**2018天津市静海县第一中学高三4月专项英语测试（Word版含答案）**

时间：80分钟 满分：100分

**一、完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）**

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从16-35各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

The first time I remember noticing the crossing guard was when he waved to me as I drove my son to school. He 　1 me with a puzzle---all because he waved to me like someone does　 2 　seeing a close friend. A big, 　3　 smile accompanied his wave. For the next few days I tried to 　4 　his face to see if I knew him. I didn’t. Perhaps he had 　5　 me for someone else. By the time I contented myself with the 　6　 that he and I were strangers, we were greeting each other warmly every morning like old friends.

Then one day the　7　 was solved. As I 　8　 the school he was standing in the middle of the road 　9　 his stop sign. I was in line behind four cars.　10　 the kids had reached the safety of the sidewalk, he lowered his sign and let the cars 　11　.To the first he waved and 　12 　in just the same way he had done to me over the last few days. The kids already had the window down and were happily waving their reply. The second car got the same 　13　 from the crossing guard, and the driver, a stiff-looking(表情刻板的) businessman, gave a brief, almost 　14　 wave back. Each following car of kids on their way to school　 15　 more heartily.

Every morning I continued to watch the map 　16　. So far I haven’t seen anyone 　17　 to wave back. I find it interesting that one person can make such a(n) 　18　to so many people’s lives by doing one simple thing like waving and smiling warmly. His　 19　 armed the start of my day. With a friendly wave and smiling face he had changed the 　20　 of the whole neighborhood.

1. A. hit B. disappointed C. presented D. bored

2. A. on B. from C. during D. about

3. A. false B. shy C. apologetic D. bright

4. A .research B. study C. recognize D. explore

5. A. praised B. blamed C. mistaken D. respected

6. A. conclusion B. description C. evaluation D. introduction

7. A. argument B. disagreement C. mystery D. task

8. A. visited B. approached C. passed D. left

9. A. drawing back B. putting on C. handing in D. holding out

10. A. Once B. Before C. Unless D. While

11. A. in B. through C .out D. down

12. A. cried B. cheered C. smiled D. gestured

13. A. idea B. reply C. notice D. greeting

14. A. awkward B. angry C. elegant D. patient

15. A. came B. responded C. hurried D. appeared

16. A. surprise B. frustration C. interest D. doubt

17. A. fail B. try C. wish D. bother

18. A. offer B. sacrifice C. promise D. difference

19. A. effectiveness B. cheerfulness C. carefulness D. seriousness

20. A. trends B. observations C. regulations D. feelings

**二、 阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2.5分，满分50分）**

**A**

Societies all over the world name places in similar ways. Quite often there is no official naming ceremony but places tend to be called names as points of reference by people. Then an organized body steps in and gives the place a name. Frequently it happens that a place has two names: One is named by the people and the other by the government. As in many areas, old habits died hard, and the place continues to be called by its unofficial name long after the meaning is lost.

Many roads and places in Singapore(新加坡) are named in order that the pioneers will remembered by future generations. Thus we have names such as Stamford Road and Raffles Place. This is in keeping with traditions in many countries---in both the West and the East.

Another way of naming places is naming them after other places. Perhaps they were named to promote friendships between the two places or it could be that the people who used to live there were originally from the places that the roads were named after. The mystery is clearer when we see some of the roads named in former British bases. If you step into Selector Airbase you will see Piccadilly Circus -- obviously named by some homesick Royal Air Force personnel.

Some places were named after the activities that used to go on at those places. Bras Basah Road is an interesting example, “Base Basah” means “wet nice” in Malay(马来语) Now why would anyone want to name a road "Wet Rice Road"? The reason is simple During the pioneering days, wet rice was laid out to dry along this road.

A few roads in Singapore are named by their shapes. There is "Circular Road" for one. Other roads may have part of their names to describe their shapes, like “Paya Lebar Crescent”. This road is called a crescent(月牙) because it begins on the main road, makes a crescent and comes back to join the main road again.

21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that .

A. the government is usually the first to name a place

B. many places tend to have more than one name

C. a ceremony will be held when a place is named

D. people prefer the place names given by the government

22. What does the underlined phrase "die hard" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

A. Change suddenly.

B. Change significantly.

C. Disappear mysteriously.

D. Disappear very slowly.

23. Which of the following places is named after a person?

A. Raffles Place.

B. Selector Airbase

C. Piccadilly Circus.

D. Paya Lebar Crescent.

24. Bras Basah Road is named .

A. after a person

B. after a place

C. after an activity

D. by its shape

25. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Some place names in Singapore are the same as in Britain.

B. Some places in Singapore are named for military purpose.

C. The way Singaporeans name their places is unique.

D. Young Singaporeans have forgotten the pioneers.

**B**

I am a writer. I spend a great deal of my time thinking about the power of language—the way it can evoke（唤起） an emotion, a visual image, a complex idea, or a simple truth. Language is the tool of my trade. And I use them all—all the Englishes I grew up with.

