

# 高三英语考试

## 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

## 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. Who is most likely to have an electronic dictionary?  
A. Linda.                      B. The woman.                      C. The man.
2. What does the man ask the woman to do?  
A. Play baseball.                      B. Watch a game.                      C. Find a job.
3. What will the woman work as?  
A. An assistant.                      B. A lawyer.                      C. A teacher.
4. How long will the woman be off?  
A. An afternoon.                      B. A morning.                      C. A day.
5. What does the man want to have?  
A. A suite with a bath.                      B. A two-room suite.                      C. A single room.

### 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. Where are the two speakers planning to go in the morning?  
A. To a park.                      B. To an art museum.                      C. To a zoo.

7. What kind of restaurant do the two speakers want to go for lunch?

- A. Italian.                      B. Indonesian.                      C. Indian.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who lost the car keys?  
A. Kelsey.                      B. David.                      C. Tim.
9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Customer and salesman.                      B. Colleagues.                      C. Doctor and patient.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How does the woman feel about her current hairstyle?  
A. Fashionable.                      B. Unique.                      C. Outdated.
11. How soon will the woman come here again?  
A. In about a week.                      B. In about two days.                      C. In about three months.
12. What will the woman do next Friday night?  
A. Have a haircut.                      B. Attend a party.                      C. Host a meeting.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does Jane think of her trip to the West Coast?  
A. It was terrible.                      B. It was wonderful.                      C. It was tiring.
14. What's the disadvantage of Los Angeles?  
A. It is crowded and noisy.                      B. The bus service is terrible.                      C. The weather is very hot.
15. What's the weather of San Francisco in August like?  
A. Warm and nice.                      B. A little cold.                      C. Cool but comfortable.
16. Why is it easy to go around in San Francisco?  
A. It has few attractions.                      B. It has a small population.                      C. It is easy to take a bus.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker?  
A. A writer.                      B. A professor.                      C. A pet lover.
18. Why do some writers use animals in their stories?  
A. To call on kids to love animals.                      B. To help tell the stories.                      C. To hope for the best.
19. What do writers use to show personal transformation?  
A. Fish.                      B. Eagle.                      C. Snake.
20. What will probably happen if a snake appears in a story?  
A. A big change is about to happen.                      B. Something bad is on the way.                      C. A character's behaviour will turn good.

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

Visitors will find some of the best skiing in France. France offers a wide variety of skiing areas suitable for everyone, from beginners to the best in the world.

Val d'Isère

Val d'Isère, linked with the neighboring Tignes, makes up Espace Killy area. Named after the famous three-time Olympic gold medalist Jean-Claude Killy who grew up skiing in the area, the Val d'Isère base sits at 6,069 feet. This altitude is paired with consistent snowfall and Europe's largest snow-making capacity.

La Rosière

La Rosière is a historic mountain town sitting in the heart of the Saint Bernard Pass. Because it's close to the Italian border, it's often called the most Italian area in Savoy. La Rosière is an excellent destination for middle skiers and even advanced skiers.

Les Trois Vallées

Les Trois Vallées or the Three Valleys is home to a group of interconnected ski resorts that create the largest ski area in the world. Courchevel is the largest ski resort in the area, with over 90 miles of skiable trails. This area attracts all levels, with almost a third of the routes being beginner-friendly. Courchevel is also known to attract a special crowd, including Prince William and Kate Middleton.

Avoriaz

You can find Avoriaz in the Portes du Soleil area, which makes up the second largest ski region in the country. The entire region comprises 12 resorts and over 40 miles of area that cross into Switzerland. One pass will grant you access to all the lifts in the area, making it possible to ski in two countries on the same day. Avoriaz is the snowiest resort in France and is also unique in that the resort itself is car-free! Visitors reach the resort by cable car and then get around by walking, skiing, or horse-drawn sleigh (雪橇).

21. What is Espace Killy named after?  
A. A place for holding the Olympics.      B. A place connecting Val d'Isère.  
C. A famous athlete.                              D. A neighbor city of Val d'Isère.
22. What is special about Avoriaz?  
A. People can ride horses there.              B. Cars are not allowed there.  
C. It's very quiet and unique.                  D. It's a very large ski resort.
23. What do La Rosière and Avoriaz have in common?  
A. They are close to another country.  
B. They offer the service of cable cars.  
C. They lie in the Saint Bernard Pass.  
D. They're both Italian ski regions.

B

Ida Keeling had grown up poor in Harlem and done hard, grinding work in factories during the Great Depression. She had lost her husband early to a heart attack, and two of her four children—both of her sons—died in accidents. Keeling had sunk into a deep depression. Her health had begun to slide and her daughter, Cheryl, began to worry that she soon might be losing her mother as well.

