

高三年级 英语学科 试题

第 I 卷（选择题部分，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 are the speakers talking about?

A. How to get to Manchester.

B. Where to eat.

C. What to do in Chinatown.

2. Why doesn't the woman want to go to Colorado for vacation?

A. She hates cold weather.

B. She dislikes snowboarding.

C. She has been there before.

3. What is the man doing?

A. Taking a job interview.

B. Refusing a job offer.

C. Changing the working hours.

4. What will John probably do?

A. He will be home on time.

B. He will be late for dinner.

C. He won't come home for dinner.

5. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Pack some boxes.

B. Stop working and rest

C. Deliver the boxes.

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 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；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 至 7 题。

6. How does the woman go to work in good weather?

A. By bike.

B. On foot.

C. By car.

7. What do the speakers think about taking the train?

A. It is faster.

B. It is more convenient.

C. It is safer.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the woman planning to do?

A. To save money for a new car.

B. To help Jack check his car.

C. To buy a new car.

9. How will the woman make the payment?

A. In cash.

B. By credit card.

C. By cheque.

10. What will the man do for the woman?

A. Give her a ride.

B. Go with the woman.

C. Take care of her car.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What the main topic of the interview?

A. Social life.

B. Food and Clothing.

C. Cost of living.

12. What does the woman think of the life in the city?

A. Boring.

B. Expensive.

C. Cheap.

13. What does the woman do in her social life?

A. Meet new people.

B. Drink with her friends.

C. Travel with others.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What will the woman do on June 12?

A. Have a meeting at Head Office.

B. Pick up guests from the airport.

C. Meet the people from Head Office.

15. When will the trade exhibition end?

A. On June 3.

B. On June 10.

C. On June 17.

16. What is John's task for the next meeting?

A. Giving a speech.

B. Setting a date.

C. Doing a sales report.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker do with her friends?

A. Share stories with each other.

B. Have lunch at a hotel.

C. Take part in a program.

18. How did the speaker decide to get her car?

A. Ask her friends to get the car for her.

B. Take a taxi to the parking lot.

C. Walk to her car alone.

19. What did the taxi passenger do?

A. Walk her to her car.

B. Give her an umbrella.

C. Tell her to walk fast.

20. What does the speaker want to share with her audience?

A. A mystery story in a hotel.

B. A dinner party with friends.

C. An unforgettable experience.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Misty Copeland spends most days practicing and perfecting the graceful movements of her art. She takes classes almost every day and takes care of her body so she doesn't injure it when she goes to work at American Ballet Theatre, one of the most famous ballet companies in the world.

"I treat my body with the respect that any musician would their instrument. I accept all that it is and do my best to make it the best it can be," says Misty.

Misty didn't always feel so confident in herself. The challenges she has faced over almost 20 years of dancing have made her strong. She was a shy child and avoided the spotlight. But she loved music and movement. When she was 13, she joined the drill team. One day, her coach suggested that she attend a free ballet class at the Boys & Girls club. For two weeks, Misty sat on the gym platforms watching the class, afraid to join in. Finally, she gave it a try.

At first, Misty felt out of place in the class. She didn't know anything about ballet, and she was older than most of the students. Even though Misty felt discouraged, she didn't quit. She talked with others who had struggled with similar problems. With the support of these friends, things slowly improved.

Over the next five years, ballet was Misty's life. She practiced, performed, competed, attended summer ballet programs, and got loads of awards.

Today, Misty says, "I've learned to embrace my appearance, skin color, and figure." She wants to help other dancers, especially ballerinas of color, accept themselves, too. She wrote a picture book, *Firebird*, in which her character encourages a young African American ballerina. In a note at the end of the book, Misty tells readers to follow their dreams: "No matter what that dream is," she writes, "you have the power to make it come true with hard work and dedication."

21. When Misty Copeland began to learn ballet, she_____.

- A. felt a sense of belonging immediately
- B. joined the drill team and practiced actively
- C. encountered many challenges but stuck to her dream
- D. encouraged others with similar problems and improved together

22. Which words can best describe Misty Copeland?

- A. Determined and indifferent.
- B. Persistent and devoted.
- C. Diligent and pessimistic.
- D. Talented and traditional.

23. What does the story intend to tell us?

- A. Many hands make light work.
- B. One good turn deserves another.
- C. Diligence is the mother of success.
- D. A fall in a pit, a gain in your wit.

B

Shanghai residents passing through the city's eastern Huangpu district in October might have astonished at an unusual sight: a "walking" building. An 85-year-old primary school has been lifted off the ground and relocated using new technology named the "walking machine."

In the city's latest effort to preserve historic structures, engineers attached nearly 200 mobile supports under the five-story building, according to Lan Wuji, chief technical supervisor(技术总监) of the project. The supports act like robotic legs. They're divided into two groups which alternately rise up and down, imitating the human pace. Attached sensors help control how the building moves forward, said Lan.

