

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,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. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. On the phone. B. At the ticket office. C. At the woman's home.

2. What does the man want to do?

- A. Chat with a nurse. B. Set up a program. C. Lose some weight.

3. How old is Jack?

- A. 38. B. 43. C. 48.

4. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. Mr. Jones is busy now.
B. Mr. Williams takes over Mr. Jones' work.
C. The man mistakes Mr. Jones for Mr. Williams.

5. What is the book about?

- A. Funny pictures.
B. Interesting stories.
C. Buildings in the world.

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,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. Where is the woman going?

- A. The library. B. The cinema. C. Her home.

7. What can we learn about the woman?

- A. She is good at geology.
B. She is worried about her math exam.
C. She doesn't have any exams tomorrow.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why won't the boy's father be home for dinner?

- A. He is sick in hospital.
- B. He is caught in an accident.
- C. He is working instead of another man.

9. What is the boy's father probably?

- A. A policeman.
- B. A doctor.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the yellow scarf made of?

- A. Silk.
- B. Wool.

11. Which scarf does the man decide to buy?

- A. The yellow one.
- B. The white one.

12. How much will the man pay for the scarf?

- A. \$72.
- B. \$79.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman?

- A. A reporter.
- B. A model.

14. What is hard for the woman?

- A. To relieve stress.
- B. To perform on the stage.
- C. To make friends.

15. Which of the following is true about the woman?

- A. She likes traveling.
- B. She has many friends.
- C. She became a model when she was a teenager.

16. What does the woman suggest in the end?

- A. Sticking to one's dreams.
- B. Trying to influence others.
- C. Traveling around the world.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the talk mainly about?

- A. Importance of communicating with others.
- B. Methods of getting on well with others.
- C. Ways to improve communication skills.

18. What is the first step to communicate well?

- A. To listen carefully to what others say.
- B. To repeat what other people have said.
- C. To think about what you will say next.

19. What is the first thing to speak well?

- A. Focusing on your point.
- B. Speaking naturally and be confident.
- C. Being sure to be calm and comfortable.

20. Which is mentioned to speak well?

- A. By thinking carefully.
- B. By asking for others' opinions.
- C. By using suitable words and expressions.

C. A fireman.

C. Cotton.

C. The blue one.

C. \$80.

C. An advertiser.

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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Most of London's national museums are completely free of charge. So without cost to worry about, these are the must-see museums for art lovers on their first trip to London.

National Portrait Gallery

PHONE +44 20 7306 0055

Where else but the National Portrait Gallery can you find oil paintings of the Brontë sisters and William Shakespeare alongside black and white photographs of the Spice Girls and a mixed media portrait of J. K. Rowling? Featuring a collection of famous British people from the Tudor period to the present day, the National Portrait Gallery is a must for those who like British culture.

Science Museum

PHONE +44 33 3241 4400

Ideal for left-brainers(左脑思维者), London's Science Museum celebrates scientific, technological, and mathematical achievements, but that makes it sound so serious. With interactive exhibits, flight simulators(模拟器), an IMAX theater, and even a milkshake(奶昔) bar, a trip to the Science Museum is far from the boring science lesson from back in the day.

Churchill War Rooms

PHONE +44 20 7416 5000

The Imperial War Museum is a collection of five museums and sites. One of the collection's most fascinating inclusions is the Churchill War Rooms. Walking through the underground labyrinth(迷宫) of war rooms is literally walking in the footsteps of Sir Winston Churchill and his war cabinet during WWII.

Natural History Museum

PHONE +44 20 7942 5000

Once the home to African elephant specimens and surprising casts of a Triceratops(三角恐龙) and Diplodocus, the museum's main hall now floats the real skeleton of a blue whale high above visitors' heads. Though no longer in the entry hall, you can still find dinosaurs here, such as the first fossil ever found from a T. Rex(霸王龙).

21. Which number should be dialed if you're interested in mathematical achievements?

- A. 44 20 7306 0055. B. 4433 3241 4400. C. 44 20 7416 5000. D. 44 20 7942 5000.

22. Where should you go if you hope to see the real skeleton of a blue whale?

- A. National Portrait Gallery. B. Science Museum.
C. Churchill War Rooms. D. Natural History Museum.

23. What can people do in National Portrait Gallery?

- A. View the arts of the Tudor period. B. Enjoy a film in an IMAX theater.
C. Learn about the war history of Britain. D. Watch African elephant specimens.

B

Jimmy Choi is a cyclist, and a world record holder for push-ups(俯卧撑). He also happens to be living with Parkinson's disease. He was diagnosed with the brain disorder in 2003, suffering from involuntary shaking and problems with walking and balancing. There is currently no cure. Jimmy has to quit the sports. Soon he commits himself to being a motivational speaker and advocating for people with the disease.