Keeling's daughter is a lifelong athlete. That may be what would pull her mother out from under her dark cloud. She suggested a run. Not just a jog around the block, but an official run. At the time, Ida Keeling was 67.

It had been decades since Keeling had done any running, and she would later recall that the first "mini-run" was wonderful. "I just threw off all my bad memories," Keeling says. She hasn't stopped running since, and it's no longer the difficulty it was during that first meet. Since then, Keeling has set records for 60 meters in the 95-99 age group, and in 100 meters for the over 100 group. "I was just exercising," she says, "and now I'm all over the world."

When she's not running, she's working out. She's in the gym three to four days a week, running, working out with weights and pedaling on the exercise bike—and even exercising while she's cooking. Part of her healthy diet is an occasional dose of red wine mixed with her coffee or water to aid blood circulation. She's written a book about her experiences, titled *Can't Nothing Bring Me Down: Chasing Myself in the Race Against Time*. Her philosophy is also fit for a runner: "Every day is another day forward."

24. Why did Keeling start to run at an old age?  
A. She wanted her daughter getting out of dark cloud.  
B. She wanted to learn from her daughter.  
C. Cheryl persuaded her to do so.  
D. Cheryl wanted her to be a lifelong runner.
25. How did Keeling feel about her first "mini-run"?  
A. Pleased.                              B. Curious.                              C. Annoyed.                              D. Proud.
26. What can we infer about Keeling from the last paragraph?  
A. She used to live a hard life.  
B. She spends much time writing.  
C. She is very fond of cooking.  
D. She is very active in sports.
27. What can be a suitable title for the text?  
A. Early hard life of Keeling  
B. The benefit of running for Keeling's later life  
C. The significance of caring for old people  
D. Every day is precious for old people

C

Curiosity is key to learning. In fact, studies show that, when we're curious about a subject, we are much more likely to remember information we learned about that subject. If you're an educational professional or are considering earning a teaching degree and entering the classroom, knowing how to enlighten students' curiosity can help you improve learning outcomes.

Curiosity most often begins with "why". Why does natural gas burn blue? Why is blue spelled blue and not blew? Why does the wind blow? If you want to fire up your students' curiosity, you need to encourage them to ask and try to answer questions. That means you should avoid giving tedious lectures where you explain everything. Instead, try designing your classes so that you're posing questions. And be sure to leave openings for students to participate and ask questions about what they're learning.

Not every question your students ask will be a question you expect. But all questions prove a curious mind, so don't dismiss questions that don't fit with your lesson. Instead, leave unstructured time in class to address unexpected questions, or establish a system whereby unexpected questions can be "stored" for later, like on a whiteboard or in an online document.

In addition to making room for unexpected questions, you should also make room for students' exploration of their questions. If you give your students enough time to discuss questions, their curiosity is certainly to expand.

Curiosity is a fuel. It drives us to try to figure things out and, finally, to learn. So make sure you give your students time for reflection after every class. Ask them to create a quick piece of art to reflect what they've learned. Not only does this kind of reflection aid in learning, it can also teach students to make curiosity a constantly present part of their lives.

28. Why is curiosity vital to study according to the text?

- A. It improves students' memory.
- B. It helps gain a better learning result.
- C. It assists teachers in encouraging students.
- D. It promotes the understanding of each other.

29. What does the underlined word "tedious" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Dull.
- B. Considerable.
- C. Essential.
- D. Popular.

30. How can a teacher expand students' curiosity?

- A. By asking as many questions as possible.
- B. By encouraging students to ask unexpected questions.
- C. By offering students sufficient time to discuss questions.
- D. By dismissing the questions that don't fit with the lesson.

31. What is this text mainly about?

- A. Definition of curiosity.
- B. Significance of imagination.
- C. Ways of making classes educative.
- D. Methods for enlightening curiosity.

D

Wild animals are human's friends, an important part of the natural ecosystem, and valuable natural resources endowed (赋予) by nature.

Indian elephants, a subspecies of Asian elephants, have been considered endangered since 1986. There are only an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 Indian elephants left in the wild, and the global population is believed to be decreasing.

Habitat loss is widely considered a direct threat to Indian elephants. Recent economic growth and subsequent increased development in Asia are the main causes of this habitat loss. From expanding human settlements and mining to converting land to plantations and infrastructure (基础设施建设), many activities can block migratory elephant routes and drive them into smaller sub-populations. When animals are forced into smaller pockets of populations, they risk losing genetic diversity and have a higher chance of dying from disease and natural disasters.

