

# 高三英语试题

座位号

考场号

准考证号

姓名

班级

## 注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 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。
3. 本卷命题范围:高考范围。

## 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卡上。

### 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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is in the brown envelope?

A. A bill.

B. A birthday card.

C. A school report.

2. When will the man probably get up?

A. At 8:30 am.

B. At 8 am.

C. At 5 am.

3. What is Paul doing?

A. Trying on clothes.

B. Having an interview.

C. Tasting some food.

4. Where is the nearest supermarket?

A. On Green Street.

B. Next to a flower store.

C. Opposite the traffic light.

5. What is Ben usually like?

A. Noisy.

B. Quiet.

C. Tough.

### 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;听每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。



第二部分 阅读(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

Going to a summer school is a right choice for those international students in the UK who refuse to let the long summer holidays turn their brains off.

**What is a summer school?**

A summer school is a short off-term course lasting for a week or so. Enrollees(入学者) attend lectures on a specific subject and participate in different professional and cultural activities. Summer schools serve as a bridge of communication with their peers from different countries and cultures. But most importantly they are set up to increase students' knowledge around a subject.

**How to apply?**

Because summer schools' application procedure depends entirely on the university you have chosen, there are different pathways you can get. You can expect to have some common documents required by the university. As for your language level, the university may set an English test for applicants. After you're done with documents, submit them to the university's online application or send them by mail if required.

●English Language—Introduced lately as a summer program, the English Language course contains 15<sup>+</sup> hours of English lectures, excellent teachers, evening gatherings, accommodation in the center of London and more.

●The University of Cambridge Summer Science School—One of the best universities in the world offers a high-quality summer course in science. The program involves lectures, practical classes and evening talks.

●The University of Leicester Summer School—the University of Leicester offers another great summer course where students have the opportunity to attend high-quality lectures and participate in many extra social events.

●The University of Edinburgh Business Communication and Social Media Summer School—Students with a background on marketing should definitely take this summer course into consideration. You'll be taught different marketing strategies and the use of social media on it.

21. What is the main aim of summer schools in the UK?

- A. To prepare students for their future career.
- B. To improve students' communication skills.
- C. To get students admitted into an ideal university.
- D. To help students make progress in a specific subject.

22. How can summer schools know about students' English level?

- A. By giving an exam to them.
- B. By confirming their documents.
- C. By checking their spoken English.
- D. By contacting their English teachers.

23. Which of the following suits a student interested in social events?

- A. English Language.
- B. The University of Leicester Summer School.
- C. The University of Cambridge Summer Science School.
- D. The University of Edinburgh Business Communication and Social Media Summer School.

B

Qian Sanqiang(1913—1992) was an outstanding scientist and is often called “The Father of China's Nuclear Program”. He was the chief architect of China's nuclear engineering. When talking about his success, Qian said, “At all times and in all countries, the achievements of human beings are due to steady efforts, a down-to-earth style and persistence(坚持不懈).”

Qian graduated from the Physics Department of Tsinghua University in 1936. In 1937, Qian was given a chance to study at the Radiological Institute of Paris University. In 1946, he won a scholarship awarded by French Academy of Sciences. During his years of studying abroad, Qian was inspired by his love for the motherland and made many breakthroughs in science.

In 1958 Qian and his wife gave up their rich life in France and came back to China. On November 1, 1956, the Chinese Academy of Sciences(CAS) was established. Qian was one of the founders and was about to set up the Institute of Modern Physics of the CAS the following year. This is the first nuclear physics research institute in China. It nurtured a large number of scientists so many in the “Two Bombs and One Satellite” project came out of it. Under Qian’s leadership, China in the 1950s launched lots of research work in nuclear engineering.

In scientific research, Qian was willing to listen to different voices and gave full play to the role of young scientists. He encouraged them to think independently and put forward opinions that were different from his own, letting them explore freely. Qian was greatly admired by the vast majority of young scientists, and won the respect of the people throughout the country.

Qian died of heart disease in 1992. In September 1999, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Central Military Commission decided to award him the special prize of “Two Bombs and One Satellite Meritorious Award”.

