



# 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,再选涂其他答案标号。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

Have you ever dreamed of having your own custom deck (木制平台)? Decks make a beautiful addition to any home and they are great places to sit and relax. Here, we discuss several benefits of installing a custom deck on your property.

●Great meeting places. Does your family love to have a barbecue? A custom deck will give you plenty of space to host a barbecue, family picnics, and neighborhood parties. A deck can make a great meeting place for just about any open-air event.

●Room to grow. Decks are great places to grow your own food. A container garden can grow many of the fruits and vegetables you love to eat without the hassle of a traditional garden. So if you have green fingers (good at making plants grow), you should really think about adding a deck to your property soon.

●Quick installation. Most decks can be built in just a few days to weeks. While they are highly durable and permanent structures, they can be installed fast. This means that you will be able to enjoy your investment right away without the need to wait.

If you want to take advantage of these benefits, contact the decking professionals at <https://newdaydevelopment.com/> to help you design and build the perfect deck for your needs. With our help, you can create a beautiful place to relax outside and enjoy special memories together. We'd be happy to discuss your questions or concerns.

21. What makes a deck a great meeting place possible?

- A. Plenty of time to host family picnics.
- B. A secret place to keep your personal room.
- C. Plenty of space to have outdoor activities.
- D. Nice atmosphere to host neighborhood parties.

22. What can we know about the custom deck from the text?

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Its price            | B. Its function.  |
| C. Its market prospect. | D. Its drawbacks. |

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23. From which is the text probably taken?

- A. A news report.
- C. A culture report.

- B. A science magazine.
- D. A product advertisement.

**B**

During World War II, Duchess Nina Douglas-Hamilton played a vital role in looking after animals.

As the war broke out, the government issued orders for the mass killing of livestock (家畜) to prevent them from being captured or destroyed by the enemy. Duchess Nina launched a campaign to save as many animals as possible, and soon became known as the “animal heroine” for her efforts.

Duchess Nina worked with local farmers and animal owners to relocate animals to safer areas, such as the Scottish Highlands. She also established a network of volunteers who helped to care for animals during the war. She organized feeding programs, medical care and transportation, ensuring that animals were well looked after even during the most difficult times. The most challenging aspect of her work was the shortage of food during the war. So she established a vegetable garden and used leftovers to create nutritious meals for animals. She also reached out to the public for donations of food and supplies, and was able to secure enough resources to keep animals healthy and fed.

In addition to her work with domestic animals, Duchess Nina was also a strong advocate for wildlife conservation. She established a center for wild animals in Scotland, where she provided a safe place for deer, foxes and other animals that were threatened by the war. She also worked with local protection groups to protect natural habitats.

Duchess Nina's work during World War II was not without its risks. She frequently risked her life to save animals, often driving through perilous areas.

Sadly, some people saw her efforts as a distraction from the war effort. However, she continued to work tirelessly for animals. After the war, Duchess Nina's work was recognized by the government and she got an important award for her services to animals.

24. How did Duchess Nina probably feel when she heard the government's orders?

- A. Calm.
- B. Encouraged.
- C. Excited.
- D. Worried.

25. What was the biggest problem that Duchess Nina faced?

- A. Nobody gave her any donations.
- B. She couldn't find enough volunteers.
- C. Locals didn't give her enough support.
- D. The animals didn't have enough food to eat.

26. Why did Duchess Nina start the center in Scotland?

- A. To keep domestic animals there.
- B. To attract local protection groups.
- C. To provide a home for wild animals.
- D. To offer a safe place to animal owners.

27. What does the underlined word “perilous” in paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Urban.                      B. Dangerous.                      C. Faraway.                      D. Poor.

C

I've never had a great sense of direction. And I often wander into shops and, upon coming back out, can't remember which way I've come from—left or right? Many people are like me, and why do some constantly have no idea where they are?

The hippocampus (海马体) is a region of the brain associated with memory and involved in sense of direction. And a nearby region has also been associated with sense of direction. There are four known types of navigation-related neurons (神经元) found in these regions: place cells, grid cells, border cells and head direction cells.

In short, you can think of place cells as an internal cognitive (认知的) map; they identify where you are. Grid cells are like a GPS system in our brain; they tell us about the relationship of this place to other places we've been to. Border cells respond to the presence of environmental boundaries at a specific direction and distance from us. Lastly, head direction cells are activated when our head faces a specific direction. These cells will fire electrical impulses when we enter familiar locations, with each group of cells relating to a specific place.

Our reliance on GPS and smartphones may have decreased the ability to use our internal maps. Older adults who regularly used GPS had less activity in their hippocampus, compared with those who did not use GPS. They also performed slightly worse in a cognition test. In contrast, a study involving London taxi drivers found they had significantly larger hippocampus than ordinary people.

You can improve your way-finding ability specifically by practicing the skill, according to Aziz, PhD of neurology at Temple University School of Medicine. “The more you get out and go to places, the better,” he says. Physical exercise improves the blood flow to the brain, while mental exercise, such as doing puzzles or learning a new language, stimulates the development of new nerve cells and connections in your brain.

