

济南一中2017—2018学年度第一学期期中考试

高三英语试题

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 100 分)

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. Why does the woman want the blue sweater?
A. It is cheaper. B. She likes blue best. C. It is more fashionable.
2. What is the man probably doing?
A. Studying for an exam. B. Writing an article. C. Reading a magazine.
3. Who are the speakers talking about?
A. The man's cousin. B. Their friend. C. A singer.
4. Where are the speakers?
A. In a hospital. B. In a library. C. In a classroom.
5. How does the woman feel about her job?
A. Worried. B. Confident. C. Satisfied.

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、7 题。

6. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Clean her house.
B. Help her move house.
C. Take care of her house.
7. What has the woman already done?
A. She has cancelled the milk and the newspaper.
B. She has locked all the windows and doors.
C. She has taken away the ladder.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. How far can the woman run in an hour on the running machine?
A. About 3 kilometers. B. About 8 kilometers. C. About 10 kilometers.
9. What is the man trying to do?



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- A. Encourage the woman to run faster.
- B. Persuade the woman to take swimming lessons.
- C. Show the woman how to use a machine.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is the woman against going to the Mexican restaurant?
A. It must be full. B. It isn't open any more. C. The food is expensive.
11. Where does the man suggest going in the end?
A. To a theatre. B. To a sports field. C. To a swimming pool.
12. What is the man going to do?
A. Buy a pair of new shoes. B. Go to get a coat. C. Watch a game.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers talking about?
A. The man's dad.
B. The man's birthday party.
C. The woman's brother.
14. What does the man think of his father's look at his birthday party?
A. Professional. B. Funny. C. Great.
15. How will the man help the woman?
A. Make up with a funny look.
B. Ask his father to perform at a party.
C. Make stuff with balloons.
16. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man is ashamed of his father.
B. The man's father has a good career as a clown.
C. The woman thought the man's father was a comedian.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is Ms. Tyler probably?
A. A cook. B. A waiter. C. A restaurant owner.
18. What does the speaker complain?
A. He can't arrange time to stay with his family.
B. He doesn't get along well with his children.
C. His working hours are long.
19. What do we know about the speaker?
A. He is tired of his work.
B. He doesn't take work seriously.
C. He can rest for two days a week.
20. What does the speaker want Ms. Tyler to do?
A. Be grateful to others.
B. Fix the working hours.
C. Give monthly working plan.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)



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第一节 (共 15 个小题, 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

I grew up poor. We had little money, but plenty of love and attention. I understood that no matter how poor a person was, they could still afford a dream. My dream was athletics.

By the time I was sixteen, I was good at baseball and football. My high-school coach was Ollie Jarvis. He not only believed in me, but taught me the difference between having a dream and showing conviction(信念).

One summer a friend recommended me for a summer job. This meant a chance for money in my pocket--- cash for dates with girls, certainly, money for a new bike and new clothes, and the start of savings for a house for my mother.

Then I realized I would have to give up summer baseball to handle the work schedule, and that meant I would have to tell Coach Jarvis I wouldn't be playing. I was dreading(害怕) this, but my mother said, "If you make your bed, you have to lie in it."

When I told Coach Jarvis, he was as mad as I expected him to be. "Your playing days are limited. You can't afford to waste them," he said.

I stood before him with my head hanging, trying to think of the words that would explain to him why I dreamed of buying my mom a house.

"How much are you going to make at this job, son?" he demanded.

"Three twenty-five an hour," I replied.

"Well," he asked, "is \$3.25 an hour the price of a dream?"

That question laid bare for me the difference between wanting something right now and having a goal. I devoted myself to sports that summer, and within the year I was drafted by the Pittsburgh Pirates to play rookie-league ball, and offered a \$20,000 contract. I signed with the Denver Broncos in 1984 for \$1.7 million, and bought my mother the house of my dream.

21. The writer was grateful to Coach Jarvis, because Jarvis_____.

- A. made him set a goal
- B. supplied him with new clothes
- C. gave him financial support
- D. helped him show conviction

22. When the writer was offered a job, he wanted to _____.

- A. balance summer baseball and the work schedule
- B. refuse the job offer for summer baseball
- C. give up summer baseball for the job
- D. ask his coach Jarvis for advice



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23. Which of the following can replace the underlined sentence?

- A. You must eat the bitter fruit of your own making.
- B. Believe in yourself, but above all be patient.
- C. You must rely on yourself first, then others.
- D. A good beginning makes a good ending.

24. The end of the story was that the writer _____.

- A. failed to buy his mother a house
- B. succeeded as a sportsman
- C. became a successful businessman
- D. made some money in the summer job

B

The holiday season is known as a festive and joyful time. But for some, it's the most painful time of year. For children who have lost a close family member, the holidays can be particularly difficult.

