

## 高三英语学科 试题

### 考生须知：

- 1 本试题卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，共 8 页，满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
- 2 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号。
- 3 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效。
- 4 考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

### 第 I 卷（选择题 共 95 分）

#### 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，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. What is Jason going to do today?  
A. Play basketball. B. Visit his grandparents. C. Help on his father's farm.
2. Where is the library building?  
A. Opposite the gym. B. On the right of the bridge. C. In front of the Student Center.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Keeping a balanced diet. B. Working hard. C. Losing weight.
4. What is the woman probably?  
A. A nurse. B. A teacher. C. A surgeon.
5. How much will the man pay for the glasses?  
A. \$90. B. \$150. C. \$240.

##### 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. How does the woman feel about the news?  
A. Excited. B. Annoyed. C. Surprised.
7. What do we know about the man?  
A. He got promoted two months ago.  
B. He is going to China to find another job.  
C. He has set up a new factory for a few months.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When will the speakers go to the zoo?  
A. Thursday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.

9. What is the student price of the zoo on weekdays?

- A. \$8.                      B. \$7.50.                      C. \$6.50.

10. What does the man want to do?

- A. Visit his grandparents at the weekend.
- B. Take some photos of animals at the zoo.
- C. Ask his mum to buy a camera for his birthday.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a classroom.                      B. In a bookstore.                      C. In a library.

12. What is required if the woman wants to read the book?

- A. She must check it out.  
B. She must read it in the library.  
C. She must reserve it in advance.

13. What will the woman do next?

- A. Go to the reserve room.  
B. Ask her professor for permission.  
C. Find the book in the reading room.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why did the man quit his job?

- A. He felt stressed.                      B. He felt bored.                      C. He felt tired out.

15. How long should the bank manager work on workdays?

- A. For eight and a half hours.      B. For nine hours.      C. For nine and a half hours.

16. What does the man care about when looking for a job?

- A. The benefits.                      B. The salary.                      C. The working hours.

17. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- Write an application letter.
- Apply for the job immediately.
- Contact the bank for more information.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why did the speaker learn English again when she started work?

- A. She wanted to take a degree.  
B. She was persuaded by a friend.  
C. She had to speak to customers in English.

19. How did the speaker make progress in English?

- A. Her colleagues helped her a lot.  
B. She took English classes in her spare time.  
C. Her English-speaking friend taught her privately.

20. What does the speaker think of English now?

- A. It's difficult.  
B. It's important.  
C. It's interesting.

## 第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

### 第一节（共 10 个小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 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

I had been running around all day trying to get all my shopping done. It was warm and having to wear a mask didn't make the warm weather any more bearable. The last place I had to go was the drugstore.

I stepped through the door, tired, sweaty, stressed out, and far too warm beneath my mask. Luckily, I was the only customer, so I stepped up to the pharmacist (药剂师) and looked into her eyes. Then my brain froze.

"I... I am so sorry, but I totally forgot what the stuff I came here for is called." I said with an embarrassed smile on my face. She just looked at me a little strangely.

"Maybe you could just describe what you need it for?" she responded.

After some awkward descriptions and lots of genius guesswork from a very calm and patient pharmacist who dealt willingly with my nearly useless brain and interpreted my awkward explaining just right, as well as a very shameful payment process where I tried to pay with a library card and my ID before finally swiping (刷) my card, I was the proud owner of some over-the-counter painkillers, some Medigel, and an ointment against sunburn. The pharmacist wished me a good day.

"I really wish you a good day, too! Thank you for putting up with me, and I hope your other customers are less stupid than me."

The pharmacist smiled at me behind her plastic screen and replied, "If they are as nice as you, they can be as confused as they want. It was a pleasure to help you out."

Dear Lady Pharmacist, queen of encouragement on bad days, you made my day. Thank you for being so patient.

