

高三英语考试

考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. How will the speakers go to the beach?
A. By bike. B. On foot. C. By car.
2. On which day does the woman want to leave for New York?
A. 25th. B. 26th. C. 28th.
3. Why didn't Tom go to the department stores yesterday?
A. He went to the park.
B. His brother got sick.
C. He had an appointment with a friend.
4. Where is probably the man's dog now?
A. In his house. B. In the park. C. In the garden.
5. What does the woman want to do?
A. Sell her furniture.
B. Find a roommate.
C. Rent a furnished apartment.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the man want to change his job?
A. His coworkers aren't kind to him.
B. He is not satisfied with his salary.
C. The environment isn't agreeable.

7. What will the woman do for the man?

- A. Help him apply for a loan.
- B. Find him a new job.
- C. Lend him some money.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the conversation mainly about?

- A. The woman's poor health.
- B. The cleaning of the floor.
- C. The prize for a good job.

9. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.
- B. Doctor and patient.
- C. Boss and employee.

10. What do we know about the Roomba?

- A. It helps the man with his work.
- B. It costs the woman nearly \$400.
- C. It frees users of heavy housework.

听第 8 段对话,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why does the woman prefer to buy an electric car?

- A. Its low price.
- B. Environmental protection.
- C. Its powerful engine.

12. What is the man's attitude towards the wide use of electric cars?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Unconcerned.
- C. Worried.

13. What does the man think this town needs to do?

- A. Broaden the roads.
- B. Improve public transport.
- C. Limit the number of cars.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Attending a wedding.
- B. Holding a meeting.
- C. Having a party.

15. How many times did Mr. Green come to China in the past?

- A. None.
- B. Once.
- C. Twice.

16. Which of the factories aren't mentioned in the conversation?

- A. The steel and iron works.
- B. The cloth factory.
- C. The medicine factory.

17. When is the man going back to New York?

- A. This day.
- B. The day after tomorrow.
- C. Tomorrow.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What can the students bring with them during the course?

- A. Business videos.
- B. Notebook computers.
- C. Mobile phones.

19. Where is the Business Studies Department?
A. Next to the staff car park.
B. On the left side of the Science Center.
C. Beside the main entrance of the college.
20. What language classes are provided this summer?
A. Japanese and German.
B. French and Chinese.
C. Italian and Spanish.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Here are some of the prettiest small towns across Europe.

Giethoorn, Netherlands

They call it the Dutch answer to Venice, but Giethoorn lacks one crucial thing that the Italian city has: overtourism. As in Venice, life goes around the water. There are no cars in the center so the only way to get around is on foot or on the water. Hungry? Stop at the Michelin-starred restaurant Hollands Venetië.

Guimarães, Portugal

Guimarães is crucial to Portugal's history—It was named the country's first capital in the 12th century. Its Middle Age core remains largely undamaged, full of grand old palaces and a broken castle, standing on top of a cliff. Like everywhere in Portugal, local bakeries make a taste pie, but here you should try the local speciality: tortas de Guimarães, a pastry filled with squash and ground almonds.

Clovelly, UK

Donkeys used to be the only way to get up and down the steep streets of Clovelly, a pretty fishing village in Devon, southwest England. Today, they still haven't managed to bring cars in. It sits at the bottom of a 400-foot cliff. Instead, goods are transported by man-powered sledges (雪橇).

Kenmare, Ireland

On the southwestern tip of Ireland, the land melts into the ocean in County Kerry. Kenmare swings on the bay of the same name. This is in the middle of some of Ireland's best loved areas. It's on the Wild Atlantic Way, between the Ring of Kerry and the Ring of Beara. Kenmare is known for its food, and for its views—with grand mountains behind the clear bay.

21. How can one travel in Giethoorn?

- A. By car. B. By water. C. By air. D. By bus.

22. Why is Guimarães important to Portugal's history?

- A. It stands on top of a cliff.
B. It has many grand old palaces.
C. It was the country's first capital.
D. It attracted many famous bakers.

23. In which place can you experience the life of a fishing village?

- A. Giethoorn. B. Guimarães.
C. Kenmare. D. Clovelly.

