

## 高三年级英语学科 试题

命题: 武义一中高三英语备课组

## 第 I 卷

## 第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 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 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. What does the woman ask the man to do?  
A. To repeat what he said.      B. To call her back soon.      C. To stop listening to music.
2. Where are the speakers?  
A. At office.      B. At a restaurant.      C. At a grocery store.
3. What kind of homework does the man give his students?  
A. Reading.      B. Using the Internet.      C. Interviewing someone.
4. How does the woman feel about Mrs. Dunkirk?  
A. She is tough.      B. She is humorous.      C. She gives good advice.
5. Why doesn't the man want to go to book club tonight?  
A. He is running late.      B. He didn't read the book.      C. He usually misses them.

第二节 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. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Eating.      B. Driving.      C. Family.
7. Where are the speakers going?  
A. To the beach.      B. To the man's house.      C. To a car repair shop.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What day is it today?  
A. Friday.      B. Saturday.      C. Sunday.
9. How will the woman deal with the sink until Monday?  
A. She will fix it herself.  
B. She will put a basin under it.  
C. She will wait for the man.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did the man do last weekend?  
A. He went ice-skating.  
B. He played hockey.  
C. He went to the movies.
11. What do the speakers decide to do this weekend?  
A. Visit the girl's father.  
B. Watch a hockey game.  
C. Join a professional hockey team.
12. What's the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Friends.      B. Coach and player.      C. Brother and sister.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How does the man probably sound in the beginning?  
A. A bit angry.      B. Very excited.      C. A little surprised.



14. How many people will go to Shanghai?

A. Only one. B. Two. C. Three.

15. What is the man worried about?

A. The environment on the train.  
B. The cost of the business trip.  
C. The public transportation in Shanghai.

16. What does the man want to do at the end?

A. Leave early. B. Reserve a hotel room. C. Talk to his assistant.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When will the reunion take place?

A. In January. B. In March. C. In June.

18. If you attended with a guest, how much would you pay in total?

A. \$10. B. \$20. C. \$40.

19. Where is the reunion taking place?

A. In the front office. B. In the cafeteria. C. In the parking lot.

20. If you call Rob Jones, what are you most likely to do?

A. Volunteer. B. Attend the reunion. C. Call to pay for parking.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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

Sandy, a young Chinese Singaporean, is fluent in English and Mandarin, the official “mother tongue” of Chinese Singaporeans. Her grandmother spoke little of either.

Their language barrier was the product of decades of linguistic(语言的) engineering. English has been the language of teaching in nearly all schools since 1987, to promote Singapore’s global competitive advantage. But, depending on ethnicity(种族特点), pupils study a second language—typically Mandarin, Malay or Tamil. In the case of Mandarin, its acquisition has been promoted by the government’s annual “Speak Mandarin Campaign”, started in 1979.

So dialects — Hokkien, Cantonese and Hakka — were disparaged. In the early 1980s television and radio programming in these languages almost disappeared. By the campaign’s own standard, the success is striking. The use of Chinese dialects at home has fallen down from 76% of Chinese households in 1980 to 16% in 2015. Over the same period, the use of Mandarin rose, from 13% of Chinese households to 46%.

In 2015, the 50th anniversary of the nation’s founding was accompanied by an rush of sentimentality over Singapore’s roots. These days officials are a bit readier to tolerate Singapore’s linguistic variety. Meanwhile, younger Singaporeans are embracing former mother tongues. Ski Yeo and Eugene Lee were motivated to found LearnDialect.sg upon seeing an elderly Cantonese-speaker in a nursing home struggle to communicate that she was cold. Health workers have signed up to their courses, while others want to say the right things at family gatherings over the lunar new year.

21. What can we know about the Speak Mandarin Campaign?

A. It made Mandarin an official language in 1987.  
B. Mandarin was greatly strengthened as a result of it.  
C. It was held every other year since 1979.  
D. It makes no difference to young people in Singapore.

22. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “disparaged” in the third paragraph?

