

上海市普陀区 2012 届高三上学期质量调研考试（英语）

（完卷时间： 120 分钟 满分： 150 分）

第 I 卷

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A Short Conversations

Directions: In section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. A brand of jeans. B. A new hair style. C. Popular stars. D. School uniforms.
2. A. Lisa's boss. B. Lisa's boy friend. C. Lisa's classmate. D. Lisa's teacher.
3. A. Excited. B. Funny. C. Nervous. D. Depressed.
4. A. Five years and a half. B. Four years and a half.
C. Three years and a half. D. Six years and a half.
5. A. She hasn't gone camping for weeks. B. She likes to take long camping trips.
C. She prefers not to go camping on weekends. D. She takes a long time planning her trips.
6. A. All the TV sets are sold out B. All the TV sets are sold at a lower price.
C. People are selling their TV sets. D. People are not allowed to buy TV sets.
7. A. Their furniture is uncomfortable. B. Some of their furniture hasn't arrived yet.
C. They can't find a new apartment. D. Their apartment has too much furniture in it.
8. A. Her exams have already begun. B. She has finished two papers.
C. She's trying to complete her papers. D. She's too busy to work on her papers.
9. A. Refuse to work after hours. B. Arrive a little late.
C. Get a ride home from work. D. Go to work early.
10. A. The man helps the woman a lot. B. The woman is a good cook.
C. The man once lived here. D. The woman is grateful to the man.

Section B Passages

Directions: In section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

- 11.A. *How to Test Infants.* B. *Parents and Children.*
C. *Day Care for Babies.* D. *Choosing a Pediatrician.*

- 12.A. *A housekeeper.* B. *An adult stranger.*
C. *An infant.* D. *Teenage children.*

- 13.A. *Find a private home with other babies.*
B. *Take their babies with them to work.*
C. *Hire an adult to come into the room.*
D. *Search for a large nursery with a good reputation.*

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. About 200. B. Over 1,000. C. About 2,000. D. Less than 100.
15. A. An earthquake. B. Heavy rain.
C. Removal of trees. D. Growing population.
16. A. Controlling the growth of population. B. Banning chopping down trees.
C. Growing more plantations. D. Getting busy to protect the environment.

Section C Longer Conversations

Directions: In section C, you will hear two longer conversations. Each conversation will be read twice. After you hear the conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Flight Details	
Name of the passenger:	Tom ____17____.
Where is the man?	At the booking ____18____.
Arrival time:	____19____.
Boarding gate:	____20____.

Complete the form. Write ONE WORD OR NUMBER for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

Lucy's original plan	To go to ____21 ____.
Her final decision	To go to ____22____.
Why does she change it?	The original plan wasn't ____23____.
What do Lucy and Richard decide to do ?	Keep ____24____.

Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. Much to the disappointment of the neighboring countries, the Japanese government refuses to admit ____ crime they committed in ____ World War II in the history.

- A.the; the B./;the C./;/ D.the;/

26. Della was shocked not to find her car _____ she had parked it the night before and phoned the police immediately.

- A. where B. which C. at which D. around which

27. Who would you rather _____ the report instead of you?

- A. have write B. have to write C. write D. have written

28. We'll be free tomorrow, so I suggest _____ to the history museum.
A. to visit B. visiting C. we should visit D. a visit
29. The most serious problem _____ our teachers is how to send more students to top universities.
A. faced B. facing C. to face to D. facing to
30. The old man had expected to see all his children when in hospital, but _____ came to see him.
A. none B. no one C. someone D. anyone
31. In the early days there were not _____ as many women migrants as there were males, so many of the men remained bachelors(单身汉).
A. almost B. nearly C. hardly D. likely
32. _____ these activities might seem childish and cause laughter rather than respect, in reality they require enormous amount of strength and fitness as well as determination.
A. Even though B. As C. In spite of D. While
33. Advertisements have become part of our everyday life and so it's important that everyone of us _____ ourselves about them to avoid being fooled by them.
A. be educated B. educates C. educate D. is to educate
34. Living near the sea, _____.
A. we enjoy healthy air and beautiful sight B. healthy air and beautiful sight is what we enjoy
C. it is healthy air and beautiful sight we enjoy D. so we enjoy healthy air and beautiful sight
35. Although parents seem _____ good advice to their sons and daughters, their kids have marked them poorly on being good role models when it comes to dealing with life's difficulties.
A. given B. giving C. to be given D. to be giving
36. Until now, talking giraffes have starred in cartoons, but never _____ making a sound in real life.
A. have they heard B. have they been heard
C. have heard they D. they have been heard
37. It is not how much money you will give us but that you are present at the ceremony _____ really matters.
A. which B. it C. what D. that
38. Mr Wang made up his mind to devote all he could _____ his oral English before going

abroad.