B

When Roosevelt was a kid, his doctors claimed that he was too weak to live a normal life like most children of his age. They strongly recommended him to avoid participation in any physical activities, fearing that it could worsen his health condition and potentially lead to his death. Their opinions implied that he would face up to a life full of all kinds of limitations. Instead of permitting their limiting beliefs about what he could do and achieve, he chose to live a meaningful life.

Despite his doctors' strong suggestions that he remain inactive, he didn't want to be a carefree observer of the world as it passed him by. He was determined to force himself to be active. Roosevelt had daily adventures in the woods as a boy.

He continued to play sports when he got to college. In fact, he didn't just play, but he excelled in both boxing and rowing, both of which require astonishing levels of strength and endurance. When Roosevelt graduated from college, his doctors were still not completely sure about his health condition. They still believed that he would be putting himself in serious danger, because his heart problems had not improved. They firmly believed that it would be best to find a desk job for him after completing a college degree. Once again, Roosevelt decided to challenge himself to his physical limits by living an extremely energetic adult life. In about every field he took part, he would aim to push his physical limits. Impressively, he was excellent as an explorer, a hunter, an author, a soldier and a politician.

Eventually, Roosevelt went beyond the mistaken limitation upon him and lived an amazing life.

24. What would happen if Roosevelt followed his doctors' suggestions?

- A. He would live a meaningful life.
B. His life would be full of limitations.
C. His parents would feel satisfied with him.
D. He would become an extraordinary person.

25. What did his doctors expect Roosevelt to become after college graduation?

- A. An explorer. B. A boxing player.
C. An office clerk. D. A politician.

26. How is the text mainly developed?

- A. By following time order.
- B. By listing obvious reasons.
- C. By giving some examples.
- D. By making necessary comparisons.

27. Which of the following can best describe Roosevelt?

- A. Humorous.
- B. Generous.
- C. Considerate.
- D. Ambitious.

C

Talking to your children about the misinformation they may find online is a great idea. Children don't always have the judgment or critical thinking skills to test what they read or watch, but they'll develop these abilities quickly if you help them figure out how to separate fact from fiction. We're here to help you do just that!

Don't wait for your kids to approach you with questions—instead, take a few minutes to sit down with them. Let them know that there's a lot of content out there on the Internet, and not all of it is true. With everything going on in the world, remind your kids that they might be seeing a lot of confusing, false information going around on social media and other parts of the web.

It's a good idea to turn news reports and TV shows into teachable moments. Look for small opportunities to start helpful conversations about misinformation with your kids. Take a TV show or newspaper article and transform it into a helpful, easy way to understand what misinformation is, and how to avoid it.

Misinformation can be really upsetting and stressful for your kids to think about. Let them know that you're always available to listen and answer their questions if they're feeling confused. Reassure your kids that there are no stupid questions, and that you're always willing to explain something for them.

Teach your kids a few tricks to fact-check misinformation online. Remind your kids to be on the lookout for strange-looking websites, like those ending with ".co". Tell them to read through the headline. If it has a lot of mistakes, or if it's written in all capital letters, there's a good chance that it might be misinformation. Additionally, introduce your kids to official websites, which are quick and easy ways to fact-check information.

28. Why should people talk to their children about online misinformation?

- A. There is no information holding true online.
- B. There is no one else willing to teach the children.
- C. Children lack the ability to judge the information.
- D. Children can't develop the judgement on their own.

29. The approach mentioned in paragraph 4 aims to _____.

- A. relieve children's financial burden
- B. approach children positively to help them
- C. remind parents to seize every chance to teach
- D. encourage children to communicate with parents

30. Which of the following is most likely to be misinformation?

- A. A passage titled with "SHOK! GAS RAN OUT YESTERDAY".
- B. A passage titled with "Origins of the Mandela Effect".
- C. A passage on the website *www.pcp.com.cn*.
- D. A passage on the website *www.i21st.cn*.

31. Who is the text intended for?

- A. Teachers.
- B. Parents.
- C. Students.
- D. Teenagers.

D

Wildlife crossings don't just protect animals. They can also mitigate problems related to wildlife-vehicle collisions (碰撞) and save significant money for a community.