Unknown to many, grieving(伤心的) children are all around us. An estimated one in 20 American children will lose a parent before age 16, and the vast majority of children will experience a significant loss of some kind by the time they complete high school.

The death of a loved one often has a strong influence on a child--- one that is felt over the course of a lifetime. In a 2010 survey conducted by the New York Life Foundation and Comfort Zone Camp, more than half (57%) of adults who had lost a parent growing up said that they would trade an entire year of their life for one more day with that parent.

The death of a loved one causes complex and difficult emotions in children, including sadness, anger, loneliness, confusion and guilt. Such emotions can lead to depression, poor school performance and increased involvement in risky behavior.

Grieving children desperately need support from trusted adults to help them deal with death. But unfortunately, too many grieving children suffer all by themselves. Most adults who work with children--- including educators, school professionals and many in the social service profession--- have little or no training in how to help kids process their grief.

Even as we continue to broaden our bereavement(丧亲) support, progress in the field can't come fast enough. The reality remains that many grieving children across the country are not seen or heard as they are in the face of damaging losses. We have an opportunity and a duty to make sure that grieving families receive adequate help and care.

In order to truly give grieving kids the attention and support they deserve, we all must acknowledge that, too often, grief is still an issue that hides in plain sight, and do our part to bring it further out into the open.



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25. According to the second paragraph, the problem of grieving children_____.
- A. has a long history B. deserves great attention
C. is familiar to most people D. is threatening the majority of children
26. Why does the author mention the 2010 survey?
A. To show the great influence of losing a parent.
B. To present the major problem adults are facing.
C. To prove that children have emotional problems.
D. To explain where children’s problems come from.
27. What does the author advise us to do to help grieving children?
A. Protect them from risky behavior.
B. Give them more time to forget the sadness.
C. Tell them that it’s no use being so sad for the loss.
D. Teach educators how to give bereavement support.
28. What is the best title for the text?
A. Dealing With the Death of a Loved One
B. Opening up to Grieving Children
C. Supporting Grieving Children
D. Dealing With Grief

C

In the country where I was born, eleven official languages are spoken. I’m not kidding! I can speak two fluently. One of these languages, Zulu, has a splendid greeting, “Sawubona”, which means “I see you” literally.

Isn’t this just an impressive way of recognition? Not just the stereotyped (模式化的) forms of greetings like “How are you?” “Hey” or “Good day”, but actually a powerful acknowledgement hidden in one word. And the Zulu response in this regard is “Ngikhona”, with the literal meaning of “I am here.” In this grateful response lies the awareness of “Until you saw me, I didn’t exist. By recognizing me, you brought me into existence.”

It made me think. When my daughter passed away six years ago, I couldn’t stand it when people asked me afterwards how I was. I wanted to yell at them, “How can you ask a mother something like that? Can’t you see it’s almost impossible to answer that question?” I really couldn’t understand why they were so cruel to me.

But now I realize people mean well by asking such questions. I also think we should put more thought into our general greetings-- by waiting for a proper answer and by being really interested in what the other person has to say. As a beautiful quote from Philip Toshio Sudo goes, “Speak directly from your heart to the heart of your listener, as if



passing the flame of a candle.”

Sawubona, my dear friends.

29. Why does the author appreciate the greeting “Sawubona”?

- A. It makes the speaker recognize his own existence.
- B. It doesn't belong to the traditional group.
- C. It gives the listener a sense of existence.
- D. It doesn't require a fixed response.

30. How did the author feel when asked how she was six years ago?

- A. Curious. B. Grateful. C. Shocked. D. Annoyed.

31. In the author's opinion, the most important factor in greetings is _____.

- A. the sincerity B. the custom
- C. the directness D. the background

D

By trying to tickle(挠痒痒) rats and recording how their nerve cells respond, Shimpei Ishiyama and his adviser are discovering a mystery that has puzzled thinkers since Aristotle expected that humans, given their thin skin and unique ability to laugh, were the only ticklish animals.

It turns out that Aristotle was wrong. In their study published on Thursday, Ishiyama and his adviser Michael Brecht found that rats squeaked and jumped with pleasure when tickled on their backs and bellies. These signs of joy changed according to their moods. And for the first time, they discovered a special group of nerve cells. These nerve cells made this feeling so powerful that it causes an individual being tickled to lose control.

To make sure that he had indeed found a place in the brain where tickling was processed, Ishiyama then stimulated(刺激) that area with electrical currents. The rats began to jump like rabbits and sing like birds.

