2021-2022 学年吉林省辽源市田家炳高级中学友好学校联 考高三(上)期末英语试卷

一、阅读理解(本大题共15小题,共30.0分)

A

Despite usually being associated with the Chinese, the Lunar New Year is also celebrated in other countries. Here are several places in America to celebrate the Lunar New Year.

New York City

New York City,which has one of the largest populations of ethnic(少数民族)Chinese people outside of Asia,is a great place to experience the Lunar New Year. There are around 10 different Chinatowns in New York City. Visitors will find parades, performances and foods in most of these areas but some of the festival characteristics are unique to the particular district.

San Francisco

San Francisco's lunar New Year celebrations are the longest runnings in America. They date

Bay Area, but the headline is the massive Chinese New Year Parade that draws as many as 1 million viewers.

Washington DC

Washington DC has a historic Chinatown. There is a parade here with

floats, firecrackers, dancers and music. The Smithsonian American Art Museum can host hands on arts and crafts events that feature performers invited from China. The Kennedy Center stages themed performances, including folk music and symphonies from China.

Chicago

Despite low temperatures in January and February, Chicago celebrates the Lunar New Year in a big way. There are two parades, usually held on different days of the same weekend. One is in the city's traditional Chinatown on the South Side, and the other takes place on Argyle Street. Asian culture is on full display during these parades, and other Chicago communities also take part.

1.	Which city	y has the longest histor	y of celebrating the L	unar New Year?
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A. New York City. C. Washington DC. D. Chicago. 2. What can the Smithsonian American Art Museum do on the Lunar New Year? A. Serve Chinese food. B. Show Chinese dancers. C. Play Chinese court music. D. Invite Chinese art performers. 3. What common activity is held in the listed cities on the Lunar New Year? A. Festival parades. B. English concerts. C. The American culture weekend. D. The American-style art exhibitions. B Susan Scott,71, is glad that she didn't think about her age when she took up bodybuilding at the age of 59.			
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Dr Susan started bodybuilding at an age when most are considering retirement though she was an athlete from an early age. As a child in Venezuela, she took to gymnastics and later graduated with a physical education degree.

Then she obtained a master's degree in education and later a Ph.D.in Adult Personal Development. She taught at Cambridge Rindge and Latin High School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for 16 years, while raising two daughters.

to his gym and offered to train me.I started in January and in June he took me to my first

Dr Susan's photos show that she has devoted long hours to taking care of her body. But she also develops her mind and spirit. On any given day, she gets up at 3 am to read books. At 4: 30 am she's out to walk three miles and run another three. This is followed by yoga and a swim at the beach while the sun rises. After writing her journal and working on her book between 8 and 10

both take care of their bodies and minds. If you give them a good foundation as a parent, you know that they will always come back to their roots. I tried to remind myself of that during their

4.	What's Dr Susan's opinion on age?	_
	A. Age cannot be hidden.	
	B. Age is a state of mind.	
	C. Every age has its pains and sorrows.	
	D. Old age is not suitable for further study.	
5 .	What made Dr Susan start bodybuilding?	
	A. The need of her job.	B. Her youthful dream.
	C. Steve Pfiester's influence.	D. Her daughters' encouragement.
ŝ.	Which of the following best describes Dr S	usan's morning schedule?
	A. Dull.	B. Tight.
	C. Flexible.	D. Controversial.
7.	What can be inferred about Dr Susan from t	the last paragraph?
	A. She will set up a fitness foundation.	
	B. She will soon return to retirement.	
	C. She often thinks of her teenage years.	
	D. She sets an example to her daughters.	

The measurable threat to the environment has been worsened by the spread of COVID-19 that increases the need for plastic protective equipment. Most plastic is made from fossil fuels. Millions of tons of greenhouse gas are released from the development of these resources and plastic production and burning.