24. What does the author start with to introduce Qian Sanqiang?
- A. His lifelong dream.  
B. His path to education.  
C. His early life in China.  
D. His main achievements.
25. What do we know about Qian Sanqiang’s work in China?
- A. He carried out research work independently.  
B. He played a leading role in his field initially.  
C. He founded the CAS with the support of his wife.  
D. He raised many ideas different from young scientists’.
26. What does the underlined word “nurtured” in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Trained.                      B. Tested.                      C. Admitted.                      D. Attracted.
27. Which words best describe Qian Sanqiang according to the text?
- A. Strict and optimistic.  
B. Practical and broad-minded.  
C. Adventurous and proud.  
D. Hard-working and humorous.

### C

If you’ve ever eaten a free doughnut (甜甜圈) on the first Friday in June, you’ve celebrated the Doughnut Lassies—whether you realized it or not. National Doughnut Day was established to honor the Salvation Army volunteers who fried sugary snacks for World War I soldiers on the front line.

When the US entered World War I in 1917, the Salvation Army, a charity organization, sent about 250 volunteers who were mostly women to France, where the American army was stationed. At first, the plan was to bring supplies as close to the front line as possible. But the closer the volunteers got to the action, the fewer resources they could access.

Margaret Sheldon and Helen Purviance are credited with bringing doughnuts to the Western Front. They had a handful of ingredients (原料), including flour, sugar, animal fats, baking powder and canned milk. Doughnuts were one of the few sweet foods they could make without an oven, and once they had a fire hot enough to heat the oil, they could fry them up fast. The women had the pan to cook them in, but for other parts, they had to get creative. For example, grape juice bottles became rolling pins (擀面杖) when necessary.

Sheldon and Purviance's pan could fit seven doughnuts at a time, and on the first day, they just had a try at making 150 doughnuts for the group of 800 men. The soldiers even fought over a doughnut. Then they made some changes to their operation, and eventually made 5,000 doughnuts a day. The snacks were so popular that the volunteers earned the nickname "Doughnut Lassies", while the soldiers they served were nicknamed "Doughboys".

The Doughnut Lassies' powerful effect didn't end with World War I. The American soldiers' experiences overseas made doughnuts a commonly eaten food for them back home.

28. What did the Salvation Army volunteers intend to do originally?
- A. Assist French soldiers to fight.
  - B. Learn about the life on the front line.
  - C. Send American soldiers military goods.
  - D. Make their organization widely known.
29. Why did the volunteers decide to make doughnuts?
- A. The soldiers preferred doughnuts.
  - B. Doughnuts were their best choice then.
  - C. They were best at making doughnuts.
  - D. Doughnuts improved their creativity.
30. What was Sheldon and Purviance's possible reaction to giving out doughnuts first?
- A. They got confused.
  - B. They felt a bit angry.
  - C. They became quite sad.
  - D. They were encouraged.
31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. The Doughboys' impact lasted for long.
  - B. Doughnuts were more popular out of the US.
  - C. Doughnuts got popular in the US after the war.
  - D. The soldiers expected the volunteer's doughnuts.

**D**

If you have a Carolina Chickadee(卡罗山雀) nest in your yard, it means you're protecting nature. Why? These little birds are regular residents in many parts of America. When they are reproducing, caterpillars(毛虫) are the only food they eat and feed their young. During three hours of observation, Doug Tallamy, an ecologist, saw adult birds return to their nest every three minutes with a caterpillar. In all, they caught 17 species of caterpillars. "Caterpillar hunts are daily work for reproducing pairs. You can't have nesting Carolina Chickadees if you don't have enough plants supporting caterpillars," Tallamy says.

A study links the reduction in bird species to lack of insects due to non-native plants in landscapes. Landowners have non-native plants in their yards because non-native plants are easy to maintain and have fewer pests(害虫). But it turns out that many insects they see as pests are birds' food resources. And it's not just birds; many other animals also need them for survival.

"Planting natives is the way to save nature," Tallamy says. He wants people to know that saving nature begins in their yards. Planting home landscapes with native species is important for recreating ecosystems.

