

高三英语

考生注意：

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，**超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。**
4. 本卷命题范围：高考范围。

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。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 does the woman usually talk to Tara?
A. By making a phone call. B. By sending a text message. C. By chatting online.
2. Which box is too heavy for the man?
A. The small one. B. The tall one. C. The wide one.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A drama. B. Their homework. C. A short story.
4. What did the woman do this morning?
A. She made some bread. B. She gave a presentation. C. She bought some sandwiches.
5. What does the woman think of the pork sausages?
A. Smelly. B. Delicious. C. Salty.

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。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 old was the woman last time she played the Sunshine Ball game?
A. 6. B. 10. C. 21.
 7. Which ball was one point?
A. The red ball. B. The green ball. C. The blue ball.
- 听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. Who is Ronald Fields?
A. The woman's boss. B. The woman's brother. C. The woman's neighbor.
 9. Where are the speakers?
A. At a post office. B. At a photo shop. C. At the woman's house.

10. What does the man need as proof?

- A. A receipt. B. A photograph. C. A delivery slip.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man looking for?

- A. A restaurant.
- B. A hotel.
- C. A gym.

12. How much will the man probably pay per month at the new place?

- A. £30. B. £25. C. £22. 50.

13. Who is coming for a visit in a few months?

- A. The man's sister. B. The woman's mother. C. The woman's father.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the man want to study?

- A. Astronomy. B. Engineering. C. Chemistry.

15. What does the man want to save mankind from?

- A. The falling stars. B. The heavy pollution. C. Climate change.

16. What can be learned about the man?

- A. He is a schoolboy. B. He is not talking seriously. C. He dislikes Barney.

17. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student. C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where has the woman leader been working?

- A. In England. B. In Wales. C. In Scotland.

19. Who had to quit shortly after the 2014 independence vote?

- A. Alex Salmond.
- B. Peter Murrell.
- C. Nicola Sturgeon.

20. What is the speaker doing?

- A. Delivering an election speech. B. Hosting an award ceremony. C. Reporting a political gathering.

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 Ivy League schools are some of the most selective colleges in the United States. Their acceptance rates are extremely low. If you're planning to apply to any of the Ivy League schools, be realistic about your chances of being admitted.

Cornell University

Cornell has one of the top engineering schools and top hotel management programs in the country. Cornell University admissions may appear slightly less selective than the other Ivy League schools, but don't be fooled. You're still going to need an exceptional academic record, high standardized test scores, and impressive extracurricular activities to be admitted.

Fast Facts	
Place	New York City, New York
Number of students	23,600
Acceptance rate	11%

University of Pennsylvania

It is one of the largest Ivy League schools. Its campus in West Philadelphia is just a short walk to Center City. The Wharton School is one of the top business schools in the country, and the university is also home to one of the nation's top medical schools.

Fast Facts	
Place	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Number of students	25,860
Acceptance rate	8%

Yale University

Yale's strengths are many, and it is home to top schools in art, medicine, business and law. Yale's system of colleges is modeled after Oxford and Cambridge.

Fast Facts	
Place	New Haven, Connecticut
Number of students	13,433
Acceptance rate	6%

Harvard University

The second most selective and arguably the most famous university in the country, Harvard University has been around for longer than the United States has been a country. Since its founding in 1636, the school has grown into a world center for research supported by a \$40 billion annual donation. Harvard University is home to numerous highly ranked graduate schools in areas such as medicine, government, engineering, business, dentistry and religion.

Fast Facts	
Place	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Number of students	31,566
Acceptance rate	5%

21. What is Cornell University best known for?

- A. Its acceptance rate.
- B. Its hotel management program.
- C. Its longest history.
- D. Its Oxford-like system of colleges.

22. Where is Yale University?

- A. In New Haven, Connecticut.
- B. In Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- C. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- D. In New York City, New York.

23. Which university has the largest number of students?

- A. Yale University.
- B. Harvard University.
- C. Cornell University.
- D. University of Pennsylvania.

