

英语试卷

考试时间：120 分钟 试题满分：150 分

命题人：高三英语组 校对：高三英语组

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每题 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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How did the woman return from the trip?

- A. By plane. B. By car. C. By coach.

2. What does the man suggest doing?

- A. Talking to the teacher. B. Renting the equipment. C. Giving up the course.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The man's job. B. The man's house. C. The man's hobby.

4. Why does the man say David Olsen is unfit for the position?

- A. He's impolite. B. He's immature. C. He's inexperienced.

5. Which clue did the speakers miss?

- A. The locked door. B. The broken glass. C. The muddy footprints.

第二节（共 15 小题；每题 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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues. B. Strangers. C. Friends.

7. Why might the woman leave?

- A. She missed her turn. B. She will have a coffee. C. She has to return to work.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Who is the man?

- A. A researcher. B. A student. C. A teacher.

9. Which of the following is a regular activity?

- A. Guiding the visitors. B. Walking the dog. C. Looking after the paths.

10. What does the man prefer to do?

- A. Identify types of butterflies.
B. Make nesting boxes for birds.
C. Do some research on insects.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the woman willing to do in the club?
A. Cook the meals. B. Do the washing-up. C. Help with transport.
12. When will the woman take Mrs. Clara to see a doctor?
A. Next Tuesday. B. Next Wednesday. C. Next Thursday.
13. What will the woman do for Mr. Paul next Friday?
A. Decorate his kitchen. B. Weed his garden. C. Move house.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What shocked the woman most in WorldSkills?
A. Beauticians' doing people's hair.
B. Constructors' laying bricks.
C. Carers' doing first aid.
15. How did the trainer feel about the flowers by the woman?
A. Embarrassed. B. Satisfied. C. Disappointed.
16. When does the woman hope to compete in WorldSkills?
A. In 2024. B. In 2025. C. In 2026.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What color is the tour boat now?
A. Light green. B. Jet black. C. Dark red.
18. Which lunchbox is suitable for cheese lovers?
A. Lunchbox 1. B. Lunchbox 2. C. Lunchbox 3.
19. What will Ray be in charge of doing?
A. Cleaning the bins on the boat.
B. Collecting litter from the tourists.
C. Taking the rubbish to be recycled.
20. What is unclear about the lighthouse?
A. Who built it. B. When it was built. C. What it was made of.

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, D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

A bank statement — these are those letters from the bank telling you how much you've spent or saved. They come in those envelopes that are so depressing to see when you're in the red.	Coins — they are the pieces of metal money in your pocket; and they seem to mysteriously disappear every time you desperately need to make a call from a public phone box.
A cashier — in Britain these bank workers who serve you are ever so friendly and helpful...until they know you've got money problems.	A bank letter — this is the angry letter from the bank telling you to pay up or suffer the additional expense of a court case.

A cash machine — these holes in the wall that throw out money (ATMs in the US) are so useful. But be careful to check who's standing behind you!	Cash — if you carry lots of this paper money with you, the probability of you getting robbed or losing your wallet increases by 100%—it's a rule of nature.
A credit card — so easy to use, so easy to abuse! They're also known as your “flexible friend”, although “flexible enemy” would be more appropriate.	A loan — this is the money that banks give you to start up your business or buy a bigger car. It's all very exciting at first...until interest rates shoot up.
An overdraft (透支) — this is permission from the bank to take out more money than you have. It's great in theory, but disastrous in practice.	A mortgage (按揭) — this is the money you borrow to buy a house, usually with you for at least twenty years...a long time to be paying for something.

21. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. A bank statement is equal to a bank letter.
 B. Cashiers in Britain serve clients with good manners.
 C. You should be on alert when you draw cash from ATMs.
 D. You can use a credit card as easily and freely as you can.
22. A college graduate plans to open his own company, he may need to know about _____.
 A. cash B. loan C. mortgage D. credit card
23. In which section of a newspaper may we read this passage?
 A. Financial advice. B. Job advertisement.
 C. Economic knowledge. D. English vocabulary.

B

If I have a goal in life, it isn't to be driving a Rolls-Royce. It's to be giving away more than \$1,000,000 a year and having an impact on people's lives. I have the success today because I always had to work for what I wanted. I grew up accustomed to risks and disappointments, so I was used to moving forward, no matter what.

In 2008, I went to Los Angeles where I tried to get hired as an agent, an analyst and a financial broker. Unfortunately, all these doors slammed in my face. The world's economy was in a bad state, so I knew I would have to do a little spinning of my own.

