**绝密★考试绝密前**

**2019学年第二学期浙江“七彩阳光”新高考研究联盟阶段性评估**

**高三英语试题**

考生须知：

1.本卷共8页，满分150分，考试时间120分钟；

2.答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。

3.所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效；

4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题纸。

选择题部分

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纸上。

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，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。

例：How much is the shirt?

1. ￡ 19.15. B.￡ 9.18. C.￡ 9.15.

答案是C.

1.What does the man mean?

A.There is a lot of schoolwork to do.

B.It's too early to pick up the kids.

C.He likes the early drop-off time.

2.Where is Sue now?

A.At Bill's home. B.In the office. C.In the hospital.

3.What will the woman probably do tonight?

A.Stay at home. B.Go to the movie. C.Attend a meeting.

4.How much does it cost for two pictures?

A.$3. B.$5. C.$6.

5.What is the man?

A.A postman. B.A salesman. C.A policeman.

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至8题。

6.What is the woman?

A.A travel agent. B.A receptionist. C.A secretary.

7.When will the man leave for Los Angeles?

A.July 12. B.July 17. C.July 27.

8.How much does a round trip cost?

A.$175. B.$700. C.$350.

听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。

9.What does Sharon's father think important?

A.Enjoying life. B.Living out dreams. C.Making money.

10.What does Sharon want to be?

A.A flight attendant. B.A businesswoman. C.A business lawyer.

11.What makes Sharon unhappy?

A.School education. B.Parents' expectation. C.Future employment.

听第8段材料，回答第12至14题。

12.What did Neil watch on TV last weekend?

A.Murders on trains.

B.Views from a train ride.

C.Cities connected by trains.

13.How long was the program?

A.Two hours. B.Five hours. C.Seven hours.

14.What does Neil think of the program?

A.Relaxing. B.Dull. C.Stressful.

听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15.Why is the book called Learning a Language over Eggs and Toast?

A.It teaches dining manners.

B.It suggests learning regularly.

C.It calls for a balanced diet.

16.Why does the woman consider Dr.Adams 'ideas a little simple?

A.She never learns a language over breakfast.

B.She feels it difficult to master a language.

C.She is an advanced learner in Spanish.

17.According to Dr.Adams,what should be the goal for learners learning a new language?

A.To communicate with other speakers.

B.To acquire the ability to use it.

C.To have native fluency.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18.Why is volunteering so common in America?

A.It is required by the government.

B.It is part of people's life.

C.It is good for future jobs.

19.What do high school students usually do for sick children?

A.Bring them meals. B.Raise money. C.Help them study.

20.How do schools and community groups respond to a disaster?

A.By providing victims with relief supplies.

B.By sending volunteers to disaster stricken areas.

C.By organizing victims to help themselves.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）

第一节（共10小题；每小题2.5分，满分25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

You're at dinner with your friends on Sunday and the waiter comes up to you and says,"Is this going to be on one check or-"

＂Separate!"you all said,barely taking a breath to pause from your conversation.

And why would you?It's pretty usual to pay for your own meal,or to go Dutch.

But it wasn't always the custom to split the check when going out with friends.In fact,in early English society,it was seen as selfish to invite someone out to eat and not pay for their meal. The origins of the phrase"going Dutch"are a little complicated,but Steven Pincus,a historian from the University of Chicago who focuses on carly modern Europe,helped us track the complex history of this idiom.

We have to take it back all the way to the 1600s.During the Anglo-Dutch Wars,there were multiple conflicts between the English and the Dutch over trade and naval power.That led to a rise in idioms from the English regarding their enemy,the Dutch:phrases like"Dutch courage,"the false courage brought on by alcohol;or"Dutch reckoning,"which is a ridiculously high bill on which you've likely been cheated. This was because the English saw the Dutch not only as a trading enemy,but also as a people with questionable morals.The English"claimed that the Dutch had been completely corrupted by their commitment to capitalism."(Funny how tides change,isn't it?)

Of course,as time changes,so does our sense of self.After all,who wants to pay for their friends' meals all the time?Maybe sometimes it's all right to do like the Dutch do.