A. Strengthened. B. Praised. C. Undervalued. D. Well-understood.

23. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Young people lack communication with their family.  
B. Health workers are faced with difficulties due to language barrier.  
C. The officials object to the variety of languages.  
D. The younger generation of Singapore attach importance to Mandarin.



# B

The giant panda is beloved of conservationists. It is one of the most recognisable large animals in the world. But it is also evolutionarily odd. It is a type of bear but it is a herbivore(食草动物). It is ironic, then, that this icon of the natural world might actually be an accidental consequence of human activity. Yet this is a convincing interpretation of results just published in a paper in Current Biology, by Wei Fuwen of the Institute of Zoology, in Beijing.

Pandas are not merely herbivores, they are monovores—merely eating bamboo only. Dr Wei wondered when this transition to monovory happened. The answer was, far more recently than anyone had expected.

Dr Wei studied carbon and nitrogen isotopes(同位素) in the bones of a dozen ancestral pandas, dating from between 11,000 and 5,000 years ago, and compared them with those of modern pandas. The study shows that the ancient pandas lived in more varied environments and had broader diets. What is more, they were not yet the obligate(专性的) bamboo feeders which they are today, and they were making subtropical zones and open land their home, rather than living merely in bamboo forests. The question is, what made them change?

There is one obvious possible cause: the spread of man. Organised states clearly existed by about 5,000 years ago. Growing human populations could easily have displaced the ancestors of modern pandas to fringe areas where there was little to eat but bamboo. And if bamboo is all there is to eat, then those that prefer to eat it will be at an evolutionary advantage. The modern, bamboo-eating panda—symbol of animals under pressure from man—may thus have been made the way it is by precisely such human pressures.

24. How did Dr. Wei conduct research into the transition of pandas?

- A. Studying the diets of pandas.
- B. Calculating the number of pandas.
- C. Studying the structure of genes of pandas.
- D. Analyzing the isotopic composition of pandas' bones and teeth.

25. What may lead to the change of pandas' broad diets to eating bamboo only?

- A. The change of their genes.
- B. The intended invasion of other herbivores.
- C. The unintentional expansion of human activity.
- D. The decline in their habitat and thus the shortage of food.

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

- A. Panda Evolution: By the Hand of Man?
- B. Panda: beloved but odd
- C. Panda: Herbivores or Monovores?
- D. A Study of Ancient Pandas

# C

Katie always knew she wanted to be a performer. She was fond of Disney movies from an early age and would often sing along with her mom, Karen.

When Katie was nine years old, her happy childhood took a turn when her mother was diagnosed with cancer. When the doctor informed the Whetsell family that Karen's disease was terminal, they made a decision. Disney World had been a longtime dream vacation for Karen. So in November 1997, the family packed up and headed to Disney World. Katie says she'll never forget the moment that changed her life on that trip: After a long day at the parks, the Whetsells decided to see one of Disney World's many nightly light shows. While watching, a Disney cast member performing in the parade came up to her mom and rested her hand on Karen's shoulder. They exchanged smiles and, to this day, Katie remembered how at peace her mom looked. The whole family was touched and moved to tears. This was the day Katie decided she wanted to work for Disney.

After graduating from college, Katie went on to pursue performing for a living. She struggled for years, working as a waitress and trying to make it as an actor. Her hard work and passion finally paid off when she was hired to work on Disney Cruise Lines in 2009. Katie's favorite friend in the Disney World is Dory in "Finding Nemo the Musical". She says that Dory has taught her the value of living in the present moment and to "just keep swimming."

Katie has never lost sight of the fact that she and others who work for the company bring joy to the



lives of many every day. "Everything we do at the parks makes a difference to many families. It's a way for us to help them forget. It's amazing to be able to comfort others." When asked what her mother would think of her working at Disney World, she takes a deep breath and allows the tears to flow. "I just feel like she'd be so proud. I can feel her presence often and I feel her having a part in what I do. It's perfect."

27. Why did the Whetsell family decide to go to Disney World in November 1997?

- A. The Disney World has always been a good place for vacation.
- B. Karen was seriously ill and Disney World was what she had dreamed for.
- C. The Whetsell family were all fond of Disney characters.
- D. Katie always wanted to go to the Disney World to be a performer.

