



2014~2015学年9月深圳宝安区高三上英语月考...

扫码领取更多资料



微信扫一扫，加群QQ。

一、完形填空

1

The older man sits next to the younger man on the bench, the one overlooking the water, talking about life.

Could have been any two men, but it happened to be Robin Williams and Matt Damon, in a famous scene from the 1997's film Good Will Hunting. Williams' 1 as Dr. Sean Maguire, a doctor struggling with the death of his wife, earned him the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor (最佳男配角).

As the camera focuses on Maguire, he 2 his lessons with Will Hunting, the younger man. Women. War. Art. Sickness. Loss. Will Hunting sits quietly, 3.

After Williams' death on August 11 of this year, age 63, that bench -- 4 in Boston Public Garden -- because a place in 5 of him, with his famous lines (台词) from the film written in chalk: "Sorry guys. I want to see about a girl." "Your move, chief." That's way people want to say good-bye to this 6 talent.

Over that night, hundreds of Williams' fans stopped by the Walk of Fame (星光大道) in Hollywood, 7 cards or flowers by the star of Robin Williams, taking photos of the star, 8 for a chance to wave good-bye to the legend.

All Williams' friends were 9 by the news of his death. "It's so astonishing how fragile (脆弱的) life is," said Michael Stallone, one of Williams' old pals and a super action-film star. "Whenever you met him, you would feel a wave of 10 from him come and cover you gently like a blanket. I'm sure he is one of the all-time great people. He's a brilliant actor as we've all seen, but he was even better as a 11, more fantastic and lovely. He was one of the sweetest guys." Many other film stars were too 12 to say anything. "What can be said?" "No words."

Giant film-maker, Walt Disney Company, later released its 13 statement over Robin Williams' death. "We are deeply saddened by the loss of Robin Williams, a wonderfully gifted man who touched our heart and never 14 to make us laugh. An incredible actor and comedic genius, Robin Williams will always be remembered for 15 some of the world's favourite characters in life."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. direction | B. performance | C. photography | D. speech |
| 2. A. shares | B. teaches | C. prepares | D. writes |



- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 3. A. arguing | B. talking | C. listening | D. discussing |
| 4. A. seated | B. located | C. kept | D. hidden |
| 5. A. charge | B. possession | C. memory | D. celebration |
| 6. A. unchangeable | B. unbearable | C. uncomfortable | D. unmatched |
| 7. A. laying | B. dropping | C. falling | D. lying |
| 8. A. anxious | B. happy | C. eager | D. impatient |
| 9. A. moved | B. scared | C. shocked | D. inspired |
| 10. A. courage | B. warmth | C. depression | D. fear |
| 11. A. director | B. leader | C. father | D. person |
| 12. A. sad | B. tired | C. rude | D. busy |
| 13. A. legal | B. official | C. serious | D. personal |
| 14. A. tried | B. managed | C. failed | D. expected |
| 15. A. bringing | B. pushing | C. forcing | D. hanging |

二、语法填空

2

Americans use many expressions with the word dog. People in the United States love their dogs and treat 1 well. They take their dogs for walks, let them play outside 2 give them good food and medical care. On the contrary, dogs 3 owners to care for them lead a rather difficult way of life. The expression, lead a dog's life, 4 (describe) a person who has an unhappy existence.

Some people say we live in a dog-eat-dog world, 5 means many people are competing for the same things, like good jobs. They say that to be successful, 6 person has to work like a dog. This means they have to work very, very hard. Such hard work can make people dog-tired. And, the situation would be even 7 (bad) if they became sick as a dog.

Husbands and wives use this doghouse term 8 they are angry at each other. For example, a woman might be angry at her husband coming home late or 9 (forget) their wedding anniversary. She might tell him that he is in the doghouse. She may not treat him 10 (nice) until he apologizes.

三、阅读理解

3

A



When Leigh, an American news reporter, arrived in Sochi, Russia, to cover the Winter Olympics, something strange puzzled him: None of the Russians there smiled back.

For Russians, a smile must have a good reason, and it should be obvious what that reason is. When people smile for no reason, Russians find the smiling faces artificial or insincere.

When two Russians meet in a restaurant, they look away, since smiling at strangers is not considered friendly in the culture. In shops, the Russian cashier (收银员) won't offer a smile to customer because he doesn't know him, and because he is working. Russian President Vladimir Putin may look very serious while standing next to American President Barack Obama, but it's usually not because he is angry or upset -- he's just doing his job.

Americans, on the other hand, seem to smile for any reason. The "American smile" has a long-standing bad reputation in Russia, mainly because of the bad relationship between the two countries which lasted for more than half a century.

