

2019~2020学年4月广东深圳盐田区深圳外国语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30分)

1

Some best music and opera holidays for 2019

Tangle Wood Festival

The villages of Lenox and Stockbridge in western Massachusetts have been the summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for more than 80 years, and its annual Tangle Wood Festival is East Coast America's most distinguished music event. Andris Nelsons, BSO music director, conducts 14 of the concerts and star performers include Emanuel Ax, Paul Lewis and Anne-Sophie Mutter. Tickets on sale from Feb 10.

June 15-Aug 25 (tanglewood.org)

Aspen Festival

This year is the 70th anniversary of the Aspen Music Festival, one of the longest-running and most prestigious festivals in the United States. The 2019 program has yet to be announced, but a typical eight-week summer season includes more than 400 classical music events—including concerts by five orchestras, solo (独奏) and classical music performances, fully staged opera productions, music lessons, lectures, and children's programming. Tickets and details available in February.

June 27-Aug 18 (aspenmusicfestival.com)

Grand Teton Music Festival

Aspen's great classical music competitor in the Rocky Mountains is the Grand Teton, which has been held in Jackson Hole since 1962 and at its heart is a timber concert hall, the Walk Festival Hall, famous for its friendly atmosphere and excellent natural sound. Despite its relatively modest size, the hall attracts the greats—current music director is the Scottish conductor Donald Runnicles. The program for 2019 is yet to be announced but subscriptions are on sale from Feb 1, July 2-Aug 17 (gtmf.org)

Salzburg Festival

The excitement is building in Salzburg both for this summer and for its 100th anniversary year in 2020, Bar the Proms, it is the world's oldest music festival and this year it will pack in an unbelievable 199 performances in 43 days at 16 venues. This year's theme is "Myths" and includes first public performances of Mozart's Idomeneo and George Enescu's opera Oedipe.

July 20-Aug 31 (salzburgfestival.at)

- (1) Which of the festivals has the shortest history?
 - A. Tangle wood Festival.
 - B. Aspen Festival.
 - C. Salzburg Festival.
 - D. Grand Teton Music Festival.
- (2) What can we learn about Tangle Wood Festival?
 - A. It is held from June 27 to Aug 18.
 - B. Its tickets can be available from March 1.
 - C. It is best known in the east coast of America.
 - D. Its more information can be got from gtmf.org.
- (3) What is the similarity of Aspen Festival and Salzburg Festival?
 - A. Their tickets can be got in February.
 - B. They will be held in the same months.
 - C. They both have music and opera performances.
 - D. Their audience can be both adults and children.

2

A Wisconsin mom makes mini-me toys as unique as the children who embrace them.

As a social worker using play therapy in the 1990s to help children through their cancer treatment, Amy Jandrisevits wished she could comfort her patients with dolls that bore their all-too-familiar hair loss and surgery scars. "I would clear up Goodwill for bald Cabbage Patch Kids because that was the closest thing I could find," she says. "I thought these kids need something that looks like they do. The idea stuck with Jandrisevits after she left social work in 2001 to start a family. Then in 2015, a mom whose daughter lost a leg to amputation (截肢) asked Jandrisevits, handy with a sewing machine, if she could craft a mini-me doll for the girl.

After Jandrisevits posted a photo of the legless doll on Facebook, orders poured in for likeness with everything from albinism (白化病) to birthmarks. "Differences make kids feel isolated and judged," she says, "with a doll, a child sees I am not the only one who looks this way ...and beautiful enough to be a doll." Jandrisevits, 46, has since crafted nearly 400 custom dolls with her New Berlin, Wis, dining room table, with donors often covering the \$ 100 cost through Jandrisevits's nonprofit A Doll Like Me. The mom of three insisted on making each doll herself with help from her mother and a friend.

For Keagan Cameron, 2, whose rare skin condition has him covered in birthmarks, Jandrisevits matched the doll's spot exactly. "That was the most amazing thing," says Keagan's

mom, Joy.

Brian Grassi of Coventry, R. I., says she wept like a baby when a doll came in the mail for his daughter Emma, born three months later in October without her lower left arm. "Seeing my daughter with her doll, it makes me think about her future, not her limitations."

