

高三英语试卷

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. Where is Jennifer working now?

- A. In a drug store. B. In a hospital. C. In a college.

2. How does the man feel about his driving to work?

- A. He feels that it's not bad.
B. The distance is a little long.
C. It takes him too much time.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A shopping list B. Preparations for a picnic. C. Children's clothes.

4. When will the woman reach the office tomorrow?

- A. At 8:00 am. B. At 8:30 am. C. At 9:00 am.

5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. On a bus. B. In a library. C. In a shop.

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. What do we know about Mr Bannister?

- A. He is new to the company.

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B. He works on the trade deal.

~~C. He is not experienced enough.~~

7. Who do the speakers think is suitable for the position?

Mrs Templeton.

B. Mr Duncan.

C. Amelia.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman advised to do?

A. Stay in her room.

~~B. Visit the fitness center.~~

C. Go to the business center.

9. Where are the meeting rooms?

~~A. Beside the front office.~~

B. On the right of the lift.

C. Across the fitness center.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers doing?

A. Cooking.

B. Doing shopping.

C. Watching TV.

11. What does the man like best?

~~A. Cheese.~~

B. Milk.

C. Ice cream.

12. When does the conversation take place?

A. In the late afternoon

~~B. At noon.~~

C. In the morning.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What day is it today?

A. Friday.

~~B. Thursday.~~

C. Saturday.

14. What kind of party will the girl attend?

A. A birthday party.

B. A goodbye party.

~~C. A welcome party.~~

15. Why does the man refuse the girl to drive his car?

A. She can take the subway.

B. She doesn't have a license.

C. She is not skilled enough to drive.

16. What gift will the girl bring for Jenny?

A. Chocolate.

B. Some flowers.

C. The wooden boat.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the man talking about?

A. A new space lab.

B. The first space hotel.

C. Astronauts' life in space.

18. How many guests can the space hotel hold at a time?

A. Two.

B. Four.

~~C. Six.~~

19. What can guests do in the space hotel?

A. Cook food.

B. Watch movies.

C. Have a video chat.

20. What does the speaker think of the space trip?

- A. Relaxing. B. Dangerous. C. Expensive.

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

Women's Innovative Contributions and Inventions

Women made numerous innovative contributions and inventions throughout history, from everyday items to widely-used technologies. Here are some made by brilliant women.

The Synthetic (合成的) Fibre

In the 1960s, a company, where Stephanie Kwolek worked, was working on finding a suitable fibre to produce car tyres. During the research, Kwolek achieved a breakthrough when she discovered a heat-resistant polymer that is stronger but lighter than steel. Then it was used to develop a new synthetic fibre. Today, it is common to see the discovery applied in creating helmets, racing sails and so on.

The Caller ID and Call Waiting

The caller ID feature has given many people the opportunity to screen unknown or unwanted phone calls. With call waiting, people are notified of a new incoming call while on another call. Interestingly, while receiving a call, that call will not block the incoming one. Dr Shirley Ann Jackson contributed to these two inventions during her research period at Bell Laboratories in the 1970s.

The Modern Central Heating System

In the 1920s, Alice H. Parker's model used natural gas to heat a home instead of wood and allowed multiple rooms to be heated at the same time. It also introduced pipes that enabled hot air to circulate through buildings, essentially improving the efficiency of the system.

The Spray-on Skin Repair Technology

From the early 1990s, Australian plastic surgeon Dr Fiona Melanie Wood focused her research on improving established techniques of skin repair. The spray-on skin repair technology allowed burns and skin injuries to be treated more effectively and with less pain. With Dr Wood's constant improvement over the years, the technology is now widely applied in hospitals.

21. Which of the following can facilitate the communication between humans?

- A. The synthetic fibre.
B. The caller ID and call waiting.
C. The modern central heating system.
D. The spray-on skin repair technology.

22. What do we know about the modern central heating system?

- A. It needs wood to help it run.
B. It is aimed to process natural gas.
C. It helps produce the heat-resistant tyres.
D. It contributes to hot air circulation in buildings.

23. What did Dr Wood focus on?

- A. Vehicle repair technology. B. Hospital management.
C. Fibre application. D. Medical treatment.

B

I could still see and feel the sheets of white, blue-lined paper on which I learned cursive (草书) writing. Cursive was a required lesson of early education in my day. Connecting all the letters in a word in an unsteady flow and with my own personal style struck me as excellent fun, and I was a natural. Once I learned to write, I hardly recalled printing.

