

2010-2023 历年陕西西工大附中高三第六次 适应性训考试英语卷（带解析）

第 1 卷

一. 参考题库(共 20 题)

1. In some cities, workaholism (废寝忘食工作) is so common that people don't consider it unusual. They accept the lifestyle as 26. Government workers in Washington, D. C., 27, frequently work sixty to seventy hours a week. They don't do this because they have to; they do it because they 28 to. Workaholism can be a 29 problem. Because true workaholics would rather work than do anything else, they 30 have no idea of how to relax; that is, they might not 31 movies, sports, or other types of entertainment. Most of all, they 32 to sit and do nothing. The lives of workaholics are usually stressful, and this tension (紧张) and worry can cause 33 problems such as heart attacks and stomach diseases. 34, typical workaholics don't pay much attention to their families. Their marriages may end in 35 as they spend little time with their families. Is workaholism 36 dangerous? Perhaps not. There are, certainly, people who work 37 under stress. Some studies show that many workaholics have great energy and interest in work. They feel 38 is so pleasurable that they are actually very happy. For most workaholics, work and entertainment are the same thing. Their jobs 39 them with a challenge; this keeps them busy and creative. 40 do workaholics enjoy their jobs so much? There are several 41 to work. Of course, it provides people with paychecks, and this is important. But it offer 42 financial security. It provides people with self-confidence; they have a feeling of satisfaction 43 they have produced a challenging piece of work and are able to say "I 44 it". Psychologists claim that their work gives people an identity (自身价值). After they take part in work, they 45 a sense of self and individualism.

【小题 1】

- A. strange
- B. boring
- C. pleasant
- D. normal

【小题 2】

- A. for example
- B. on the other hand
- C. what's more
- D. after all

【小题 3】

- A. agree
- B. promise
- C. dare
- D. want

【小题 4】

- A. slight
- B. serious
- C. obvious
- D. difficult

【小题 5】

- A. still
- B. probably
- C. certainly
- D. mostly

【小题 6】

- A. afford
- B. enjoy
- C. watch
- D. allow

【小题 7】

- A. dream
- B. decide

- C. intend
- D. hate

【小题 8】

- A. physical
- B. cultural
- C. social
- D. mental

【小题 9】

- A. Therefore
- B. However
- C. Anyway
- D. Besides

【小题 10】

- A. happiness
- B. silence
- C. failure
- D. surprise

【小题 11】

- A. sometimes
- B. always
- C. seldom
- D. hardly

【小题 12】

- A. sadly
- B. differently
- C. efficiently
- D. slowly

【小题 13】

- A. study
- B. family
- C. life
- D. work

【小题 14】

- A. equip
- B. pack
- C. provide
- D. fill

【小题 15】

- A. When
- B. Why
- C. How
- D. Where

【小题 16】

- A. factors
- B. advantages
- C. steps
- D. ways

【小题 17】

- A. no more
- B. more or less
- C. no more than
- D. more than

【小题 18】

- A. when
- B. before
- C. unless
- D. until

【小题 19】

- A. valued
- B. failed
- C. caught
- D. made

【小题 20】

- A. give
- B. lose
- C. get
- D. need

2. How many of us _____ a meeting that has nothing to do with us is not important at all.

- A. attending
- B. to attend
- C. have attended
- D. attend

3. 根据对话内容，从其后选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项有两项为多余选项。

Allen and Dick will graduate from high school this year. They're talking about their future plans.

Allen: I can't decide whether to go to university or to get a job.

Dick: _ 【小题 1】 _

Allen: But I don't know what to study.

Dick: If I had a chance again, I would major in English. _ 【小题 2】 _

Allen: That's what my parents want me to do.

Dick: _ 【小题 3】 _ They know what's the best for you.

Allen: But my friends will have their jobs and lots of fun while I spend all my time reading and writing.

Dick: But if you go to university, you'll still have time for fun.

Allen: Umm. _ 【小题 4】 _ But you know, I still have to ask my parents for pocket money and I hate to do so at this age.

Dick: And if you try to find a part-time job, you will have some pocket money, too.

Allen: You are right. _ 【小题 5】 _

- A. What you say makes sense.
- B. Well, it depends.
- C. You should take their advice.
- D. Well, if I were you, I would go on studying.
- E. I think I'd better get a job.
- F. You are good at languages.
- G. Thank you for the advice.

4. Usually, when your teacher asks a question, there is only one correct answer. But there is one question that has millions of current answers. That question is “What’s your name?”. Everyone gives a different answer, but everyone is correct. Have you ever wondered about people’s names? Where do they come from? What do they mean?

People’s first names, or given names, are chosen by their parents. Sometimes the name of a grandparent or other member of the family is used. Some parents choose the name of a well-known person. A boy could be named George Washington Smith; a girl could be named Helen Keller Jones.

