



高三英语

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,再涂选其他答案标号。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

The Best Activities in Melbourne

It's time to start planning how you'll keep entertained. We've put together four family-friendly activities for you.

Visit Melbourne Royal Show

Some visit the show for the thrilling rides, the others feel amazed at award-winning cakes, the cutest baby animals... or maybe you're all just united in a love of sugar-filled show bags. This year's Melbourne Royal Show is set to be bigger and better than ever, running for 11 days, with all the fantastic attractions that we know and love.

Meet Magical Dragons at Kryal Castle

If your family has a love for the fantastical, you can get up close to mysterious dragons at Kryal Castle. There will be a wide range of activities themed around the famous creatures, including an exciting dragon egg trip and dragon soldier training. You'll come face to face with dragons, and catch the thrilling Dragon Cup Tournament, where noble soldiers and brave knights battle for the Dragon Cup.

Get Inspiration from First Nations Artists

The activity is inviting kids to express their creativity at the immersive (沉浸式虚拟现实的) art experience. The organizer will have little kids use their personal creativity to create their own artworks that can be taken home, surrounded by the world of art and culture as inspiration. There will also be free gifts and interactive art plays. It's suitable for age 5 to 12.

Let Loose at the Museum of Play and Art (MoPA)

MoPA is a kids' museum, a place where kids can engage with fun exhibits. The exhibits at MoPA are designed for kids aged 1 to 9. Kids can practice their fine motor skills, build and race in the Zoom Room, climb up to Sunset City for a sweet view of the museum and get creative at the MoPA Art Car.

21. How is this year's Melbourne Royal Show different from before?

- A. It offers live music.
- B. It has thrilling rides.
- C. It is larger than before.
- D. It has award-winning cakes.

22. What is special about First Nations Artists?

- A. It offers free gifts to kids.
- B. It is mainly about the culture.
- C. It's the most suitable for kids.
- D. It lets kids get writing inspiration.

23. Which is the best activity for kids to race?

- A. Magical Dragons at Kryal Castle.
- B. Melbourne Royal Show.
- C. First Nations Artists.
- D. The Museum of Play and Art.

B

I was born with a rare disease that prevented the normal growth of my right arm. I was heart-broken at school. Those cruel experiences won't affect me now, but back then they struck me very hard.

My parents realised playing with Lego was a great way to improve my flexibility, so they bought me a set when I was five. I built planes and cars, and even a prosthetic (义肢的) arm, though I had already decided I didn't need a prosthetic arm—it was very expensive, and I was doing just fine.

I made one because it's fun. I have since made several new versions. And my latest model is the most advanced and comfortable. It has a control unit that can send and receive orders from sensors on the arm to the motors, with cables that contract like muscles.

A lot of people don't have the ability to buy a prosthetic. I hate it when people have to pay up to €100,000 for a prosthetic. They shouldn't pay that much—it's not a luxury. My goal is to try to make some that more people can afford.

When I was 19, the parents of an eight-year-old boy got in touch to ask if I could build him a prosthetic. His arms and legs are underdeveloped as part of his condition, so I made two prosthetic arms using Lego units costing only €15. His smile when he used them for the first time was very encouraging.

To me, my creations don't necessarily tell the story of how I overcame my condition with Lego; they're about how I overcame the tough period almost every day at school.

24. Which word best describes the author's school life?

- A. Rewarding.
- B. Demanding.
- C. Unpleasant.
- D. Satisfactory.

25. What did the author decide to do with prosthetics?

- A. To make them reliable.
- B. To make them advanced.
- C. To make them flexible.
- D. To make them affordable.

26. What is the benefit of creating prosthetics for the author?

- A. He has gained great popularity.
- B. He has become more optimistic.
- C. He has enjoyed his school life.
- D. He has recovered his flexibility.

27. What kind of person is the author?

- A. He is sympathetic and creative.
- B. He is outgoing and adaptable.
- C. He is patient but aggressive.
- D. He is ambitious but proud.

C

Every week, Angela looked at her recycling bin, filled with shampoo bottles and plastic containers, with mixed feelings. Sure, it was a lot of plastic, but it was going to be recycled. Or so she thought. Then, her husband sent her some articles revealing that less than 6% of the country's plastic gets recycled. She was shocked.

Determined to cut back on her plastic consumption, Angela got a starter kit from a company selling refillable household cleaners (家用清洁剂). In it were tablets, containing concentrated hand soap as well as glass and bathroom cleaners, and four empty containers. She filled each one with tap water, then dropped in a tablet and watched it dissolve. If she was happy with the cleaners, she would order more tablets but reuse the containers. No new plastic required.

Given plastic's harmful effects on the environment, nearly three quarters of Americans say they are trying to reduce their reliance on single-use plastic, according to Pew Research Center. Since plastic is everywhere and avoiding it altogether is extraordinarily difficult, some, like Angela, have revived a once-customary practice: refilling containers. Household cleaners seem particularly prepared for a refill revolution, for many can be easily concentrated and reconstituted (使还原) with water. If just 10% to 20% of plastic packaging are reused, a report from the World Economic Forum estimates, the amount of plastic waste entering the ocean will be cut in half.