In India, elephants have faced a 70% population decline over the last 60 years. When accounting for climate change projections, scientists predict that the elephant population in the country could lose over 40% of its habitat by 2070.

As elephants lose their habitats to human settlements and development, interactions between humans and elephants also rise. Elephant populations, especially those living outside of protected areas, wander into agricultural lands in search of food and cause crop or property loss. Even worse, these impacts may cause farmers and residents to retaliate against the elephants if they believe their assets are in danger. Poison or other deadly methods have been used.

Although countries like India, Vietnam, and Myanmar have completely banned the capture of wild elephants for any purpose, illegal hunting still happens in those and other nations where Indian elephants live.

Countries around the world are taking action to protect Indian elephants. In parts of Myanmar, teams of rangers work to protect and co-manage wild elephant populations with the Wildlife Conservation Society. They use the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), a geographic information systems-based software to systematically collect, manage, analyze, and report data collected from forests. With SMART, park managers can deploy rangers strategically in hotspots for illegal hunting or other illegal activities, manage efforts, and organize resources.

32. What is the immediate cause of the decline of Indian elephant's number?

- A. The growth of economy.
- B. The loss of their habitat.
- C. The change of the climate.
- D. The increase of illegal hunting.

33. What do the figures in paragraph 4 show?

- A. The main change of ecosystem.

- B. The main features of Indian elephants.
- C. The problems caused by Indian elephants.
- D. The severity of Indian elephants' situation.

34. How does the SMART work?

- A. By completely preventing hunting.
- B. By collecting and reporting data collected from forests.
- C. By founding the Wildlife Conservation Society.
- D. By counting the population of wildlife.

35. What's the purpose of this text?

- A. To advertise for Indian elephants.
- B. To attract tourists to watch Indian elephants.
- C. To appeal to people to protect Indian elephants.
- D. To introduce Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool.

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。

There are all kinds of reasons why people struggle to get up in the morning. It can be difficult to leave the comfort of a warm bed, especially when cold outside. Sometimes, the need to stay under the duvet (羽绒被) might come from feeling overwhelmed (被压垮的) by the thought of the tasks that lie ahead. 36 Thankfully, you can ease the transition from night to day.

Get enough sleep. As obvious as it sounds, sleep deprivation (匮乏) builds up gradually, so try to notice how rested you feel upon waking. The suggested amount for teens is between 8 and 10 hours a night, but there's no "right" figure. 37

Getting enough sleep can be a challenge in the teen years because there's a change in the brain's production of a hormone called melatonin (褪黑素), which brings about feelings of sleepiness. Melatonin is thought to be produced later at night in teenagers. 38 It's possible that the production of melatonin is delayed by looking at screens, so switch off from devices early in the evening.

Shine a light. It's difficult to fall asleep when exposed to light. 39 The sleep-producing chemicals the body makes at night stay in the system on waking and can take between 60 and 90 minutes to fade away, causing that groggy (无力的) feeling that makes it hard to open your eyes. How can you accelerate the process?

40 Try to replicate (复制) waking up naturally with the dawn, allowing the body time to adjust to the new day. If you have thick curtains, it can be a good idea to leave them open a crack so that light comes in.

- A. So it's more difficult to fall asleep early.
- B. Just don't be tempted to get back under the covers!

- C. Exposure to light is one way to speed up this process.
- D. Similarly, trying to get up while it's still dark is tricky.
- E. Jumping out of bed is probably the first thing you can imagine.
- F. And a broken night's sleep ups the temptation to keep sleeping.
- G. Some people function well on fewer hours, but others might need more.

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。

Alice had a serious disease. She needed a(n) 41 blood transfusion to save her life. Her only chance of 42 would be to get a transfusion from her younger brother, Michael. He had overcome the same disease she had, which was considered a 43. Therefore he had antibodies (抗体) in his 44 needed to fight the illness, but no one was 45 what Michael thought.

The doctor explained to Michael that it would save his 46 life if he were to give her his blood. The boy 47 for a moment before agreeing to give his blood if it would help his sister. This was 48 to a boy of 5, after all. He 49 to do anything to save Alice's life.

As the 50 was on, Michael lay next to his sister in the hospital. He felt 51 when seeing his sister coming back to 52. Then he quietly asked the doctor, "When will I start to 53?" No doubt that Michael had 54 that he was giving his life in order to save her. Hearing the words, his parents were astonished over the 55, which led Michael to think they were choosing his sister over him—and even more astonished and moved that he had been willing to do so.

