

## 高三英语试题

2022. 11

注意事项:

1. 答卷前考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后,用 2B 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框。
3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在试卷上无效。

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,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. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In a lab.    B. In a bookstore    C. In a restaurant.
2. What does the woman want to do?  
A. To promote a phone service.  
B. To inform Stewart of his phone bill.  
C. To share a piece of news with Stewart
3. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?  
A. Waitress and customer.    B. Boss and employee.    C. Hostess and guest.
4. How much has the man paid the woman back in total?  
A. 70 dollars.    B. 50 dollars.    C. 10 dollars
5. What is the man doing?  
A. Seeing a doctor.    B. Watching a movie.    C. Playing a video game.

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 does the girl need?

A. An eraser.    B. A ruler.    C. A pen

7. Who will help the girl to get what she wants?

A. The man    B. Her mom.    C. Her brother

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What has the little boy learned?

A. Walking.    B. Talking.    C. Swimming.

9. Which animal does the boy dislike?

A. The cat.    B. The parrot.    C. The dog.

10. How many people are there in the man's family?

A. Three.    B. Four.    C. Five.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man doing?

A. Hosting a radio program.

B. Speaking at a conference.

C. Conducting a job interview.

12. What is the first step for Abigail to realize her dream?

A. Raising enough money.

B. Earning a driving license.

C. Working out a specific plan.

13. Who will Abigail talk about next probably?

A. Her mother.    B. Her sister,    C. Her teacher.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. How does the woman feel at the beginning?

A. Curious.    B. Bored.    C. Scared

15. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Sew a dress.    B. Read a book.    C. Paint a picture.

16. What will the speakers do next?

A. Surf the Internet. B. Play a game. C. Make a meal.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题.

17. What did Andy like best as a boy?

A. Writing stories. B. Taking photos. C. Training animals.

18. Where did Andy get his inspiration?

A. His textbooks. B. His friends. C. His life on the farm.

19. How old was Andy when his grandfather got sick?

A. Five years old. B. Ten years old. C. Fifteen years old.

20. What did Andy do when his grandfather was sick?

A. He read the stories to his grandfather.

B. He told his grandfather the latest news.

C. He helped to take care of the farm.

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

This was going to be a year of great jazz centennials(百年纪念)for 1920 marked the birth of several jazz musicians who either changed the course of the music or deeply enriched it. So let's raise a glass to some of them:

**Charlie Parker(August 29, 1920-March 12, 1955)**

Of all the jazz languages that coursed through the 20<sup>th</sup> century, no one did more than Parker, for he developed complex improvisational(即兴)methods that transformed the way musicians understand harmony and dissonance. The fact that Parker also happened to be a most influential saxophone player broadened the scope of his achievements.



**Dave Brubeck(December 6, 1920-December 5, 2012)**

Early in his long career, pianist-composer Brubeck was laughed at by some jazz lovers. How could a musician so popular among the masses possibly have anything to offer those who considered themselves



“masters”? The joke was on them, of course, as Brubeck's music was filled with new ideas in rhythm, embracing elements of Western classical music. No one played the piano quite the way Brubeck did.

**Clark Terry(December 14, 1920-February 21, 2015)**

Some musicians are at least as important for the influence they have on others as for the music they create themselves. Trumpet masters such as Miles Davis have credited Terry for having encouraged them in the earliest days of their careers. Terry's work on trumpet affected those trumpeters and uncounted others.



**Peggy Lee(May 26, 1920-January 21, 2002)**

Singer-songwriter Lee proved that a vocalist needn't shout to be heard around the world. Her soft vocals delighted jazz devotees and brought the music to huge audiences across the decades, thanks to hit recordings such as “Fever” and “Is That All There Is?” There were no vocal skills involved. Instead, Lee taught the jazz world the beauty of saying everything with a few well-chosen notes.



21. Who changed the way musicians understand harmony and dissonance?

A. Charlie Parker.      B. Dave Brubeck.      C. Clark Terry.      D. Peggy Lee.

22. Why was Brubeck looked down upon by “masters”?

- A. He played music for a longer time
- B. They didn't recognize his excellence.
- C. He played the piano in a traditional way.
- D. They had nothing to learn from him.

23. What is special about Peggy Lee?

- A. Her unique piano playing.      B. Her great influence on others.
- C. Her beautiful singing voice      D. Her mixture of western music.

**B**

A man wearing sunglasses grabs the mic and stands in a relaxed posture ready to make the audience laugh. Seeing how easily he moves, one can hardly notice that the stylish comedian, Gao Xiang, has any problems with vision.

