绝密★考试结束前

高三英语学科 试题

考生须知：

1.本试题卷分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题），共 8 页，满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2.答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号。

3.所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效。

4.考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

第 Ⅰ 卷

第一部分　听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

　　做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。

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 are the speakers talking about?
   A. Making a birthday cake.　　　B. Going to a birthday party.　　C. Repairing the broken clock.
2. What does the man think of the art show?
   A. Fun.　　　　　　　　　　B. Just so so.　　　　　　　C. Not good.
3. What will the man do this weekend?
   A. Stay at home and pull the weeds.
   B. Go to the woman's Lawn Care Party.
   C. Go to the woman's Paint My Kitchen Party.
4. What is the man worried about?
   A. His health.　　　　B. Steve's getting fired.　　　C. His risk of losing the job.
5. What is Josh's attitude to his girlfriend's rudeness?
   A. Unconcerned.　　　　B. Regretful.　　　　　　　C. Embarrassed.

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. Which T-shirt will the woman take?
   A. Small in black.　　　　B. Medium in red.　　　　C. Large in purple.
7. How much is the T-shirt?
   A. $ 10.95.　　　　　　B. $ 9.05.　　　　　　　　C. $ 20.

　　听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What's the man's concern?
   A. He doesn't know what to do.　B. Music doesn't help him study.　C. He can't focus on his study.
9. Who is Spot?
   A. The man's dog.　　　　B. The man's brother.　　　C. The man's friend.
10. Why does the man refuse to turn off the internet on his computer?
    A. He wants to check his messages.
    B. He wants to chat online with his friends.
    C. He wants to look up information on the internet.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Whose phone are the speakers talking about?
    A. The woman's.　　　　　B. The woman's father's.　　　C. Jack's.
12. What happened to the phone?
    A. It was forgotten at school.　B. It doesn't work at the moment.　C. It was grabbed by someone.
13. What will the woman do?
    A. Report it to the police.　　B. Contact the insurance company.　C. Tell Jack of the robbery.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is the most urgent task?
    A. Booking a meeting room.
    B. Inviting everyone to the meeting room.
    C. Making sure of the time to visit the German customer.
15. Why does the man need a short report?
    A. He'll give a presentation to their managers.
    B. He'll send it to everyone by email.
    C. He'll put it into his own report.
16. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
    A. Teacher and student.　　　B. Customer and shop assistant.　　C. Boss and secretary.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which two oceans are connected by the Panama Canal?
    A. The Pacific and Atlantic oceans.
    B. The Atlantic and Indian oceans.
    C. The Pacific and Indian oceans.
18. When was the canal finally completed?
    A. In 1904.　　　　　　　B. In 1914.　　　　　　　　C.In 1881.
19. What is the text mainly about?
    A. The location of the Panama Canal.
    B. The importance of the Panama Canal.
    C. The time when the Panama Canal was built.
20. What is the talk most possibly from?
    A. An announcement.　　　B. A speech.　　　　　　　C. A lecture.

第二部分　阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节 （共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A
Useful Travel Apps

Traveladvisor

　　Every hotel, restaurant or tourist spot you wish to know about has likely been reviewed and rated here. These numerous, and at times very detailed, travellers' experiences offer handy tips and help avoid common mistakes. Lists like "Top Things to Do In ..." ensure that you don't come back with any regrets.

Kayak

　　A comprehensive travel planner, this app lets you search for and book flight tickets, hotels and cars, and even assists in packing. Its predeparture to-do lists, tailored for general, business or romantic travel, ensure that all you need is your bag.

Tripit

　　If you're forever searching for all the confirmation emails for your trips, download this app, which merges all your travel details into one itinerary（行程）. You can access it from several devices, and it syncs（同步）with your phone calendar, too.

Loungebuddy

　　This app advises on the facilities and entry policies for airport lounges across the world, so in one click you can get away from the crowds.

Travel Diary

Similar to sending postcards to yourself, this app lets you make diary entries with text and images. You can also export all your entries to a word document: raw material for the travelogue in the making.

21. If you're not sure what to do in your travel destination, you'd better check _____ before you go there.
A. Traveladvisor   B. Kayak   C. Travel Diary   D. Tripit

22. Which app helps most if people want to review their travel from time to time?
A. Travel Diary.   B. Traveladvisor.   C. Tripit.   D. Loungebuddy.

23. Which of the following two apps provide only one service respectively?
A. Traveladvisor and Kayak.   B. Kayak and Tripit.
C. Tripit and Loungebuddy.   D. Loungebuddy and Travel Diary.