Wildlife crossings are man-made structures that help animals move safely around their habitat. They are often paths under or over another existing road or railway, or underground passages for animals to get past for food or avoiding attacks.

Some animals are unable to migrate to survive. People still rely on highways for business and travel, and animals continue to have mobility needs for survival, though. When new roads are built, animals living in a part of their habitat can greatly increase the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions while trying to cross the new barriers.

In a new study, Wisnu Sugiarto, a Washington State University economics doctoral student, examined data for 13 of the 22 wildlife crossings, including bridges and underpasses, in the Washington State. He compared the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions each year before and after the construction of a wildlife crossing. He considered the area within 10 miles of a crossing.

Then he compared his analysis to a separate area in the state with no crossings at all. "The findings reported that wildlife crossing structures reduced the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions by one to three accidents on average per mile per year," Sugiarto said. "Therefore, building wildlife crossing structures is typically an essential and effective strategy to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions."

"Prior to working on this research, I wasn't aware of any strategies to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions. I also thought we couldn't do much about it, partly because we wouldn't be able to communicate with wildlife and control their movement," Sugiarto added. "However, it turns out that there are multiple strategies to deal with issues related to wildlife-vehicle col-

lisions and we can do something about them.”

It is reported that the government has invested \$ 350 million over five years for the construction of wildlife crossings. Every wildlife crossing offers a mean benefit of between \$ 235,000 and \$ 443,000 each year.

32. What does the underlined word “mitigate” in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Analyze. B. Study. C. Reduce. D. Discover.

33. What does the third paragraph mainly tell us?

- A. How the wildlife crossings are built.
B. Why wildlife crossings are necessary.
C. What should be done to cross the roads.
D. When wildlife-vehicle collisions happen.

34. What is Sugiarto's attitude to the construction of wildlife crossings?

- A. Tolerant. B. Conservative.
C. Skeptical. D. Favorable.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Wildlife crossings save wild animals and money
B. The size of wildlife crossings affects animals greatly
C. Every wildlife crossing has a great effect on road safety
D. Wildlife crossings manage to help animals migrate safely

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。

In stressful times, the art of making people laugh could help to relieve pressure. We all know that laughter is the best medicine. 36 It creates physical changes in your body that accelerate healing and protect you from harm. Scientists tell us that people who can laugh at their own misfortunes bounce back faster and stronger.

If you have trouble seeing the funny side of your own failures, then you might find some useful advice in the story of a friend of mine, who developed an unpleasant reaction to garlic for which his doctor prescribed (开处方) a short course of ointment (药膏) and suppositories (栓剂).

37 After a few minutes, the chemist, standing at the far back of the shop, shouted at the top of her voice, “I've got your ointment, but I'll have to order your suppositories!”

Following a short yet strongly uncomfortable silence, she came forwards to the counter and said, “38” “Yes, you did,” was my friend's quiet reply. I asked him how he was able to see the funny side of such an embarrassing incident and he said, “If I was standing in the shop and this had happened to someone else, it would have been funny. 39”

Laughing at yourself doesn't make you a fool. It makes you strong, confident and self-assured. We all make mistakes; we all forget, trip, take wrong turns. 40 They cannot learn and will repeat the same mistakes, over and over again.

A. Sorry, I shouted that, didn't I?

B. Sorry, you didn't hear what I shouted, did you?

C. So it's no less funny, just because it happened to me.

D. When someone denies a mistake, they become proud.

E. He took the prescription to the drug store and waited patiently.

F. The feeling you get when you feel bad about a mistake is embarrassment.

G. There is much scientific research proving that laughter does more than cheer you up.

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 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Zoey was reported missing in 2010 after disappearing from her family home. But she has been reunited with her owner after being 41 by animal services 12 years later.

Zoey, aged 13, was reported missing in 2010 after her 42 had been trapped in the supermarket for just 20 minutes, leaving her two 43 at home. When owner Michelle 44, she discovered Zoey's missing but her little sister still inside the 45.

Michelle, who then 46 in Lafayette, California, contacted her microchip company to report her dog as missing. She also 47 her neighbors about what had happened. After waiting by the 48 for months hoping somebody would call up about her missing dog, she gave up 49 on ever seeing Zoey again. She ended up 50 to Benicia with her family, which is about one hour and 15 minutes away from Lafayette by car.

