

福建省福州市2019-2020学年高三上学期期末英语试卷

阅读理解

1. September is the month for fashion, with four international cities hosting Fashion Week. All eyes will turn to New York City, London, Milan and Paris this month to see which city puts on the best show.

New York

New York Fashion Week, or NYFW, kicks off on September 5th and runs for approximately eight days. NYFW is considered the most commercial and casual of the four. It is also the only event to allow some fashion school students to participate, bringing a fresh look to the runway.

London

London Fashion Week (LFW) comes on the heels of NYFW, starting on September 13th and running through September 17th. Once considered a minor player among the Big Four, LFW can now command a list of big names as well as promising new designers. London fashion houses have a reputation for being very experimental and open to new ideas.

Milan

Fashion Week moves to Milan on September 17th. This beautiful Italian city is home to some of the biggest fashion houses and designers in the fashion world, including Armani and Prada. Milan's fashion houses are known for offering glamorous (有魅力的), yet practical, options.

Paris

The chaotic month of fashion makes its way to France as Paris Fashion Week begins on September 23rd. Saving the best for last, Paris never fails to offer some of the most exciting shows of the season. World-famous labels like Chanel and Dior try to outdo one another with their latest designs. The word that best describes Paris Fashion Week is "elegant".

[1] Which city is likely to attract the new designers?

A. New York B. London

C. Milan D. Paris

[2] When does Milan Fashion Week probably end?

A. September 19th B. September 20th

C. September 21st D. September 22nd

[3] What can we learn from the four fashion weeks?

A. Each has its own characteristics. B. Each shows its biggest brand.

C. Each offers practical options. D. Each is open to school students.

2. Fire Capt. Kevin Lloyd arrived at the scene of a car accident in West Point, Utah, north of Salt Lake City. A pregnant woman and her screaming 2-year-old daughter were trapped in the car.

While his partner, Allen Hadley, was tending to the driver, Lloyd couldn't get the frightened girl to calm down. He saw she was holding several bottles of nail polish, and then he had a better idea. He asked her if she wanted to paint his nails. Soon she entirely lit up. At the same time, Hadley showed up to check on the scene.

Lloyd had calmed her down and was in the process of getting his fingers painted. Then Hadley just put his hand in there. The girl began to color his nails pink. By this time, she was not only calm, but she was also happy.

The girl's mother was not injured. She thanked them for helping her daughter feel better, and they all chuckled, looking at the firefighters' nails, and took some photos.

The firefighters brought the photos back to headquarters and showed them around. The department put them up on Facebook, and thousands of people responded, with many thanking the firefighters for going out of their way to calm down a frightened girl.

Fire Chief Mark Becraft said he had been surprised at all the attention. He said he was proud of his firefighters, and added that he had known members of the department who had done many things that weren't part of the job.

After the fact, Lloyd and Hadley had a small matter to tend to : the layers of polish on their nails. They bought a bottle of nail polish remover, and used almost all of it.

[1] Why was the 2-year-old girl frightened?

- A. She was caught in an accident.
- B. Her mother was badly injured.
- C. Her nails were hurt by the bottles.
- D. She was afraid of seeing firefighters.

[2] Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word "chuckled" in Paragraph 4?

- A. Sighed.
- B. Shouted.
- C. Laughed.
- D. Hugged.

[3] Which of the following can best describe the two firefighters?

- A. Knowledgeable.
- B. Comforting.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Courageous.

[4] What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To ask us to learn to calm down in time of danger.
- B. To speak highly of the warm-hearted firefighters.
- C. To introduce the little girl who likes polishing nails.
- D. To praise the two firefighters who learn to decorate nails.

3. As you move out of your teens and into your 20s and 30s, your musical tastes start to solidify and you likely quit keeping up with popular music. Now, research has found the average age at which your music library is unlikely to change: 33.

The study's author reached this conclusion by analyzing data on U. S. Spotify users and comparing it to artist popularity data from music intelligence company The Echo Nest.

To determine the age at which we stop seeking out new tunes, the author gathered self-reported age data from Spotify and looked at users' "Taste Profiles," which tracks how many times listeners have streamed individual artists. These artists were then matched to their popularity rank on The Echo Nest.

