



听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。

- ( ) 8. Where did the story happen?  
A. On the bus.                      B. At the bus station.                      C. On the underground train.
- ( ) 9. What did the other passengers do?  
A. They helped to catch the robber.  
B. They stood by and did nothing.  
C. They called a policeman.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

- ( ) 10. What has become one of the world's most serious issues?  
A. The destruction of animals' natural habitats.  
B. The disappearance of wild animals.  
C. Global warming.
- ( ) 11. What are the speakers?  
A. They are officials.                      B. They are clerks.                      C. They are students.
- ( ) 12. What will the speakers do?  
A. Make cards and signs.  
B. Tell people to recycle things.  
C. Reduce energy consumption.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

- ( ) 13. What does the man worry about?  
A. World temperature.                      B. Various diseases.                      C. Environmental issues.
- ( ) 14. What impact is not mentioned in the conversation?  
A. The lack of food.                      B. The imbalance of ecology.                      C. The global warming.
- ( ) 15. What is the woman's attitude to the man's remarks?  
A. Critical.                      B. Approval.                      C. Indifferent.
- ( ) 16. What should people do according to the man?  
A. Stop polluting the environment.  
B. Be aware of the benefits of environmental protection.  
C. Do a survey on environmental pollution.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- ( ) 17. Where do people probably speak different languages?  
A. In Liverpool.                      B. In London.                      C. In Birmingham.
- ( ) 18. What is the best way to travel in Britain according to the speaker?  
A. By train.                      B. By coach.                      C. By taxi.
- ( ) 19. What had you better not do in a pub?  
A. Be ready to give tips.  
B. Ask waiters to come to your table.  
C. Order your favourite drinks.
- ( ) 20. What is not allowed in Britain according to the passage?  
A. Underage drinking.                      B. Excessive drinking.                      C. Drunk driving.





controlled burns can also help maintain biodiversity (生物多样性), as the smoke and heat produced in the process can facilitate (促进) the growth of seeds of certain plant species. Apart from these, responsible human behaviour can help reduce the number of forest fires to a great extent. In fact, we can reduce the number of wildfires dramatically by not leaving behind any source of fire in the forest.

Forest fires can affect climate and weather to a great extent, besides causing severe damage to valuable trees. Wildfires can increase the level of greenhouse gases (water vapour, carbon dioxide, etc), and therefore increase pollution and global warming. However, they are also an important part of the ecosystem, and many plants depend on the heat and smoke generated by wildfires for their growth and reproduction. But large wildfires can cause extensive damage to the ecosystem, which again highlights the importance of effective control and prevention of forest fires.

- ( ) 27. Firefighters get rid of all fuel in all area in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- keep close monitoring of forest fires
  - prevent the forest fire from occurring
  - stop the wildfire from spreading
  - protect the animals there
- ( ) 28. The government arranges some controlled burns mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
- burn the rubbish and keep the forest clean
  - help keep the ecological balance of nature
  - provide reasonable conditions for some animals' growth
  - reduce fuel build-up and limit forest fires' spreading area
- ( ) 29. A controlled forest fire may play a positive role because \_\_\_\_\_.
- it promotes the development of some seeds
  - a new forest will appear soon
  - nature keeps its balance only by wildfires
  - it makes the trees grow faster than before
- ( ) 30. The last paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- the greenhouse gases are caused mainly by wildfires
  - wildfires have both positive and negative effects
  - people should be aware of the necessity of wildfires
  - all the valuable trees disappear owing to wildfires

## 第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项(有两项为多余选项)。

Scientists think that more than 1,500 volcanoes have erupted in the past 10,000 years. Mount Saint Helens, a volcano in Washington State, erupted in 1980. <sup>(31)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Some volcanoes are on land. Many more volcanoes are under the ocean. Some of these volcanoes are underwater mountains. Some of these volcanoes are big cracks in the ocean floor. There are many volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean.

Volcanoes form only in certain places. <sup>(32)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Earth's crust is broken into gigantic plates. The plates slowly slide around on the partly melted rock deep inside Earth. Volcanoes often form at the edges of the plates.

In some places, the plates move apart. <sup>(33)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ There are big cracks where plates are splitting apart under the Atlantic Ocean. Lava (熔岩) pours out of these cracks. The lava cools

and hardens in the water and makes new seafloor.

<sup>(34)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes the edge of one plate slips under another plate. The edge goes deep into the hot Earth and melts. It makes magma (岩浆). The magma pushes up into spaces in the rock. When there is lots of magma, it erupts to make a volcano. Mount Saint Helens was made this way.

