高三英语学科 试题

考生须知：

1.本试题共 8 页，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班级、姓名、考场号、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。

第Ⅰ卷

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 will the woman do tonight?

A. Be a volunteer.

B. Go to a party.

B. A gas stove.

C. Buy a ticket.

2. What did the speakers just buy?

A. A microwave.

C. A fridge.

3. What is the man thinking about?

A. Food for breakfast.

B. The life of a farmer.

C. The noise made by chicken.

C. $6.

4. How much are the chicken sandwiches?

A. $18.

B. $12.

5. What will the man probably do?

A. Quit the band today.

B. Join the chess club later.

C. Start the chess club.

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，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5

秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 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 feel tired?

A. She recently gave birth.

B. She has to work all the time.

C. Her baby is awake all night.

C. It’s normal for babies to cry.

7. What did the doctor tell the woman?

A. She should hire a babysitter. B. Her baby is healthy.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When is Mike’s birthday?

A. On April 12.

9. What does the woman ask Mike to do?

A. Pick up a box. B. Turn on the TV.

B. On June 20.

C. On April 20.

C. Wash clothes.

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10. Why did Mike feel sad at first?

A. He didn’t like roller skates.

B. He had to do some housework.

C. He thought his mother had forgotten his birthday.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why does the woman think she knows the man?

A. She has seen him somewhere in her opinion.

B. She has seen a movie with him.

C. She used to exercise together with him.

12. How does the man most likely feel in the end?

A. Grateful.

13. What is the last place that the woman mentions?

A. A movie theater. B. A fitness center.

B. Confused.

C. Impatient.

C. A coffee shop.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is the woman doing?

A. Asking about a position.

B. Having an interview.

C. Reading a newspaper.

15. What qualification should the woman have?

A. Moving quickly.

B. Thinking quickly.

C. Speaking quickly.

16. What will the woman do tomorrow morning?

A. Meet the man.

B. Answer a call.

C. Make a reservation.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker do?

A. He’s a student.

B. He’s a coach.

C. He’s a high school principal.

18. What is happening this weekend?

A. A graduation ceremony.

B. A school get-together.

C. A football game.

19. What is the speaker’s advice?

A. Train as much as you can.

B. Take advantage of all opportunities to learn.

C. Don’t take college too seriously.

20. What’s the big educational process?

A. Learning in life.

B. Reading textbooks.

C. Listening to lectures.

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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，并在答题纸上将该

项涂黑。

**A**

Over the years, Rachel and her family witnessed a severe change in the landscape of their home in

Pennsylvania. The population grew, and the town got dirtier and polluted as it became more industrial.

“I’m going to be a writer,” Rachel told her good friend Olga. “And, I’m going to write about my love

of nature. I want to show how industrialization and progress can cause damage and changes to animals,

birds, and plants.”

When Rachel went to college, she majored in English. But because of her love of nature, she soon

switched to biology and later worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In 1945, Rachel first became aware of the possible dangers of pesticides. Pesticides (杀虫剂), like

DDT, are chemicals that kill insects that might hurt plants and crops. Years later, her friend Olga witnessed

this danger firsthand. “It was horrible,” she told Rachel. “After the use of DDT, seven songbirds died in one

place. Then for days after, we’d find more birds dead.”

“I know,” said Rachel. “True, DDT kills harmful insects, but it also kills the good insects we need for

pollination and other purposes. It stays in the environment. When birds eat the poisoned insects, they get

sick. If the bird doesn’t die, the poison can harm its offspring.”

Olga waved her arms wildly. “We have to do something about this.” Rachel went to her desk and grabbed a

handful of papers. She handed them to Olga. “I’m writing a book from all the research I’ve gathered. It will be

called Silent Spring. I’ll show how pesticides and other harmful chemicals can hurt nature.”

Olga raised her eyebrows. “You know the chemical manufacturers will fight you. If the government

believes pesticides are harmful, they’ll begin an investigation and possibly outlaw them. The manufacturers

will lose money.” Rachel lowered her eyes. “I know, but it’s a battle worth fighting. We have to protect the

environment.”