Youth involves a certain innocence but also perseverance. The word “can't” wasn't in my vocabulary. I partnered with a friend buying distressed multifamily properties around Houston. Even though we were enthusiastic and backed with start-up sums, I didn't make a deal work. My friend moved on to other projects. Alone, I put all my money into the next real-estate project. I put the time in, I dreamed it, but once again the deal fell through. Two months later, though, the deal came back around. That was when the path opened, luck changed, and I was ready to form my own company. I haven't looked back. Only ahead.

I'm now able to give back to communities and causes. I donate about \$500,000 a year, much of that going to research to cure rare diseases. We also support a lot of services for

disadvantaged children in Houston and other places.

I have always been someone who can see the big picture and have never been distracted by things that get in the way. There are lessons to be learned, and the biggest of those is to keep going. You may have to change the path, but always keep that vision in front of you.

24. Which of the following about the author is true?

- A. He donated a lot of money to improve his company's image.
- B. He often encountered difficulties in the process of growing up.
- C. He started his own company together with a friend.
- D. He changed jobs several times while in Los Angeles.

25. By saying "do a little spinning of my own" in the second paragraph, the author probably means he would _____.

- A. look for a part-time job independently
- B. make his contributions to the economy
- C. give in to the disappointing reality
- D. be self-employed to develop his career

26. Which quality of the author is not shown in the passage?

- A. Perseverance.
- B. Optimism.
- C. Innocence.
- D. Kindness.

27. Which one is probably the best title of the passage?

- A. Saying No to "Turning Back"
- B. Tips for a Successful Business
- C. Jumping over Economic Downturns
- D. A Life-time Pursuit of Dream

C

What is a lifestyle and how is that different from a life? A lifestyle is about brand names and buying identity or fame. Lifestyle gives a false sense of peace and acceptability that comes from others recognizing what you've bought into (as well as bought). If your car, clothes, and home are expensive, you're sophisticated (见过世面的) and stylish. If you have the right kind of job or go to the right social gatherings, then you receive the insincere approval of others. This means that your self-esteem is always at the mercy of others, with no appreciation of you as an individual.

A life, on the other hand, is very different. A life is what you lead when you know what matters most to you. It is very simple and comes from being connected to what you know is important and being willing to put that first, no matter what others may think. When you create a life vs. a lifestyle, your self-esteem comes from what's inside you, not what others think about you.

Lifestyle is expensive financially and personally, because it costs a great deal to keep up appearances and do what you think is socially acceptable. A life is not expensive. Rather than using personal or financial resources, a life generates energy and staying power. It's about liberating yourself from the mindless consumption that society expects. It is about making the choices that are in line with your values, instead of using up your bank account or energy for no heart-driven reason.

How can you make the change? Understand the difference between a life and a lifestyle.

Analyze your current lifestyle to see what is costing you in money, time, stress, and energy to maintain it. Let go and make room for what is really important to you, what supports you and brings you joy. Remember who you are from within, not what you own!

28. Which of the following examples best explains “what is life about”?

- A. We work long hours in a job that we do not enjoy.
- B. We focus on what we wear, or what kind of car we drive.
- C. We find out what our true beliefs and values are and choose to live by these.
- D. We think that how others see us is more important than what we think of ourselves.

29. What method does the author use to explain his opinion in the third paragraph?

- A. Making a comparison.
- B. Giving an example.
- C. Giving a definition.
- D. Giving a reason.

30. To make the change, we need to _____.

- A. be directed from within
- B. be directed from outside
- C. be driven by social values
- D. be driven by others' opinions

31. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?

- A. To describe what life is.
- B. To introduce what lifestyle is.
- C. To promote life instead of lifestyle.
- D. To tell the differences between life and lifestyle.

D

If you thought pilots dimmed (调暗) the lights before take-off to give you some shut-eye, think again. Believe it or not, the dim lighting could actually help save your life in case of a plane emergency.

The dimmed lights before taking off the runway and landing are a flight precaution used to help passengers' eyes adjust quicker during an emergency escape. “Going from a brightly lit environment to one that's completely dark would require some time for our eyes to focus and see the escape slide,” Alice Theriault, service director for Air Canada wrote in a press statement. “Since we need to have all the seconds on our side in the event of an emergency, dimming the lights is one of many steps we take to ensure the safety of our customers.”