Cursive was still taught when my son entered elementary school, but was no longer required when my grandson Connor entered school. Computer keyboards had supplanted handwriting, and children took to them swiftly. Connor coached me on computers' new advantages and possibilities, but instead indicated that cursive was old-school.

One day, something changed. When Connor was about 8, he watched me as I penned a letter to a friend. "How do you do that?" he asked. I was taken aback. How, indeed? I said I'd been taught and that I'd had lots of practice. "Can I learn it?" he asked immediately. Sports, especially soccer, were Connor's passions. When he was at school, he hadn't shown much interest in anything but art class, where he excelled. Connor saw cursive as a fascinating new art form. When I asked him recently what he remembered about his boyhood fascination with cursive, he said in a simple way, "It was just different and odd. I wanted to do it." He didn't do it to impress. He did it because he wanted to. Connor persisted. He developed his own handwriting style and flow. He was hooked, and he continued to invent and develop his script.

Cursive may not be a required school curricula any longer. But now we are in the era of human communication. So I hope that cursive handwriting will continue to reach and attract children, at least some of them, as my grandson was motivated when he saw me writing to my friend in cursive.

24. What can we infer about the author in paragraph 1?

- A. He failed to learn to print letters.
B. He had a gift for learning cursive.
C. He chose cursive as an optional course.
D. He hardly connected all the letters in a word.

25. What does "old-school" underlined in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Advantageous. B. Possible. C. Academic. D. Conventional.

26. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. What Connor excelled in at school.
B. How Connor fell in love with cursive.
C. When Connor showed interest in cursive.
D. Why Connor copied the author's handwriting.

27. What does the author expect of cursive in the last paragraph?

- A. It will engage more children.

- B. It will be included in school curricula.
- C. It will dominate in written communication.
- D. It will become children's favourite writing style.

C

Large clothing companies are developing robots to make clothes. The process of using robots or computers for human work, known as automation, has raised concerns about jobs for many people around the world.

Many clothing companies are unsure about publicly discussing automation. Such reports may cause public concern that automation will take jobs from workers in poor countries. For this concern, one industry inventor, Jonathan Zornow, said he had received online criticism and a death threat in connection with his work.

Sewing, the act of using a needle and thread to make clothes, is especially difficult to automate. Robots do not have the fine touch skill that human hands do. Robots are getting better, but it will take years to fully develop their ability to handle cloth.

Work at a leading scientific and technological enterprise grew out of efforts to create software to guide robots that can handle all types of materials, such as thin wire cables. Researchers soon realized one of the best targets for automation was clothing. The enterprise worked with the Advanced Robotics for Manufacturing (ARM) Institute in Pittsburgh. They identified a San Francisco company with a promising way to deal with the fabric problem. The start-up hardened fabric with chemicals. The hardened fabric was then similar to other material robots could handle, like metal for example. Once the robots finished sewing the piece, the clothing was washed to remove the chemical.

There are other efforts to automate sewing factories. Another company in Georgia has developed a machine that can sew clothing by pulling the cloth over a special table, for example.

Sanjeev Bahl, who opened a small jeans factory in downtown Los Angeles two years ago, has studied the start-up's machines. He is preparing to set up his first experimental machine. At his factory in September, he said that many sewing jobs are ready for a new process. "If it works," he said, "I think there's no reason not to have large-scale jeans manufacturing here again."

28. Why was Jonathan Zornow threatened?
- A. His work was not fruitless.
 - B. His robots were too dangerous to use.
 - C. His invention would endanger workers' employment.
 - D. His factory adopted many human-controlled machines.
29. What can we learn about the San Francisco company?
- A. It produced fabric softener.
 - B. It processed all kinds of worktables.
 - C. It had a partnership with a big business.
 - D. It worked to develop some metal products.

30. What is Sanjeev Bahl's attitude to the robotic machines?
- A. Approving.
 - B. Suspicious.
 - C. Conservative.
 - D. Tolerant.
31. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. Robots are as intelligent as humans.
 - B. Robots are not to replace sewing workers.
 - C. Companies develop robots to make clothes.
 - D. Companies increase the production of clothes.

D

Drought is typically thought of as a simple lack of rain and snow. But evaporative (蒸发的) demand—a term describing the atmosphere's capacity to pull water from the ground—is also a major factor.

Evaporative demand can be thought of as a "laundry-drying quotient (指数)". Nevada, a climatologist, explains, "When hanging the laundry or washing outside, we know that it's going to dry best and fastest if it's warm, sunny, windy and dry." Study lead author Albano says, "This quotient does not simply increase upward alongside climate warming; it increases exponentially. With a one-to-two-degree rise in temperature, we're getting much larger increases in evaporative demand."