Tallamy's team has designed an online tool for improving backyards. The tool is a project called Habitat Network. "Creating a wildlife habitat from a yard is a journey," says leader Crain. "Habitat Network helps people start that journey, and support them along the way." You begin by using drawing tools to create a map of your property. Then, you can study other people's maps, including carefully selected featured sites to plan your own changes. You can also ask experts for advice, find farms with native plants or talk to others. Over time, as you change your yard, like planting a new native plant, you can return to Habitat Network to edit your map. "We want to document it, share it, and attract more people," Crain says.

How can you tell if you've made a difference? It's when you see fireflies in the evening or a female chickadee building her nest.

32. What did Tallamy find about Carolina Chickadees by observing them?
- They play a key role in the yard.
  - They don't have their own habitat.
  - They can adapt to the changing environment.
  - They are in need of a number of caterpillars.
33. What do you think of landowners' growing non-native plants?
- Harmful.
  - Casual.
  - Rigid.
  - Unrealistic.
34. How does Habitat Network help people improve their yards?
- By deciding what native plants to grow.
  - By creating a perfect yard map for them.
  - By making them record changes they have made.
  - By analyzing their yard maps at different stages.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- Start from Your Backyard to Save Nature
  - New Measures to Protect Native Plants and Animals
  - A Project—Aim to Improve Your Yard Environment
  - Carolina Chickadee—a Bird Depending on Native Plants

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以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do you think you shouldn't start a sentence with the words "and" or "but"? Maybe the widespread rule against using these words at the start of a sentence began as a well-intended caution. 36 It's actually fine to start a sentence with "and" or "but" or any other coordinating conjunctions(并列连词).

A sentence that begins with a coordinating conjunction can effectively emphasize a connection between two sentences or between two related thoughts. For example, "You can turn in your homework by printing it at home and then handing it to the teacher at the beginning of class. 37"

Beginning a sentence with a coordinating conjunction is also useful when you need to connect a sentence to a previous paragraph. For instance, if the previous paragraph's last sentence is "Researchers have been unable to trace the origins of the plague(瘟疫) to a specific patient." 38 For example, "But we do know disease-carrying rats were involved."

In novels, the use of a coordinating conjunction at the start of a sentence is a tool used to make a sentence more forceful and urgent. 39 For example, the novel *The Waves* goes, "Louis writes; Susan writes; Neville writes; Jinny writes; even Bernard has now begun to write. But I cannot write. I only see figures."

40 In other words, avoid applying them if it's unnecessary. Choose your moments wisely when starting sentences with a coordinating conjunction as an emphasis meant to make an impact on the readers.

- Or you can simply email it.
- It can also signal an unexpected turn.
- You'd better practice using coordinating conjunctions.
- Coordinating conjunctions shouldn't be used too often.
- It needed to be passed down from generation to generation.
- Then the next paragraph could start with an idea connected to it.
- But the origin of this misplaced grammatical rule is lost to history.

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。

I felt anxious when going into my room from school. Every day, my room was something different. The hours away at school were long enough to cause a terrible change to my peaceful harbor. Today was no 41.

As I entered the house, Mom 42 me with a smile. It seemed like nothing was 43. But I was still doubtful about it. Yesterday, around the 44 of my favorite figurine(小雕像) was a chocolate cookie. 45, Callie had enjoyed the cookie so much that she wanted to share it with my angel.

I 46 Callie, who had just turned three. I didn't see her, but I heard the TV blaring(发出声音) in the other room. As I 47 the family room, I noticed it was pretty 48. There were toys all over the floor, but none of them seemed to be mine. Maybe she hadn't entered today. I was so 49 that I breathed a sigh of relief.

I pushed my room door open and saw damage! There were a few headless dolls, some broken blocks, and a few juice-stained stuffed animals. "She did it again!" I screamed in 50. My mother ran up to me, embarrassed. She 51 to put a Callie-proof lock on my door tonight. I felt 52, because I knew that soon my room would truly belong to me. However, I was still angry with my little sister so I went into the family room to tell her how she had made life 53 for me. "Callie..." I started. "Hooray!" she shouted.

