

高三英语试卷

本试题卷时量 120 分钟, 满分 150 分。

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. How many of the man's students went to the concert yesterday?

A. 14.

B. 20.

C. 40.

2. What is the man doing?

A. Asking the way.

B. Playing in the Central Square.

C. Complaining about the bus stop.

3. Why does the man want to fix his computer himself?

A. To save time.

B. To save money.

C. To improve his repair skills.

4. What time is it now?

A. At 7:45.

B. At 8:00.

C. At 8:15.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The coming examination.

B. Their parents' expectations.

C. Their plans for the summer vacation.

16. What does the man want the woman to do next?

A. Look at pictures.

B. Change some clothes.

C. Buy some coffee outside.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. In which country did drag racing start?

A. The UK.

B. The USA.

C. China.

18. Why do drag race tracks have to be straight?

A. The course is too short.

B. Each race does not last long.

C. The fast running cars can't make a turn.

19. What can make it sometimes difficult to see the racers?

A. Too straight tracks.

B. Huge and fat tires at the back.

C. Much smoke from the engines.

20. What do we know about drag racing?

A. It is professional now.

B. It is a sport only for adults.

C. It is similar to other car races.

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

A New Campaign to Stress the Benefits of a Balanced Diet

Look out for a new TV campaign, entitled "Eat Balanced", which will highlight the continued benefits of eating meat and dairy (奶制的) products as part of a balanced diet.

Introduction

The campaign spearheaded by the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) will appear on TV, social media and supermarket packaging and aims to highlight the nutritional benefits of enjoying red meat and dairy, while showing Britain's world-class standards in food production and sustainability.

Basis

The campaign will be built on the following three key messages about meat and dairy products:

● Meat and dairy products contain vitamin B12, an essential nutrient not naturally present in vegan diet;

● Red meat and dairy products from Britain are produced to world-class standards;

● Red meat and dairy products from Britain are among the most sustainable in the world.

The Aim

AHDB is conveying a message to consumers for a bright new year—enjoy the food you eat.

AHDB's Chief Communications and Market Development Officer Christine Watts says, "In Britain, we have so much to be proud of when it comes to the food we eat, how it's produced and the entire journey from farm to fork. Our farmers operate farms in the excellent way, so our food meets the international criterion. This campaign is aimed to balance the negative commentary around farming, as well as highlight the importance of eating meat and dairy products as part of a balanced and healthy diet."

21. What is the new campaign based on?

- A. British eating habits.
- B. Corporate advertising.
- C. Some supermarket regulations.
- D. Some important food information.

22. What message does Christine Watts convey?

- A. British food is up to standard.
- B. British food is short of supply.
- C. British farmers are fond of meat.
- D. British farmers are hard-working.

23. What section of a magazine is the text most probably taken from?

- A. Society and economy.
- B. Health and diet.
- C. Industry and production.
- D. Agriculture and farming.

B

Wildlife photographer Sam Turley and his wife Vera found a two-week-old blesbok (南非白面大羚羊)—whom they named Meme—on her own. She was spotted wandering around on her own after her mother passed away.

The pair took Meme in and raised the animal themselves for seven months before releasing her back out into the wild. Neither of them had ever raised a blesbok before. So it

required a huge amount of patience and compassion to keep her fit and healthy but it deserved the effort. Meme would follow Vera wherever she went and sometimes the couple would have a blesbok, a dog and a cat all walking together. In the right areas, the blesbok is a really common antelope to see and is therefore often overlooked and under-appreciated. It was a privilege to be let into the blesbok's secret world and they learned more about the blesbok than they thought was ever possible.

After releasing Meme back out into the wild, the couple were convinced they would never see her again, until several months later when they were driving around a reserve and happened to come across a herd of blesboks.

Vera called out Meme's name in the hope of finding Meme. Blesboks all look very similar to one another, which makes it very difficult to distinguish individuals. When Vera started to talk, the herd raised their heads and looked over. Vera continued to call Meme and as all the other blesboks lost interest, one individual held her gaze and ran straight up to her.