The average teen listens almost only to music among the Billboard, the 200 highest-ranking albums in the country, but this music represents a smaller part of their streaming as they age. In their teens, they listen to a lot of the same music, over and over again. Frank T. McAndrew, a professor of psychology at Knox College, explains that's the "mere exposure effect" at work, and it basically means, the more we're exposed to something, the more we like it.

There are many reasons why a person may stop streaming the current top musical hits, and the author looked into one by identifying Spotify listeners with large amounts of children's music and nursery rhymes in their libraries. In other words, when users may have become parents.

But the study concludes with some good news for parents: "If you're getting older and can't find yourself staying as relevant as you used to, have no fear — just wait for your kids to become teenagers, and you'll get exposed to all the popular music of the day once again!"

[1] What happens after teens grow older?

- A.They quit listening to music. B.Their interest in music fades.
C.They change their music libraries. D.Their musical tastes become stable.

[2] What is the way of the research?

- A.Interviews. B.Analyzing data.
C.Observation. D.Tracking popularity.

[3] How do teens develop their musical tastes?

- A.They listen to what they like repeatedly.
B.They act like their favorite popular stars.
C.They experience different styles of music.
D.They like high-ranking music worldwide.

[4] What's the good news for parents in the last paragraph?

- A.Parents will regain their faith in music.
B.Parents will influence their teens in music.
C.Parents will hear their favorite music again.
D.Parents will enjoy the music for teens again.

4. They still bite, but new research shows lab-grown mosquitoes are fighting dengue fever — a dangerous disease

that they normally would spread. Dengue infections appear to be dropping fast in communities in Indonesia, Vietnam, Brazil and Australia that are filled with the specially grown mosquitoes.

Researchers first injected (注射) mosquito eggs with Wolbachia bacteria that's common in insects and harmless to people in a lab. Infected females then pass the bacteria on through their eggs. Releasing enough Wolbachia carriers, both the females that bite and the males that don't, allows mating(交配) to spread the bacteria through a local mosquito population.

Rather than using chemicals to wipe out pests, "this is really about transforming the mosquito," said Cameron Simmons of the nonprofit World Mosquito Program, which is conducting the research.

The first success came from Australia. Mosquitoes carrying Wolbachia were released in parts of North Queensland starting in 2011, and gradually spread through the local mosquito population. Dengue is spread when a mosquito bites someone who is infected, and then bites another person, but somehow Wolbachia blocks that — and local spread has nearly disappeared in those North Queensland Communities, Simmons said.

The studies are continuing in other countries. But the findings, presented at a meeting of the American Society for Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, suggest it's possible to turn at least some mosquitoes from a public health threat into annoying biters.

The work marks "exciting progress," said Michigan State University professor Zhiyong Xi, who wasn't involved with the project but has long studied how Wolbachia can turn mosquitoes against themselves.

More research is needed, specialists cautioned. "The results are pretty exciting — strong levels of reductions — but there clearly are going to be things to be learned from the areas where the reductions are not as great," said Penn State University professor Elizabeth McGraw.

[1] What can we learn about the lab-grown mosquitoes?

- A.They lose the ability to bite people.
- B.They become harmful to human beings.
- C.They carry dangerous Wolbachia bacteria.
- D.They spread Wolbachia bacteria by mating.

[2] What does the underlined word "that" refer to in Paragraph 4?

- A.The bite from a mosquito.
- B.The local community.
- C.The spread of Dengue.
- D.The infected person.

[3] What do the last two paragraphs suggest?

- A.This research proves a complete success.
- B.Scientists agree on this research.
- C.There is still room for improvement.
- D.Mosquitoes turn themselves against harmful ones.

[4] What is the best title for the text?

- A.Bacteria- infected Mosquitoes Bite Deadly Dengue.
- B.Transform Mosquitoes into Annoying Biters

C. Fight against Mosquitoes with Wolbachia

D. Harmless Mosquitoes Are on Their Way

1. Being scared is not always a treat. When a balloon pops, we may jump. [1] How does the body triggered(激发) these reactions? When we encounter something we're not familiar with, our brain and body start making changes to help prepare us for the unknown. These changes are part of the body's "threat," "stress," or "fight — or — flight" response. This response is triggered by the five senses, which are always sending information to the brain. [2], the brain sounds a danger alarm. It releases chemicals into the bloodstream, and those chemicals act on different parts of the body. Once the body is alert(警觉的), the brain decides whether or not the danger is real.