B

On September 9, senior Andre Samaraweera qualified as a semifinalist（进入半决赛选手）for the National Merit Scholarship. In the spring, Andre will find out if he has qualified for the finalist position. "Seeing my score on the PSAT was by far the most exciting because it felt pleasant to see all my hard work pay off," Andre said. "I was happy that I could qualify to get a scholarship because of my academic scores."

The National Merit Scholarship is one awarded to those who do well on the Preliminary SAT or the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test. The National Merit Scholarship Corporation will grant around 7,600 students the scholarship after an intense <u>filtering</u> of about 1.6 million entries.

"The most difficult part of the PSAT was actually having to study," Andre said. "I had to force myself to actually study, because I knew if I didn't, I wouldn't do well and would probably not make as high of a score as I had."

Andre took the PSAT his junior year and got a 1450/1520 and missed three questions in English and made a perfect score on the math portion.

As a semifinalist he has already passed multiple stages in the selection process and now competes with only around 16,000 students for scholarships.

The first scholarship opportunities are single-payment scholarships worth $2,500; the second scholarship is a corporate-sponsored one which is for finalists with career plans the sponsor wishes to encourage. Finally there is the college-sponsored scholarship which is where officials of each sponsor college select winners of their awards from finalists who have been accepted for admission.

"It's just a PSAT. The real SAT has a lot more impact on my future," Andre said. "It's not hard to know everything for the PSAT; the difficulty lies in applying everything perfectly."

24. What do we know from the text?
A. Andre got a high score in SAT.
B. Andre won the National Merit Scholarship.
C. 16,000 students are granted by the National Merit Scholarship.
D. There are many rounds of competition in the selection process.

25. What does the underlined word "filtering" mean in paragraph 2?
A. Selecting.   B. Cooperating.   C. Fighting.   D. Matching.

26. What does Andre imply in the last paragraph?
A. SAT is just a piece of cake.
B. SAT is the real hard nut to crack.
C. He worries little about winning the scholarship.
D. SAT plays a more decisive role in competing for the scholarship.

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
A. Highest Score ever in PSAT
B. The National Merit Scholarship
C. PSAT : a Stepping-Stone to scholarship
D. Student Qualifies to Semifinalist in a Scholarship

C

Imagine the busy streets of New York City, an enormous place with millions of people. Every day, the streets are crowded with people going about their daily lives. Now imagine a small robot in the middle of all of those people. Most people would not even notice the ten-inch smiling robot, called a Tweenbot,

rolling along the busy sidewalk. This strange machine may interest some people, while others would ignore it completely. A researcher interested in studying how helpful people really are uses such robots in her experiments.

The Tweenbots experiment is the idea and creation of Kacie Kinzer, which was to make a robot that could navigate the city and reach its destination only if it was aided by pedestrians. Tweenbots rely on the kindness of warm-hearted strangers. Made simply of cardboard, wheels, and a device to turn the wheels, the Tweenbots face many dangers on the city streets. They could be run over by cars or smashed by careless kids. Each of Kinzer's robots is fitted with a flag that displays instructions for the robot's destination. The only way these robots will reach their final point is if someone lends them a hand. Tweenbots are essentially a social experiment aimed at providing people a chance to show how caring they are.

On a daily basis, people in New York City are often in a hurry to get around. However, the Tweenbots, through their inability to look after themselves, took people out of their normal routines. The people who noticed the helpless little robots were actually interested in helping the Tweenbots find their way home. Tweenbots move at a constant speed and can only go in a straight line. If one was to get stuck, or was going in the wrong direction, it would be up to strangers to free it or turn it in the right direction. Surprisingly, no Tweenbot was lost or damaged, and each one arrived at its target in good condition. In fact, most people treated the robot in a gentle manner, and some even treated it as though it were a small living being.

28. What's the purpose of Kinzer's experiment?
    A. To promote Tweenbots' flexibility.
    B. To test people's kindness.
    C. To improve Tweenbot's sense of direction.
    D. To highlight people's sense of responsibility.

29. What does the writer want to show by listing many dangers in paragraph 2?
    A. How careless the kids are.
    B. How dependent Tweenbots are.
    C. How crowded New York is.
    D. How dangerous the car drivers are.

30. What can a Tweenbot do?
    A. Free itself when stuck.
    B. Turn at the crossroads.
    C. Instruct the strangers its destination.
    D. Move at an unchanging speed.

31. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?
    A. Tweenbots' popularity.
    B. Tweenbots' inability.
    C. The result of the experiment.
    D. New Yorkers' normal routines.

D

Body mass index (BMI) has long been foundational in healthcare around the world. The simple equation（方程）of weight relative to height has been used to determine your risk for certain diseases. But researchers have been questioning the value of BMI in individual health assessment now.

