

2019~2020学年3月广东深圳福田区深圳明德实验学校高三下学期月考英语试卷

一、阅读理解

(本大题共15小题, 每小题2分, 共10分)

1

Trip.com provides one-stop booking services in 19 languages through our website and mobile app.

About Us

We are a part of the Ctrip Group, a NASDAQ listed company since 2003 with over 30,000 employees and a membership of more than 300 million, making it one of the leading online travel agencies in the world.

With more than 1.2 million hotels in 200 countries, we've built an extensive hotel network to give our customers a fantastic choice of accommodation. Our far-reaching flight network has over 2 million individual (个人的) flight routes connecting more than 5,000 cities around the globe. When you combine this with our 24/7 English customer service and various other travel products, you can trust us to take care of your next trip.

Why Book With Us?

Worldwide Coverage

No matter where in the world you want to go, Trip.com has got you covered. From flights and hotels, to rental cars and attraction tickets, our wide network connects all corners of the globe.

Competitive Pricing

Having over 300 million members means that Trip.com can deliver competitive prices, saving you more on travel every day. Register as a member to receive even bigger discounts!

Award-Winning Service

With Trip.com you can always travel worry-free knowing that we are here if you need us. Our customer service team speaks many different languages, with English service available 24 hours a day via phone, email, or directly through our mobile app.

Secure Payment

Data safety is our top concern. Whether you are paying by credit card or via one of the many third-party payment options available, your payment data will always be protected.

- (1) What can users do with Trip.com?
 - A. Seek help with language translation.
 - B. Search for travel agencies.
 - C. Do online shopping.
 - D. Reserve travels.
- (2) According to the text, Ctrip Group _____ .
 - A. has over 300 million members
 - B. is the largest travel agency globally
 - C. has branches in 200 countries
 - D. is trying to be a NASDAQ listed company
- (3) What does Trip. com pay the greatest attention to?
 - A. Whether its pricing is competitive.
 - B. Whether its data are secure enough.
 - C. Whether its service covers the whole world.
 - D. Whether its customer service is satisfactory.

2

Every year more than 10 million Chinese citizens make the journey to Europe, with Germany a firm favorite on their list. But it's not Berlin or the beer gardens of Munich that are the biggest draws. More than any other German city, Chinese tourists are heading to Trier, a small city in the west of the country.

Trier is Germany's oldest city. It's rich in Roman history and wine culture, and visitors from all over the world usually stop by the monuments such as the Porta Nigra or come to enjoy a glass of the local Moselle wine. For the 150, 000 Chinese tourists who visit Trier every year, however, the main attraction lies in the city's link to Karl Marx.

The well-known philosopher Karl Marx was born in Trier on 5 May 1818 and spent his first 17 years in the city before leaving for Bonn, Berlin, and Paris. "Karl Marx is one of the city's most famous sons although he left early, " said Trier mayor, Wolfram Leibe.

Actually, Trier is packed with points of interest for anyone looking for traces (痕迹) of the city's most famous son. First on the list for many visitors is the bronze statue of Marx by Chinese sculptor Wu Weishan. Crowds of tourists queue up to take a picture with the likeness. A few meters away, the famous German philosopher can even help you cross the street: special traffic lights bear Marx cartoons in place of the traditional green and red figures. The Karl-Marx-Haus Museum on Brückenstraße offers more details about the revolutionary's life and work, while its Baroque facade (巴洛克风格的外墙) is another photo hotspot.

This "red tourism" has shown an obvious influence on business in Trier. Restaurants, cafes and wine houses are filled with such new creations as the "Marx-Schnitzel", Karl Marx

chocolates or a bottle of wine branded "Das Kapital".

