

高三年级 英语试题

命题： 杭州市富阳二中

考生须知：

- 1.本卷共 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）

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

答案是B。

1. Why did the man get a new phone?

A. His old one was broken.

B. He wanted to take good photos.

C. He gave his old one to his nephew.

2. What is the woman best at?

A. Cooking.

B. Gardening.

C. Doing magic.

3. What does the woman want for her birthday?

A. Time with her loved ones.

B. Something cheap.

C. A new car.

4. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Bus driver and passenger.

B. Co-workers.

C. A couple.

5. Why is the speakers' class size smaller this semester?

A. It was broken up into two classes.

B. Some students failed the first class.

C. There were too many kids last year.

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's wrong with the woman's gloves?

A. They don't fit.

B. They are too thin.

C. They have holes in them.

7. What will the speakers do first?

A. Go skating.

B. Have a drink.

C. Buy something.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Who is the man?
A. A doctor. B. A banker. C. A personal trainer.
9. How often does the man eat meat?
A. Every day. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
10. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Eat no more meat. B. Change his habits. C. Come to see her more often.
- 听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. What will the man do next month?
A. Find a new roommate. B. Move out of his apartment. C. Fix the windows and doors.
12. What does the woman like about the apartment?
A. The rent. B. The roof. C. The position.
13. What will the woman probably do next?
A. Call the house owner. B. Go back to her office. C. Bargain with the man.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. What is the primary reason the man wants furniture?
A. To receive guests.
B. To have a place to sleep.
C. To make his apartment look nice.
15. What does the woman offer to give the man?
A. A sofa. B. Two tables. C. A television.
16. Where will the man probably get a wardrobe?
A. From garage sales. B. From a furniture store. C. From his parents' house.
17. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Brother and sister. C. Husband and wife.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. How do French people feel about their country and culture?
A. Proud. B. Modest. C. Uninterested.
19. Where do French Fries come from?
A. Italy. B. France. C. Spain.
20. How many fashion designers are mentioned in the talk?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

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

“To be a musician, it's like fulfilling a part of your life that's irreplaceable. It's something that I enjoy and I love to do and I get a satisfaction from it.” That is Renald Richard. Born in 1925 in Thibodaux, Louisiana, Richard's memories of childhood are filled with music. His father played piano by ear. His uncles and cousins all played instruments and sang. So at the age of six, Richard started piano lessons at home.

At the age of 13, Renald Richard went to see a band perform at a church dance. He noticed two young trumpet players in the band. He says they were dressed “clean and sharp.” All the girls -- including his girlfriend -- fell for the trumpet players.

Richard knew he had to take action. “I got to do something about this. I asked my Dad if I could play

the trumpet. And he said ‘I’ll get a trumpet for you but you cannot stop the piano’. And I got the trumpet. I had lessons on the piano and trumpet. And it went on like that for a while. And I got my girl back.”

Renald Richard played the trumpet in the high school band. Later, he performed while touring in a USO variety show. While playing in Houston, Texas in 1954, Richard was approached by Jeff Brown, the manager of musician Ray Charles. Renald Richard soon was playing his trumpet for Ray Charles’ band. In time, Richard became Charles’ bandleader.

Renald Richard toured all over the South and West with Ray Charles. Sitting in the back seat of the car on the way to a gig, Richard wrote the song “I Got a Woman” for Charles. It became Ray Charles’ first number one radio hit.

I was thrilled when music artist Kanye West used “I Got a Woman” as the basis for his hit song “Gold Digger”, Richard says. The song was number one on the Billboard Charts for 16 consecutive weeks. “It was a big, big hit,” says Richard.

Living now in Southern Florida, Richard is still active at the age of 94. “I’m playing music mainly with the Marco Island Strummers and I’m playing with the Jazz Masters in Naples, so I do a lot of playing and I enjoy that.”

As you can see Renald Richard’s musical days are by no means near an end.

21. Why did Renald Richard begin to play the trumpet?

- A. His father asked him to play the trumpet.
- B. The trumpet players were handsomely dressed.
- C. He fell in love with trumpet at a church dance.
- D. He needed to take action to win his girlfriend back.

22. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Nothing can replace being a musician in Renald Richard’s life.
- B. Renald Richard played the piano in Ray Charles’ band.
- C. “I Got a Woman” ranked first on the Billboard Charts for 16 weeks.
- D. At the age of 94, Renald Richard’s musical life is close to an end.

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. A Successful Pianist | B. A Life Filled with Music |
| C. A Wonderful Bandleader | D. A Hit Song |

B

More women and newborns survive now than ever before, says a new United Nations report. But it also found that a baby or a pregnant woman still dies every 11 seconds somewhere in the world.

The UN agencies United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) wrote the report. It says that child deaths have decreased by almost half since the year 2000. Deaths of pregnant women have dropped by more than a third. These reductions are mostly the result of wider availability of lower-cost, good quality health services.

But the latest data also showed that 5.3 million children worldwide died in 2018 by the age of five. Almost half of those deaths happened before a baby turned one month. The data also showed more than 290,000 women died because of problems during pregnancy and childbirth in 2017.

Henrietta Fore is UNICEF’s lead director. She said in a report, “A skilled pair of hands to help mothers and newborns around the time of birth, along with clean water, adequate nutrition, basic medicines and vaccines, can make the difference between life and death.”

Fore urged governments and health leaders to invest in health services to, in her words, “do all it takes ... to save these precious lives.”

The data showed huge inequalities around the world. Women and young children in sub-Saharan Africa, for example, have a much higher risk of death than in other large areas.

Levels of maternal(母亲的) deaths are nearly 50 times higher for women in sub-Saharan Africa than in wealthy countries. Babies born there are also 10 times more likely to die in their first month of life, the report found.

The report did note improvements. Since 1990, there has been a 56-percent drop in deaths of children under 15, from 14.2 million a year to 6.2 million in 2018.

Countries in eastern and southeastern Asia have made the most progress. Those areas have seen an 80 percent drop in the number of deaths among children under five.

24. The writer shows the situation of deaths of women and newborns by _____.

- A. giving examples
- B. analyzing causes
- C. listing figures
- D. following time order

25. What can we infer from the text?

- A. Health services are important for newborns and pregnant women.
- B. Most child deaths happened in their first month of life in 2018.
- C. Skilled doctors and expensive medicines can save lives around the time of birth.
- D. Levels of maternal deaths are much higher than child deaths in sub-Saharan Africa.

26. The purpose of the text is to _____.

- A. show the reductions in women and babies' death
- B. stress the problems of women and newborns' death
- C. show huge inequalities between countries in the world
- D. display the improvements in eastern and southeastern Asia

C

Researchers have developed a long-lasting, environmentally safe substance that can prevent wildfires from spreading. The new fluid is the creation of scientists and engineers at Stanford University in California. A report on their work was published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The Stanford team says the treatment could give firefighters a valuable weapon in their battle against wildfires. Wildfires destroy an approximate 4 million hectares across the United States every year. In 2018, the federal government spent more than \$3 billion on firefighting efforts, with billions more lost in property damage.

The new report notes that a large majority of wildfires result from human activities. It says they often start along roadsides, in campgrounds and around electrical equipment. Firefighters often use chemical fire retardants to put out fires. Fire retardants are materials that can stop or slow the spread of fires. But firefighting crews currently use them only as a kind of reactive tool. This is because the chemical treatments are not designed to stay on trees or other vegetation for long periods. They can quickly disappear because of environmental and weather conditions.

The thick liquid tested by the Stanford University team was found to extend the life of the fire retardants without harming the environment. Such a treatment could open up possibilities for firefighters to take preventive actions before fires even start, notes Eric Appel. He helped to write the new report. Appel is a professor of materials science and engineering at Stanford.

The treatment holds the promise “to make wildland firefighting much more proactive, rather than reactive,” Appel said. “What we do now is monitor wildfire-prone areas and wait with bated breath for fires to start, then rush to put them out.”

The researchers worked with California's Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, or CalFire, to carry out experiments. The testing found that the material “provides complete fire protection even after

half an inch of rainfall,” the study said. Under the same conditions, commonly used fire retardants provided little or no protection from fire.

The development team says the treatment contains only safe materials widely used in food, drug and agricultural products. Over time, the material washes away and breaks down safely in the environment, the researchers noted.

Eric Appel said he hopes the new treatment “can open the door to identifying and treating high-risk areas to protect people's lives and livelihoods.”

27. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Most of the wildfires are caused by human activities.
- B. Wildfires destroy more than 4 million hectares in America every year.
- C. The chemical fire retardants are a valuable weapon to fight against wildfires.
- D. The money spent on firefighting was more than the loss in property damage.

28. The new treatment has the following advantages except_____.

- A. providing much more protection from fire
- B. making it possible to take preventive actions
- C. making the effect of the fire retardants last longer
- D. opening the door to identifying and treating high-risk areas

29. What's Eric Appel's attitude towards the new treatment?

- A. Confident.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Concerned.
- D. Neutral.

30. Where does the text probably come from?

- A. A research plan.
- B. A science magazine.
- C. An advertisement.
- D. A science fiction.

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。

Do you ever feel unwilling to submit your work unless it's absolutely perfect? 31 Or, do you see every mistake as a huge failure instead of an important life lesson? If any of this sounds familiar, you might be a perfectionist.

Perfectionism is like an obsession. 32 It can also negatively affect your health, creativity and working relationships.

There are two types of perfectionism: adaptive perfectionism and maladaptive perfectionism. Adaptive perfectionists are always trying to build their skills and improve the quality of their work. 33 They hit deadlines and they constantly improve the work they do.

Maladaptive perfectionists, on the other hand, are never really satisfied with their achievements. 34 Because of this and because they do so much rework, they can spend a very long time delivering any work at all, meaning they miss deadlines and disappoint the people who depend on them.

35 If you approach your work this way, there are several things that you can do to challenge these behaviors, and create a healthier outlook.

Start by writing down everything you do that you think needs to be perfect. Next, think about each of these areas carefully. Once you've done this, come up with one specific way you can challenge each behavior. It takes time to overcome maladaptive perfectionism, but it is surely worth trying.

- A. Do your work clothes have to be perfectly pressed?
- B. However, they know when they've done a good job.
- C. It's easy to see that maladaptive perfectionism is unproductive and unhealthy.
- D. Do you set goals for yourself that are so high that you can't possibly meet them?

- E. They feel like they're lacking in some way and that mistakes are unacceptable.
 F. It can lead to stress, unhappiness, low self-esteem and decreased performance.
 G. And it occurs when you have self-defeating thoughts that push you to achieve unrealistic goals.

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。

Never will I forget the darkness, the pain and the strong desire to die. November arrived grey and busy, and going into an even more 36 December, I was filled with anxious thoughts.

A 37 to my father's grave is often a good chance to cry and when I leave I feel a little more 38. But this time was different. I drove home and every night for the rest of that week, I 39.

On Saturday, I watched a TV program teaching 40, and then I started to learn. By the end of the weekend, I had a dining room table, 41 with sweet treats. I packaged them up in tins, 42 a label to each of them with "winterlove" on it, and dropped them off on a few of my neighbors' porches before work. It shocked me how much it 43 my mood, seeing a small package lost on a porch. The thanks I received later from the neighbors 44 my day. It felt so good, and it distracted me from my 45 thoughts.

By January I had developed a 46: Every Sunday I'd bake cookies and every Monday I'd 47 them to my neighbors. Somewhere along the way things started 48 on my doorstep—a homemade cup, a bunch of flowers and even a gift certificate from the local bookstore. Every single one 49 my heart. But what I really appreciate was 50 people began to share their stories of mental health with me. It humbled me that something so simple had created such 51 kindness. It 52 me that there was good in me, in my neighbors, in the world.

I was 53 into a new season of light, while letting go of a season of darkness. My attempt to bring light into my own darkness has transformed into a story more beautiful than I could have 54 dreamed. Sometimes life is 55, but there is a quiet strength in knowing you are not alone.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. stressful | B. cheerful | C. delightful | D. regretful |
| 37. A. call | B. visit | C. letter | D. mail |
| 38. A. in doubt | B. in trouble | C. at rest | D. at peace |
| 39. A. sighed | B. cried | C. dreamed | D. slept |
| 40. A. baking | B. cooking | C. writing | D. dancing |
| 41. A. filled | B. crowded | C. covered | D. equipped |
| 42. A. attached | B. applied | C. addressed | D. admitted |
| 43. A. increased | B. reflected | C. worsened | D. lightened |
| 44. A. made | B. took | C. ruined | D. shaped |
| 45. A. bright | B. dark | C. happy | D. deep |
| 46. A. routine | B. love | C. taste | D. passion |
| 47. A. send | B. dismiss | C. package | D. deliver |
| 48. A. picking up | B. making up | C. showing up | D. breaking up |
| 49. A. warmed | B. froze | C. stole | D. broke |
| 50. A. when | B. how | C. why | D. where |
| 51. A. unbelievable | B. unforgettable | C. irresistible | D. invisible |
| 52. A. informed | B. warned | C. reminded | D. rewarded |
| 53. A. changing | B. falling | C. getting | D. sliding |
| 54. A. once | B. never | C. ever | D. often |