The phenomenon that your eyes see those strange speckles (小斑点) as your sight adjusts to a dark place after being in a light place is called dark adaptation. It normally takes our eyes about 20 to 30 minutes to see best in a dark room. The brighter the lights, the longer it takes for our eyes to adjust, which is why dimming the plane lights could shorten your “dark adaptation” time since you haven't been sitting under fluorescent bulbs (荧光灯) all flight.

Dimming lights adds valuable time to the escape process. It reduces the tension on your eyes if you need to look outside, or see the emergency lighting along the passage. “It helps keep you in the right direction.” Patrick Smith, an airline pilot and author of Cockpit Confidential told The Telegraph. “It also makes it easier for flight attendants to assess any outside risks, such as fire or debris, which might affect an escape.” So next time a pilot dims

the lights, just know it's for your safety, even though it creates a gentle atmosphere for your take-off into the sky.

32. The lights are turned down before take-off to help passengers _____.
A. take a short break
B. escape in time of emergency
C. create a warm atmosphere
D. adapt their eyes to the bright environment
33. What is one of the roles of shortening "dark adaptation" time?
A. Slowing down the landing. B. Adjusting the plane lights.
C. Keeping passengers calm. D. Helping the crew judge outside risks.
34. What does the underlined word "It" in the last paragraph refer to?
A. Dimming lights. B. The escape process.
C. Reducing tension. D. The passage.
35. What is the text mainly about?
A. A tip of air travel.
B. An emergency event on a plane.
C. A warning message on a plane.
D. An explanation of an airline safety measure.

第二节（共 5 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

For numerous people, nothing is better than having an iced beer when you are back home in hot summer. 36 Why? Just for the sake of your own health and the happiness of your family. Now good news for you. From now on you needn't feel guilty just because you love beer. On the contrary, the benefits of drinking beer are obvious. But there is still one IMPORTANT point I have to make clear. 37

1. Beer reduces risk of heart disease.

You can easily reduce the risk of heart disease by 30% or more if you are one of the individuals who drink a pint of beer per day. The result is totally opposite if you drink too much beer. Be careful with your portions.

2. 38

Beer prevents diabetes due to the alcohol content which increases insulin (胰岛素) sensitivity. Also, beer is rich in dissolvable fiber that is so needed if the individual suffers from diabetes.

3. Beer minimizes risk of cancer.

Xanthohumol (抗氧化剂黄腐酚) is found in beer, which is very important since it has anti-cancer properties. Drinking beer in moderation speeds up chemical reactions that keep off the risk of prostate cancer (前列腺癌) in males. 39 Strange? But it is true. That is because the drink contains components that decrease the risk of breast cancer.

4. Beer manages blood pressure.

According to the recent studies carried out by Harvard researchers, middle-aged women who drink beer in moderation were much less likely to develop high blood pressure. Other alcoholic drinks do not have the same properties.

5. Beer treats dandruff (头皮屑).

40 The high content of vitamin B and yeast (酵母菌) will make your hair smooth and silky. Go and have a try. You'll be surprised to find the annoying dandruff finally gone.

A. Beer lowers risk of diabetes.

B. Beer improves your oily skin.

C. Believe it or not, women should also drink beer.

D. At the same time, you may be a little nervous and guilty.

E. Remember it is how much beer you consume that matters to your health.

F. Some people prefer a beer to some pills when they get a cold in summer.

G. Beer is much healthier than all the shampoos and conditioners (护发素) that you see on the shelves in the supermarket or in advertisements.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My mom, who was 95, lived in an assisted living care center in St. Paul, Minnesota. I drove up from Chicago one weekend for a visit.

Her eyesight had grown 41 so she couldn't read the newspapers. Her memory was 42. But her deep love for us, her four 43 and her grandkids, and of life, still 44 although not so brightly. I told Mom that her hands looked really 45 and asked if she'd like some skin cream.

"Sure," she said.

So I rubbed some Jergen's lotion into her leathery palms and bent fingers, which used to play the piano so 46. As I did this, she closed her eyes and 47 a deep sigh.

"That feels good," she said.

That was the 48 conversation I had with my dear Mom in person. She died two months later. So I'm 49 now, on Mother's Day, with this picture of her beautiful 95-year-old hands and all the 50 they carried.

Those are the hands that 51 me out of the baby bed when I was crying, and that rubbed my neck shoulders when I was an 52, pimply (长着粉刺的) teenager.