While we may not be faced with such a life or death decision, being selfless can help us connect with others, which is rewarding and fulfilling.

- |                   |               |              |                     |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. expensive  | B. urgent     | C. dangerous | D. complicated      |
| 42. A. passage    | B. victory    | C. survival  | D. escape           |
| 43. A. difficulty | B. wonder     | C. threat    | D. secret           |
| 44. A. blood      | B. brain      | C. stomach   | D. bone             |
| 45. A. anxious    | B. nervous    | C. worried   | D. certain          |
| 46. A. mother's   | B. father's   | C. brother's | D. sister's         |
| 47. A. ran        | B. slept      | C. hesitated | D. disappeared      |
| 48. A. dull       | B. attractive | C. lucky     | D. cruel            |
| 49. A. refused    | B. stopped    | C. decided   | D. pretended        |
| 50. A. operation  | B. opera      | C. movie     | D. performance      |
| 51. A. interested | B. fearful    | C. happy     | D. pitiful          |
| 52. A. greatness  | B. life       | C. home      | D. earth            |
| 53. A. die        | B. study      | C. play      | D. eat              |
| 54. A. expected   | B. agreed     | C. assumed   | D. ignored          |
| 55. A. judgement  | B. mischief   | C. accident  | D. misunderstanding |

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。

A security guard who knows the Great Wall like the back of his hand is always ready to field questions from curious visitors.

Hikers at the Great Wall 56 have come across Zhou Wenjun consider 57 (they) lucky. The 44-year-old is more 58 a security guard; he is a walking encyclopedia (百科全书) on the Great Wall that made it to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1987.

Zhou knows the differences that set each of the beacon towers (烽火台) apart, and he can fill you in on the principal 59 (feature) of ancient stones and bricks that make up the Simatai section of the Great Wall in Miyun district, northeastern Beijing. He learns 60 knowledge of history every day, so that he can answer questions from curious visitors. He often seeks expert advice to be on the top of his game.

Zhou's 61 (appreciate) of the Great Wall—a type of ancient Chinese wisdom and craftsmanship—is driven by a surprising demand on the job. Ever since he joined the Simatai section as a guard in 2018, he 62 (witness) increasing footfall of intensely curious tourists.

“These people are no longer 63 (satisfy) with mere sightseeing; they ask a lot of questions about the history and culture of the place. I read and learn so that I won't be anxious for answers in front of them,” says Zhou, who was born and raised in Xinchengzi, a small village that is a 15-minute drive from Simatai.

Zhou's official responsibilities include 64 (keep) visitors safe and protecting the Great Wall. Every day, he walks back and forth the entire 5.7-kilometer stretch, from Jins hanling in the north to Gubeikou in the west 65 (ensure) no one wanders off the special path and into the undeveloped sections of Simatai.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请你以“Face up to difficulties bravely”为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 你的理解;
2. 举例说明。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

**Face up to difficulties bravely**

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。

The weather was extremely hot as the midday sun shone with all its might. 23-year-old Richard had just gotten down from a truck he hitchhiked (搭便车) and could barely stand on the hot road. His feet were getting baked in his smelly sneakers. He panted heavily, looking around for a drink. But as far as his sunken eyes could see, there was not a drop of water.

Since Richard's band in Los Angeles broke up several weeks ago, he had to come to reunite with his parents. Just as he finished a two-mile hike on the deserted highway, he stopped on the roadside. Suddenly, he noticed a little bike lying there.

When he approached near, he saw a water bottle and a small helmet lying nearby. He leaned closer and noticed fresh little muddy footsteps disappearing into the woods. Richard's brows shot up in terror as he hurried toward the entrance of the dense forest. It seemed very unusual for a little kid to be all alone there.

Imagine a little kid out there alone! Richard's instincts (直觉) told him something was wrong, so he cupped his hands around his mouth and called out to the child. Suddenly, he heard a faint cry from the heart of the woods. It was a little girl's cry for help.

"Don't give up! I'm coming!" Richard ran quickly after noticing a little girl and her dog holding onto a log (原木) and floating on the river.

The current was washing away almost everything on its course, and the girl was lucky that the log was stuck onto something under the surface. But that would not hold on for long as the current grew faster and stronger.

Richard wanted to pull the two out to the shore before they were washed toward the edge of the waterfall, which was just meters away. However, he couldn't think of anything immediately. Just then, his mind acted fast, and he ran back to get something.

"Hold on... I'll be right back," he assured her.

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。

Moments later, Richard returned with a long vine (藤).

"Thank you so much!" the girl cried as she finally fell on the muddy shore.