B

Banff National Park is home to an amazing wildlife population. But the busy Trans Canada Highway that cuts through the park is a hazard to the lovely animals. To address the problem, Banff first put up wildlife fencing on either side of the highway to discourage animals from entering the busy road. Then, since 1996, they've opened six wildlife overpasses and 38 underpasses to help the animals cross the highway in safety.

I was fortunate to visit Banff's Red Earth Overpass with Trevor Kinley, the project manager with Parks Canada. He told me that so far, they have documented 10,000 safe animal crossings on this overpass alone.

"Some animals have learned how to use the crossings much more quickly than others. Black bears are the

fastest learners, followed by deer. Wolves and lions take the longest to work out how to use them,” Kinley said, laughing. “But those animals that are slower to adapt are usually more capable and determined at figuring out the safest way to cross those overpasses and underpasses.”

There is some criticism(批评) that channeling so much wildlife into a few bridges and tunnels is like making a trap for the animals, offering big animals an easy meal on either side. “But research has shown that this is not the case,” Kinley assured me. “There are no more killings around the crossings than there are anywhere else in the park.”

Walking over the Trans Canada and then walking underneath through one of the tunnels, I was amazed to see the fresh tracks of black bears, wolves, deer and many kinds of smaller animals. Somehow, all these animal footprints made me so happy, knowing that all this wildlife was passing safely under and over the longest road in Canada.

Hopefully, the success of the wildlife crossings in Banff will continue to inspire similar solutions around the world, where human pressure on wildlife continues to grow.

24. Which of the following best explains “hazard” underlined in paragraph 1?

- A. Shelter. B. Message. C. Answer. D. Danger.

25. What does Trevor Kinley say about those wolves and lions?

- A. They are stupid animals. B. They are cautious learners.
C. They are very dangerous. D. They are good at adapting.

26. What are the critics worried about?

- A. There are too many bridges and tunnels. B. Many animals will not use the crossings.
C. More killings might happen at the crossings. D. Illegal hunting might be encouraged in the park.

27. How does the author feel at the end of the visit?

- A. Concerned. B. Disappointed. C. Shocked. D. Delighted.

C

If you’ve ever wondered who decides what sports to be included or left out at the Olympic Games, you’re probably not the only one, because the processes are a little complex and confusing.

It falls to the Executive Board of International Olympic Committee(IOC) to suggest which sports will be included and the rest of the IOC then votes according to a long list of standards: How much value the sport would add to the Olympic legacy(遗产); How long the sport has existed; How popular the sport is in the host country; How much it would cost to broadcast the events, and many other things.

Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games saw the inclusion of skateboarding, surfboarding, sport climbing and karate, all of which were selected by the IOC for the first time ever.

So, what contributes to a sport being left out? Having to limit the Games to a certain number of athletes, as well as scheduling needs can lead to some sports being left off the program, especially if they fall short of the above standards.

There’s perhaps no better example of this than softball and baseball. While both are included at Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, it’s the first time they were included at Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. The IOC voted them out from London 2012 Olympic Games. Officials said that neither sport had global attraction.

But it’s not just the IOC that has the say. The host city can also play a role in the decision, and push for a particular sport for the year that it is hosting. For a real-world example, look no further than the 2024 Games to be held in Paris, which will see the inclusion of breakdancing as an Olympic sport for the first time.

28. What does the second paragraph focus on?

- A. The voting process. B. The advantages of IOC.
C. The costs of the Games. D. The selecting standards.

29. Which was added to Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games for the first time?
A. Baseball. B. Breakdancing. C. Skateboarding. D. Softball.
30. Why was baseball left out at London 2012 Olympic Games?
A. It had too many players. B. It had a short history.
C. It was difficult to broadcast. D. It was not popular enough.
31. Who is most unlikely to have a say in selecting the Olympic sports?
A. The athletes. B. The Executive Board of IOC.
C. The host cities. D. International Olympic Committee.

D

Pinocchio may be just a children's story, but Spanish scientists at the University of Granada recently investigated the so-called "Pinocchio effect" and found that our noses don't grow longer when we tell a lie, but actually get a little bit smaller.