“It's truly ground-breaking,” said Jeffrey Burgdorf, a neuroscientist at Northwestern University who reviewed the paper. “It takes the study of emotion to a new level.”

Burgdorf has played a central role in our understanding of animal tickling. He was part of a team that first noticed, in the late 1990s, that rats made special noises when they were experiencing social pleasure. Others had already noted that rats repeatedly made short and high sounds during meals. But the lab where Burgdorf worked noticed that they emitted similar sounds while playing. And so one day, the senior scientist in the lab said, “Let's go and tickle some rats.” They quickly found that those cries of pleasure doubled.

“The authors have been very adventurous,” said Daniel O'Connor, a neuroscientist at Johns Hopkins University who studies touch. To him, that finding was very surprising.

“Why does the world literally feel different when you are stressed out?” he said. “This is the first step towards answering that question. It gives us a way to approach it



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with experimental rigor(严谨).”

32. What contributed to humans' being ticklish according to Aristotle?
- A. Their special skin.
 - B. Their social pleasure.
 - C. Their nervous system.
 - D. Their willingness to touch.
33. Why did the researchers make use of electrical currents?
- A. To discover the special group of nerve cells.
 - B. To experiment on different animals.
 - C. To follow the process of tickling.
 - D. To prove their finding.
34. Which of the following statements will Jeffrey Burgdorf agree with?
- A. The research process is full of risks.
 - B. The finding of the study is surprising and unbelievable.
 - C. The new discovery is beneficial for the study of emotion.
 - D. The finding of the study actually contradicts modern science.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. The Life of Rats
 - B. How Rats Laugh
 - C. A Wonderful Scientist
 - D. A New Discovery about Rats

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。

Some Expressions About Water

Expressions about water are almost as common as water. 36

The expression “in hot water” is one of them. It is a very old expression. “Hot water” was used five hundred years ago to mean being in trouble. One story says it got that meaning from the custom of throwing extremely hot water down on enemies attacking a castle. When we are in hot water, we are in trouble. 37 A young boy can be in hot water with his mother if he comes into the house with dirty shoes.

38 A company seeks to keep its head above water during economically hard times. A man who loses his job tries to keep his head above water until he finds a new job.

Another common expression, “to hold water”, is about the strength of an idea or opinion that you may be arguing for. If it can hold water, it is strong and has no holes in it.



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If your argument can hold water, it is strong and does not have any holes. 39

“To throw cold water” is also an expression that deals with ideas or proposals. 40

For example, you want to buy a new car because the old one has some problems, but your wife throws cold water on the idea, because she says a new car costs too much.

- A. It means disliking an idea.
- B. You are in a difficult situation.
- C. A person who breaks the law can be in hot water with the police.
- D. If it does not hold water, then it is weak and not worth debating.
- E. But many of the expressions using “water” have unpleasant meaning.
- F. A man who has long been jobless will find it hard to make both ends meet.
- G. “To keep one’s head above water” is a colorful expression that means managing to continue to live with great difficulty.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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)

阅读下列短文, 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。

I was in Houston a few weeks ago, and needed to be back home in Austin by the early morning the next day. So I 41 to leave that morning. 42 my tire blew out on the way. I 43 a small parking lot. Then I 44 the doors and picked up my phone to call a tow truck (拖车). Soon a man 45 on my driver’s side window and asked if he could help me. From his 46 and behavior, I knew he was far more 47 to rob than help me, so I 48 refused and told him the tow truck was due any minute. He asked again, but again I gently shook my head. He finally said, “Ma’am, you need 49. A tow truck in Houston will arrive anywhere between 45 minutes and approximately 50 (which I knew was true), and you are not going anywhere until you have that tire 51.”

I looked hard, straight into his 52, and instinctively (凭直觉) saw someone different from the 53 person he appeared to be at first glance. So, against all reasonable 54, but trusting my instincts, I got out. He looked 55, but got right to work, trying to find the 56 tire. It took a while since it was stored under the van (车厢).

He changed the tire, 57 the seat to its place and said, “Thank you for letting me help you. You gave me a 58 when most people would never open the door to someone like me. Would it be okay if I gave you a hug?” When I 59, I gave him a giant hug. I left with a new tire and a renewed 60 in human nature.