But Russian people do smile, of course, for genuine (真实的) happiness -- fair health, a pleasant mood, prosperity. All good reasons.

When Russians do offer a smile in public, it's usually directed at someone they know. Still, they tend to smile only with their lips, with only a small part of the teeth seen. Any more, and that smile comes off as unpleasant or even uncivilized.

The biggest and most natural smiles come out at home, where Russians laugh and joke like any American would, with close friends and family members. But when someone brings out a camera, the corner of their mouths turn down again, because photos are thought to be less personal and more public. So in the photos they are usually stone-faced.

So, don't be surprised at the serious-looking Russians in Sochi. They're friendly, though they don't smile.

- (1) In Sochi, Leigh found that _____.
A. smiles are not allowed in Russia
B. Russian cashiers are usually not kind to customers
C. Putin and Obama were also there for the games
D. he received no response when he smiled to Russians
- (2) For Russians, the "American smile" is _____.
A. false and insincere
B. friendly and genuine
C. informal but pleasant
D. too casual but kind
- (3) Which of the following about Russian smile is TRUE?
A. A smile is regarded as an insincere practice.
B. A smile is common in the service industry.



- C. Smiles are exchanged between strangers.
- D. A big smile on public occasions is unusual.
- (4) Russians in photos are usually stone-faced because _____.
 - A. those photos are not taken at home
 - B. they never smile big or naturally
 - C. photos are not something very private for them
 - D. they are not with close friends and family members
- (5) What does the writer think of Russians?
 - A. They can easily become angry and upset.
 - B. They may look serious but are friendly.
 - C. They are always in pleasant mood and look happy.
 - D. They are usually stone-faced for no reasons.

4

"Bye, Mum, bye, Dad!" said Kelly Jiang, a four-year-old lovely girl, as she waved happily to her parents and went into her kindergarten chatting with her teachers and classmates. This was a common Monday morning, and she won't see her parents until the weekend.

There were no tears, no cuddles (拥抱) and no long goodbyes, which is very different to the usual situation that I know—kids are crying when they are sent to boarding (寄宿制的) schools, and the scene is heartbreaking.

It's estimated that the number of the boarding kids runs into thousands nationwide. It's widely known that family ties are hugely important in China, but why Chinese parents are sending their children as young as three away to boarding schools?

There are a few reasons. Some think it's good for the children because it helps promote independence. Other parents don't have time or energy to look after their kids. Besides, some parents worry that the grandparents will spoil the children, so they send them there.

Kelly Jiang's father admits that he and his wife miss their daughter very much during the week, but they believe it's worthwhile. "She'll leave us sooner or later, anyway," he said.

But recently, more Chinese parents are now starting to realize that it's important to spend more time with their kids when they are very young, believing it's a very important stage of growth.

Psychologist Han Meiling is seriously against boarding kindergarten. "Kids feel abandoned. They struggle to find their place in life, and they don't know how to behave in their own families," She says. "It achieves independence only in parents' minds—it is **ferocious**."

Adjusting to life away from their parents is difficult for nearly all such little kids. During the day, the children are busy with fun activities, but at night, many classes are in tears.



"It's unfair for such little kids to bear their parents' high expectations." Han said.

- (1) Which of the following is one of the reasons why some Chinese parents send their children to boarding kindergartens?
- A. Children can learn more the importance of family ties there.
 - B. Young parents don't know how to look after their children.
 - C. The way grandparents babysit children isn't good enough.
 - D. The earlier the children leave home, the better for them.
- (2) When Kelly leaves for kindergarten, her parents feel _____. .
- A. happy and satisfied
 - B. sad but hopeful
 - C. heartbroken and unlucky
 - D. abandoned but relaxed
- (3) Recently more parents realize that _____. .
- A. Parents' companionship is important to very young children
 - B. the boarding school is a good place for children's growth
 - C. It's completely wrong to send children to boarding school
 - D. children can learn to be independent at an early stage
- (4) What does the underlined word "**ferocious**" in paragraph 7 probably mean?
- A. helpful
 - B. selfish
 - C. cruel
 - D. popular
- (5) According to Han Meiling, what happens to children at boarding schools?
- A. They are afraid their parents don't want them.
 - B. They struggle hard for a better future.
 - C. They become more independent.
 - D. They are busy with fun activities day and night.

5

C

A friend of mine started a conversation with these words: "I hope you don't misunderstand me, but ..."

I wish I could tell you what she said next. But I wasn't listening -- my brain had stopped at that moment. I thought she would say something bad, and I felt bad.

Certain phrases become our daily speech before we know it -- we hear them a few times and suddenly we find ourselves using them. We like the way they sound, and we may find they



are useful. They may make it easier to say something difficult or buy us a few extra seconds to collect our next thought.