28. What happened during the Disney trip that changed Katie's life?

- A. Katie took part in the parade performance and realized her dream.
- B. The whole family enjoyed themselves in the nightly light shows.
- C. A performer in the Disney parade brought comfort to her mom.
- D. Karen was invited to perform with cast members and she felt satisfied.

29. What's the purpose to mention Katie's favorite friend Dory?

- A. To inform us more of Katie's struggling life.
- B. To introduce another Disney character named Dory.
- C. To imply Katie's understanding of life.
- D. To tell us the importance to keep going.

30. Which of the following can best describe Katie's personality?

- A. Intelligent and industrious.
- B. Diligent and dependent.
- C. Selfless and sympathetic.
- D. Persistent and positive.

## 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。

Laziness is a state of inaction. It's something that you do, not something that you are. 31 This is obvious but the mistake that many people make is identifying themselves as someone who is lazy. Lazy people are the ones who don't do anything. You can view a student who never studies as lazy. You can see an employee who doesn't do his work has being lazy. 32 But are they really being lazy or are they acting lazy?

There is a huge difference between saying you act lazy sometimes and you are a lazy person. 33 This is the myth of laziness. People who are lazy aren't lazy; they simply are people who are temporarily acting that way.

So what causes a person to be inactive? 34 If you give someone a good enough reason to do something, they will do it. If you give them a reason, a strong enough reason that is, they will take action. For example, if you are too lazy to go to the gym, would you go if someone offered you a million dollars to go? If you are too lazy to clean out the garage, would someone pointing a gun to your head help you take action?

35 Before you take action though, you need a compelling reason to do so. To motivate someone who is lazy, what you need to do is help them find purpose and enough reasons to work towards a certain goal.

- A. The answer is a lack of goals and purpose.
- B. They can be seen as underachievers or even bums.
- C. Being lazy means you have no motivation to do anything.
- D. In all of these cases, what the lazy person is doing is being lazy.
- E. One is suggesting that your laziness is temporary while the other suggests that it's permanent.
- F. The bottom line of overcoming laziness comes down to finding enough reasons to take action.
- G. People who don't seem to do anything just haven't found a good enough reason to do anything.

## 第三部分: 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

### 第一节: 完形填空 (共 20 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 A、B、C 和 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。

Like every other Sunday morning, my best friend, Patty, dropped my godchildren, Jeremiah, off at



my apartment. 36 she went on her way to work. Then we hurried and got ourselves out the door for 37. It wasn't until I saw the girl standing there 38 flowers that I remembered it was 39. Before I could 40 him, Jeremiah went up to the girl and was allowed to pick 41 a flower for Patty. Then, Jeremiah turned towards me, 42 holding a pink carnation (康乃馨). I smiled and asked him to come with me to take our seats in church. Instead, he turned back towards Linda. "Can I have a flower for Aunt Kimmie too?"

I felt my breath catch 43 in my chest. It was one of the sweetest things I had ever heard him say. But neither of us was 44 for what happened next.

"Oh, no, Jeremiah. She can't have 45. She isn't a mother." I watched as all the 46 left his face. My heart broke in about a million pieces, but not for myself, for Jeremiah. But my heart was also 47 because I found out how much I 48 to him.

I 49 Linda a look as I took Jeremiah 50 the hand and hurried in. The rest of that morning Jeremiah was quiet and 51. After getting back home, I got out my prettiest 52 so he could keep that pink carnation in it and give it to Patty when she came for him. But his 53 had been crushed; the joy he had felt had been robbed from him.

That afternoon after nap time, Jeremiah went outside to play. When I heard the front door open, Jeremiah 54 came to the doorway, his hands behind his back.

"Aunt Kimmie," he said softly, "You 55 something for Mother's day." He pulled out a handful of fresh picked dandelions (蒲公英) and gave them to me. I felt tears on my cheeks as I gathered him in my arms. "I love you, Aunt Kimmie."

