

高三年级英语学科试题

考生须知：

1. 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、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。

选择题部分

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 秒种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. When can the woman take a vacation?
A. At the end of August. B. At the end of June. C. This week.
2. What is the woman trying to do?
A. Hold a party for the man. B. Comfort the man. C. Apologize to the man.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The man's hobby. B. A holiday plan C. Their childhood.
4. What is the man's opinion on British food?
A. Unhealthy. B. Tasteless. C. Excellent.
5. When does the conversation take place?
A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.

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 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 6，7 题。

6. Why does the woman want to go abroad?
A. To go to university. B. To take a trip. C. To get work experience.
7. What does the man think of going abroad?
A. Expensive. B. Unworthy. C. Time-wasting.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8，9 题。

8. What concerns the woman?
A. She doesn't have enough money.
B. She wants a package to arrive on time.
C. She can't spare time to go to a birthday party.
9. How much will the woman pay?
A. \$6. B. \$12. C. \$24.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Doing a survey. B. Having an interview. C. Sharing work experience.

11. What does the woman care most about?

- A. The duty. B. The working hours. C. The chance of promotion.

12. What can we learn about the working hours?

- A. They're long. B. They're regular. C. They're flexible.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the man live?

- A. In a city. B. In the Highland of Scotland. C. In the Lake District.

14. What do we know about modern mountain running races?

- A. They are independent events.
B. They take place at fairs or during festivals.
C. They haven't got any support from the government.

15. What does the man say about the Dragon's Back Race?

- A. It covers a distance of 200 kilometers.
B. It only allows certain people to do the run.
C. It is not as challenging as some other courses.

16. What does the man suggest beginners do?

- A. Try to enter races.
B. Begin with easy runs.
C. Learn about the race grading system.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was the speaker most satisfied with in the forest?

- A. The meals. B. The living place. C. The weather.

18. What did the speaker enjoy doing?

- A. Guiding tourists.
B. Clearing the path in the forest.
C. Collecting information for a map.

19. What sound made the speaker surprised in the morning?

- A. The birds' singing.
B. The rabbits' running around.
C. The wind's blowing through the grass.

20. What does one need to prepare for the trip?

- A. A tent. B. Special boots. C. The flight fare.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 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

My kids sit in Gee's living room and respectfully lift antique Christmas ornaments(装饰品) out of a cardboard box. They giggle at Ann, who is a foreign character to them. Gee stands beside them, quietly explaining each treasure. She tells me that she and Tom built their ornament collection piece by piece.

She smiles as we leave with the box.

We first met Tom and Gee in the early days of our marriage. Someone had been returning our garbage cans to the garage each garbage day, and Jim and I had wondered who. Then one day we spotted him: an elderly man who lived across the street.

I baked cookies and left them outside with a thank-you note. When we got home that day, a typed letter had replaced the gift. The letter was from Tom and explained back when he'd been fighting a war, neighbors had taken the time to handle the garbage cans for his young wife, Gee, and he never forgot. Now he paid it forward by doing the same for all of us.

A few years after we'd moved in, Tom died. We photocopied that letter and attached it to one of our own for Gee. We told her how special Tom had been to us. She wrote back and told us she still talked to Tom every day.

These days, we're piling up boxes of our own. We're planning a move. We know it's time to go, and yet we can't seem to stick the For Sale sign up on the lawn. It's not just Gee. It's the man who lets our kids pick peaches off the tree in his front yard. It's the ladies who leave overflowing baskets for our kids on Easter.

Jim and I agree to wait until January. This Christmas, we'll decorate our tree with Gee's ornaments, out of the box labeled in Tom's handwriting. Maybe I'll talk to him just as Gee still does. Thank you, I'll say. For teaching us what it means to be a neighbor.

21. What can we infer from the first paragraph?
 - A. The kids thought little of these antique Christmas ornaments.
 - B. The kids were fond of these antique Christmas ornaments.
 - C. The kids were afraid of these antique Christmas ornaments.
 - D. The kids had no interest in these antique Christmas ornaments.
22. Which of the following is true about Tom?
 - A. He fought a war from which the author suffered a lot.
 - B. He first met the author at her wedding.
 - C. He was an elderly man whose job was handling garbage cans.
 - D. He helped to handle his neighbors' garbage cans secretly.
23. What could be the best title of this passage?
 - A. This is what Tom did for us.
 - B. This is why we didn't want to move.
 - C. This is what it really means to be a neighbor.
 - D. This is how neighbors help each other.

B

Some people believe that international sport creates goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together, they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true: international competitions encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred(憎恨). There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sport encourages international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic incident including the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by incidents caused mainly by smaller national contests.

One country received its second-place medals with visible anger after the hockey final. There had

been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers objecting to the final decisions. They were sure that one of their goals should not have been **disallowed** and that their opponents' victory was unfair. Their manager was in great anger when he said, "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished." The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension(停赛) of the team for at least three years.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals, or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism(爱国主义).