Yet for the listener, these phrases can be confusing. Consider: "I want you to know ..." or "I'm just saying ..." or "I hate to be the one to tell you this, but ...". Often, these phrases suggest the opposite meanings like "I'm not telling the truth."

Take this sentence: "I want to say that your new haircut looks beautiful." In one sense, it's true: The speaker does wish to tell you that your hair looks great. But does he or she really think so or just want to say it? It's unclear.

Language experts have a textbook name for these phrases -- "qualifiers (修饰语)". At first, these phrases seem harmless, formal and polite. But when used, they are often followed with something bad, and that makes the speaker less harmless, less polite and less true.

Sometimes, politeness is another word for deception. By saying those words, you don't have to make your true self exposed. In other words, if you're going to lie, it's a good way to say those words -- it's hard to tell whether you're lying.

So, if you really want to be honest, just say what you want to say, without using the "qualifiers".

- (1) Using the example at the beginning of the article, the writer _____.
A. describes her friend's art of speech
B. shows how powerful some phrases are
C. introduces her understanding of "qualifiers"
D. suggests a way of starting a conversation
- (2) The writer couldn't tell you what her friend said next because _____.
A. she was ashamed that she had forgotten it
B. her friend didn't say anything at all
C. what her friend said was not true
D. the writer didn't at all listen to her friend
- (3) About "qualifiers", which of the following statements does the writer think NOT true?
A. They seem to be polite and harmless.
B. They may be useful to the speaker in some way.
C. They make the speeches confusing and unclear.
D. They turn dull speeches into attractive ones.
- (4) What does the underlined word "deception" probably mean?
A. cheating
B. praising
C. applying
D. offending



(5) The writer's attitude towards the use of "qualifiers" is _____ .

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. neutral
- D. indifferent

6

D

What do your shoes say about your personality?

We may not be sure, but researchers at the University of Kansas say that people can accurately judge 90 percent of a stranger's personality simply by looking at the person's shoes.

"Shoes serve a practical purpose, and also serve as clues with symbolic messages of their personality," the researchers said. These symbolic messages include a person's general age, their gender (性别) , income, emotional stability and some other personality features.

The judgments were based on the style, cost, color and condition of someone's shoes. In the study, 63 universities of Kansas students looked at pictures showing 208 different pairs of shoes worn by the study's volunteers. These volunteers were photographed in their most commonly worn shoes, and then filled out a questionnaire (调查问卷) about personality.

Some of the results are not surprising: People with higher incomes most commonly wore expensive shoes, and more bright-colored footwear was typically worn by extroverts (性格外向者) .

However, some other results are interesting. For example, "practical and functional" shoes were generally worn by more "agreeable" people, while ankle boots were more closely with "aggressive" personalities.

The strangest of all may be that those who wore "uncomfortable looking" shoes tend to have "calm" personalities.

And if you have several pairs of new shoes or take special care of them, you may suffer from "attachment anxiety": spending too much time worrying about what other people think of your appearance.

The researchers noted that some people will choose shoe styles to mask (掩饰) their actual personality features, but most people appear unaware that their footwear choices were telling deep insights into their personalities.

(1) Which of the following questions about shoes is NOT related to the owner's personality?

- A. What is the shoes' style?
- B. Where does the owner put the shoes?
- C. What's the color of the shoes?



- D. How old do the shoes look?
- (2) Based on the research, a tough manager of a company would most probably fancy ____ .
- A. cheap second-hand shoes
 - B. practical low-heeled shoes
 - C. fashionable ankle boots
 - D. common-looking sneakers
- (3) According to the article, which of the following facts is the most surprising?
- A. People with higher income wear expensive shoes.
 - B. People who are outgoing like bright-colored shoes.
 - C. People who are easygoing tend to wear practical shoes.
 - D. People who are peaceful prefer shoes that look uncomfortable.
- (4) People with "attachment anxiety" are those who ____ .
- A. always have new shoes to wear
 - B. doesn't know how to take care of shoes
 - C. care too much about how they look to others
 - D. try to hide their actual personality features
- (5) The purpose of the passage is to ____ .
- A. give tips on how to judge a person's personality
 - B. introduce the finding that shoes show the owner's personality
 - C. teach people to hide their true personality with their shoes
 - D. compare the differences in people who wear different shoes

四、信息匹配

7

A. Prague, Czech Republic: You will find beer, fantastic winding streets, a love of the arts, welcoming people and beautiful buildings in this lovely city, but especially beer. The arts is seen everywhere in Prague, both in the museums and in the streets. Drinking is a central part to Czech culture and you will find some of the finest beer gardens in the world here in Prague.