Sometimes one of Earth's plates moves over an especially hot spot deep in Earth. The hot spot blows up hot magma. The magma melts through the crust and erupts. The Hawaiian Islands were made by a hot spot. Lava from the hot spot built up into mountains on the Pacific Ocean floor.

<sup>(35)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Scientists have found volcanoes on Mars and other planets. They have even found volcanoes on moons of Jupiter and Neptune.

A. In some places, the plates come together.

B. Volcanoes have existed for a long time on Earth, likely causing too many disasters.

C. Erupting volcanoes have caused terrible disasters.

D. It destroyed the forests around it and killed more than 50 people.

E. Lava comes out of the cracks between the plates.

F. The Hawaiian Islands are really the tops of volcanoes.

G. They form because Earth is actually a big ball of partly melted rock surrounded by a crust of solid rock.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

You need to take cover if you ever see a dark cloud that 36 funnel and pointed towards the ground. People can be badly hurt or killed by 37 wood, glass, and other things blowing around in a tornado.

It is 38 to study tornadoes. Scientists never know quite when or where they will appear, and they move fast. In 1971, a scientist named Theodore Fujita made up a scale to tell how 39 a tornado is. His Fujita scale 40 tornadoes by how much damage they do. The scale goes from F0 to F5. Weak tornadoes may 41 chimneys and break tree branches. Powerful F5 tornadoes can 42 houses off the ground and strip the bark (树皮) off the 43 of a tree.

Scientists want to get better at 44 tornadoes. Better predictions would 45 people early of danger and could save many lives.

The National Weather Service sends out tornado watches, which 46 that tornadoes might form in the next few hours. A tornado warning means that a tornado has 47 down, or that someone has seen a 48 cloud.

You should find 49 right away if you hear a tornado warning. Go to a basement if you can. If you can't get to a basement, get into a 50, an inside hallway, or a bathroom in the middle of the house. Stay away from 51. Get out of mobile containers. Tornadoes can blow them away. 52 auditoriums, gymnasiums, supermarkets, and other buildings with big roofs. The roofs could 53 in a tornado. If you are outside, lie 54 in a ditch and cover your head to protect it 55 wood, glass, and other things flying around in the air.

( ) 36. A. run out of      B. come up with      C. takes the form of      D. give rise to

- ( ) 37. A. flying            B. existing            C. rolling            D. sliding
- ( ) 38. A. important        B. hard                C. unbearable        D. interesting
- ( ) 39. A. sharp             B. heavy              C. scary              D. powerful
- ( ) 40. A. ranks             B. supply             C. locate             D. process
- ( ) 41. A. crash            B. damage            C. track              D. impact
- ( ) 42. A. build up        B. cut up             C. pick up            D. put up
- ( ) 43. A. crown            B. root                C. branch            D. trunk
- ( ) 44. A. predicting      B. export             C. control            D. describe
- ( ) 45. A. cheat            B. rid                 C. inform            D. persuade
- ( ) 46. A. signal          B. prove              C. record            D. respond
- ( ) 47. A. fell             B. broken             C. turned            D. touched
- ( ) 48. A. pattern         B. funnel             C. medal             D. mass
- ( ) 49. A. shelter         B. relief              C. port               D. staff
- ( ) 50. A. port            B. car                 C. closet             D. greenhouse
- ( ) 51. A. animals        B. exits              C. conference        D. windows
- ( ) 52. A. Enter          B. Leave              C. Tie                D. Rescue
- ( ) 53. A. break out      B. set sail            C. fall down         D. get away
- ( ) 54. A. orderly        B. flat                C. downstairs        D. entirely
- ( ) 55. A. within         B. beneath            C. beyond            D. from

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

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。

A hurricane happens together with heavy rainfall, thus <sup>(56)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (result) in destroying flood. The centre of a hurricane is called the eye. While most of a hurricane has dangerously strong winds, the eye is <sup>(57)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (actual) a calm area in the storm. When the eye of a hurricane passes over land, people might think it's over, only <sup>(58)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the wind and rain increase again, because the <sup>(59)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (two) part of the hurricane moves through.

There is no way <sup>(60)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) a hurricane or make it change direction, so if you ever find yourself in the path of a hurricane, be sure <sup>(61)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) the following <sup>(62)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) tips:

- ✧ Be sure you have a radio, batteries, fresh drinking water, and enough food.
- ✧ Tell neighbours, friends, and family members your emergency plans. Tell them where you should go if you need to leave your home.
- ✧ <sup>(63)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ living near the ocean, leave your home and travel to a safe place. You could stay with a friend or a family member, in a hotel, or in <sup>(64)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ emergency shelter area.
- ✧ Stay inside during the storm. You could <sup>(65)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (injure) seriously if you go outside.