In recent decades, China's rapid modernization has seen many historic buildings **razed** to clear land for high-rise buildings. But there has been growing concern about the architectural heritage lost as a result of destruction across the country. Some cities have launched new preservation and conservation campaigns including, on occasion, the use of advanced technologies that allow old buildings to be relocated rather than destroyed.

Shanghai has possibly been China's most progressive city when it comes to heritage preservation. The survival of a number of 1930s buildings in the famous Bund district and 19th-century "Shikumen" houses in the rebuilt Xintiandi neighborhood have offered examples of how to give old buildings new life. The city also has a satisfying record of relocating old buildings. In 2018, the city relocated a 90-year-old building in Hongkou district, in what was then considered to be Shanghai's most complex relocation project to date.

The Lagen Primary School, which weighs 7, 600 tons, posed a new challenge—it's T-shaped, while previously relocated structures were square or four-sided. Experts met to discuss possibilities and test a number of different technologies before deciding on the "walking machine", Lan said. However, he couldn't share the exact cost of the project, and that relocation costs will differ case by case. "It can't be

used as a reference, because we have to preserve the historical building no matter what,” he said. “But in general, it’s cheaper than destroying and then rebuilding something in a new location.

24. How does the “walking” machine work?

- A. It uses hundreds of ropes to lift up the entire building.
- B. It uses many wheels to roll the building to the new place.
- C. It lifts off the building story by story with the robotic legs.
- D. It uses sensors to control the movement of mobile supports.

25. What does the underlined word “razed” probably mean in Paragraph 3?

- A. replaced
- B. burnt
- C. protected
- D. destroyed

26. According to paragraph 3-4, what can we infer about the heritage preservation in China?

- A. The use of advanced technology leads to growing concern.
- B. Shanghai is the pioneer in preserving architectural heritage.
- C. The local government has already taken action since the 1930s.
- D. It consequently holds back the progress of modernization.

27. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A. New preservation campaigns are launched in China.
- B. Modernization poses threats to historic buildings.
- C. A building in Shanghai “walks” to a new location.
- D. “Walking machine” makes heritage protection cheaper.

C

To many people, honey bees symbolize development, sustainability(可持续性) and environmentalism. But as a honey bee researcher, I have to tell you that only the first item on that list is reasonable. Although they are important for agriculture, honey bees also damage natural ecosystems by competing with native bees—some of which are species at risk.

The rise in hobby beekeeping, now a popular activity for hundreds of thousands of Americans, followed strong awareness campaigns to “save the bees.” But as a species, honey bees are least in need of saving. Media attention unfairly covers them over native bees, and vague messaging has led many citizens—myself once included—to believe they are doing a good thing for the environment by putting on a beekeeper’s veil. Unfortunately, they are probably doing more harm than good.

“Beekeeping is for people; it's not a conservation practice,” says Sheila Colla, an assistant professor and conservation biologist at Toronto’s York University, Canada. “People mistakenly think keeping honey bees, or helping honey bees, is somehow helping the native bees, which are at risk of extinction.” She is frustrated at the improper attention on saving honey bees when, from a conservationist’s point of view, native bees are the ones in more need of support.

For some reason, maybe because they are small, honey bees are not generally viewed as the massively distributed livestock animal that they are. There are millions of honey bee colonies in North America, 2.8 million of which are in the U.S. Approximating around 30,000 bees per colony (the size of a pollination unit), that’s roughly a billion honey bees in Canada and the U.S. alone—almost triple the number of people. High densities of honey bee colonies increase competition between native bees, putting even more pressure on the wild species that are already in decline.

I used to believe that honey bees were a gateway species, and that concern over their health and development would spill over onto native bees, benefitting them, too. While this may have happened in some cases, evidence is increasing that misguided enthusiasm for honey bees has likely been to the native bees’ damage. Beekeeping doesn’t make me feel good, anymore. In fact, quite the opposite.

28. What makes bee keeping gain great popularity among Americans?

A. Several campaigns have been launched to advocate bee saving.

B. Citizens believe native bees are no longer in need of protection.

C. Little importance are attached to protecting the environment.

D. Citizens hope to make a fortune from the bee keeping business.

29. What is the Colla's possible attitude towards the beekeeping?

A. Objective.

B. Unfavorable

C. Supportive.

D. Neutral.

30. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. The author's attitude towards the beekeeping has changed.

B. People's enthusiasm for keeping honey bees is increasing.

C. In some cases evidence has proved honey bees are in danger.

D. Keeping native bees is of great benefit to people's health.

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。

Proms (高中舞会) are big news in Britain these days. They are often held in June or July, around the end of exam time or the end of term. The idea is to have fun with your school friends and celebrate your time and achievements at school. ____31____ A prom organizer provides everything for the special event including the party location, food, music and clothes.

