



2017 年高三月考英语试题

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本试卷分第一卷和第二卷两部分。满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷

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 does the woman want to do?
A. Find a place. B. Buy a map
C. Get an address.
2. What will the man do for the woman?
A. Repair her car. B. Give her a ride
C. Pick up her aunt.
3. Who might Mr. Peterson be?
A. A new professor. B. A department head.
C. A company director.
4. What does the man think of the book?
A. Quite difficult. B. Very interesting.
C. Too simple.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Weather. B. Clothes. C. News.

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, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. Why is Harry unwilling to join the woman?
A. He has a pain in his knee.
B. He wants to watch TV.
C. He is too lazy.
7. What will the woman probably do next?
A. Stay at home. B. Take Harry to hospital.
C. Do some exercise.
8. When will the man be home from work?
A. At 5:45. B. At 6:15. C. At 6:50.
9. Where will the speakers go?
A. The Green House Cinema.
B. The New State Cinema.
C. The UME Cinema.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

10. How will the speakers go to New York?
A. By air. B. By taxi. C. By bus.
11. Why are the speakers making the trip?
A. For business. B. For shopping.
C. For holiday.
12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Driver and passenger.
B. Husband and wife.
C. Fellow workers.

13. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a restaurant. B. In an office.
C. In a classroom.
14. What does John do now?
A. He's a trainer. B. He's a tour guide.
C. He's a college student.
15. How much can a new person earn for the first year?
A. \$ 10,500. B. \$ 12,000.
C. \$ 15,000.
16. How many people will the woman hire?
A. Four. B. Three. C. Two.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How long has the speaker lived in a big city?
A. One year. B. Ten years. C. Eighteen years.
18. What is the speaker's opinion on public transport?
A. It's comfortable. B. It's time-saving.
C. It's cheap.
19. What is good about living in a small town?
A. It's safer. B. It's healthier.
C. It's more convenient.
20. What kind of life does the speaker seem to like most?
A. Busy. B. Colourful. C. Quiet.

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, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A new study shows students who write notes by hand during lectures perform better on exams than those who use laptops (笔记本电脑).

Students are increasingly using laptops for note-taking because of speed and legibility (清晰度). But the research has found laptop users are less able to remember and apply the concepts they have been taught.

Researchers performed experiments that aimed to find out whether using a laptop increased the tendency to make notes "mindlessly" by taking down word for word what the professors said.

In the first experiment, students were given either a laptop or pen and paper. They listened to the same lectures and were told to use their usual note-taking skills. Thirty minutes after the talk, they were examined on their ability to remember facts and on how well they understood concepts.

The researchers found that laptop users took twice as many notes as those who wrote by hand. However, the typists performed worse at remembering and applying the concepts. Both groups scored similarly when it came to memorizing facts.

The researchers' report said, "While more notes are beneficial, if the notes are taken mindlessly, as is more likely the case on a laptop, the benefit disappears."

In another experiment aimed at testing long-term memory, students took notes as before but were tested a week after the lecture. This time, the students who wrote notes by hand performed significantly better on the exam.

These two experiments suggest that handwritten notes are not only better for immediate learning and understanding, but that they also lead to superior revision in the future.

21. More and more students favor laptops for note-taking because they can _____.
A. write more notes
B. digest concepts better
C. get higher scores
D. understand lectures better
22. While taking notes, laptop users tend to be _____.
A. skillful B. mindless
C. thoughtful D. tireless
23. The author of the passage aims to _____.
A. examine the importance of long-term memory
B. stress the benefit of taking notes by hand
C. explain the process of taking notes
D. promote the use of laptops
24. The passage is likely to appear in _____.
A. a newspaper advertisement
B. a computer textbook
C. a science magazine
D. a finance report

(Q = Question; A = Answer)

Situation I

Q: If someone sits right next to me in an empty movie theater, is it rude to move?

A: Maybe, but nobody will fault you for it. Chances are that the close sitter doesn't realize he disturbs you, so he may miss your annoyance. You undoubtedly aren't the first person he's met who needs enough room. Forgive his bad judgment, move quietly and enjoy the show.

