

高三英语试题

2022.1

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本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。

注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后,用 2B 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框。
3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在试卷上无效。

第 I 卷(满分 65 分)

第一部分 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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

There really are apps for everything—and some could save your life.

What3words

This free download is one of a growing number of smartphone apps that could mean the difference between life and death. What3Words divides the world into 3x3 metre squares, giving each one a unique combination of three words. This allows emergency services—or anyone else you give the location to—to reach you.

Whats App

Lots of us use Whats App for messaging and calling, but do you know it also has a Live Location feature that can let a loved one know your whereabouts in case you're in danger? You simply press the + key in a chat, select "Location", and then press "Share Live Location", which enables any participant in the chat to see your location in real time for the duration you choose.

Skin Vision

You will have to pay for this digital skin check app, but with an estimated fifth of

高三英语试题 第 1 页(共 10 页)

准考证号

姓名

学校

skin cancers going undiagnosed during lockdown, it could be well worth it. You simply take a photo of any spot with your phone and you'll then receive a risk indication within 30 seconds.

Stay Alive

With mental health problems on the increase, not helped by the pandemic, this app could be extremely helpful. It offers a wealth of resources, ranging from strategies for staying grounded when you feel overwhelmed, to breathing exercises to direct links to national and local crisis resources.

St John Ambulance First Aid

An app like this is more useful for saving someone else's life than your own, but arguably it's a must-have on your smartphone. It gives advice in dealing with emergencies, including choking, allergic(过敏) reactions and performing CPR. You don't have to have an Internet connection in order to use it.

1. What do **What3words** and **WhatsApp** have in common?
 - A. They are a little pricey.
 - B. They are hard to operate.
 - C. They can sense danger.
 - D. They offer location services.
2. Who might be the potential users of **Stay Alive**?
 - A. Pandemic contacts.
 - B. Skin cancers patients.
 - C. Emergency rescuers.
 - D. Mental problem sufferers.
3. What is special about **St John Ambulance First Aid**?
 - A. It can eventually cure your illness.
 - B. CPR is convenient to perform.
 - C. Network connection is not necessary.
 - D. It offers resources about dangers.

B

An Indonesian librarian is lending books to children in exchange for trash they collect in a novel way to clean up the environment and get the kids to read more.

Each weekday Raden rides her three-wheeler with books piled up at the back for children in Muntang village to exchange for plastic cups, bags and other waste that she carries back. She told Reuters she targets to promote reading in the kids as well as make them aware of the environment. As soon as she shows up, little children, many accompanied by their mothers, surround her "Trash Library" and clamour for the books.

They are all carrying trash bags and Raden's three-wheeler quickly fills up with them

as the books fly out. She's happy the kids are going to spend less time on online games as a result.

Kevin, a keen 11-year-old reader, searched for waste lying in the village. "When there is too much trash, our environment will become dirty and it's not healthy. That's why I look for trash to borrow a book," he said.

"Let us build a culture of literacy(识字) from young age to reduce the harm of the online world," Raden said. "We should also take care of our waste in order to fight climate change and to save the earth from trash."

She collects about 100 kg of waste each week, which is then sorted out by her colleagues and sent for recycling or sold. She has a stock of 6,000 books to lend and wants to take the mobile service to neighbouring areas as well.

Raden said: "The literacy rate for above-15-year-olds in Indonesia is around 96 percent, but a September report by the World Bank warned that the pandemic will leave more than 80% of 15-year-olds below the minimum reading proficiency level." And she wanted to do her part to make things better.

4. What is Raden's purpose of establishing Trash Library?

- A. To earn money for Trash Library by selling trash.
- B. To develop the children's creativity from young age.
- C. To raise the kids' awareness of environment while reading.
- D. To promote the relationship between children and mothers.

5. What made Kevin willing to borrow books with trash?

- A. Passion for reading.
- B. Concerns about pollution.
- C. Addiction to the Internet.
- D. Determination to volunteer.

6. What is Raden's attitude to the young's literacy rate during pandemic?

- A. Indifferent.
- B. Worried.
- C. Appreciative.
- D. Tolerant.

7. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. A Novel Way to Improve Library
- B. The Indonesian System for Reading
- C. Your Trash Benefiting the Environment
- D. Your Collected Trash for Our Books

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C

The days of staring at the computer screen pretending to be interested in an assignment even though you are bored out of your mind may soon be coming to an end. That's because if Dr Harry Witchel, Discipline Leader in Physiology at England's Brighton and Sussex Medical School, has his way, computers of the future will be able to detect boredom and even react to it real-time.

