



9. Why did Julie Brown choose Political Science?

- A. Her parents asked her to do so.
- B. She thought it had bright job prospects.
- C. She has always been interested in it.

10. How long did Julie Brown work in her previous company?

- A. About a decade.
- B. About five years.
- C. About four years.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did the woman do last week?

- A. She attended a seminar.
- B. She took a vacation.
- C. She went to Monte Carlo.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Family members.
- B. Business partners.
- C. Fellow students.

13. What happened to the woman?

- A. She forgot the password to her email account.
- B. She got fired from ABC Trading.
- C. Her enterprise email server went wrong.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What will the man do tomorrow night?

- A. Throw a party.
- B. Go to Jake's house.
- C. Visit his parents.

15. How does the man feel at first?

- A. Annoyed.
- B. Disappointed.
- C. Excited.

16. Why does the woman break her word?

- A. She needs to meet Erica.
- B. She was asked to help Jake.
- C. She has to go to another party.

17. When will the speakers have supper together?

- A. Tonight.
- B. Next Saturday.
- C. Next Sunday.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

18. What is the first reason that people like risky sports?

- A. They can gain a sense of achievement.
- B. They want to break out of their routine.
- C. They wish to stand out from the crowd.

19. How many kinds of risky sports are mentioned?

- A. 3.
- B. 4.
- C. 5.

20. What is the speaker's attitude towards trying risky sports?

- A. Unfavorable.
- B. Ambiguous.
- C. Favorable.





was much easier not to check my phone when it was totally off instead of in another room. I noticed that a feeling of calm had spread within me.

It's true that phones are fun and filled with my favorite people. There's nothing wrong with mindless distraction. The problem is when that becomes a habit. Not constantly checking my phone helped reduce that annoying habit of texting and talking at the same time or pulling out my phone when being with someone I love hanging out with.

Now, I am pleased to see I really do use my phone less. When I get home, I leave my phone in my bag by the door instead of bringing it from room to room. I now also enjoy activities that I used to run out of time for, like going for neighborhood walks or trying new recipes.

24. Why did the author take part in the Phone Breakup Challenge?

- A. To lead a life without using a phone.
- B. To improve her phone-using habit.
- C. To do research about the use of phones.
- D. To distract herself from social media.

25. What can we learn about the author's first few days of the challenge?

- A. She had a hard time ignoring her phone.
- B. She turned her phone off to avoid using it.
- C. She locked her phone with a new password
- D. She enjoyed keeping her phone away.

26. What is a better way to keep away from our phones?

- A. Make it hard to access it.
- B. Find fun from other activities.
- C. Ask others for supervision.
- D. Build strong self-confidence.

27. What message does the author convey in the text?

- A. Mindless distraction is a part of our lives.
- B. Reducing screen time is not so difficult.
- C. Spending less time on our phone is beneficial.
- D. Technology makes it hard for us to concentrate.

### C

Around the world, rivers seem to be raging. While catastrophic flooding of Pakistan's rivers has left tens of millions without homes, a drought unseen for 500 years has squeezed Europe's major waterways almost dry. There is little disagreement about what's going on: climate change is causing both rainfall and droughts to intensify. The question now is how to manage those climate-changed waterways and, specifically, what role dams should play in fighting against the kinds of disasters.

Advocates say water storage dams will become more essential to mitigate extreme water flows by absorbing water during flooding and releasing it in times of drought. Dams, they say, can help combat climate change by producing renewable hydropower (水力发电) that is cleaner than fossil fuel energy.

However, criticisms have long centered on the negative impact most dams have on biodiversity and river ecosystems. Not only do the vast amounts of concrete used to build large dams leave huge carbon footprints, there is also much evidence that greenhouse gas emissions from dams are often far greater than previously thought. Increasingly a scientific case is also being made that dams actually worsen both floods and droughts.

Now, more dam developers are turning to "run-of-river" technology, in which the river's water flows continuously through a hydropower station without a reservoir (水库) to store it. Such projects are generally considered more environmentally friendly, but they do not allow for water to be managed according to weather conditions.

Then there are those who say we should stay away from dams, and look for ways using nature-based solutions. Many ecologists say that protecting wetlands, for example, should be a priority, since those





32. How do microrobots work?  
A. By doing targeted drug delivery.  
B. By interacting with antibiotic-filled matter.  
C. By producing algae cells in lungs.  
D. By separating harmful cells from healthy ones.
33. What is Victor Nizet's attitude towards the invention?  
A. Doubtful.                      B. Subjective.                      C. Cautious.                      D. Favorable.
34. What does the team expect of the microrobots?  
A. They'll inspire a new line of research.  
B. They'll help strengthen the immune system.  
C. They'll have a wider range of application.  
D. They'll be a further proof of their concept.
35. What is the text mainly about?  
A. A scientific invention treating deadly cancers.  
B. Tiny swimming robots helping treat pneumonia.  
C. A major breakthrough made in antibiotic research.  
D. Microrobots employed in the engineering field.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 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。

Autistic (自闭症的) children are also known as "children of the stars". They may have difficulties communicating with other people. 36 By combining music with mobile technology, three students from Shanghai Jiao Tong University have tried to help them with an app called Starrypia.

Tan Yilan, Zhang Junwei and Cai Yu spent five months building their AR-gamified therapy app for children with autism. Children use the app to scan things around them. 37 Then they rearrange the parts to create songs. The songs would be recorded in their music diaries.

"This is actually a kind of music therapy. 38 The process also trains their abilities." said Tan. The app encourages children to scan and identify dolls, animals and plants. They even designed different levels, guiding users from their surroundings to nature.