- A. improve B. to improve C. improving D. to improving

39. We should do more such exercises in the future, I think, _____ those we did yesterday.

- A. as B. like C. about D. than

40. *How the loans are paid should be of little concern to the bank _____ they are paid on time.*

- A. as well as B. as soon as C. as long as D. as far as

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| A. exactly | B. requires | C. forced | D. fiercely | E. comfort |
| F. elegant | G. released | H. argued | I. relates | J. opinions |

When Michael Wong was young, he was sensitive and shy. It was a huge task for him to talk to a stranger or go downstairs to the shops. But he found ___41___ through playing the piano.

Recently, the Malaysian piano star ___42___ his latest album *Never Apart*. It's made up of ten catchy (动听的) songs including the title song with the same name. *Never Apart* tells the story of a couple who are ___43___ to separate for a while, but they still cherish (珍藏) the beautiful memories they had.

"Music sounds better when it ___44___ to true feelings," he says.

Now, Michael has grown up to be one of the most popular singers in Taiwan. His slow love songs including *First Time* and *Fairytale* are hits with heartbroken young people.

Over the years, he has become bolder and learnt to voice ___45___ in his music. Once, he was asked to sing a song someone else wrote. But he didn't like the song lyrics (歌词), so he ___46___ they should be changed. "If I broke up with someone, I don't think I would have reacted in the same way as the story in the song," he said. "I want to tell people ___47___ how I will behave." And it works. He says the song sounds better when he can sing it his own way.

Michael is often called the piano prince. He's ___48___ when he plays and sings along.

“When I play, inspirations rush to me like continuous streams. It ___49___ no effort.” But he still works hard to make his songs appealing. “I’ll go over every tiny detail to make the song worth listening to.”

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

One day, Miss Ellis gave her pupils a new kind of homework: homework on happiness. Her pupils would be “happiness ___50___”, and were to see what would happen when they tried to bring happiness to those around them. As part of their homework, all the students did really ___51___, wonderful things, but what Carla Chalmers did left everyone ___52___. Several days after the homework had been handed out, Carla turned up carrying a big bag.

“Here in this bag I have all the happiness I’ve collected so far,” she said ___53___. On seeing this, everyone was filled with ___54___, but Carla didn’t want to show anyone what was in the bag. Instead, she pulled out a small box and gave it to her teacher. When Miss Ellis had taken the box, Carla took a (n) ___55___ camera out of her own pocket and stood with it at the ready.

“Open it, Miss Ellis.”

The teacher slowly opened the box and looked inside. A big smile ___56___ on her face, and at that moment Carla took a photo, Carla’s photo came out of the camera immediately, and she ___57___ it to Miss Ellis along with a sheet of paper. The teacher read the paper in silence, and when she, had finished, she gestured at the ___58___.

“Oh, so it’s...”

“Yes!” ___59___ Carla, opening the bag. “It’s a great big pile of smiles!”

She opened the bag and photos of different ___60___ fell out.

The rest of the class tried to ___61___ how Carla had managed to create such a great big chain of happiness. All there in the box was a photo of a big smile. But everyone who had seen it felt happiness being transmitted (传送) to them, and in return, without ___62___, every person ___63___ with a smile of their own.