Situation II

Q: If I use the bathroom at a store, do I need to buy something?

A: Consider frequency and urgency. Is this a one-time thing or an emergency? If so, you don't have to buy anything, but it would be kind if you did. However, if you regularly use the bathroom at this place, then you are a customer, and you should act like one.

Situation III

Q: If someone is talking loudly on the bus, is there a nice way to ask him to keep it down?

A: No. Try other means: 1) Stare at him until he gets aware of it and quiets down. 2) Lift your finger in a silent motion (动作) and smile. 3) Put on earphones and ignore him.

Situation IV

Q: If I remember my friend's birthday a day late, would I apologize or just wish her a happy birthday like nothing happened?

A: This is the reason why the word belated was invented. "Happy belated birthday!" is short for: "Well, I know I forgot, but then I remembered. Forgive me and happy birthday."

Situation V

Q: Can I lie about seeing a text because I was too busy or lazy to respond (回复) to it?

A: Don't lie. Receiving a text does not mean you need to respond to it. Why waste a perfectly good lie when the truth will serve? "Yes," you can say if ever asked, "I saw it." No explanation is needed as to why you don't respond.

25. You will get annoyed in a theater when _____.
A. a person is too active
B. a person is too rude to you

- C. a person talks too loudly
D. a person sits too close to you
26. How will you quiet someone down in a public place?
A. By making fun of him continuously.
B. By looking purposefully at him.
C. By talking to him directly.
D. By pointing angrily at him.
27. The underlined word "belated" in Situation IV probably means _____.
A. predicted B. returned
C. cancelled D. delayed
28. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Modern ways to mind your manners.
B. Different ways to change others' manners.
C. Proper manners to offer help to others.
D. Good manners to talk to people.

Would it surprise you to learn that, like animals, trees communicate with each other and pass on their wealth to the next generation?

UBC Professor Simard explains how trees are much more complex than most of us ever imagined. Although Charles Darwin thought that trees are competing for survival, the fittest, Simard shows just how wrong he was. In fact, the opposite is true: trees survive through their co-operation and support, passing around necessary nutrition "depending on who needs it".

Nitrogen (氮) and carbon are shared through miles of underground fungi (真菌) networks, making sure that all trees in the forest ecological system give and receive just the right amount to keep them all healthy. This hidden system works in a very similar way to the networks of neurons (神经元) in our brains, and when one tree is destroyed, it affects all.

Simard talks about "mother trees", usually the largest and oldest plants on which all other trees depend. She explains how dying trees pass on the wealth to the next generation, transporting important minerals to young trees so they may continue to grow. When humans cut down "mother trees" with no awareness of these highly complex "tree societies" or the networks on which they feed, we are reducing the chances of survival for the entire forest.

"We didn't take any notice of it," Simard says sadly. "Dying trees move nutrition into the young trees before dying, but we never give them a chance." If we could put across the message to the forestry industry, we could make a huge difference towards our environmental protection efforts for the future.

29. The underlined sentence "the opposite is true" in Paragraph 2 probably means that trees _____.
A. compete for survival
B. protect their own wealth
C. depend on each other
D. provide support for dying trees
30. "Mother trees" are extremely important because they _____.
A. look the largest in size in the forest
B. pass on nutrition to young trees
C. seem more likely to be cut down by humans
D. know more about the complex "tree societies"
31. The underlined word "it" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
A. how "tree societies" work
B. how trees grow old



- C. how forestry industry develops
D. how young trees survive
32. What would be the best title for the passage?
A. Old Trees Communicate Like Humans
B. Young Trees Are In Need Of Protection
C. Trees Are More Awesome Than You Think
D. Trees Contribute To Our Society

Travis is the manager of G&G where he is responsible for forty employees (雇员) and profits (利润) of over \$ 2 million per year. He's never late to work. He does not get upset on the job. When one of his employees started crying after a customer screamed at her, Travis took her away. "Your working uniform is your shelter," he told her. "Nothing anyone says will ever hurt you. You will always be as strong as you want to be."