Gao was diagnosed with the rare eye disease—Stargardt. Initially, he refused to accept the cruel situation. He kept escaping the fact until 2013, when he could use the computer more efficiently with the help of special programs designed to help visually disabled people. Consequently, he got the courage to be frank about his impairment(缺陷) and found that people didn't care about the problem as he had imagined. His working ability also helped remove any feelings of **inferiority** that he had. He tried to become mentally stronger to accept reality and get his life back on track.

Two years ago, he decided to become a full-time stand-up comedian. What has been motivating Gao to be so active in the comedy industry is his eagerness to draw the public's attention to the disease. "As it is a rare disease, medical institutions and companies might lack the driving force to make great efforts to find a cure," he says. "I want to unite the patients in China and voice out loud our urgent demands."

Besides, he and two friends launched a public account on WeChat called Stargardt Care Center, through which they share inspiring stories of people suffering from the eye disorder, instructions for those on how to use computers and translations of foreign essays that explore the possibilities of curing the disease. By now, the account has managed to attract more than 1,000 Stargardt patients and their family members. And some Non-Governmental Organisations also have got in touch with them to see if they could provide help to the community.

"Stand-up comedy has saved me and enabled me to meet interesting people and do what is worth doing," Gao says.

24. What does the underlined word "**inferiority**" in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Being proud.    B. Being bored.    C. Being unconfident.    D. Being modest.

25. What drove Gao to become a comedian?

A. His eagerness for money.                      B. His faith in challenging himself.  
C. His ability in performance.                      D. His desire to fight the disease.

26. What can people do with the Gao's public account?

A. The visually disabled can learn computer skills.  
B. Experts can provide medical help for the patients.  
C. Patients can read original articles about the disease.  
D. Comedians can post jokes to meet interesting people

27. Which of the following could best describe Gao Xiang?

- A. Sensible and tolerant.      B. Positive and inspiring.  
C. Talented and aggressive.    D. Enthusiastic and punctual

C

Where should you live? How should you spend your time? For centuries, people have relied on their instincts to figure out the answers to these life-changing questions. But there is a better way now. We are living through a data explosion, as vast amounts of information about all aspects of human behaviour have become more and more accessible.

We can use this big data to help determine the best course to chart.

Researchers have found algorithms(算法)can be much better than people at making difficult decisions. The power of data analysis has been proved in the sports and business worlds, too. As made famous by the book and movie Moneyball, baseball teams found

that algorithms were better than managers at picking strategies.

But stats(统计数据)have had surprisingly little impact on our personal lives . One major problem is that good data about life's biggest personal questions has been difficult to gain. Consider this question: what makes people happy? Some have revealed the activities that provide far more enjoyment than most of us would have guessed, such as exercising, going to a museum and gardening. Then there are the things that give us less pleasure than we might assume, such as playing video games, watching TV and browsing the Internet. Another way to be happier is moving house. They found that when people moved from an unhappy city to a happier place, their overall mood improved.

There are early days of the data revolution in personal decision-making. A study of tens of millions of children has found the places that increase their future earnings most. Another shows certain cities can improve one's life expectancy. I am not claiming that we can completely base our lifestyle choices on algorithms, though we might get to that point in the future. I am claiming instead that we can all dramatically improve our decision- making by consulting evidence from millions of people who faced dilemmas similar to ours via big data.

28. How can people make better decisions now?

- A. By doing plenty of interviews.    B. By relying on accessible big data.  
C. By using common sense of life.    D. By following others' life behavior.

29. Why is the movie Moneyball mentioned in paragraph 2?
- A. To suggest managers handle their players.  
B. To inform data can improve players' skills.  
C. To show baseball is popular in sports world.  
D. To prove algorithms can make better decisions.
30. What makes people happier than we guess according to paragraph 3?
- A. Visiting a museum.      B. Surfing the Internet.  
C. Playing video games.      D. Moving to a bigger city.
31. What does the author conclude in the end?
- A. The big data can increase our future earnings.  
B. The big data can prolong our life expectancy.  
C. We can improve decision-making via big data.  
D. We can develop our lifestyle in different ways.

D

While it may sound like something that has crawled out of your nightmares, cyborg cockroaches(蟑螂)have arrived as friends rather than foes . Scientists have designed a new remote controlled insect, equipped with a battery “backpack” that is powered by solar panels.

The cockroach, which is part insect and part machine, is intended to enter dangerous areas, monitor the environment or undertake search and rescue missions without being recharged. The researchers had to install some components into a tiny pack to allow for the cockroach's natural movements.