Not everyone is as enthusiastic, though. Jan Dell, a chemical engineer, noted that many cleaning products are packaged in PET or HDPE, two types of plastic with relatively high recycling rates. So she is less concerned about them but far more concerned about the packaging of other products. "What companies should be focusing on is everything else that isn't recyclable, that is single use and that often becomes plastic pollution," she said, pointing to plastic bags and cups. "This is just a classic example of big corporations doing something to attract people's attention over here on something that's not the main issue to distract from all the single-use plastic they're pushing out."

88. Why is Angela mentioned?

- A. To promote a tablet.
- B. To recommend a kit.
- C. To clarify a concept.
- D. To lead in the topic.

29. What does the underlined word “dissolve” in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Float over water. B. Mix with water.
 C. Change color in water. D. Turn over in water.
30. What's Jan Dell's attitude towards the deeds of big corporations?
- A. Critical. B. Favourable.
 C. Conservative. D. Unconcerned.
31. Where is the text probably taken from?
- A. A chemistry paper.
 B. An academic report.
 C. A lifestyle magazine.
 D. A cleaner advertisement.

D

Who has no regrets about things done in the past? Wouldn't it be nice if, somehow, we could go back to change a couple of bad decisions? This sounds like science fiction.

The laws of physics prohibit traveling back in time for many reasons. If we did travel back in time and changed the course of events, we would be altering the course of history. An example often cited is the grandfather's paradox (悖论): If your grandfather died when he was still a high school student, he wouldn't have met your grandmother and your father and you wouldn't exist.

Putting humans or consciousness traveling back in time aside for the moment, is there anything in science even similar? Surprisingly, yes. At the level of quantum particles (量子粒子), there is something called Wheeler's delayed-choice experiments that show that actions in the present can influence the past. The experiments use something called the wave-particle duality (波粒二象性) of light and of matter. The fact that the physical nature of quantum objects is undetermined until it is measured. In other words, this means that a particle of light or of matter can behave either as a wave (spreading out in space) or as a particle (staying together) depending on the measuring devices. Long and ongoing discussions about the nature of quantum physics are still trying to work out what this actually means. Do our minds determine the nature of physical reality?

Should we offer food for thought for the future or the past? Unfortunately, these experiments say very little about how we could interfere with the past in events relevant to the human scale. Better to think carefully about decisions than to try to fix them backwards.

32. What's the purpose of mentioning the paradox?
- A. To show it is interesting.
 B. To explain Wheeler's tests.
 C. To show it's impossible to travel back in time.
 D. To demonstrate time is different from what we have known.
33. What can we infer from paragraph 3?
- A. Consciousness traveling back in time was tried in the experiments.

- B. Different measuring devices have the same result.
 C. These experiments can determine the nature of matter.
 D. More research is needed in the future.

34. Which can best summarize the last paragraph?

- A. We should focus on the present.
 B. The future food is more nutritious.
 C. We can change the past from the experiments.
 D. It is never too late to make up for mistakes.

35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Is changing the past wise?
 B. Can we change the past?
 C. Do our minds determine the future?
 D. Do the laws of physics ban traveling back?

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。

Research suggests that parental favouritism is surprisingly common, and can actually be very harmful. 36. Widespread as it is, it can damage children's well-being across the lifespan, from their childhood to middle age and beyond. It is considered such an important factor in a range of emotional problems that psychologists have a name for it—"parental differential treatment".

However, siblings (兄弟姐妹) in the same family may disagree over whether their family is even affected by it. 37. Laurie Kramer, a professor of applied psychology says, "It is an experience that a parent prefers another child to them." She adds, "38. It possibly means less control, so that they may enjoy fewer restrictions and be subject to less discipline or even punishment."

39. Such perceived parental favouritism has been associated with low self-esteem in children, as well as childhood anxiety, depression, and behavioural problems. There may also be a knock-on effect on emotional well-being that causes more indirect problems.

In a small Canadian study of eight homeless teenagers, seven said they felt that their parents had favoured a sibling over them while they had always been the "problem children". 40. While the study may be too small to draw wider conclusions, it highlights just how far a child's experience of favouritism can potentially go.

- A. Being the favourite can also come with pain
 B. That's because feeling less-favoured can be very subjective
 C. This could mean devoting more time, attention or affection
 D. They believed this had contributed to the breakdown of family ties
 E. This may not be the same observation that the other siblings encounter
 F. For those who feel they are treated as second-best, the consequences can be serious
 G. It occurs in around 65% of families, and has been studied across different cultures

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。

A baby born before 28 weeks isn't likely to survive. However, born at the 23rd week, Grandpa made it with the help of diligent doctors and 41 nurses. Without them, I probably wouldn't be here.

