

高三年级英语学科

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。

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）

1. How does the woman sound?

- A. Unhappy. B. Stressed out. C. Understanding.

2. Why does the woman want to be an actress?

- A. She likes to make people happy.
B. She thinks she's great at it.
C. She wants people to listen to her.

3. What does the man order?

- A. A small soda. B. A baked potato. C. A salad.

4. How much will the woman pay for the skirt?

- A. \$30. B. \$70. C. \$100.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Mother and son.

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 至 7 题。

6. What did the man have trouble doing?

- A. Reading. B. Seeing road signs. C. Seeing the television screen.

7. How did the man get his eye problem?

- A. It happened over time.
B. It runs in the family.
C. He injured his eyes.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Who was a professor of English literature?

- A. The woman's mother.
- B. The woman's father.
- C. The woman's grandfather.

9. How much money are the stamps worth?

- A. \$1,000.
- B. \$10,000.
- C. \$100,000.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did the speaker's parents get married?

- A. 15 years ago.
- B. 30 years ago.
- C. 35 years ago.

11. What will the speakers do for the wedding anniversary?

- A. Send their parents on a trip.
- B. Have a little wedding ceremony.
- C. Invite some new friends to a party.

12. Who will send out the invitation emails?

- A. The man.
- B. Mom and Dad.
- C. The woman.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a church.
- B. On a plane.
- C. In the classroom.

14. What is the man most looking forward to?

- A. Leaving his little brother.
- B. Seeing some historic buildings.
- C. Walking around Rome with the woman.

15. Who might Mrs. Green be?

- A. A friend.
- B. A tour guide.
- C. A teacher.

16. What can we learn about the woman?

- A. She is interested in history.
- B. She always pays little attention in class.
- C. She is afraid of taking a plane.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where does the talk probably take place?

- A. In a grocery store.
- B. In a restaurant.
- C. In a temple.

18. What happens during the festival besides eating porridge?

- A. Praying for good health.
- B. Giving presents to family members.
- C. Donating money to the poor.

19. What is in traditional Laba porridge?

- A. Fruit.
- B. Nuts.
- C. Seeds.

20. According to the speaker, why do most people go there?

- A. To enjoy the experience.
- B. To feel the joy of charity.

C. To learn about local history.

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

When it comes to the most refreshing Chinese YouTube figure of 2019, most people think of Li Ziqi, a Chinese vlogger whose videos focus on the beautiful scenery and the rural life in the Chinese countryside. With more than 7.5 million subscribers on YouTube, Li also has more than 1.9 million likes, and close to 3 million followers on her Facebook page. Experts from China claim that Li Ziqi is a better advocate for Chinese culture than the country's state media.

Li's fans think it is the spirit of craftsmanship behind her works that makes Li's video clips attractive. She strictly follows the authentic traditional steps and procedures in making traditional Chinese food and handicrafts, such as peach flower wine and silk. Sometimes she spends several months producing one of the videos.

Li Ziqi's videos are rather unique. Most of the videos have English titles to ensure better recommendations by the algorithms（计算程序）. In fact, most of her videos that are produced in a professional and delicate way involve very little speaking at all. Instead, they focus on the visual aspects, and the natural sounds of the landscape. Li's videos convey a more universal message. People can enjoy these videos with little or no background or knowledge about the country. Therefore, Li's videos can be enjoyed by many with different language backgrounds.

21. What can we learn about Li Ziqi's video clips?

- A. They promote the sales of Chinese food and handicrafts.
- B. They present the culture of life in urban areas of China.
- C. The images and natural sounds in her videos rather than language work.
- D. They are false rather than honest records of local life in China in her fans' view.

22. What's the author's tone toward Li Ziqi's video clips?

- A. Positive B. Negative C. Neutral D. Vague

23. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To provide guidance on cooking and making traditional handicrafts.
- B. To suggest a way of attracting more followers on YouTube.
- C. To give an example of how to gain worldwide popularity with short videos.
- D. To introduce Li Ziqi's unique tricks of attracting audience.

B

China has passed its peak of the COVID-19 outbreak, with new cases trickling down to single digits and overall epidemic（流行病）situation improving. The order of life and production is being restored at an increasing pace.

However, it gets worse abroad. The number of confirmed coronavirus cases in the U.S surged to 13,350 on Sunday and 188 Americans have died. The economy is taking a hit, such as the New York Stock Exchange and airline business. "We started seeing very sharp declines," Gary Kelly, the CEO of Southwest Airlines, said on CNBC weeks ago, "It has a 9/11-like feel."