But before you get concerned, the machine is not reading your mind. It is just keeping track of the constant involuntary(无意识的) movements that people exhibit when in front of a computer or even a television. These are not the bigger instrumental actions like moving a mouse or using the remote, but barely noticeable movements like scratching, fidgeting, or stretching. Witchel says the level of movement is directly linked to how absorbed the person is in what he or she is reading or watching. The higher the interest level, the less the movement!

To test the theory, Witchel and his team invited 27 people and exposed them to a variety of digital content for three minutes at a time. The activities ranged from playing online games to reading documents like the banking regulations that most people would find boring.

A video motion tracker monitored their movements as they powered through each assignment. Just as the researchers had expected, the involuntary actions decreased dramatically, by as much as 42%, when the participants were totally absorbed in what they were reading or seeing.

Fortunately, the scientists are not planning to use the findings to create machines that report students who are not focusing at school. Instead, they believe that combining the motion detecting technology with future computers will help enhance the digital learning experience.

The scientists say that being able to measure the students' interest level will enable educators to adjust the materials real-time and re-engage the students. Witchel also believes that the technology can provide filmmakers with honest audience opinions.

8. According to Dr Harry, what will future computers be able to do?

- A. Keep a learner from distraction.
- B. Help a learner with his assignments.
- C. Read a learner's mind exactly real-time.
- D. Identify dullness of a learner and respond to it.

9. How does an absorbed learner tend to behave?
- A. Laugh and shout excitedly.
 - B. Use less energy in an assignment.
 - C. Perform fewer involuntary actions.
 - D. Show noticeable movements constantly.
10. What is the value of this technology for educators?
- A. Bettering their digital learning experience.
 - B. Introducing more computers into class.
 - C. Finding the absent-minded students in class.
 - D. Detecting what interests the students most.
11. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To introduce an upcoming technology.
 - B. To update educators' teaching concept.
 - C. To show what learning will be like in the future.
 - D. To explain how life will be shaped by technology.

D

A recent study has followed the origins, or beginnings, of the family of languages that include modern Japanese, Korean, Turkish and Mongolian. The findings show a shared genetic ancestor for the hundreds of millions of people who speak what the researchers call Transeurasian(跨欧亚的) languages. Such languages had their origin with millet farmers who lived in an area in northeastern China about 9,000 years ago. Millet is a small, round whole grain. It was an important early crop as hunter-gatherers became farmers.

The study's findings show how the use of agriculture following the Ice Age powered the movements of some of the world's major language families. The research highlights the complex beginnings of modern populations and cultures.

Martine Robbeets, head of the Archaeolinguistic Research Group, said people often think of Japan, Korea and China as powerful nations representing one language, one culture and one people. "All languages, cultures and humans, including those in Asia, are mixed," Robbeets said. "Accepting that the roots of one's language, culture or people lie beyond the present national boundaries is to surrender identity, which some people are not

yet prepared to make.”

The researchers studied data of vocabulary from the 98 languages. They identified a group of words related to agriculture and created a language family tree. The researchers examined data from 255 archaeological sites in China, Japan, Korea and eastern Russia. They studied ancient objects including pottery, stone tools and plant and animal remains. They also included the dating of 269 ancient crop remains from different areas.

The researchers found that farmers in northeastern China eventually grew rice and wheat along with millet. The crops spread along with farming populations to Korea by about 1300 BC and from there to Japan after about 1000 BC. As the ancient farmers moved across northeastern Asia, related languages spread into Siberia, Korea and Japan over thousands of years.

12. According to the study, what do Transeurasian languages originate from?

- A. Ice Age people.
- B. Ancient Japanese.
- C. Ancient millet farmers.
- D. Early hunter-gatherers.

13. What does the underlined word “surrender” probably mean in paragraph 3?

- A. give up
- B. maintain
- C. take in
- D. destroy

14. How do the researchers conduct their study?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By analyzing some statistics.
- C. By setting down general rules.
- D. By doing an experiment.

15. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Food has a close relationship with culture diversity.
- B. A large language family has ancient origins in China.
- C. Human activities lead to different language movements.
- D. The research on the language family's beginnings counts.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How Successful People Spend the Last Hour of Their Workday

As the hours of peak productivity start to decline, most of us begin watching the clock, eager to get away from our desks. But ending the workday with purpose can boost success both inside and outside of the office, which helps us to work tomorrow. 16

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Many of us spend our last hour of work making a to-do list for tomorrow. 17
“The last hour of a day should be spent on reflection—the failures and successes,” says Levin, founding editor of Real Leaders. He recommends writing down the day’s wins rather than failures or to-dos, and reviewing your list of successes once a month.

The chances are that a long day of meetings and decision-making leaves you feeling completely fried by four or five o’clock. However, we still hope our last hour of work is effective and efficient. 18 These tasks won’t demand much brainpower, but research shows they could make a big difference to your overall productivity.

Successful people never bring the day’s failures home. Instead, they end their day by making analysis of the problems they encountered, brainstorming possible solutions.

19 Waking up with a purposeful goal in mind can make them feel more active to the first item that happens to them. Eventually, they will deal with those problems with renewed energy after a good night’s sleep.

20 If your day often winds down by four or five o’clock, Levin recommends taking advantage of the quiet time by checking in with yourself, it can include planning your next tasks or learning the latest content in your field.

- A. And then leave them for tomorrow.
- B. Thus, put them into practice as soon as possible.
- C. Successful people review the day they just had, instead.
- D. You have to increase your productivity to meet your deadline.
- E. It’s better to knock out small projects like tidying up your desk.
- F. We can learn how successful people spend the last hour of their workday.
- G. Like regular check ins with your boss, schedule a daily meeting with yourself.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 完形填空(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四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My mother, who is short, fat and white-haired, looks just like many grand mothers. She seldom did 21 stuff as she comes from an old traditional family. That all 22 a few years ago. She began to 23 my older brother and me with bouts of what she described as “independence.”

In early 2015, the year she turned 75, she 24 us she'd booked a seven-night trip to Turkey. Alone. She had never been. Of course, that was 25, so there was no way my brother and I could allow that. Such a little old lady 26 the streets of Istanbul on her own, not speaking a word of Turkish, with no 27 of the laws and customs of the land—it was out of the question! She paid no attention to us. Off she went. When she returned, she told us it had been a wonderful 28. As it turns out, she had barely spent any time alone after 29 a taxi driver to show her around Istanbul for a few days.

At 77, she did a 30 thing while on a Caribbean cruise with her younger sister. Upon 31 in Cuba, she flagged down a motorcycle rickshaw and had the driver “show her around the island” for several hours. My mom’s 80th-birthday skiing is just the latest example of her wild newfound 32.

My brother and I 33: Had she become mad? But Mom’s independence seems to be thoughtfully based on a(n) 34 that life is to be lived, and when there’s relatively little of it left, it needs to be lived now. This philosophy 35 me of the line from The Shawshank Redemption: “Get busy living or get busy dying.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. crazy | B. familiar | C. annoying | D. disappointing |
| 22. A. mattered | B. worked | C. changed | D. disappeared |
| 23. A. interest | B. amuse | C. surprise | D. assist |
| 24. A. greeted | B. informed | C. forced | D. urged |
| 25. A. suitable | B. normal | C. instant | D. absurd |
| 26. A. describing | B. wandering | C. observing | D. imagining |
| 27. A. knowledge | B. communication | C. solution | D. comment |
| 28. A. skill | B. dream | C. success | D. task |
| 29. A. sending | B. hiring | C. helping | D. convincing |
| 30. A. reliable | B. hopeful | C. traditional | D. similar |
| 31. A. living | B. meeting | C. arriving | D. shopping |
| 32. A. commitment | B. strategy | C. adjustment | D. independence |
| 33. A. recalled | B. wondered | C. admitted | D. quarreled |
| 34. A. realization | B. explanation | C. decision | D. experience |
| 35. A. cured | B. warned | C. relieved | D. reminded |

第 II 卷(满分 55 分)

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在题后空白处填入适当的内容(每空一词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

China's war epic "The Battle at Lake Changjin" was released in cinemas across the UK and Ireland on Friday, becoming 36 hit of the week long National Day holiday.

