A.It keeps them independent.
B.It helps them save time.
C.It builds up their strength.
D.It cures their mental illnesses.

30.What do researchers hope to do for older drivers?
A.Improve their driving skills.
B.Develop driver-assist technologies.
C.Provide tips on repairing their cars.
D.Organize regular physical checkups.

31.What is the best title for the text?
A.A New Model Electric Car   B.A Solution to Traffic Problems
C.Driving Services for Elders   D.Keeping Older Drivers on the Road

D

AI is enabling farmers to obtain pesticide advice, equipment and finance. But this all depends on access to a smartphone, writes Gareth Willmer.

Cristopher Saggalla once relied on local fertilizer (肥料) and pesticide traders for advice on how to treat his eight-acre farm in the village of Kulabgoor, southern India. Sometimes they would recommend pesticide that was too expensive or didn't work, prompting people to return to the trader and spend more money to try alternatives.

But in the past eight months, things have changed. Having come across a mobile application called Plantix, Saggalla now gets independent guidance tailored for his farm, where he grows rice, cotton, safflowers (used for vegetable oil) and mangoes in the village of about 300 families near Hyderabad.

Using the free app, he takes photos of plants with pest problems, diseases or nutrient shortages, uploads them and immediately receives diagnostic information and treatment recommendations, as well as advice on applying fertilizer to maximize growth. And his cotton yield (产量) rose from 20 bags per acre last year to 30 bags this growing season.

The app has been downloaded by almost 10 million users globally, with about 85 percent of them in India just two and a half years since it was launched there, according to Srikanth Rupavatharam, a scientist in digital agriculture at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Hyderabad.

ICRISAT works on Plantix with its developer, the German agricultural technology company PEAT, which also has customers in Brazil, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Vietnam and Indonesia. Farmers upload 20,000 images daily and can exchange information via the Plantix community, too.

But as always with technology, there are obstacles to overcome. Apart from language barriers, there is the long-lasting problem of lack of connectivity.

Pennsylvania State University has sought to combat these problems with an AI talking assistant that has built to help farmers in Africa to identify pests and diseases. Plantix can also be used offline to take pictures, with the information automatically uploaded later when a connection is made.

32. How did Saggalla get advice on how to treat his farm before?

A. By using AI.

B. By searching on the Internet.

C. By consulting local fertilizer and pesticide traders.

D. By using an app called Plantix.

33. What does the underlined word "tailored" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Specially designed.

B. Suitably processed.

C. Completely changed.

D. Periodically alternated.

34. What do we know about Plantix from the passage?

A. It is a paid app which can offer treatment recommendations.

B. It provides farmers with a platform to share information.

C. It has solved the problem of the language barrier.

D. It has to be connected to the Internet.

35. What would be the best title for the passage?

A. AI App Paves the Way for Smart Farming

B. The Development of Plantix
C. The Improvement to Plantix
D. AI Talking Assistant Is Coming

第二节 (共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

Do you know someone who seems to always have a smile and a positive thought? Or are you yourself one of those people who are full of optimism? If you always see the brighter side of things, you may feel that you experience more positive events in your life than others, find yourself less stressed, and even enjoy greater health benefits.____36____

Researchers like Martin Seligman have been studying optimists and pessimists (悲观主义者) for years. ____37____In a study of 99 Harvard University students, those who were optimists at age 25 were significantly healthier at ages 45 and 60 than those who were pessimists. Other studies have linked a pessimistic explanatory style with higher rates of poor health.

Seligman analyzed sports teams and found that the more optimistic teams performed better than the pessimistic ones. Another study showed that pessimistic swimmers, who were led to believe they'd done worse than they had, were more likely to perform poorly in the future.____38____ Research like these has led some companies to go out of their way to hire optimists — a practice that seems to be paying off.

Optimists don't give up as easily as pessimists.____39____Some optimistic businessmen, like Donald Trump, have been bankrupt (破产的), but have been able to persist and turn their failures into successes.

____40____Because they believe in themselves and their abilities, they expect good things to happen. They see negative events as minor difficulties that can be easily overcome and view positive events as evidence of further good things to come. Believing in themselves, they also take more risks and create more positive events in their lives.

A. This is not your imagination.

B. Pessimists think in the opposite way.

C. Optimistic swimmers didn't have this weakness.

D. Therefore, they are more likely to achieve success.

E. Optimists also tend to experience less stress than pessimists.

F. Pessimists are weak in stress management, so they often feel stressed.

G. And they have found that an optimistic world view carries certain advantages.

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)

On August 26, 1999, New York City was struck by a terrible rainstorm. The rain caused the streets to ___41___ and the subway system almost came to a stop.