Clothes and beauty

Young people like to dress up for their prom. For the special night lots of girls swap their uniform for an elegant evening dress and high heels and boys dress up in a suit with a tie and smart shoes.

The right hairstyle and make-up are important too. Some beauty salons offer a special "prom deal" which includes hair, make-up, eyelashes, nails and a spray tan (晒黑喷雾). ____32____

Cars

If the budget is not a problem, some will hire a sports car. Other young people like to travel by truck or in large 4x4 vehicles. ____33____ Part of the fun for some prom-goers is to drive around town in their best clothes and make sure that everyone sees them.

Money

The school prom is big business. According to a recent report the average prom costs parents over £200 per teenager. The cost can include dinner, new clothes, shoes, a visit to the hairdressers, a spray tan and probably car hire.

____34____ Some teenagers work part-time to cover their prom expenses. Popular jobs include babysitting, shop work and working as a waiter or waitress.

An American tradition

____35____ Many adults see the prom as an import from the USA. They say that American TV programs and films such as ‘High School Musical’ have a big influence on their kids and those parents are not such a big fan.

- A. A tan is fashionable with both boys and girls.
- B. The party can start on the way to the dinner or dance.
- C. Parents particularly like to do the “deal” in a formal way.
- D. Some pupils also have a school prom when they finish primary school.
- E. Not all families have money to spend on their teenager’s prom of course.
- F. Frankly speaking, the modern British school prom is not popular with some parents.
- G. The school can organize the prom or they can pay a professional organization to arrange it.

第三部分：语言运用（共二节，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，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The day before my daughter Norah's fourth birthday, something she said predicted an amazing event that happened later.

I had just ____36____ my little girl from preschool when she reminded me to ____37____ the elderly person walking across the parking lot at a snail's pace. She went on to explain: "I like old people the best because they walk ____38____ like I do and they have soft skin like I have soft skin. But they may die soon, so I will love them all before they die." I was ____39____ by her thoughtfulness and sympathy, but I had no ____40____ how much my little girl really ____41____ it.

The following day—her birthday—again on the way home from school, she asked if we could ____42____ at the supermarket to buy some ____43____ for her and her six brothers and sisters to enjoy after dinner. Then we headed forward. While I was picking up the cupcakes, Norah was ____44____ waving and saying loudly: "Hi, old person! It's my birthday today!"

The man was elderly, stone-faced and furrow-browed (眉头紧锁). ____45____, before I could quiet her for calling him an old person, he stopped and turned to her. His facial expression ____46____ as he replied, "Hello, little lady! How old are you today?"

After ____47____ for a few minutes, the man wished her a happy birthday. Then, Norah asked: "Can I take a ____48____ with you?" Hearing this, he took a step back, and placed his free hand on his chest, "A photo? With me?" he asked in a surprised but ____49____ tone. "Yes, for my birthday!" Norah begged. And so he did. They ____50____ together. Norah placed her soft hand on top of his soft hand. The man wordlessly ____51____ at her with twinkling eyes as she kept his hand in hers and studied his skinny veins (静脉) curiously. She kissed the top of his hand and then placed it on her cheek. He smiled sweetly.

There was ____52____ happening in the supermarket that day, and we could all feel it. After a few minutes, I ____53____ Mr. Dan for spending a bit of his day with us. With tears welling up, he said, "No, thank you. This has been the best day I've had in a long time." He ____54____ my daughter. "You've made me so ____55____, Miss Norah."

36. A. looked after B. dropped off C. brought up D. picked up

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 37. A. mind | B. stop | C. admire | D. support |
| 38. A. quickly | B. frequently | C. slowly | D. calmly |
| 39. A. puzzled | B. struck | C. attracted | D. bothered |
| 40. A. doubt | B. sense | C. idea | D. control |
| 41. A. caught | B. made | C. knew | D. meant |
| 42. A. stop | B. arrive | C. look | D. meet |
| 43. A. candles | B. cookies | C. candies | D. cakes |
| 44. A. shyly | B. excitedly | C. unwillingly | D. coldly |
| 45. A. Besides | B. Therefore | C. Instead | D. However |
| 46. A. softened | B. deepened | C. disappeared | D. remained |
| 47. A. standing | B. playing | C. chatting | D. laughing |
| 48. A. picture | B. walk | C. seat | D. break |
| 49. A. relaxed | B. satisfied | C. worried | D. delighted |
| 50. A. danced | B. posed | C. jumped | D. cried |
| 51. A. aimed | B. stared | C. pointed | D. waved |
| 52. A. magic | B. progress | C. change | D. recovery |
| 53. A. patted | B. thanked | C. admired | D. kissed |
| 54. A. came across | B. turned to | C. cared about | D. looked for |
| 55. A. happy | B. proud | C. mad | D. sad |

第 II 卷（非选择题部分，共 55 分）

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（共 10 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。

Two weeks ____56____ (early), Olympic international federations (IF) officials paid ____57____ inspection visit to Beijing.