- (1) What inspired Jandrisevits to make Mini-me toys?
 - A. Her own family condition.
 - B. Her hair loss and surgery scars.
 - C. Her daughter's losing a leg to amputation.
 - D. Her working experience as a social worker.
- (2) According to the passage, we can infer that _____.
 - A. making Mini-me toys cost a lot
 - B. mini-me toys have won great popularity
 - C. Jandrisevits made the Mini-me toys all by herself
 - D. A Doll Like Me is an organization to raise fund for children in need
- (3) What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. Mini-me toys comfort kids.
 - B. Dolls make kids happy.
 - C. Children enjoy dolls' company.
 - D. A mom likes making mini-me toys.
- (4) What type of writing is the text?
 - A. A biography.
 - B. A commercial aid.
 - C. A news report.
 - D. A medical report.

3

The Notre Dame fire has been put out, but its spire and a large portion of its wooden roof have been damaged. The terrible destruction causes a sudden sharp pain to people around the world. On Chinese social media network Wechat a common comment on the disaster is: "What a pity that we cannot see the damaged parts of the wonder anymore."

But the good news is that there is at least one way of seeing them, namely via a video game called Assassin's Creed: Unity. In this game, the player can travel to one city after another and enter the buildings exactly like what they are in reality, and see Notre Dame as it was before the fire. Further, with virtual reality technology, which is already quite mature, one can even look around the undamaged Notre Dame as if it is still there. Maybe digital technology could help to better protect architectural cultural heritage.

The idea of digitizing ancient buildings, making digital models of them so their data can be saved, dates back to the 1990s and the necessary technology has continued to advance since then. By scanning the ancient buildings with lasers, building 3D models with multiple images, as well as measuring everything precisely, engineers can make a copy as accurate as the real one.

As computers and smartphones are hugely popular, the digital replica has great use value. First, it allows tourists to feel the cultural relics without touching them, which helps protect them. The virtual tour of Dunhuang Grottoes in Gansu Province is a good example of this as tourists can view the paintings without standing near them. Furthermore, it can make the digitized cultural relics more famous by spreading awareness about them via the Internet. In 2000, a virtual tour of the Great Wall became very popular at the Hannover World Expo, which increased the number of foreign tourists visiting the site in the following years. Above all, it preserves all the information of the cultural relics. Even if the original ones are damaged one day, people can still know what they were like and can build a replica if desired.

Of course, however precise a model is, it is not the original. Time is the biggest threat to a country's architectural heritage, which will always become ruins with the passing of time. Maybe we will have better technologies in the future, but the digital technology offers a practical way to preserve architectural cultural heritage at the moment.

- (1) What will engineers do to create a digital replica of the ancient buildings?
 - A. Improve the technology needed.
 - B. Scan the photos of the buildings.
 - C. Build 3D models of full size.
 - D. Measure all the parts exactly.
- (2) What value does a digital replica have?
 - A. It keeps the relics safe.
 - B. It helps to guard the relics.
 - C. It gathers data of the relics.
 - D. It advertises the history of the relics.
- (3) How does the author prove the digital copy has vital practical importance?
 - A. By comparison.
 - B. By giving examples.
 - C. By classification.
 - D. By listing data.
- (4) What is the author's attitude towards the application of digital technology?
 - A. Doubtful.
 - B. Ambiguous.
 - C. Supportive.
 - D. Conservative.

4

An epidemic is the occurrence of a disease which affects a very large number of people living in an area and which spreads quickly to other people. Like infectious diseases, ideas in the academic world are spreadable. But why some travel far and wide while equally good ones remain in relative insignificance has been a mystery. Now a team of computer scientists has used an epidemiological model to imitate how ideas move from one academic institution to another. The model showed that ideas originating at famous institutions caused bigger "epidemics" than equally good ideas from less well-known places, explains Allison Morgan, a computer scientist at the University of Colorado Boulder and lead author of the new study. "This implies that where an idea is born shapes how far it spreads, holding the quality of the idea constant." say senior author Aaron Clauset, also at Boulder.

Not only is **this** unfair—"it reveals a big weakness in how we're doing science, " says Simon DeDeo, a professor of social and decision sciences at Carnegie Mellon University, who was not involved in the study. There are many highly trained people with good ideas who do not end up at top institutions. "They are producing good ideas, and we know those ideas are getting lost, " DeDeo says. "Our science, our scholarship, is not as good because of this."