21. What does the expression "my brain froze" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. I lost my mind.    | B. I felt freezing cold. |
| C. My body was tense. | D. My mind went blank.   |

22. How did the author feel in the end?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Peaceful. | B. Ashamed.  |
| C. Confused. | D. Grateful. |

23. What type of writing is this text?

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. An anecdote.     | B. A news report.      |
| C. An announcement. | D. A thank-you letter. |

#### B

When I arrived at Rosa's house, she was making popcorn for her two grandsons, aged 8 and 6. The kids greeted me, and then happily took their snack out to the backyard. Rosa sighed. "How is it going?" I asked. "It's fine and it's hard", she said. Rosa is 69. "I was looking forward to retirement. This isn't really what I had in mind. Don't get me wrong. I love the kids. It's just that I don't have the energy I had when my own kids were young."

If you are now raising your children's children, you are not at all alone. Like Rosa, you are now one of some 7 million grandparents raising or helping raise grandchildren in the U.S. The situation has become common enough that there is even a name for it: grandfamilies.

One in 10 American children are living together with at least one grandparent. According to the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), 10 percent of all grandparents in the nation are raising their grandkids. Almost 3 million grandparents aren't just helping – they are doing the primary job of taking care of their grandchildren.

The reasons are many. With daycare often expensive and hard to find, grandparents provide daycare so parents can work. Sadly, the death of one or both parents sometimes causes the grandparents to step in full time. More often, the middle generation, the parents of the children, are unable to care for their kids. Addiction, mental illness, or chronic medical illness make it all they can do to take care of themselves. Still other biological parents are simply too irresponsible or too immature to take on the tasks of parenting. They abandon their kids to their own parents in order to stay children themselves.

Whatever the reason, grandparents who return to parenting find it isn't easy. Energy and income may be lower. Health may be more fragile. Adjusting to the schedules and the needs of children and teens can be too much for them.

24. What do we know about Rosa from the first paragraph?

- A. She found it hard to make popcorn.
- B. She felt it tiring to attend her grandsons.
- C. She enjoyed taking care of her grandsons.
- D. She loved her grandsons more than her own kids.

25. What kind of children are most likely to live in a grandfamily?

- A. Children with poor parents.
- B. Children with a single parent.
- C. Children with sick grandparents.
- D. Children with wealthy grandparents.

26. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To introduce a common family pattern.
- B. To praise the commitment of grandparents.
- C. To discuss the development of grandfamilies.
- D. To encourage grandparents to raise grandchildren.

### C

A new study from an international team of researchers shows that risk-taking is an important part of creativity. The research points to a specific kind of risk-taking – the intellectual (善思的) kind – that helps predict who will engage in more creative activities and who will have more significant and recognized creative achievement. For those who are not willing to take intellectual risks, even being confident that they are able to be creative may not help.

What is intellectual risk-taking? Intellectual risk-taking is what Pablo Picasso described when he said, "I am always doing that which I cannot do, in order that I may learn how to do it." It is a form of adaptive risk-taking, very different from the types associated with rashness (草率) or unhealthy behavior.

Intellectual risk-taking refers to actions that expose a person to the possibility of failing, such as trying to learn new skills or trying out new ideas.

A team of international researchers set out to examine how intellectual risk-taking contributes to creativity. They presented three groups of questions to more than 800 volunteers, aged 18 to 79. First, they asked how likely they are to engage in a set of actions characteristic of intellectual risk-taking, such as “I like doing new things, even if I am not good at them”. Next, the volunteers indicated how confident they are in their ability to be creative. Finally, they completed questions about creativity. They were asked whether in the previous year they had engaged in a list of creative activities related to writing, music, cooking, arts and crafts, sports, and science and engineering, as well as what they had achieved in different areas of creative work.

The results showed that intellectual risk-taking was related to both creative confidence and creative behavior. In other words, those who were willing to take intellectual risks were more likely to believe that they had the ability to be creative, were more likely to engage in creative activities on an ongoing basis, and had more creative achievements than those who were not willing to take intellectual risks.

27. Which of the following is an example of intellectual risk-taking?

- A. I volunteer in a variety of researches.
- B. I get actively engaged in creative activities.
- C. I decide to learn a new sport though I might fail.
- D. I lend my car to an adult without a driving licence.

28. Why is **Pablo Picasso** mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. To show the popularity of intellectual risk-taking.
- B. To explain the meaning of intellectual risk-taking.
- C. To stress the importance of intellectual risk-taking.
- D. To introduce an effective way of learning new things.

