

福建省龙岩市2018-2019学年高三上学期期末英语试卷

阅读理解

1. *Extinction I Fear and Hope at the La Brea Tar Pits*

November 10, 2016

Species extinctions happen routinely. And evolution can't go ahead without them. Charles Darwin was the first to grasp that more adapted species appear as less-adapted species die out. But mass extinctions, which happen only rarely and wipe out large numbers of species regardless of how adapted they are, pose a different kind of challenge. Today, scientists have rung the alarm that a sixth mass extinction on planet Earth may be underway —this one caused by none other than us!

What better place to think about the role of extinction in the past, present, and future than the La Brea Tar Pits? How do the stories we tell about extinct animals and plants, and the museum exhibitions, images and films we use to remember them, shape science, laws, and policies to protect endangered species?

Join us for a lively conversation looking at endangered plants and animals, extinction, and the global consequences of mass extinction and come away inspired with new ideas and hopes for the future.

The discussion will include:

- *Stewart Brand, environmental author, co-founder and president of The Long Now Foundation*
- *Dr. Emily Lindsey, Assistant Curator (h K) and Excavation Site Director of the La Brea Tar Pits and Museum*
- *Jon Christensen, environmental journalist, science writer and historian with UCLA (University of California, Los Angeles), co-founder of the Laboratory of Environmental Narrative Strategies (LENS)*
- *Ursula Heise, UCLA Professor of English, LENS co-founder and author of the new book *Imagining Extinction: The Culrural Meanings of Endangered Species**

Schedule:

6:00 pm: Doors open, tours available

7:00 pm: Discussion begins

8:30 pm: Discussion concludes

9:00 pm: Doors close

Cost: Free

Advanced reservation required.

[1] What is the program mainly about?

- A. Extinctions of species. B. Mass extinctions in history*
C. Some environmental books. D. Charles Danwin's achievements.

[2] How long would the discussion part last?

- A. 1.0 hour. B. 1.5 hour.*

C.2.5 hours. D.3.0 hours.

【3】 What do we know about the program?

A.A booking is needed.

B.It aims to warn people

C.It is held mainly for teens.

D.It costs only a little money.

2. Tim Ma's parents went to the United States from Taiwan in the 1970s and opened a restaurant, which was not a success. They hoped Ma would become an engineer or doctor out of financial security.

Ma grew up in the state of Arkansas, a challenging place to live in for him. He said, "There was some racism and I came up through a very non-equal environment."

Ma did well in math and science in high school and ended up choosing to study electrical engineering in college.

Several engineering jobs later, Ma had a change of heart. He wanted to leave the engineering world behind and enter the restaurant business.

His parents could not understand why he left such a good job to open a restaurant, which they had worked long hours for but still failed.

But Ma remained certain. He was going to do things differently from his parents. He was able to learn from their major mistake as restaurant owners—they knew very little about the art of cooking.

So, at age 30, Ma left engineering and returned to school to study cooking. He attended the International Culinary (烹调) Center in New York and received training in French cooking. Ma soon discovered it was similar to engineering and liked it. He said, "Professional cook is consistency, efficiency, cleanliness. Everything has a theory."

In 2009, Ma opened his first restaurant in Virginia called Maple Avenue and served American cuisine. He cooked, cleaned the ovens (灶, 烤箱), fixed equipment and paid bills for seven days a week.

His long hours of work paid off. Last year he opened his fourth restaurant Kyirisan in Washington, D. C. Ma says, "My success just comes from 'sheer hard work'."

"I think in this country you can create your own success just by working hard. Not because you're smarter, not because you're more creative than anybody, just by working hard."

【1】 Why did Tim Ma's parents expect him to be an engineer or doctor?

A.Being an engineer or doctor was the best choice.

B.Ma liked the jobs of engineering.

C.The jobs provided enough for a living.

D.Ma studied well in math and science.

【2】 What can we learn about Tim Ma?

A.He learned to cook from his parents.

B.He opened a restaurant upon graduation.

C.He owed his success to his creativity.

D.He proved promising in his restaurant.

【3】 What does the underlined word "sheer" in Paragraph 6 probably mean?

A.Careful.

B.Pure.

C.Extreme

D.Slight.

【4】 What does the author intend to tell us?

A.Engineering promises achievements.

B.Creation matters much in business.

C.Americans face challenge of equality.

D.Success comes from hard work.

3. The Pacific nation of Palau will soon ban many types of sunscreen in an effort to protect its coral reefs. President Tommy Remengesau Jr, signed legislation (法令) recently that bans "reef toxic" (对珊瑚有毒) sunscreen beginning in 2020. The law defines reef toxic sunscreen as containing any one of 10 chemicals, including oxybenzone. Other chemicals may also be banned.

Officials will take banned sunscreens from visitors who carry them into the country, Businesses that sell the banned products will be fined up to \$1,000.

In a statement, Remengesau said that the punishments find the right balance between "educating tourists and scaring them away."

The law also requires tour operators to start providing customers with reusable cups, drinking straws and food containers.