21. What motivates Rachel to become an environmentalist?

A. Her family’s support.

B. Olga’s constant encouragement.

C. Her switch of major in college.

D. Negative effects from development.

22. What do we know about the book Silent Spring?

A. It is based on the result of Rachel’s research.

B. It’s about the damage caused by industrialization.

C. It is intended to raise people’s awareness of the risk from chemicals.

D. It tells the story about Olga’s witness of several birds’ death from poison.

23. What’s the last paragraph mainly about?

A. Olga was worried about the harmful pesticides.

B. The government will take action about pesticides.

C. Rachel was determined to protect the environment.

D. Chemical manufacturers will probably oppose Rachel.

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**B**

To determine if dogs display jealous (妒忌的) behavior, investigators set up a testing condition where

the dogs could imagine that social interaction between their owner was taking place with another dog. For

safety’s sake, they didn’t use another real dog, but rather a realistic model of a dog that might be viewed as

a potential competitor for attention. As a control comparison, they used a cylinder (圆柱) that was wrapped

in wool.

The test started out with the dogs tied on one side of the room. The dogs observed the “dog competitor”

sitting next to their owner. While the dog watched, a barrier was rolled into place between the dog and its

potential “competitor” so that they could only see their owner from the waist up. Although the dogs could

not see what their owner was doing with his hands, they could see him or her bending over and repeating

some loving phrases like “What a good boy!”.

The chain that the dog was tied to was attached to the equipment that could record how hard the dog

was pulling on it. Thus the measure of the degree of jealousy was how powerfully dogs attempted to reach

their owners when they appeared to be petting the competitor “dog” behind the barrier. It was determined

that this pulling really was based on jealousy because, in the condition where the owners were petting a

wool-covered cylinder rather than the model dog, the dogs pulled with far less force. Remember that all of

these activities happened just because of the dog’s mental picture as to what was going on since everything

below the owner’s waist was hidden by the barrier.

Dogs’ ability to connect the dots and infer that their owners’ actions were directed toward a hidden

competitor suggests that dogs not only are capable of mentally representing social interactions but also

specifically do so when interpreting interactions that might threaten the social bond they have with their

owners. This means that dogs, like people, can feel the strong negative emotion that Shakespeare called

“the green-eyed beast.”

24. Why is a cylinder wrapped in wool used in the study?

A. To hide the owner’s waist.

B. To control the model dog.

C. To act as a comparison to the competitor dog.

D. To provide comfort for the dogs feeling jealousy.

25. How is the dog’s degree of jealousy measured?

A. How their owners pet the cylinder.

B. How forcefully the dogs pull on the lead.

C. How often the loving phrases are repeated.

D. How their owners show love to the model dog.

26. What makes the dogs show their jealousy?

A. The model dog was sitting nearby.

B. Their owners were bending over to repeat loving words.

C. Below the owner’s waist was a wool-covered cylinder.

D. Some competitor dog was stealing their owner’s love away from them.

**C**

Happiness is not natural. It’s a mere human construct. It’s a state of contentment discouraged by our

genetic design because it would lower our guard against possible threats to our survival.

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Chasing happiness is like chasing a shadow, but the positive thinking industry claims to know its

secrets. Self-help was popularized by Norman Vincent Peale, an American minister. He invented “positive

thinking”, a concept now deeply rooted in our culture and steadily growing in influence.

Popular films and books are full of supposedly inspirational statements about how all you need to do is

believe in yourself and then you’ll be able to achieve anything in life. This is simply, and obviously, not

true. I don’t think there is a need to explain that many obstacles and misfortunes in life are unavoidable, or

cannot be overcome. Our ancestors knew this, and many philosophical and religious traditions are based on

the acceptance that being alive is a very challenging task, which comes with significant amounts of

suffering. It goes without saying that we should do all we can to maximize our sense of wellbeing and

minimize our suffering, but the end result cannot be a state of sustained happiness. We are not designed that

way.

It could be argued that positive psychology blames those who are suffering for their suffering, as it is

based on the idea that unhappiness is entirely avoidable. It follows therefore that an unhappy person must

be inadequate and incompetent. Positive psychology encourages people who are struggling with a

particular goal to persevere in the face of unfavorable possibilities, which is much more punishing

psychologically in the long run than accepting defeat.

I believe that coming to terms with life as it is, and not as the happiness industry tells us it could be,

will make us happier, and we will feel more at peace with ourselves and with the world. Unfortunately, the

devil always has the best tunes.