- (1) What is the main attraction for the Chinese tourists in Trier?
 - A. Its variety of wine.
 - B. Its Roman culture.
 - C. Its great monuments.
 - D. Its connection with Marx.
- (2) What is paragraph 3 mainly about?
 - A. The importance of Karl Marx to Trier.
 - B. Famous photo hotspots in Trier.
 - C. A brief introduction to Trier.
 - D. The early life facts of Karl Marx in Trier.
- (3) What can we learn from the last paragraph?
 - A. The city's business mainly depends on "red tourism".
 - B. Das Kapital wine in the city is popular with all visitors.
 - C. Trier's businessmen are eager to attract the "red tourists".
 - D. The city government does not want to present Marx to the world.
- (4) What is the best title for the text?
 - A. Places Worth a Visit in Germany.
 - B. Trier-the Hometown of Karl Marx
 - C. Red Tourism in Karl Marx's Birthplace
 - D. Karl Marx-the Greatest Revolutionary

3

Mother Earth got a bad health report from the United Nations (UN) this week, and the scientific team that conducted the exam didn't hesitate to deliver the bad news. Joyce Msuya, director of the UN report, said."The Earth stands at a crossroads. Its illnesses are still treatable, but not for much longer. If we continue along our present path, it will lead to a **bleak** future."

According to the report, the Earth is suffering from biodiversity loss, population explosions, land degradation (退化) and air and water pollution.

Biodiversity helps regulate (调控) climate, clean air and water, form and keep soil, and reduce the effects of natural disasters. Yet, populations of species (物种) are declining and the extinction (灭绝) rates are rising. Presently, 42 percent of land-based animals, 34 percent of freshwater animals, and 25 percent of sea animals are at risk for extinction while 70 percent of our food depends directly on them.

However, the population is on track to reach nearly 10 billion by 2050. Without great and urgent changes in production and consumption patterns, the planet will not be able to support it by mid-century.

As for the Earth itself, 10 out of 14 land places have seen a decrease in productivity. Forty percent of wetlands have been lost to agriculture and urban development since 1970. Farm land is becoming less rich and useful, due in part to traditional farming systems. In most places, water quality has worsened "significantly" since 1990, poisoned by chemical pollution. One in three people still lacks access to safe water.

Joyce Msuya noted that the report provides multiple methods to treat the globe, many of them by using methods and technologies that already exist. For example, biodiversity loss and land pollution can be stopped by changes in consumption, agricultural practices, and redistribution of food.

"The world has the means to rescue our earth. What's missing is the political will to act, with the necessary speed and size, " said Joyce Msuya.

- (1) What does the underlined word "bleak" in paragraph 1 mean?
A. Bright. B. Hopeless. C. Uncertain. D. Near.
- (2) What does the author intend to do in paragraph 2?
A. Summarize the previous paragraph. B. Provide background for the readers.
C. Introduce a new topic for discussion. D. Outline the key points to be developed.
- (3) Why are varieties of species important to the Earth?
A. They prevent paragraph.
B. They stop the climate changes.
C. They help clean up the environment.
D. They supply enough food for us directly.
- (4) What does Joyce Msuya want to stress in the last two paragraphs?
A. The public has not realized the Earth's illness yet.
B. Biodiversity loss and land pollution can be stopped.
C. We have already had all the means to save the Earth.
D. Government lack the will to take quick and big action.

4

A new study found evidence that dogs developed in physical ways to present "lovely dog eyes" as a way to connect with humans.

The study compared the facial muscles (肌肉) of dogs and wolves, which share ancestral history. Dogs broke off from wolves after being domesticated (驯化) about 33,000 years ago. During that time, dogs changed physically and behaviorally to fit with humans.

The researchers examined the heads of six dogs and two wolves for comparison. They found the facial structure of both animals was mostly very similar. But one major difference was found above the eyes. The dogs were found to have two well-formed muscles around the eye that were not present in the wolves. These small muscles permit dogs to raise their inner eyebrows, the study found.

Juliane Kaminski, a comparative psychologist from the research suggests this eyebrow-raising movement causes "a warm" feeling in humans because it makes the dogs' eyes appear larger. This expression also makes the dog look more like a human baby. The eye movement is similar to that which humans make when they are sad.

"The evidence is very obvious that dogs developed a muscle to raise the inner eyebrows after they were domesticated from wolves," Kaminski said.

In a separate part of the study, the researchers observed how 27 dogs and nine wolves interacted with a human. "We also studied dogs' and wolves' behavior. And when exposed to a human for two minutes, dogs raised their inner eyebrows more and higher than wolves," Kaminski said.

