# 高三英语

## 考生注意:

- 1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分150分,考试时间120分钟。
- 2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
- 3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号 涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写 的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
- 4. 本卷命题范围:高考范围。

## 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。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. What is the woman looking for?

A. A hotel.

B. A market.

C. A bus stop.

2. What is the man's suggestion?

A. Asking for help.

B. Practising hard.

C. Using perfect grammar.

3. Where does the man often have dinner on weekends?

A. At home.

B. In his friend's pub.

C. In a Chinese restaurant.

4. What are the speakers going to do?

A. Have a picnic.

B. Study in the car.

C. Take an exam.

5. Why does the man call the woman?

A. To book a table.

B. To order foods.

C. To change a reservation.

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 is the woman's offer?

A. A business contract.

B, A membership card.

C. A job opportunity.

7. When will the man let the woman know his decision?

A. On Wednesday.

B. On Thursday,

C. On Friday.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. When is the man supposed to meet his friend?

A. At 12:10.

B. At 12:15.

C. At 12:20.

9. How did the man plan to go to the restaurant? A. By car. B. By taxi. C. On foot. 10. What will the man do next? A. Repair his car. B. Send a message. C. Call his friend 听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。 11. How often does the man brush his teeth a day? B. Twice. 12. What do both the speakers like? A. Coffee. B. Sugar. C. Cigarette. 13. What are the speakers mainly talking about? A. The harm of smoking. B. Sweet food. C. Tooth health. 听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。 14. What's the relationship between Tom and Molly? A. Relatives. B. Colleagues. C. Classmates. 15. What does the woman say about Tom? A. He is out of job. B. He is easy-going. C. He enjoys gym. 16. What is Joe? A. A manager. B. A student. C. A coach. 17. Where are the speakers? A. At a concert. B. At a party. C. At a conference. 听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。 18. Which of the following is known for its architecture? A. Gion. B. Ryoanji Temple. C. The Golden Pavilion. 19. What does the Kyoto National Museum focus on? A. Japanese art. B. Japanese tea. C. Japanese history. 20. When will the tour end? A. At 2 pm. B. At 4 pm. C. At 6 pm. 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。

Thanks to its geographical advantages, China's province of Jiangsu has played a starring role in China's ancient Maritime Silk Road. Today, it still has a lot of ancient sites related to it.

#### Nanjing

In 1403, the Emperor of Ming dynasty ordered the construction of a fleet(舰队) of "treasure boats" under the command of Zheng He, who led seven historical sea voyages across the world. It was one of the largest and most advanced fleets the world had ever seen. A reconstruction of one of the ships can be seen at the Treasure Shipyard Relic Park in Nanjing.

#### Taicang

From Jiangsu's busy port city of Taicang, goods have flowed in and out of the province by water for centuries. In the busy port, Lusi, where visitors can try the freshest seafood at Lusi Seafood Market, huge vessels sail the same waters where Zheng He set out on his historic adventures centuries earlier. It's a continuity

of commerce and exploration which shows that the historic Maritime Silk Road has never really gone away.

#### Yangzhou

In the city of Yangzhou, which is famous for its Huaiyang cuisine and historic gardens, there is a Tang-dynasty temple. In the 8th century, Jianzhen lived there before he attempted several sea voyages to Japan to spread the teachings of Buddhism there. It can still be visited on Shugang Mountain today.

#### Lianyungang

Close to the present-day city of Lianyungang in northern Jiangsu is Kongwang Mountain. Visitors can climb the mountain to view a collection of the earliest Buddhist carvings. These carvings prove the importance of the Maritime Silk Road and Jiangsu province's role in the spread of religion across China.

21. What can tourists see at the Treasure Shipyard Relic Park?

A. Jianzhen's temple.

B. One of the "treasure boats".

C. A Buddhist museum,

D. The earliest Buddhist carvings.

22. From which city did Zheng He set out on his historical voyages?

A. Nanjing.

B. Yangzhou.

C. Taicang.

D. Lianyungang.

23. What do Shugang Mountain and Kongwang Mountain have in common?

A. They are famous for Huaiyang restaurants.

B. They are well-known for historic gardens.

C. They have ancient silk products on exhibit.

D. They are home to important religious relics.

B

In living memory, no world leader has been as widely identified with a particular animal as Queen Elizabeth with her dogs. They are seen with her on so many occasions that they have become a key part of her public image.

