

# 高三年级考试 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. What is the man doing?

- A. Reading a magazine.                      B. Checking his email.                      C. Typing a report.

2. When will the woman meet the manager tomorrow?

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

3. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Buy lunch.                      B. Go to a bank.                      C. Buy a box.

4. Where does the man find the window cleaner?

- A. In the yellow bottle.  
B. In the bottle with a red top.  
C. In the bottle with a blue top.

5. What is the matter with the man?

- A. He has a fever.                      B. He has a cough.                      C. He has a headache.

### 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。

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听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What sport made the man injured?

- A. Football. B. Basketball. C. Baseball.

7. How soon can the man probably return to court?

- A. In a month. B. In two months. C. In five months.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What has the woman been looking for?

- A. A ground-floor flat. B. A two bedroom flat. C. A three-bedroom flat.

9. What is included in the rent?

- A. Gas fee. B. Electricity fee. C. Water fee.

10. What does the woman think of the flat?

- A. It is too small.  
B. It is too expensive.  
C. It is satisfying on the whole.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man want to learn?

- A. To drive a car. B. To teach driving. C. To repair cars.

12. Which courses will the man choose?

- A. Full time winter courses.  
B. Weekend courses.  
C. Full-time summer courses.

13. How many hours of training will the man get every week?

- A. 5. B. 6. C. 10.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What kind of ticket is the cheapest?

- A. A special ticket. B. A discount ticket. C. A full-price ticket.

15. How much is the discount ticket?

- A. 60 yuan a person. B. 105 yuan a person. C. 130 yuan a person.

16. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At the post office. B. At the supermarket. C. At the booking office.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is wrong with the lake?

- A. Its color is strange.  
B. There are not enough fish there.  
C. Chemical pollution happened there.

18. What probably caused the trouble?

- A. People's action. B. Fish. C. The weather.

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19. What will listeners probably hear next?

- A. Sports news.
- B. Updated information on the lake.
- C. The weather report.

20. What does the report mainly talk about?

- A. Warnings to children.
- B. The color change of the lake.
- C. The pollution of the lake.

## 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

Here are four small places in England, all packed with delightful scenery and more.

#### Lavenham, Suffolk

In the town, ancient buildings lean casually into one another. As a result, wandering down the high street feels like walking through a fairy tale or a Hollywood movie, as Lavenham has appeared in many Hollywood movies. Behind the high walls are several excellent restaurants, but first-time visitors should go to the Lavenham Guildhall, where you can drink tea in a well-preserved Tudor room.

#### Shaftesbury, Dorset

Home to Gold Hill, the cobblestone street known as "one of the most romantic sights in England", Shaftesbury is a major charmer. The tiny Dorset town is also home to the ruins of Shaftesbury Abbey, built in 888 AD by King Alfred, a man well-known for creating England. Shaftesbury is also surrounded by a wealth of incredible countryside rich in picnicking potential, including Dunliffe Wood and Melbury Beacon.

#### St Ives, Cornwall

St Ives used to be little more than a traditional fishing village, but now it has developed into a popular coastal town. Its soft, sandy beaches regularly win awards, and there are also plenty of top seafood dining options. The town has even gained a reputation as a serious arts center, with lots of outstanding galleries led by the Tate St Ives, which features attractive modern art exhibitions focusing on British artists.

#### Castle Combe, Wiltshire

Recognized as the "prettiest village in England", Castle Combe is famous for its handsome honey-colored stone houses and flower-lined lanes (小巷), which have decorated countless postcards and magazine covers over the years.

21. What do Lavenham and Shaftesbury have in common?

- A. They offer special local food.
- B. They provide a sense of historical experience.

- C. They are known as great film shooting bases.  
 D. They have many places suitable for picnicking.
22. Where will you choose to go if you enjoy seafood?  
 A. Lavenham, Suffolk. B. Shaftesbury, Dorset.  
 C. St Ives, Cornwall. D. Castle Combe, Wiltshire.
23. What attracts visitors to Castle Combe?  
 A. Its traditional culture. B. Its interesting movies.  
 C. Its beautiful postcards. D. Its unique architecture.

**B**

I am an art-on-the-cart teacher for now. My 8th-grade boys don't open doors for me. The girls do, however. So do the 6th, 7th, and 9th-grade boys, but not those 8th-grade boys. It's a strange phenomenon that I'm sure is explained by science somewhere. But when I'm walking through campus with my rolling cart filled to the brim (边沿), my hands full, my backpack on, and the wind blowing the door, it's hard to pull it open for me. The boys just go on through without stopping to offer help. What these boys need is some empathy (同理心)! Looking at art can help with that.