The cockroaches are still alive, but sensory organs attached to the end of their bodies send electrical impulses that cause the insect to move right or left. A battery is necessary for the sending and receiving of these electrical signals, which needs to be charged up. While it's possible to build docking stations for recharging the battery, they need to return and it could disrupt time-sensitive missions. To solve the tough problem, the team wanted to create a more practical version that does not need to return to a docking station when it runs out of power.

Therefore, they designed an on-board solar cell that could continuously ensure that the cockroach stays charged while it works. However, cockroaches have a limited surface area available for all the components necessary to move its legs and keep it powered. The solution was

to design a special “backpack” that could neatly carry both the wireless leg- control module and rechargeable battery. This was attached to the top of the insect on its front, and was 3D printed to fit perfectly to the curved surface of cockroach. It allowed for this electronic device to be stably fixed on the insect for over a month, while leaving enough space to implant the solar panel.

Famously able to survive a nuclear war, cockroaches have been the inspiration for a number of technologies in recent years. Different teams of scientists have designed remote-controlled robo-bugs that can climb walls, carry objects and find humans during search-and-rescue missions.

32. What is a cyborg cockroach?

- A. A tiny backpack with a solar panel.
- B. A robot working as a power station.
- C. A kind of bug discovered by scientists.
- D. An insect remote-controlled by humans.

33. What is a big challenge to create cyborg cockroaches?

- A. The components are too small.
- B. Recharging can delay urgent tasks.
- C. Sending electrical impulses is dangerous.
- D. Their organs can't receive signals timely.

34. What do we know about the cyborg cockroaches in paragraph 4?

- A. The special backpack is fixed on their legs.
- B. 3D printing solves all problems perfectly.
- C. They have a limited surface to store power.
- D. They can still get charged while working.

35. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. A Solar Powered Cockroach
- B. The Future of Rescue Mission
- C. New Recharged Solar Panels
- D. Cockroaches' Special Backpack

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。

#### Hiking for Beginners

Hiking is a wonderful way to immerse yourself in the outdoors. Transported by your own two



feet and carrying only what you need for the day on your back, you can discover the beauty of nature at whatever pace you're comfortable with. 36 \_\_\_\_\_

If you have friends who hike, ask them to take you on a long walk. Most people are happy to share their expert knowledge, let you borrow gear(装备)and introduce starters to their favorite trails. If you don't know any hikers, many cities and towns have hiking clubs that regularly plan outings 37\_\_\_\_\_. Online groups are also a great way to find hiking friends. Experiencing the outdoors by yourself can give you a sense of freedom and adventure that are hard to find elsewhere. 38 We recommend finding a companion to keep you company. That person will also be there to lend a hand if you happen to get hurt.

39\_\_\_\_\_ Guidebooks and websites are great resources because you can get all the information you need: trail difficulty, distance, directions, water sources, and trail features. If you have hiking friends, ask them for some locations. Contact a local hiking organization or call a ranger station(护林站)in the area where you want to hike.

Before you start your search for the perfect hike, it's helpful to think through a few things, such as: how much time you have, especially time of year and weather. 40\_\_\_\_\_ If it's fall and the sun is setting earlier, plan accordingly so you're not caught out after dark unexpectedly. Always check the weather forecast before heading out so you can dress and pack appropriately.

- A. You can go for a hike alone or in groups.
- B. But it can also be hair-raising and lonely at times.
- C. You can find hiking classes, outings and events through them.
- D. The most significant hiking benefit is for a person's mental well-being.
- E. There are several easy ways to find a hiking trail that will meet your needs.
- F. Some trails won't be accessible in early spring because they're covered in snow.
- G. And, with a little planning and preparation, it's an activity almost anyone can do.

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。

On Aug. 5, Favorin worked in the yard and watched his granddaughter. In the afternoon, he took a break and went downstairs to do his each-day exercise, a high intensity interval 41. One minute on and one minute off, he had been 42 each day for a few months and for the most half,

felt fairly good doing it. But that day, when he did exercise 43, he began feeling dangerous. He couldn't carry his arms above his shoulders and felt ache in his chest. He 44 he was having a heart attack.

Without his phone on him, Favorin slowly walked to his neighbors' door, rang their doorbell and 45 in opposition to the porch railing( 门廊的栏杆), Then, he misplaced his grasp on the railing and 46.

Inside the home, Chris and Rachel, a firefighter and a nurse, had been having fun 47 with an uncommon day without work. Chris checked out the 48 from the doorbell and noticed it was their neighbor, Favorin, and he seemed to be in 49. They went to the door and 50 Favorin on the floor. Chris and Rachel are professionals and started CPR(心肺复苏), making use of their 51 and talent to save his life. They referred to 911 and took turns doing 52 chest compressions and checking his pulse.

EMS arrived in six minutes. Rachel rode with their neighbor in the ambulance. Another neighbor took his granddaughter willingly.