Dr. Gómez Milán and his team developed a lie detector test that used thermal(热成像的) cameras to tell if people were lying, and found that whenever participants in their research were being untruthful, the temperature of their nose dropped up to 1.2°C, while the temperature of their forehead increased up to 1.5°C. They also found that drop in temperature at nose level actually caused it to become slightly smaller, although the difference could not be seen by the human eye. "One has to think in order to lie, which raises the temperature of the forehead," Dr. Gómez Milán explained the findings. "At the same time we feel anxious, which lowers the temperature of the nose."

For this study, researchers asked a number of 60 students to perform various tasks while being scanned by thermal cameras. One of these tasks involved making a 3-to-4-minute call to their parents, partners or friends and telling an important lie. Participants had to make up the lie themselves during the call, and the thermal cameras picked up this "opposite Pinocchio effect" caused by the changes in temperature in the nose and forehead.

Interestingly, the thermal lie detector picked up the temperature difference in 80 percent of test participants, which is a better rate of success than that of any modern lie detector used by the police. "With this method we have increased accuracy and reduce the chances of 'false positives', something that is frequent with other methods," said Dr. Gómez Milán, who added that police could one day combine other lie detection technology with their technology to achieve better results.

32. Why did the temperature of the participants' foreheads go up during the test?
A. They felt ashamed. B. They had to think hard.
C. They were scared. D. They got embarrassed.
33. What phenomenon does the "opposite Pinocchio effect" refer to?
A. The nose becomes smaller. B. The nose gets longer.
C. The temperature gets higher. D. The temperature remains the same.
34. What can we learn about the research?
A. The thermal lie detector may assist the police.
B. The thermal lie detector has proven a popular one.
C. Researchers conducted the study by interviewing.
D. Researchers designed different lies for participants.
35. Which might be the best title for the text?
A. Will Lie Detectors Tell the Truth? B. Will Thermal Technology Be Reliable?
C. Will Lying Make Your Nose Longer? D. Will Lying Make Your Temperature Rise?

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。

Easy Ways to Fight SAD in Dark Winter Days

When sunlight is in short supply and nights are long and cold in the winter, millions of people realize they don't feel as merry as usual. 36, you may be suffering from “seasonal affective disorder” or SAD. Try these easy ways to fight SAD.

Get more light. Most researchers agree that people who fall victim to SAD most often are particularly sensitive to the lack of light. 37, getting light in the morning seems to offer the most benefit. If the weather permits, take a walk. In your home or office, try sitting close to a window that faces south.

Increase exercise. Although exercising may be about the last thing you want to do and you would rather curl up(蜷起来) with a book or watch TV, studies have shown that upping your exercise routine can reduce SAD. Doctors advise exercising at least 20 minutes a day at least three times a week. 38. The benefits of exercise are also long-lasting. The longer you do it, the more benefit you'll get.

39. Studies have found that people who have low levels of two chemicals found in fish, EPA and DHA, are at increased risk for SAD. You can eat more fish—at least three times a week—to fight it.

Take extra vitamin D. The body makes vitamin D when the skin is exposed to sunshine. 40.

- A. Eat more fish
- B. Work out at the gym
- C. If you're one of them
- D. Any type of exercise offers benefits
- E. Fresh fish contains a lot of EPA and DHA
- F. Although any amount of outdoor light can help
- G. Doctors recommend one pill a day if you get little exposure to the sun

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。

After a two-hour flight from Shanghai and an hour's drive, I reached my destination: Jielingkou Village in Qinhuangdao City of Hebei Province, China. The tiny and 41 village is home to Shanhai Pass, where the Great Wall finally dives into the sea. During the Ming Dynasty(1368~1644), Jielingkou Village was considered an extremely important part of the Great Wall. But it slowly fell out of 42—and into disrepair—in modern China.

In 2018, an anti-poverty project began in the village, with the 43 of not only fixing the place up, but also 44 the living standards of the 200 people still living there. One of the 45 was to change all of the old homes into modern guesthouses. “This will allow city folks to enjoy the Great Wall in comfort,” said Ge, who was 46 the project.

But gaining the locals' 47 took a lot of effort at the beginning. “Just two years ago, they weren't 48 about the project at all,” Ge told me. “Seeing that they had to 49 water from a faraway well every day, we decided to build a water system that would send water to their homes. It's one of the first 50 we have made. It really 51. Now some of those who were strongly against our project are now our greatest 52.”