The president said the legislation was introduced based on information from a 2017 report. The report found that sunscreen products were widespread in Palau's famous Jelly fish Lake. The lake was closed for more than a year because of a decrease in jellyfish numbers. It was recently reopened.

The president also noted that plastic waste, chemical pollution, and climate change all threaten the country's environmental health.

Scientists have found that some chemicals in sunscreen can be toxic to coral reefs. The reefs are an important part of the ocean environment and popular with tourists, But some critics say there are not enough independent scientific studies on the issue. Others worry that people will suffer from too much sun contact if they stop using the products.

Some manufacturers have already started selling "reef-friendly" sunscreen.

Palau is located east of the Philippines and north of Indonesia. The nation is home to 21,000 people. Its economy depends on tourism and fishing.

【1】 What can we learn about Palau's new legislation?

A.It contributes to the balance of nature.

B.It benefits the health of the tourists.

C.It allows for environmental protection.

D.It is based on a scientific research.

【2】 What will happen to visitors carrying banned sunscreens into Palau after 2020?

A.They will be put into prison.

B.Their sunscreens will be taken away.

C.They will be fined up to \$1,000

D.They will be driven out of the country.

【3】 Which of the following is True according to the text?

A.Reef-toxic sunscreen contains 10 chemicals.

B.Jellyfish Lake was once closed and reopened in 2017.

C.Tourists to Palau have suffered much from sun contact.

D.“Reef-friendly” sunscreen are on sale in Palau.

【4】 What can be a suitable title for the text?

A.Palau Carried out New Legislation

B.Sunscreen Products Are Reef-toxic

C.Palau to Ban Sunscreen to Save Its Coral Reefs

D.Palau to Sell “Reef-friendly” Sunscreen

4. Microwave ovens provide an easy way to quickly heat food when hunger strikes. But does the convenience of microwave cooking come at the cost of losing nutrients of foods?

The answer may surprise you.

Any kind of cooking method will result in some nutrient losses, so our concern is to what degree nutrients are damaged, explained Scott A. Rankin, professor and chair of the Department of Food Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. “Typical microwave heating results in minimum losses of valuable nutrient losses in foods,” Rankin said.

The factors (因素) that affect nutrient losses in foods during cooking include time (the longer the food is cooked, the more nutrient loss); temperature (the more heat, the more losses); and the amount of liquid the food is cooked in (the more water, the more nutrient loss).

Microwave cooking sends out wavelengths that are absorbed by water molecules (分子) in food, which produce heat as they resonate (共振) with those wavelengths in food, Rankin explained. So heating food in a microwave often requires very little or no liquid at all.

Additionally, a conventional oven heats food from the outside in, so the surface of food can be exposed to extra heat by the time it reaches its target temperature, increasing the potential for nutrient loss. With microwave cooking, the temperature heats the food the same everywhere, so the point at which the food has reached the desired temperature is achieved with little nutrient damage, Rankin said.

Steaming in the microwave is preferable to sinking foods in water, which can result in a loss of nutrients. “You can use a microwave steaming plate with water in the bottom, or simply add your vegetables and a small amount of water to a microwave-safe bowl and cover with microwave-safe plastic wrap, leaving one corner open

to allow air to escape," said Whitney Linsenmeyer, a registered dietitian and spokeswoman for the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics.

Whether you choose microwaving or conventional cooking methods, keep your cooking temperature low when possible. It's also best to use methods that require least added liquid, Linsenmeyer said.

[1] In what aspect are microwave ovens different from conventional ones?

- A.Their heating principle B.Their wavelengths.
C.Their electric components. D.Their outside looks.

[2] What does Rankin suggest in cooking?

- A.Wrapping the food with paper or plastic.
B.Focusing on the degree of nutrient loss.
C.Sinking the food in a microwave-safe bowl.
D.Steaming the container at a high temperature.

[3] How is Paragraph 6 developed?

- A.By offering suggestions. B.By giving examples.
C.By making comparison. D.By drawing a conclusion.

[4] Which cooking method will damage more nutrients of food?

- A.Starring with conventional ovens. B.Shortening cooking time.
C.Keeping the plate dry. D.Lowering cooking temperature.

1. Many years ago, my dad was diagnosed (诊断) with a terminal heart condition. He was put on permanent disability and was unable to work at a steady job.

He wanted to do something to keep himself busy, so he decided to volunteer at the local children hospital.

[1] He ended up working with the terminally and critically ill children. One of his kids was a girl who had been admitted with a rare disease that paralyzed (使瘫痪) her from the neck down. She couldn't do anything, and she felt hopeless. **[2]** He started visiting her, bringing paints, brushes and paper. He stood the paper up against a backing, put the paintbrush in his mouth and began to paint. He didn't use his hands at all. Only his head would move. He would visit her whenever he could and paint for her. All the while he would tell her, "See, you can do anything you set your mind to."

[3] Soon after, the little girl was discharged because the doctors felt there was nothing else they could do for her. My dad also left the children hospital for a little while because he became ill. Sometime later my dad recovered and returned to work at the volunteer counter in the lobby of the hospital. **[4]** In came the little girl who had been paralyzed, but this time she was walking. She ran straight over to my dad and hugged him really tight. She gave my dad a picture she had done using her hands. **[5]**

Sometimes love is more powerful than doctors, and my dad—who died just a few months after the little girl gave him the picture—loved every single child in that hospital.