29. Why were the volunteers asked to answer three groups of questions?

- A. To analyze their interests and hobbies.
- B. To find out whether they are confident or not.
- C. To inspire them to develop their ability of creativity.
- D. To explore how intellectual risk-taking affects creativity.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Characteristics of Intellectual Risk Taking
- B. Attitudes Determine Creative Achievements
- C. Creativity Requires Taking Intellectual Risks
- D. Creative Confidence Leads to Creative Behavior

## 第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

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

Have you ever gone to sleep in your bed and woken up on the living room sofa? Or, perhaps you've woken up with mysterious strawberry jam over your pajamas (睡衣) with no memory of a midnight snack?

31 During sleepwalking, you may sit up, walk around, and even perform ordinary activities — all while sleeping. Your eyes are open, but you're actually still in a deep state of sleep.

Sleep researchers have identified several health conditions and activities that are known to cause sleepwalking. 32 One study of 193 patients in a sleep clinic found that one of the main causes of sleepwalking was stressful events experienced during the day.

Most of the time, people do not remember their sleepwalking experience when they wake up. If you wake someone up while they're sleepwalking, they may be confused about what's going on. 33 Some people may attempt to drive or perform other risky tasks without being aware of what's really going on around them. Because someone could hurt themselves or others while they're sleepwalking, it's a good idea to wake up someone who's sleepwalking. 34

Most children grow out of sleepwalking by the time they reach their teenage years, without ever needing treatment. 35 Although rare, some people may even start sleepwalking in their adult years. In this case, they're advised to talk to their doctor to rule out underlying conditions that can cause them to sleepwalk. If one sleepwalks often enough to cause problems with their daily functioning or their relationships, it's a must to follow up with a doctor.

- A. It's possible that sleepwalking runs in families.
- B. But not everyone stops sleepwalking once they're adults.
- C. If so, you may be one of those who've experienced sleepwalking.
- D. Although most sleepwalking ends without injury, it can be quite dangerous.
- E. Sleepwalking is not considered to be a disorder unless it happens often enough.
- F. For example, some sleep scientists think daytime stress contributes to sleepwalking.
- G. Just do it gently, because a sleepwalking person may be shocked by being awakened.

### 第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

#### 第一节：完形填空（共 20 个小题；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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Luke's father is a farmer. To be 36, his dad is a fruit-and-vegetable farmer. 37 cows, pigs, and sheep, Luke's house is surrounded by corn, pumpkin, and tomatoes.

Luke doesn't 38 that there are no animals. In fact, he 39 a fruit-and-vegetable farm. If you asked Luke, he would say that a fruit-and-vegetable farm is 40. "My dad casts a spell(魔力), and soon enough the fruits and vegetables appear where there used to be 41!" Luke explained.

Sometimes, Luke sets his alarm clock, so he can 42 before sunrise, too. He eats 43 with his dad and asks him what spells he is going to cast.

"I'm 44 tomatoes today, son. There will be tall, healthy tomato vines (藤) once August arrives."

"How can you 45 that?" Luke asked.

"They grow strong when you give them care and 46," his father laughed. Luke 47 to help. So on days Luke did not have school, he assisted his father, and he 48 more about his dad's magical work.

"49, the tomatoes need a lot of attention!" Luke yelled one late afternoon.

"Most worthwhile things do 50 a lot of attention," replied his father with a smile. "We should pay close attention to things that make our life 51. That's 52 I pay close attention to you and Mom."

The rest of Luke's work that day went by a lot quicker. 53 of the tomato plants, Luke 54 he was taking care of his parents. With a little bit of family magic and a lot of attention, Luke was 55 that these would be the most beautiful tomatoes he had ever seen once August arrived.

