

高三英语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围:高考范围。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the man's favorite program?
A. Sports. B. History. C. Nature.
2. What will the man do for the woman?
A. Call for an ambulance. B. Lend his phone to her. C. Deal with an accident.
3. What does the woman think of wearing the seatbelt?
A. Unimportant. B. Necessary. C. Comfortable.
4. How does the man probably feel?
A. Excited. B. Amused. C. Scared.
5. Who does the laptop belong to?
A. Tom. B. Alice. C. Jack.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How many stops are there before the man gets to his destination?
A. Ten. B. Twelve. C. Fourteen.
7. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. On the Great Wall. B. In a store. C. On a bus.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man ask for at first?
A. Orange juice. B. Ice cream. C. Fried chicken.
9. What does the man say about the French fries?
A. They are cold. B. They are tasty. C. They are too hot.

【高三开学考·英语 第 1 页(共 8 页)】

G



10. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Old friends. B. Husband and wife. C. Waitress and customer.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did the man do last week?
A. He made a reservation for a room.
B. He lived in the hotel for two days.
C. He traveled to Seattle with his wife.
12. What is the man's room like?
A. It has a bar inside. B. It has two baths. C. It has twin beds.
13. Where is the cafeteria?
A. On the second floor. B. On the eighth floor. C. On the top floor.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why does the woman talk to the man?
A. To ask for directions.
B. To recommend a hotel to him.
C. To invite him to go sightseeing.
15. Where is the Royal Hotel?
A. Near the first crossing. B. Opposite the post office. C. At the second traffic light.
16. How will the woman go to the Royal Hotel?
A. By taxi. B. On foot. C. By bus.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the earliest form of the blues function as among slaves?
A. Timing. B. Communication. C. Rules for survival.
18. What did the blues start out with?
A. Human voices. B. Musical instruments. C. Birds' sounds.
19. What is Bessie Smith?
A. A popular pianist. B. A great historian. C. A famous blues singer.
20. When did Bessie Smith pass away?
A. In 1894. B. In 1937. C. In 1980.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Absolutely Unputdownable Books You Have to Read

Flowers for Algernon

Daniel Keyes

If you're seeking a fast read, try this short story by Daniel Keyes. He'll show you how a person who is mentally disabled feels while going from a simple gatekeeper at a bakery, whose IQ is less than 60, to a genius (天才) and the most intelligent person on the planet. In a situation like this, is it possible to overcome your fear and deal with loneliness? Daniel Keyes offers his answer to this question.

A Certain Smile

Francoise Sagan

If you don't enjoy thrillers or sci-fi and stories about dragon-riding detectives, and if you're longing for something comforting, slow and gentle, this beautiful little book by Francoise Sagan is just what you need. It's a pleasant exception among traditional romance novels; you'll find all of the advantages of high-quality literature here. And yes, it's a real page-turner.

【高三开学考·英语 第 2 页(共 8 页)】

G

Orphans of the Sky

Robert A. Heinlein

A giant generation ship is sailing without guidance through the depths of the universe. Its passengers have long forgotten the outside world and believed in a pre-technological culture marked by superstition(迷信). This novel brought Heinlein wide recognition, and will grasp you tight and won't let you go for months or even years afterward. Are we, the digital generation, different from the passengers of that imaginary spaceship?

95 Pounds of Hope

Anna Gavalda

Referring to a real person's experiences, this little poetic story is about the main things in life: choices we make, the power of love and devotion. The story of a thirteen-year-old boy who one day has to gather all his strength and courage and take a step towards adulthood proves once again that dreams do come true. After all, no matter how many pounds we have, we're all trying not to lose hope.

21. Whose book tells the story of a mentally disabled person?
- A. Anna Gavalda's. B. Daniel Keyes's.
C. Françoise Sagan's. D. Robert A. Heinlein's.
22. What kind of book might *Orphans of the Sky* be?
- A. A science fiction. B. A history book.
C. A detective story. D. A romance novel.
23. What is special about *95 Pounds of Hope*?
- A. It brings its author high praise. B. It is based on true life experiences.
C. It is about how to overcome fear. D. It is just intended for adult readers.

B

Anne Lacaton and Jean-Philippe Vassal, this year's Pritzker Prize winners, were as surprised as anyone else when the most famous award in architecture was made public yesterday.

"Of course it's very pleasant, and we are very pleased," Lacaton said at a conference with her partner, both smiling broadly from their black eyeglasses.