Some people give their children names that mean good things. Clara means “bright”; Beatrice means “one who gives happiness”; Donald means “world ruler”; Leonard means “as brave as a lion”.

The earliest last names, or surnames, were taken from place names. A family with the name Brook or Brooks probably lived near a brook ; someone who was called Longstreet probably lived on a long, paved road. The Greenwood family lived in or near a leafy forest.

Other early surnames came from people’s occupations. The most common occupational name is Smith, which means a person who makes things with iron or other metals. In the past, smiths were very important workers in every town and village. Some other occupational names are: Carter ---- a person who owned or drove a cart; Potter ---- a person who made pots and pans.

The ancestors of the Baker family probably baked bread for their neighbors in their native villa. The Carpenter’s great-great-great-grandfather probably built houses and furniture.

Sometimes people were known for the color of their hair or skin, or their size, or their special abilities. When there were two men who were named John in the same village, the John with the gray hair probably became John Gray. Or the John who was very tall could call himself John Tallman. John Fish was probably an excellent swimmer and John Lightfoot was probably a fast runner or a good dancer.

Some family names were made by adding something to the father’s name.

English-speaking people added –s or –son. The Johnsons are descendants of John; the Roberts family’s ancestor was Robert. Irish and Scottish people added Mac or Mc or O. Perhaps all of the MacDonnells and the McDonnells and the O’Donnells are descendants of the same Donnell.

【小題 1】Which of the following aspects do the surnames in the passage NOT cover?

- A. Places where people lived.
- B. People’s characters.
- C. Talents that people possessed.
- D. People’s occupations.

【小題 2】 According to the passage, the ancestors of the Potter family most probably ____.

- A. owned or drove a cart

- B. made things with metals
- C. made kitchen tools or containers
- D. built houses and furniture

【小題 3】Suppose an English couple whose ancestors lived near a leafy forest wanted their new-born son to become a world leader, the baby might be named _____.

- A. Beatrice Smith
- B. Leonard Carter
- C. George Longstreet
- D. Donald Greenwood

【小題 4】The underlined word “descendants” in the last paragraph means a person’s _____.

- A. later generations
- B. friends and relatives
- C. colleagues and partners
- D. later sponsors

5. Of the 9,500 drivers _____ since the beginning of the year, 23% were found _____ in road knowledge.

- A. tested; lacked
- B. testing; lacked
- C. tested; lacking
- D. to test; lacking

6. One of my classmates accidentally _____ he had cheated in the last examination, or he wouldn’t have got so high a mark.

- A. pointed out
- B. let out
- C. took out
- D. tried out

7. The hotel was nice; the weather was warm; the beaches were beautiful. _____ I’d say it was a great vacation.

- A. Completely
- B. Eventually
- C. Actually
- D. Altogether

8. --- What about the price of these washing machines?

--- They are equal in price to, if not cheaper than, _____ at the other shops in the street.

- A. others
- B. it
- C. that

D. the ones

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

- A. Talk slowly.
- B. Concentrate on the topic.
- C. Express your feelings.
- D. Notice the details.
- E. Use the best words.
- F. Introduce something interesting.

【小題 1】 Generally, good talkers don't rush into a conversation. They take their time when they think about something and when they say it out loud. They act as if they have all the time in the world. This makes them the center of attention. Try this way of talking and you will create the same effect.

【小題 2】 People with good conversation skills tend to notice the kind of things that the average person doesn't notice, and to bring such details into the conversation. They may notice and point out an interesting ring on the other person's hand, a certain foreign accent, or a certain voice tone they use when saying a name. Thus, such individuals impress people in a very elegant manner.

【小題 3】 It's very rare to meet a person who is comfortably talking about their emotions and how certain things make them feel, especially with strangers. Yet this way of talking is a real virtue. Don't just present the facts. Keep in mind that it is at the emotional level that people connect best.

【小題 4】 Anyone can talk about the news or express basic opinions. But good talkers can frequently tell you something you didn't know and that you'll find interesting and fascinating. This is why it's good to have knowledge into fields such as psychology or sociology, and bring such knowledge out at the right moments in a conversation.

【小題 5】 The ability to talk smoothly has a lot to do with choosing the precise words to convey your feelings or thoughts. Constantly develop your vocabulary and practice communicating as accurately as possible. It will help you develop a way with words and allow you to express yourself more easily.

10. --- Haven't you heard the news?

--- What news?

--- Some of the workers are on _____ march while others are on _____ strike.

