



英 语

命题人、审题人:高三英语备课组

得分: _____

本试题卷分为听力、阅读、语言运用和写作四个部分,共 10 页。时量 120 分钟。满分 150 分。

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 (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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the woman do?

A. She's a painter.

B. She's a hairdresser.

C. She's a fashion designer.

2. What will the man buy?

A. Cakes.

B. Eggs.

C. Sweet peppers.

3. Where are the speakers now?

A. In London.

B. In Guangzhou.

C. In Paris.

4. At what time will the man probably reach the cinema?

A. About 9:50 a. m.

B. About 10:00 a. m.

C. About 10:20 a. m.

5. How does the woman feel now?

A. Tired.

B. Relaxed.

C. Refreshed.

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. Who is Judy?

A. Julie's friend.

B. Julie's teacher.

C. Julie's mom.

7. What did Julie do yesterday?

A. She played games.

B. She studied chemistry.

C. She did the cleaning.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Mother and son.

C. Friends.

9. Why couldn't the man contact the woman last night?
 A. She left her phone in a friend's car.
 B. She went to attend a wedding.
 C. She was driving.
10. What is the man planning to do on Saturday at first?
 A. Visit Vegas. B. Watch a film. C. Go camping.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the woman doing?
 A. Viewing an apartment.
 B. Decorating an apartment.
 C. Asking for information.
12. What should the woman pay for besides the rent?
 A. The gas. B. The Internet. C. The water.
13. What can we say about the apartment?
 A. Its rent is beyond the reach of the woman.
 B. It has two full bathrooms.
 C. It belongs to the man.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did the woman take to doing recently?
 A. Going cycling. B. Watching basketball. C. Playing table tennis.
15. What is the man's hobby?
 A. Taking pictures. B. Painting. C. Writing books.
16. What will the man do this Saturday?
 A. Host a singing contest.
 B. Play basketball.
 C. Work in the fields.
17. How often did the woman go jogging in the past?
 A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. When did Seton's family move to Canada?
 A. In 1860. B. In 1866. C. In 1879.
19. What made Seton famous around the world?
 A. His paintings. B. His research. C. His books.
20. Where did Seton die?
 A. In England. B. In Canada. C. In America.

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

In-studio classes

Mondays

Give the neighborhood birds a handmade bathtub to play around in! Learn the basics of casting in metal and walk away with a beautiful piece of functional art as a perfect addition to your garden.

7 Weeks * March 15 – April 26 * 6:30 – 9:30 p. m. * \$ 373 * Beginning * Glenn Evans

Tuesdays

Develop your creativity and learn the basics of welding(锻焊)! Explore theory, welding techniques, and equipment safety while you develop the welding and production skills necessary to turn your artistic vision into a complete work of art!

15 Weeks * January 19 – April 27 * 6:30 – 9:30 p. m. * \$ 592 * All Levels * Julie Ball

Wednesdays

Heat, beat, and repeat! Learn how to make simple leaves or create something else for your house to make it more attractive. Beginning blacksmiths(铁匠) will learn to heat and beat metal into simple shapes. Intermediate(中级的) blacksmiths will focus on designing and developing their artistic style.

7 Weeks * March 17 – April 28 * 3:30 – 6:30 p. m. * \$ 373 * Beginning – Intermediate * Eric Shotwell

Thursdays

Cut and slice in style with your very own knife! Explore traditional blacksmithing techniques as you learn how to heat, form, and shape metal into a one-of-a-kind knife.

15 Weeks * January 21 – April 29 * 6:30 – 9:30 p. m. * \$ 592 * All Levels * Jeremy Pugh

Fridays

Wood, metal, and stone! We will focus on using a variety of different materials to create fantastic works of art. Cutting, bending and connecting different kinds of materials will allow you to create the sculpture of your dreams!

15 Weeks * January 22 – April 30 * 9:00 a. m. – Noon * \$ 592 * Intermediate – Advanced * Teaching Artist TBD

21. What will students do on Wednesdays?

- A. Learn basic welding techniques.
- B. Shape metal into simple decorations.
- C. Make a sculpture of a bird for a garden.
- D. Create works of art with various materials.

22. Whose classes should you take if you would like a unique knife?

- A. Julie Ball's.
- B. Glenn Evans's.
- C. Jeremy Pugh's.
- D. Eric Shotwell's.

23. Which dates are open to students in the morning?

- A. Fridays, from January 22 to April 30.
- B. Mondays, from March 15 to April 26.
- C. Tuesdays, from January 19 to April 27.
- D. Wednesdays, from March 17 to April 28.

B

In 1980, I lived in Sydney, Nova Scotia which was a dirty steel town then. The steel factory was fed by a large number of coal mines surrounding the area. I became fascinated by the mines, the miners and the life they led. One weekend, I visited the

Miner's Museum, which was built over a disused mine. Pictures of men, faces black with coal dust, hung from the walls on the main floor. Many would die from black lung disease long before they died of old age.

