

## 高三英语考试

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. Which language does Mr. Black speak best?  
A. Chinese.                      B. French.                      C. Spanish.
2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Movies.                      B. Sports.                      C. Hobbies.
3. How will the woman get to Yale University?  
A. By taxi.                      B. By subway.                      C. By bus.
4. What will the woman do next?  
A. Go for a test drive.  
B. Make a purchase order.  
C. Take a driving license exam.
5. How many students have talent for basketball this year?  
A. About 20.                      B. About 40.                      C. About 60.

## 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. Why is the man calling the club?  
A. To take a photo of it.  
B. To claim damages from it.  
C. To ask for information about joining it.
7. What does the woman think of cycling?  
A. It has never changed so far.  
B. It is a cheap way to travel.  
C. It is becoming more popular.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What time is it now?  
A. At 9:00.                      B. At 8:30.                      C. At 8:10.
9. Where are the speakers?  
A. At the stadium.                      B. At the box office.                      C. At the New York Airport.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is John doing?  
A. Preparing a competition.  
B. Donating unwanted things.  
C. Emptying the cupboard.
11. What is “freecycling”?  
A. A travel website.                      B. A way of recycling.                      C. A kind of free food.
12. What does John want now?  
A. A free bicycle.                      B. An old recorder.                      C. A new microphone.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Classmates.                      B. Guide and tourist.                      C. Colleagues.
14. Why does Mrs Smith refuse to work in the Middle East?  
A. It is far from her home.  
B. She has worked there for years.  
C. She dislikes the culture there.
15. Which island country does the man suggest to Mrs. Smith?  
A. Tonga.                      B. Australia.                      C. New Zealand.
16. Where does Mrs. Smith finally decide to work?  
A. In Brazil.                      B. In China.                      C. In India.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How long do customers at the local fast-food restaurant averagely wait to receive food?  
A. For about 3 minutes.                      B. For about 10 minutes.                      C. For about 15 minutes.
18. What does the speaker feel about products at the local fast-food restaurant?  
A. Simple.                      B. Limited.                      C. Complex.
19. What is the most important to the drive-through experience at the local fast-food restaurant?  
A. Accuracy.                      B. Speed.                      C. Quantity.
20. What is the speaker mainly talking about concerning the local fast-food restaurant?  
A. Its slower service.                      B. Its special fast food.                      C. Its better management.

## 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

#### Poetry Writing Contest

##### Contest information

Deadline: November 30th  
Results: Announced on December 31st  
Prizes: Win \$1,600 in prize money  
Guest judges: Ken Liu, Brian Evenson, and Faylita Hicks

##### Entry requirements

Your poetry can be laid out as you wish, as we understand that form often relates to the effect of a poem. However,

please be sure to stick to a maximum of 3 pages per poem.

#### Submission guidelines

We accept works, written in English, from anywhere in the world. But we don't accept works previously published elsewhere.

Writers over the age of thirteen are welcome to participate. Please note that if you're aged 13-16 and your work is selected for publication, we'll require a signature from a parent or a guardian.

Please include your name and contact information in your cover letter only and remove any identifying information from both the submitted work and the file name.

We edit every piece accepted for publication, whether your work is selected for publication through our online blog or in our print magazine. For this cooperative process we'll pair you with one of our senior editors. All our editors have been trained to help guide the development of each piece to reach its fullest potential in keeping with the author's vision. This doesn't mean we'll take on a wild jumble of words and half-formed thoughts.

#### Notes

The contest reserves the right to NOT award a winner if the submissions don't reach a publishable standard. In this case, the winner won't be announced. Although this has rarely come to pass in our six-year publishing history, our top priority must remain with the quality of the work we publish.

21. What do you have to avoid in order to participate in the contest?
- A. Writing a 3-page-long poem.
  - B. Writing your work in English.
  - C. Providing your contact information.
  - D. Submitting your entry after November 30th.
22. What do we know about the contest?
- A. It is held on an annual basis.
  - B. It is intended for teenagers only.
  - C. It is open to global poetry lovers.
  - D. It is aimed at making poetry more popular.
23. What are you expected to do if your poem is selected for publication?
- A. Make sure that it is original.
  - B. Polish it as you're required to.
  - C. Go to receive the prize on time.
  - D. Give your permission to publish it.