Jimmy often shares his struggles on social media, and in a recent video, he expressed his annoyance at the packaging of the pills he needs to take. It showed his shaking hand trying to get a tiny pill from the bottle. Jimmy wasn't the only one facing such a problem. Brian Alldridge, a videographer(电视录像制作人), saw his video and immediately decided to do something to help him and everyone else dealing with this problem. He sat down at his computer and taught himself 3D modeling software. Within two days, Brian designed a new medicine bottle that separates a single pill in a container.

Brian made his own video and offered his design free of charge to anyone with a 3D printer who would be

willing to create a physical prototype(原型). “I expected maybe one or two people to message me when I couldn’t guarantee that the device would actually work. Instead, thousands of people offered to print the thing the next day,” Brian said, feeling so surprised. “Even more told me that someone they knew could benefit from it.”

The online community took it from there, printing out many versions of Brian’s design until they had a prototype to send to Jimmy. Jimmy was just surprised by their support, and he eagerly tested every version of it. The creators of the pill bottle now feel like there’s nothing they can’t do! If you think of a way to improve the lives of others, there’s most likely a way to make it happen,” Brian said.

24. What did Jimmy show in the recent video?

- A. Poor packaging of his pills.
- B. Bothering with reaching pills.
- C. Design of a new medicine bottle.
- D. Requirements for people with Parkinson.

25. What do we know about Jimmy in face of Parkinson’s disease?

- A. He feels upset about leaving sports.
- B. He makes great efforts to recover.
- C. He becomes devoted to a new career.
- D. He lives in great pain from the disease.

26. Why did Brian feel surprised?

- A. So many people responded to him.
- B. The bottle worked better than expected.
- C. His design benefited many patients.
- D. Jimmy tried all versions of the bottle.

27. What do the creators think of the creation of the pill bottle?

- A. There is nothing they can’t accept.
- B. There is nothing they can’t imagine.
- C. There is nothing they can’t control.
- D. There is nothing they can’t achieve.

C

Have you ever found yourself in this situation: You hear a song you used to sing when you were a child—a bit of nostalgia(怀旧) or “a blast from the past,” as we say. But it is not a distant childhood memory. The words come back to you as clearly as when you sang them all those years ago.

Researchers at the University of Edinburgh studied the relationship between music and remembering a foreign language. They found that remembering words in a song was the best way to remember even one of the most difficult languages.

Here is what they did. Researchers took 60 adults and randomly divided them into three groups of 20. Then they gave the groups three different types of “listen-and-repeat” learning conditions. Researchers had one group simply speak the words. They had the second group speak the words to a rhythm, or beat. And they asked the third group to sing the words.

All three groups studied words from the Hungarian language for 15 minutes. Then they took part in a series of language tests to see what they remembered.

Why Hungarian, you ask? Researchers said they chose Hungarian because not many people know the language. It does not share any roots with Germanic or Romance languages, such as Italian, English or Spanish. After the tests were over, the singers came out on top. The people who learned these new Hungarian words by singing them showed a higher overall performance. They did the best in four out of five of the tests. They also performed two times better than those who simply learned the words by speaking them.

Dr. Katie Overy says singing could lead to new ways to learn a foreign language. The brain likes to remember things when they are contained in a catchy 3, or memorable 4, tune 5.

Dr. Ludke said the findings could help those who struggle to learn foreign languages. On the University of Edinburgh’s website Dr. Ludke writes, “This study provides the first experimental evidence that a listen-and-repeat singing method can support foreign language learning, and opens the door for future research in this area.”

28. Why is a “song” mentioned in the first paragraph?
 A. Mainly to recall the past. B. Mainly to introduce the topic.
 C. Mainly to explain the problem. D. Mainly to compare the childhood with the present.
29. Which language doesn't share the same root with Germanic or Romance languages?
 A. Spanish. B. Italian. C. Hungarian. D. English.
30. In which situation can the finding of the research be applied?
 A. An American is going to learn some Chinese.
 B. A student is going to learn a new English song.
 C. A child is going to have his first music lesson.
 D. A mother is going to teach her baby how to speak.
31. What can we conclude from the last two paragraphs?
 A. Listening and repeating is the best way to learn a language.
 B. Dr. Katie Overy and Dr. Ludke disagree with each other.
 C. A listen-repeat method is very effective for native language learners.
 D. The brain probably works best when foreign language learners sing the words.

D

Pet owners just like to express their love for their furry family members. Pet hotels and pet birthday cakes are just a couple of examples. The latest trend is the pet photography business to capture moments of furry friends in action.

Jessica Zhang is among the growing number of pet photographers in China. During the past few years, Zhang has taken photos of hundreds of pet dogs and cats in Beijing.

