深圳实验学校高中部2015-2016学年度第二学期第三阶段考试

**高一英语**

时间：120分钟 满分：135分 命题人：李松林、刘盛举、陈小琴、刘嫣

**第一部分 选择填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1 . Look, dark clouds are gathering. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to rain soon.

A. probably B. possibly C. likely D. perhaps

2 . I think\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impossible that he should be so impolite.

A. this B. that C. it D. which

3 . Statistics show that for every mile they drive men have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as women do.

A. serious accidents as twice many

B. twice as many serious accidents

C. twice serious accidents as many

D. serious accidents as many twice

4 . —Shall I give you a ride as it is so late?

—Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. If you insist  B. It's up to you

C. It all depends  D. It couldn't be better

5 . When I got back home I saw a message pinned to the door \_\_\_\_ “Sorry to miss you; will call later.’’

A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading

6 . —Do you know about the accident which happened in the center of the city?

—Yes. But it was some time we realized the truth.

A. before B. when C. since D. until

7 . Thanks to the Party’s opening and reform policy, people in China are \_\_\_\_\_\_ than they were thirty years ago.

A. well off B. much better off

C. more better off D. quite better off

8 . Fear is something that you are born with. You can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_yourself of it completely but you can \_\_\_\_ certain fears under certain conditions. .

A. get; overcome B. rid; overcome

C. overcome; rid of D. break; get rid of

9 . Although I tried my best to convince them \_\_\_\_\_the importance and urgency of the operation, the doctors were not convinced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it immediately.

A. with; to perform B. of; doing C. on; to do D. of; to perform

10. It is reported that up to now, mountain slides have cut off more than ten villages from the outside world, \_\_\_\_\_\_more than 100 hundred people alive and \_\_\_\_\_\_ many houses.

A. buried; destroyed B. burying; destroying

C. to bury; to destroy D. being buried; being destroyed

11. My sister，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for months to find a job as a teacher, finally took a position in Wenzhou Daily.

A. struggling B. struggled C. to struggle D. having struggled

12. The policemen were searching for the lost girl in the mountain for a whole night，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. coldly and hungrily B. cold and hungrily

C. cold and hungry D. coldly and hungry

13. —She looks upset.

—Yes, I'd rather I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her the bad news.

A. didn't tell B. don't tell

C. hadn't told D. wouldn't tell

14. —I regret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you that John has been fired.

—I can hardly believe my ears. He is such a fine worker.

A. telling B. having told

C. to tell D. to have told

15. The son promised to keep his parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of how he was going on with his studies at college.

A. inform B. informing C. informed D. to inform

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**阅读理解**（共两节，共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

One of the greatest gifts one generation can give to other generations is the wisdom it has gained from experience. This idea has inspired the award-winning photographer Andrew Zuckerman. He interviewed and took photos of fifty over-sixty-five-year-olds over the world. His project explores various aspects of their lives. The photos and interviews are now available on our website.

Click on the introductions to read the complete interviews.

*Let us now have a culture of peace.*

**—Federico Mayor Zaragoza,** Spain

Federico Mayor Zaragoza obtained a doctorate in pharmacy (药学) from the Complutense University of Madrid in 1958. After many years spent in politics, he became Director-General of UNESCO in 1987. In 1999, he created the Foundation for a Culture of Peace, of which he is now the president. In addition to many scientific publications, he has published four collections of poems and several books of essays.

*Writing is a discovery.*

**—Nadine Gordimer,** South Africa

Due to a weak heart, Nadine Gordimer attended school and university briefly. She read widely and began writing at an early age. She published her first short story at the age of fifteen, and has completed a large number of works, which have been translated into forty languages. In 1991, Gornimer won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

*Jazz is about the old form of art today.*

**—Dave Brubeck,** USA

Dave Brubeck studied music at the University of the Pacific and graduated in 1942. After World War Two he was encouraged to play jazz. In 1951, he recorded his first album (专辑). Brubeck’s 1959 album has become a jazz standard. He received a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 1996.

16. Why did Andrew Zuckerman choose the fifty elders for his project?

A. Because their wisdom deserves to be passed on.

B. Because they are physically impressive.

C. Because their accomplishments inspired him

D. Because they have similar experiences.

17. Who most probably said “My education has been the library and books” due to experience?

A. Andrew Zuckerman.

B. Federico Mayor Zaragoza.

C. Nadine Gordimer.

D. Dave Brubeck.

18. What is the main purpose of this web page?

A. To show Zuckerman’s awards.

B. To publicize Zuckerman’s project.

C. To spread the wisdom of the three people.

D. To celebrate the achievements of the three people.

B

I was blind, but I was ashamed of it if it was known. I refused to use a white stick and hated asking for help. After all, I was a teenage girl, and I couldn’t bear people to look at me and think I was not like them. I must have been a terrible danger on the roads. Coming across me wandering through the traffic, motorists probably would have to step rapidly on their brakes. Apart from that, there were all sorts of disasters that used to occur on the way to and from work.