The researchers suggest that the eye movement developed over time as a way for dogs to get humans to do things for them, such as giving them food, care or attention.

The only dog species in the study that did not have the muscles was the Siberian husky, which is an ancient kind of dog. The husky could be the best living example of what the link between dogs and wolves looked like.

Kaminski said the main limitation of the study was the small number of dogs and wolves used. This means further study will be required and should include other ancient dog species. The work could also be extended to other animals with which humans have developed close relationships, including horses and cats.

- (1) What is the difference found between dogs and wolves?
 - A. Dogs have bigger eyes.
 - B. They have different ancestors.
 - C. They have easily distinguishable faces.
 - D. Dogs have additional muscles around the eyes.
- (2) What does Juliane Kaminski most probably suggest in paragraph 4?
 - A. Dogs have developed in order to get along with humans.
 - B. Dogs have learned facial expressions from human babies.
 - C. Dogs are intentionally raising their eyebrows to please humans.
 - D. Dogs have changed their behaviors to get food from humans.
- (3) What can we say about a Siberian husky?
 - A. It has lovelier eyes than the other dogs.
 - B. It seems much more like a wolf than a dogs.
 - C. It can raise its eyebrows higher than most dogs do.
 - D. It is better at linking with humans than an ordinary dog.
- (4) What is the text mainly about?
 - A. The evolution of the wolves.
 - B. Dogs' ability to connect with humans.
 - C. The similarities between dogs and wolves.
 - D. Changes in dogs caused by domestication.

二、七选五

(本大题共5小题, 每小题2分, 共10分)

5

Does the Body Burn Fat When You Are Hungry?

Your body stores fat as a way to help protect you against starvation if you can't take in enough food. However, your fat reserve isn't the first place your body goes for food. Instead, it reaches out for sugar for energy. 1 .

Hunger is normally a reflection that your body has used up energy from recent food you ate and has moved onto getting energy from sugar in your blood. 2 The more sugar you take in, the more fuel your body has to use before it reaches out to the fat stores. If your body doesn't have enough sugar to supply the energy it needs, it begins to burn fat when you're hungry instead.

Missing meals and going hungry can change your metabolism (新陈代谢) so it stores fat instead of burning it. 3 However, if you skip meals for several days and severely lower your calorie (卡路里) intake, your body begins to store as much fat as possible.

4 Your body burns up sugar stored in your system and begins to burn fat as you continue to exercise. However, exercising when you're hungry won't help you burn fat faster. A recent study shows that the body burns the same amount of fat regardless of whether you are hungry when you exercise.

Staying hungry all day won't necessarily help you burn fat, but cutting calories is key to losing weight. 5 Snack (吃点心) in between meals to keep your metabolism working all day, which helps it burn more fat than if it's allowed to slow down when it's not meal time. Snacking in between meals can help you control your meal sizes at meal time.

- A. Exercise is key to burning fat.
- B. You shouldn't cut out food to cut calories.
- C. This doesn't happen in a day of missing meals.
- D. Just being hungry doesn't mean your body is burning fat.
- E. If you take in less food than your body burns, you'll lose weight.
- F. Your body stores sugar in case you need it when you feel hungry.
- G. Eat five or six small meals throughout the day instead of three large ones.

三、完形填空

(本大题共20小题, 每小题1.5分, 共30分)

6

Setsuko Takamizawa is set to prove that it is never too late to learn. At the age of 91, the great-grandmother is learning English with the ____1____ of her granddaughter, Natsuko. She hopes to ____2____ the language at next year's Olympic Games in Tokyo. Takamizawa was one of the more than 200, 000 people who wanted to ____3____ for Tokyo's 2020 Games. English is not ____4____ for service, ____5____ it is a helpful skill for voluntary workers to have.

Takamizawa had not been able to study English when she was ____6____. She says, "I was in high school when World War II started. English was ____7____ because it was the enemy's language."

When Japan first ____8____ the Summer Olympics in 1964, Takamizawa was too ____9____ raising a family to go to any events. She says she ____10____ thought the Olympics would happen in Tokyo twice in her ____11____.

