

## 考生须知：

**高三英语学科 试题**

1. 本试题卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题），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（选择题部分）

**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， 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. Why is the woman worried?
   1. She didn’t pass the physics test.
   2. She isn’t well prepared for the test.
   3. She doesn’t have time to study for the test.
2. What does Jane plan to do?

A. Attend a meeting. B. Go to a party. C. Invite the man to her house.

1. When does the man usually practice yoga?

A. At 5:30. B. At 6:00. C. At 6:30.

1. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A party. B. A dress. C. A friend.

1. What does the man mean?
   1. He might leave early on Friday.
   2. He prefers flexible working hours.
   3. He doesn’t support the woman’s plan.

第二节：（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5，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。

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

A. Husband and wife. B. Salesperson and customer. C. Colleagues.

1. Where does the woman dream of spending her winter holiday?

A. In the Alps. B. On an island. C. In a shopping mall.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8～10 题。

1. How long does short term memory last?

A. Thirty seconds. B. Thirteen minutes. C. A day.

1. What example does the article use to present medium term memory?
   1. Remembering a sentence.
   2. Remembering a major event.
   3. Remembering a shopping list.
2. What will people store in their long term memory?

A. Things used every day. B. Faces of friends. C. Words of family members.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11～13 题。

1. What is the man?

A. A customer. B. The manager. C. A shop assistant.

1. What is the matter with the disc?

A. Its music is wrong. B. It doesn’t work. C. Its cover is broken.

1. How does the woman feel about the disc?

A. Happy. B. Annoyed. C. Sorry.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14～17 题。

1. What did Ade Sodeinde do after working with the speakers?

A. She studied at university. B. She found a job. C. She worked as an engineer.

1. What was Ade Sodeinde’s report about?
   1. How photocopiers work.
   2. Why trains are always delayed.
   3. When railway tracks need replacing.
2. Who were usually to blame for late departures of trains?

A. The drivers. B. The train cleaners. C. The safety inspectors.

1. Why did Ade Sodeinde do the report?
   1. It enriched her life.
   2. It was her required task.
   3. It would be of benefit to her future job.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18～20 题。

1. How many times has the Winter Festival been organized before this year?

A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

1. What is special about the art exhibition?
   1. It will be held in a school.
   2. There are three opening nights.
   3. The works are painted by local students.
2. What is the purpose of the talk?
   1. To raise money for the festival.
   2. To inform people of the festival.
   3. To compare the events of the festival.

**第二部分：阅读理解**（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：（共 10 个小题；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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

## A

Three years ago, Brian Palmer was a homeless man struggling to overcome drug addiction. All he owned was a bag containing some clothes, a blanket, and a pillow. He sought assistance at a recovery center at the heart of Skid Row. One activity that helped him through the tough time was singing. As a kid, he dreamed of becoming a professional singer; he was a member of the church choir and appeared in musicals at school. In 2015, he encountered the Urban Voices Project. This led him to Street Symphony, a group of professional musicians, which works with homeless, mentally ill, and incarcerated ( 监 禁 的 ) populations.

In February, Palmer began taking voice lessons from Scott Graff, a member of Street Symphony. Graff said, “I gave Brian some tips on singing technique, and he taught me life lessons. I got the better end of the deal.”

A few days after Thanksgiving, Palmer sang “The People That Walked in Darkness” in a musical workshop. Five string players accompanied him; a few dozen members of the workshop were in attendance. Before performing, Palmer shared with the audience some thoughts about the music. “When I came here three years ago, I didn’t know where my life was going to take me,” he said. “I just knew that I needed to change, and that I needed help. When I was walking through my life in addiction, and the darkness and the hell I had created for myself, it was like the phoenix ( 凤 凰 ) coming out of the darkness and seeing the light.”

Palmer then sang the song. After his performance, Graff commented, “Palmer performed well for one who has been studying singing technique for less than a year. More importantly, he made the text sound as though it had been taken from his own life.”

“That was really empowering,” Palmer told the audience afterward. He explained what had been going through his mind as he sang. “An act of love,” he said, looking out at familiar faces in front of him. “One act of love, I know for sure, is listening.”

1. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 2 indicate?
   1. Graff spoke highly of Brian’s talent for music.
   2. Graff was grateful to Brian for the life lessons.
   3. Graff took pride in teaching Brian voice lessons.
   4. Graff thought his deal with Brian not worthwhile.
2. Why could Brian perform well in the musical workshop?
   1. He cooperated quite well with string players.
   2. He acquired proper techniques to sing the song.
   3. He gained support from members of the workshop.
   4. He well conveyed what the text of the song meant.
3. What might be the best title for the text?

A. Urban Voices Project B. Brian Palmer: A Professional Singer

C. The Chains of Love D. The People That Walked in Darkness

## B

Singapore [uses about 430 million gallons](https://www.pub.gov.sg/watersupply/singaporewaterstory) of water every day — a number it expects could double in the next four decades. That kind of consumption is piling pressure on the Asian city state to address growing concerns about global water shortage. So it’s building new technology to prepare itself for a future where obtaining clean water will be even more difficult.

Rapid urbanization and rising global temperatures are making access to natural water sources increasingly hard to come by. Today, a quarter of the world [lives in areas of high water stress.](https://edition.cnn.com/2019/08/06/world/aqueduct-water-climate-crisis-intl-scli/index.html) Singapore [is](https://www.singstat.gov.sg/modules/infographics/population) [home to more than five million people](https://www.singstat.gov.sg/modules/infographics/population) and is covered in fountains, landscape pools and other water features (水景设计). But it has [no natural water](https://www.pub.gov.sg/watersupply/fournationaltaps) sources of its own, instead relying [heavily](https://edition.cnn.com/2014/09/23/living/newater-singapore/index.html) on recycled water and imports from its neighbors.

Snyder’s research facility is one of several places developing solutions for Singapore’s water dependency. The hope is to create projects that could be used across the city. One development: a small, black sponge ( 海 绵 ) called carbon fiber aerogel can clean waste water on a mass scale. The material is being further developed for commercial use by Singapore-based startup [EcoWorth Technology.](https://www.ecoworth-tech.com/about) According to CEO Andre Stoltz, the company will first enter Singapore’s waste water market before eventually developing this material for use on a global scale.

Another company, [WateRoam,](https://www.wateroam.com/) is already taking innovation from Singapore to the rest of the region. Founded in 2014, WateRoam says it has developed a lightweight, portable filtration (过滤) device that they say has already [provided](https://www.wateroam.com/about-us.html) clean drinking water to more than 75,000 people across Southeast Asia.

The water filtration device is no bigger than a bicycle pump, yet it can provide clean water to villages of 100 people for up to two years, according to the company.

“We’ve been very blessed to have access to clean drinking water,” Pong said. “It’s a privilege that we should be able to bring forth to the rest of the region, and advocate that clean water is an essential aspect for life on earth.”

1. What do we know about Singapore according to the text?
   1. It consumes much more water than any other country in the world.
   2. Its demand for water also results from facilities using a lot of water.
   3. Its water shortage is partly due to the absence of recycled water.
   4. It imports most of the water resources from neighboring countries.
2. What has been done to address water shortage in Singapore?
   1. Snyder’s research facility has developed a sponge for commercial use.
   2. The material carbon fiber aerogel has been used throughout Singapore.
   3. The device produced by [WateRoam](https://www.wateroam.com/) has been available in Southeast Asia.
   4. The water filtration device invented in 2014 has provided water ever since.
3. From which column of the newspaper is this text taken?

A. Technology. B. Culture. C. Business. D. Lifestyle.

## C

Children’s heavy digital media use is associated with a risk of being overweight later in adolescence. A recently completed study shows that six hours of leisure-time physical activity per week at the age of 11 reduces the risk of being overweight at 14 years of age associated with heavy use of digital media.

Obesity in children and adolescents is one of the most significant health-related challenges globally. A

study carried out by the Folkhälsan Research Center investigated whether a link exists between the digital media use of Finnish school-age children and the risk of being overweight later in adolescence. In addition, the study looked into whether children’s physical activity has an effect on this potential link.

The study involved 4,661 children who reported how much time they spent on sedentary ( 久 坐 的) digital media use and physical activity outside school hours. The study indicated that heavy use of digital media at 11 years of age was associated with a heightened risk of being overweight at 14 years of age in children who reported engaging in under six hours per week of physical activity in their leisure time. In children who reported being physically active for six or more hours per week, such a link was not observed. The study also took into account other factors potentially impacting obesity, such as childhood eating habits and the amount of sleep, as well as the amount of digital media use and physical activity in adolescence. In spite of the confounding (混杂的) factors, the protective role of childhood physical activity in the connection between digital media use in childhood and being overweight later in life was

successfully confirmed.