One evening, I got off the bus about halfway home where I had to change buses, and as usual I ran into something. “I’m awfully sorry,” I said and stepped forward only to run into it again. When it happened a third time, I realized I had been apologizing to a lamppost. This was just one of the stupid things that constantly happened to me. So I carried on and found the bus stop, which was a request stop, where the bus wouldn’t stop unless passengers wanted to get on or off. No one else was there and I had to try to guess if the bus had arrived.

Generally in this situation, because I hated showing I was blind by asking for help, I tried to guess at the sound. Sometimes I would stop a big lorry and stand there feeling stupid as it drew away. In the end, I usually managed to swallow my pride and ask someone at the stop for help.

But on this particular evening no one joined me at the stop; it seemed that everyone had suddenly decided not to travel by bus. Of course I heard plenty of buses pass, or I thought I did. But because I had given up stopping them for fear of making a fool of myself, I let them all go by. I stood there alone for half an hour without stopping one. Then I gave up. I decided to walk on to the next stop.

19. The girl refused to ask for help because she thought \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. she might be recognized
2. asking for help looked silly
3. she was normal and independent
4. being found blind was embarrassing
5. At the request stop that evening, the girl \_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. stopped a big lorry
7. stopped the wrong bus
8. made no attempt to stop the bus
9. was not noticed by other people
10. What was the problem with guessing at the sound to stop a bus?
11. Other vehicles also stopped there.
12. It was unreliable for making judgments.
13. More lorries than buses responded to the girl.
14. It took too much time for the girl to catch the bus.
15. Finally the girl decided to walk to the next stop, hoping \_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. To find people there
17. To find more buses there
18. To find the bus by herself there
19. To find people more helpful there

C

If you could be anybody in the world, who would it be? A few people have experienced what it might be like to step into the skin of another person, thanks to an unusual virtual reality（虚拟现实）device. Rikke Wahl, an actress, model and artist, was one of the participants in a body swapping experiment at the Be Another lab, a project developed by a group of artists based in Barcelona. She swapped with her partner, an actor, using a machine called The Machine to Be Another and temporarily became a man. "As I looked down, I saw my whole body as a man, dressed in my partner's pants," she said.

The set-up is relatively simple. Both users wear a virtual reality headset with a camera on the top. The video from each camera is sent to the other person, so what you see is the exact view of your partner. If she moves her arm, you see it. If you move your arm, she sees it.

To get used to seeing another person's body without actually having control of it, participants start by raising their arms and legs very slowly, so that the other can follow along. Eventually, this kind of slow synchronised（同步的）movement becomes comfortable, and participants really start to feel as though they are living in another person's body.

Using such technology promises to alter people's behavior afterwards—potentially for the better. Studies have shown that virtual reality can be effective in fighting racism—the bias（偏见）that humans have against those who don't look or sound like them. Researchers at the University of Barcelona gave people a questionnaire called the Implicit Association Test, which measures the strength of people's associations between, for instance, black people and adjectives such as good, bad, athletic or awkward. Then they asked them to control the body of a dark skinned digital character using virtual reality glasses, before taking the test again. This time, the participants' bias scores were lower. The idea is that once you've "put yourself in another's shoes" you're less likely to think ill of them, because your brain has internalised the feeling of being that person.

The creators of The Machine to Be Another hope to achieve a similar result. "At the end of body swapping, people feel like holding each other in their arms," says Arthur Pointeau, a programmer with the project. "It's a really nice way to have this kind of experience. I would really, really recommend it to everyone."

23. The word "swapping" (paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. building B. exchanging

C. controlling D. transplanting

24. We can infer from the experiment at the Be Another lab that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. our feelings are related to our bodily experience

B. we can learn to take control of other people's bodies

C. participants will live more passionately after the experiment

D. The Machine to Be Another can help people change their sexes

25. In the Implicit Association Test, before the participants used virtual reality glasses to control a dark skinned digital character, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they fought strongly against racism

B. they scored lower on the test for racism

C. they changed their behavior dramatically

D. they were more biased against those unlike them

26. It can be concluded from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. technology helps people realize their dreams

B. our biases could be eliminated through experiments

C. virtual reality helps promote understanding among people

D. our points of view about others need changing constantly

D

Although being famous might sound like a dream coming true, today’s star, feeling like zoo animals, face pressures that few of us can imagine. Paparazzi (狗仔队) camp outside their homes, cameras ready. Tabloids (小报) publish thrilling stories about their personal lives. Just imagine not being able to do anything without being photographed or interrupted for a signature.