37 has moved many moviegoers to tears is the story of young warriors 38 (risk) it all to defend their motherland. Set in the Second Phase Offensive of the Korean War, "The Battle at Lake Changjin" 39 (tell) a historical tale; 71 years ago, Chinese People's Volunteers troops courageously fought the enemy under 40 (extreme) freezing cold environment. The film presents a fresh viewpoint 41 hasn't been seen before, reshaping the war film narrative we're used to seeing.

According to figures 42 (report) by the Xinhua News Agency, it has earned more than 5.62 billion yuan (\$879 million) since its premiere in China on September 30. It accounts 43 around 75 percent of total holiday receipts. The audience say it stirs their national pride, making them want to show their 44 (admire) to the CPV heroes who have devoted 45 (they) to the country, and reminds them to cherish today's peaceful life.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,你校将组织同学们到市体育中心体验冬奥冰上项目:滑冰(skating)和冰壶(curling)。请写封邮件邀请外教 Mike 参加,内容包括:

1. 邀请;
2. 时间、地点;
3. 活动内容。

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。

Dear Mike,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(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,使其构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

Joel Boyers was heading home from the Nashville airport after he earned his helicopter's pilot license when he received an urgent call from a stranger in Pennsylvania. The caller told Boyers that her brother and his two daughters were trapped on their roof in Waverly, 60 miles from Nashville. They were surrounded by rising flood waters caused by last August's record-breaking rains and didn't think they would survive.

Desperate, the caller had Googled "Nashville helicopter", and Boyers' company, Helistar Aviation, was the first to pop up. She begged Boyers to rescue her loved ones.

Boyers, 41, looked west toward Waverly and saw the storm clouds. "Ma'am, " he said, "No one will fly in this weather, and for good reason. "

But before he finished the sentence, somehow, he decided he would come to rescue. He told the woman he would see what he could do and put the brother's address into his phone, then he drove back to the airport. Soon, he was in the air, unprepared for what he was about to see in Waverly. As soon as he flew over, it was nothing but raging water below him. There were cars in trees. Tons of debris(残骸). Any way debris could get caught, it was. No one was going to be able to swim in that. Instead, people were holding tightly to anything that didn't move—roofs, trees, poles.

The flooding also cut off cell phone service, meaning Boyers couldn't use his phone to locate the house he was looking for. He flew on anyway. He also began searching for people standing on rooftops, bridges—anywhere Boyers could land.

注意:

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

Suddenly Boyers noticed a girl holding a tree tightly.

With the people beside, Boyers felt he was rowing a lifeboat in the air.

高三英语试题参考答案

第一部分 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

1—3 DDC 4—7 CBBD 8—11 DCDA 12—15 CABB 16—20 FCEAG

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

21—25 ACCBD 26—30 BACBD 31—35 CDBAD

第二节(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

36. a 37. What 38. risking 39. tells 40. extremely
41. which/ that 42. reported 43. for 44. admiration 45. themselves

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

| 档次 | 描述 |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 第五档 (13~15 分) | 完全完成了试题规定的任务 —覆盖所有内容要点。 —应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。 —语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。 —有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。 |

高三英语试题答案 第 1 页(共 3 页)

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 第四档 (10~12分) | <p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —虽漏掉1、2个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。 —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 —语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 <p>达到了预期的写作目的。</p> |
| 第三档 (7~9分) | <p>基本完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。 —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 —有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。 <p>整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p> |
| 第二档 (4~6分) | <p>未适当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。 —语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。 —有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。 —较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。 <p>信息未能清楚地传达给读者。</p> |
| 第一档 (1~3分) | <p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。 —语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。 —较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。 —缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。 <p>信息未能传达给读者。</p> |
| 0分 | <p>未能传达给读者任何信息:内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。</p> |

第二节(满分25分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分,按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于130的,从总分中减去2分。

4. 评分时,应主要从以下三个方面考虑:

- (1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
- (2)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
- (3)上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

| 档次 | 描述 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 第五档 (21~25分) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理; —内容丰富; —所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达; —有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。 |
| 第四档 (16~20分) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理; —内容比较丰富; —所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达; —比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。 |
| 第三档 (11~15分) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接; —写出了若干有关内容; —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达; —应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。 |
| 第二档 (6~10分) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接; —写出了一些有关内容; —语法结构单调、词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达; —较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。 |
| 第一档 (1~5分) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差; —产出内容太少; —语法结构单调、词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达; —缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。 |
| 0 | 白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。 |

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