Travis picked up that lecture in one of his G&G training courses, an education program that began on his first day and continues throughout an employee's occupation. The training has, Travis says, changed his life. G&G has taught him how to live, how to focus, how to get to work on time, and how to master his emotions (情绪). Most importantly, it taught him willpower.

At the center of that education is an extreme focus on an all-important habit: willpower. Dozens of cases show that willpower is the single most important habit for a person's success.

And the best way to strengthen willpower is to make it into a habit. "Sometimes it looks like people with great self-control aren't working hard — but that's because they've made it automatic," Angela Duckworth, one of the University of Pennsylvania researchers said. "Their willpower occurs without them having to think about it."

The company spent millions of dollars developing programs of study to train employees on self-control. Managers wrote workbooks that serve as guides to how to make willpower a habit in workers' lives. Those courses are, in part, why G&G has grown from a sleepy company into a large one with more than seventeen thousand stores and profits of more than \$ 10 billion a year.

33. We learn from Paragraph 2 that employees in G&G must _____.
A. learn to give lectures
B. attend education programs
C. design a working uniform
D. develop a common hobby
34. Willpower will become a habit when employees can _____.
A. focus on the profits
B. benefit from the job
C. protect themselves well
D. control their feelings well
35. What can we infer from the passage?
A. G&G has grown into a large company.
B. G&G will spend half its profits training employees.
C. G&G may become more successful in the future.
D. G&G has to produce more workbooks for managers.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)
根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Eyesight plays a very important role in our daily life. Every waking moment, the eyes are working to see the world around us. Over forty percent of Americans worry about losing eyesight, but it's easy to include steps into our daily life to

ensure healthy eyes. Here are five suggestions for a lifetime of healthy eyesight:

- Schedule yearly exams. 36 Experts advise parents to bring babies 6 to 12 months of age to the doctor for a careful check. The good news is that millions of children now can have yearly eye exams and following treatment, including eyeglasses.
- Protect against UV rays (紫外线). Long-term stay in the sun creates risk to your eyes. No matter what the season is, it's extremely important to wear sunglasses. 37
- Give your eyes a break. Two-thirds of Americans spend up to seven hours a day using computers or other digital products. 38 Experts recommend that people practice the 20/20/20 rule: every 20 minutes, take a 20-second break and look at something 20 feet away.
- 39 As part of a healthy diet, eat more fruits and vegetables each day. Vitamins (维生素) C and E help protect eyesight and promote eye health.
- Practice safe wear and care of contact lenses (隐形眼镜). Many Americans use contact lenses to improve their eyesight. While some follow the medical guidance for wearing contact lenses, many are breaking the rules and putting their eyesight at risk. 40 Otherwise, you may have problems such as red eyes, pain in the eyes, or a more serious condition.
 - A. Eat your greens.
 - B. Eye care should begin early in life.
 - C. They can properly protect your eyes.
 - D. Stay in good shape by taking more vitamins.
 - E. Parents usually don't care about their own eyesight.
 - F. Always follow the doctor's advice for appropriate wear.
 - G. This frequent eye activity increases the risk for eye tiredness.

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四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was already half past seven and I was running late again for the dinner appointment with my wife, Eleanor. We had to meet at the restaurant at seven o'clock. I felt a little uneasy, but to my 42 I had a good excuse: A business meeting had 43 and I'd wasted no time getting to the dinner.

When I arrived at the 44, I apologized and told Eleanor I didn't mean to be late. She screamed, "You never mean to." Well, I 45 tell she was angry. "I'm sorry but it was not 46, I said. Then I told her about the business meeting. 47, my explanation seemed to make things worse, which started to drive 48 mad as well.

Several weeks later, when I 49 the situation to my friend Ken Hardy, he smiled, "You 50 a classic mistake. You're stuck 51 your own way of thinking. You didn't 52 to be late. But that's not the point. What is 53 in your communication is how your lateness affected Eleanor." He pointed out that I focused on the intention 54 Eleanor focused on the result. Thus, 55 of us felt misunderstood and crazy.

