

高三年级试题

英语

说明：1.本试卷共 12 页，满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2.在答题纸的密封线内填写学校、班级、姓名、考号等，密封线内不要答题。

3.请将所有答案均按照题号填涂或填写在答题卡/纸相应的答题处，否则不得分。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 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 分，满分 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. How much has the city's population increased since five years ago?
A. 1.5%. B. 15%. C. 50%.
2. Why is the man so upset?
A. He lost his new glasses.
B. His glasses are broken.
C. The woman used his glasses.
3. What is the man encouraging the woman to do?
A. Recycle. B. Use less glass. C. Throw the glass away.
4. What did the man do wrong?
A. He was in the wrong office.
B. He used a wrong Wi-Fi password.
C. He connected to the wrong network.
5. What is the woman looking for?
A. A hat. B. A scarf. C. A watch.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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. How did the speakers know each other?
A. They attended the same school class.
B. They ran into each other while walking home.
C. They were on the same school team last year.
7. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. Near the man's house. B. In a classroom. C. At a pool.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Who is Keith?

- A. The man's teacher. B. The man's brother. C. The man's classmate.

9. When did the speakers leave college?

- A. Two years ago. B. Three years ago. C. Four years ago.

10. What is different about Keith?

- A. He has no hair now.
B. He has shorter hair now.
C. He has long black hair now.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers celebrating?

- A. The last day of a semester.
B. The high school graduation.
C. The success of passing exams.

12. Where will the speakers probably go?

- A. A park. B. A pond. C. A shopping mall.

13. How will the speakers go to the celebrating spot?

- A. By bicycle. B. By car. C. On foot.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is probably the woman's job?

- A. A restaurant manager. B. A waitress. C. A chef.

15. What is the man asking for help with?

- A. How to make different coffee drinks.
B. What to do while serving customers.
C. Where to find necessary items for work.

16. What do the speakers definitely have in common?

- A. They've worked in restaurants for a long time.
B. They grew up in the same area.
C. They're excited to work together.

17. How much money did the man expect to make per night?

- A. \$80. B. \$100. C. \$200.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the main idea of the talk?

- A. Food investments.
B. Accidental inventions.
C. The greatest ever inventions.

19. Which of the following is connected with Ruth Wakefield?

- A. The cookies. B. The medicine. C. The potato chips.

20. How did George Crum feel when he made his invention?

- A. Peaceful. B. Happy. C. Angry.

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

Go Gorilla Trekking in Uganda and Rwanda

An endangered species, there are reportedly just over 1,000 mountain gorillas in the wild today, due to habitat loss, disease, and poaching. Gorilla trekking is a physically demanding activity that requires professional guides. Typically, this allows visitors to observe a family of gorillas for one hour in silence—often described as a magical, unique, and once-in-a-lifetime experience.

Spot Bison and Wolves in Yellowstone National Park

One of the best places for viewing wildlife in the United States is Yellowstone National Park. As a favorite adventure spot for travelers of all ages, Yellowstone offers tons more than just its stellar tourist spots such as Old Faithful, as there are more than 300 species of birds, 6 species of reptiles, and 67 species of mammals. Visitors are nearly guaranteed to spot herds grazing in the grasslands.

Witness East Africa's Great Migration

This is an incredible opportunity to see almost two million wildebeest(牛羚), along with zebras and gazelles, begin their journey north in search of water and better grazing grounds. Travelers can witness animals throughout the year, though the best chance of spotting wildebeest crossing a river is in August and September.

Go Whale-watching in Alaska

Travelers looking to have an up close and personal look at whales can't do much better than Alaska, as it is home to multiple whale species during the summer months. Visitors can opt to see them on small whale-watching boat tours and on personal sea kayaks. From various viewpoints, swimming pods of killer whales are an extraordinary sight to behold.

- A. If you go gorilla trekking, you will _____.
A. see thousands of gorillas B. have a light journey
C. need professional guides D. interact with gorillas
22. _____ may offer visitors the chance to see the most species of all.
A. Go Gorilla Trekking in Uganda and Rwanda
B. Spot Bison and Wolves in Yellowstone National Park
C. Witness East Africa's Great Migration
D. Go Whale-watching in Alaska
23. Where does the passage probably come from?
A. A custom column. B. A biology journal.
C. A travel leaflet. D. A geography magazine.

B

Buyer beware: There's a reason why online ticket sellers hit you with last-second fees. A massive experiment by Berkeley professor Tadelis with the online ticket marketplace StubHub concluded that "drip pricing", where additional fees are only disclosed when customers are ready to confirm their purchases, resulted in people spending more. "Websites incorporating 'hidden fees' are making more money than they would if they chose to honestly display all fees upfront," Tadelis said.