24. According to the author, recently the Olympic Games have _____.

- A. created goodwill between the nations
- B. brought about only false national pride
- C. showed little international friendship
- D. put an end to misunderstanding and hatred

25. What does the underlined word "disallowed" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Permitted to pass.
- B. Considered as reasonable.
- C. Won by the other side.
- D. Refused to accept.

26. What conclusion can we draw from the passage?

- A. The current organization of the Olympic Games must be improved.
- B. Athletes should compete as individuals in the Olympic Games.
- C. A game should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.
- D. More and more athletes will compete for their own honor.

C

Mobile phone users in China expected a pleasant surprise this month. Starting from October 1, a new policy adopted by the three giant cellphone operators — China Mobile, China Telecom and China Unicom — has allowed unused data from individual data packages to be carried over to the next month for use.

At the beginning, users of the three telecommunication companies welcomed this policy, since they would have more free data to use in the next month. However, even before Chinese users could enjoy the free extra package, the users found that since the adoption of the policy, the original data limits seem to be far more easily swallowed up, which means there wouldn't be any unused data left for the next month. One user of China Unicom claimed that it took him only nine days to use up the data package of a month.

Telecoms have become a necessity in modern life like water or power, and raising or lowering costs significantly affects people's lives and finances. But disagreements between consumers and service providers cover discussion. It is too early to judge how long the disagreement between telecommunication companies and consumers over data packages will last, since, according to media reports, the measurement of data usage is difficult to track. Companies are using "user privacy" to avoid giving out any information.

But reading through the companies posted online by cellphone users, we can sense the public's distrust of State-owned enterprises (SOEs). A survey done by the people's Tribune Research Center in 2012 found that the public's negative impression of SOEs came from the belief that they only rely on government support and their employees usually do easy jobs but get higher pay, yet their sense of

service is far behind private and foreign enterprises.

The current argument over the data package of three State-owned telecommunication giants reflects the extent of public anger. Among the country's anti-corruption campaign(反腐败运动) and reforms, it shows the public's enthusiasm for deepening reforms and making SOEs benefit domestic consumers.

27. The attitude of the users towards the new policy of the three telecommunication companies at the beginning can be best described as _____.

- A. indifferent B. opposed C. positive D. disappointed

28. What is the result of the new policy adopted by the three telecommunication companies?

- A. Chinese phone users are allowed to send their unused data to their friends.
B. Chinese phone users are presented with much cheaper individual data packages.
C. Chinese phone users have no need to buy individual data packages.
D. Chinese phone users consume the data much sooner than expected.

29. Which of the following is NOT the public's impression of SOEs?

- A. SOEs are supported by the government to a large extent.
B. SOEs have benefited domestic consumers effectively.
C. SOEs' employees don't deserve the high pay.
D. SOEs' service is worse than private and foreign enterprises.

30. The last paragraph most probably implies that _____.

- A. the public are not satisfied with the reforms at present
B. the public do not care about the country's reforms
C. the public think highly of anti-corruption campaign
D. the public are confident about the reform of SOEs

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。

How to Overcome Shyness

Have you ever found it embarrassing to talk in front of the public? In fact, a great number of people are struggling with shyness. 31

● Act confidently.

Confidence comes through action, learning, practice, and mastery. Remember when you learned how to ride a bike? It was terrifying at first, but after you just went for it and tried it, you got it, and felt confident. Social confidence works the same way. 32 Remove avoidance and you will overcome your anxiety.

● Engage yourself

This means participating in small talk in the checkout line and talking to strangers at bars, stores, sporting events, and the gym. Additionally, approach the individuals by whom you are attracted romantically. Talk to them. Ask them to dance. Ask them out on dates.

Life is short. Who cares if you get rejected? There are seven billion people on this planet. You're not expected to like or be liked by all of them. 33

● 34

Join a club, a sports team or an outdoor activity. Pick up a new project or learn a new skill. Do something to get out of your comfort zone. Part of overcoming shyness is about developing confidence in several areas of your life and not letting anxiety, fear of failure, fear of rejection, or fear of humiliation

get in your way. By practicing new activities, you are confronting your fear of the unknown and learning to handle that anxiety more effectively.

● Talk it out.

35 Be more talkative and expressive in all areas of your life. Whether you're at work, with friends, with strangers, or walking down the street, you can practice talking more openly. Let your voice and your ideas be heard.

- A. Get out more often.
- B. Try new things.
- C. Shyness can be a characteristic of people who have low self-esteem.
- D. Fortunately, there are some effective strategies to overcome shyness.
- E. Start practicing giving speeches and telling stories at every opportunity.
- F. Take some chances and put yourself out there to meet new people.
- G. Feeling anxious is not the problem; avoiding social interactions is the problem.