She managed to ___64___ understanding of the smile truth that every time you smile you are sending a gift to the world.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. explorers | B. instructors | C. players | D. collectors |
| 51. A. regretful | B. delightful | C. stressful | D. thankful |
| 52. A. surprised | B. satisfied | C. annoyed | D. depressed |
| 53. A. disappointedly | B. sadly | C. amazedly | D. smilingly |
| 54. A. astonishment | B. kindness | C. expectation | D. pride |
| 55. A. expensive | B. old – fashioned | C. instant | D. good-looking |
| 56. A. disappeared | B. froze | C. faded | D. shone |
| 57. A. offered | B. sold | C. packed | D. paid |
| 58. A. box | B. bag | C. camera | D. pocket |
| 59. A. added | B. questioned | C. replied | D. interrupted |
| 60. A. smiles | B. teachers | C. ceremonies | D. friends |
| 61. A. try out | B. focus on | C. decide on | D. figure out |
| 62. A. imagination | B. expression | C. hesitation | D. reason |
| 63. A. responded | B. refused | C. demanded | D. proved |
| 64. A. hide | B. correct | C. appreciate | D. spread |

Section B

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states — at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens Country have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens Country poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent — twice the national average.

For advocates (代言人) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater

percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

“Welfare was a poison. It was a toxin (毒素) that was poisoning the family,” says Robert Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. “The reform in changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It’s beginning to rebuild the work ethic (道德观), which is much more important.”

Mr. Rector and others argued that once “the habit of dependency is cracked,” then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

65. From the passage, it can be seen that the author _____.

- A. believes the reform has reduced the government’s burden
- B. insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
- C. is overenthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
- D. considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful

66. Why aren’t people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?

- A. Because many families are divorced.
- B. Because government aid is now rare.
- C. Because their wages are low.
- D. Because the cost of living is rising.

67. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at _____.

- A. saving welfare funds
- B. rebuilding the work ethic
- C. providing more jobs
- D. cutting government expenses

68. According to the passage before the welfare reform was carried out, _____.

- A. the poverty rate was lower
- B. average living standards were higher
- C. the average worker was paid higher wages
- D. the poor used to rely on government aid

(B)

According to a survey, which was based on the responses of over 188,000 students, today’s traditional-age college freshmen are “more materialistic and less *altruistic* (利他主义的)” than at any time in the 17 years of the poll.

Not surprising in these hard times, the student's major objective "is to be financially well off. Less important than ever is developing a meaningful philosophy of life." It follows then that today the most popular course is not literature or history but accounting.

Interest in teaching, social service and the "altruistic" fields is at a low. On the other hand, enrollment in business programs, engineering and computer science is way up.

That's no surprise either. A friend of mine (a sales representative for a chemical company) was making twice the salary of her college instructors her first year on the job—even before she completed her two-year associate degree.

While it's true that we all need a career, it is equally true that our civilization has accumulated an incredible amount of knowledge in fields far removed from our own and that we are better for our understanding of these other contributions -- be they scientific or artistic. It is equally true that, in studying the diverse wisdom of others, we learn how to think. More important, perhaps, education teaches us to see the connections between things, as well as to see beyond our immediate needs.

Weekly we read of unions who went on strike for higher wages, only to drive their employer out of business. No company; no job. How shortsighted in the long run!

But the most important argument for a broad education is that in studying the accumulated wisdom of the ages, we improve our moral sense. I saw a cartoon recently which shows a group of businessmen looking puzzled as they sit around a conference table; one of them is talking on the *intercom* (对讲机): "Miss Baxter," he says, "could you please send in someone who can distinguish right from wrong?"

From the long-term point of view, that's what education really ought to be about.

69. According to the author's observation, college students _____.

- A. have never been so materialistic as today
- B. have never been so interested in the arts
- C. have never been so financially well off as today
- D. have never attached so much importance to moral sense

70. The students' criteria for selecting majors today have much to do with _____.

- A. the influences of their instructors
- B. the financial goals they seek in life

- C. their own interpretations of the courses
 - D. their understanding of the contributions of others
71. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Businessmen absorbed in their career are narrow-minded.
 - B. Managers often find it hard to tell right from wrong.
 - C. People engaged in technical jobs lead a more rewarding life.
 - D. Career seekers should not focus on immediate interests only.

(C)

Brazil has become one of the developing world's great successes at reducing population growth but more by accident than design. While countries such as India have made joint efforts to reduce birth rates, Brazil has had better result without really trying, says George Martine at Harvard.

Brazil's population growth rate has dropped from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990, and Brazilian women now have only 2.7 children on average. Martine says this figure may have fallen still further since 1990, an achievement that makes it the envy of many other Third World countries.