The study set out to find out how "drip pricing" affects both the quantity and types of ticket purchases through a large-scale, real-world randomized experiment. For the experiment, StubHub randomly assigned half of all the users to an experimental hidden-fee structure where buyers saw only the ticket list price as they shopped, and extra fees were only displayed on the checkout page, which generally amounted to 15% of the ticket price including shipping. The other half of StubHub users continued to see the all-inclusive prices. This setup allowed Tadelis and his colleagues to compare the choices made by the two groups, such as purchases and clicks towards checkout.

Overall, users who weren't shown the additional fees upfront spent about 21% more on tickets and were 14% more likely to complete a purchase compared with those who saw all-inclusive prices from the start. Among all those who made purchases, customers in the hidden-fee group bought tickets that were about 5% more expensive than those in the upfront fee group, buying more tickets for seats located closer to the field or the event stage.

The findings raise questions for whether the misinformed consumers have a right to full price disclosure upfront. Professor Tadelis noted that some governments have considered regulating this behavior to increase transparency—Canada, for example, has banned the use of drip pricing for ticket sales. "I can't think of a good reason to allow this practice in any country as the harm to consumers is clear from our study," Tadelis said.

24. Online ticket sellers reveal the extra fees only at the last moment to_____.

- A. offer cheaper tickets
- B. increase the selling transparency
- C. make more profits
- D. allow buyers more time to consider

25. What can we learn about the experiment from Paragraph 2?

- A. Participants were divided into halves at their will.
- B. All users could see the additional fees in advance.
- C. Shipping fees amount to 15% of the ticket price.
- D. Researchers compared the two groups' choices.

26. What do we know about "dripping price"?

- A. It made 14% more customers buy tickets.
- B. It helped to increase ticket profits by 5%.
- C. It has been regulated by the governments.
- D. It caused customers to spend more money.

27. What is professor Tadelis' attitude towards "drip pricing"?

- A. It is practical and deserves promoting.
- B. It is harmful and should be banned.
- C. It is costly but can be accepted.
- D. It is beneficial but needs regulating.

C

Growing up in poverty can have long-term negative consequences for children. Now, a study offering unconditional cash to a group of mothers on low incomes in the US is beginning to discover the precise role of parental income in child development. It is the first randomised trial to look at whether a basic income might affect the way a child's brain develops in this critical period.

We know that the first few years of a child's life are the most influential for their development. Brain development is particularly rapid in early childhood and therefore more likely to be influenced by the environment.

Studies of children born into families with low incomes have found they tend to have more behavioural problems and are behind their peers when they start school. However, it isn't clear whether low income directly leads to these outcomes, or whether they are a result of other factors associated with growing up in poverty.

To find out, Kimberly Noble at Columbia University in New York City and her colleagues approached women on low incomes who had just given birth at four sites in the US. The team is measuring several things throughout the study. At each yearly follow-up, children are assessed for measures like sleep quality, developmental milestones, overall health and emotional development. One unique aspect of the study is the use of mobile EEG headsets to monitor the infants' brain activity in their home environments.

Almost \$4 million has been given out through the study so far. Though it is too early to draw full conclusions, some preliminary results are already of interest. For example, some of the parents have allowed the researchers to keep track of their transactions. Those in the high-cash group appear to be spending more on books for their children, and spending more time reading together, according to surveys the team conducted. This is potentially good news because reading to infants is known to be good for cognitive development, vocabulary and promoting important bonds between adults and children.

Eventually, the findings could help with policy interventions to assist children born into poverty, or even to find ways to buffer against the effects of poverty later in life.

28. The passage mainly intends to tell us that _____.
A. the early years of a child's life are the most influential
B. money affects brain development in one's childhood
C. women should earn more to promote children's development
D. comprehensive measures are to be taken to assist the children
29. The unconditional cash given out brings positive consequences possibly because _____.
A. the family can live a carefree life with the cash
B. the family can offer the children more nutrition
C. it helps to offer better environment for the children
D. it provides more time for the family to get together
30. The underlined phrase "buffer against" in the last paragraph may mean _____.
A. transform B. cause C. accelerate D. prevent
31. How were the conclusions of the study proved?
A. By making questionnaires. B. By taking randomised trials.
C. By giving participants interviews. D. By doing follow-up researches.

D

Volcanoes are creators and destroyers. They can shape lands and cultures, but can also cause great destruction and loss of life. Two of the best-known examples are found at opposite ends of the world, on the Pacific Ring of Fire.