“Previously, most of my clients(客户) only asked me to photograph their pets on big days such as birthdays and anniversaries,” Zhang said. “Today, pet owners see it as a regular way to openly express their love for the family's four-legged members. They will schedule a pet photoshoot whenever they prefer to do so.” Zhang offers both in-home and outdoor pet photoshoot services, sometimes charging over 1,000 yuan (\$155) to nearly 2,000 yuan per session.

“Fueled by the booming pet market in China, I've got more clients than a few years ago,” Zhang said. “Most are females born in the 1990s. I've taken photos of more than 30 pet cats for Christmas last year.”

A 2020 white paper from pet industry analytical company Pethadoop showed over 100 million pet dogs and cats lived in China's urban areas in 2020, up 1.7 percent from the previous year. The pet market for dogs and cats was also worth 206.5 billion yuan in 2020. According to the report, more than 70 percent of pet dog and cat owners were born in the 1980s and 1990s.

Such demand has spurred new business opportunities for many young portrait photography startups(创业公司) such as Elefoto and Naive Blue.

“The demand for pet photography is increasing,” said Chong Xiaojie, founder of Elefoto. “Unlike older generations, many young pet owners have higher standards for general quality of life. They are willing to spend money on pets and treat them as family members or close friends.” Elefoto now offers pet photo services as well as family portraits with pets. Prices vary from 499 yuan to 2,994 yuan.

32. What does Zhang think makes her have more clients?
 A. Her friends' recommendation.
 B. The lower prices she charges.
 C. The fast development of the pet market.
 D. Large numbers of advertisements she has posted online.
33. What does the underlined word “spurred” in Paragraph 6 mean?
 A. Inspired. B. Missed. C. Hidden. D. Discovered.
34. What can we know from the last paragraph?
 A. Older pet owners pursue a higher quality of life.
 B. Chong Xiaojie is a pet photographer employed by Elefoto.
 C. Family portraits with pets are included in Elefoto's service.
 D. People can spend 399 yuan ordering professional photos from Elefoto.

35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Pet hotels gain more popularity among pet owners
- B. New company Elefoto is famous for pet photography
- C. Pethadoop releases white paper on pet industry analysis
- D. 2,000 yuan per shoot—pet photography shows love beats money

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。

September usually marks the start of a new season. But what you call that season depends on where you are and whom you ask.

36 However, cross the Atlantic and you'll find that people use both "fall" and "autumn" interchangeably(交替地) when referring to this time of year. In the English language, the season has two widely accepted names. 37

According to *Dictionary.com*, "fall" isn't a modern nickname that followed the more traditional "autumn". The two terms were actually first recorded within a few hundred years of each other.

Before either word appeared in the lexicon(词典), the seasons separating the cold and warm months didn't have common names. The main thing people did during the pre-winter period was gathering and preserving crops.

38 Then, in the 1600s, more and more people left rural farmland and moved into cities. Without farming, the term "harvest" became less useful to city residents. 39 They knew leaves fell from trees during that season. So people called the season "the fall of the leaf", or "fall" for short. But by the end of the 1600s, autumn, from the French word "autompne" and the Latin "autumnus", had been introduced in England and overtook "fall" as the standard term for the harvesting season.

At the same time, British colonists were making their first voyages to North America. 40 Today, using both words to describe the season is a unique American phenomenon.

- A. Why does it have to be so confusing?
- B. So it was called "harvest" in Old English.
- C. Some words originated from other languages.
- D. In the UK, people will tell you it's "autumn".
- E. Plants or fruits were collected at harvest time.
- F. They brought the words "fall" and "autumn" with them.
- G. Some English speakers needed a different name for the season.

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。

Living before death

"Kick the bucket" is an English expression for dying. So it makes 41 that your "Bucket-list" is a list of things you want to accomplish before you pass away.

In the 2007 American comedy-drama film "*The Bucket List*", two men, a blue-collar worker named Carter Chambers and the billionaire health-care magnate(巨头) Edward Cole both have been 42 with lung cancer and become 43 in the hospital. Carter begins writing his own bucket list. And Edward 44 finds it and insists they do everything on the list together, 45 to finance the trip. They travel around the world. They go skydiving, fly over the North Pole, visit the Taj Mahal and ride motorcycles on the Great Wall of China.

As they come back home, Carter has a 46 time with his family and 47 the importance of having a close relationship with them. However, the cancer has 48 Carter's brain and he dies suddenly. Edward attempts to reconcile with(与……和解) his daughter as Carter wishes him to. He then completes the last three things on the list before he himself leaves the world. His 49 are buried on a mountain with Carter's.

The first half of the movie shows a(n) 50 attitude toward life—how important it is to do the things you have never 51 before and to see miracles all around the world in person. When I watched that part, I also hoped to make a list and 52 myself, just like the two men in the film.