Right after Grandpa was born, the doctors 42 him to Children's Hospital. They were so 43 as if they were flying! When they got to the 44, doctors and nurses put Grandpa in one incubator (恒温箱). After that, the doctors ran some tests. When the tests were done, people knew that Grandpa would have to live in an incubator for 5 months, until he 45 enough to survive outside. One thing that helped Grandpa 46 was pure oxygen. All those months, Grandpa's eyes were 47 to pure oxygen directly. As a 48, the pure oxygen damaged Grandpa's eyes. When Grandpa was 2, he was found 49.

Grandpa didn't let his blindness stop him from living a good life. He went to college, but 50 going there a year later because of family reasons. Then, he went to Lindenwood University. Because he couldn't 51 by himself, the state provided him with a scanner. He put the 52 of a book in front of the scanner, which would read the page to him. If Grandpa maintained good grades, the state would 53 him to keep the scanner, or it would be taken away. Grandpa 54 graduated with good grades.

It's a(n) 55 that Grandpa survived being born 17 weeks early. Also, he didn't let his blindness get in his way. He kept on trying everything and now lives a good life.

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|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. mature | B. puzzled | C. skilled | D. ambitious |
| 42. A. engaged | B. rushed | C. grabbed | D. followed |
| 43. A. clever | B. fast | C. interested | D. curious |
| 44. A. kindergarten | B. market | C. school | D. hospital |
| 45. A. developed | B. guaranteed | C. stimulated | D. spoke |
| 46. A. draw | B. swim | C. cry | D. grow |
| 47. A. sent | B. changed | C. turned | D. exposed |
| 48. A. matter | B. whole | C. consequence | D. rule |
| 49. A. blind | B. deaf | C. lame | D. dumb |
| 50. A. avoided | B. stopped | C. enjoyed | D. suggested |
| 51. A. jump | B. shout | C. read | D. write |
| 52. A. page | B. title | C. price | D. cover |
| 53. A. remind | B. allow | C. force | D. invite |
| 54. A. easily | B. accidentally | C. finally | D. gradually |
| 55. A. wonder | B. account | C. appointment | D. honor |

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。

Migrant worker Zhu Yanjun left a good impression on audiences when he won the silver medal on Chinese Poetry Conference. 56 show launched in 2016 to rekindle (使复苏) people's appreciation for Chinese poetry.

The 50-year-old developed an interest 57 poetry when young. The first poem he came across is Li Shen's *Sympathy for the Peasants*. 58 (read) the poem, he thought of his father 59 grandfather plowing (犁) the field in the hot sun and instantly grasped its meaning. Throughout his childhood, he enjoyed reading poetry while herding (牧放) the family's sheep.

After completing junior high school, Zhu left his hometown, like many of his peers. 60 (seek) better opportunities in the cities. Every time he travels to a new city, he will look for a bookstore or a library close to the construction site 61 he's working. He works during the day and goes to the bookstore or the library at night to transcribe (抄录) and recite poems. Rainy days are the 62 (good) for him, because there will be no work and he can spend the entire day surrounded by books.

Up to now, he 63 (memorize) about 1,000 poems. No matter how 64 (physical) tiring the day may have been, he feels a sense of 65 (relieve) when he can escape from this world into that of Chinese poetry.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以“My Favourite Traditional Chinese Food”为主题, 写一篇演讲稿参赛, 内容包括:

1. 介绍该美食;
2. 喜欢的原因。

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。

Hello, everyone!

Thank you.

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,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

There was a young basketball player named Spencer. He was tall and thin, just like a basketball player should be. At the age of 11, he had already developed impressive skills on the court. Spencer was known for his shooting and his ability to dribble (运球) the ball.

Spencer took basketball very seriously. He always made sure his jersey (球衣) was clean and his shoes were clean. He believed that looking good on the court would help him perform better. But sometimes, his obsession (痴迷) with perfection would get in the way of his game.

One day, Spencer's team was in the championship game. They were leading by three points, and it was up to Spencer to secure the victory. As he stepped onto the court, he felt the pressure. He knew that every shot counted, and he couldn't afford to make any mistakes.

But as the game progressed, Spencer's focus started to waver. He began to notice small things that bothered him, like a scuff (磨痕) on his shoe or a loose thread on his jersey. These started to affect his performance. His shots were off target, and he couldn't seem to make a basket.

Coach Dan, who had been watching Spencer closely, called a timeout. He walked up to Spencer and put his hands on Spencer's shoulders. "I know what's wrong," Coach Dan said. "you're letting these little things get to you. Remember, basketball is about focus and determination, not about having a perfect uniform."

With those words, Coach Dan pulled down Spencer's sock. "This will remind you to stay focused on the game," he said. Spencer felt a mix of embarrassment and gratitude. He realised that Coach Dan was right. He had been so caught up in his appearance that he had forgotten what really mattered—playing basketball with passion and joy.

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。

From that point forward, Spencer's mindset towards the game underwent a transformation.

Years later, Spencer's reputation as a reliable and skilled basketball player continued to grow.