Ge said he hopes that as conditions are 53 becoming better in Jielingkou, some of the younger members of the village who left to seek opportunity in the cities will come back. “Already two university graduates who

grew up in the village have returned to 54 the guesthouses. I hope more will be 55 by the potentials here soon.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. rich | B. great | C. old | D. nearby |
| 42. A. reach | B. significance | C. view | D. control |
| 43. A. cost | B. knowledge | C. favor | D. goal |
| 44. A. increasing | B. ignoring | C. considering | D. deciding |
| 45. A. benefits | B. measures | C. disadvantages | D. conditions |
| 46. A. in charge of | B. in response to | C. in sight of | D. in search of |
| 47. A. independence | B. weight | C. trust | D. experience |
| 48. A. worried | B. curious | C. angry | D. enthusiastic |
| 49. A. carry | B. sell | C. boil | D. produce |
| 50. A. mistakes | B. apologies | C. improvements | D. documents |
| 51. A. hurt | B. helped | C. failed | D. escaped |
| 52. A. workers | B. fighters | C. managers | D. supporters |
| 53. A. occasionally | B. gradually | C. hardly | D. regularly |
| 54. A. clean | B. decorate | C. destroy | D. run |
| 55. A. attracted | B. monitored | C. postponed | D. welcomed |

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。

Since the early 1970s, photographer David Hurn has been documenting those typical scenes 56 has defined his mountainous county in Wales. Unavoidably, landscape and agriculture have been a 57 (centre) focus in his photographs. “We only have a couple of reasonably large 58 (city) in Wales. If you travel around, you see open space and farms everywhere,” says Hurn. “Part of the Welshness of Wales is the farmers. I like farmers. They are warm and open. They work very hard and I like people who work hard.”

Hurn, who has lived in rural Wales for the past 40 years, has seen various positive changes in all areas of Welsh life. In his village of Tintern, for example, he has noticed a decrease in residents working in the dirty coal industry 59 which the country once relied.

60 (unfortunate), sometimes with improvements come bad changes, too. Much of what Hurn has documented over the years has now disappeared 61 is disappearing. So he considers his work as producing a historical record.

Hurn 62 (be) worried that if Wales’ agricultural life goes 63 same way as heavy industry, the nation’s very culture will disappear. “But the land and agriculture are a major part of Welsh life. If both the heavy industries and farming disappeared in Wales, then Wales would lose 64 (it) identity,” he says. “I have been trying my best 65 (preserve) our identity.”

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,你校将举行英语演讲比赛,请你给交换生 Mike 写一封电子邮件。内容包括:

1. 告知比赛信息;
2. 邀请他参加。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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。

I'd seen Kim several times on the campus before. She was one of those girls who would shine wherever they went, while I was such a shy boy that I would be very happy to be left alone. At least, I thought so.

One night, there was a dancing party at the stadium, and I decided to get away from study for a moment. I arrived late and took a seat at the back of the room on purpose. My classmates, who sat near the stage, didn't notice me. I told myself to hang out for just fifteen minutes and then go back to study.

Suddenly, I heard a laugh. Then I saw her. She was sitting among them. I moved my chair a little to the left, so I could have a better view of her. I imagined myself walking up to her and asking her to dance.

"What would she say? Would she just laugh or simply look right through me?" I wondered.

At that moment, she turned toward the back of the room—her eyes searching as if she'd felt my thoughts on her. My face became bright red when she saw me. I saw her whisper something to one of my classmates, and then she got up and came toward me.

For a moment, my heart began to race. It jumped so violently that I was sure she could see my shirt moving. I looked over my shoulder and saw the "Restroom" sign and decided to hide.

"Hey, Rob, what are you doing back here all by yourself?" she said, smiling as if we'd known each other all our lives.

I looked up, and she was standing right in front of me. I swallowed hard. She pulled out a chair and sat down at my table.

"How'd you know my name?" I finally managed to ask.

"I asked around," she said with her dancing brown eyes. "I always make a point of knowing the names of all the smart guys on campus."

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。

My face became redder. _____

Since then, I have changed. _____