#### B

Young boys often dream of superpower to solve their problems. "If I could just click my fingers, my homework would be done," many have imagined. Jerry and Joe put their ideas down on paper and created the world's most popular superhero, Superman.

In 1931, the two became fast friends at Cleveland's Glenville High School and ended up creating comics together. Joe was the artist and drew all the time, using bits of any kind of paper he could find. He hung out at newsstands(报摊) concentrating on magazines, especially amazing stories and then took up a pencil to recreate them at home. Jerry was the storyteller and the more ambitious of the two. He described how the creation of Superman came to him in the middle of a sleepless summer night, "I spring out of bed and write this down, and then I go back and think some more for about two hours and get up again and write that down. The inspiration for Superman's origin story start taking shape, and the next morning, I run over to Joe's place..."

As is often the case, when we experience something painful in life, we deal with the feeling through creative expression. Jerry's father owned a shop and died during a robbery. A young child might process that experience by wishing something could have prevented it. For Jerry, out came the Man of Steel, who was invulnerable (刀枪不入的) and tended to protect innocent people. Creating storylines must have helped Jerry to deal with the pain. Superman always wins. He stops trains and bad guys and cannot be killed.

The story of Superman has inspired kids for generations. It has calmed their fears and driven their dreams. Most importantly, the Man of Steel has inspired us all to find our super-power and use it to help others.

24. What can we learn about Jerry and Joe?
- A. They became popular superheroes.
  - B. They used their imagination in comics.
  - C. They lived in their own imaginary world.
  - D. They stood out for their rich experience.
25. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. The origin of the character Superman.
  - B. The amusing story of Jerry and Joe.
  - C. The difficulty of creating the character.
  - D. The common experience of Jerry and Joe.
26. Which can best describe Superman?
- A. Ambitious
  - B. Mean.
  - C. Unconquerable.
  - D. Troublesome.
27. Where is the text probably taken from?
- A. A biography.
  - B. A movie review.
  - C. A science fiction.
  - D. A history textbook.

C

The invasive (入侵的) species, also called introduced species or foreign species, is any nonnative species that significantly changes or damages the ecosystem it invades. Such species may arrive in new areas through natural migration; but they are often introduced by the activities of other species. Human activities, such as those involved in global commerce and the pet trade, are considered to be the most common ways in which invasive plants, animals, microbes, and other organisms are transported to new habitats.

Most introduced species do not survive extended periods in new habitats, because they do not possess the necessary adaptations to adjust to the challenges posed by their new surroundings. Some introduced species may become invasive when they possess a built-in competitive advantage over native species in invaded areas. They change native food chains and in some cases even get to the top of the food chains, which means the ecosystem lacks natural enemy capable of keeping them in check. Under these circumstances, new arrivals can get the chance to reproduce in large numbers.

The ecological damage that tends to follow such invasions often reduces the ecosystem's biodiversity and causes economic harm to people who depend on the ecosystem's biological resources. Invasive species may be so good at catching preys that victim populations decline overtime, and many victim species die out in the affected ecosystem. Other invasive species, in contrast, may prevent native species from obtaining food, living space, or other resources. Over time, invasive

species can effectively replace native ones, often forcing the localized extinction of many native species. Invasive plants and animals may also serve as disease carriers that spread parasites(寄生虫) and viruses that may further do harm to the invaded area.

28. How do introduced species mainly travel to a new place?
- A. Through natural reproduction.      B. Through natural migration.  
C. Through human activities.      D. Through social interactions.
29. What happens to most introduced species in new habitats?
- A. They become extinct worldwide.      B. They survive from any challenges.  
C. They dominate the new world.      D. They die off in a short period.
30. What does the underlined word “preys” in paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Creatures that are hunted and eaten.  
B. Species that die out in a new place.  
C. Species at the top of food chains.  
D. Creatures at the bottom of food chains.
31. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Invasive Species Around the World  
B. Invasive Species and Their Impact  
C. The Ways Invasive Species Spread  
D. The Classification of Introduced Species

D

Teenagers whose non-cognitive(非认知的) skills are poorly developed are more likely to suffer from health problems later in life, according to a new research by a group of experts from the University of Manchester.

Rose Atkins of that university, along with her colleagues set out to investigate non-cognitive skills as they are one of the least explored determining factors of health and well-being, despite the fact that evidence surrounding their importance is .