According to psychologist Christina Villareal, celebrities worry constantly about their public appearance. Eventually, they start to lose track of who they really are, seeing themselves the way their fans imagine them, not as the people they were before everyone knew their names. “Over time, they feel separated and alone.”

The phenomenon of tracking celebrities has been around for ages. In the 4th century B.C., painters followed Alexander the Great into battle, hoping to picture his victories for his admirers. When Charles Dickens visited America in the 19th century, his sold-out readings attracted thousands of fans, leading him to complain (抱怨) about his lack of privacy. Tabloids of the 1920s and 1930s ran articles about film stars in much the same way that modern tabloids and websites do.

Being a public figure today, however, is a lot more difficult than it used to be. Superstars cannot move about without worrying about photographers with modern cameras. When they say something silly or do something ridiculous, there is always the Internet to spread the news in minutes and keep their “story” alive forever.

If fame is so troublesome, why aren’t all celebrities running away from it? The answer is there are still ways to deal with it. Some stars stay calm by surrounding themselves with trusted friends and family or by escaping to remote places away from big cities. They focus not on how famous they are but on what they love to do or whatever made them famous in the first place.

Sometimes a few celebrities can get a little justice. Still, even stars who enjoy full justice often complain about how hard their lives are. They are tired of being famous already.

27. It can be learned from the passage that stars today\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are often misunderstood by the public

B. can no longer have their privacy protected

C. spend too much on their public appearance

D. care little about how they have come into fame

28. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

A. Great heroes of the past were generally admired.

B. The problem faced by celebrities has a long history.

C. Well-known actors are usually targets of tabloids.

D. Works of popular writers often have a lot of readers.

29. What makes it much harder to be a celebrity today?

A. Availability of modern media.

B. Inadequate social recognition.

C. Lack of favorable chances.

D. Huge population of fans.

30. What is the author’s attitude toward modern celebrity?

A. Sincere. B. Skeptical.

C. Disapproving. D. Sympathetic.

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，选项中有两项多余。

Parents should help their children understand money. 31 So you may start talking about money when your child shows an interest in buying things, candy or toys, for example.

1. The basic function of money

Begin explaining the basic function of money by showing how people trade money for goods or services. It’s important to show your child how money is traded for the thing he wants to have. If he wants to have a toy, give him the money and let him hand the money to the cashier. 32 when your child grows a bit older and understands the basic function of money, you can start explaining more complex ways of using money.

2. Money lessons

Approach money lessons with openness and honesty. 33 If you must say no to a child’s request to spend money, explain, “You have enough toy trucks for now.”Or, if the request is for many different things, say.“You have to make a choice between this toy and that one.”

3. 34

Begin at the grocery store. Pick out similar brands of a product—a brand butter and a generic(无商标产品), for example. You can show your child how to make choices between different brands of a product so that you can save money. 35 If he chooses the cheaper brand, allow him to make another purchase with the money saved. Later, you may explain how the more expensive choice leaves less money for other purchases.

A. Wise decisions.

B. The value of money.

C. Permit the child to choose between them.

D. Tell your child why he can — or cannot — have certain things.

E. Ask yourself what things that cost money are most important to you.

F. Talk about how the money bought the thing after you leave the toy store.

G. The best time to teach a child anything about money is when he shows an interest.

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I made a name for myself when I was about 26.

It never means anything 36 to me, but of course I can’t say I am free from vanity(虚荣). When a signing event was organized for my book at its 37 sale or when I was invited to deliver a speech at a meeting, I would be 38 and cheerful, especially if there were lots of participants.

39 , I have never been controlled by such 40 , for I have my own idea of it. To me, a(n) 41 remains popular only for three seconds. This morning somebody 42 me on the way and said, “Ah, that’s Zhu Deyong!” I was glad to be 43 by a stranger and enjoyed myself, “ 44 , I am famous!” But such enjoyments 45 only three seconds. He passed by and turned to the person walking with him, “What shall we have for lunch?” No 46 of me any longer. Shall I 47 my life cherishing those three seconds? Is it necessary to make efforts to 48 such three-second enjoyments? No, I don’t want to.