[3] It urges a person to hide, run away, or defend oneself. Faster heartbeat and breathing send more blood and oxygen to the muscles so they're ready when they're needed. Stress chemicals can make a person more alert. Our memories also help protect us. We keep a close eye on babies because they don't understand what might hurt them. As babies grow, they learn what's unsafe, and their brains store those memories [4]

Experiences can lead to long-lasting fears that may stop a person from trying new things. We're born with the ability to feel fear, but a lot of what we're afraid of is learned. A long-lasting fear can mean you're had a bad experience, and your brain doesn't want you to have it again. Many people have beaten their own fears. Here's one method. [5], they learn the facts about anything that seems scary. Knowledge can help a person feel less afraid.

- A. Instead of listening to their imagination
- B. When they signal something unexpected
- C. Our heart beats harder, and we breathe faster
- D. Then their brains use fear to warn them of dangers
- E. It's good to have a healthy sense of what's dangerous
- F. Fear is a tool that the brain uses to keep the body safe
- G. Memories are an important factor in fear-lasting experiences

语法填空

1. 阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案 填写在答题卡的相应位置。
Cambridge Dictionary has declared "upcycling" as [1] Word of the Year 2019. The word refers to the act of making new items out of old or [2] (use) things or waste materials.

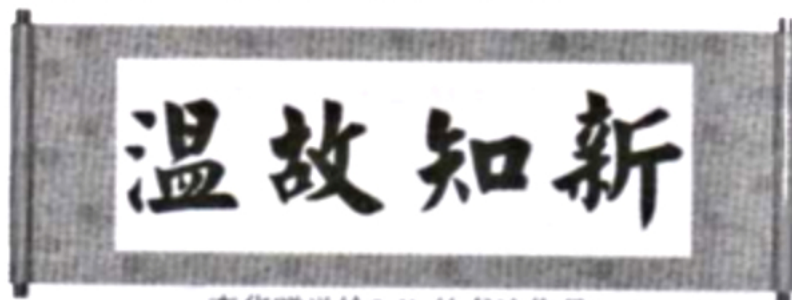
[3] number of times "upcycling" has been looked up on the Cambridge Dictionary website [4] (rise) by 181% since December of 2011, [5] it was first added to the online dictionary. In the past year alone [6] (search) for the word have doubled.

Wendalyn Nichols, Publishing Manager of Cambridge Dictionary, believes that the word's recent popularity is being caused by people's growing [7] (aware) of climate change and other environmental issues. "[8] (stop) the

gradual process of climate change, let alone changing it around 【9】 (absolute), can seem impossible at times. Upcycling is a concrete action a single human being can take 【10】 (make) a difference," he said. Many other words on the shortlist for Word of the Year 2019 reflect the same concern with the effects of climate change, including "carbon sink" and "compostable".

书面表达

1. 假定你是书法爱好者李华，你的英国笔友Sally十分喜欢你的书法作品(calligraphy piece)，想向你了解学书法的好处。请你根据下图给她写封电子邮件，内容包括：



李华赠送给Sally的书法作品

1. 学书法的好处；
2. 赠送你的书法作品；
3. 解释作品的含义等。

注意：1. 词数100左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 结束语已为你写好。

福建省福州市2019-2020学年高三上学期期末英语试卷 (答案)

阅读理解

1. 【1】 B

【2】 D

【3】 A

2. 【1】 A

【2】 C

【3】 B

【4】 B

本文为一篇记叙文，主要讲述了消防队长凯文·劳埃德通过涂指甲油的方式，安抚被困在车里小女孩，并最终将其和怀孕的母亲救出来的故事。

【1】 细节理解题。根据第一段 “Fire Capt. Kevin Lloyd arrived at the scene of a car accident in West Point, Utah, north of Salt Lake City. A pregnant woman and her screaming 2-year-old daughter were trapped in the car.”消防队长凯文·劳埃德抵达盐湖城北部犹他州西点的一场车祸现场。一名孕妇和她尖叫的2岁女儿被困在车里。可知，小女孩是因为发生了车祸而尖叫。 故选A项。