Putting aside their eyeglasses, Lacaton and Vassal could not be more different from an earlier generation of Pritzker winners, known for their easily recognizable styles and grand work. Instead, the two apply their simple guideline to their work on old urban buildings for low-income families: Never destroy, never remove or replace, always add, transform, and reuse!

When Lacaton and Vassal were asked to redesign a particularly large and over-crowded public housing block in Bordeaux in 2017, the residents(居民) told them they could not afford to move, even temporarily, but they wanted bigger units. Their solution was to replace the folding wooden front door with sliding glass door to each unit and painted the ugly walls with something bright. Suddenly, everyone had roomy outdoor space, some of which could be used during the winter as "winter gardens".

"So, people can not only get sun and light and spend time with family, but it's also open to neighbors," says Columbia University architecture professor Mabel Wilson. "I would love to live in one of the apartments that they've redesigned."

Their approach of cheap and creative re-adaption could be a model for urban planning in the US, Wilson adds, where destruction has been seen as a solution to old public housing in such cities as Chicago and St. Louis.

"There's a lot of violence in architecture and urbanism. We try to be precise. We try to work with kindness," Lacaton once explained. "Buildings are beautiful when people feel well in them, when the light inside is beautiful and the air is pleasant, when the exchange with the outside seems easy and gentle, and when uses and sensations are unexpected."

Lacaton and Vassal started their firm in Paris in 1987. Together, they worked primarily in France.

【高三开学考·英语 第3页(共8页)】

G

24. Why are Lacaton's and Vassal's eyeglasses mentioned in paragraph 3?
- A. To draw readers' attention to their unusual color.
 - B. To show that Pritzker Prize winners need eyeglasses.
 - C. To tell us how surprised and happy they are for the prize.
 - D. To stress their only possible similarity with other Pritzker winners.
25. What did Lacaton and Vassal do in the Bordeaux public housing project?
- A. They built winter gardens in the outdoor space.
 - B. They destroyed the walls to provide more space.
 - C. They just changed the doors and repainted the walls.
 - D. They provided bigger temporary rooms for the residents.
26. What have Lacaton and Vassal most probably done to win the Pritzker Prize?
- A. They have built many public houses with unique styles.
 - B. They have designed various famous buildings in the world.
 - C. They have provided free services for poor families in the US.
 - D. They have tried to transform old urban buildings with kindness.
27. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?
- A. Architecture. B. Environment. C. Lifestyle. D. Politics.
- C

On October 12, 2021, China officially announced its first five national parks, which are homes to endangered species ranging from the Siberian tigers on the Russian border to the world's last 30 Hainan black crested gibbons (黑冠长臂猿) in southern China's tropical rainforest.

By uniting hundreds of protected areas managed by various provinces, the new national park system's goal is to strengthen conservation under the central authority of the new National Forestry and Grassland Administration(NFGA).

These five parks cover an area two-third the size of the US national park system. The largest, Sanjiangyuan National Park in Qinghai Province, is almost the size of Mississippi.

With such an ambitious plan, there are bound to be challenges. For one, the government has to balance the need for the livelihoods of the locals with wildlife conservation. It has not announced a plan to create a permitting system that would regulate how people enjoy nature. What's more, ecotourism—which is defined as tourism that benefits both locals and their environment—only exists in a fifth of China's nature reserves.

But there's hope that the existing ecotourism projects in such nature reserves as Sanjiangyuan National Park and Wolong Nature Reserve will inspire efforts elsewhere in the new park system. Since 2018, Sanjiangyuan National Park has run a community-led tourism program that benefits both locals and snow leopards(豹), the park's main tourist draw. For \$43 a day, visitors can stay with local families, who act as guides to spot these rare "cats" in the wild.

"The community has made all the major decisions, and 100 percent of the income stays in the community. It's been incredibly successful," says Marc Brody, who has worked in China since 1994.

NFGA agrees that well-designed ecotourism can improve local ecosystems. It says that a core mission(核心使命) of China's national parks is to promote eco-civilization—a mission that can be advanced by involving visitors. Written into China's constitution(宪法) in 2012, eco-civilization means scientifically balancing the economic development and the environmental protection.

28. Which park is home to the thirty endangered gibbons?
- A. Hainan National Park.
 - B. Wolong Nature Reserve.
 - C. Northeast National Park.
 - D. Sanjiangyuan National Park.