I was the only local in the group of tourists. Along the way, we paused to look at the displays of mining equipment from centuries long gone. At one lighted alcove(壁凹) there was a small cage. A bird once lived inside. Treated kindly by the miners, it was well fed. It sat and waited to give up its life as a warning of the deadly methane gas(沼气) the coal produced. With no color or smell, a buildup of methane would kill the miners and destroy the tunnels they worked in. The bird's death, like a smoke detector, warned the men of danger.

"Turn off your helmet lights!" the guide then ordered in the tunnel. "I want you to experience the life of a miner." One by one we turned off our lights. The darkness was total—so thick that you thought the very air itself had been sucked out of the mine. And the silence! The silence was complete except for the breaths of fear from my companions. In the end, when we were pulled back to the surface the warm sun had new meaning for us.

Back in my small, rented room in a basement, I closed the curtains and turned off the lights. I thought deeply about a miner's life under the ground, black dust, no sunshine and much danger. It's not a life I would wish on anyone. Many people may hate their jobs. There have been a few I didn't like and complained about. Then I thought about the coal miners and realized how blessed I am.

24. Why did the author go to the Miner's Museum?

- A. Because he wanted to record the miners.
- B. Because he didn't want to do anything else.
- C. Because he was interested in the life of the miners.
- D. Because he was always attracted by pictures in museums.

25. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?

- A. The bird liked methane gas.
- B. Even a little methane gas would kill the miners.
- C. The tunnels would be exploded by the miners if methane gas was released.
- D. It was hard for the miners to know if methane gas was released without the bird.

26. How did the tourists feel after turning off their helmet lights?

- A. Calm and relaxed.
- B. Excited and thrilled.
- C. Fascinated and peaceful.
- D. Breathless and frightened.

27. What does the author want to convey in the last two paragraphs?

- A. He believed that he was very lucky.
- B. The basement was his tunnel and mine.
- C. No job could satisfy him except mining.
- D. It was impossible for miners to live a happy life.

When answering a question, your silence might say more than your words. A new psychology study has found pausing before replying, even for just a few seconds, can make you seem more insincere or dishonest. That perception(感知) of dishonesty might not be too inaccurate, either. Numerous studies in the lab and in real life suggest people are slower to respond when they are not being truthful, possibly because it takes more mental work to block a truthful response or fabricate(编造) an alternative.

What's been less clear is how well our lies have been fooling people. Some studies suggest delayed answers come across as insincere to the listener. Others find no relationship between the two, and still more have found the opposite: That a bit of hesitation increases our perception of sincerity. These findings are inconsistent and confusing. They are also mostly based on correlations. Even the few studies that have actually looked at causal relationships often didn't consider confusing factors that could also give away a liar or an insincere speaker.

The new research seeks to improve some of those limitations by examining thousands of people under a variety of conditions. Together, it involves more than 7,500 individuals from the United States, the United Kingdom, and France in a total of 14 experiments. On the whole, the authors found an immediate response was perceived as more sincere, while a delayed response, even a delay as brief as two seconds, was seen as more insincere.

"Evaluating other people's sincerity is an important part of social interactions," says consumer behaviour researcher Ignazio Ziano. "It would be unfair for the responder, such as a crime suspect, if the response delay was misattributed to thought suppression(抑制) or answer fabrication when it was in fact caused by a different factor, such as simply being distracted or thoughtful," explains Ziano.

Unfortunately, even when participants were instructed to ignore the response delays in one of the experiments, it only reduced their perception of insincerity; it did not completely remove it.

28. What can we infer from the first paragraph?

- A. The impression of dishonesty isn't always accurate.
- B. Quicker replies to questions make you seem reliable.
- C. Preparing a truthful response needs more mental work.
- D. The perception of dishonesty depends on your silence.

29. According to paragraph 3, how do researchers carry out their research?

- A. By analyzing the circumstances of the responses involved.
- B. By investigating thousands of people in various situations.
- C. By collecting data from the database from a new research.
- D. By studying the findings of several previous research projects.

30. Why does Ziano say it is unfair for the responder in paragraph 4?

- A. Because the response delay should be ignored.
- B. Because a real criminal could escape secretly.
- C. Because the responder may be judged wrongly.
- D. Because the findings of the studies are incorrect.

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

- A. Think Twice Before You Answer
- B. Your Silence Is Better Than Words
- C. A Slower Response Makes You Seem Insincere
- D. Do Not Judge a Person Only From What He Said

D

Children of all ages gathered in New York City recently for the International Toy Fair. Hidden among already popular toys were new, high-tech educational products.