After rescuing the lonely animal, Sam and Vera found it extremely emotional to have to release her back out into the wild to fend for herself—even though they knew it was the right thing to do. But after having such a strong bond with an animal, it was really difficult to see her go. They had put so much time, effort and energy into raising her but to see her walking in a herd of blesboks made it all worthwhile.

24. What happened to Meme when she was spotted?

- A. She became an orphan.
- B. She was lost in the forest.
- C. She was hunted by a couple.
- D. She was abandoned by her mother.

25. What was Meme's life with the couple like?

- A. She was rare to be seen outside.
- B. She was hard to be artificially fed.
- C. She fitted in well with the whole family.
- D. She was under-appreciated in the family.

26. Which word can best explain the underlined word "fend" in the last paragraph?

- A. Look.
- B. Care.
- C. Search.
- D. Hunt.

27. Which of the following can best describe the act of rescuing the blesbok?

- A. Effortless.
- B. Unsatisfactory.
- C. Rewarding.
- D. Heartbreaking.

Some 20 percent of adults are procrastinators (拖延症患者). Everyone might put off a task or two, but long-term procrastinators do it at home, at school, at work and in their relationships.

For years, researchers have focused on the personalities of people who procrastinate. The results suggest procrastinators may be impulsive (冲动), worriers and have trouble regulating their emotions. But procrastinators are not lazy. They're actually very busy doing other things than what they're supposed to be doing. Though procrastinators may think they perform better under pressure, studies have reported the opposite. And when deadlines are uncertain, procrastinators tend to delay their work.

When people put off a tough task, they feel good—in the moment. Procrastinating is a way to avoid the negative emotions linked to the task. But the relief it provides is only temporary, and many seek out ways to stop procrastinating.

In fact, most research today suggests procrastination is a behavioral pattern, which means it's something you can change, regardless of whether you're impulsive. What works best is still under research. Some scientists have reported success with time management. But the evidence for that is all over the map. That's because poor time management is a symptom not a cause of procrastination.

For some procrastinators, seemingly obvious tips can work. Researchers advise students to simply put down their smartphones. Silencing notifications or studying in the library rather than at home can regulate distractions and keep people on task. But that won't be enough for many people. Stubborn procrastinators may benefit from cognitive behavioral therapy (认知行为疗法). This type of therapy, which involves managing thoughts and emotions and trying to change behavior, seemed to be the most helpful. Still, not many studies have examined treatments, and there's room for improvement.

28. What does procrastination mean to longtime procrastinators?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. A personal advantage. | B. A habitual behavior. |
| C. A working motivation. | D. An excuse for laziness. |

29. What do experts think of procrastinators?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. They are inactive. | B. They are efficient. |
| C. They are anxious. | D. They are careful. |

30. What causes people to procrastinate?

- A. Their temporary relief from the stress.
- B. Their imperfection in personalities.
- C. Their poor time management at work.
- D. Their high ability to deal with hard work.

31. What may be the best procrastination treatment according to the text?

- A. Avoiding smartphones.
- B. Proper studying places.
- C. Good time management.
- D. Cognitive behavioral therapy.

D

From the moment we are born, we interact with the world through movement. We move our lips to smile or to talk. We extend our hand to touch. How does our brain remember this wide range of motions? How does it learn new ones? How does it make the calculations necessary for us to grab a glass of water, without dropping it, squashing it, or missing it?

Technion Professor Jackie Schiller from the Ruth and Bruce Rappaport Faculty of Medicine and her team examined the brain at a single-neuron (单神经元) level to shed light on this mystery. They found that calculation happens not just in the interaction between neurons, but within each individual neuron. It turns out that each of these cells is not a simple switch, but a complicated calculating machine.

This discovery, published recently in the *Science*, promises changes not only to our understanding of how the brain works, but better understanding of conditions ranging from Parkinson's disease to autism. And if that isn't enough, these same findings are expected to advance machine learning, providing inspiration for new architectures.

