

2017 学年第一学期浙江“七彩阳光”联盟期中联考

高三年级英语学科 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。

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)。

第 I 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?

- A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a classroom. B. In a library. C. In a museum.

2. What are the speakers probably doing?

- A. Attending a party.
B. Having a discussion.
C. Having a speaking test.

3. When were the goods sent?

- A. On 16th. B. On 18th. C. On 19th.

4. When will the woman see the professor?

- A. After his class is over.
B. After 3 o'clock.
C. Sometime tomorrow afternoon.

5. What does the man mean?

- A. He was too busy to call the woman.
B. He tried calling the woman but was not successful.
C. He should have called the woman last night.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 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、7 题。

6. What is the man doing?

- A. Making an invitation. B. Asking for a favor. C. Refusing an offer.

7. Which of the following best describes the woman's response?

- A. Friendly. B. Cold. C. Uncertain.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9、10 题。

8. What is the woman going to do?
A. To buy some food.
B. To go to work in a supermarket.
C. To do some shopping in a department store.
9. What is the woman supposed to do after she drives two miles to White Avenue?
A. To take a right onto 40th Street.
B. To take a right onto 14th Street.
C. To take a left onto 14th Street.
10. What does the man want?
A. Wine. B. Beer. C. Bread.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11、12、13 题。

11. Who might be the man?
A. A pilot. B. A customs officer. C. A salesman.
12. Which of the following is the woman not allowed to bring?
A. Cheese. B. Whiskey. C. T-shirts.
13. Where have the woman probably been?
A. France B. Italy. C. Sweden.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14、15、16 题。

14. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a hospital. B. In a department store. C. In a factory.
15. What is the man looking for?
A. A coat B. A shirt. C. A sweater.
16. What color does the man prefer?
A. Red. B. White. C. Blue.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17、18、19、20 题。

17. Who joined Emma Morano's 117th birthday party?
A. Friends, neighbors and relatives.
B. Friends, neighbors and her doctor.
C. Friends, her doctor and the President.
18. When did Emma Morano retire?
A. At the age of 55. B. At the age of 60. C. At the age of 65.
19. What happened in 1938?
A. Her child died.
B. She left her husband.
C. Her husband was killed.
20. According to Emma, what is her secret of living so long?
A. She has been living alone.
B. She eats at least two uncooked eggs.
C. She has been healthy since she was young.

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

Transplant (移植) recipient John Bell knows exactly where to find his first heart—the damaged one he lived with for 72 years. It’s floating in a container of formaldehyde (福尔马林) at a large storage facility at Baylor University Medical Center, along with hundreds of other human hearts. When he returns to the hospital for a checkup with his cardiologist (心脏病专家), Bell expects to stop by to pay his old heart a visit. Why? Because at Baylor, he can do something almost no one else in the world has ever done. He can hold his heart in his hands.

“It was fairly emotional, that first encounter,” says Bell. “I can’t actually explain why.”

Bell is one of more than 70 heart-transplant patients who have participated in Baylor’s Heart-to-Heart program. It was launched in 2014 by William C. Roberts, MD. Baylor is unique in allowing transplant patients to “meet” their old hearts. “Probably 99.5 percent of hospitals throw the hearts away after they send out a report,” Dr. Roberts says. “We keep them all.” They are used for further research.

The Heart-to-Heart program happened almost by accident. With all those organs stored on the hospital’s shelves, Dr. Roberts would sometimes take a curious patient to visit his or her old ticker. But the doctor discovered that the visits could provide a kind of teachable moment. “Many of the patients are overweight, and I show them the fat on the heart,” says Dr. Roberts. “Some people have so much fat on their hearts that they float in a container of water.”

There’s a larger lesson too. “I try to stress to these people that they are very lucky. They are one of the few that get a heart,” he says. There are an estimated six million Americans living with heart failure, but only 2,000 to 3,000 receive hearts each year in the United States.

21. Why does Bell want to visit his old heart?

- A. He intends to take it back home.
- B. He expects to observe and hold it.
- C. He wants to compare his with that of others.
- D. He thinks it is a good chance to learn about oneself.

22. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word “ticker”?

- A. Friend.
- B. Enemy.
- C. Heart.
- D. Part.

23. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.

- A. Dr. Roberts is an excellent teacher
- B. Most people are overweight in the U.S.
- C. The Heart-to-Heart program is important
- D. Hearts are in great need in the U.S.

B

If you have flown with JetBlue or Delta airlines lately, you might recall a new program that allows passengers to board their flights with a facial recognition scan. However, you might not have known that these systems were also the first stage of the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) “Biometric Exit” program, which has been in place since June of last year, *Slate* reports.

According to *Slate*, the DHS has partnered with Delta to make face recognition scans mandatory (强制的) for certain international flights leaving Atlanta and New York. DHS is also working with JetBlue to develop a similar system for travelers flying from Boston to Aruba.

So, how does it work? Essentially, computers “match passport and visa photos of U.S. visa holders to photos taken at the airport from which they’re departing the country,” *Mashable* says. “This helps the U.S. make sure the people getting on the plane are the same people who hold those visas.”