Mount Fuji is a sacred site. Japan's native religion considers Fuji a holy place. Other people believe the mountain and its waters have the power to make a sick person well. For many, climbing Fuji is also a rite (仪式) of passage. Some do it as part of a religious journey; for others, it is a test of strength. Whatever the reasons, reaching the top in order to stand on Fuji's summit (山峰) at sunrise is a must for many Japanese.

Fuji is more than a sacred site and tourist destination, however. It is also an active volcano and sits just 112 kilometers from the crowded streets of Tokyo. The last time Fuji erupted, in 1707, it sent out a cloud of ash that covered the capital city and darkened the skies for weeks. There has been an increase in activity under Fuji recently. Locals living near Fuji hold special festivals each year to offer gifts to the goddess of the volcano—as they have for generations—so that she will not erupt and destroy the land and its people below.

Halfway across the globe from Fuji, El Popo one of the world's tallest and most dangerous active volcanoes—stands just 70 kilometers southeast of Mexico City. Although the volcano has erupted many times over the centuries, scientists believe its last great eruption occurred around AD 820. In recent years, El Popo is once again threatening the lives of the people near the mountain; in December 2000, almost 26,000 people were evacuated when El Popo started to send out ash and smoke.

For many people living near El Popo—especially farmers—abandoning their land is unthinkable. As anyone who farms near a volcano knows, the world's richest soils are volcanic. They produce bananas and coffee in Central America, fine wines in California, and enormous amounts of rice in Indonesia.

Today, many people continue to see El Popo as their ancestors did. Carrying food and gifts for the volcano, they hike up the mountain. Near the summit, they present their offerings, asking the volcano to protect and provide for one more season.

32. The author think of the volcanoes as creators because they _____.
A. make sick people recover
B. enable people to be strong
C. provide beliefs and rich lands
D. offer protection for the locals
33. The author mainly talks about _____ in Paragraph 2.
A. the beautiful scenery
B. the religious visitors
C. reasons for climbing Mount Fuji
D. the power of Mount Fuji
34. What does the word "They" refer to in paragraph 5?
A. local farmers
B. volcanic soils
C. active volcanoes
D. Mexican ancestors
35. What can we learn about El Popo?
A. It's the tallest and most active volcano.
B. It erupted powerfully in December 2000.
C. People treat El Popo with awe.
D. People climb the mountain for cure.

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。

WAKE UP YOUR BRAIN

It is estimated that 63 percent of us suffer from boredom regularly. A study showed that finding ways to interact with familiar people, places, and things can make everyday experiences feel exciting. In other words, sometimes you've just got to shake things up! 36. _____? Read on.

With other people we care about

Instead of “How was your day?” try asking “What are you looking forward to today?” or “Is there anything I can help you with this week?” Our curiosity can remind people that we're interested in who they are, and that's the key to maintaining a close personal relationship. 37. _____.

While you're working

Spending too much time in the same environment can keep us from achieving “flow”—being immersed in an activity with full energy and enjoyment. Changes don't have to be big to make an impact. Move your home office to the library or a coffee shop a few days a week. 38. _____. For instance, When leading a Monday meeting, try starting it with a non-work discussion.

With your significant other

39. _____. It happens when couples stop taking the opportunity to grow and deeply connect with each other. Look for new challenges to take on together. Try mixing up different sets of friends to do something creative, such as a group cooking lesson, a themed dinner, or an old-fashioned tea party. 40. _____.

If you drive, take a different route or listen to a new podcast. If you walk or use public transportation, greet a stranger or put away your phone and do some people watching. Just remember, whatever you do to get rid of boredom today, try something different tomorrow.

- B. On your way to work
- C. Boredom is an emotional state
- D. Depression is a serious condition
- E. Excitement is replaced with boredom
- F. Approach a routine task in a new way
- G. Need some fresh ideas to keep life fresh
- H. Being curious makes us engaging to be around

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 45 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

As desperate parents of a daughter born with cerebral palsy (脑瘫), we were quick to try any suggestion that we believed could help her. One day, we were travelling to a village for 41 when we had a(n) 42. So, there we were—a family of three—stranded.

43, there were several restaurants where I sought help. I 44 a middle-aged Muslim man in plain pyjamas passing by and explained my 45 to him. He said he knew of a 46 centre close by, and then gently added, “Ask your family to wait here. The roads are not safe.” My anxiety 47, but we had no choice.

He noticed that our 9-year-old daughter couldn’t walk, and called a woman from a food stall to help. Sensing my fear at leaving them alone, he quickly 48, “I can go and get the flat tyre fixed.” I tried to pay him for the 49 but he only said, “We can figure it out later.”