21.What did people once do in English history if they dined out with friends?

A.They split the check.

B.The inviter paid for the meal.

C.They paid for their meals in turn.

D.One of the guests paid for the meal.

22.What does the author say about the idioms containing the word"Dutch”？

A.They show respect to the Dutch.

B.They do harm to English language.

C.They are associated with money.

D.They mean something dishonorable.

23.The purpose of the text is to explain

A.the English table manners

B.the England and Dutch relationship

C.the origin of some English phrases

D.the change in English history

B

Has your adult child ever accused you of being too critical?Not supportive enough?What about

disturbing,or needy?

One way to handle complaints like this is to assume that your child is overly sensitive.There is such a thing as high sensitivity,which can worsen any problems between parents and adult children.

But imagine approaching your child's reactions as if it were a mirror.Instead of it being about your child's opinion of you,what if that feedback could tell you something about your own relationship with yourself?

It makes sense.Your way of being in the world is at its most basic,its most raw,when you interact with your own children,because often,it feels like you're talking to an extension of yourself.

On the upside,a self-confident,ambitious mom will encourage her adult child to start the

shoot-for-the-stars business he's been talking about.Since she isn't afraid of failure herself,her child can count on her support if he wants to try something that clearly might not work out.

When the child says,"Thank you for supporting me in trying ths new thing,"he's also holding up a

mirror that says,"You're not afraid to try new things."

But the mirror reflects everything.We don't just have strengths.We're also troubled by doubts,fears, and limitations.

A mom who silently but constantly puts herself down will hardly notice that encouragement and

appreciation are lacking in her conversations with her child.She doesn't speak that language;criticism is her native tongue.

Like a speaker of English who doesn't have to stop and wonder which form of a verb to use with a plural subject,the language of criticism rolls off her tongue without her having to think about it.When the child says,"You're so critical,"he's also holding up a mirror that says,“You're self-critical."

24.The author suggests that from the child's reactions a mother can

A.know herself better

B.understand the child

C.improve her public image

D.promote the family unity

25.What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A.English speakers are bad examples of critical parents.

B.A parent should use good grammar in communication.

C.English speakers are sensitive to the language of criticism.

D.A parent could use critical language without even noticing it.

26.We can conclude that a mother is good with emotions if her daughter says to her"

A.You're so honest.

B.I need more privacy.

C.Thank you for letting me cry.

D.I can't be there for you 24/7.

C

A British father,digital product manager Nick Herbert,has invented an app,ReplyASAP,because his 13-year-old son wasn't responding to his calls or texts.

The app takes over a smartphone screen,locking the phone from further use and sounds an alarm that only stops when the receiver replies by text.It sounds like an invasion of privacy(侵犯隐私）and the latest attempt by distrustful parents to track and control their children.But this is fair enough-it serves these youngsters right for not replying.

Mobile phones are usually bought by parents primarily for safety reasons,but teenagers have"other important things".Sometimes,it's perhaps an entirely reasonable lack of interest in anything that"boring adults"have to say.

However,mobiles have also long been employed by teens in the ongoing war against parental control in their otherwise vivid social lives.Thus,texts and calls are ignored,with the teen pretending to have missed them or just simply ignoring them.At which point parents must stroke their chins and consider apps such as“ReplyASAP”。

It should be pointed out that Herbert's son wasn't doing anything wrong-he was merely distracted by co games.Most teenagers wouldn't be doing anything wrong,but that's not the point.While there are wider concerns about things such as ReplyASAP being used by adults to control and abuse partners,makers can't really be held responsible for their apps being misused.And where kids are concerned,it's all about Parental access and information.Parents not only have a right,they also need to know that their children are sate.It's this need,not the right,that I believe morally outweighs the child's privacy.Anyone who doesn't agree with me perhaps needs to experience the horror of not being able to locate their child in the small hours,long after they were supposed to be home.

27.Nick Herbert invented the new phone app because.