These skills are conscientiousness (尽责性), which tells how hardworking, careful and stubborn an adolescent is, and neuroticism(神经质), which shows how worried, unhappy and fearful an adolescent is.

The researchers used data on a group of individuals who were followed throughout their life and carried out statistical analysis to study the relationship between adolescent non-cognitive skills and later-life health. The non-cognitive skills were reported by teachers, based on the behavior of students at age 16.

The study found that individuals whose adolescent conscientiousness is higher deal with stress in adulthood better, and are at a lower risk of some diseases. And individuals whose adolescent neuroticism is higher have a poorer health-related quality of life in adulthood and are at a greater risk of some diseases.

The researchers conclude that policies to improve adolescent conscientiousness and reduce adolescent neuroticism would offer the most long-term health benefits to those with the poorest health. “There is a growing body of evidence that suggests school-based interventions to improve non-cognitive skills can have lasting positive effects on important life outcomes,” said Rose. “Extra-curricular activities and work experience . have also been shown to improve these skills. Having a greater focus on the improvement of non-cognitive skills at both primary and secondary school levels would be a positive policy decision. However, these skills are also determined by factors like family income, parental education, and parental investment. Therefore, more complex public policy is needed to reduce social inequality.”

32. What can be inferred about non-cognitive skills?
- A. They can fall into three categories.

- B. They are mainly developed in childhood.  
C. Their importance has been totally ignored.  
D. Their impact on health doesn't get enough attention.
33. How did the researchers do their research?  
A. They carried out a large survey.  
B. They collected data from individuals  
C. They followed 16-year-old individuals.  
D. They compared data from other research.
34. What do the researchers think their findings suggest?  
A. Improving teens' non-cognitive skills isn't that challenging  
B. Schools should reduce the time for extra-curricular activities  
C. Measures should be taken to improve teens' non-cognitive skills.  
D. Social inequality is the major cause of poor non-cognitive skills.
35. What is the main idea of the text?  
A. Teens' health in later life can be predicted  
B. Teachers can improve students' non-cognitive skills  
C. The importance of non-cognitive skills is being recognized  
D. Non-cognitive skills in adolescents affect their health in later life.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

#### How to Make a Difference in Your Career

Making a meaningful career choice is a crucial decision in life. 36, such as being a doctor, teacher or charity worker. However, you don't have to limit yourself to just those choices. To have a lasting and meaningful impact, it's important to consider the problem you expect to overcome.

#### Define what's personally satisfying

37. To ensure success, remember that your career is a marathon and not a short running. Most people reach peak productivity between the ages of 40 and 60, so it's important to choose something that you can stick with for the long term. When looking for meaningful work, consider what is satisfied with you.

#### Define your career impact

To maximize your career's impact, consider the importance of the problem you are addressing, how effective your job is at dealing with it, and your personal fit. Your personal fit depends on your abilities and career capital — skills, connections, and reputation. 38, and you can ensure that you have a long-term improvement in the lives of others.

39

Before thinking about specific career paths, it's valuable to consider what kinds of careers tend to have the highest impact. Remember many career categories can enable you to make a big contribution to whichever global problems you think are most pressing.

#### Have a plan B and a plan Z

List promising alternatives you can switch to if your plan A doesn't work out. If you're ambitious enough, your plan A probably has a good chance of not working out. 40. To avoid unacceptable risks, write a plan Z—how you'll get back on your feet if things go wrong.

- A. So you should be ready to try again  
B. Take all these factors into consideration

- C. Explore the key categories of meaningful careers
- D. Have a better understanding of the career categories
- E. Finding work that is personally satisfying can be a challenge
- F. People who show their interest in challenge get satisfying careers
- G. There are many paths that you can take to contribute positively to the world

**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。

Kristin Schell is the founder of The Turquoise Table(绿松石桌), a movement of ordinary people who want to create community right in their own front yards. Ten years ago, Kristin and her family 41 to a new home in Texas.

One day, Kristin needed some backyard furniture for a party and 42 a few picnic tables from a grocery store. One table was laid in her front yard 43. After the party, she painted the table turquoise— her 44 color — and put it in the front yard gladly. 45, that turquoise table became the place where Kristin and her kids hung out. Neighbors began to stop by to 46 themselves and sit down for a chat. Kristin 47 people to join her at the table for coffee or iced tea. Construction workers on jobs in the 48 took their lunch breaks at the table. A tired babysitter walking by sat down for 49. Then neighbors asked Kristin if their family could put a picnic table in their front yard, too. A(n) 50 was born.