But 12 years later, the call she had been 51 waiting for finally came. Animal Services Officer Brandon Levin 52 a call regarding a stray (流浪的) dog who had been dropped off on a rural property outside Stockton. The caller said the dog appeared 53 and unwell. Levin scanned the dog for a tracking chip, and to his 54, the dog, named Zoey, had been reported missing from Lafayette, California in 2010. Levin tried 55 the phone number Michelle had left. She was amazed to find it got through. Levin then 56 Michelle in Rio Vista, where she and Zoey reunited after 12 years apart.

Michelle said, “I'm still in 57, I definitely didn't expect this to ever happen—but I'm 58 to hopefully bring her home. I am greatly thankful to the 59 caller, officer, and Zoey's microchip. Without their kind 60, I would never see Zoey again.”

41. A. sent up

B. taken up

C. picked up

D. brought up

42. A. mother

B. owner

C. father

D. sister

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 43. A. children | B. cats | C. friends | D. dogs |
| 44. A. returned | B. left | C. stopped | D. came |
| 45. A. area | B. supermarket | C. house | D. cage |
| 46. A. lived | B. packed | C. travelled | D. waited |
| 47. A. persuaded | B. informed | C. warned | D. accused |
| 48. A. school | B. company | C. phone | D. street |
| 49. A. promise | B. advice | C. chance | D. hope |
| 50. A. moving | B. getting | C. walking | D. running |
| 51. A. mentally | B. desperately | C. occasionally | D. initially |
| 52. A. found | B. heard | C. made | D. received |
| 53. A. fat | B. strong | C. old | D. young |
| 54. A. surprise | B. satisfaction | C. scare | D. confusion |
| 55. A. recalling | B. dialing | C. remembering | D. reciting |
| 56. A. welcomed | B. comforted | C. witnessed | D. met |
| 57. A. place | B. order | C. trouble | D. shock |
| 58. A. impressed | B. sorry | C. excited | D. sure |
| 59. A. selfish | B. concerned | C. tireless | D. gentle |
| 60. A. help | B. idea | C. comment | D. plan |

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。

The first challenge astronauts have to face in space is weightlessness. Unlike walking, jumping or running on Earth, they “float” or “crawl” to their destination. However, weightlessness brings not only inconvenience in movement, 61 a series of physical effects. That’s why astronauts, especially those 62 remain in orbit for a long time, need to take exercise regularly.

The three astronauts, or taikonauts, based in China’s space station 63 (be) provided with diverse customized fitness 64 (equip), including a bicycle and a treadmill (跑步机), which have aroused much curiosity from Earth.

Similar 65 a spinning bike, the bike has been fixed on the side of a wall. The astronauts cycle hard against resistance 66 (generate) by electromagnetic (电磁的) force or other means 67 (exercise) their legs and keep their bones and muscles strong during the long-term orbital flight.

The space treadmill has been equipped with gravity simulators so that the astronauts can exercise in normal gravity, just as on Earth, which builds up 68 (they) muscles and compresses the bones to stimulate (刺激) bone reconstruction. Running on the treadmill for 15 minutes in space is equal to running about 3 kilometers on Earth.

The astronauts also use pull bands for daily exercises. They work out for about two hours daily and each of their exercises are 69 (careful) designed to stimulate and exercise the bones and muscles. Regular and persistent exercise 70 (help) the astronauts improve their working ability under long-term weightlessness.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

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(Λ),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。

While I was shopping with my friends last weekend, I accidental noticed a lady lying on a bench in the food court. I was asked the lady whether she was OK and she said she felt a few sick. I told my friends to watch while I went through my handbag to find the lady's phone and finally contact her husband. It turned out which this lady fell ill. She was basically going in and out of conscious. Others came to help while waiting an ambulance. After hearing what I had done, my parents felt proud, say we should give a hand to those in needs.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,春天来了,到了放风筝的季节。为此,你的家乡在举办风筝节(the Kite Festival)。请你给你的英国交换生同学 Jason 发一封电子邮件,邀请他和你一起去游玩,内容包括:

1. 介绍风筝节;

2. 发出邀请。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已为你写好。