- |                       |                  |                |                |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. precise        | B. honest        | C. sure        | D. brief       |
| 37. A. Along with     | B. Thanks to     | C. Instead of  | D. Apart from  |
| 38. A. believe        | B. mind          | C. admit       | D. fear        |
| 39. A. runs           | B. hates         | C. prefers     | D. owns        |
| 40. A. modern         | B. traditional   | C. comfortable | D. magical     |
| 41. A. anything       | B. nothing       | C. something   | D. everything  |
| 42. A. catch up       | B. wake up       | C. warm up     | D. cheer up    |
| 43. A. breakfast      | B. lunch         | C. dinner      | D. brunch      |
| 44. A. picking        | B. eating        | C. cooking     | D. planting    |
| 45. A. describe       | B. decide        | C. achieve     | D. observe     |
| 46. A. hope           | B. patience      | C. courage     | D. attention   |
| 47. A. offered        | B. refused       | C. happened    | D. pretended   |
| 48. A. doubted        | B. asked         | C. praised     | D. learned     |
| 49. A. Surely         | B. Gradually     | C. Rather      | D. Still       |
| 50. A. pay            | B. require       | C. attract     | D. avoid       |
| 51. A. busier         | B. harder        | C. better      | D. quieter     |
| 52. A. why            | B. because       | C. when        | D. how         |
| 53. A. Taking control | B. Taking notice | C. Taking hold | D. Taking care |
| 54. A. expected       | B. imagined      | C. predicted   | D. noticed     |
| 55. A. relieved       | B. surprised     | C. confident   | D. proud       |

## 第 II 卷(非选择题 共 55 分)

注意：将答案写在答题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。

### 第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

#### 第二节 语法填空（10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Diamonds are forever. But with the proper 56 (apply) of heat and enough oxygen, a diamond can go up in smoke.

Diamonds are carbon, just like coal. It 57 (take) a bit more to get them burning and keep them burning than coal, but they will burn. The trick is to create the right conditions so that a solid diamond can react with the oxygen required 58 (make) a fire.

“You have to change that solid carbon into a gas form, so 59 can react with the air,” said Rick Sachleben, a retired chemist. When first 60 (heat), a diamond will become red, then white. The heat enables a reaction between the surface of the diamond and the air, 61 (change) the carbon to gas carbon monoxide.

To keep the fire burning on the surface of a diamond, 100% oxygen 62 (require) rather than room air, 63 is only 22% oxygen. When carbon burns in oxygen, that reaction produces carbon dioxide and water. 64 pure carbon diamond could thus theoretically disappear 65 (entire)

if burned for long enough; however, most diamonds do have at least some impurities (杂质), so the reaction is unlikely to be quite that simple.

#### 第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

##### 第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华。你的英国朋友 Adam 将在下学期来你校就读，希望你给他一些建议，以便更好地融入新学校。请你写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 表示欢迎；
2. 你的建议；
3. 你的期待。

注意：1.词数 80 左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

##### 第二节 概要写作（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

From the very earliest stages of life, friendship is a natural part of the human condition. Some friendships are casual and short lived. Some people meet and form deep connections that last for years to come. As with most things, having friends isn't always easy, but maintaining healthy friendships is worth the effort. In the end, having friends makes life better.

People tend to pick friends similar to themselves. Taking this idea into account, it's safe to say that friends play a large role in helping you get to know yourself better. Since friends are like-minded people, they can help you figure out what your goals are and encourage you to stay the right track while you're trying to reach them.

In the New York Times article titled, "What Are Friends For? A Longer Life," Tara Parker-Pope explains that in times of trouble, many people turn to their friends for support over family members or support groups. Good friends can help you cope with traumatic (痛苦的) life events, including serious illness, divorce, loss of a job or the death of a love one, say experts at MayoClinic.com. With long-lasting friendships, comes greater peace of mind, because you know that through thick and thin, your friends will be there for you.

Friends step in and tell you things that the average polite stranger wouldn't. Since your friends know your ins and outs, they are able to spot things that you can't see (or that you choose to ignore), and they have no problem telling you the truth. Everyone needs a reality check now and then. According to the MayoClinic.com, friends can also point out unhealthy lifestyle habits and encourage you to avoid or change them.

In a study cited in the "Wall Street Journal" article, "Beyond Facebook: the Benefits of Deeper Friendships," writer Sue Shellenbarger examined the health benefits associated with friendship. Having friends reduces bodily stress, which leads to reduced blood pressure, a lower heart rate and fewer stress hormones. Knowing that you have friends to rely on provides an alternative to the traditional fight-or-flight response to stress -- especially in women.