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|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. wanted | B. happened | C. hoped | D. had |
| 42. A. Expectedly | B. Strangely | C. Unfortunately | D. Undoubtedly |
| 43. A. walked around | B. pulled into | C. looked around | D. broke into |
| 44. A. locked | B. fixed | C. opened | D. broke |
| 45. A. knocked | B. hit | C. climbed | D. checked |
| 46. A. words | B. appearance | C. height | D. personality |
| 47. A. willing | B. anxious | C. likely | D. pleased |
| 48. A. hurriedly | B. stubbornly | C. repeatedly | D. politely |
| 49. A. money | B. water | C. gas | D. help |
| 50. A. forever | B. now | C. never | D. already |
| 51. A. balanced | B. changed | C. moved | D. sold |
| 52. A. mind | B. eyes | C. head | D. heart |
| 53. A. violent | B. intelligent | C. cold-hearted | D. reliable |
| 54. A. arguments | B. judgments | C. decisions | D. expectations |
| 55. A. surprised | B. disappointed | C. touched | D. depressed |
| 56. A. flat | B. free | C. spare | D. worn |
| 57. A. showed | B. left | C. held | D. returned |
| 58. A. lesson | B. job | C. gift | D. chance |
| 59. A. recovered | B. discovered | C. awoke | D. wondered |
| 60. A. pride | B. delight | C. faith | D. interest |

第 II 卷

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式 (不超过 3 个)。

I was staying in Destin for a few days with my family. One morning, I got up early 61 (go) for a walk on the beach. As I was walking, I noticed at least a hundred or more empty beer cans which 62 (leave) in one concentrated area in front of a hotel. I was 63 (fascinate) by the beach, woods and nature so I wanted to keep 64 (they) clean. Naturally, I picked up a few to take to a nearby rubbish can. 65 my way back to the hotel, I saw 66 man walking down the beach with a rubbish bag picking up the cans. I



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helped him get the rest and walked back to my place, but I couldn't help 67 (think) about that man and how we need more people like that in the world. It really gave me some 68 (inspire).

In the following days when I stayed in Destin, I always went for a walk with a rubbish bag. The rubbish bag was 69 (total) full by the time I got back to my hotel. I did not want to get any thanks but I hoped 70 I did could inspire someone to do the same as well.

第四部分 写作

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。

My name is Yang Huan and I'm a 16-year-old girl study in No. 1 Middle School. I study many subject every day and get a lot of knowledge. That interests me most is English and I always get good grades in the exams. However, my favorite subject is music, especial classical music which often makes my heart peacefully. I'm also interested in the photography because it allows me record the beautiful moments in my life. I do well at communicating with others and am always ready to help us. In addition, I love peace, and I hope all people in the world led a happy life.

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

秋意渐浓，气候宜人。高三学习也日趋紧张。假如你是高三一班班长李华，请你向全班同学发出倡议书：注重劳逸结合，提倡高效学习，取得最佳成绩。

内容包括：

1. 充足睡眠，精力充沛；
2. 走进自然，放松身体；
3. 加强锻炼，减缓压力。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；



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- 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
- 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Boys and girls, the college entrance examination draws near. _____

_____ That's all. Thank you.



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答案

Key: 1-20 CAABA CABBA / BCABB CCACC

21-24 DCAB 25-28 BADC 29-31 CDA 32-35 ADCD 36-40 ECGDA

Key: 41-60 DCBAA BCDDC / BBABA CDDAC

61. to go 62. were left 63. fascinated 64. them 65. On

66. a 67. thinking 68. inspiration. 69. totally 70. what

My name is Yang Huan and I'm a 16-year-old girl study in No. 1 Middle School.
studying

I study many subject every day and get a lot of knowledge. That interests me
subjects What

most is English and I always get good grades in the exams. However,

my favorite subject is music, especial classical music which often makes my
especially

heart peacefully. I'm also interested in the photography because it allows me
peaceful 去掉 the

record the beautiful moments in my life. I do well at communicating with others
record 前加 to in

and am always ready to help us. In addition, I love peace, and I hope all people in
them

the world led a happy life.
lead

1. 第二句: go 改成 went.

2. 第二句: ours 改成 our

3. 第四句: 去掉 so

4. 第五句: Before 改成 After

5. 第五句: impatiently 改成 impatient

6. 第六句: and 改成 but

7. 第七句: were 改成 was

8. 第七句: fish 前加 a

9. 第八句: minute 改成 minutes

10. 第九句: Felt 改成 Feeling

作文范文:

Boys and girls, the college entrance examination draws near. our preparations have also come to the final step. As monitor, I calls on everybody, my fellow classmates, to focus on the following besides your lessons. First of all, please ensure adequate sleep, since plenty of sleep makes us physically active and concentrate on what teachers say in class. Then in our busy and bound life, we ought to walk into nature, and be a part of it to refresh ourselves completely. At present, in the autumn sunshine, walking, jogging, even



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climbing mountains are all good choices. Thirdly, taking necessary sports every day keeps us energetic and reduces our stress and thus we may gain the result of doing less but achieving more. Finally, I wish all of us great success in the college entrance examination.

That's all. Thank you!



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