She leaped off the sofa and hugged my knees with such happiness that I could only look down at her and smile. 54, she was only three and learning about the world in her own way. And she always chose to explore and 55 my room because she loved me, her big sister.

- |                          |                |                 |                    |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 11. A. evidence          | B. answer      | C. exception    | D. intention       |
| 12. A. cheered           | B. greeted     | C. attracted    | D. calmed          |
| 13. A. usual             | B. perfect     | C. wrong        | D. impossible      |
| 14. A. head              | B. hair        | C. leg          | D. mouth           |
| 15. A. Luckily           | B. Obviously   | C. Normally     | D. Curiously       |
| 16. A. looked around for | B. put up with | C. got close to | D. broke away from |
| 17. A. examined          | B. decorated   | C. described    | D. protected       |
| 18. A. noisy             | B. large       | C. messy        | D. empty           |
| 19. A. nervous           | B. proud       | C. tired        | D. hopeful         |
| 20. A. anger             | B. sorrow      | C. regret       | D. anxiety         |
| 21. A. desired           | B. pretended   | C. promised     | D. preferred       |
| 22. A. warmer            | B. better      | C. braver       | D. freer           |
| 23. A. unpleasant        | B. strange     | C. unfortunate  | D. adventurous     |
| 24. A. Above all         | B. After all   | C. In advance   | D. In addition     |
| 25. A. hunt              | B. clean       | C. leave        | D. destroy         |

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。

Work responsibility is when 56 an employee completes all of the job duties stated within the job description and follows company policies and procedures 57 (professional). When you are responsible at work, you establish yourself as a valuable employee and a dependable co worker. Your daily 58 (action) at work, your behavior in special work-related events, and how you treat other employees 59 (be) important at work. The type of job-specific responsibilities you have and the expectations 60 (place) on your behavior at work depend on your workplace environment and your specific role.

Responsibility plays a key role in the workplace because it shows your professionalism, advances your career, helps bond 61 co-workers, and shows company leaders that you are a valuable employee. 62 they can trust you to complete different tasks, supervisors(主管) value employees 63 exhibit responsibility.

Responsible employees work to advance company success and make an effort 64 (perform) their daily duties well. They are engaged in their daily activities 65 set up a culture of responsibility that increases company productivity.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是高中生李华,你所在的学校航模俱乐部近期将举办一次中学生航模作品展。请给你的交换生好友 Penny 写封信,邀请她来参加。内容包括:

1. 作品展的时间、地点;
2. 作品展的内容。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:航模 model aircraft

##### 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。

"Wow, these trees are so tall!" William shouted excitedly, while walking with his classmates in a forest near his school. They were on a field trip to the forest as part of a science lesson.

Over there, they met the forester(护林人), Victor. When William learned Victor lived in a simple wooden house there for years, he laughed at him with his friends.

Then, they passed by an entrance to a cave. William wanted to explore inside the cave, but his teacher didn't allow it. "I'll come back here," he thought. On the way back to school, he remembered the exact location of the cave.

The next day, William asked his four friends to the cave together. They told their parents they would go to the library and return home in the evening. None of the teenagers told their parents about their plan to visit the cave.

When the teenagers reached the cave, they left their school bags outside to reduce the burden. One by one, they entered the cave. Just when they took a few steps inside, some rocks from the cave wall fell and blocked the entrance.

"How are we going to get out now?" one of the teenagers Sarah shouted. William had an idea and said, "Maybe we can try digging through the fallen rocks with our hands to reach the entrance." But realizing getting out of the cave only by their hands was impossible, they had great fear. The sun was about to go down. The teenagers started calling for help, but nobody could hear them. The teenagers were losing hope.

Victor happened to pass by the entrance to the cave, and five school bags caught his attention. He also heard some sounds coming from inside the cave. "Who's in there?" Victor shouted.

"I'm William! We came here yesterday with our teacher!" William replied instantly. "Help us, please! We are stuck! Sarah can't breathe here because of fear."

"Okay, calm down, children!" Victor said. "I'll help you get out!"

注意:

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

Victor immediately called the first-aid center and rushed home. \_\_\_\_\_

Soon, the teenagers walked outside the cave and took a deep breath in the fresh air.