Last semester in a photography unit for my 8th-graders, I brought out the "I am" character poem activity from my pack of printable worksheets to study the work of Dorothea Lange, the mastermind behind the *Migrant Mother* and other powerful photographs from the Great Depression.

As an art teacher, it is important for me to give my students experience connecting with works of art, which includes connecting with the characters and people in the artworks. Dorothea Lange was a photographer hired by the Resettlement Administration and the Farm Security Administration to document the lives of migrant workers, and displaced families. Because her photographs were government-funded, they were offered for free to newspapers across the country, and her photographs were seen nationwide.

She had a masterful way of capturing emotion in her subjects, so her photographs are an excellent way for students to practice empathy while also connecting with the art, the past, and the people in the photograph.

Once we finished with all of the group presentations, I asked what all of the photographs had in common and what we can learn about the photographer based on all of these photographs. This launched us into a lesson on Dorothea Lange, art during the Great Depression, and a debate over whether or not the camera has the ability to capture the essence (精髓) of a person.

24. What does the author think of the 8th-grade boys?  
 A. Sensitive. B. Unsympathetic.  
 C. Hardworking. D. Hopeless.
25. Why did the author introduce Dorothea Lange to her class?  
 A. To appreciate the *Migrant Mother*.

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- B. To dig into the Great Depression.
  - C. To help the boys relate to others.
  - D. To prepare students for a debate.
26. What can we learn about Dorothea Lange's photographs?
- A. They were easily available.
  - B. They were highly profitable.
  - C. They revealed the essence of the subject.
  - D. They appealed primarily to the 8th-graders.
27. What is a suitable title for the text?
- A. Photograph; a Subject for Debate
  - B. Shaping Identity with Works of Art
  - C. Photograph; a Reflection on the Past
  - D. Exploring Empathy with Works of Art

C

Researchers following tiger sharks off the southern coast of Belize couldn't believe their eyes when they recently caught a different kind of fish. It turned out to be a Greenland shark, which is typically found in the Arctic and can live to be about 400 years old.

The team of scientists thought the shark was dead when they finally pulled it to the surface. Unlike the tiger sharks they saw, this particular shark had black, worn looking skin and pale blue eyes. Devanshi Kasana, a Ph. D. candidate at the Florida International University's Predator Ecology & Conservation Lab, said the shark looked "really old".

There was no doubt that the discovery was unexpected. Kasana said, "As soon as it entered our field of vision, we saw a black figure that was getting bigger and bigger. When it came to the surface, none of the crew with all of their combined fishing experience had seen anything like that." She said the discovery was especially exciting. She wondered how on earth these sharks, which were thought to mainly exist in the Arctic, could be found in the tropics as well.

Greenland sharks can be several hundred years old. The reason for their long life may have something to do with their speed of growth, which is very slow. Greenland sharks grow approximately one-third of an inch per year and can grow to more than 20 feet in length. And researchers believe the sharks don't reach sexual maturity until sometime after the first 100 years of their life.

According to Kasana, some scientists have theorized that the Greenland sharks can be found across the globe, if one knows where to look. They love cold water, which is why they're found in the Arctic. However, they've also been discovered as far south as off the coast of Georgia, thousands of feet beneath the ocean surface.

The theory is that the closer the sharks are to the equator, the deeper researchers have to go to find them. And they go deep over 7,000 feet down, according to NOAA.

28. What can we know about the caught Greenland shark?
- A. It is 400 years old. B. It looks just like a tiger.  
C. It only lives near the Arctic. D. It has unique appearance.
29. What does Kasana think of the discovery?
- A. Doubtful and fearful. B. Common and expected.  
C. Surprising and confusing. D. Exciting and threatening.
30. What mainly contributes to Greenland sharks' long life?
- A. The early maturity.  
B. The mild environment.  
C. The length of their bodies.  
D. The slow pace of their development.
31. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The longest-living shark in the world.  
B. The oldest fish living near the equator.  
C. A Greenland shark appearing in Belize.  
D. A theory about the long life of wild fish.

D

Textspeak is an informal term for the abbreviated (缩写的) language used in text messaging and other forms of electronic communication. In the digital age, it's common to hear how textspeak is ruining language. Some people argue that technology has made us lazy about how we speak and write.