55. A. wonderful

B. easy

C. confusing

D. tough

第II卷

第二节: 语法填空 (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。

It is already known that dogs can use their 56 (high) developed sense of smell to search out drugs, explosives and disaster 57 (survive). Also, in the past few weeks some dogs 58 (train) to find a different kind of threat—plant species 59 can harm the environment.

New York officials have identified an invasive plant species 60 (start) to spread in several of the state's major parks. The plant is a yellow-flowered bush 61 (call) Scotch broom. Scotch broom is widespread in areas of America's Pacific Northwest. But it is still fairly new to New York. Officials are seeking to stop the plant's growth 62 it becomes widespread. After the dogs identify the species, people then attempt to remove 63 (they) before they become a wider problem.

Dogs are especially effective at this work because they can smell plants hidden among other species. A study 64 (find) that trained dogs could smell and find twice more invasive plants 65 humans could observe with their eyes.

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, 星光中学英语俱乐部的负责人。新聘请的外籍教师 Mrs. Smith 即将到来并指导俱乐部的活动, 请你代表俱乐部给她写一封邮件。内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎; 2. 恳请指导英语俱乐部活动; 3. 期待见面。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右; 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Mrs. Smith,

Yours truly,

Li Hua

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。

I stood under the mistletoe (槲寄生). The green, leafy clusters (团, 簇) spotted with waxy-white berries hung from the branches of every apple tree. *That's the same stuff they sell in the stores for Christmas decorations*, I said to myself. *Why can't I sell mistletoe too?* It would be a perfect way to earn money to buy a Christmas gift for my brother, Derek.

I took a few steps back, ran, leaped, and reached as high as I could. But the lowest mistletoe cluster was too high. Frustrated, I had started for home, when something strange caught my eye. At the edge of the apple orchard (果园), one tree stood bare. All the mistletoe had fallen off the branches. Delighted, I carefully picked out the best clusters and put them in my lunch box. When it was full, I rushed across the cornfield to go home.

I entered the side door, listening. Yes, a guitar was playing. I pounded on the door. The guitar stopped. A moment later the door was open. My brother stood there wearing his brown leather jacket. "Where are

you going?” I asked. “None of your business,” he muttered, sailing past me. It wasn’t easy sharing that small bedroom with my older brother.

With Derek out of the room, I emptied the contents of my lunch box onto my bed. As I looked for something to put the mistletoe in, I saw Derek’s guitar on his bed, wrapped in an old towel. That guitar was the only beautiful thing Derek owned, and I knew what to buy with the mistletoe money: a case for that guitar. Even if Derek was bad-tempered sometimes, he was still my brother, and I loved him.

Obviously I needed more mistletoe. The next day, I cut through the apple orchard again. A surprise awaited me—two more trees were bare, and more mistletoe! I came across the orchard owner who said he paid a guy to cut all that mistletoe out of his apple trees. He was happy I collected the mistletoe. As I raced for home, I saw Derek, in his leather jacket, was crossing the cornfield. But he ignored me.

That night I picked more mistletoe. With all mistletoe sold out, I hurried over to the music store. In the front display window lay a row of wooden recorders. I had learned to play a plastic one at school, and I wanted one of those wooden ones. Each year that was at the top of my Christmas list. But each year there wasn’t enough money.

注意:

- 1.所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
- 2.应使用至少 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。

Paragraph 1:

*I was calculating how much more money I’d need to buy a recorder when I saw the towers of guitar cases in the back of the store.*_____

Paragraph 2:

*I reached the orchard again, overhearing a familiar voice talking with the orchard owner.*_____