- A. She cried often.
B. My dad loved kids.

- C. My dad decided to try to help her.
 D. He hoped that the little girl would recover soon.
 E. One morning he noticed the front doors open.
 F. At the bottom it read, "Thank you for helping me walk".
 G. Eventually, she began to paint using her mouth, and she and my dad became friends.

完形填空

1. One of my favorite gardening tasks actually happens long after it's time to dig, sow, weed, and water. In late winter, I _____ getting out into my fruit trees for their big annual pruning (修剪树枝). To me, this is the most _____ spring-cleaning task because it is a job that actually _____ a living thing to grow. It is a labor that helps _____ fruit. For seven years, my husband and I have _____ apple, sour cherry, peach, pear, sweet cherry, and orange trees in our tiny orchard (果园). Before we planted, we _____ a 15-day training class at the University of Massachusetts. The instructor taught us how to shape the _____ and get rid of diseases and insects. He _____ taught us this guiding principle when it _____ pruning: Remove to renew. There is biology behind this philosophy (哲学). Cutting off tree _____ that are damaged, crowding out the sun, or growing at a(n) _____ angle allows for proper air and sunlight circulation. It also makes a tree's root system put out new growth in a way that _____ more and healthier fruit production. _____, removing some branches renews our trees' growth and vigor (活力). "Remove to renew" has a deeper _____ for me, though. Having a _____ outlook on life is fueled by my desire to feel renewed, refreshed and ready to _____. And I've learned I can't do this _____ I have enough space to expand and be productive. Not every branch is fruit-bearing _____. Pruning some of them—disorder, stresses, unhealthy foods—from my life is vital to focusing my _____ on those things that bring purpose, uplift and _____ to my days.

- [1] A.give up B.look forward to C.pay attention to D.think of
 [2] A.surprising B.boring C.tiring D.satisfying
 [3] A.enables B.requires C.expects D.forces
 [4] A.enjoy B.sell C.bear D.store
 [5] A.climbed B.forgotten C.noticed D.planted
 [6] A.missed B.attended C.taught D.held
 [7] A.fruits B.clay C.trees D.soil
 [8] A.also B.thus C.never D.ever
 [9] A.heads for B.aims at C.turns to D.comes to
 [10] A.trunks B.leaves C.branches D.roots
 [11] A.acute B.awkward C.right D.wide
 [12] A.responds to B.adapts to C.belongs to D.leads to
 [13] A.Yet B.Otherwise C.However D.Therefore
 [14] A.reason B.meaning C.purpose D.theme

【15】 A.positive B.general C.traditional D.narrow

【16】 A.rest B.work C.grow D.study

【17】 A.because B.when C.unless D.if

【18】 A.at first B.after all C.above all D.at least

【19】 A.energy B.career C.future D.emotion

【20】 A.joy B.luck C.pain D.fear

语法填空

1. 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Swifts are the typical sign of summer in the UK and many people believe their arrival 【1】 (mark) the official start of the season. They arrive from Africa, 【2】 (normal) in late April /early May and leave in early August. Over the course 【3】 their lifetimes, the average swift will travel more than three million miles. The only time a swift stops 【4】 (fly) is when it is breeding (繁殖). In times gone by, the swift 【5】 (name) the Devil's (魔鬼) Bird because of their screams as well as the idea that by never landing, the bird could somehow not be of this earth. The bird prefers building its nest in the eaves (屋檐) of old 【6】 (building). Oxford University Museum of Natural History tower is a nesting site for some 60 pairs of swifts, 【7】 have been the subject of a research study since 1948, making it one of the 【8】 (long) continuous studies of a single bird species in the world. The modern trend for continuous home improvement is one of the reasons why 【9】 is believed that the UK swift population has crashed by 47 per cent since 1994. So keep the eaves of your roof dark and 【10】 (dust) and stop calling the painters in. For a few months, the Devil's Bird is among us.

改错

1. 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。

Disappointed at the result of the examination, I sat on the sofa in silent after school. My father found I was so unhappy but came to ask me why. After learning the reason, my father give me a smile. He said, "Don't allow the terribly things in your life to discount the positive one. Don't let a bad day or month or year to make you feel like you have a bad life. Instead focusing on everything that's going wrong, start holding onto all of the things that is going right. You'll feel better soon." Hear what my father said, I felt it the shame to act like that and decided to cheer myself up.

书面表达

1. 假定你是李华，你的美国朋友 *Henry* 听说中国港珠澳大桥已正式通车，发邮件询问你有关大桥的情况，请你予以回复，作简单介绍。内容包括：

1. 简介：历时9年建成，全长5公里，是世界上最长的跨海大桥；

2. 意义：.....

参考词汇：港珠澳大桥：*Hong Kong—Zhu Hai—Macau Bridge*

注意：1. 词数100左右；2. 可适当增加细节，使行文连贯。

Dear Henry,

Your,

Li Hua