A.his son refused to talk to him

B.he couldn't reach his son by phone

C.his son was addicted to video games

D.he wanted to monitor his son's phone use

28.Teens sometimes ignore calls and texts from parents because they

A.have little interest in their parents' social life

B.find parents' concern over their safety ridiculous

C.believe they are not doing anything wrong

D.are busy taking care of other things

29.ReplyASAP could be put to wrong use by

A.controlling adults

B.its maker

C.naughty teens

D.child abusers

30.Why does the author support apps such as ReplyASAP?

A.Because parents have the right to access their kids 'phone.

B.Because parents need to know if their kids are safe.

C.Because kids tend to stay out in the small hours.

D.Because kids are supposed to obey orders.

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。

A Cook's Dilemma

What to cook when you have guests?I always feel like I'm walking on eggshells when I have to

prepare a dinner party for new friends or people I don't know well.

31 Others can't stand a particular vegetable.And even puddings have their critics. Attitudes

towards food can be formed during childhood and have an effect on the rest of their lives.

 President George Bush senior,for example,banned broccoli aboard the presidential plane,Air Force One."I do not like broccoli!"the President said in 1990."And I haven't liked it since I was a little kid and my mother made me eat it.And I'm President of the United States,and I'm not going to eat any more broccoli!"32

Dr Emma Uprichard from the Oxford University published a study on food hates. 33 They don’t like milk puddings-semolina and rice pudding-often associated with school dinners of the 50s and 60s.

But it's not only bad memories that make us turn our noses up at certain foods.There are biological reasons too.Scientists researching human bodies say there are various groups of"tasters".34 I always keep my fingers crossed that none of my dinner party guests are in this group.

35 The British don't eat horse meat.Brazilians like a black bean stew with pork which,in the

experience of a Brazilian cooking for friends here in London,isn't popular with Kurdish people. Sometimes I think the life of a host would be easier if we could just serve everybody a simple

omelet, seasoned with love and friendship.

A.And food is about cultural diversity too.

B.Some eaters are picky and don't like cheese.

C.It can be hard to decide which foods to prepare in a party.

D.It showed common categories in the foods British people reject.

E.We should approach food as a source of much more than nutrition.

F.The one they call"super tasters"are more likely to hate bitter foods.

G.It left a bitter taste in the mouth of the American farmers who produced the vegetable.

第三部分：语言运用（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

In 1914,World War I broke out.After hearing about all the men being 36 to fight in bloody

battles,Edith decided she must help.So she went to Brussels in Belgium,where her hospital had been

37 to a Red Cross hospital to care for war 38.

There,she encouraged the nurses to treat 39 soldiers that came through their doors, 40 which side they were fighting on.

In August 1914,German forces 41 into Belgium and took control of the country.It was at this

time that Edith made a decision that would change her fate-she decided to help British,Belgian and French soldiers 42 to Holland,a 'neutral(中立的）country 'where they would be 43.

Working closely with a 44 network of people,she sheltered Allied(同盟国的）soldiers in her hospital 45 they wove well and then sent them out through a(n) 46 passage.She also helped to 47 them with a bit of money and secret 48 for their escape.

49 time,the German police began to suspect Edith,and her colleagues urged her to run away to

save herself.Edith refused,and 50 staying and helping Allied soldiers leave Belgium.

But in August 1915, 51 struck when a Belgian spy discovered the secret passage 52 the hospital and reported it to the authorities.Edith was arrested and kept in prison.Many people felt she should be treated with 53 ,given that she had done so much work to help and look after both Allied and German soldiers.

54,their cries went unheard,and following a short 55,Edith was found guilty and shot by a

German firing group in Brussels.