"When I talked to my granddaughter about my ____12____, she said, 'it's not too late. I will teach you one word a day. It's going to be a (n) ____13____ challenge for you.'"

Natsuko has ____14____ a plan and sends a new English word to her grandmother's phone every day. They also often work together directly on ____15____ that Takamizawa will need for the Olympics, such as "Where do you want to go?" "This is the Olympic stadium." "How can I help you?"

Natsuko ____16____ that she wanted to give her grandmother something to enjoy. "It's my ____17____ now. Her English is getting better every day. I can ____18____ see it."

With around 200 days to go ____19____ the Games begin, the whole Takamizawa family is ____20____ to welcome the world to Tokyo.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. admission | B. decision | C. help | D. approval |
| 2. A. teach | B. use | C. learn | D. memorize |
| 3. A. perform | B. compete | C. volunteer | D. run |
| 4. A. forbidden | B. wanted | C. welcomed | D. required |
| 5. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. so |
| 6. A. free | B. young | C. strong | D. old |
| 7. A. allowed | B. needed | C. studied | D. banned |
| 8. A. won | B. held | C. celebrated | D. sought |
| 9. A. busy | B. sad | C. weak | D. poor |
| 10. A. regretfully | B. never | C. only | D. eagerly |
| 11. A. world | B. work | C. lifetime | D. reach |
| 12. A. will | B. worry | C. happiness | D. wish |
| 13. A. necessary | B. unavoidable | C. good | D. big |
| 14. A. signed up | B. worked out | C. good | D. big |
| 15. A. sentences | B. phrases | C. idioms | D. words |
| 16. A. assumes | B. explains | C. suggests | D. realizes |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 17. A. job | B. exercise | C. joy | D. plan |
| 18. A. hopefully | B. finally | C. hardly | D. clearly |
| 19. A. when | B. since | C. after | D. until |
| 20. A. anxious | B. ready | C. content | D. open |

四、语法填空

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

- 7 Many of us want to have a dinner with candlelight. The low lighting 1 (make) it seem romantic (浪漫的), but what if it is even 2 (dark) —too dark to see your hand in front of your face? According to the Guardian, this is the idea of the "dinning in the dark (DID)" experiments, in 3 diners are invited to enjoy mysterious (神秘的) dishes in a dark restaurant, including things they would not like 4 (try) in the well-lit places. They must feel around the plate. 5 (touch) every dish before building up the courage to put it into 6 (they) mouths. "I tried something and it was really an 7 (amaze) to me how my dish tasted." Dutch writer Merritt Gurley told CNN about her recent DID experience. "I thought, 'Wow, what was that?'" It turned 8 that it was something I'd eaten many times before. That's quite surprising. Along with a new dining experience, 9 (guest) are able to share the experience of eating as a blind person would, giving them a small window into the lives of 10 blind, CNN noted.

五、短文改错

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

- 8 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。

Last Saturday, I jogged in the park near my home. I was so pleasing breathing the fresh air in the warm sunshines. When I came near the lake, I saw kid fishing with his dad.

At first I didn't notice the sign saying "No Fishing" because they was too small to spot. But having known that fishing is forbade there. I went up to stop them. They hadn't been seen the sign either until I showed them. The dad felt so sorry about what they have done and packed up all the gears (工具) immediate.

Then we waved goodbye to each other but I felt so good about myself. How a good Saturday!

六、书面表达

(本大题共1小题，每小题25分，共25分)

9

假定你是学生会主席李华，为了更好地配合你校的"Waste-free School"活动，学生会决定邀请Dr. Wang来校做相关讲座。请你写一则通知，内容包括：

- 1.主题：如何进行垃圾分类；
- 2.内容：讲解垃圾分类中常遇到的问题，如有害垃圾、可回收垃圾的识别；
- 3.时间及地点：2020年2月1日下午4:00—5:30学校礼堂。

注意：

- 1.词数100左右；
- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
- 3.开头及结尾已为你写好。

参考词汇：垃圾分类规则 trash separation rules；礼堂 auditorium

NOTICE

Fellow students,

The Students' Union