Of course, language does change when it's used digitally. Textspeak is an evolution of language. It's even the focus of a field of linguistics (语言学) called CMC, which is committed to the study of interaction facilitated by technology like computers, mobile phones and tablets.

Contrary to the idea that these innovations are aggravating language, CMC demonstrates a creative repurposing of symbols for technology. These swift and clever evolutions illustrate the flexibility of language and its capacity to communicate meanings not relating to words.

People have been complaining about language being "ruined". In 63 AD, for example, a Roman scholar complained that students of Latin were writing in an "artificial language". In fact, this writing was a new language that would become French! Similarly, in 1871, the then-president of Harvard University said, "Bad spelling, incorrectness, inelegance of expression in writing, and ignorance of the simplest rules of punctuation... are far from rare among the young who are well-prepared for college studies."

Today, people are able to communicate rapidly using a wide variety of tools and technologies. Perhaps no linguistic development better indicates changes in the ways we communicate than the popular emoticon (表情符号). It is a visual representation of a smiley face turned sideways. Although an emoticon may look like a smile, a frown or any number of

facial expressions, it doesn't really represent a face. Instead, it's intended to convey a feeling, such as "I'm happy" or "just joking".

So, far from ruining language, the example indicates how people can now communicate complex feelings in a simple manner. This kind of change is perfect for our modern, fast paced world.

32. What can be learnt about "textspeak" from the text?
- A. It has ill effects on language.  
B. It is ruining language in the digital age.  
C. It is a visual representation of facial expressions.  
D. It is an evolution of language and communication.
33. What does the author argue for in the text?
- A. Language changes and adapts to new technologies.  
B. Language has become more rigid with technology.  
C. Language is being corrupted by modern innovations.  
D. Technology has made us lazy in our use of language.
34. What does the underlined word "aggravating" in paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Simplifying.      B. Worsening.      C. Opposing.      D. Shortening.
35. What's the author's attitude towards "textspeak"?
- A. Indifferent.      B. Doubtful.      C. Favorable.      D. Objective.

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。

Walk along the streets of Beijing and listen carefully to the little babies calling for their mothers while out on an evening walk and what do you hear? *mama*. 36. Italian and French babies want their *mamma* and *maman* respectively. And in East Africa, Swahili-speakers say *mama* and Arab-speaking children often call their mothers *yemma*. 37. In Malaysia, it's not unusual for mothers to be addressed as *mak*. The sound *ma* is almost universal in Europe, and very common even among completely unrelated languages spoken in faraway places. How did this come about? How did one syllable (音节) become so universal in children's vocabularies the world over?

38. Hungry babies only have to open their mouths wide and scream AAAAAAH to pronounce their first vowel—A. Later, as they start playing around with their mouths, all they have to do is to close and open their lips to make an M, their very first consonant (辅音). 39, they've discovered another sound! Adults hearing babies making this charming string of *mamama* sounds might think that the babies are calling out to them. A mother would then naturally assume that she's the one being addressed, and so would refer to herself as *mama*!

Another theory is that babies naturally produce nasal (鼻的) sounds, like a very soft

celing. *mhmh-mhnh* while breastfeeding. Indeed, *mamma* means "breast" in Latin. 40

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A. That's not all  
B. That is to say  
C. You can say "mom" in any country in the world  
D. We have "mother" but we'll accept "mama" as a first word  
E. And this also happens to be the source of both "mammary" and "mammal"  
F. On the other side of the world you'll hear Spanish children crying for *mamá*  
G. Some experts believe that the simplest explanation lies in the very first sounds babies make

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 first cellphone was invented fifty years ago. The man who 41 that phone, Martin Cooper, is now 94 years old.

In the early 1970s, Cooper worked for an American technology company. At the time, the company and other manufacturers were 42 to create wireless phones that could work in vehicles and also be carried. There was 43 between manufacturers to build the first truly 44 phone.

Cooper made the first public call from a handheld portable telephone on April 3, 1973. The device, called DynaTAC, 45 about 1.1 kilograms and was 23 centimeters long.

Today, while Cooper is pleased that his 46 has opened up a series of technological possibilities for cellphone users, he thinks many people are just too 47 with their devices. "I am 48 when I see some people crossing the street and 49 their cellphones. They are out of their minds," Cooper said.