“The effect of physical activity on the association between digital media use and being overweight has not been extensively investigated in follow-up studies so far,” says Postdoctoral Researcher Elina Engberg. “In this study, the amount of physical activity and use of digital media was reported by the children themselves, and the level of their activity was not surveyed, so there is a need for further studies.”

1. The subjects of the study were . A.surveyed three years later after the first one

B.those who used sedentary digital media a lot C.4661 school – aged children suffering from obesity D.lacking in sufficient leisure-time physical activity

1. What does the underlined word “heightened” in paragraph 3 probably mean? A.major B. particular C. increasing D. slight
2. What was the focus of the recent study?
   1. Different factors contributing to kids’ overweight problem.
   2. The role of childhood eating habits in dealing with children’s obesity.
   3. Impact of kids’ exercise on the link between digital media use and obesity.
   4. Teens’ health-related challenges resulting from heavy digital media use.
3. What might be talked about in the following paragraph?
   1. Reasons for carrying out further studies.
   2. Guidelines for children and adolescents.
   3. Approaches to solving teens’ weight problems.
   4. Connections between obesity and physical activity.

第二节：（共 5 个小题；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。

New parents often spend a long time debating what to call their newborn. Should they name them after a relative, a famous person or just pick a name at random? 31 But it’s our children who need to live with our choice. So how important is the name we choose?

Names usually stay with us for a lifetime unless we decide to change them. 32 Quite often we hear stories of celebrities giving their children unusual names, while other people give their children names which have special meanings, for example, the name Sarah comes from a Hebrew word meaning ‘princess’.

Sadly, though, our parents don’t always get it right.

\_ 33 A study led by psychologist Jean Twenge found that a person who hates the name given to them is more likely to have greater psychological adjustment issues – possibly due to low self-esteem (自尊). This is because our title becomes a symbol of our self, and if we hate our name, our confidence may be affected.

And what if your name is no longer popular? While names like Ethel and Gladys were once in fashion, they now sound a bit out of date, which can be embarrassing. 34 Studies have shown that people with old-fashioned names are more likely to be rejected on dating apps.

However, if you choose an unusual name, it’s not all bad news. According to a study conducted by Professor David Zhu, people with uncommon names can develop a sense of uniqueness and can often become more creative and open-minded.

So, when choosing your children’s name, there are a fair few things to consider. 35

1. They become part of our identity.
2. So, what if you don’t like your given name?
3. For many of us it can be a difficult and tiring task.
4. Have you experienced something unpleasant due to your names?
5. And when it comes to unpopular names, they may even affect our love lives.
6. Many children say they dislike the name their parents have chosen for them.
7. But going for something too common or too old-fashioned may not be a great choice.

**第三部分：语言运用**（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 个小题；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。

“Well?” my teacher asked. “Do you know the answer?” I shifted uneasily in my seat and 36 around the classroom. I said in a low voice, “No idea.” Not 37 the tears in my eyes, she 38 the math lesson. The rest of the day 39 on slowly, until finally the last bell rang, a 40 of freedom, until the next day.

I always felt out of 41 at school. Rarely did I accept a compliment ( 称 赞 ) on 42 achievements in school. By fourth grade, my self-confidence had shrunk 43 and I became depressed.

One day, my teacher yelled at me in front of the entire crowd of kids. “How 44 can you be? If you don’t start shaping up soon, you’ll 45 being a failure.” That was the first time someone had said “you’re a failure” right to my 46 . I stayed there for a half hour, crying and 47 if the pain and disappointment would ever end.

I left that school shortly afterwards, hoping to find a place where l could get away from the pain and find the 48 buried deep within me. And I did. My new school has 49 me to see myself in a better light and recognize how much I have 50 . The academics aren’t as intense as my previous school and I’ve opened up to others, no longer 51 of what they’ll think of me.