Favorin was in hospital for two days. He appears to have 53 nicely. Talking to him, you'll by no means guess that, just some days earlier than, he was close to 54.

The medical doctors 55 him that the fast motion by Chris and Rachel saved his life.

- |                     |                 |                  |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. faith        | B. routine      | C. destination   | D. journey     |
| 42. A. showing off  | B. staying in   | C. figuring out  | D. hanging out |
| 43. A. anyway       | B. halfway      | C. somehow       | D. either      |
| 44. A. supposed     | B. promised     | C. hesitated     | D. pretended   |
| 45. A. skipped      | B. returned     | C. escaped       | D. leaned      |
| 46. A. disappeared  | B. abandoned    | C. collapsed     | D. survived    |
| 47. A. collectively | B. curiously    | C. secretly      | D. roughly     |
| 48. A. switch       | B. clue         | C. sign          | D. video       |
| 49. A. surprise     | B. misery       | C. consideration | D. confidence  |
| 50. A. located      | B. exposed      | C. ignored       | D. covered     |
| 51. A. consulting   | B. mending      | C. coaching      | D. driving     |
| 52. A. additional   | B. conventional | C. occasional    | D. optional    |
| 53. A. prepared     | B. adapted      | C. responded     | D. recovered   |

54. A. death            B. hope            C. courage            D. chance

55. A. warned        B. reminded        C. informed        D. persuaded

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。

Qinling Mountains is a geographical dividing line between Northern China and Southern China. They run west to east, 56 \_\_\_\_\_ (stretch) across Gansu Province, Shaanxi Province and Henan Province. Qinling Mountains is covered by large-scale plants, 57 \_\_\_\_\_ are home to many wild animals such as giant pandas and golden monkeys.

Qinling Mountains was formed about 200 million years ago, 58 \_\_\_\_\_ (identify) as an important ecological security barrier. Because of the geographical differences in the north and the south of Qinling Mountains, Qinling-Huai River Line 59 \_\_\_\_\_ (become) the most important north-south boundary of Chinese geography so far. In winter, Qinling Mountains can block the cold wave from entering the south and in summer, the moist sea breeze 60 \_\_\_\_\_ (block) from entering the northern region.

While the Qinling Mountains have long been known as the northern edge of giant panda habitat, 61 \_\_\_\_\_ was only in 2005 that the Qinling panda was recognized as 62 \_\_\_\_\_ distinct subspecies of giant panda. The Qinling panda is distinguished by its 63 \_\_\_\_\_ (slight) smaller size and fur that is brown rather than black, with about 270 distributed in 7 areas, like Taibai Mountain and Qingmochuan. As the 64 \_\_\_\_\_ (high) peak in the Qinling Mountains, Taibai Mountain is quite popular among mountain climbers. Many climbing enthusiasts like to spend a whole night reaching its peak to record its beautiful sunrise and enjoy the hot spring for 65 \_\_\_\_\_ (relax).

第四部分写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 想请英国好友 Jim 帮你练习英语口语, 请你给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 解释原因;
3. 询问时间和方式。

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 Jim,

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Yours,

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, 使其构成一篇完整的短文。

“Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day.” What crosses your mind when you think of tomorrow? Some people think of the future literally like the next day. To others, it means the unknown. To me, it signifies hope.

Every day, on the way to and from school I pass by a children's hospital. One morning, as I was hurrying to school, I noticed a child staring out of a small window on the first floor. The next minute I tripped(绊倒)and sprawled on the ground. As I slowly pulled myself up and dusted myself off, I looked up again and saw the child laughing. In spite of my situation, I was pleased to have made someone laugh. I bowed as though I were a performer. The child clapped and waved at me. As I stepped closer, I saw that the girl's head was bald, a sign that she was a cancer patient. I quickly waved one last time to her before heading for the school

The next morning and the next, I looked out for the little girl and waved to her, doing a little jig just to make her laugh. I thought about her and wondered what her life must be like. Was that how the child lived from day to day?

I felt the urge to visit the child. I went to the hospital and looked for the room facing the road. I found the little girl. She was thin and pale. When she saw me, her eyes widened with recognition and she welcomed me with a shy smile. I talked to her a bit and learned her name, Suki. The nurse who saw me talking to her later told me that Suki was a leukemia(白血病)patient. Her mother died two years ago and her father was now on duty outside the country. The nurse encouraged me to visit Suki so that she would not be so lonesome. As I was leaving, Suki called to me, "Tomorrow?" I understood and said,

"Yes, tomorrow."

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。

After that, I popped in to visit Suki after school every day.

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Two months later, Suki told me the good news.

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