The end life of plastic is just worrisome.Less than 10% of the plastic produced has been recycled.Even more of it has been burned.But the vast majority of plastic has been buried inland, and it is increasingly polluting the environment.We hear mostly about ocean plastic and the harm done to sea creatures that mistake plastic bags and bits for food.But microplastic is even more worrisome.Plastic doesn't break down biologically but instead breaks down into tiny particles (a very small piece of something), which have been found in every corner of the planet, on land and in the air, in drinking water and food sources.

Yet the public has not given this global environmental disaster the attention it requires. Instead, they have viewed single-use plastic—which makes up about 40% of plastic used each year—as a litter issue that can be solved through better recycling and waste management. That attitude must change because the recent global breakdown of the market for recycling has made it clear that it has never been, nor ever will be, able to keep up with plastic trash use.

California has been the forerunner of plastic waste reduction—it was the first state to ban single-use plastic bags and may be the first state to transform the way goods are packaged. The state also came close to passing an act which would have required that products sold in plastic packaging in the state have a proven recycling rate of 75% by 2032. California, though influential, can't solve this crisis alone. The US has long been producing a great amount of plastic trash and it should engage in reducing the use of plastic as well.

8.	Why does the author mention the release of greenhouse gas in paragraph 1?				
	A. To show the harm	of plastic.			
	B. To warn of the cli	mate change.			
	C. To call for the dev	velopment of fossil fue	els.		
	D. To highlight the in	mportance of plastic ed	quipment.		
9.	What's the author's at	titude towards the pub	olic opinion on single-u	se plastic?	
	A. Favorable.	B. Tolerant.	C. Curious.	D. Opposed.	
10.	. What's California's role in reducing plastic waste?				
	A. A pioneer.	B. A failure.	C. An objector.	D. A predictor.	
11.	. What can be the best title for the text?				
	A. Microplastic Products Are Harmful				
	B. Waste Recycling Is an Urgent Matter				
	C. Plastic Waste Poll	ution Is a Wake-up Ca	all		

D

D. Global Environmental Disasters Are Increasing

While flatmates can bring about stress and difficulty, they can also be great company and develop into wonderful, lifelong friends. Before making the decision to live with a flatmate or to live alone, consider carefully all the accompanying advantages and disadvantages.

Most people join forces with a flatmate primarily due to financial problem. A shared living space also means you're responsible for only half of the rent or shared bills. Additionally, when

you're splitting costs, you can afford a better apartment than you could alone. However, money can become a point of argument for flatmates as well. If your flatmate gets laid off or quits his job, you may have to pick up his bill until he's back on his feet. Your flatmate may also insist he owe less because he doesn't use the shower too often.

In addition to bills and the rent, flatmates also typically share responsibility for unpleasant tasks, such as cleaning or doing the dishes. Without a flatmate, cleaning and tidying responsibilities are yours alone. However, flatmates also frequently end up sharing plenty of other things many people would rather not: use of the TV, the bathroom, food and even clothing, for example. You may have to wake up earlier than you'd like to get a hot shower before work or give up watching your favorite show because your flatmate beat you to it. When you live alone, you get to determine the terms of your social life, and you go home to an empty house or apartment at the end of the day. That can be preferable if you're a serious student or professional, someone who needs to work and rest in the quiet of an apartment. With a flatmate, there are unexpected guests and your social options can expand sharply. Keep in mind, however, that having a flatmate means that he may feel social when you do not, and you may have to deal with wanted house guests.

шау	nay have to dear with wanted house guests.				
12.	What's the main reason for most people to share a flat?				
	A. Ensuring safety.	B. Saving money.			
	C. Sharing housework.	D. Reducing loneliness.			
13.	What does the author say about a serious fla	tmate?			
	A. He likes a peaceful life.				
	B. He has excellent social manners.				
	C. He keeps everything in the room tidy.				
	D. He often turns away unexpected guests.				
14.	How does the author express his opinions?				
	A. By describing the process.	B. By stating an argument.			
	C. By making comparisons.	D. By analyzing the outcome.			
15.	5. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?				
	A. Buying a Flat or Sharing One?				
	B. The Reasons for Sharing a Flat.				
	C. How to Share a Flat with a Flatmate?				