## 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

今天是你校安全日, 你将在英语课堂上以“暴风雨来临和过后的安全”为主题展开发言, 要点如下:

1. 暴风雨来临时, 待在室内; 如在室外, 要避开建筑物或大树……
2. 暴风雨过后, 不要碰已被吹倒的电线……

注意:

1. 100 词左右;
2. 可以适当添加内容, 以使行文流畅。

### 第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

A serious earthquake can be a terrible experience, and it is easy to forget safety measures in disorder. Fortunately, most earthquake safety measures are common sense, but if you forget everything else, remember the following instructions: drop, cover, and hold on. Also, the most of earthquake deaths happen after the earthquake, so remember that the danger does not end when the shaking does! And it is wise to learn some simple safety tips to protect yourself or your family members.

Practise for an earthquake. You should do earthquake practice and teach your children about earthquake safety. Everyone in the family should do some earthquake practice often. It's very important.

Be always ready before an earthquake. It's necessary to prepare yourself and your family. All family members should know how to turn off gas, water and electricity and know useful telephone numbers (120, 110, 119, etc.)

There is a strong chance of short circuits ( 短路 ) and fire breakouts during an earthquake. If you are cooking when an earthquake happens, make sure you turn off electrical connections and gas immediately when an earthquake happens.

If you stay indoors during an earthquake, move away from unsupported areas: windows, large mirrors and so on. The purpose is to protect yourself from falling objects. Try to get under a doorway or another area of the building which is held up by strong beams ( 梁 ). Stay under a table or desk only if it is very strong. Do not rush to lifts, because it is far safer to stay where you are. Research has shown that most injuries happen when people inside buildings try to go out. Cover your head with your arms around it and curl ( 蜷缩 ) into a ball, and wait for the shaking to stop.



## Unit 2 Natural disasters 参考答案

### 第一部分 听力

1-5 CABBB 6-10 AACAC 11-15 CACAB 16-20 ABABA

### 第二部分 阅读理解

21-23 AAC 24-26 BCC 27-30 CDAB 31-35 DGEAF

### 第三部分 英语知识运用

#### 第一节

36-40 CABDA 41-45 BCDAC 46-50 ADBAC 51-55 DBCBD

#### 第二节

56. resulting      57. actually      58. to find      59. second      60. to stop  
61. to remember      62. safety      63. If/While      64. an      65. be injured

### 第四部分 英语知识运用

#### 第一节

When a storm has happened, stay indoors. But if you do go out, try not to walk or shelter close to buildings or trees. Keep away from walls and fences, for they may unexpectedly collapse on your side. Do not go outside to repair damage while the storm is in progress.

After the storm, be careful not to touch any electrical/telephone cables that have been blown down or are still hanging. Make sure that any vulnerable neighbours or relatives are safe and help them make arrangements for any repairs.

#### 第二节

If you stay outdoors during an earthquake, go to an area which is as open as possible. Don't move to buildings, electric poles and other objects which may fall during an earthquake and injure you. If you are driving, stop the car as soon as possible and stay in your car. Protect your head and stay low to the ground till the shaking ends and it is safe to move. If you are close to the sea, try to get as far away from the water as possible. Earthquakes can cause huge waves that can really harm the people nearby.

After an earthquake, many buildings are less strong, although they appear safe. If you stay indoors, move people from the building quickly and help disabled or injured people. Once outdoors, move well away from the building so that if it falls down, you will not be injured. Wait till public safety officials announce that it is safe to stay indoors.

By planning ahead and keeping calm during an earthquake, you can greatly increase your chances of survival without injury.

## Unit 2 Natural disasters 录音文字稿

### Text 1

W: Jack said Bill's brother Sam was hit by a car yesterday. Isn't it terrible news?

M: Really? I hope he wasn't seriously injured.

### Text 2

W: Peter, you mustn't do the experiment like that. Our teacher told us to follow his instructions.

M: Thank you for telling me about that.

### Text 3

M: What a colourful picture! Did you paint that?

W: Yes! I'm taking an art class at my university. I like to use many colours. My favourites are red and blue because they are bright. I don't like black or brown.

### Text 4

W: How is your brother feeling these days?

M: Much better, thanks. He should be coming home in a few days. The operation was a success and the doctors said he would recover in no time.

### Text 5

M: Mom, I'd like to learn how to play music. What should I play?

W: Why don't you try the guitar? We can easily buy one for you. A piano would sound nice but is too expensive.

### Text 6

M: Let's share the bill. How much is it?

W: Sure. It's 80 euros in total, so 40 euros each.

M: All right. Here you go.

W: Huh? Why are you giving me all these coins?

M: Well, don't you usually tip here in Europe?

W: We do. But it's usually 10% of the total bill.