Born into a Chinese family that had recently arrived in California, I’ve been giving more thought to the kind of English my mother speaks. Like others, I have described it to people as “broken” English. But feel embarrassed to say that. It has always bothered me that I can think of no way to describe it other than “broken”, as if it were damaged and needed to be fixed, as if it lacked a certain wholeness. I’ve heard other terms used, “limited English,” for example. But they seem just as bad, as if everything is limited, including people’s perceptions（认识）of the limited English speaker.

I know this for a fact, because when I was growing up, my mother’s “limited” English limited my perception of her. I was ashamed of her English. I believed that her English reflected the quality of what she had to say. That is, because she expressed them imperfectly her thoughts were imperfect. And I had plenty of evidence to support me: the fact that people in department stores, at banks, and at restaurants did not take her seriously, did not give her good service, pretended not to understand her, or even acted as if they did not hear her.

I started writing fiction in 1985. And for reasons I won’t get into today, I began to write stories using all the Englishes I grew up with: the English she used with me, which for lack of a better term might be described as “broken”, and what I imagine to be her translation of her Chinese, her internal（内在的）language, and for that I sought to preserve the essence, but neither an English nor a Chinese structure: I wanted to catch what language ability tests can never show; her intention, her feelings, the rhythms of her speech and the nature of her thoughts.

26. By saying "Language is the tool of my trade", the author means that .

A. she uses English in foreign trade

B. she is fascinated by languages

C. she works as a translator

D. she is a writer by profession

27. The author used to think of her mother’s English as .

A. impolite

B. amusing

C. imperfect

D. practical

28. Which of the following is TRUE according to Paragraph 3?

A. Americans do not understand broken English

B. The author's mother was not respected sometimes.

C. The author' mother had positive influence on her.

D. Broken English always reflects imperfect thoughts.

29. The author gradually realizes her mother's English is

A. well structured

B. in the old style

C. easy to translate

D. rich in meaning

30. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The changes of the author's attitude to her mother’s English.

B. The limitation of the author's perception of her mother.

C. The author's misunderstanding of "limited" English.

D. The author's experiences of using broken English.

**C**

Tens of thousands of theatre tickets will be given away to young people next year as part of a government campaign to inspire a lifelong love for theatre.

The plan to offer free seats to people aged between 18 to 26---funded with £ 2.5 million of taxpayers’ money---was announced yesterday by Andy Burnham, the Culture Secretary. It received a cautious welcome from some in the arts world, who expressed concern that the tickets may not reach the most underprivileged.

The plan comes as West End theatres are enjoying record audiences, thanks largely to musicals teaming up with television talent shows. Attendances reached. 13.6 million in 2007, up 10 percent on 2006, itself a record year. Total sales were up 18 percent on 2006 to almost £ 470 million.

One theatre source criticized the Government' s priorities(优先考虑的事) in funding free tickets when pensioners were struggling to buy food and fuel, saying: “I don't know why the Government’s wasting money on this. The Yong Vic, as The Times reported today, offers excellent performances at cheap prices.”

There was praise for the Government's plan from Dominic Cooke of the Royal Court Theatre, who said: “I support any move to get young people into theatre, and especially one that aims to do it all over England, not just in London.”

Ninety-five publicly funded theatres could apply for funding under the two-year plan. In return, they will offer free tickets on at least one day each week to 18 to 26-year-olds, first-come, first-served. It is likely to be on Mondays, traditionally a quiet night for the theatre.

Mr. Burnham said: “A young person attending the theatre can find it an exciting experience, and be inspired to explore a new world. But sometime can find it an exciting because they fear it's not for them’. It's time to change this perception.”

Jeremy Hunt, the Shadow Culture Secretary, said: “The real issue is not getting enthusiastic children into the theatre, but improving arts education so that more young people want to go in the first place. For too many children theatres are a no-go area”.

3l. Critics of the plan argued that .

A. the theatres would be overcrowded

B. it would be a waste of money

C. pensioners wouldn't get free tickets

D. the government wouldn’t be able to afford it

32. According to the supporters, the plan should .

A. benefit the television industry

B. focus on producing better plays

C. help increase the sales of tickets

D. involve all the young people in England

33. Which of the following is TRUE about the plan?

A. Ninety-five theatres have received funding.

B. Everyone will get at least one free ticket.

C. It may not benefit all the young people.

D. Free tickets are offered once every day.

34. We can infer from the passage that in England .

A. many plays are not for young people

B. many young people don't like theatre

C. people know little about the plan

D children used to receive good arts education

35. According to the passage, the issue to offer free tickets to young people seems .

A. controversial

B. inspiring

C. exciting

D. unreasonable

**D**

*To err is human. To blame the other guy is even more human.*

*Common sense is not all that common.*

*Why tell the truth when you can come up with a good excuse?*

These three popular misquotes (戏谑的引语) are meant to be jokes, and yet they tell us a lot about human nature. To err, or to make mistakes, is indeed a part of being human, but it seems that most people don't want to accept the responsibility for the problem. Perhaps it is the natural thing to do. The original quote about human nature went like this: “To err is human, to forgive, divine (神圣的).” This saying mirrors a deal people should be forgiving of others' mistakes. Instead, we tend to do the opposite-find someone else to pass the blame on to. However, taking responsibility for something that went wrong is a making of great maturity.