D. The Advantages and Disadvantages of Flatsharing.

二、阅读七选五(本大题共5小题,共10.0分)

Food is a deeply rooted expression of identity, values and ways of life. (1) That is, eating is an element of common ground in terms of human existence and an experience that brings people together. Food is family treasure in the way recipes are passed on from one generation to another, maintaining family connection and cultural and geographical ancestral links.

Food is an expression. What we cook is an expression of who we are and where we come from.

(2) The traditional meals of a place touch on identity and ancestry. Every destination has a dish or cuisine associated with it, which is fixed on culture and identity.

You may not know it, but that is why experiencing the local dishes of a new place usually tops one's to do list in a foreign land. (3) It is one of the interactions and processes of connecting with the people.

Food is symbolic. Home is where the heart is and in sensory response to food, familiar flavor arouses homesickness. (4) The ordinary smell of food takes one back to particular times in the past. The beautiful and merry essence of eating with family and friends from home adds to the pleasant tastes of meals.

(5) Food and food habits serve as a culture channel of display of affection and emotional association and the sharing of delicious, nutritional food signals a bridge of closeness and acceptance.

A.Accepting food is hard.

B.Eating food is a universal experience.

C.Food is largely cultural as well as nutritional.

D. Food is therefore a reminder of fond memories of home.

E.Eating a local dish is a way to connect with the local people.

F.Food,however,sometimes gives us bad emotional experiences.

G.This is obvious in how seafood is popular with the coastal people.

C. C E. 16. A. A B. B D. D F. F G. G E C. C 17. A. A B. B D. D E. F. F E G. G

18. A.A		В. в		C. C	D. D	E.
E	F. F		G. G			
19. A. A		В. В		C. C	D. D	E.
E	F. F		G. G			
20. A. A		В. В		C. C	D. D	E.
E	F. F		G. G			

三、完形填空(本大题共20小题,共30.0分)

When the summer holiday came,our kids joined a swim team. Every morning they(21) their swim skills. Then, every Thursday afternoon was the swim meet, where they could(22) a red ribbon (丝带). My oldest son was a really(23) swimmer. Yet, he felt most comfortable staying at home where he could avoid(24).

Last Thursday when the time(25) for the swim meet, he once again said how much he(26) going. After a few minutes, we made a(27) that if he went to this meet and didn't like it, he could(28) the rest of the meets for the year and(29) continue swim team without competing. We arrived at the pool early. As I returned to my seat, I noticed my(30) little boy sitting on his towel lost in thought. To my surprise, when it was time for his(31), he jumped into the water and began(32) as hard as he could. Soon he came up to me(33), showing me a red ribbon! I was also excited. (34) know that excited feeling you get when your child overcomes a barrier and

_____, but that is not what ships are

many(39) we could develop if we are(40) to go out and try.

21.	A. examined	B. practiced	C. spread	D. enjoyed
22.	A. apply for	B. hold on to	C. compete for	D. take pride in
23.	A. fair	B. lazy	C. common	D. good
24.	A. failure	B. interruption	C. danger	D. loss
25.	A. permitted	B. passed	C. limited	D. came
26.	A. risked	B. preferred	C. hated	D. regretted
27.	A. suggestion	B. wish	C. judgement	D. deal
28.	A. skip	B. attend	C. support	D. control
29.	A. also	B. just	C. even	D. thus

30.	A. confident	B. modest	C. nervous	D. curious
31.	A. task	B. test	C. relay	D. race
32.	A. paddling	B. sailing	C. fleeing	D. rowing
33.	A. calmly		B. excitedly	
	C. bravely		D. disappointedly	
34.	A. Coaches	B. Children	C. Parents	D. Audience
35.	A. fun	B. success	C. trouble	D. permission
36.	A. decide	B. hurry	C. happen	D. decline
37.	A. free	B. safe	C. awkward	D. still
38.	A. admit	B. suspect	C. overcome	D. prove
39.	A. habits	B. interests	C. beliefs	D. talents
40.	A. willing	B. fit	C. lucky	D. kind

四、语法填空(本大题共1小题,共15.0分)

41. As is well-known to us all, ants move between their home and sources of food frequently,

(1) which their survival depends. Motsch and his colleagues wondered if ants on the move could get (2) (stick) in the jams.