27. Which of the following statements will the writer probably agree?

A. Happiness is a goal that can be achieved.

B. Happiness is an idea created by human being.

C. Popular culture helps discover the secrets of happiness.

D. Happiness enables people to fight against our survival dangers.

28. What’s the writer’s attitude towards positive thinking industry?

A. Disapproving.

B. Supportive.

C. Sympathetic.

D. Indifferent.

29. What does the writer mean by saying “the devil always has the best tunes” in last paragraph?

A. Happiness industry has strong influence on people.

B. People begin to accept that life is full of challenge.

C. Reducing suffering can guarantee life-long happiness.

D. Unhappiness will not necessarily dominate people’s life.

30. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Happiness in Suffering

B. The Pursuit of Happiness

C. The Happiness Fantasy

D. Happiness Chasing Industry

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人空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In gardens across Britain the grass has stopped growing. 31 In fact, they are greener and tidier

than before. That is because the lawns are actually artificial made from plastic.

32 Country estates (地产) have long competed to have the most perfectly cut grassland. “What

you’re saying in big loud capital letters, is ‘I’m so wealthy’,” says Fiona Davison of the Royal Horticultural

Society (RHS), a society for eco-gardeners. With the coming of the grass-cutting machines in 1830, the

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middle classes joined the fun.

But now Britons have fallen in love with artificial grass. Evergreens UK, which sells the stuff, says it

has seen a 120% rise in sales since 2015. Grass Direct reports they are up by 50% this year.

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These match different regions: Scottish turf (草皮) is darker than Cornish turf.

Artificial grass is popular with families who have children or dogs and don’t want mud pulled behind

through their houses. It has an attractive factor, too. Andy Driver of Evergreens UK says people now see

gardens as “outside rooms” — pairing carpets of artificial grass with comfortable seating.

Not everyone is a fan.

34 A study finds earthworms (蚯蚓) gain 14% less body weight when

operating under artificial grass. That might not be a problem for its fans, as worm holes are a regular

headache, but it upsets green types. Extinction Rebellion dug up artificial grass outside a church in

Harrogate in protest.

Three protestors have tried to stop artificial grass spreading.

artificial grass, but prefers persuasion to law-making.

A. Britons are fascinated by lawns.

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The RHS is concerned about

B. They are not lacking water or drought-stricken.

C. These eco-gardeners are more likely to be environmentalists.

D. Betap, a Dutch firm, has recently launched its first British designs.

E. Artificial grasses contain microplastics that ruin soil and risk flooding.

F. Wildlife-loving gardeners are growing, many preferring to catch the insects.

G. The government says restricting what people do in their backyards is wrong.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

British Cycling had recently hired Dave Brailsford as its new director. At the time, professional

cyclists in Great Britain had

37 had been so poor that one of the top bike companies in Europe

because they were afraid that it would hurt sales if other professionals saw the Brits using their bikes.

What made Brailsford different from previous coaches was his 39 of searching for a tiny

36

nearly one hundred years of mediocrity (平庸). In fact, their

38 to sell bikes to the team

improvement in everything they do. The whole principle came from the idea that if you

everything you could think of that goes into riding a bike, improve it by 1 percent and you will get a

increase when you put them all together.

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Brailsford and his coaches began by making small

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. They redesigned the bike seats to make

them more 43 . They asked riders to wear electrically heated overshorts to

44 ideal muscle

temperature while riding and used biofeedback sensors to

particular workout.

45

how each athlete responded to a

But they didn’t stop there. They

hired a(n) 47 to teach each rider the best way to wash their hands to reduce the

catching a cold. They even painted the 49 of the team truck white, which helped them

51 but could affect the performance of the

46

to find 1 percent improvements in overlooked areas. They

48

of

50

52

little bits of dust that would normally slip by

tuned bikes.

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As these and hundreds of other small improvements

could have 54 . Just five years after Brailsford took over, they

events in all the important Games.