【2】 词义猜测题。根据第四段 “She thanked them for helping her daughter feel better”她感谢他们帮助女儿感觉好些，可知 “chuckle” 发生在她们获救之后，在一个轻松愉悦的氛围中，他们都笑了，C项 laugh 更符合语境。故选C项。

【3】 推理判断题。根据第五段 “thousands of people responded, with many thanking the firefighters for going out of their way to calm down a frightened girl.” 数千人响应，许多人感谢消防队员特意让一名受惊的女孩平静下来。可知，消防员安抚了受惊的小女孩，是令人感到欣慰的，与 comforting 意思相符。故选B项。

【4】 推理判断题。文章主要讲述了消防员们在救人之余还安慰受惊吓的小女孩的暖心故事，所以文章目的是为了赞扬消防员们的举措，B项最符合题意。故选B项。

3. 【1】 D

【2】 B

【3】 A

【4】 D

4. 【1】 D

【2】 C

【3】 C

【4】 A

本文为一篇说明文。文章讲述了研究人员实验室培育的蚊子抗击登革热病毒的事例。

【1】细节理解题。根据第二段“*Releasing enough Wolbachia carriers, both the females that bite and the males that don't, allows mating(交配)to spread the bacteria through a local mosquito population.*” 释放出足够的携带 *Wolbachia* 的蚊子，会通过交配传播 *Wolbachia*。即实验室培育的蚊子通过交配传播 *Wolbachia* 菌。故选 *D* 项。

【2】词句猜测题。根据第四段“*Dengue is spread when a mosquito bites someone who is infected, and then bites another person, but somehow Wolbachia blocks that — and local spread has nearly disappeared in those North Queensland Communities, Simmons said.*”可知，登革热病毒通过叮咬的方式传染，但携带 *Wolbachia* 的蚊子与此不同，所以 *that* 指登革热病毒的传播。故选 *C* 项。

【3】细节理解题。根据第七段“*The results are pretty exciting — strong levels of reductions — but there clearly are going to be things to be learned from the areas where the reductions are not as great*”可知我们仍然需要从削减领域不够的地方学习，还有改进的余地。故选 *C* 项。

【4】主旨大意题。由文章开头“*They still bite, but new research shows lab-grown mosquitoes are fighting dengue fever*”可知本文讲的就是实验室培育的蚊子抵御登革热病毒，*A* 项“感染细菌的蚊子抗击致命的登革热。”符合文章主旨。故选 *A* 项。

细节理解题主要考查考生对文章中某一些特定细节或文章的重要实事的理解能力。它一般包括直接理解题和语义理解题两种。直接理解题的答案与原文直接挂钩，从阅读材料中可以找到。以本文第一题为例，锁定关键词 *lab-grown mosquitoes* 得到原文第二段“*Releasing enough Wolbachia carriers, both the females that bite and the males that don't, allows mating(交配)to spread the bacteria through a local mosquito population.*”可知，实验室培育的携带 *Wolbachia* 病毒的蚊子通过交配的方式传播病毒。故选 *D* 项。

1. 【1】 *C*

【2】 *B*

【3】 *F*

【4】 *D*

【5】 *A*

本文是一篇说明文，介绍人们为什么会感到恐惧以及怎样减少恐惧感。

【1】空后说身体是如何引发这些反应的？因此此处会提到身体的某些反应，故 *C* 项(我们心跳加快、呼吸加速)符合语境。故选 *C* 项。

【2】空后说大脑就会发出危险警报，此处需要提到一种条件，空前说它们(五官)总是向大脑发送信息，因此此处提到的条件应该是关于危险警报的，故 *B* 项(当它们发出意想不到的信号时)符合语境。故选 *B*。

【3】空后说它促使一个人隐蔽、逃跑或自卫，因此此处应该会提到一种让人们能够保护自己的工具或手段，故 *F* 项(恐惧是大脑用来保护身体安全的工具)符合语境。故选 *F*。