A new study shows the atmosphere over much of the US has grown a lot thirstier over the past 40 years. To measure how atmospheric thirst has been changing, Albano and her colleagues examined five data sets covering 1980 to 2020 that included temperature, wind speed, solar radiation and humidity (湿度)—all of which contribute to evaporative demand. They found the biggest US increases occurred over southwestern states, while rising humidity offset higher temperatures in the east. In the Rio Grande region, the atmosphere needed 135 to 235 millimeters more water annually in 2020 than it did in 1980, an 8 to 15 percent increase. That water vaporized instead of watering crops.

Along with higher temperatures and lower humidity, the study also noted rising wind speeds and increasing solar radiation. In very dry regions, humidity declines as temperatures warm. Albano says she is not yet sure why the sunlight and wind are changing.

Rising evaporative demand adds to the pressure as the west continues to endure the great drought conditions that have not been seen for 1,200 years. The increase contributed to low spring runoff from the Sierra Nevada in 2021, when much less stream water came from snow than predicted. A thirstier atmosphere also dried out western forests, leading to larger wildfires.

"The study shows that resource managers really have to think a lot about how we make sure that we're controlling the amount of water that we're all using," says Caroline, a Columbia scientist.

32. What do Nevada and Albano both try to do in paragraph 2?
- A. Illustrate a term.
 - B. Define the atmosphere.
 - C. Explain a cause of the temperature change.
 - D. Describe the phenomenon of global warming.

48. How did Albano and her colleagues mainly conduct the study?

- A. By analyzing statistics.
- B. By making assumptions.
- C. By carrying out a questionnaire survey.
- D. By performing a laboratory experiment.

34 Which is most likely to contribute to evaporative demand?

- A. Declining solar radiation.
- B. Rising wind speed.
- C. High humidity.
- D. Low temperature.

53 What is the best title for the text?

- A. Drought in the West of the US
- B. The Way to Make Use of Water
- C. How to Limit Evaporative Demand
- D. The Thirsty Atmosphere in the US

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。

I was a radio presenter for many years, including hosting a music show. I soon noticed that almost everyone chose music from the same period: when they were in their teens or early twenties. 36

Firstly, we tend to have a different good memory between the ages of about ten and thirty. 37 The second reason is that music is a powerful trigger for our emotions, which in turn spark our memories. The music in our teen years is likely to have lots of emotions to understand, so even a very small part of a particular song can bring powerful feelings and memories flooding back.

38 It can have a calming effect, putting you in a relaxed mood, ready to remember. Rhythms and rhymes are great memory aids. And when we love a song, we tend to repeat it over and over again. Singing or playing something can even activate "muscle memory", and there are many cases of people with severe memory loss still being able to perform music they learned decades ago.

So the next time you hear a familiar song, put it to good use, to explore and exercise your memory. Think about the places and people it reminds you of and the emotions it brings.

39 Remember a particular time in your life, think about the music you listened to then and let it take you back, following the connections as you piece together the past.

You can also use music when you're learning. 40 If you're dealing with several topics, play different styles of music while learning different things.

Experiment to see what works for you. Songs can have a powerful impact on memory, and that should be music to everyone's ears!

There are two very good reasons for that.

- B. The following practical suggestions are just for you
- C. There are further ways in which music boosts recall.

D. Find recordings that energize your thinking in your study.

E. Some people use music to make themselves fall asleep faster.

F. You may feel as if you rediscover the richest details of your past.

G. Most of us have more novel and exciting memorable experiences then.

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。

"The family are demanding to speak to a doctor," said a nurse at the end of the phone. "They're anxious that their daughter won't be able to get a job." Then I was checking the 41 of the psychiatric (精神病的) hospital. I was sure that 42 advice wasn't part of my job responsibilities, so I began to 43. However, the nurse begged, "Doctor Brown, please come here."

I made my way to that room, and was met by the young girl's 44 parents. I read through the 45 while the nurse poured them water. They said "thanks", and then talked about their worries about their daughter. From ~~the~~ notes and their words, I learned the young girl, Melissa, was 46 with exams and suffered from 47.

Melissa was a promising student and 48 to become an accountant. Last night, however, after 49 Melissa up, I said she should stay in hospital. Her father disagreed, "Don't bother. We'll look after her at home until she gets better."

Why did Melissa's father 50 hospitalization when his daughter was depressed for so long 51 the pressure of exams? Eventually I began to 52. Her mother explained,

"We're worried about our daughter's future. If she has been treated in a psychiatric hospital, she'll 53 get a job."