Those were the hands that 53 eggs and squeezed orange juice — all for me and my three brothers and my father. And those were the hands that taught me how to play the piano, in the hope I'd learn how to make music and know its impressive 54 and power.

All I know to say this Mother's Day is the same 55, inadequate phrase I used to say to her all the time and that I now hear our three kids say to my wife, Carol.

"Thanks, Mom."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. dark | B. clear | C. cloudy | D. rainy |
| 42. A. increasing | B. slipping | C. developing | D. shining |
| 43. A. brothers | B. sisters | C. sons | D. daughters |
| 44. A. fell | B. shook | C. lost | D. burned |
| 45. A. beautiful | B. dry | C. big | D. thin |
| 46. A. skillfully | B. quickly | C. violently | D. loudly |
| 47. A. let out | B. drive off | C. pick up | D. put away |
| 48. A. first | B. least | C. most | D. last |
| 49. A. caught | B. occupied | C. mixed | D. left |
| 50. A. hatred | B. pity | C. love | D. interest |
| 51. A. lifted | B. dragged | C. threw | D. put |
| 52. A. ambitious | B. active | C. energetic | D. anxious |
| 53. A. hatched | B. fried | C. rolled | D. painted |
| 54. A. curiosity | B. dullness | C. beauty | D. difficulty |
| 55. A. long | B. wonderful | C. light | D. simple |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

You can't really avoid processed food, and that's not 56 (necessary) a bad thing. Processed food is food that 57 (change) in any way from its natural state. That includes washing, canning, freezing, or adding ingredients.

Salt is often used 58 (keep) food fresh. Even if you're careful about adding it 59 your food, it's probably already there, thanks to processing. It is advised to read labels when you buy goods.

60 (find) in processed foods like baked goods, salty snacks, and margarine, trans fat can affect your cholesterol (胆固醇) and lead to inflammation that's linked to heart disease, stroke, and other conditions. Recent government 61 (ruling) have made trans fat increasingly difficult to find. However, it must be known that even if 62 product's label says it has 0 grams of trans fat, it can have up to 0.5 grams of it.

63 (prepare) your own food lets you decide the ingredients and the amounts of them 64 go into it. If you don't have the time or the skills, frozen meals aren't that bad. While these are still processed, some food companies are using 65 (few) unhealthy ingredients.

第四部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假设你是李华。你的澳大利亚好友 Mike 听说中国的很多高中生都在上晚自习 (evening classes), 他想知道具体的情况。请你给他回复邮件, 内容包括:

1. 上晚自习的原因;
2. 学生的总体看法。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Mike,

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

注意: 1. 续写的词数应为 150 左右; 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

One day, little Philip spent the morning with his young playmate, Johnny Crane, who lived in a fine house. When Philip returned home, he told Mother Johnny had money in both pockets and he said he could get ever so much more if he wanted it. Mother nodded calmly.

“Why, he has a big popgun, and a watch, and a hobbyhorse, and lots of things.” Philip looked up with an unhappy stare...and the tears sprang to his eyes, “I guess we are very poor, aren’t we?”

“No, indeed, Philip, we are far from being poor. We are just not so rich as Mr. Crane’s family, if that is what you mean.”

“No!” insisted the little fellow, sobbing, “I do think we are very poor! I have scarcely anything — I mean anything that’s worth money, except things to eat and wear, and I’d have to have them anyway.”

“Have to have them?” Mother echoed, wondering how to reason with him on that point, “Grow up, my son. We have enough to live...”

Just then Uncle Ben looked up from the paper he had been reading: “Philip,” said he, I’m doing experiments about eyes; so, if you will let me have yours, I will give you a dollar apiece for them. I will give you chloroform (三氯甲烷), so it will not hurt you in the least, and you shall have a beautiful glass pair for nothing, to wear in their place. Come, a dollar apiece, cash down! What do you say?”

“Give you my eyes, uncle?” cried Philip, looking wild at the very thought and shaking his head, “No!”

“Well, five, ten.” “Twenty dollars, then.”

Philip shook his head at every offer. “No! I wouldn’t let you have them for a thousand dollars! What could I do without my eyes? I couldn’t see mother, nor the baby, nor the flowers, nor the horses, nor anything,” added Philip, growing angry.

“How about two thousand?” urged Uncle Ben, taking a roll of bank notes out of his pocket.

Para 1:

Philip, however, shouted that he never would do any such thing. _____

Para 2:

To all of these offers for his body parts Philip shook his head, refusing to exchange any.