36.A.pulled up B.sent off C.settled down D.pushed out

37.A.transported B.turned C.changed D.exposed

38.A.prisoners B.citizens C.fighters D.victims

39.A.any B.only C.most D.same

40.A.in spite of B.regardless of C.for fear of D.according to

41.A.squeezed B.burst C.advanced D.pioneered

42.A.move B.expand C.immigrate D.escape

43.A.safe B.brave C.healthy D.strong

44.A.secret B.general C.famous D.rigid

45.A.after B.if C.until D.since

46.A.underground B.indirect C.constant D.illegal

47.A.comfort B.reward C.provide D.associate

48.A.policemen B.locations C.tools D.passwords

49.A.Over B.In C.On D.At

50.A.insisted on B.agreed on C.depended on D.looked on

51.A.accident B.disaster C.problem D.disorder

52.A. throughout B.beyond C.across D.beneath

53.A.cruelty B.peace C.mercy D.favor

54.A.Quickly B.Sadly C.Normally D.Surely

55.A.trial B.charge C.question D.judgement

第三部分：语言运用（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（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

A year off- also called a gap year-is not a new concept,but there's now a focus on making the most of this break from academic life.Long gone 56\_\_\_\_\_(be)the days of just hanging out on a beach or backpacking round the world.While that is still an option,a gap year is now 57\_\_\_\_(much)about gaining skills that 58\_\_\_\_\_(help)you in later life.The BBC' s Smart Consumer podcast spoke to a student called Meg,59 \_\_\_\_\_said“I just always had in the back of my mind I'd spend a year on something productive and something that would just be good fun.”

Doing something productive is 60\_\_\_\_\_(exact)what students are being encouraged to do because doing more purposeful things like work experience or voluntary work helps them acquire skills to use when competing for 61\_\_\_\_\_ place at university.It looks good on their CV and makes them more employable.

While the benefits of taking a gap year are clear 62\_\_\_\_\_(see),some students worry they can't afford it.Another student,Tom,told the BBC that to him,a gap year was an 'alien concept'.He said"it would have been far too expensive 63\_\_\_\_\_ it's not something that I would have been able to rely on my parents or family 64\_\_\_\_\_(member)for."But some experts say that it needn't burn a hole in your pocket;you don't need to travel far and you can even earn money 65 \_\_\_\_\_doing paid work.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）

假定你是某国际学校向日葵美术社（Sunflower Art Society)的成员，请你用英文为美术社的网

站写一则纳新启事。内容包括：

1. 成员要求；

2. 社团宗旨；

3.主要活动。

注意：

1.词数80左右；2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Notice

第二节 读后续写（满分25分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

I'd just returned from the local **hospita**l where I'd held my first grandchild in my arms for the first time.What a beautiful child!She was named after her grandmother,**Betsy**.How I wished that my wife were here to see the healthy baby of Grace,our only **daughter.**

I knew what Betsy would have wanted and expected me to do on this grand **occasion** of the birth of our **granddaughter**,so I beaded for her favorite department store to select as a **gift** for our daughter.

Shopping here would cause me to feel that Betsy was still with me and could share the joy of the birth of her first granddaughter.

There was a clerk,an attractive middle-aged woman with her name tag“JOY".Her fingers lingered over a pair of **diamond earrings**.“How about these?"she said to an elderly man.He held them up."Oh yes, these are very pretty,"he said.He then turned to me,"What do you think?Would these be a good anniversary gift for my wife?"

“They'll be a wonderful anniversary gift,"I said,and I wondered how many years he and his wife had been married.I thought of all the years Betsy and I had shared."When your wife wears them,they'll

remind her of your love."

＂That's precisely what I want them to do,"he said,smiling.

**Joy** asked,"What anniversary will this be?"The old man's eyes sparkled as he answered,"You'll never guess."Joy then said,"Well,diamonds are traditionally given for the sixtieth anniversary."

“You're wrong,"he said."It's our first anniversary!"Joy looked as surprised as I felt,as the man said, ＂I still can't believe my good **fortune** the second time around,finding someone as wonderful as my wife Helen.”

＂Congratulations,”Joy said."Your wife is lucky to have such a generous husband.The first

anniversary is supposed to be a paper gift."

“Do you think I should-or even could-ask Helen to wait 59 years for her diamonds?”

Joy's eyes opened wide,“Oh,I didn't mean-”

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2.应使用5个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

The old man said to Joy,"I hope you young people will remember to live each day with meaning."

Paragraph 2:

While she wrapped them,I took a deep breath and asked Joy,"Do you have dinner plans?”