53 , the results came faster than anyone

55 the road and track cycling

36. A. lost

B. enjoyed

B. performance

B. refused

C. showed

C. track

D. suffered

D. model

37. A. score

38. A. failed

C. expected

C. dream

D. pretended

D. philosophy

D. add up

39. A. promise

40. A. broke down

41. A. flexible

42. A. differences

43. A. comfortable

44. A. maintain

45. A. change

46. A. continued

47. A. coach

B. opinion

B. took down

B. temporary

B. adjustments

B. empty

C. put up

C. significant

C. programs

C. soft

D. random

D. efforts

D. attractive

D. discover

D. produce

D. bothered

D. surgeon

D. reactions

D. seats

B. raise

C. reduce

C. manage

C. learned

C. assistant

C. records

C. inside

B. monitor

B. happened

B. secretary

B. chances

B. roof

48. A. sessions

49. A. tyres

50. A. gather

B. recognize

B. unnoticed

B. initially

C. spot

D. send

51. A. surrounded

52. A. finely

C. removed

C. slightly

C. built up

C. mentioned

C. celebrated

D. discovered

D. positively

D. got off

53. A. took off

54. A. achieved

55. A. dominated

B. picked up

B. remembered

B. witnessed

D. imagined

D. attended

第Ⅱ卷

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。

Fuzhou, capital of southeastern Fujian province, rarely features on travel plans for people coming to

China. However, it deserves a place on

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(traveler) maps, as it has an excellent place for

57 (offer) a unique glimpse (一瞥) into

explorers, cultural enthusiasts and foodies, and it also

another side of a more real China off the beaten tourist track.

Fuzhou locals represent the southern Chinese mentality of openness and friendliness — so they will

be happy 58 (give) you a warm welcome. And as temperatures can reach up to 20 °C even in

January, Fuzhou is a perfect place for a winter destination from China’s cold north.

59 (locate) on the banks of the Min River and right across from Taiwan on the East China

Sea, Fuzhou is in many ways the perfect example of the southern Chinese capital. Next 60 the

lively and busy local streets of the inner city you get sea views, mountains 61 historical sites, but

also some of the 62 (delicious) food in all of China and a night life full of energy.

place, with its marvelous green parks and gardens, also

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64

(know) as the “City of Banyans”,

because of the numerous banyan trees planted there since the Song Dynasty. If you are looking to escape

the noisy urban life, Fuzhou offers a wide range of places for

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(relax) and adventure.

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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，上周六你校举办了服务社区的志愿者活动，请你自拟标题为校英文报写一篇报

道，内容包括：

1. 参加人员；

2. 活动内容：陪护老人、健康宣讲；

3. 活动的意义。

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。

Wrapping paper flew everywhere as Cali opened her gift. The box had a picture of a pretty girl. She

was wearing white ice skates and turning around a frozen pond.

Cali looked up at her aunt and uncle with her big brown eyes. “Figure skates? Wow! How nice of you!

But,” the little girl hesitated, “… but I don’t know how to skate.” She looked embarrassed.

“Don’t worry,” said Aunt Lisa. “That’s the fun part — learning how to do it!”

“That’s right,” said Uncle George. “We will take you to the ice rink (冰场) and all go skating

together.”

“I don’t know…” said Cali. She wasn’t too sure she was going to be able to do it. Sometimes she had

a hard time learning new things. She looked again at the happy girl on the box. It did look like fun. Cali

imagined herself moving and turning on the ice like a real figure skater. “Okay,” she agreed. “Let’s do it!”

The next day Cali went to the skating rink with her aunt and uncle. Her eyes twinkled and her face lit

up with excitement as she looked at the other skaters around her. She sat down on the bench and slipped her

feet into the skates. Holding the strings in her fingers, she could not figure out how to tie them up. “I don’t

know how to do it,” she said. She felt sad that this was another thing she couldn’t do.

“Let me show you.” Her aunt bent down on one knee, explaining how to put the strings around the

small hooks (钩子). Then she tied them into a tight bow. “Now, you do the other skate yourself. I’ll help

you if you need it.” Cali bent over the skate and did what her aunt had showed her. Her tongue stuck out of

the side of her mouth as she paid attention. After a few tries, she worked out how to cross the strings around

the hooks. Her aunt helped make sure the strings were nice and tight. “You did it!” smiled her aunt, patting

Cali on the back.

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:** “Time to hit the ice,” her uncle said. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph 2:** Oof! She fell down, hard.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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