BMI was never intended to measure individual health. It was developed in the early 1800s to study weight variations across entire population. "BMI is a rigid number based on old data," says Fatima Stanford, a professor at Harvard Medical School. And it's far from perfect in terms of the cutoffs（分界点）designed to indicate risk, she added.

A study estimated that more than 74 million American adults were miscategorized（被误分类）as unhealthy or healthy based on their BMI alone. Nearly half of people considered over weight and 29 percent categorized as obese were actually healthy. Thirty percent of those considered to be at a normal weight had heart issues.

Part of the problem is that BMI doesn't tell the difference between weight from fat and muscle. So bodybuilders and athletes with high muscle mass may be categorized as overweight or obese. And even among people who do have higher body fat, BMI doesn't tell physicians anything about how the fat is distributed－a key connection to disease risk.

Furthermore, BMI cutoffs are largely based on data from western populations, making it a problem to apply this measurement to the diverse American population. There's growing evidence that body composition varies from race to race. African Americans, for example, are likely to carry more fat around the hips than white Americans. A study showed that for black adults in the U.S., having a higher BMI (25 and over) did not carry the same risk of death as it did in white adults.

Regardless of the BMI category you fall into, it's important to find a healthcare provider who will look beyond that number to get a whole picture of your health. Because despite the view that people with a higher BMI have a greater risk for a number of diseases than thinner people, the research shows it's not that

simple.

32.What do we know about BMI?
   A. It acts a decisive part in healthcare.　　　　B. It does well indicating health risks.
   C. It's intended to measure individual health.　　D. It shows the relation between weight and height.

33.Why may some bodybuilders and athletes be miscategorized as overweight?
   A. They provided wrong data.
   B. BMI took their muscle for fat.
   C. BMI failed to indicate fat distribution.
   D. No other measurements were used than BMI.

34.Which of the following is right according to Paragraph 5?
   A. BMI cutoff of African Americans is 25.
   B. BMI is accurate for people from different races.
   C. BMI cutoffs can't apply to all the people in the U.S.
   D. White adults are less likely to carry the risk of death than black adults.

35.What is the author's attitude towards BMI?
   A. Cautious.　　　　B. Dependent.　　　　C. Convinced.　　　　D. Disapproving.

第二节 （共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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。

　　We've seen photographs that seem to show unbelievable images, thanks to photo editing software. But do you know you can create images that look impossible without any fancy software or computer effects? __36__

　　Playing with perspective

　　One of the easiest tricks is called forced perspective. __37__ The person in front will look large, and the person farther away will look very small. The person in front can hold out their hand as if they were holding something, and the person in back is being held in the front person's hand. You can also do this trick with objects like the sun or a full moon.

　　Flying superheroes

　　How can you take a photograph of a friend so that they seem to be flying superheroes? Have your friend dress up in a superhero costume, especially one with a cape（斗篷）. You can pose them outside against the open sky, and have another friend hold the cape out so it looks like they're flying. Position yourself low and take the photo looking slightly upward so the ground isn't visible. After you take the photo, you can cut it, __38__

　　Other tricks

　　You can have several of your friends lie flat on a solid-colored sheet so they're arranged to look like they're piled in a human pyramid. __39__ If you take the photo in the moment when they are off the ground, you can cut it so they look like they're floating. Have a friend draw funny eyeballs on the back of their hand and then hold their hand across their real eyes for a funny face photo.

　　__40__ The only rule is not to do anything risky and to have fun.

   A. so the hand holding the cape out isn't visible.
   B. so your friends look like they are trapped inside.
   C. You can create your own trick photos by exploring other ways to use all these tricks.
   D. You can also take a photo of your friend jumping up into the air.
   E. Here are some easy tricks that can create images fooling your eyes.
   F. The other method is to take a sheet, lay it flat on the ground, and decorate it with buildings.
   G. To do this, you set up a camera shot with someone close to the camera and someone farther away.

第三部分　语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

　　We have a small wooden board suspended on a tree in our back garden to feed some of the parrots and squirrels that populate our neighbourhood.

　　They visit in the morning and evening to see if we have __41__ any leftover rice or fruit, and loud noises can be heard if the __42__ is empty.

The squirrels are usually the quietest of the creatures that visit, while the parrots are the bossiest. Sometimes, one of the squirrels will __43__ in a flowerpot that hangs from the tree. He looks __44__ standing on his hind legs, holding up a lump（块）of __45__ as big as himself and eating it, his mouth working at great speed. The parrots,__46__, never let the poor squirrels eat to his heart's content, often peck（啄）at him and __47__ him away.