Educational products are important to the toy industry. In recent years, parents have shown an interest in STEM-related toys—ones that help teach Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. Now, toymakers are working to create products for improving a child’s emotional intelligence. These toys reportedly not only help raise intelligence in children, but also their emotional quotient, or EQ. Companies showed off their products last week at New York’s Jacob Javitz Convention Center.

PleIQ is a set of plastic toy blocks. It uses augmented reality(增强现实) technology to teach words, numbers and other things. Edison Durán directs the company that makes PleIQ. She showed people at the toy fair how virtual images appear on the blocks when they are held in front of a tablet camera. Intelligence includes intrapersonal skills—processing information within one’s mind—and interpersonal skills, or dealing with other people. Durán said PleIQ builds on both by having children act as teacher or guide to a companion character.

On the other side of the convention center, Karen Hu demonstrated an educational robot called Woobo. Hu asked the hairy green robot: “Hi, what’s your name?” With a childlike voice, the toy answered, “Are you trying to trick me? My name is Woobo.” The robot comes programmed with educational games and activities. Children use its touchscreen face to get them started. Toys that work as companions also aid in social development. Hu described how the robot can help a child who has autism(自闭症).

“He can communicate with Woobo and he can follow some of the instruction Woobo is giving because he thinks of this as a companion instead of a parent or someone else telling him to certain things.”

A more low-tech companion is a toy animal called Manimo. The manufacturer says this toy can help reduce **hyperactivity** in children and improve their ability to pay attention to a subject. Whether it’s a snake, dolphin or other animals, Manimos can be placed across a child’s arm, chest or neck. Karine Gagner, president of Manimo, explained that adding deep pressure to one’s body can help calm a child before bedtime.

It remains to be seen whether a game or toy can improve emotional intelligence. But toymakers are doing what they can to help parents in their efforts to raise well-rounded children.

32. According to the passage, why do toymakers focus on the creation of educational products?

- A. Because they are trying to meet parents’ increasing needs.
- B. Because they have advanced technology in toy industry.
- C. Because the toys can increase children’s intelligence and EQ.
- D. Because the toys are helpful to those kids with special needs.

33. To which situation can intrapersonal skills be applied?
- A. Little Mike is trying his best to work out “ $2+3=?$ ”.
- B. Kate is unwilling to make friends with those in her kindergarten.
- C. A teacher instructs children to address maths problems.
- D. A guide arranges for tourists to visit historic attractions.
34. What does the underlined word “hyperactivity” in paragraph 6 probably mean?
- A. The desire to play with toys.
- B. The chance to get a companion.
- C. The interest in other types of toys.
- D. The difficulty in staying focused.
35. What’s the author’s attitude towards the toymakers?
- A. Skeptical. B. Neutral. C. Negative. D. Positive.

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。

Do you get nervous thinking about geometry, equations or a coming math test? If yes, you are far from alone. 36 Students in countries with higher levels of math anxiety tend to achieve lower math grades, according to a study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences on Feb. 15.

According to a University of Cambridge study, in ordinary life, many people experience some degree of discomfort when faced with a math problem, ranging from mild tension to strong fear. 37 They may then try to avoid every situation involving numbers, meaning they are held back from pursuing careers related to this subject.

Comfort comes from the fact that those with math anxiety are not necessarily to be bad at math. 38 They may have had a really bad experience with math and there are ways to improve math achievement.

39 If you’re feeling stressed before a math exam, it may help to spend a few minutes exploring those feelings before the exam begins. It’s about making sure you’re interpreting your feelings correctly. In addition, a little math anxiety could be taken as a positive challenge to overcome. 40

- A. Also, there are ways to manage your stress related to math.
- B. Students with math anxiety are not cognitively disadvantaged.
- C. If children have math anxiety, don’t assume that they will never succeed in this subject.
- D. Some people also experience physical symptoms such as sweaty palms or a racing heart.
- E. Math anxiety has become a common psychological condition among students around the world.
- F. Just like many people get stage fright before delivering a speech, this nervous energy can help to motivate.
- G. Just because you have a fast heartbeat and sweaty palms, that does not necessarily mean you will fail.

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。

Desperate to help his 96-year-old mother to speak her mother tongue again, Keith McDermott made an 41 on social media and was met with a flood of kind responses. The old 42, Ray, was moved to tears after talking on the phone with one of the 43 respondents in Welsh.

Ray moved to America after meeting her husband when she was only 18, hence waving goodbye to her 44 in Wales. She continued to speak Welsh with her mum—keeping a little bit of 45. But she lost her beloved mum four decades ago and hadn't spoken Welsh since.

46 suffering from short-term memory loss and sometimes not remembering what she has done recently, Ray's childhood memories in Wales remain crystal 47. "She wants to 48, but I know, 49 her age, such long-distance travel is out of the question," said Keith. "Once she mentioned: I wish I could speak Welsh again but I suppose I never will. It was then that I thought I should make her wish 50."