Common sense is what we call clear thought. Having common sense means having a good general plan that will make things work well, and it also means staying with the plan. Commonsense tells you that you take an umbrella out into a rainstorm, but you leave the umbrella home.

When you hear a weather forecast for sunshine. Common sense does not seem to be common for large organizations, because there are so many things going on that one person cannot be in charge of everything. People say that in a large company, “the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing.”

And what is wrong with a society that thinks that making up a good excuse is like creating a work of art? One of the common problems with making excuses is that people, especially young people, get the idea that it's okay not to be totally honest all the time. There is a corollary (直接推论) to that: if good excuse is “good” even if it isn't honest, then where is the place of the truth?

36. According to tile passage, which of following seems the most human?

A. To search for truth.

B. To achieve one's ideal.

C. To make fun of others' mistakes.

D. To criticize others for one's own error.

37. According to the author, what is a sign of a man's maturity?

A. Doing things his own way.

B. Bearing responsibility for his mistakes.

C. Making as few mistakes as possible.

D. Thinking seriously about his wrongdoing.

38. Which of the following is N0T based on common sense?

A. A man tries to take charge of everything in a large company.

B. A student goes out with an umbrella in stormy weather.

C. A company’s next move follows a good plan.

D. A lawyer acts on fine judgments.

39. What is the author's opinion about a good excuse?

A. Making a good excuse is sometimes a better policy.

B. Inventing a good excuse needs creative ideas.

C. A good excuse is as rewarding as honesty.

D. Bitter truth is better than a good excuse.

40. What would be the best title for his passage?

A. A Mirror of Human Nature.

B. To Blame or to Forgive.

C. A Mark of Maturity.

D. Truth or Excuse.

**三、阅读表达（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

Almost everybody in America will spend a part of his or her life behind a shopping cart（购物手推车）. They will, in a lifetime, push the chrome-plated contraptions many miles. But few will know—or even think to ask—who it was that invented them.

Sylvan N. Goldman invented the shopping cart in 1937. At that time he was in the supermarket business. Every day he would see shoppers lugging(吃力地携带) groceries around in baskets they had to carry.

One day Goldman suddenly had the idea of putting baskets on wheels. The wheeled baskets would make shopping much easier for his customers, and would help to attract more business.

On June 4, 1937, Goldman’s first carts were ready for use in his market. He was terribly excited on the morning of that day as customers began arriving. He couldn’t wait to see them using his invention.

But Goldman was disappointed. Most shoppers gave the carts a long look, but hardly anybody would give them a try.

After a while, Goldman decided to ask customers why they weren’t using his carts. “Don’t you think this arm is strong enough to carry a shopping basket?” one shopper replied.

But Goldman wasn’t beaten yet. He knew his carts would be a great success if only he could persuade people to give them a try. To this end, Goldman hired a group of people to push carts around his market and pretend they were shopping! Seeing this, the real customers gradually began copying the phony(假冒的) customers.

As Goldman had hoped, the carts were soon attracting larger and larger numbers of customers to his market. But not only did more people come—those who came bought more. With larger, easier-to-handle baskets, customers unconsciously bought a greater number of items than before.

Today’s shopping carts are five times larger than Goldman’s original model. Perhaps that’s one reason Americans today spend more than five times as much money on food each year as they did before 1937—before the coming of the shopping cart.

41: The underlined words “chrome-plate contraptions” in Paragraph 1 refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_.（No more than 3 words）

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42: What was the purpose of Goldman’s invention? （No more than 10 words）

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43: Why was Goldman disappointed at first? （No more than 10 words）

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44: Why did Goldman hire people to push carts around his market? （No more than 10 words）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

45: What is the main idea of this article? （No more than 10 words）

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**四、书面表达（满分20分）**

假设你是晨光中学的学生会主席李华。学生会将举办每年一度的英语演讲比赛，本年度的主题为“The English Novel I Like Best”。作为组织者，你将在演讲比赛开幕时发言，请你根据以下提示用英语写一篇发言稿。

1.说明比赛的意义，如提高英语听说能力，养成读书的习惯等；

2.说明比赛的注意事项，如每人演讲不超过5分钟，语言流利，发言准确等；

3.预祝比赛圆满成功。

注意：

1.词数：不少于100词；

2.可适当加入细节，以使行文连贯；

3.发言稿的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入词数。

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to this year’s English speech competition.

Thank you!

**天津市静海县第一中学2018届高三4月专项测试**

**英语试题答案**

参考答案：

1-5：CADBC 6-10：ACBDA 11-15：BCDAB 16-20：CADBD

21-25：BDACA 26-30：DCBDA 31-35：BDCBA 36-40：DBADA

41: Shopping Cars.

42: It was to make shopping easier and attract more business.

43: Because few customers used his carts.

44: Because he wanted to promote his shopping carts.

45: He was a smart businessman. He invented the shopping carts and made it accepted by customers.