The modern progress of cellphones is sure to continue long into the future. Cooper 50 cellphone batteries could even be replaced by body 51. "You ingest food, and you create energy. Why not have this receiver for your ear embedded under your skin, powered by your body?" he imagined.

Cooper also expressed 52 about how the device has created serious risks for 53, especially in the area of privacy. He hopes cellphones will continue to 54 in ways that can greatly help humanity. "Each generation is going to be smarter... They will learn how to use the cellphone more 55," Cooper said.

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|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. operated   | B. applied  | C. built       | D. showed    |
| 42. A. attempting | B. refusing | C. fearing     | D. choosing  |
| 43. A. discussion | B. waste    | C. competition | D. trade     |
| 44. A. available  | B. suitable | C. changeable  | D. portable  |
| 45. A. added      | B. weighed  | C. lost        | D. remained  |
| 46. A. dream      | B. advice   | C. fame        | D. invention |



- |                     |                |                |                |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 47. A. obsessed     | B. satisfied   | C. impressed   | D. careful     |
| 48. A. thankful     | B. excited     | C. sad         | D. lucky       |
| 49. A. turning off  | B. aiming at   | C. cleaning up | D. focusing on |
| 50. A. predicts     | B. disagrees   | C. warns       | D. doubts      |
| 51. A. consumption  | B. behavior    | C. experience  | D. energy      |
| 52. A. plans        | B. worries     | C. surprises   | D. decisions   |
| 53. A. users        | B. students    | C. designers   | D. colleagues  |
| 54. A. show         | B. progress    | C. fight       | D. decrease    |
| 55. A. individually | B. differently | C. effectively | D. constantly  |

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。

In the 19th century, snow skiing gained great 56 (popular). As the sport got more widely 57 (recognize), the ski resorts (度假胜地) became extremely profitable businesses. But the resort owners all had 58 major problem. In their line of work, success was 59 (complete) dependent on the weather. If it didn't snow, 60 didn't snow enough, they would close down until the weather made snow skiing possible. In many parts of the world, the skiing season 61 (limit) to only a month or two.

The solution was to figure out a way to make snow when people needed it, in case nature failed 62 (provide) much snow. The result was an invention called the snow gun. This tool proved 63 (use) even when natural snow was enough, because it gave resort owners greater control over the consistency of the top layer of snow, 64 (allow) them to create better skiing conditions. These days, snow making machines are standard equipment in most ski resorts, 65 makes it possible for many resorts to stay open for months. And there are even a few indoor ski resorts remaining open all year round.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

你校英文报正在征集稿件,请你以“My joyful summer vacation”为题写一篇文章投稿,内容包括:

1. 假期的经历;
2. 收获和感受。

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。

My joyful summer vacation
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第 11 题 (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。

Jesse and I are good friends. But we have recently cooled off. It was last month that the story began in gym class.

"Come on, Emily!" Jesse sounded so impatient. "We'll be late for class." After math class was gym class, and I was a bit slow that day. Jesse kept urging me to hurry up.

Just then I found my wallet missing. I dropped my book bag to dig through my coat pockets. I was wet with anxiety.

"Someone took it," Jesse said. As usual, she was quick to point away from the bright side of things.

Even though we were best friends, Jesse and I were just so different.

Jesse and I had to rush into the gym. Soon Jesse spread the news about the theft. By last period in gym class, I was tired of having to say over and over again, "I'm sure I just left it at home."

After gym class, we went into the locker room. I was changing when I heard a gasp from Jesse. I looked at her and found her face was white with shock. There, at her feet, was my wallet.

"It fell out of her locker!" Jesse pointed at Hellen, a "new girl" in our class. "She stole it." Everyone began to accuse Hellen at once.

"Jesse caught her red-handed."

"Report it!"

Some people were beginning to wonder about Hellen.

I looked over at Hellen. She picked up the wallet and held it out to me. Her hands were trembling. "I found it in the parking lot. I was going to give it to you."

Jesse spit the words "I'm so sure!" at her.

"Really, it's true." Hellen's eyes began to fill with tears.

I reached for my wallet. I didn't know what to think, but when I looked over at Jesse, her attitude made me sick inside. I looked at Hellen. She was scared but looked sincere. I knew I held her reputation in my hands.

"I am so glad you found it," I smiled. "Thanks, Hellen." The tension around us broke.

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。

"Good thing she found it," everyone but Jesse agreed.

Just then a folded piece of paper dropped from my wallet.

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