They are more than her public image, though. In a life that is full of rules, they provide an easy way for the Queen to break the ice with strangers. She also gets from them unlimited amounts of true love and affection, unaffected by the knowledge that she is a queen. Whenever possible, the Queen feeds the dogs herself and leads them on daily walks. Her husband, Prince Philip, has referred to these chores(杂活) as his wife's private "dog moments".

When the Queen was young, the dogs kept her company, too. During WWII, she and her sister Margaret were moved to Windsor Castle in secret while their parents stayed at Buckingham Palace to face the bombing with the public. Through the war's long days and nights, they could be relied upon to comfort them. Jane, in particular, was Elizabeth and Margaret's childhood strength.

On her 18th birthday, the Queen was given a two-month-old baby dog, Susan. They soon became inseparable. In 1947, hidden under blankets in the carriage, Susan rode with the Queen as she left with Prince Philip for their honeymoon in Scotland.

Susan became such a public figure that, when Elizabeth gave birth to her first baby—Charles, *The Mirror* asked readers to advise the Queen on how to keep Susan from growing jealous(妒忌的) of the infant. One of the answers read: "First, hug Susan all the time, Second, let Susan have a bowl of milk when you are nursing the baby." A year later, Susan produced two babies—Sugar(who belonged to the infant Prince Charles) and Honey (who lived with the Queen Mum).

In the minds of dog fans, Susan remains the most significant figure. This is not because she was the Queen's dog. It is because her genes have been so long-lived—Susan is the common ancestor of all the Queen's dogs.

- 24. Why does the Queen personally take care of the dogs?
  - A. She has too much time to spend at home.
  - B. She wants to have a normal life in private.
  - C. She tries to show her unique skills to dog fans.
  - D. She uses dog-caring to connect with the public.
- 25. What does the underlined word "they" in paragraph 3 refer to?
  - A. The long days and nights.

B. The Queen's parents.

C. Jane and the other dogs.

D. Elizabeth and Margaret.

26. Which dog belonged to the Queen's oldest child?

A. Susan.

B. Jane.

C. Honey.

D. Sugar.

27. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. A True Love Story: Queen Elizabeth and Her Dogs

B. Queen Elizabeth's Beloved Dogs: Her Public Image

C. Jane: Elizabeth and Margaret's Childhood Strength

D. Susan: the Common Ancestor of the Queen's Dogs

C

If you've ever emerged from the shower or returned from your walk with a clever idea or a solution to a problem you had been struggling with, it may not be a surprise. Rather than constantly concentrating on a problem, research from the last 15 years suggests that people may be more likely to have creative breakthroughs when they're doing a habitual task that doesn't require much thought.

"People always get surprised when they realize they get interesting, novel ideas at unexpected times," says Kalina Christoff, a scientist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, "because our culture tells us that we should do it through hard work."

Now researchers begin to understand why these clever thoughts occur during more passive activities and what's happening in the brain. They have found that the key is a series of brain activities—within what's called the default mode(DM) network—that occur while an individual is resting or performing habitual tasks that don't require much attention.

"Simply put, it is a state that your brain returns to when you're relaxed," explains Christoff. "By contrast, when you're working on a demanding task, the brain's executive control (EC) systems keep your thinking focused, analytical, and logical."

Researchers find that the DM network is also involved in the early stages of idea generation, drawing from past experiences and knowledge about the world. When your mind wanders, you're allowing thoughts to playfully cross your mind, which helps you combine information and ideas in new ways and something clicks.

"A cautionary note: While the DM network plays a key role in the creative process, it is the EC systems that help you to evaluate and apply the creative ideas effectively to your problems in the real world," Christoff says. "So it's unwise to place blind faith in the discovery that creative ideas can be generated in the shower or during any other kinds of mind wandering. Instead, you have to do the work to set the groundwork for creative ideas to emerge in the first place."