【4】空前说随着婴儿的成长，他们学会了什么是不安全的，他们的大脑储存着这些记忆，此处承接上文，讲的是大脑里储存这些记忆之后的情况，故 *D* 项(然后他们的大脑用恐惧来警告他们有危险)符合语境。故选 *D*。

【5】空后说他们学习任何看起来可怕的事情的真相，知识可以帮助一个人感到不那么害怕，因此此处应该会提到一种错误的方法，故 *A* 项(而不是听凭他们的想象)符合语境。故选 *A*。

在七选五的解题过程中，空处上下文的暗示往往是重要线索，特别是一些指示代词，例如本篇第1题，根据空后

的“*How does the body triggered(激发)these reactions?*”可知，身体是如何引发这些反应的？“*these reactions*”表明此处会提到身体的某些反应，故C项(我们心跳加快、呼吸加速)符合语境。

语法填空

1. 【1】 *its*

【2】 *used*

【3】 *The*

【4】 *has risen*

【5】 *when*

【6】 *searches*

【7】 *awareness*

【8】 *Stopping*

【9】 *absolutely*

【10】 *to make*

这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了剑桥词典宣布“*upcycling*”作为其2019年度词汇，说明了其含义。这个词最近的流行是由于人们对气候变化和其他环境问题的意识不断增强。

【1】考查代词。句意：剑桥词典宣布“*upcycling*”作为它的2019年度词汇。此处修饰名词短语*Word of the Year 2019*应用形容词性物主代词，意为“它的2019年度词汇”。故填*its*。

【2】考查形容词。句意：这个词指的是用旧的或用过的东西或废物制造新物品的行为。修饰名词*things*应用形容词，根据句意可知，此处使用*used*表示“用过的”。故填*used*。

【3】考查冠词。句意：自2011年12月“*upcycling*”首次被添加到在线词典以来，它在剑桥词典网站上被查询的次数增加了181%。固定短语*the number of*“……数目”。故填*The*。

【4】考查主谓一致。句意：自2011年12月“*upcycling*”首次被添加到在线词典以来，它在剑桥词典网站上被查询的次数增加了181%。根据下文*since December of 2011*可知，此处应用现在完成时，主语为*The number of times*，谓语动词应使用第三人称单数形式。故填*has risen*。

【5】考查定语从句。句意：自2011年12月“*upcycling*”首次被添加到在线词典以来，它在剑桥词典网站上被查询的次数增加了181%。本句为定语从句修饰先行词*December of 2011*，且先行词在从句中做时间状语，应用关系副词*when*引导。故填*when*。

【6】考查名词的数。句意：仅去年一年，这个词的搜索量就翻了一番。*search*在此处为可数名词，且前面没有冠词，应用复数形式。故填*searches*。

【7】考查名词。句意：剑桥词典的出版经理*Wendalyn Nichols*认为，这个词最近的流行是由于人们对气候变化和其他环境问题的意识不断增强。结合上文*people's growing*可知，应填名词形式，表示“意识”。故填*awareness*。

【8】考查非谓语动词。句意：阻止气候变化的渐进过程，更不用说彻底改变它，有时似乎是不可能的。本句中缺少主语，应用动名词形式做主语。故填*Stopping*。

【9】考查副词。句意：阻止气候变化的渐进过程，更不用说彻底改变它，有时似乎是不可能的。修饰动词*change*应用副词。故填*absolutely*。

【10】考查非谓语动词。句意：*Upcycling*是一个人可以做出改变的具体行动。分析句子结构可知，*make*在句中做非谓

语动词，且表目的，应用不定式。故填 *to make*。

书面表达

1. *Dear Sally,*

I'm writing to tell you that learning Chinese calligraphy has some benefits. Not only will it increase your appreciation of Chinese culture, but also it will help you become more patient and focused. I'm delighted that you take a fancy to my calligraphy pieces. And your birthday approaching, I'd like to send you one of them as a gift, in which there are four Chinese characters. They make up a well-known Chinese idiom, meaning that reviewing what has been learned helps one to gain new understanding. Well, I sincerely hope that you'll like it and learn more about Chinese calligraphy.

Looking forward to your reply.

Best ,

Li Hua