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）

阅读下列短文，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。

History books are filled with wealthy people who were practically poor compared to me. I have storm windows, 36 Croesus, the last king of Lydia who was incredibly rich, did not. The entire population 37 before Alexander the Great, but he couldn't buy unpacked cat food. William I, who conquered England some 930 years ago, 38 a compound saw(复合锯).

Given how much 39 I am than so many famous 40 people, you'd think I'd be content. However, the 41 is that, like most people, I compare my wealth with 42 of living persons: neighbors, school classmates, TV personalities. The 43 I feel toward my friend Howard's new kitchen is not 44 by the fact that no French king 45 had a refrigerator with glass doors.

There is really no rising or falling 46 of living. Over the centuries people simply find different things to 47 about. You'd think that merely not having a disease would put us in a good 48, but no, we want a hot bathtub too.

Of course, one way to achieve happiness would be to 49 that even by contemporary standards the things I 50 are pretty nice. My house is 51 than the houses of many investment bankers, but even so it has a lot more rooms than my wife and I can keep 52.

53, to people looking back at our era(时代) from a century or two in the future, those bankers' fancy counter tops and my own worn ones will seem 54 shabby. I can't 55 my neighbor right now. But just wait.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 36. A. as | B. while | C. when | D. since |
| 37. A. jumped | B. smiled | C. laughed | D. trembled |
| 38. A. lacked | B. possessed | C. abandoned | D. lost |
| 39. A. well off | B. better off | C. worse off | D. badly off |
| 40. A. living | B. alive | C. dead | D. deadly |
| 41. A. problem | B. danger | C. pleasure | D. question |
| 42. A. those | B. this | C. that | D. one |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 43. A. surprise | B. envy | C. anger | D. puzzle |
| 44. A. increased | B. relieved | C. added | D. refused |
| 45. A. ever | B. never | C. often | D. sometimes |
| 46. A. condition | B. level | C. state | D. standard |
| 47. A. talk | B. care | C. complain | D. joke |
| 48. A. mood | B. expression | C. state | D. status |
| 49. A. suggest | B. realize | C. suppose | D. expect |
| 50. A. do | B. like | C. hate | D. own |
| 51. A. larger | B. prettier | C. smaller | D. uglier |
| 52. A. clean | B. messy | C. comfortable | D. unpleasant |
| 53. A. However | B. Besides | C. Therefore | D. Thus |
| 54. A. especially | B. extraordinarily | C. equally | D. extremely |
| 55. A. keep away from | B. keep in with | C. keep on at | D. keep pace with |

非选择题部分

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。

Today we visit a small museum in the American state of Maryland. It 56 (call) the National Cryptologic Museum(国家密码博物馆). There you will find information 57 was once secret.

The National Cryptologic Museum is on Fort George G. Meade, a military base near Washington, DC. 58 tells not only the story of cryptology but also the men and women who have worked in this 59 (usual) profession.

The word cryptology comes 60 the Greek “kryptos logos”. It means “hidden word”. Cryptology is writing or communicating in ways 61 (design) to hide the meaning of your words. 62 museum has many examples of equipment that was once used to make information secret. It 63 has equipment that was developed to read secret messages. The method of 64 (hide) exact meanings is called coding. People have used secret 65 (code) throughout history to protect important information.

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）

假定你是高三学生李华，在复习英语的过程中遇到了一些困难，想得到英语老师 Michael 的帮助。请你给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 描述困难；
2. 寻求帮助。

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。

It was a Saturday afternoon. The color of the sky was changing, first light gray, then dark gray, and finally dark and dense. The wind was blowing heavily, and the trees were swaying in the strong wind. It began to rain cats and dogs. Soon, the road was filled with puddles from the rain.

On such a stormy afternoon, my mother took my five-year-old brother, Christopher, and me to a new big toy store she had read about in the newspaper. “So many toys,” the advertisement had shouted in full and flashy color, “that we had to get a huge warehouse to fit them all!”

Christopher and I couldn’t have been more excited. We ran across the parking lot, through the cold and biting rain, as fast as our little legs could carry us. We left our mother outside to battle with the frustrating umbrella, which never worked when she wanted it to. “Christine! Take care of your young brother!” Mother shouted at the top of her voice.

“Christine! I’m going to find the Lego section(乐高积木区)! There’s a new pirate ship I want, and I have four dollars! Maybe I can buy it!” Christopher exclaimed and ran off excitedly. I only half heard him. I took a right turn and, to my wide-eyed delight, found myself in the midst of the Barbie(芭比) World.

I was studying a Barbie and doing some simple math in my head when suddenly an earthshaking clap of thunder roared from the storm outside. I jumped at the noise, dropping the doll to the floor. The lights flickered(闪烁) once and died, covering everything in a blanket of blackness. Thunder continued to shake the sky and lightning illuminated the store for seconds, casting frightening shadows on my mind.

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。

Paragraph1:

“Oh no,” I thought, “Where’s Christopher?” _____

Paragraph2:

“Christine, I’m here.” _____