28. What is the most unlikely function of the EC systems?

A. To make you feel stressed.

B. To help you analyze.

C. To let you get novel ideas.

D. To keep you focused.

29. What do the underlined words "something clicks" in paragraph 5 probably mean?

A. A clever idea occurs.

B. Something drops down.

C. A memory disappears.

D. A funny thought happens.

30. What is Kalina Christoff's attitude to the culture of hard work?

A. Disapproving.

B. Positive.

C. Doubtful.

D. Unconcerned.

31. Which statement might the author agree with?

A. Practice makes perfect.

B. Where there is a will, there is a way.

C. Everything comes to him who waits.

D. All work and no break makes Jack a dull boy.

D

Everyone dreams of pleasure, but few know how to obtain it and at what cost. Surprisingly, some of the most useful tips come not from modern psychology but from a 2,000-year-old Greek philosopher, Epicurus.

Yes, he dreamed of a life of pleasure but not as we typically think of the word. For Epicurus, pleasure consisted not of a presence of anything but an absence—a complete lack of anxiety. "It is better for you to lie upon a bed of straw and be free of fear, than to have a huge palace yet be troubled in mind," he said.

We now live in a golden age of pleasure. So many options lie just a click away: delicious food, better smartphones and nicer cars...

"Such things are traps," Epicurus would say. "Beyond a certain point, pleasure cannot be increased—just as a bright sky cannot get any brighter—but only varied. The new smartphones or cars represent pleasure varied, not increased. That is why the new car that thrilled you on the test drive bores you after a month on the road. Yet our entire consumer culture is based on the assumption that pleasure varied equals pleasure increased. It leads to needless unhappiness."

Epicurus also thought a lot about a question we have ignored very often: How much is enough? "Live a natural life and welcome whatever goodness comes its way. Don't grow dependent on unnatural pleasures since each of them comes with hidden costs—not only monetary but also psychological," Epicurus would say. "Don't live beyond your natural needs. Nature has made the necessary desires easy to satisfy and the unnecessary ones difficult. Bananas grow on trees. Expensive cars don't. Natural desire will guide us toward the highest pleasures and away from the unnecessary ones."

Friendship, Epicurus thought, is life's greatest pleasure, especially during mealtimes. "To eat and drink alone is to devour like the lion and the wolf," he said. "The meal does not have to be good. With the right mindset, and in the right company, even a simple pot of cheese will turn out to be a feast."

32. What did Epicurus consider important for a happy life?

A. A lot of money.

B. Ambition for a palace.

C. Equal opportunities.

D. Freedom from anxiety.

33. What are paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. Types of consumer goods.

B. Rich choices in our age.

C. Traps of consumer culture.

D. Convenience in modern life.

34. What do the bananas stand for in Epicurus' argument?

A. The unnatural pleasure,

B. The natural need.

C. The unnecessary desire.

D. The highest happiness.

- 35. What can be inferred about Epicurus?
  - A. He enjoyed exchanging ideas with his friends.
  - B. His followers would like unaffordable foods.
  - C. He avoided having dinner with other people.
  - D. His lifestyle was very popular in ancient Greece.

## 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。

Praising kids is an important part of building their self-respect and confidence. But before you start praising, there are some important dos and don'ts to keep in mind that will help your child find value in your words of encouragement.

36 . Instead of saying "you are a hard-working boy", say "Boy, you really worked hard on that paper". Being specific helps kids to realize what has been done in the right way or identify with the special skills they have.

Don't keep praising their talents. Of course, parents would love to talk about them and that is all right.

37 , your praise will begin to sound empty to them and have little meaning.

Focus on the process. Praise children for their effort and hard work. Remember, it's the process not the product that matters. After all, not all kids with their talents will be great athletes or brilliant musicians. But children who learn to work hard have a special talent. \_\_38\_\_.

Say it when you mean it. Say "Good job" only when they have accomplished a really demanding task. It tells your children that you know the difference between when they work hard at something and when it comes easy.

Actually, kids have a way of knowing whether your praise is sincere or not. 39. Worse yet, they don't know who else they can turn to for help in the world when they are in real difficulties. 40.

- A. Be specific in your praising
- B. Encourage new and creative activities
- C. But if your kids hear "you're so smart" too often
- D. Therefore, your praise should always be heart-felt
- E. When they realize you are insincere, you lose their trust
- F. It shows you don't recognize the value of their hard work and effort
- G. As a saying goes, every trade goes far as long as you try hard enough

## 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。

Charles Schulz, creator of the famous comic books, *Peanuts*, was one of my true heroes. He accompanied me through childhood to \_\_41\_\_. When I was a child, I \_\_42\_\_ and read almost all of his books. When I was in my twenties, I had pictures of his characters all over my bedroom walls. But I never expected to meet him \_\_43\_\_.