After waiting for what felt like hours, I wondered if he would 50 return. What if it was all a trick? The woman who helped earlier 51 us, “Don’t worry. He’ll be back soon.” But her words were of little 52. Two hours later, with midnight approaching, we finally heard the sound of a bike. “The shop is 53 fifteen kilometres away. We didn’t tell you, because that would have increased your 54,” said the man. He then put the wheel 55. I took out a 500-rupee note to pay him for his pains, but he refused.

“Thank you, brother,” was all I could say. Choked with gratitude, I didn’t even remember to ask his name.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. safety | B. work | C. treatment | D. charity |
| 42. A. plan | B. flat | C. crash | D. emergency |
| 43. A. Obviously | B. Hopefully | C. Eventually | D. Fortunately |
| 44. A. came across | B. picked up | C. fell for | D. took on |
| 45. A. consideration | B. situation | C. hesitation | D. motivation |
| 46. A. repair | B. medical | C. shopping | D. research |
| 47. A. worsened | B. decreased | C. occurred | D. faded |
| 48. A. joked | B. whispered | C. screamed | D. volunteered |
| 49. A. trouble | B. expense | C. assignment | D. deal |
| 50. A. yet | B. just | C. ever | D. only |
| 51. A. warned | B. persuaded | C. interrupted | D. assured |
| 52. A. comfort | B. value | C. importance | D. guidance |
| 53. A. actually | B. unbelievably | C. unexpectedly | D. absolutely |
| 54. A. awkwardness | B. hesitation | C. worry | D. puzzle |
| 55. A. in store | B. in power | C. in order | D. in place |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空自处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

When you purchase fresh-cut flowers, you might assume they were grown somewhere nearby. The reality, 56. ▲ , is that the cut flower trade is gradually international. Today, thanks to high-tech cooling systems, flowers can be exported and sold in a florist thousands of kilometers from 57. ▲ it was grown.

The Netherlands has 58. ▲ (increase) dominated the world cut flower trade since the 1970s. Twenty million flowers 59. ▲ (sell) here on an average day. It is also a world leader in developing new flower 60. ▲ (variety). Dutch companies and the government invest 61. ▲ considerable amount of money in flower research. Their scientists look for ways to lengthen a flower's vase life and prevent them from 62. ▲ (damage) while traveling.

63. ▲ the Netherlands' dominance of the flower market, there are many places with a better climate for growing flowers. The climate of Ecuador, for example, is almost perfect. Peter is responsible for starting Ecuador's flower industry, which 64. ▲ (grow) quickly over recent years. Every year, Ecuador's flower industry sells about 500 million flowers to the USA alone, 65. ▲ (bring) employment opportunities and a stronger economy to regions of the country.

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）

假如你是李华，你校高三年级将在高考后举办一次捐书活动，请你用英文写一份倡议书。倡议高三学生积极参加，将自己的书和笔记捐赠给高一高二的同学们，为他们的学习助力加油。主要包括：

I. 活动目的；

J. 活动内容。

注意：

K. 词数应为 80 左右；

L. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

M. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear fellow students,

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。

On the first day of school, Victor was handed a packet of papers and a computer card on which he listed his one elective (选修课程), French.

Besides, Teresa, a girl he had liked was taking French, too. With any luck they would be in the same class. She was cute. Victor was greatly influenced by her conscientious and scholarly actions.

Victor sat calmly, thinking of Teresa, who sat two rows away, reading a paperback novel. The bell rang, and the students headed noisily through the door. Only Teresa lingered (逗留磨蹭), talking with the teacher. Victor lingered, keeping his head down and staring at his desk. He wanted to leave when she did so he could bump into her and say something clever. He watched her on the sly (偷偷地). As she turned to leave, he stood up and hurried to the door, where he managed to catch her eye.

Her next class was French, same as Victor's.

Mr. Bueller asked if anyone knew French. Victor raised his hand, wanting to impress Teresa. The teacher beamed and said, "Très bien. Parlez-vous français?" (French for "Very well. Do you speak French?")

Victor didn't know what to say. The teacher wet his lips and asked something else in French. The room grew silent. Victor felt all eyes staring at him. He tried to bluff his way out (蒙混过关) by making noises that sounded French.

"La me vave me con le grandma," he said uncertainly.

Mr. Bueller asked him to speak up.

A river of nervous sweat ran down his palms. He felt awful. Without looking at Mr. Bueller, Victor mumbled, 'Frenchie oh weve gee in September.'

Mr. Bueller asked Victor to repeat what he said.

"Frenchie oh weve gee in September," Victor repeated.

Then Mr. Bueller understood that the boy didn't know French, but he chose not to humiliate (使...丢脸) Victor. Mr. Bueller smiled and nodded at him to sit down.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

A ripple of applause going up from the students, they looked at him with admiration, including Teresa.

After class, Victor raced to the library, where he checked out three French textbooks.