“ People often 51 to invite others into their homes. They think their house is too 52 or they don't have enough time,” Kristin says. Her picnic table takes away the 53 and the pressure.

“ Hospitality(好客) doesn't always mean 54 people with a meal or a big party. At the picnic table, all I have to do is 55,” she says. She likes how it 56 her to take a small step toward easing 57 and building relationships in her community.

A decade after their Texas beginnings, thousands of Turquoise Tables 58 in all 50 states and in 13 countries around the world. Not all of them are 59 turquoise. No matter what color it is, it's a 60 table.

- |                   |                |                   |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. cycled     | B. returned    | C. moved          | D. traveled     |
| 42. A. exchanged  | B. accepted    | C. discovered     | D. purchased    |
| 43. A. in advance | B. by mistake  | C. in time        | D. on purpose   |
| 44. A. favorite   | B. original    | C. strange        | D. new          |
| 45. A. Hopefully  | B. Similarly   | C. Unexpectedly   | D. Fortunately  |
| 46. A. defend     | B. prepare     | C. express        | D. introduce    |
| 47. A. allowed    | B. invited     | C. advised        | D. encouraged   |
| 48. A. company    | B. countryside | C. city           | D. neighborhood |
| 49. A. shelter    | B. relaxation  | C. safety         | D. pleasure     |
| 50. A. movement   | B. miracle     | C. organization   | D. business     |
| 51. A. hesitate   | B. pretend     | C. prefer         | D. offer        |
| 52. A. distant    | B. quiet       | C. messy          | D. beautiful    |
| 53. A. doubts     | B. excuses     | C. results        | D. topics       |
| 54. A. attracting | B. cheating    | C. surprising     | D. entertaining |
| 55. A. show up    | B. dress up    | C. ring up        | D. cheer up     |
| 56. A. trains     | B. instructs   | C. enables        | D. forces       |
| 57. A. poverty    | B. loneliness  | C. disappointment | D. failure      |
| 58. A. change     | B. melt        | C. disappear      | D. exist        |
| 59. A. actually   | B. probably    | C. specially      | D. obviously    |
| 60. A. dream      | B. family      | C. friendship     | D. schoolwork   |

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。

Chinatown is a district within larger cities which 61 (hold) a significant Chinese population. Many major cities around the world have a Chinatown, including New York, London, and San Francisco. These areas tend to have largely Chinese-focused stores, signs, and services, which makes some of them popular tourist 62 (destination) for those hoping to experience another culture.

Many Chinatowns used to consist largely 63 new immigrants, though many now have residents whose families have lived there for several generations. The reason why these areas are attractive to new immigrants is 64 they can network with people they know and who can speak their native language. As they gain financial independence and 65 greater knowledge of the surrounding city, they may choose 66 (stay) close to known friends and neighbors for comfort. Some Chinese prefer to live in Chinatown 67 it helps them keep up their language and culture, and because they can conveniently access foods, religious services, and other items that they are accustomed to. What's more, many Chinatowns have associations that schedule regular activities for their members and provide 68 (society) services.

Many Chinatowns provide a 69 (cultural) different experience. While visiting a Chinatown is not at all the same thing as 70 (go) to China, it provides a taste of what life is like in Chinese communities, and an opportunity to enjoy Chinese traditions and culture.

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(∧), 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。

Qingming Festival is one of most important traditional festivals in China. It falls on April 4th or 5th, where most Chinese people enjoy a public holiday. Qingming Festival was also called Tomb Sweeping Day. It is the time for Chinese people to showing respect for their ancestors by cleaning their ancestors' tombs and place offerings. In addition to, Qingming in Chinese means "clearness" or "brightness". It is the fifth of the 24 solar term of the traditional Chinese solar calendar. Beside, it also marks the start of the warm weather of spring and the beginning of busily farming season.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你校将举办以“中英传统美食”为主题的交流会。请写封邮件将此事告知你的英国朋友 Peter, 内容包括:

1. 时间和地点;
2. 交流会内容;
3. 要求: 提前准备素材。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。



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