- |                      |                   |                 |                  |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. until         | B. before         | C. when         | D. after         |
| 37. A. school        | B. hospital       | C. church       | D. courtyard     |
| 38. A. giving out    | B. giving off     | C. taking out   | D. taking up     |
| 39. A. Women's Day   | B. Father's Day   | C. Mother's Day | D. Teachers' Day |
| 40. A. spot          | B. stop           | C. seek         | D. scold         |
| 41. A. up            | B. at             | C. off          | D. out           |
| 42. A. proudly       | B. curiously      | C. readily      | D. hopefully     |
| 43. A. something     | B. anything       | C. somewhere    | D. anywhere      |
| 44. A. grateful      | B. eager          | C. responsible  | D. ready         |
| 45. A. it            | B. that           | C. those        | D. one           |
| 46. A. comfort       | B. silence        | C. joy          | D. sadness       |
| 47. A. safe          | B. free           | C. anxious      | D. full          |
| 48. A. felt          | B. meant          | C. considered   | D. claimed       |
| 49. A. formed        | B. led            | C. shot         | D. showed        |
| 50. A. in            | B. by             | C. with         | D. over          |
| 51. A. withdrawn     | B. worn           | C. relaxed      | D. relieved      |
| 52. A. stuff         | B. wax            | C. vase         | D. hook          |
| 53. A. enthusiasm    | B. disappointment | C. depression   | D. curiosity     |
| 54. A. intentionally | B. reluctantly    | C. slowly       | D. patiently     |
| 55. A. desire        | B. deserve        | C. realize      | D. receive       |

## 第 II 卷

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节：（共 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。

Natural fibers are popular choices for carpets around the home and many offer an eco-friendly choice. Sisal and seagrass are some of the options available if you're looking for 56 sustainable material and want to embrace their raw, organic look. Each 57 (have) their own individual properties, so they are suited to different requirements: seagrass, for example, is easy to clean, 58 (make) it a good choice for pet owners and families, while sisal has good insulating (绝缘的) properties and comes in a range of 59 (colour).

Wool carpets typically come in at a 60 (high) price point than other materials, but many see it 61 a long-term investment thanks to its durability. It offers a sustainable and luxurious floor covering



which acts as an insulator and sound absorber, as well as being 62 (natural) fire-resistant. 63 (it) durability means the fibres are able to spring back into shape more readily than other materials. However, It's worth bearing in mind 64 wool carpets don't respond well to stains as they are highly absorbent and so aren't well-suited to areas of the house 65 spillages (溢出) are frequent.

#### 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，世界自然基金会(WWF)是世界上最大的从事自然和野生动物保护的国际组织。请你给他们的负责人发一封邮件，指出野生动物面临的危机并提出建议。内容如下：

1. 野生动物被猎杀的现状；
2. 猎杀野生动物的后果；
3. 自己的建议。

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：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。

Two men, both seriously ill, occupied the same hospital room. One man called Ben was allowed to sit up in his bed for an hour each afternoon to help drain the fluid from his lungs. His bed was next to the room's only window. The other man, Leo, had to spend all his time flat on his back.

The men talked for hours on end. They spoke of their wives and families, their homes, their jobs, their involvement in the military service, where they had been on vacation.

And every afternoon when Ben sit up, he would pass the time by describing to his roommate all the things he could see outside the window. Leo began to live for those one-hour periods where his world would be broadened and lightened by all the activity and color of the world outside.

The window overlooked a park with a lovely lake. Ducks and swans played on the water while children sailed their model boats. Young lovers walked arm in arm amidst flowers of every color of the rainbow. Grand old trees graced the landscape, and a fine view of the city skyline could be seen in the distance. As Ben described all this in exquisite detail, Leo would close his eyes and imagine the picturesque scene.

One warm afternoon Ben sit up with his elbows and described a parade passing by. Although Leo couldn't hear the band – he could see it in his mind's eye as the gentleman by the window portrayed it with descriptive words. Each time the nurse saw the warm and touching scene, she was always struck by devoted friendship between these two men. Days and weeks passed.

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。

One morning, the nurse arrived to check the two men, only to find the lifeless body of Ben.

However, he could see nothing but a blank wall of another building.