One day in July last year, something quite __48__ happened. A parrot went for the usual __49__, but the squirrel, __50__ backing away, __51__ his head towards the parrot in defence. The parrot gave in __52__, and quickly moved to the opposite end of the board before the two of them __53__ the feast. The little squirrel __54__ that nobody can mess with him and to this day he __55__ to stand up to those bossy parrots.

41. A. put on	B. put up	C. put down	D. put out
42. A. board	B. tree	C. garden	D. house
43. A. play	B. sleep	C. hide	D. wander
44. A. aggressive	B. adorable	C. admirable	D. alarming
45. A. rice	B. banana	C. rock	D. bread
46. A. however	B. but	C. yet	D. though
47. A. take	B. blow	C. push	D. chase
48. A. common	B. abnormal	C. unusual	D. unlucky
49. A. fight	B. attack	C. quarrel	D. exercise
50. A. instead of	B. in case of	C. in spite of	D. in time of
51. A. pulled	B. cast	C. pushed	D. threw
52. A. constantly	B. immediately	C. finally	D. obviously
53. A. searched for	B. eat up	C. looked forward to	D. went on with
54. A. declared	B. agreed	C. assumed	D. proved
55. A. means	B. continues	C. intends	D. pretends

第 II 卷

第二节 （共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Ronni Abergel of Copenhagen has always been curious __56__ the lives of other people. In 2000, with his brother and friends, he launched the Human Library, __57__ (fill) it with "human books" — volunteers recruited from often-stigmatized backgrounds (for example, they may have been labeled as homeless, ADHD, Muslim, or obese). "I wanted to create a safe place __58__ it was okay to ask other people questions," Abergel says.

The first Human Library __59__ (hold) at a music festival, and the concept caught on. More than 85 countries now have human libraries, often in actual libraries. People can browse the catalogue and check out a "human book" for 30 minutes. "It's __60__ chance to see what it's like to walk in their shoes, and to dispel fear," says Abergel, adding that the organization trains applicants __61__ (ensure) they'll be open-minded and genuine.

In 2020, the Human Library went online for the first time. Weekly virtual sessions are available and are __62__ (typical) fully booked with participants from around the world. Abergel says it takes a special kind of person to volunteer as a human book, opening __63__ (they) up to whatever is asked. __64__ it has rewards, too. "This forum allows them to explain themselves," says Abergel. "Who doesn't want to be understood if for most of your life you __65__ (misunderstand)?"

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）

假定你是李华，你校的英语报正在征稿。请你结合以下名人名言，写一篇题为 "My Understanding of Optimism" 的征文。

"The pessimist sees difficulty in every opportunity; the optimist sees opportunity in every difficulty." —— Winston Churchill

内容包括：1. 你对该名言的理解；

2. 结合生活实例；

3. 你对该名言的感悟。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 词左右（名言不计入总词数）；

2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

My great-grandmother Eileen is fierce, loyal and strong and a bit of a legend in her own lifetime, which now stretches to 92 years. I should add that we're not allowed to call her Gran, because she says it makes her feel old.

That summer, I lost my job and felt hopeless. One day, I paid a visit to her. She picked up a box which she placed on the coffee table. "There you go," she said. "You do know what you're doing with these things, don't you?"

It was a new phone. Her current mobile was pretty ancient. I was amazed it was still going.

"Yes," I said.

"Good. That's why I ask you. You young people know more about such things than us oldies. You can take it home with you and get it all set up," she went on. "Then, when you bring it back, you can show me how to use my new phone, such as getting on the internet, sending e-mails and so on." She smiled so sweetly that I felt a surge of love for her.

I grabbed the box and stood up. Setting up the phone would be easy. It was teaching her how to use it that may prove challenging.

The following day I headed back to my great-grandmother's with the phone. "Here's your phone. It's all ready to use."

For the next hour, I was busy setting up her passcode and fingerprint recognition, which she said was like something out of James Bond.

She chose a picture for her screen and it was all going so well until I tried to show her how to swipe(滑动屏幕). "What do you mean, swipe?" she asked. She was 92, I reminded myself. This had been tiring for her.

She pressed at the up arrow and got angry when nothing happened. When I finally got her to swipe, she didn't put the right amount of pressure on and the menu slipped away. After what seemed like hours, she threw the phone across the room and it landed on the sofa. "Take it away!" she howled. "I want my old phone back!"

I picked up the phone and was about to leave to give her time to cool down when I realized I didn't want to go home when she was angry and upset.

注意：1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；　　2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1

"Come on, Eileen. One more try." I said._____

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Paragraph 2

I was not feeling so hopeless any more now._____

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