29. What can be learned about Sanjiangyuan National Park?
 A. It is bigger than Mississippi. B. It sits on the Russian border.
 C. It is a pioneer in ecotourism. D. It has a mature permitting system.
30. Which word best describes Marc Brody's attitude to ecotourism?
 A. Skeptical. B. Unconcerned. C. Disapproving. D. Positive.
31. What is the main purpose of China's national parks?
 A. To protect the endangered animals.
 B. To help the local people out of poverty.
 C. To balance the economy and the environment.
 D. To set a better development example for the world.

D

Climate science has been rapidly advancing in recent years, but the foundations were laid hundreds of years ago.

In the 1820s, French scientist Joseph Fourier theorized that Earth must have some way of keeping heat and that the atmosphere may play some role. In 1850, American scientist Eunice Newton Foote put thermometers(温度计) in glass bottles and experimented with placing them in sunlight. Inside the bottles, Foote compared dry air, wet air, N₂, O₂ and CO₂, and found that the bottle containing humid air warmed up more and stayed hotter longer than the bottle containing dry air, and that it was followed by the bottle containing CO₂. In 1859, Irish scientist John Tyndall began measuring how much heat different gases in the atmosphere absorb. And in 1896, Swedish scientist Svante Arrhenius concluded that more CO₂ in the atmosphere would cause the planet to heat up. These findings planted some of the earliest seeds of climate science.

The first critical breakthrough happened in 1967 when Syukuro Manabe and Richard Wetherald connected energy absorbed by the atmosphere to the air movement vertically over Earth. They built a model which first included all the main physical processes related to climate changes. The predictions and the explanations based on their model still hold true in the real world almost half a century later.

The model was improved in the 1980s by Klaus Hasselmann who connected short-term weather patterns with long-term climate changes. Hasselmann found that even random weather data could yield insight into broader patterns.

"The greatest uncertainty in the model remains what human beings will do. Figuring it out is 1,000 times harder than understanding the physics behind climate changes," Manabe said. "There are many things we can do to prevent climate change. The whole question is whether people will realize that something which will happen in 20 or 30 years is something you have to respond to now."

So, it's up to us to solve the problem that these pioneers helped the world understand.

32. What does the word "humid" underlined in paragraph 2 mean?
 A. Cool. B. Cold. C. Dry. D. Wet.
33. What is Klaus Hasselmann's contribution to climate science?
 A. He found that CO₂ causes global warming.
 B. He invented a unique measuring instrument.
 C. He improved Manabe and Wetherald's model.
 D. He built a reliable model on climate change.
34. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?
 A. The biggest problem with the climate model.
 B. The necessity for human beings to take action now.
 C. The challenge of understanding climate change.
 D. Measures to be taken to prevent climate change.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Negative Effects of the Global Warming B. Historic Breakthroughs in Climate Science
C. Main Causes Leading to Climate Change D. Difficulties of Preventing Climate Change

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Talking to someone on a train, bus, or subway can be risky yet exciting, as you never know when they're going to get off. Starting a connection can be fun as the costs are fairly low and you can easily start and stop a conversation, or get off if things become awkward. 36

Make eye contact. Making brief eye contact can show the persons that you're interested and help you judge whether they are interested in you. Glance at the persons and try to hold your gaze(注视) for just a second or two. 37 If they meet your gaze, it's likely positive. If they look away quickly or appear disinterested, it's probably best not to approach.

Smile at the persons. If you've successfully met their gaze, smile at them. 38 If they smile back, you're likely in luck in getting them to talk to you. If you want to start a conversation with the persons, smiling is a great way to get somebody's attention.

39 Make a point to appear open, comfortable and available. Do this by keeping your arms uncrossed. Stand or sit up straight and show good posture(姿势). Don't cross your body or turn away from the persons, as these gestures can make you appear closed off or disinterested.

Approach the persons to start talking to them. 40 If you're far away, move closer. You should be a comfortable distance where you can hear each other yet not feel awkward if the conversation doesn't work out.

- A. Use open body language.
B. Mind your manners while talking.
C. Notice how they respond to your gaze.
D. Don't worry because you can follow some tips that make you smile.
E. Once you've read that the persons are interested in chatting, make a move.
F. A small but sincere smile makes you appear interested, friendly and approachable.
G. Therefore, try to get someone's attention and start a conversation by following the tips.

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。

Last month, Dongxiang County in Gansu Province was officially removed from the "List of Poorest Counties in China".

Landlocked in China's northwest, Dongxiang County is 41 to 256,828 Dongxiang people, one of China's 55 ethnic(民族的) minorities. In 2013, nearly a third of its 42 was still living under the absolute poverty line.