M: Wow, that's very low compared to the standard in the US.

W: What's the average tip in the US?

M: 15%–20% of the total bill.

W: What? That's crazy!

M: I know. I think the European standard is much more acceptable.

### Text 7

M: Julia, why are you late today? You're never late for work.

W: No, never have I ever been late for work, but ...

M: Wow! Your coat is very dirty! Did you fall?

W: Yes, I had a terrible experience on the underground train. Listen to this! A man came towards me and pulled out a knife. He pointed it right at me.

M: Oh, no! Are you all right? Did he hurt you?

W: No, he didn't hurt me, but he took my handbag away.

M: Then what happened and what did you do?

W: I caught hold of his knife, and he pushed me to the ground.

M: Oh, no! Why did you catch hold of his knife? That's too dangerous!

W: I don't know. I couldn't think.

M: What did the other passengers do? Did they help you?

W: Yes, they did. Two of them ran after him and he was caught at last.

M: Did the police come?

W: Yeah. The conductor called a policeman and he took the robber to the police station.

M: What a story! Thank God you are all right.

### Text 8

W: Our earth is so polluted; animals' natural habitats are destroyed.

M: It is true. More and more species will be extinct in the near future. Global warming has become one of the world's most serious issues.

W: As environmentalists council members in our school, we have to do something about it!

M: How?

W: We have to protect our environment. There are many things we can do to make our world better!

M: Yes! I've heard of them! Reduce, recycle, reuse, is it? Reduce energy consumption, recycle papers, plastic, bottles, glass, and reuse papers, or other materials!

W: Oh, now I get it! I've just come up with a plan! Want to hear it?

M: Of course, can't wait. What is it?

W: We will make cards and signs saying "Preserve the Environment!" and make a list of things people can do and stick those signs in the school!

M: Your idea is so smart. OK, let's get started!

### Text 9

W: Hello, Dreck. Why do you look so worried?

M: You are right. I am somewhat worried about environmental pollution.

W: Oh, yes! Our environment is in great danger. It is being polluted severely.

M: The problem of environmental pollution has become a major threat for human beings as well as animals.

W: Exactly! But what are you thinking about its impact?

M: The impact of environmental pollution is serious. It gives rise to ecological imbalance and brings about natural disasters.

W: Absolutely! In addition, the increase in world temperature is the result of environmental pollution. What is your idea about it?

M: I agree with you. Besides, I think the plants and animals are likely to be distinct on account of increasing temperatures.

W: Moreover, the ice is melting and the sea level is rising because of environmental pollution.

M: Yes, of course. Besides, due to environmental pollution, we are suffering various kinds of diseases.

W: What a terrible situation!

M: People from all walks of life should come forward to stop polluting the environment. They should be aware of its harmful effects.

### Text 10

W: Hello, everyone. The yearly high season is coming. Have you prepared for your trip? As a Britisher, today I will give you some tips during your visit to Britain.

First, you will need a reasonable level of English to be able to communicate and you should not count on British people to be able to speak your language. This goes for pretty all of the UK, including Liverpool and Birmingham with the possible exception of London. Besides London—our capital city, I would recommend going across the country which is best achieved by train although it's expensive. A cheaper alternative is to use coaches, which gives you a chance to look at the countryside. If you visit a pub, you need to go to the bar to order drinks and do not assume that a waiter will come to your table. Tips are usually reserved to staff in restaurants and taxis. While the British people love having a drink, we are not a fan of excessive drinking. Underage drinking is also banned here.

That's all for today. See you tomorrow.

# 《英语》（必修·第三册）测试卷

## 答题卡

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

贴条形码区

考生 缺考考生，监考员用 2B

禁填 铅笔填涂左面的缺考标记

准考证号

[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

- 注意**
- 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名，准考证号填写清楚，并认真核准条形码上的姓名、准考证号，在规定位置贴好条形码。
  - 选择题必须用 2B 铅笔填涂；填空题和解答题必须用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔答题，不得用铅笔或圆珠笔答题；字体工整、笔迹清晰。
  - 请按题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
  - 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破。

填涂样例 正确填涂

### 第I卷 选择题

#### 第一部分：听力

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]

#### 第二部分：阅读理解

<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]
[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]
										[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]
										[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]
										[G]	[G]	[G]	[G]	[G]

#### 第三部分：英语知识运用（第一节）

<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]
[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]

### 第II卷 非选择题

#### 第三部分：英语知识运用（第二节）

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 56. _____ | 57. _____ |
| 58. _____ | 59. _____ |
| 60. _____ | 61. _____ |
| 62. _____ | 63. _____ |
| 64. _____ | 65. _____ |

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出矩形边框限定区域的答案无效！