Still, the two programs are slightly different. The Delta system compares a photo of the passenger’s face, taken by a kiosk (信息服务亭) at the boarding gate, to photos from State Department databases. It also checks

passengers' citizenship or immigration (移民) status. If you're flying with JetBlue, you can voluntarily get your face scanned instead of using a physical ticket.

And **these systems** aren't going away anytime soon; in fact, the program is expected to expand in the coming years. Homeland Security is currently negotiating to make face recognition a common feature across all American TSA security checkpoints, says U.S. Customs and Border Protection executive John Wagner.

24. Who should go through the new security system?

- A. Passengers who fly from Boston to New York.
- B. All passengers entering the U.S.
- C. Passengers of certain international flights.
- D. All American passengers.

25. What does "these new systems" refer to?

- A. The metal detectors.
- B. The airport security lines.
- C. TSA security checkpoints.
- D. The facial recognition systems.

26. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. The two systems are to be perfected.
- B. There will be no privacy for passengers.
- C. JetBlue will be more efficient than Delta.
- D. More airlines will be involved in the program.

27. For what purpose does the author write this passage?

- A. To warn travelers of the danger of taking certain flights.
- B. To inform traveler of the new program for some flights.
- C. To make a positive comment on the new systems.
- D. To protest against the new systems.

C

We get used to how we smell, according to science. And it works both ways. Things that smell good begin to smell less good the longer we smell them, while things that smell bad tend to smell less bad over time. This trend toward neutral is known as "olfactory fatigue" (嗅觉疲劳). So then how is anyone supposed to know if they've got body odor (体味)?

The answer is simple: If you're capable of sweating, you should assume you've got B.O. That's because virtually every human has sweat glands that produce chemicals that emit a scent when they interact with bacteria (细菌) that naturally occurs on the skin. In fact, it's been estimated that only 2 percent of the population may not have to worry about body odor, at least under their arms, according to a 2013 study.

The fact that you probably have armpits that produce a scent is not necessarily a bad thing. Our unique scents can make us seem more attractive to potential partners. And aspects of our personalities are revealed through our scents, although cosmetic use can affect assessments of others based on body odor. So the question really isn't whether or not you have B.O., but how to get rid of body odor when it's bad.

The first line of defense against bad B.O. is, of course, a good regular cleansing, because "persistent body odor can be caused by poor hygiene," says James Wantuck. "Poor hygiene leads to a buildup of bacteria on your skin, and those bacteria break down your sweat into malodorous (难闻的) chemicals causing the smell." So, the obvious take-away is to keep your skin clean and fresh.

What we put into our bodies affects our body odor as well. "We have all experienced the smell of excessive garlic intake." Dr. Wantuck notes.

28. Why do things that smell bad tend to smell less bad over time?
- A. The bad smell disappears gradually.
 - B. We get accustomed to the smell.
 - C. People try to get rid of the bad smell.
 - D. We are too tired to notice the smell.
29. What is the main cause of body odor?
- A. Sweat.
 - B. Bacteria.
 - C. Garlic intake.
 - D. Unhealthy skin.
30. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
- A. The Definition of Olfactory Fatigue.
 - B. The Mystery of Body Odor.
 - C. Body Odor and Health.
 - D. Food and Body Odor.

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。

Tips for Conquering Your College Freshmen Fears

It's totally normal to be nervous about starting college. Rest assured that most of your fears will probably fade away after your first few weeks, and even if they don't, most schools have plenty of resources for dealing with common first-year fears like these.

● 31 This is, of course, a possibility, but there's also a good chance you'll get along really well with your roommates. To give yourself the best chance of having a healthy relationship with your roommates, take the time to correspond with them before school starts. 32 You could even go so far as to write the rules down in a roommate contract.

● I'll have problems meeting new people. One important thing to remember is that almost everyone there is new, and virtually no one knows anybody else. 33 You can always consider joining social clubs or a student organization, where you're likely to find others who share your interests.

● I won't be able to cut it academically. 34 But that doesn't mean you will not do well. Prepare yourself for a challenging workload, and if you feel you're underperforming your expectations, ask for help. Your academic adviser can direct you toward relevant resources.

● 35 Don't know how to cook or do laundry? Trying is a great way to learn. And with the wealth of how-to guides online, you should be able to find plenty of guidance for whatever you're trying to do.

- A. My roommate will be awful.
- B. I don't know how to do basic things.
- C. Of course college will be harder than high school.
- D. Take a deep breath and introduce yourself to others in your classes.
- E. Time management is one of the biggest challenges for college students.
- F. College is expensive, and you'll likely have to borrow money to cover your costs.
- G. Once you move in, set ground rules for things like cleaning up and keeping quiet hours.

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。

Last week, my young daughter came home from a visit to my parents' cottage near Walton, Nova Scotia(新斯科舍, 加拿大省名), with a jar full of fresh blackberry jelly. She and Granny had 36 wild blackberries along the path to the Walton Lighthouse, 37 those that they didn't 38 fresh, they jellied right away. Tonight we ate the 39 jelly as a dessert. Through mouthfuls, my daughter proudly described the 40 of berry-picking and jam-making.