So, how did they do it?

Most of Dongxiang people are 43 who grow wheat and potatoes. Then it is 44 that anti-poverty projects in the county often 45 food.

The potatoes here are 46. Dongxiang people have many ways of 47 potatoes for the table, including spicy potato slices, sour potato rolls, whole potatoes 48 under a bed of hot rocks, and even potato noodles. Now these potato 49 are sold all over China.

Fan Chenyang, who works in the Dongxiang potato industry, said that one of the 50 ways potatoes helped lift the area out of poverty was through education and 51. It includes topics like latest planting methods and disease 52. "These sessions have helped a lot in 53 both the quality and quantity of the potatoes being produced here," he said.

Dongxiang County is also famous for its 54. Five years ago, Mada Wude, who left at the age of 17 in order to raise sheep in other areas of northwest China, was encouraged to 55 to his county to set up a company, which is now taking care of around 1,800 sheep 56 by 25 families in his village. Over the five years, he has helped the villagers raise more and better lambs. The profit is distributed to the 57 families. The sheep there are given organic food and monitored 58 by AI systems. Therefore, 59 all over China can eat with 60 of mind.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. witness | B. access | C. home | D. entry |
| 42. A. crew | B. population | C. police | D. children |
| 43. A. farmers | B. fishermen | C. singers | D. hunters |
| 44. A. unbelievable | B. acceptable | C. avoidable | D. understandable |
| 45. A. center on | B. apply for | C. give up | D. suffer from |
| 46. A. small | B. sweet | C. famous | D. expensive |
| 47. A. cleaning | B. cutting | C. planting | D. preparing |
| 48. A. rotten | B. baked | C. fried | D. hidden |
| 49. A. rocks | B. products | C. chips | D. tools |
| 50. A. wrong | B. different | C. main | D. tough |
| 51. A. training | B. exhibition | C. festival | D. export |
| 52. A. damage | B. development | C. spread | D. prevention |
| 53. A. reducing | B. meeting | C. improving | D. judging |
| 54. A. lamb | B. architecture | C. dancing | D. rice |
| 55. A. appeal | B. return | C. decline | D. stop |
| 56. A. sold | B. killed | C. eaten | D. owned |
| 57. A. participating | B. competing | C. disabled | D. disappointed |
| 58. A. occasionally | B. continuously | C. secretly | D. carelessly |
| 59. A. businessmen | B. cooks | C. consumers | D. workers |
| 60. A. absence | B. change | C. lack | D. peace |

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。

Last week, I took a small boat and rowed miles along a little river in the middle of New York's Adirondack Mountains 61 (escape) the maddening noise in the city.

One of the rewards for this remote trip was the total peace in the mountains. Here, I was completely alone. There was not another soul 62 sight. No cars, no signals to draw me toward my phone.

I rowed through little ponds 63 (surround) by grass and red berries on the shores. To go deeper into the wild, I made my way through a chain of rocky rapids(急流). As I rowed along I saw a yellow maple leaf pressed against a rock by the current.

When it was impossible for 64 (I) to row my boat, I tied it to my waist and pulled it behind me, with my pants rolled to my 65 (knee). To my delight, I found that the water still held some of the warmth of summer.

Soon after I reached a stretch of rapids 66 were too violent to get through, I was forced to carry my little boat on my shoulders. 67 (walk) along a trail in the shadowy forest, I saw 68 (variety) plants that have started to turn reddish. When the river slowed down again, I put down my boat and rowed on. On the 69 (arrive) at the end of the little river, I was extremely tired 70 I felt really happy and completely relaxed.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

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。

Since the digging of No. 3 to No. 8 sites begin in October last year, about 500 pieces of relics(文物) have been found at Sanxingdui Ruins in southwest China Sichuan Province. The relics, discovered at six new sites, include the golden masks. Many of them are unique shaped. The new finds have brought the total amount of the relics discovered at the ruins to nearly 2,000. The discoveries has shown that ancient China is far more developed we have expected.

Sanxingdui was discovered in the early twenty century. It has been considering as one of the greatest archaeological(考古的) wonder in the world.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

英语课上,你们班准备就“分数与能力”进行一次讨论。请发表你的看法,内容包括:

1. 简要评论现状;
2. 你的观点及建议。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 题目已为你写好。

Score and Ability

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（网址：www.zizzs.com）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



微信搜一搜

自主选拔在线