The Beijing 2022 organizing committee ____58____ (confirm) last week that it would delay its ____59____ (origin) plan to host test events next year for the 2022 Winter Olympics. The present epidemic situation(疫情), ____60____ is still not under control around the world, makes it impossible to complete test events as planned. Organizers from China will work closely with those from International Olympic Committee to discuss ____61____ (detail) about the methods and timeline. It is said that facilities, timing and medical services ____62____ (expect) to be tested sometime later. And the delayed test, ____63____ (base) on a more flexible program, will be carried out ____64____ the international athletes' involvement.

____65____ the decision is not easy to make, it is welcomed by the Olympic international federations, agreeing that the international athletes will not be necessarily present to reduce the risk of getting infected.

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，应美国朋友 George 请求，帮他购买了学习汉语的教科书，但是忘记及时寄出。请根据以下要点用英语给他写一封电子邮件：

- 1.表示歉意；
- 2.解释原因；
- 3.弥补措施。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Five years ago, I had a nine-to-five job, and I usually commuted(通勤) to work by bus. Those long tiring hours of travelling were always annoying. But one day, it was healing.

It was a warm March evening, and I'd just taken a seat on the bus that would take me home. I sat in the third row, by the window, on the driver's side. It was nearly 6:00 P.m., but the bus was not yet full and the driver gave no indication that he intended to get the bus on the road anytime soon.

A middle-aged woman took a seat opposite me. She was crying. Not speaking to anyone in particular, she tearfully narrated her story.

She had come to the city to visit her daughter. On the way to the terminal, a thief had snatched one of her bags. It had contained half of the money she'd brought with her. The other half was rolled in a handkerchief and hidden under her blouse, so she fortunately still had some money left.

The bus conductor, driver, and other passengers listened to her tale. After a few minutes, she stopped crying, removed some cheese bread from her bag, and began to eat, worry still knitting her brow.

An old man in tattered clothes got on the bus. He sat in the seat directly in front of the woman.

After a few minutes, all seats were taken. The driver got behind the wheel and started the engine. The bus conductor collected tickets and began asking us where we were getting off. When he came to the old man's seat, he became suspicious and asked the old man whether he had any money. The old man admitted that he did not. He explained that he had spent all his money this morning when he'd accidentally got on the wrong bus and now he was trying to go home.

注意：

- 1.所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
- 2.至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
- 3.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；
- 4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Upon hearing this, the bus conductor ordered the old man to get off the bus. _____

Paragraph 2:

The woman seated behind the old man was also listening and observing the incident. _____

高三年级英语学科参考答案

命题：镇海中学 春晖中学 审核：衢州二中

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

1-5 BAABB

6-10 CACAB

11-15 CBACA

16-20 CBCAC

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

21-23 CBC

24-26 DDBC

27-30 ABA

31-35 GABEF

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

36-40 DACBC

41-45 DADBD

46-50 ACADB

51-55 BABBA

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

56. earlier

57. an

58. confirmed

59. original

60. which

61. details

62. are expected

63. based

64. without

65. Although / Though

One possible version:

Dear George,

I'm terribly sorry to tell you I've forgotten to send you the Chinese textbook you asked to buy this Friday as promised.

As you know, I've been super busy preparing for the final exams the whole week. My mind was so preoccupied with all the mathematical formulas and English grammar items that it totally slipped my mind. Plus, my grandpa suddenly fell ill last week and I had to attend him after class.

You have my word that I'll go to the post office first thing tomorrow morning.

One possible version:

Upon hearing this, the bus conductor ordered the old man to get off the bus. The old man didn't move. He was almost in tears as he begged the bus conductor to let him take that bus so he could get home before dark. The bus driver, who had been listening to his explanation, stood up, approached the old man, and repeated the conductor's command to urge the old man to get off the bus. Apart from the harsh words from the driver and sobs from the old man, the whole bus was in a terrible silence. All the other passengers including me watched quietly.

The woman seated behind the old man was also listening and observing the incident. When the bus driver and conductor raised their voices at the old man, she interfered. "Stop harassing him! Can't you see he's only trying to get home?" "He doesn't have any money!" the driver shouted. "Well, that's no reason to throw him off the bus," she insisted. "It's just money," she shrugged. Meanwhile, she reached inside her blouse, took out her remaining money, and handed the fares to the conductor. "Here is his fare and mine. Just stop giving him a hard time." Later, she also shared her bread with the old man. And I found a Mona Lisa smile of peace and grace spreading across her face instead of worry. How much sweeter the journey was when we made it a little smoother and richer for others.