"We used to think of each neuron as a sort of whistle, which either rings, or doesn't," Prof. Schiller explains. "Instead, we are looking at a piano. Its keys can be struck at the same time, or in order, producing an infinity (无限) of different tunes." This complex music playing in our brains is what enables us to learn and perform an infinity of different, complex and precise movements.

These same findings can also serve as an inspiration for the machine learning community. Deep neural networks, as their name suggests, attempt to create software that learns and functions somewhat similarly to a human brain. Although their advances constantly make the

news, these networks are primitive compared to a living brain. A better understanding of how our brain actually works can help in designing more complex neural networks, enabling them to perform more complex tasks.

32. Why does the author raise the questions in paragraph 1?
A. To pursue answers.
B. To raise his puzzles.
C. To introduce the topic.
D. To share his interest.

33. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
A. The result of the research.
B. The function of a single neuron.
C. The way the research was conducted.
D. The aspects the discovery can be applied to.

34. What does Schiller stress in her explanation in paragraph 4?
A. The way that neurons work.
B. The music that neurons play.
C. The difficulties that researchers encounter.
D. The process where neurons produce memory.

35. What might be the best title for the text?
A. Individual Neuron Works like a Piano
B. Calculation Happens Between Neurons like a Machine
C. Complex Neural Networks in the Brain Enable People to Learn
D. The Mystery of Learning and Remembering Movement Has Been Uncovered

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。

Virtually, there is nothing that man cannot do. Only what he has to do is keep doing and doing without being discouraged. Success will come someday or other, though it may apparently be the conception about something that it cannot be done. 36 But the reality is that man's success depends on whether he can do the toughest tasks successfully. It is because our life is complicated and tough. And to succeed in this tough battle, perseverance and hard work are a must. 37 We can prove this fact when we look at the reality of life and the history of man's success. Perseverance helps us do what we otherwise would consider impossible to do.

What the world-famous scientist Sir Isaac Newton had done by twelve years' constant

hard work was burnt out by his pet dog. But that could not discourage him a little. 38 It is only for his undefeated perseverance that we have been able to have many inventions and discoveries.

39 He went through thick and thin to reach his destination after months of the strenuous voyage on the sea. He discovered the way from Spain to America and offered the world a new route of communication with America. This outcome of his perseverance will be generated by the world forever.

All the great men in history have written their names in golden letters by means of perseverance. 40 If we all are perseverant in whatever we do, we are sure to stand out as a successful nation in the near future.

- A. Every action has its reaction.
- B. It is a unique precondition to success in life.
- C. In human life, perseverance plays a very important role.
- D. Their success will always remain as perfect examples to us.
- E. Columbus has left us an adventurous story of perseverance.
- F. The task that is easily done at the first attempt is undoubtedly very easy.
- G. He was able to do it again through years of hard work and perseverance.

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。

It was June a few years ago right around the Summer Solstice (夏至). The first fireflies (萤火虫) had appeared, 41 on and off in the woods around my house. What a(n) 42 it was to see them again! How amazing the natural life was! Their small light made me smile, and I couldn't help but feel grateful to 43.

As the daylight 44, I saw some children trying to catch the fireflies in the dark. A girl went inside and came back with a clear glass bottle. After several 45 attempts, she went to run after another one 46. Anyway, she was very happy.

All the other children including me were very 47. We gathered around, desiring to watch the fireflies' light inside the bottle. Soon the girl's mom walked to us and told us it was time to set the fireflies 48. One of the children disagreed. But the girl's mom explained that the fireflies would die if left in the 49. Then she said something that still stays in my mind now, "Let them go so they can share their 50 with the rest of the world!" Finally,

we knew the meaning of life.

I 51 in our childhood, we used to sing the song, "This little light of mine, I'm going to let it shine!" But as adults we find it 52 to do so. We often forget to share.