The Colorado researchers analyzed an existing data set of computer science department hires in North America, as well as a database of publications by these hires. First they looked at how five big ideas in computer science spread to new institutions. They found that hiring a new member accounted for a little more than a third of the time—and in 81 percent of those cases, transfers took place from higher—to lower-status universities. Then the team imitated the broadcasting of ideas using an infectious disease model and found that the size of an idea "epidemic" (as measured by the number of institutions that published studies on an idea after it originated) depended on the status of the originating institution. The findings were published online last October in EPJ Data Science.

The researchers' model suggests that there "may be a number of quite good ideas that originate in the middle of the pack, in terms of universities, " Clauset says. DeDeo agrees. There is a lot of good work coming out of less famous places, he says: "You can learn a huge amount from it, and you can learn things that other people don't know because they're not even paying attention."

- (1) The underlined word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to the fact that _____.
 - A. good ideas from less important institutions lack influence
 - B. the quality of the original ideas tends to be not easy to maintain
 - C. scholars in insignificant institutions consider their ideas valueless
 - D. the time when good ideas were born decides how far they may spread
- (2) The case of some hires in paragraph 3 is used to indicate _____.
 - A. why the originating institutions transfer their new findings
 - B. the way the movements of some new ideas happen and their effects
 - C. how they carry the ideas from lower-to higher-status institutions
 - D. the statistic the epidemiological model provides for the researchers
- (3) Researcher such as Clauset are very much concerned about _____.
 - A. losing quite a number of great and creative thoughts
 - B. missing the opportunities of getting more well-known
 - C. misusing the epidemiological model in scientific research areas
 - D. having difficulty in finding more proper science department hires
- (4) Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
 - A. Infectious Diseases.
 - B. Original Ideas.
 - C. Epidemiological Model.
 - D. Idea Epidemic.

二、七选五

(本大题共5小题, 每小题2分, 共10分)

5 Nowadays people tend to digitalise everything from watches to fridges. It seems you can choose any item labeled as "smart". 1. However, there are plenty that can be used to reduce emissions and save money.

If you're a part of the digitalisation movement, you might be interested in the concept of smart homes. It means that every element of your house can be controlled from a panel on the wall or your phone. 2. Use your mobile to power them on or off, and you may feel truly modern or truly lazy. Apart from the benefits of living a more comfortable life, this presents an opportunity to cut down on your electrical bills.

Electricity generation today represents 31% of total global fossil fuel use and around 40% of all energy-related CO₂ emissions. 3. It is considered as the first step to prevent global climate change. Connect a smart thermometer to the heating and cooling system and set a specific temperature at which the heating begins to work. Doing so, the room will be at a desired temperature when necessary and switches on a power-saving mode when not occupied. Similarly, by installing a CO₂ sensor, you can have an automated ventilation (通风) system. 4.

In a 150, 000 square meters' office complex near Munich, called Campeon, energy costs of up to 117, 067 Euro were saved after the use of environmental control devices this year. In this way, they are contributing to a large decrease in CO₂ emissions. Clearly, smart homes are about much more than just living a comfortable life. 5.

- A. It is actually about living a green life.
- B. Smart devices have been installed worldwide nowadays.
- C. There seems to be an ocean of such so-called "smart" inventions.
- D. It starts working only when CO₂ concentrations reach a certain limit.
- E. This includes basics such as heating and lighting and many other appliances.
- F. Alternative energy must be discovered before the fossil fuel runs out in the future.
- G. Bearing this in mind, measures should be taken to make buildings more energy-efficient.

三、完形填空

(本大题共20小题, 每小题1.5分, 共30分)

6

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted today is based on the ___1___ that drama evolved from ritual (宗教仪式). The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings ___2___ the natural forces of the world—even the seasonal changes—as unpredictable, and they sought through various means to ___3___ these unknown and feared powers. Those measures which appeared to ___4___ the desired results were then kept and repeated until they changed into ___5___ rituals. ___6___ stories arose which explained or masked the mysteries of the rituals. As times passed, some rituals were ___7___, but the stories, later called myths, continued to exist and provided material for art and drama.