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

11. Perhaps the most famous theory, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Ray Birdwhistell. He believes that physical appearance is often culturally programmed. In other words, we learn our looks ---- we are not born with them. A baby has generally informed face features. A baby, according to Birdwhistell, learns where to set the eyebrows by looking at those around-family and friends. This helps explain why the people of some areas of the United States look so much alike, new Englanders or Southerners have certain common face features that cannot be explained by genetics(遗传学). The exact shape of the mouth is not set at birth, it is learned after. In fact, the final mouth shape is not formed until well after new teeth are set. For many, this can be well into grown-ups. A husband and wife together for a long time often come to look alike. We learn our looks from those around us. This is perhaps why in a single country area people smile more than those in other areas. In the United States, for example, the South is the part of the country where the people smile most frequently. In New England they smile less, and in the western part of New York State still less. Many southerners find cities such as New York cold and unfriendly, partly because people on Madison Avenue smile less than people on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia. People in largely populated areas also smile and greet each other in public less than people in small towns do.

【小题 1】 Ray Birdwhistell believes that physical appearance _____.

- A. has little to do with culture
- B. has much to do with culture
- C. is ever changing
- D. is different from place to place

【小题 2】 According to the passage, the final mouth shape is formed _____.

- A. before birth
- B. as soon as one's teeth are newly set
- C. sometime after new teeth are set
- D. around 15 years old

【小题 3】 Ray Birdwhistell can tell what area of the United States a person is from by _____.

- A. how much he or she laughs
- B. how he or she raises his or her eyebrows
- C. what he or she likes best
- D. the way he or she talks

12. In the hit film *The Bucket List*, Jack Nicholson and Morgan Freeman meet in hospital in California after they have been diagnosed with cancer. Between them they cook up a "bucket list" ----- a to-do list of all they want to do before they kick the

bucket. The movie makes you wonder what would be on your bucket list. So let's pack up some and see what it would cost to go out and have a little fun.

THE PYRAMIDS, GIZA, EGYPT

On to the pyramids, surely on anyone's bucket list. Exotik Tours can take you there on a variety of trips, including their popular Egypt Express which includes three nights in Cairo and a three-night Nile Cruise (乘船游览). From \$1,384, including four-and five-star accommodation, 12 meals and a ton of sightseeing.

www.exotiktours.com 416-646-3347

TAJ MAHAL, AGRA, INDIA

One of the world's most fascinating images, India's Taj Mahal makes even Nicholson and Freeman look calm. Toronto's Goway Travel has many suggestions for India, including a three-day independent visit to Agra. Stay at the attractive Oberoi AmarVilas overlooking the Taj. Include two breakfasts, touring and airport transfer from \$1,420.

www.gowaytravel.com 416-322-1034

THE GREAT WALL, CHINA

If the Great Wall of China is on your bucket list, check into Tour East Holiday's four-day Amazing Beijing Tour for \$580 per person, four-star accommodation, sightseeing including the Forbidden City and the Great Wall, breakfasts and two lunches, transportation and guide.

www.toureastholidays.com 416-929-0888

THE HIMALAYAS, NEPAL

And on to the Himalayas. Talk about something truly majestic (壮丽的). See the top of the world on GAP Adventures' Everest Adventure tour, a 15-day exploration including Everest Base Camp, teahouse lodge stays, and walking through Sherpa villages. Incredibly affordable at just \$665 plus local payment of \$250. GAP Adventures warns that this is a physically demanding trip.

www.gapadventures.com 416-260-0999

【小题 1】 The underlined phrase "kick the bucket" in Paragraph 1 means _____.

- A. come to life
- B. play a game
- C. pass away
- D. list interesting places

【小题 2】 According to the passage, where can you enjoy a view of the whole Taj Mahal?

- A. In Sherpa village.
- B. Near the Forbidden City
- C. Through Egypt Express.
- D. At Oberoi AmarVilas

【小题 3】 If you take on the Everest Adventure tour, you should be aware that _____.

- A. the sights may not be so good.
- B. it is a tiring trip
- C. you may not be used to the food there
- D. it is an expensive trip

【小题 4】 Which of the following websites may offer you more information about

Agra?

- A. www.gowaytravel.com
- B. www.exotiktours.com
- C. www.gapadventures.com
- D. www.toureastholidays.com

13. Behind the coach _____ our team wearing blue suits.

- A. have
- B. walk
- C. is followed
- D. appears

14. But when I got _____ the town ought to have been, all I found was a gas station.

- A. what
- B. which
- C. where
- D. that

15. The girl was drowned unfortunately. She _____, though, because there were so many people standing on the banks at that moment.

- A. should have saved
- B. could have been saved
- C. should be saved
- D. couldn't have been saved

16. In the past few years, My Heart Will Go On was a popular song among young people, _____ were often heard singing it at parties

- A. they
- B. that
- C. who
- D. which

17. --- I'll come to see your performance at 9:00 tomorrow evening.

-- I'm sorry, but by then my performance _____ and I _____ reporters in the meeting room.

- A. will have ended; will be meeting

B. will end; will meet

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