I told the couple that it was against the law to 54 against people on the grounds of mental illness. I added, "Compulsory admission to hospital under the *Mental Health Act* is intended to have 55 consequences for their life, not negative ones." Luckily, what I said dawned on them, and Melissa got good treatment.

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|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 11. A. wards | B. counters | C. offices | D. cafeterias |
| 12. A. exam | B. illness | C. safety | D. career |
| 13. A. applaud | B. admit | C. protest | D. pronounce |
| 14. A. carefree | B. stricken | C. happy | D. impolite |
| 15. A. bills | B. newspapers | C. notes | D. advertisements |
| 16. A. centent | B. familiar | C. pleased | D. stressed |
| 17. A. abuse | B. depression | C. violence | D. injustice |
| 18. A. desired | B. agreed | C. hesitated | D. failed |
| 19. A. checking | B. bringing | C. tying | D. picking |
| 20. A. favour | B. propose | C. direct | D. oppose |
| 21. A. regardless of | B. free of | C. in case of | D. on account of |
| 22. A. understand | B. apologize | C. investigate | D. improve |
| 23. A. hopefully | B. always | C. never | D. potentially |

54. A. vote B. discriminate C. fight D. insure
 55. A. ignorant B. impossible C. positive D. temporary

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 report showed that a crowd of _____ (cent) of Jianghua Yao Autonomous County, Hunan Province, _____ (sing) and danced on Saturday to celebrate the coming of *Jingzhe* or the Awakening of Insects. The event _____ (involve) Yao people exhibiting their grand traditional costumes, singing folk songs, performing tai chi and dragon dances and dancing on paddle boards or boats, impressed tourists with the unique Yao culture.

Jingzhe is the _____ (three) solar term of the 24 terms _____ (define) by the traditional Chinese calendar. It falls on March 6 and ends on March 20 this year, which means _____ sharp rise in temperature and increased rainfall. The name suggests animals sleeping in winter _____ (wake) by spring thunder. For farmers, it becomes a term _____ (mark) the start of spring work. It is the best time for farmers to sow, so they will be busy in order to have a harvest in autumn.

"The event, _____ (use) the natural landscape serving as the stage and the members of the public acting as major performers, is aimed _____ (promote) rural art, culture and tourism," said Zou Fuqiao, an official of the Culture, Tourism, Radio, Film and Sports Bureau of Jianghua Yao Autonomous County.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校英语俱乐部负责人李华, 请你给外教 John 写一封邮件邀请他做一次关于“英语学习与英语文化”的讲座, 内容包括:

1. 讲座的时间和地点;
2. 讲座的对象和内容。

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 John,

Yours sincerely,
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。

As an undergraduate in a university in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Catherine had volunteered at the Hope Rescue Mission in her hometown with her mother who served as the shelter's development director. After working with the homeless and receiving cards from her

mom in the mail, Catherine decided to begin her project “You’ve Got Mail”. She had a huge heart for those in need.

For the people that she was helping, she saw the homelessness firsthand and it was a battle. She thought no one wanted to choose to be homeless, and she always donated the basic needs, including the toiletries, the shampoos and toothbrushes.

In her mind, individuals facing homelessness certainly suffered physically, but for many, the emotional suffering was even more painful. Feeling alone and hopeless cut deeper than feeling hungry and cold. Therefore, she held it that, a kind gesture, such as her project about encouragement cards, could be that light in someone’s day to keep them striving and hoping for a better tomorrow.

One day, she shared her idea with her mother, “I was thinking of a box filled with holiday cards. I want to do something to make the homeless with empty hearts smile, letting them know many people still care about them.” Her mother smiled and said, “Just do it and spread your love!”

Then Catherine launched a holiday card drive for the homeless after being inspired by volunteering at the shelter. She collected 2,000 cards, surpassing her original goal of 500 in just a few weeks.

Catherine’s compassion for others didn’t stop at just feeling sympathy for them in their hardships. She also followed her mother’s advice to look for ways to help them beat those hardships through her kindness.

So Catherine asked her online friends for holiday-themed cards, and soon, her inbox was flooded with people offering to help. Amazingly, the people she knew, the people she hadn’t spoken to since primary school, and the people she had never spoken to before, sent the cards to her. Then she asked for cards from anyone. She was not turning down any. She thought it was really great to accept them.

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。

In honor of the “You’ve Got Mail” initiative, Catherine and her mother hosted a card-making party.

Catherine hoped her project would remind others to make a difference in someone’s life.