Those who believed that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those rituals contained the ___8___ of theatre because music, dance, masks, and ___9___ were almost always used. ___10___, a suitable site had to be provided for performances and ___11___ the entire community did not participate, a (n) ___12___ division was usually made between the "area of acting" and the "area in which an audience sits". Besides, there were performers, and, since considerable importance was ___13___ to avoiding mistakes in the practice of rituals, religious leaders usually ___14___ that task. Wearing masks and costumes, they often imitated (模仿) other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed (用哑剧表演出) the ___15___ effect—success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun- ___16___ an actor might. Eventually such dramatic representatives were separated from ___17___ activities.

Another theory traces the theater's origin from the human interest in ___18___. According to this view, tales about the hunt, war or other things are told and gradually spread. ___19___ through the use of action and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a different person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily gymnastic or that are ___20___ of animal movements and sounds.

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|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. background | B. assumption | C. evidence | D. theory |
| 2. A. viewed | B. employed | C. clarified | D. dismissed |
| 3. A. take | B. possess | C. guarantee | D. control |
| 4. A. start | B. show | C. bring | D. continue |
| 5. A. usual | B. direct | C. convincing | D. fixed |
| 6. A. Apparently | B. Actually | C. Eventually | D. Naturally |
| 7. A. spread | B. abandoned | C. followed | D. celebrated |
| 8. A. seed | B. content | C. myth | D. history |
| 9. A. costumes | B. routines | C. instructions | D. performances |
| 10. A. As a result | B. In fact | C. On the contrary | D. In addition |
| 11. A. when | B. how | C. unless | D. while |
| 12. A. deep | B. equal | C. clear | D. extra |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 13. A. attached | B. related | C. committed | D. tied |
| 14. A. put up | B. took up | C. took on | D. put on |
| 15. A. unexpected | B. unpredicted | C. prepared | D. desired |
| 16. A. whenever | B. as | C. whatever | D. so |
| 17. A. social | B. political | C. economic | D. religious |
| 18. A. accounts | B. story-telling | C. descriptions | D. drama-writing |
| 19. A. at that time | B. at a time | C. at first | D. at once |
| 20. A. imitations | B. creatures | C. presentations | D. exhibitions |

四、语法填空

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

7 From smooth conference calls in a 1 (crowd) train station to live broadcasts of town hall meetings and lightning-quick downloads of high-resolution (高清晰的) movies, Shanghai's superfast 5G network is turning technological dreams into reality.

In the latest 2 (develop), the city's Hongqiao Railway Station, one of Asia's 3 (big) traffic centers, has launched a 5G network. It will allow passengers 4 (experience) data speeds up to 100 times faster than 5 is available now. The railway station's 5G network, the result of teaming up with telecommunication equipment maker Huawei Technologies, 6 (see) as a milestone in Shanghai's commercial 5G arrangement to become a dual-gigaband city, with gigabit (千兆位) network speeds on mobile as well as fixed networks.

As the 5G era 7 (approach), one of the key concerns for telecom operators will be how they can use 5G networks to meet the needs of high-density areas with thousands of people simultaneously (同时) 8 (use) the network to make phone calls, access the Internet and make mobile payments.

China Mobile's Shanghai branch tapped Huawei's 5G Digital Indoor System, which is currently 9 industry's only commercially available system for 5G indoor coverage. The product, developed in Shanghai, is now ready 10 mass delivery.

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来之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除和修改。

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：在错的词下画一横线，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。

Plogging is a new fitness trend what combines jogging with picking up litter. Since it was creating in Sweden, it has swept across the world. Plogging have many advantages. To begin with, with some bending and arm strength requiring to hold all the garbage while plogging, you will work out very efficiently than just jogging. Secondly, plogging is suitable for all ages. You just need to carry the garbage bag as well as a pair of gloves. Furthermore, there is no doubt that plogging will lead to a cleaner environment and a better world to live. In short, plogging is of benefit to our health or it will bring about great changes to your environment.

Let's take actions from now on and do our bits.

六、书面表达

(本大题共1小题，共25分)

9

假定你是李华，你所在的学校要征集一封英文感谢信，以致敬奋战在抗击新型冠状病毒肺炎第一线的医护人员，请你根据下列要点写一封信用于投稿。

1. 表达谢意；
2. 个人感受；
3. 表达信心。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：流行病 epidemic；疫情 epidemic situation；新型冠状病毒 novel coronavirus。