Thinking more about Ken's words, I 56 recognized the root cause of such disagreement. It's the result of the action that really 57 should have started the conversation by expressing 58 my actions affected Eleanor and 59 the

discussions about my intention for later, much later and even never.

Later on, after talking to Eleanor and really 60 her experience of the results of my lateness, I've managed to be on time a lot more frequently.

41. A. started B. agreed C. continued D. managed
42. A. relief B. surprise C. regret D. sorrow
43. A. broken out B. closed down C. faded away D. run over
44. A. house B. room C. restaurant D. supermarket
45. A. could B. must C. will D. might
46. A. movable B. comfortable D. avoidable
47. A. However B. Therefore C. Moreover D. Otherwise
48. A. her B. him C. me D. them
49. A. spread B. wrote C. translated D. described
50. A. knew B. made C. found D. took
51. A. in B. beyond C. for D. against
52. A. need B. prove C. pretend D. intend
53. A. funny B. important C. possible D. simple
54. A. while B. after C. until D. unless
55. A. all B. none C. both D. neither
56. A. usually B. merely C. hardly D. gradually
57. A. inspires B. matters C. improves D. challenges
58. A. how B. why C. when D. what
59. A. compared B. reported C. finished D. saved
60. A. showing B. satisfying C. understanding D. destroying

第二卷

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)
阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(不多于3个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Joany: Hey! I'm just practicing Tai Chi (太极). Would you like to join me?
Peter: I know nothing about it. Is it difficult?

Joany: It seems easy, but you need a lot of practice. You just follow me like this.

Peter: OK. Don't laugh 61 me. I may look funny.

Joany: Bend your knees slightly and reach out your arms like tree branches, naturally and 62 (soft). Try to keep your body straight. Move slowly, then be sure to keep your balance and don't let your body shake.

Peter: I cannot control my body well. My legs become 63 (pain).

Joany: Keep 64 (hold) your position for a while. It helps develop your strength and flexibility. Raise your leg and let 65 it stay in the air for seconds.

Peter: I feel my legs shaking. I cannot 66 do this any longer.

Joany: Be patient! Tai Chi 66 (kill) "shadow boxing" in English. It asks you to act like water: to be flexible as well 67 strong. In real competition, a Tai Chi master borrows the strength of the competitor and uses this energy to fight back. The 68 (hurt) you try to beat him, the more likely you will get hit. He controls you!

Peter: Unbelievable! Oh 69, you don't mind, I'll stop and take a deep 70.

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(Λ),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:在错的词下画一横线,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。

Dear Jeremy and Alice,
Although we've been delighted to have you as neighbors, we're hoping to settle something that bothers to us: In a word, your dog — Cleo.

We've called several time about Cleo's early morning barking. It is difficult to understand why she barks every minute she's outside. The early morning barking have been disturbing us as we are often up all night with the baby. Beside, Cleo tends to bark an average of six hours a day. This morning she starts barking even before 5 o'clock. That is too much for us, considering how closely the houses are.

We appreciate our apologies and goodwill, but we hope that you can figure a good way of settling the matter.

Sincerely,
Jack and Rose

第二节 书面表达 (满分25分)

假定你是李华,在一个英文网络论坛上,你看到名叫 Kelly 的中学生发帖寻求帮助,请根据帖子的内容、写作要点和要求回帖。

Kelly	Started on 19 Feb. 2017
Hi, everyone,	
My grandma smokes and my family comes by her home a lot. When we come, she is always smoking. I always go to another room where I can not smell the smoke. I am worried about my mother or someone else getting sick from second-hand smoke. What should I do?	

写作要点:

1. 结合自身经历告诉 Kelly 要怎样认识这个问题。
 2. 给 Kelly 提出建议。
- 要求:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 内容充实, 结构完整, 语意连贯;
3. 书写工整清晰。