However, the rest of the film 53 another belief—the importance of finding joy in your life and bringing

joy to others. Carter 54 with his family members. Edward finally made up for his broken relationship with his daughter. This part was truly moving to me. Most people will never have a chance to travel around the world in their lifetime. However, 55 you find joyfulness in your life and spread it to others, you will feel fulfilled as well.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. fortune | B. sense | C. progress | D. fun |
| 42. A. diagnosed | B. supplied | C. equipped | D. blessed |
| 43. A. employees | B. leaders | C. roommates | D. doctors |
| 44. A. successfully | B. obviously | C. accidentally | D. gradually |
| 45. A. offering | B. pretending | C. regretting | D. continuing |
| 46. A. limited | B. hard | C. free | D. warm |
| 47. A. declines | B. realizes | C. guesses | D. overlooks |
| 48. A. applied to | B. pointed to | C. taken to | D. spread to |
| 49. A. letters | B. ashes | C. boxes | D. shoes |
| 50. A. negative | B. unclear | C. adventurous | D. optimistic |
| 51. A. reviewed | B. checked | C. witnessed | D. tried |
| 52. A. remind | B. relax | C. challenge | D. criticize |
| 53. A. conveys | B. doubts | C. destroys | D. exchanges |
| 54. A. fights | B. reunites | C. agrees | D. struggles |
| 55. A. as long as | B. even though | C. ever since | D. until |

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。

Luo Xinlin, 22, experienced her first ride in a self-driving taxi in Changsha, the capital of China's Hunan Province. "I made an 56 (appoint) soon after setting the starting and ending points in the app," said Liu. "A safety supervisor contacted me and the taxi arrived in about 10 minutes."

"The taxi drove very smoothly by 57 (it) and the safety supervisor and technician sitting in the front basically didn't have any manual control of it," said Liu after a 10-minute-long test ride. "The taxi passed through three or four intersections and it was a safe ride 58 any unexpected situations."

The self-driving taxi 59 (operate) by Hunan Apollo Intelligent Transportation Co., Ltd. 60 base is in Xiangjiang New Area in the city, is named Robotaxi. On April 21, the company announced that a group of 30 self-driving taxis had entered public use in the city and users can call one for a free ride.

"The in-car touch screen can display barriers and dynamic(动态的) predictions within the 360-degree field of vision and 61 (clear) present the conditions of passing vehicles, intersections and traffic lights," said Cheng Li, director of the test and vehicle operation department of the company. Cheng added users can learn information such as the vehicle's speed and 62 (remain) distance through the screen in real time.

In September 2019, the company launched a trial service for a group of citizens, who had to first complete training and other procedures. The technical personnel started testing self-driving taxis in the second half of last year and they 63 (accumulate) a lot of test data since then.

China allowed local governments to arrange road tests for intelligent connected vehicles (ICVs), which cover different degrees of autonomous driving, in April 2018. 64 increasing number of cities, including Beijing, Shanghai and Chongqing, have issued license 65 (plate) for road tests of ICVs.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是育才中学学生李华,你的英国笔友 Davis 发来邮件,询问你是如何利用博物馆资源促进学习的。请你给他回一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 博物馆资源情况;
2. 你的经历;
3. 你的感受。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Davis,

Yours,
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。

After filling out fifty applications, going through four interviews, and winning one offer, I took what I could get—a teaching job in what I considered a distant wild area: western New Jersey. My characteristic optimism was alive when I reminded myself that I would be doing what I had wanted to do since I was fourteen—teaching English.

School started. I was teaching English. I worked hard, taking time off only to eat and sleep. And then there was my sixth-grade class—seventeen boys and five girls who were only six years younger than me. I had a problem long before I knew it. I was struggling in my work as a young idealistic teacher. I wanted to make literature come alive and to promote a love for the written word. The students wanted to throw spitballs(纸团) and whisper dirty words in the back of the room.

In college I had been taught that a successful educator should ignore bad behavior. So I did, confident that, as the textbook had said, the bad behavior would disappear as I gave my students positive attention. It sounds reasonable, but the text evidently ignored the fact that humans, particularly teenagers, rarely seem reasonable. By the time my boss, who was also my task master(监工), known to be the strictest, most demanding, most quick to fire inexperienced teachers, came into the classroom to observe me, the students exhibited very little good behavior to praise.

My boss sat in the back of the room. The boys in the class were making animal noises, hitting each other while the girls filed(锉) their nails or read magazines. I just pretended it all wasn't happening, and went on lecturing and tried to ask some inspiring questions. My boss, sitting in the back of the room, seemed to be growing bigger and bigger. After twenty minutes he left, silently. Visions of unemployment marched before my eyes. I felt mildly victorious that I got through the rest of class without crying, but at my next free period I had to face him.

注意:1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

After class, I walked to his office, took a deep breath, and opened the door. _____

Inspired by his advice, I walked towards the classroom, determined to make a change. _____