I have built new 52 — not based on academic skill but on true friendship. People 53 me cheerfully each morning because they see my inner 54 . Me! The person who works to make himself into the best person he can be. This year has breathe new 55 into me.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. A. turned | B. glanced | C. wandered | D. gathered |
| 37. A. drying | B. wiping | C. preventing | D. noticing |
| 38. A. continued | B. prepared | C. organized | D. repeated |
| 39. A. dragged | B. carried | C. got | D. kept |
| 40. A. loss | B. burst | C. signal | D. means |
| 41. A. sight | B. order | C. place | D. control |
| 42. A. artistic | B. sporting | C. cultural | D. academic |
| 43. A. considerably | B. probably | C. frequently | D. surprisingly |
| 44. A. diligent | B. dumb | C. stubborn | D. ambitious |
| 45. A. make up | B. end up | C. take up | D. put up |
| 46. A. ear | B. back | C. mind | D. face |
| 47. A. hesitating | B. expecting | C. wondering | D. insisting |
| 48. A. willingness | B. loneliness | C. kindness | D. greatness |
| 49. A. enabled | B. forced | C. persuaded | D. reminded |
| 50. A. confirmed | B. promised | C. grown | D. accepted |
| 51. A. envious | B. afraid | C. sure | D. confident |
| 52. A. bonds | B. skills | C. interests | D. systems |
| 53. A. respect | B. comfort | C. greet | D. appreciate |
| 54. A. peace | B. voice | C. spark | D. conflict |
| 55. A. interest | B. life | C. experience | D. burden |

# 第Ⅱ卷(非选择题部分)

**第三部分：语言运用**（共两节，满分 45 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。

These days, people are trying to live in a “green” way. Advocates of living in greener 56 (community) think it is not a good idea to delay 57 (solve) environmental problems. They say we can use ideas and technologies available 58 (create) the city of the future today.

For example, in the green city of the future, modern buildings 59 (design) to save water and energy. Outdated buildings of the past were not. Rooftops covered with grass and other living plants provide insulation ( 隔 热 材 料 ) 60 keeps buildings cooler. These roofs can also collect and reuse rainwater that would otherwise be wasted.

Besides, citizens of the green city understand that protecting native species 61 (be) the key to protecting natural spaces. Because native plants are original to the ecosystem, they provide the best habitats 62 local insects, birds and other animals. Native plants can also 63 (well) adapt to the local climate and require less water.

Residents also recognize that a process called composting ( 堆 肥 ) helps reduce 64 amount of solid waste and increase the richness of local soil. People first mix food waste with water and air in large bins. Then 65 (help) bacteria break down this pile of “garbage” into an eco-friendly and economical fertilizer.

**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）

假设你校英语夏令营活动将于下周举行闭营晚会，现面向全体学生征选英语节目。请你代表校学生会用英语写一则书面通知，内容包括：

1. 晚会时间、地点；
2. 节目形式；
3. 报名方式。

注意：1. 词数 80 词左右；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。

Every Christmas, people in shopping malls, grocery stores and on street corners collect donations for the Salvation Army’s programs for those in need. And bell-ringers are volunteers helping collect donations. That probably doesn’t seem like a big deal to most people, but I find it difficult - in fact, ridiculously hard - to ask people for anything, even though I quite enjoy helping others when they need a hand.

My friends will tell you I’m outgoing, independent, even adventurous. Yet, when I’m sick I’d rather stagger out of the door half-dead to buy some chicken soup than ask a friend or neighbor for help. When I sign up for a run to raise money for cancer, I donate the cash myself rather than asking others. The thought of asking a friend for a ride to the airport is way too stressful, even though I know the answer would be yes.

So, I decided one Christmas I would take a baby step in learning to ask. I’d do a few shifts (轮班) as a “bell-ringer” to see how it felt to ask perfect strangers to give.

I arrived early and tried to calm my nerves as I approached the man standing by the donation box. For weeks, I had prepared myself for this. I put the instruction sheet on my refrigerator and re-read it many times. But I could not have felt worse as I slipped on the Salvation Army vest ( 背 心 ) and took my spot beside the donation box.

The man who had been a volunteer for a decade gave me some tips before he left. I thanked him and consciously tried to follow the tips. Stand (don’t sit), smile, make eye contact, and don’t ring the bell too loud or too often.

It felt awkward at first. My location on the second floor of shopping mall wasn’t a busy spot, so l tried to smile and catch the eyes of every passerby. Most quickly glanced away. I worried I was making them feel guilty. I didn’t like that at all.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 应使用 5 个以上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。

Para 1: I was starting to wonder whether this bell-ringing thing was for me when a lady walked purposefully toward me.

Para 2: For the rest of my shift, I became relaxed and were impressed by different people coming to me.