B. New York City, USA: No matter how much people talk about this city, words will never live up to the experience. Whether you want to spend all day in museums, parties all night, or both, there is no place in the world quite like New York City. From the quiet escape that is Central Park to the noisiness of Midtown, a visit to New York will let you experience more places than you can go traveling to ten different cities.



C. Cape Town, South Africa: Known as The Mother City, Cape Town offers one of the most beautiful coastlines in Africa. It's a city full of colorful buildings that will take up all the memory of camera once you start taking pictures of it. You can find good museums that tell you why it is called The Mother City.

D. Buenos Aires, Argentina: For anyone who wants to dance the tango, for anyone who is interested in football, Buenos Aires is a must to be visited. It's one of the largest and most international cities in South America, also famous for its wine and arts and crafts, which are different from anywhere else of the world.

E. Shanghai, China: Unlike the other famous city, Beijing, in China, Shanghai doesn't give the impression of strong power, but it does have urban pulse unlike anywhere else in the country. Home to China's best museum, tons of gorgeous skyscrapers, and a cuisine all its own, Shanghai is a must-see destination in China.

F. Rome, Italy: One of the most important cities in history remains a must-visit destination. All of the great relics of Roman throughout the ages can still be seen today. Walk along the old streets and visit the Vatican (technically not the same country as Rome, but definitely nearby), you'd learn what history really means.

(1) Name: Michael Smith

Nationality: British

Current situation: A middle school football coach

Personal interests: football, arts and history, traveling

(2) Name: Henry de Besson

Nationality: French

Current situation: a film director, preparing a new film with the background in an east Asian country

Personal interests: Asian history, reading, traveling

(3) Name: Pablo Theo

Nationality: Argentine

Current situation: Doing research into African history

Personal interests: world history, traveling, sports

(4) Name: John Elton

Nationality: American

Current situation: University student majored in European arts

Personal interests: arts, galleries, bars, traveling

(5) Name: Peter Lin

Nationality: Chinese



Current situation: preparing for his first overseas travel. Expecting to visit a major and well-known western city rich in diversity.

Personal interests: western culture, traveling, reading

五、书面表达

8 上周四晚，你校在报告厅举行了一场特殊的听证会（hearing）。

参加人员：学生、家长和教师共38名。

听证会主题：几只校园流浪猫的去留问题。

听证会起因：●在今年年初，几只流浪猫闯入校园并滞留下来。

●上月一名学生被猫抓伤，部分家长强烈要求将猫赶出校园。

辩论情况：

大部分与会者：学生应学会与其他生命互相尊重、和谐共处。

小部分与会者：流浪猫污染环境，造成学生人身安全。

听证会结果：流浪猫将留在校园，学校为猫提供“猫舍”，并有指定的学生照看。

参考词汇：流浪猫：stray cats 抓伤：scratch 指定的：appointed

【写作内容】

根据以上听证会情况为某英文报写一篇报道，内容包括表格内的所有内容。

【写作要求】

1. 只能用5个句子表达全部内容；

2. 开头已给出，不算句数。

【评分标准】

句子结构准确，信息内容完整，篇章连贯。

Last Thursday night in the school lecture hall, a special hearing was heatedly going on.

9 阅读下面的短文，然后按要求写一篇150词左右的英语短文。

I'm a student studying in a senior high boarding school. I go home only at weekends, so I'm always expecting the Saturday night of each week, when my family usually go out for a walk together. Sometimes we go shopping, but more often we just have a casual walk without any special purposes. I love my family and my city.

But recently I've found the Saturday night walk less pleasant, because our walk is disturbed by more and more people who are selling things not only on either side of the road, but also on pavements. Usually the pavements (人行道) are narrow, with street vendors (商贩) occupying



most of the limited space. It's difficult for us to walk through crowds of people and all kinds of stalls (货摊) and carts (推车) . Besides, both streets and pavements become very noisy and dirty. To me, our city seems less beautiful and clean than before.

I know most of the street vendors are good people, and what they sell are often useful things. Are my complaints reasonable? I'm not sure. Maybe I'm too narrow-minded. What's your idea?

【写作内容】

1. 概括上文内容要点；
2. 以约120个词就 "摆摊与社会环境" 这个主题发表看法，内容包括：
 - 1) 描述你眼中的摆摊现象；
 - 2) 你如何看待这种摆摊现象？
 - 3) 你认为应该如何处理摆摊与城市环境的关系？

【写作要求】

1. 作文中可以使用亲身经历或虚构的故事，也可以参照阅读材料的内容，但不得直接引用原文中的句子；
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

【评分标准】

概括准确，语言规范，内容合适，语篇连贯。