28. How does the author introduce the topic of the text?

- A. By raising a question.  
B. By making a comparison.  
C. By stating personal opinions.  
D. By referring to scientific research.

29. What can we learn about the four types of navigation-related neurons?

- A. They depend closely on each other.  
B. They are responsible for different jobs.  
C. They will decrease in numbers as one ages.  
D. They will fail to function in unfamiliar situations.

30. What will happen if we rely too much on GPS?

- A. We will easily be misled.  
B. Our hippocampus will get enlarged.

- C. Our cognitive ability will be affected.
- D. We will have our hippocampus relaxed.

31. What are we advised to do according to the last paragraph?

- A. Build up our body.
- B. Try different brain exercises.
- C. Take training courses.
- D. Get out to connect with people.

**D**

Dogs may have earned the title of our best friends through their interactions with humans, but now researchers say these social skills could be present shortly after birth rather than being learned.

To better understand the role of biology in dogs' abilities to communicate with humans, the researchers studied 375 eight-week-old service dogs. They looked at how these dogs performed in a series of tasks designed to measure their communication skills. The puppies were still living with their littermates (同窝出生者) and had not been sent to live with a volunteer puppy raiser, making it unlikely that they had learned about his or her behavior.

In the first task, a person hid a treat beneath one of two overturned cups and pointed to it to see if the puppy could follow the gesture. Since dogs are good at using noses to find things, a treat was also taped to the insides of both cups. In the second task, puppies watched as the researchers placed a yellow block next to the correct cup, instead of pointing to indicate where the puppy should look for the food.

The third task was designed to observe puppies' tendency to look at human faces. The researchers spoke to the puppy in a voice people sometimes use when talking to a baby. They then measured how long the puppy fixed a stare on the human.

In the last task, researchers sealed a treat inside a closed container and presented it to the puppy. They then measured how often the puppy looked to the human for help in opening the container.

The study found that while many of the puppies were responsive to humans' physical and verbal cues, very few looked to humans for help with the unsolvable task. Researchers said, "This suggests that while puppies may be born knowing how to respond to human-initiated communication, the ability to initiate communication on their own may come later." The next step will be to see if specific genes that may contribute to dogs' abilities to communicate with humans can be identified.

32. Why were eight-week-old service dogs chosen for the study?

- A. They had had little contact with humans before.
- B. They were unlikely influenced by their mates.
- C. They were cute and safe to deal with.
- D. They were at the best age to learn.

33. What is the researchers' purpose in taping food to both cups?

- A. To provide clues for the puppies' final decisions.
- B. To make comparisons between different conditions.

- C. To prevent the puppies from making use of their smell.
- D. To check the puppies' preference for a particular color.

34. What can we know from the study?

- A. Puppies can understand our body language.
- B. Puppies are good at asking humans for help.
- C. Puppies are born to arouse communication with humans.
- D. Puppies need specific genes to communicate with humans.

35. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Dogs—talented performers
- B. Dogs—humans' best friends
- C. Dogs—born to be able to learn
- D. Dogs—born to understand humans

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。

In your circle of friends, do you know someone who does not bother to sugarcoat (粉饰) the bitter truth? Someone who is brave enough to share her opinions and insights, even if his idea contradicts with others? 36. Professionals who are experts in the field of psychology believe that the best kind of people to be friends with are those who are blunt (直言的)! Here are the reasons why.

37 Blunt people will never speak to content your feelings. If you ask for their opinion, you will get their honest opinion. Whether it is about choosing a dress for your first interview, or about their first impression of your partner, a blunt friend will tell you the truth as it is. 38. However, keep in mind that no true friend would like their loved ones to be made fun of by others.

They are fearless. 39. In a place where most people would choose to be quiet, instead of standing for what is right, blunt people would not quietly sit still. Blunt people are the kind of people you would like to keep company. Perhaps, in the long run, you might learn to be as fearless and courageous as they are!

They know how to respect your views. They are not afraid to speak their mind out but it does not mean that they won't respect yours. 40 They simply want to give you a piece of their mind as a sort of advice before you make your final decision. They know that at the end of the day, your decision is still yours to make.

- A. They tell you the honest truth
- B. They will not keep you guessing
- C. If yes, then hang on to your friendship
- D. A blunt person only shares his thoughts and stops with that
- E. However, in reality, not all people can be honest with you all the time
- F. You might think that they are doing this because they are not one of your supporters
- G. Experts in the field of psychology think that blunt people are the ones of the bravest people

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。

Seven-year-old Maggie Kuznia loves books, but she seems to love sharing the stories she reads even more. Once or twice a week, the little girl puts a few books in her backpack and gets ready to 41 the elderly at Good Samaritan Society.

Maggie's mom, Tiffany Kuznia, works as the activity director at the retirement facility and often brings her daughter with her to 42. One day, as little Maggie was packing her bag, Tiffany Kuznia 43 her to bring her toys. Maggie quickly replied that she had 44 plans for the day. "I'm going to bring books and I'm going to read to the residents," she 45.