Therefore,they controlled traffic density(密度) by constructing bridges of a (3) (vary) of widths between ants' home and a source of food. (4) only goal was to try to find out at what point they would have a traffic jam. They just waited and watched. But the ants never, at one point, just stopped.

The flow of ants did increase as ants started to fill the bridge.But it never slowed down, even when the bridge was crowded with ants. The researchers then (5) (far) looked at how the behavior of an individual ant affected traffic. They found when ants (6) (sense) overcrowding, they adjusted their speeds and avoided entering high-density areas and running into each other, thus (7) (prevent) jams.

Can ants help us solve our own traffic problems?

when it comes to getting from point A to point B as fast as possible, human drivers put their own goals first. Ants have no choice but (9) (be) more cooperative in order to feed (10) (they).

(1)

(2)

- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)

(10)

- 五、短文改错(本大题共1小题,共10.0分)
- 42. 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(八),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。

We have a lot of respectable people around us. One of the persons I respect mostly is Van Oudenhove. He is a Belgian who has been teaching for about two years at university in Wuhan. When the outbreak strike the city, many foreigners withdrew while he chose to stay, become the only Belgian left in the city. He continued teaching his student through online platforms. And he encouraged them when they got discouraging or nervous about

respect for him. I'll always bear in my mind his contribution for the city and his love for the people there.

六、书面表达(本大题共1小题,共25.0分)

- 43. 假定你是李华,你的笔友 Tom 来信询问你的暑假生活,请你给他写封回信。内容包括:
 - 1.讲述你做志愿者的经历;
 - 2.介绍你的收获和心得;

3.希望了解他的暑假生活。
注意: 1.词数 100 左右;
2.开头和结尾已为你写好。可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯
Dear Tom,
I am glad to have received your letter
Yours,
Li Hua

答案和解析

1[~]3.【答案】B D、A

【解析】(1) B.细节理解题。根据第三段

(旧金山的农历新年庆祝活动是美国最长的。它们可以追溯到 19 世纪 60 年代的 淘金 热 时期。) 可知,美国旧金山庆祝春节的历史最久远,可以追溯到 19 世纪 60 年代。故选 B。

(2) D.细节理解题。根据第四段

performers invited from China. (史密森尼美国艺术博物馆可以举办邀请中国演员参加的手工艺术活动。) 可知,史密森尼美国艺术博物馆会在中国春节期间举办手工艺品活动,并邀请来自中国的表演者参加。故选 \mathbf{D} 。

(3) A.细节理解题。根据 New York City 中的

ival characteristics are unique to the particular district. (游客们可以在大多数这些地区看到游行、表演和食物,但有些节日特色是该地区独有的。)、San Francisco 中的

ese New Year Parade that draws as many as 1 million viewers. (今天,在旧金山湾区有许多活动,但头条新闻是吸引了多达 100 万观众的大型春节游行。)、Washington DC 中的(这里有花车、鞭炮、舞

蹈和音乐的游行。) 和 Chicago 中的

e part.(亚洲文化在这些游行中得到充分展示,艺加哥的其他社区也参与其中。)可知, 这四个城市在庆祝中国春节时都会举行游行活动。故选 A。

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了美国四个城市庆祝中国春节的方式。

1. 直接信息题:直接信息题是指能够直接从原文中找到信息,选项在语言表达上与原文基本一致的题目。2. 间接信息题:间接信息题是能够从原文中找到信息,但在语言表达上与原文有差异,做题时需要对原文信息进行转换。3. 综合信息题:综合信息题是指这类题目所涉及的信息不是原文的某一句话,可能是原文的几句话,或者是散落在

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