So, last year when he came up to me at the Reuben Awards ceremony in Washington and 44 himself, I had to sit down to take a 45. During the ceremony, we got along so well that Charles Schulz and his wife said, "If you're ever in California, please drop by and 46 us."

How often do you get a(n) 47 from one of your heroes? So when my husband and I did go out to California, we called. To our total 48, they asked us to 49 at their home.

It was a lovely, quiet place on a hillside, with a beautiful view of rolling hills. Charles Schulz wanted to take

us for a 50 in the surrounding mountains. But I had arrived with only 51 clothes, and didn't have any shoes suitable for hiking.

"Your 52 aren't very big; you can have mine," he said.

Looking through his closet, he <u>53</u> out a pair of his own running shoes. When I put them on, they fitted perfectly.

"My goodness, I'm really walking in your 54!" I said with a laugh after it 55 to me that something truly amazing had happened.

41. A. fatherhood	B. manhood	C. adulthood	D. boyhood
42. A. collected	B. wrote	C. sold	D. lost
43. A. on purpose	B. in person	C. in secret	D. on occasion
44, A. dressed	B. fed	C. hugged	D. introduced
45. A. breath	B. nap	C. walk	D. shower
46. A. pay	B. visit	C. ignore	D. help
47. A. gift	B. job	C. invitation	D. award
48. A. sadness	B. relief	C. disappointment	D. amazement
49. A. work	B. stay	C. read	D. interview
50. A. meeting	B. competition	C, hike	D. fight
51. A. formal	B. dirty	C. old	D. cheap
52. A. gloves	B. shoulders	C. glasses	D. feet
53. A. pulled	B. sent	C. worked	D. tried
54. A. steps	B. clothes	C. shadows	D. shoes
55. A. applied	B. nodded	C. occurred	D. said
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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。

Sometimes called the Japanese Day of the Dead, Obon \_\_56\_ (celebrate) during the seventh lunar month, on the fifteenth day. Since the spirits of ancestors are believed to come back \_\_57\_ (see) their relatives during Obon, many people return to their hometowns, and spend the holiday with their family \_58 (member).

If you want to experience the \_\_59\_\_(tradition) Obon ceremonies, consider making a trip to the public parks or temples in Kyoto, \_\_60\_\_ ancient dances are held to welcome the spirits of their ancestors into the world of \_\_61\_\_ living. Many people also welcome their ancestors through floating lanterns, which flow down rivers to the ocean. The festival \_\_62\_\_(come) to an end late in the evening when huge fires are set off in the hills \_\_63\_\_ (surround) the city. The fires are thought to guide the spirits back to the world of the dead. \_\_64\_\_ present, Kyoto is one of the few cities that have kept the celebration what it \_\_65\_\_(be) centuries ago.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

最近,你班就高中生是否应该做家务这一话题进行了讨论。请你写一篇短文给你校英文报投稿,内容包括:

- 1. 讨论的结果;
- 2. 你的看法。

#### 注意:

- 1. 写作词数应为80左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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	x. 113
第二节 (满分 25 分)	A W.
阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段	战,使之构成一篇完整的短文。
Since I had always taken pride in my sharp tongue an	d brilliant response whether in class debates or casual
arguments, I was extremely confident of myself when I was	as selected to represent our school in a national debate
last year.	
Of course, all the members in my team were good at	debating and we had a very experienced teacher who
trained us well. But I was undoubtedly the most outstand	ing speaker. In each of the rounds that I took part in,
all the judges selected me as the best one. The more I we	on, the more confident I became. And my confidence
reached the highest level when we were entering the final.	I had every reason to believe that I would be voted the
best speaker for the debate series.	
But overconfidence brought me the unexpected downfa	all. During the week before the final, I began to feel so
self-important that I started behaving very badly with my	
style. I would complain of Vivian's slow response. I saw	
their bad performances. In short, I became more and more	
and began missing the training. My teacher was increa	
However, they had no choice but to rely on me to win the	
'team, they could not because there was no replacement go	was crowded with audience, who were eager to watch
a wonderful debate because they had learned from the news	
speaker for the debate series. I was very excited that I was	
audience, too.	
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。	
However, they would be totally disappointed, soon.	
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As soon as the debate finished, I ran to the washroom, crying.