As life is 49 and only comes around once, it is of great value to the person himself, but of no value to others. For most people, one’s name remains 50 only for three generations: one’s 51 generation, the second (your son may say “Ah, it’s my dad.”) and the third (your grandson may still 52 , “Ah, it’s my grandpa.”) If a member of the fourth generation is asked about you, he might be 53 , “Who is it?” If he is shown a picture of you, he might give it a g学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！lance, put it aside and 54 forget it. It amounts to nothing more than a 55 with an unknown name.

36. A. impressive B. reasonable C. appropriate D. important

37. A. unique B. first C. best D. final

38. A. happy B. upset C. hesitant D. nervous

39. A. Likewise B. Therefore C. However D. Meanwhile

40. A. discouragements B. regrets C. excitements D. dismay

41. A. speech B. name C. book D. event

42. A. saw B. hit C. patted D. introduced

43. A. spotted B. recognized C. noticed D. liked

44. A. Totally B. Above all C. Finally D. After all

45. A. maintained B. stayed C. lasted D. remained

46. A. mind B. idea C. thought D. memory

47. A. waste B. spare C. devote D. afford

48. A. reach B. acquire C. offer D. honor

49. A. easy B. ordinary C. tough D. short

50. A. welcome B. personal C. respectable D. known

51. A. past B. own C. future D. new

52. A. remember B. memorize C. remind D. believe

53. A. annoyed B. interested C. puzzled D. frightened

54. A. quickly B. seldom C. deliberately D. otherwise

55. A. friend B. writer C. grandpa D. stranger

第二节 语法填空（共10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。

There is a wonderful story about Jimmy Durante, a great singer. 56 （ask）to be a part of a show for some old World WarⅡsoldiers, he told them he was very busy and he could afford only a few minutes, 57 he would come if they wouldn’t mind his singing one short song and immediately leaving for his next appointment. Of course, the show’s director agreed 58 (happy).

But when Jimmy got on stage, something surprising happened. He went through 59 short song and then stayed. The applause grew louder and louder and he kept 60 (stay). Pretty soon, he had been on stage 61 fifteen, twenty, and then thirty minutes. One of his 62 (assist) behind the stage stopped him and said, “I thought you had to go after a few minutes. What happened?”

Jimmy answered, “I did have to go, but I can show you the reason why I stayed. You can see for 63 (you) if you look at the front row.” In the front row were two men, both of 64 had lost an arm in the war. One had lost his right arm and the other had lost his left. Together, they were able to clap, and that was exactly what they 65 (do), loudly and cheerfully.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节 短文改错 (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。

I hear that you had a big fight with your best friend, May, because you have different opinions on if to accept another girl into your friend circle. I’d like to give you some suggestion.

Even closest friends have quarrels, so don’t take it too serious. I understand that your fight start from different opinions. You should try putting yourself with her shoes. Sometimes it is the good idea for both to step back a little. For your disagreements, why not letting the girl join your group first and see how well it’s going? In the meantime, you can stick to being supportive and respectful. Then you can further discuss the issue, and which can help strengthen your own friendship.

Even if you disagree, it doesn’t mean you can’t still friends. Don’t spend your energy trying to change you.

**第二节 书面表达（共1题，满分25分，其中包括5分书写及卷面效果分）**

假定你是李华，从互联网得知一个国际中学生组织将在新加坡(Singapore)**举办**夏令营，欢迎各国中学生**参加**，请你写一封电子邮件申请**参加**。内容包括：

1、自我介绍: 深圳实验学校高一年级学生、**自身良好的英语能力**；

2、参加**意图**：介绍中国，了解其他国家；

3**、希望**申请获得批准。

注意： 1、词数在120左右。

2、可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

3、信件开头和结尾已经写好，不计入作文词数。

Dear Sir or Madame,

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Yours,

Li Hua

I learn on the Internet that you will organize a summer camp in Singapore, **open to** students from around the world. And **I am writing to** apply for a chance to be part of the program.

I am a senior one student from Shenzhen Experimental School, **Guangdong, China.** I have **a good command of** English and my oral expression is fluent. I ever won a couple of awards in some English speaking contests. I am eager to take part in this activity **with the purpose of** introducing China to young people from other countries and learning about different foreign cultures.

This is an important chance for me to make a difference and **I sincerely hope that** my application can be approved. Thanks for your time with this letter and **I am looking forward to your reply.**

Yours,

Li Hua