So Keith, 70, 51 on social media on a group called "New York Welsh" asking for any Welsh speakers that could speak Welsh with his mum. And he was 52, as well as a little shocked, to receive over 30 responses within half an hour. "Speaking with Melisa, her (Ray's) Welsh was a little rusty. A few more Welsh conversations and I think she'd be 53 again," added Keith.

"When you have a parent in their nineties, you will find you two have something in common: you're both old, so I am very sympathetic to my mother's feelings of loneliness and isolation. I'm feeling it myself." Keith hopes to 54 more Welsh phone conversations for his mum and Melisa has promised to send Ray some short stories in Welsh to 55 her of her life in Wales.

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|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. indication | B. appeal | C. assignment | D. apology |
| 42. A. lady | B. traveler | C. explorer | D. gentleman |
| 43. A. senior | B. childhood | C. enthusiastic | D. lonely |
| 44. A. friends | B. life | C. tongue | D. relatives |
| 45. A. hope | B. tension | C. similarity | D. home |
| 46. A. Concerning | B. Apart from | C. Despite | D. Due to |
| 47. A. blue | B. faded | C. fragile | D. clear |
| 48. A. leave | B. return | C. quit | D. talk |
| 49. A. given | B. supposed | C. remembering | D. neglecting |
| 50. A. go | B. fly | C. happen | D. start |
| 51. A. searched | B. mentioned | C. linked | D. posted |
| 52. A. embarrassed | B. touched | C. hooked | D. puzzled |
| 53. A. stable | B. happy | C. fluent | D. passionate |
| 54. A. take up | B. make up | C. bring up | D. set up |
| 55. A. remind | B. accuse | C. inform | D. cure |

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。

Chinese seal(印章) carving originated during the Shang Dynasty. In the beginning, the characters carved on seals were the same as 56 (that) used in writing, such as Xiaozhuan of the Qin Dynasty. However, with Chinese writing 57 (become) increasingly standardized and simplified, it became a tradition to use Xiaozhuan for seals.

In ancient times, seals were regarded as 58 guarantee of authenticity(真实性). Today, they 59 (be) more of a sign of authority of a legal person 60 an artwork.

After the Qin Dynasty, materials for seals were strictly classified. Jade was only used for emperors, gold and silver for high-ranking officials and copper(铜) for the low ranks. Various types of stones were used from the Song Dynasty, 61 led to a boom for seal carving.

62 (early), seal carving was accomplished only by workers. During the Song Dynasty, scholars and artists began to get 63 (involve) in it. They combined seal carving with calligraphy and painting, making this traditional art more popular in China.

To protect this artistic treasure and stimulate the public's 64 (enthusiastic) for it, Chinese seal carving 65 (include) on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2009.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是 Daniel,你校校史馆(School History Museum)正在招募英语翻译志愿者,以帮助来访的国外中学生了解你校的文化和历史。请你用英语写一封信应聘,内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 个人优势;
3. 希望获准。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式作答。

<p>Dear Sir or Madam,</p> <hr/>
<p>Yours sincerely, Daniel</p>

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。

Maybe there is a Father Christmas!

Anna stood anxiously staring at the pouring rain while little Molly looked up at a pretty doll in the window of the toy shop on the edge of town. “Mummy,” Molly said, “that’s the doll I would like Father Christmas to bring me.” A tear rolled down Anna’s cheek and she knew it would be impossible this year. They were supposed to start a new life in Spain one and a half years ago before her husband Tim was cruelly taken from them by a car. Their small amount of savings was quickly spent on Tim’s funeral costs and necessities, leaving her in heavy debt.

To her relief, the local people had helped to support her through these difficult times and especially Juan, owner of the local grocery store, a single man, who would often put something special into her shopping bag, even though he himself had been going through a difficult period—his mother died of cancer and he was busy handling the sale of his mother’s house on the edge of town.

As the rain stopped, Anna and Molly started walking home. She was thinking about buying an umbrella after paying the rent with her upcoming wage when Molly shouted excitedly, “Mummy, what’s that on the road?” Anna looked down and saw a bag lying in the water, which was obviously lost because of the sudden rain.

They got home and dried themselves before Anna focused on the bag. Opening it and seeing bundles of money inside, she stood back in shock and cried, “Is this a present from kindness? I can pay off my debt, buy Molly’s favorite doll and my new umbrella...” Then reality set in, Anna was a very moral person and would never steal even the slightest little thing, let alone bundles of money. She went to bed with all thoughts in her mind.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式作答。

Early next morning, Anna headed where she decided to go. _____

At supper, Anna had an unexpected visitor—Juan with a gift box in his hands. _____