Unfortunately, this happened during the morning rush hour. Many people who were going to work were ___42___ to go home. Some battled to ___43___ a taxi or to get on a bus. Still others faced the ___44___ bravely, walking miles to get to work.

I ___45___ to be one of people on the way to work that morning. I went from subway line to subway line only to find that most ___46___ had stopped. After making my way ___47___ crowds

of people, I finally found a subway line that was __48__. Unfortunately, there were so many people waiting to __49__ the subway that I could not even get down the stairs to the __50__. So I took the train going in the opposite direction, and then switched back to the downtown train.

Finally, after what seemed like forever, the train __51__ my stop. Then I had to walk several blocks in the increasingly heavy rain. When I finally got to my office, I was __52__ through, exhausted and __53__.

My co-workers and I spent most of the day drying off. When it was 5:00 pm, I was ready to go home. I was about to turn off my computer __54__ I received an email from Garth, my Director:

I would like to thank all of you who made the effort and __55__ reported to work. It is always reassuring(令人欣慰), at times like these, when employees so clearly show their __56__ to their jobs. Thank you.

Garth's email was short, but I learned more from that __57__ message than I ever did from a textbook. The email taught me that a few words of __58__ can make a big difference. The rainstorm and the traffic __59__ had made me tired and upset. But Garth's words immediately __60__ me and put a smile back on my face.

( ) 41. A. break   B. flood   C. sink   D. crash

( ) 42. A. forced   B. refused   C. adjusted   D. gathered

( ) 43. A. order   B. pay   C. call   D. search

( ) 44. A. climate   B. scenery   C. storm   D. burden

( ) 45. A. used   B. promised   C. deserved   D. happened

( ) 46. A. practice   B. routine   C. process   D. service

( ) 47. A. to   B. through   C. over   D. for

( ) 48. A. operating   B. cycling   C. turning   D. rushing

( ) 49. A. check   B. carry   C. find   D. board

( ) 50. A. street   B. ground   C. floor   D. platform

( ) 51. A. paused   B. crossed   C. reached   D. parked

( ) 52. A. wet   B. weak   C. sick   D. hurt

( ) 53. A. ashamed   B. discouraged   C. surprised   D. puzzled

(   ) 54. A. while   B. when   C. where   D. after

(   ) 55. A. hardly   B. casually   C. absolutely   D. eventually

(   ) 56. A. devotion   B. donation   C. connection   D. reaction

(   ) 57. A. accurate   B. urgent   C. brief   D. humorous

(   ) 58. A. promise   B. appreciation   C. advice   D. guidance

(   ) 59. A. troubles   B. signals   C. rules   D. signs

(   ) 60. A. corrected   B. supported   C. amazed   D. refreshed

第二节 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

Chinese TV series Journey to the West, based on a Chinese novel describing the adventures of Tang Dynasty (618-907) Buddhist monk (佛教僧侣) Xuan Zang, is being shown in Nepal for the third time.

The Nepali dubbing (配音) of the TV series (61)_____(produce) by the Araniko Society, (62)_____ consists of scholars and experts who have studied in China. At a news conference last week, the Araniko Society said the series would be broadcast on two TV (63)_____(channel) owing to its growing (64)_____(popular) among Nepali audiences.

(65)_____(refer) to the program, Nepali writer and scholar Satya Mohan Joshi said that the Chinese series will help Nepali people understand Chinese culture, art and philosophy. "China is our neighbor and we get to know about its culture from (66)_____ series. It is a welcoming step. It will help in the promotion of cultural ties and friendship," Joshi says. Praising the monk for his contribution (67)_____ the promotion of Buddhism, he says the series

(68)_____(base) on Xuan Zang's journey will help Nepali audiences embrace cultural diversity.

The series, which (69)_____(original) comprised 25 episodes (集), has been divided into 50 30-minute episodes, all in the Nepali language. It (70)_____(broadcast) on two TV channels, Nepal Mandal and Indigenous TV, starting last weekend.

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)
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。
There was once a carpenter (木匠) who hates his job. After 10 years of working for a same company, he decided to quit. However, his boss wanted to do anything special for him before he left the team. He asked him build one final house. The carpenter unwilling agreed. He spent the whole summer build this house, but his heart just wasn't in it. The result was the worse house he

had ever built. When he finished, his boss came to meet him but said, "To thank you for your 10 years of hard works, I'm giving you this house as a gift." Hearing of this, the carpenter was ashamed and full of regret.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

作为交换项目的一部分，你所在的学校将于本周五上午组织英国交换生到当地一所小学进行志愿者活动。假设你是校学生会主席李华，请写一封电子邮件向他们通知此事，内容包括：

1. 集合时间、地点；

2. 活动内容（介绍英国文化、教英文歌等）；

3. 活动意义。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

_____
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