According to the app's developers, traditional music therapy is usually taken in hospitals. 39 But Starrypia makes the process more like a game. Besides, it can be used anytime and anywhere, making the therapy lighter and easier.

Starrypia will soon come out on the APP Store. 40 They will return the income to their families. When they tested the app on autistic children, they got good responses, not only in professional terms but also on the children's faces. "I saw their smiles as they played with Starrypia, making everything worth it," said Tan.

- A. They are combining music with mobile technology.  
B. Autistic children can better express themselves by it.  
C. And they get parts of music as well as cartoon images.  
D. The developers are also preparing to sell the music works.  
E. The music therapy app is becoming more and more popular.  
F. However, music can open their hearts as a kind of artistic language.  
G. Autistic children sit in front of computers learning some music courses.



第三部分语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

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

After a whole week of rain we finally had a comfortable, beautiful summer day outside. My family and I were driving to a nearby town when my daughter 41 a yard sale. Then, a few miles down the road, we saw another, and another, and another. We saw tables full of knickknacks. We saw plates, glasses, and silverware. 42, we saw lots of smiling people talking, laughing, sitting, and standing in the sunshine.

Seeing all of this brought back 43 of my childhood. Most of the clothes in my closet back then came from 44. My mom was a talented yard sale-shopper. When I was little, she would drag me along with her. I used to 45 going to them, until one special day when I saw that they also sold old 46. After that, I always browsed through the books until it was time to 47. Sometimes mom would 48 me one too. Soon, a large part of my home library came from yard sale books. For me, these books were more 49 than their first editions.

Why do we have yard sales? It certainly isn't for the 50. For all the time and 51 people put into them, they would hardly make minimum wage from the sales. I think, rather, it is yard sales that 52 us together. We 53 our old things and we buy "new" old things. We talk and 54 old friends and new neighbors. We get a 55 to give and share. We 56 through kindness and love among all the old stuff. It's all about 57, both in goods and between people.

I think yard sales teach us something about 58 too. We can't really 59 anything here, after all; all we get is 60 possession of our stuff, then it comes time for us to let it go and pass it on.

- |                      |                |                  |                   |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. announced     | B. spotted     | C. prepared      | D. recalled       |
| 42. A. Even so       | B. In short    | C. At least      | D. Above all      |
| 43. A. problems      | B. memories    | C. realities     | D. dreams         |
| 44. A. markets       | B. neighbors   | C. yard sales    | D. shopping malls |
| 45. A. imagine       | B. enjoy       | C. practice      | D. hate           |
| 46. A. books         | B. paintings   | C. plates        | D. toys           |
| 47. A. go            | B. start       | C. work          | D. register       |
| 48. A. award         | B. write       | C. buy           | D. lend           |
| 49. A. popular       | B. useful      | C. different     | D. priceless      |
| 50. A. fun           | B. money       | C. relaxation    | D. responsibility |
| 51. A. love          | B. resource    | C. fund          | D. effort         |
| 52. A. mix           | B. bring       | C. guide         | D. inspire        |
| 53. A. get rid of    | B. put away    | C. go through    | D. make use of    |
| 54. A. pass by       | B. look for    | C. catch up with | D. face up to     |
| 55. A. tradition     | B. goal        | C. chance        | D. job            |
| 56. A. extend        | B. connect     | C. learn         | D. compete        |
| 57. A. communication | B. information | C. delivery      | D. exchange       |
| 58. A. life          | B. ethics      | C. economy       | D. society        |
| 59. A. purchase      | B. explore     | C. own           | D. trust          |
| 60. A. temporary     | B. legal       | C. normal        | D. full           |

高三英语试卷 第 7 页, 共 8 页

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。

Stone lion is carved out of stone, 61 is the common ornament(装饰物) in Chinese traditional architecture, such as temples, bridges, gardens and so on. Lion indicates 62 (safe) and luck in China.

It is said that the lion 63 (introduce) into China in Han Dynasty from the Western Region. In Chinese culture, lion is 64 mythical(神话的) figure rather than real animal. After its introduction, lion gradually became the mascot outside the gate, for Chinese people think that lion can drive away the evil spirits. Another saying of why people take stone lion 65 the gate keeper is related to the pronunciation of stone lion (Shishi) in Chinese. Stone sounds like 'Shi' in Chinese with the meaning of solid, and the second 'Shi' 66 (refer) to lion sounds similar to 'Si' which means 'to think about'.

Stone lions have the obvious local 67 (feature). The lions from the South are 68 (vivid) with many sculptures than the lions from the northern China. The stone lion is carved 69 (base) on a kind of architectural ornament frequently used as the base for decent building.

70 (general), the location of the stone lion is settled with female in the right side and male the left according to Chinese traditional Yin and Yang philosophy.

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

This afternoon, our handcraft club held a lanternmaking activity, which a famous folk artist invited to teach us how to make lanterns by hand. He first told us the history and origin of lanterns, and the various materials formed them. After that, he showed us the basic step and skills of lantern making. Then came the time for me to have a try. With the guidance of the artist, all of us finished our works successful.

Through this activity, not only had I improved my handcraft skills, but I have also deepened my understanding of the symbolic meanings of lanterns. I've come to realize that our Chinese lantern figures are so popular the worldwide.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

4 月 23 日是世界读书日, 你校将以“阅读经典, 体味生活”为主题举行英语征文比赛。请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括:

1. 你读过的一本好书;
2. 阅读对你生活的影响。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 100 词左右;
2. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。

Reading Classics. Experiencing life.

Every April 23<sup>rd</sup> is the World Book Day. \_\_\_\_\_



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