Martine puts it down to, among other things, soap operas and installment (分期付款) plans introduced in the 1970s. Both played an important, although indirect, role in lowering the birth rate. Brazil is one of the world's biggest producers of soap operas. Globo, Brazil's most popular television network, shows three hours of soaps six nights a week, while three others show at least one hour a night. Most soaps are based on wealthy characters living the high life in big cities.

"Although they have never really tried to work in a message towards the problems of reproduction, they describe middle and upper class values ----not many children, different attitudes towards sex, women working," says Martine. "They sent this image to all parts of Brazil and made people conscious of other patterns of behavior and other values, which were put into a very attractive package."

Meanwhile, the installment plans tried to encourage the poor to become consumers. "This led to an enormous change in consumption patterns and consumption was incompatible (不相容的) with unlimited reproduction," says Martine.

72. According to the passage, Brazil has cut back its population growth _____.

- A. by educating its citizens B. by careful family planning
C. by developing TV programmes D. by chance
73. The phrase “puts it down to” (Line 1, Pars.3) is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. attributes it to B. finds it a reason for
C. sums it up as D. compares it to
74. Soap operas have helped in lowering Brazil’s birth rate because _____.
- A. they keep people sitting long hours watching TV
B. they have gradually changed people’s way of life
C. people are drawn to their attractive package
D. they popularize birth control measures
75. What is Martine’s conclusion about Brazil’s population growth?
- A. The increase in birth rate will promote consumption.
B. The desire for consumption helps to reduce birth rate.
C. Consumption patterns and reproduction patterns are contradictory
D. A country’s production is limited by its population growth.

Section C

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from the list A - F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Work comprises pleasure
B. The growth of interest is a long process
C. A happy man ought to have some real hobbies
D. Every hobby does not suit you
E. What the commanding people can do?
F. Industrious men are divided into two classes

The cultivation of a hobby and new forms of interest is therefore a policy of the first importance to a public man. But this is not a business that can be undertaken in a day or swiftly improvised by a mere command of the will. The growth of alternative mental interests spend some time. The seeds must be carefully carefully chosen; they must fall on good ground; they must be sedulously tended, if the vivifying fruits are to be at hand when needed.

77.

To be really happy and really safe, one ought to have at least two or three hobbies, and they must all be real. It is no use starting late in life to say: "I will take an interest in this or that." Such an attempt only aggravates the strain of mental effort. A man may acquire great knowledge of topics unconnected with his daily work, and yet get hardly any benefit or relief. It is no use doing what you like; you have got to like what you do. Broadly speaking, human beings may be divided into three classes: those who are toiled to death, those who are worried to death, and those who are bored to death.

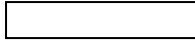
78.

It is no use offering the manual laborer, tired out with a hard week's sweat and effort, the chance of playing a game of football or baseball on Saturday afternoon. It is no use inviting the politician or the professional or business man, who has been working or worrying about serious things for six days, to work or worry about trifling things at the weekend.

79.

As for the people who can command everything they want, who can gratify every caprice and lay their hands on almost every object of desire — for them a new pleasure, a new excitement is only an additional satiation. In vain they rush frantically round from place to place, trying to escape from avenging boredom by mere clatter and motion. For them discipline in one form or another is the most hopeful path.

80.



First, those whose work is work and whose pleasure is pleasure; and secondly, those whose work and pleasure are one. Of these the former are the majority. They have their compensations. The long hours in the office or the factory bring with them as their reward, not only the means of sustenance, but a keen appetite for pleasure even in its simplest and most modest forms. For them the working hours are never long enough. Each day is a holiday, and ordinary holidays, when they come, are grudged as enforced interruptions in an absorbing vocation. Yet to both classes, the need of an alternative outlook, of a change of atmosphere, of a diversion of effort, is essential.

Indeed, it may well be that those whose work is their pleasure are those who most need the means of banishing it at intervals from their minds.

Section D

Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Five years ago, David Smith wore an expensive suit to work every day. “I was a clothes addict,” he jokes. “I used to carry a fresh suit to work with me so I could change if my clothes got wrinkled.” Today David wears casual clothes-khaki pants and sports shirt to the office. He hardly ever wears a necktie. “I’m working harder than ever,” David says, “and I need to feel comfortable.”