With time, Maggie has become so beloved among the residents that she even has "46" she reads to every week. She often visits each one for over an hour—with her mom regularly checking in on her to make sure she isn't overstaying her 47. Much to Maggie's 48, the residents are more than happy to have her around for extended periods of time. The 49 usually leads to coloring books and doing puzzles with her elderly friends, who 50 Maggie a granddaughter of their own.

Maggie hopes to inspire other kids of her age to read to the elderly. 51 polishing her reading abilities and having a group of devoted 52, her senior friends are always ready to help her when she trips up on a 53 word. As for the residents, Maggie seems to 54 their day. "I think the intergenerational part is so good," Patti Griggs, a resident Maggie has befriended, said. "Everybody likes to have the 55 of another person and be special to them."

- |                      |                |                   |               |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. follow        | B. visit       | C. defend         | D. teach      |
| 42. A. chat          | B. queue       | C. work           | D. travel     |
| 43. A. reminded      | B. persuaded   | C. trained        | D. permitted  |
| 44. A. normal        | B. desperate   | C. basic          | D. different  |
| 45. A. predicted     | B. announced   | C. complained     | D. requested  |
| 46. A. performers    | B. operators   | C. librarians     | D. regulars   |
| 47. A. behaviour     | B. challenge   | C. welcome        | D. memory     |
| 48. A. relief        | B. concern     | C. delight        | D. regret     |
| 49. A. reading       | B. talking     | C. listening      | D. writing    |
| 50. A. choose        | B. consider    | C. prove          | D. appoint    |
| 51. A. In return for | B. Because of  | C. In addition to | D. Thanks to  |
| 52. A. listeners     | B. sufferers   | C. followers      | D. teachers   |
| 53. A. true          | B. familiar    | C. good           | D. new        |
| 54. A. brighten up   | B. account for | C. comment on     | D. figure out |
| 55. A. advantage     | B. judgement   | C. competence     | D. attention  |

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。

Think of travel in Greece, and your mind may wander to images of ferries cruising (巡航) across the Aegean Sea. Taking to the water is essential if you plan to travel between the Greek islands, but there 56 (be) plenty of other ways to enjoy Greece's amazing landscapes, including planes, trains, buses 57 bicycles.

Cycling in Greece is growing in 58 (popular), best done in spring and fall rather than high summer. Strong leg muscles are 59 must to tackle the mountains, or you can stick to some of the 60 (flat) coast roads than the mountain roads. Some are bicycle-friendly, but others have such steep roads 61 cycling is not recommended.

Overall, cycling infrastructure around Greece leaves much to be desired. Bicycle lanes are rare and there is a real danger from speeding cars—62 (drive) by locals and tourists alike.

Bicycles may be carried for free on some ferries, while on others, there may be a fee, or they may not be allowed at all because of a lack of space on board.

You can rent bicycles in most tourist hangouts, but they are not as 63 (wide) available as cars and motorcycles. Prices range 64 €10 to €20 per day, 65 (depend) on the type of bicycle. Always make sure the rental cost includes the use of a helmet.

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,下周二你校将举行主题为“Honesty”的英语演讲活动。请你代表学校邀请外籍老师 Mr Smith 来校参加这个活动,内容包括:

1. 活动的时间和地点;
2. 活动的意义;
3. 表达感谢。

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 Mr Smith,

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,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

### A Chocolate Cake

Sam is autistic (患孤独症的). Thus, dining out can be tricky. Though he loves to eat, he dislikes the loud noise over restaurant dining. Ever resourceful, he has a solution: overpower all noise with a much louder noise of his own.

This begins with what I like to think of as dueling (决斗) tables: Neighboring parties raised their volume followed by Sam increasing his until some sort of extreme point is reached, making us quite unpopular with family, most friends and other diners.

Faced with a possibility of forever dining alone, I decided to work on dining skills at a trendy new spot early one Tuesday night.

To my delight, we arrived at an empty restaurant. So far, so good. Everything went well until two older women entered. Well-groomed and elegantly dressed in an understated way, they were seated two tables away from us. I felt a bit worried about what might happen.

The women began to chat, paying little notice to us. Sam happily took this as his cue (暗示) to start talking and drown them out. I leaned into Sam and asked for a quiet voice, but unfortunately, Sam had left that voice at home.

I glanced at the neighboring table, knowing we wouldn't go unnoticed much longer. I quickly resorted to Plan B: eat quickly and leave. Sam, who normally ate his favorite chocolate cake quickly, suddenly embraced the concept of leisurely dining and refused to rush—all while chattering away endlessly.

“SHUSH! (嘘)” I said, a little angry. Sam responded by giggling loudly. “Be quiet!”

I could sense that the two women were now watching us. Finally, the older of the two women leaned over. Here it comes, I thought.

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。

“Honey, stop shushing that boy,” she said, completely surprising me.

Sam smiled because someone wanted him to do what he did best: make noise and eat chocolate cake.