Don't 53 your "light". Don't keep it in a "bottle". Share your "light", no matter how 54 it may be. Let love light up your heart and then give it to the whole world. Learn from the lightening fireflies and let the "light" within you 55 the darkness away.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. burning | B. flashing | C. showing | D. getting |
| 42. A. scare | B. idea | C. joy | D. honour |
| 43. A. children | B. adults | C. warmth | D. nature |
| 44. A. broke out | B. got around | C. faded away | D. came up |
| 45. A. unsuccessful | B. inactive | C. smooth | D. simple |
| 46. A. instead | B. often | C. initially | D. angrily |
| 47. A. doubtful | B. afraid | C. calm | D. curious |
| 48. A. close | B. loose | C. alone | D. still |
| 49. A. bottle | B. sky | C. air | D. house |
| 50. A. power | B. sound | C. light | D. energy |
| 51. A. supported | B. remembered | C. regretted | D. considered |
| 52. A. necessary | B. good | C. useless | D. hard |
| 53. A. pass | B. absorb | C. hide | D. share |
| 54. A. colorful | B. fast | C. long | D. weak |
| 55. A. take | B. drive | C. give | D. put |

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。

Have you ever wonder 56 it would feel like to hide away in a dark cave without being connected to the outside world for 40 days? Fifteen people in France just did that. The group 57 (live) in a cave as part of the Deep Time project. The project was conducted by scientists from the Human Adaptation Institute, who wanted to see how they would react to and cope with being 58 (total) disconnected from the modern world. Since the volunteers 59 (cut) off from the outside world, they had to rely 60 their body clock to know when 61 (wake) up, go to sleep and eat. As expected, those in the cave lost their sense of time. "Time seemed to pass more slowly in the underground cave, where there were neither clocks 62 sunlight," said Deep Time's director Christian Clot.

The majority of the volunteers said they enjoyed the experience of total isolation. Two-thirds expressed a desire to remain underground a while 63 (long) in order to finish projects they had started. "The experience tested humans' ability to adjust 64 (they) to the sudden huge changes in living conditions and environments," said Clot. "We hope to better understand how our brains are capable of 65 (find) new solutions, whatever the situation."

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的外国朋友 John 对中医很感兴趣,打算暑假来你市学习针灸(acupuncture)。请你给他写一封邮件,向他介绍针灸并推荐一位针灸老师,内容包括:

1. 简介针灸;
2. 推荐老师;
3. 表达祝福。

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 John,

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。

Referred to as my hero, Jack, my brother, held significance in my life. Since he did everything before me, he always guided me and shared with his experiences I would have never had otherwise. As a master of learning and sports, he always accompanied me to study and take exercise. And he even got me through difficulties in life.

My first steps into high school were exciting but nervous, and I believed my extracurricular grades would be seen and valued by colleges. However, this sudden shift was difficult for me. Luckily, my brother noticed it all.

During that time, Jack was beginning his senior year and was finished with all the stressful subjects from junior year while I was studying for my very first math exam. Rather than just break into my room and sit down next to me, he let me decide by myself. He didn't want to bother me because having someone sit next to me and micromanage my every move made me feel uncomfortable, leading to more stress and a feeling of distrust. Knowing this, he would leave me chips and snacks by my door, so I could pick them up whenever I felt like taking a break. He was there to help whenever I needed. With his encouragement and company, I became more confident while doing my homework.

The workload was just a major struggle for me during high school. Homework from advanced classes began piling up, and I was often stressed about different projects and deadlines. Moreover, there was also a math competition that my parents valued a lot, which needed plenty of practice every single day.

Even though I liked the time my brother gave me to figure out things on my own, it was reassuring to always have somebody who was willing to help me when I was stuck on an unsolvable problem. He would help me memorize formulas, explain different terms to me, and point out traps in different questions. And with his reputation as the best math student in our school, he could make those topics and questions simple to understand.

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。

I began to spend hours at my desk focusing on getting a good score in the math competition.

Later Jack and I went to the same college and joined the same sports club.