Yesterday, when I 41 for a visit to my friend's house, I 42 two baskets of blackberries sitting on her kitchen counter. I grabbed two 43 asking and popped them in my 44. They were 45 ripe, black and juicy. My friend described how her family had visited Graves Island on the South shore to 46 the berries.

In England and Ireland, 47 my family is from, the blackberries are 48. In some places, brambles(荆棘) grow wild for 49, lining country roads and paths. The berries themselves are much larger, 50 bursting with black juice, as described in the 51 *Blackberry Picking*, by Irish poet Seamus Heaney.

In *Blackberry Picking*, Heaney describes his 52 of blackberry picking in Ireland as a child. When I 53 it, I think of the miles of brambles we left 54 in England, my daughter's happy purple hands as she devoured(狼吞虎咽)the jelly tonight, and the blackberries sitting on my friend's kitchen counter. She asked what I thought she should do with them. "Eat them right away", I said. Jam takes too long for young mothers to make, and there's nothing like the 55 of a bowl of fresh berries, spread with a little cream, to say farewell to summer.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. bought | B. found | C. known | D. recognized |
| 37. A. as | B. or | C. and | D. but |
| 38. A. wash | B. pick | C. eat | D. choose |
| 39. A. sweet | B. white | C. yellow | D. hot |
| 40. A. dream | B. plan | C. journey | D. process |
| 41. A. came in | B. dropped by | C. turned around | D. got off |
| 42. A. noticed | B. put | C. collected | D. sent |
| 43. A. beyond | B. upon | C. for | D. without |
| 44. A. mind | B. nose | C. mouth | D. stomach |
| 45. A. absurdly | B. regularly | C. perfectly | D. immediately |
| 46. A. pick | B. grow | C. remove | D. weigh |
| 47. A. which | B. when | C. why | D. where |
| 48. A. expensive | B. rare | C. poisonous | D. different |
| 49. A. hours | B. miles | C. weeks | D. inches |
| 50. A. each | B. none | C. any | D. such |
| 51. A. novel | B. paper | C. poem | D. tale |
| 52. A. memories | B. hometown | C. doubts | D. difficulties |
| 53. A. edit | B. write | C. read | D. copy |
| 54. A. out | B. aside | C. off | D. behind |
| 55. A. taste | B. smell | C. grief | D. photo |

第 II 卷

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。

Memories of past events provide us with a wide range of thoughts, feelings and emotions. Childhood memories often open 56 window to laugh and cry. In the smiling summer nights of my childhood, I often lay 57 (anxious) awaiting the early hours of morning to arrive. When the first rooster made its rumble (喧闹声), I woke up and went out with a torch in my hand to all the mango orchards in my neighborhood 58 (pick) up the ripe mangoes that had fallen the previous night. The last stop of this joyful gathering would be my home. 59 a basketful of mangoes of the night and a heart of contentment, I would return and make a 60 (pride) display of my gathering before my 61 (sister) as they woke up. It hardly 62 (matter) whether we ate any mango. The mango picking had more fun than 63 (eat) the mangoes. Often the mangoes rotted in the basket.

I have often thought 64 many little luxuries (奢侈) we make in life have something to do with this mango picking. Many desired purchases now lie as ruined possessions in my home coated in dirt and dust. The desire for 65 (they) has disappeared with the attainment of it.

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）

假设你是高三学生李华，请你写一封倡议书，号召同学们在高考结束后捐出旧书，送给需要的同学。内容包括：

1. 捐书的种类：参考书、课本等；
2. 捐书的意义。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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。

To celebrate his girlfriend's birthday, Luke Fortune drove from a small town in Central Oregon to Portland, where he parked his car in a paid garage overnight. The next morning, he discovered that the car's window had been smashed, along with his dreams for the future: His backpack and computer were gone.

"Everything important to me was on that computer," said Fortune, 21, who is studying to become a paramedic (护理人员). "My classwork, every paper I'd written, and all the programs I needed for my paramedic tests. Every letter I was working on for job applications. I felt sick."

Two days after the theft, another young man was standing outside his apartment, also in Portland. Masoud Almazrouei, 29, was an exchange student from the United Arab Emirates. He had been approached by a man who said he had a computer for sale. Only \$200. Almazrouei, who had been in the United States for only a year, admits now that he was naïve (天真). But he needed a computer, so he bought it, took it home, and turned it on. Within seconds, he saw files and photographs.

"I wondered who would sell a computer with all of this on it," he said. "I realized it could be stolen." Almazrouei found what appeared to be the owner's cell phone number and called it.

"This guy with a thick accent told me he had my computer," Fortune said. "He told me the story and said it was his fault. I thought it was a scam (骗局). I told him if he really had the computer, he should take it to the police."

Soon after, a police officer called Fortune to say that a man had dropped the computer off and had said he was sorry. He passed along the man's number.

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:

Fortune called and thanked Almazrouei and insisted on paying him a reward of \$200, the money he was out.

Paragraph 2:

A story about the two young men's encounter made it to the local papers.