More and more companies are allowing their office workers to wear casual clothes to work in the United States. The change from formal to casual office wear has been gradual. In the early 1990s, many companies allowed their employees to wear casual clothes on Friday (but only on Friday). This became known as “dress-down Friday” or “casual Friday”. “What started out as an extra one-day-a-week benefit for employees has really become an everyday thing.” said business consultant Maisly Jones.

Why have so many companies started allowing their employees to wear casual clothes? One reason is that it’s easier for a company to attract new employees if it has a casual dress code. “A lot of young people don’t want to dress up for work,” says the owner of a software company, “so it’s hard to hire people if you have a conservative dress code.” Another reason is that people seem happier and more productive when they are wearing comfortable clothes. In a study

conducted by Levi Strauss and Company, 85 percent of employers said that they believe that casual dress improves employee morale. Only 4 percent of employers said that casual dress has a negative impact on productivity. Supporters of casual office wear also argue that a casual dress code helps them save money. "Suits are expensive, if you have to wear one every day," one person said. "For the same amount of money, you can buy a lot more casual clothes."

81. Why did David Smith refer to himself as "a clothes addict" ? _____.

82. David Smith wears casual clothes now, because _____.

83. The majority of the employers said casual dress _____.

84. According to this passage, what does it mean by a conservative dress code?

_____.

第 II 卷

I. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 我们在出发旅行前要先要预订好机票和宾馆房间。(reserve)

2. 正如你们都了解的, 在这个地区我们商店专门经营给儿童玩的电子游戏。(specialize)

3. 你在决定哪所大学最合适你之前应该征询父母的意见。(consult)

4. 经理对新政策很满意, 认为它是一种有效的宣传产品的方法。(promote)

5. 使河流变清不是件容易的事, 但我们的政府最近发起了一场清除河流污染的运动。(make sth. clean, launch a drive)

II. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in over 120 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

某高中欲在全校征求学生建议。李佳给校长写了封信，建议学校培养学生学习能力，以提高他们在这个信息爆炸的世界上的竞争力。同时建议学校建立学生俱乐部，学生得以展露才华，培养兴趣，获得更多的生存能力。

参考答案

第 I 卷

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1-5 | AACDB | 6-10 | BDCA C |
| 11-13 | CC A | 14-16 | ADC |
| 17. Hanks | 18. office | 19. 11:30 p.m. | 20. 5 |
| 21. law school | 22. medical school | 23. a good idea | 24. in touch |
| 25-29 | DA ADB | 30-34 | ABDCA |
| | | 35-40 | DBDDDC |

41--49 E G C I J H A F B

50---64 DBADC CDABD ADCAD

65-68 DCBD 69-71 A B D 72-75 DABB

76-80 BCDEF

81. He wanted his clothes to look neat all the time

82. they make him feel at ease when working

83. improves their morale

84. It means that everyone should dress up for work.

第 II 卷

Translation

1. We should reserve airline tickets and hotel rooms before we travel.

1 1 1

2. As you know, our shop specializes in electronic games for children in this area.

1 1 1 1

3. You should consult your parents before you make a decision on which college or university

1 1 1

is best for you.

1

4. The manager was pleased with the new policy, believing it was an effective way to

1 1 1

promote the products.

1

5. It's not easy to make the river clean again, but our government has recently launched a drive

1 1 1

to get rid of the river pollution completely. (or against the river pollution completely.)

1 1 1 1

II. Guided Writing

Dear Headmaster,

I am most pleased to learn that our school is seeking students' suggestions on how to make our school life better. I am writing this letter to share with you my suggestions.

First of all, our school should lay more emphasis on cultivating students' learning methods. As the saying goes, teachers should not only pass on knowledge to students but also teach them how to study. In a world of information explosion, if students can be equipped with independent learning skills, no doubt they can have an advantage in this increasingly competitive world.

In addition, students' after school life can never be overlooked. Our school should set up more clubs where students can display their talents and acquire some survival skills such as how to get along with others and how to be a team player. Allowing for more leisure time means that students can devote more time pursuing their interests and hobbies, which may well turn out to be a welcome supplement to their beautiful life later.

Thank you for spending your precious time reading my letter and I hope my suggestions can be of some help.

Best wishes,

Li Jia