In China, to contain the spread of the novel coronavirus, China has launched a people's war against the epidemic, adopting the strictest and most thorough measures. Foreign countries are also joining in

China's efforts to combat the epidemic.

Whereas, the USA president Trump previously said at the start of a business roundtable in New Delhi, "a problem that's going to go away." He also heaped praise on Chinese President Xi Jinping in dealing with the pneumonia (肺炎)-like disease. Director of Harvard Global Health Institute Ashish Jha warned that the epidemic is the most possible cause that can accidentally kill millions of Americans, but also the one that sees the least preparation.

Chinese Ambassador to the United Kingdom Liu Xiaoming said that since the outbreak of the coronavirus, China has donated masks and supplies, for example to Iran and Italy, Japan and South Korea. It has engaged in global cooperation and shared information in a timely manner with the world, including the USA, on the genetic sequence of the virus and on vaccine development. United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on Monday praised China's contribution, noting that Chinese people are making efforts for all of humanity. Liu said, "We have been open, transparent and responsible in tackling the virus because we believe in a community with a shared future for mankind."

24. Why did Gary Kelly said "It has a 9/11-like feel" in the second paragraph?

- A. Both the two events are related to flights.
- B. People don't dare to take planes during the outbreak.
- C. The outbreak of novel coronavirus has caused huge losses.
- D. The terror caused by novel coronavirus hangs over the USA.

25. According to the fourth paragraph, _____.

- A. Trump comforted China that the disease would soon be killed.
- B. America defeated the disease with ease at the early stage.
- C. Trump made reasonable remarks on China's efforts against the virus.
- D. America didn't previously intend to get ready for the infectious disease.

26. Readers may conclude that _____ probably makes China worthy of praise most, in dealing with the crisis.

- A. being cooperative with other countries
- B. being humanitarian to the whole world
- C. being quick-minded with effective measures
- D. being generous in sharing medical treatments

C

NOT that long ago, the world wondered whether clean energy could survive without government support. Now the question is how far it can spread. The number of electric vehicles, which was about 1 million in 2015, last year reached 2 million. In electricity generation, too, trend is with the greens. In the first half of this year wind, solar and hydro generated a record 35% of Germany's power.

Greater success is breeding greater ambition. California is proposing to reach 60% renewable energy by 2030; 176 countries have clean-energy goals. Hawaii, America's most oil-dependent state, has promised to be 100% renewable by the middle of the century. So have 48 poor countries vulnerable to climate change. This week the number of multinationals making a commitment to running their operations on 100% renewable energy rose to 100.

But not every target is helpful. To see why, consider that goal of 100% renewable energy. It makes solving climate change seem easy. In fact, though wind and solar can generate the whole country's electricity some day, renewables still account for less than 8% of the world's total power output. Moreover, cleaning up electricity is only part of the battle. Even though gas-fired heating and cooking can

be at least as big a source of greenhouse-gas emissions, renewable heating gets little attention. Transport policy is unpredictable, too. Carmakers may hit their goal of annual sales of 10 million electric vehicles in a decade, but battery-powered road transport, shipping and aviation are dreams. A much-quoted claim that America could rely on wind, solar and hydro alone for its electricity has recently been bitterly criticized by a group of respected academics.

Most importantly, a 100% renewables target confuses means with ends. The priority for the planet is to stop net emissions(净排放量) of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide. Putting too much emphasis on wind, solar and other renewables may block off better carbon-reduction paths. After decades of investment, it is wrong to leave nuclear power off the table. Carbon emissions in Germany actually rose because it chose to phase out nuclear power gradually and so burned more coal. New technologies, such as “direct air capture” systems designed to separate carbon dioxide from the air, may in time prove vital. Likewise, greater energy efficiency could reduce emissions by even more than using renewables would.

27. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.
- A. the problem of climate change will be solved by using 100% renewable energy
 - B. with new technologies, Germany successfully cut down carbon emissions
 - C. it is probable that ships will one day be powered by battery
 - D. America is not likely to completely rely on wind, solar and hydro energy one day
28. According to the passage, carbon emissions may be reduced by ____.
- A. promoting energy efficiency
 - B. blocking off carbon-reduction paths
 - C. using non-renewable heating
 - D. abandoning electric vehicles
29. The underlined phrase “phase out” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. ignore
 - B. reduce
 - C. use
 - D. invent
30. In which column can this passage be read?
- A. Fashion
 - B. Politics
 - C. Economy
 - D. Education

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。

Figures published by the UK government in 2006 revealed that: 42% of marriages in the UK end in divorce; 24% of children grow up in single-parent families; the average number of children in a British family is 1.9. ____ 31 ____ Is it an endangered species?

With the average number of children in a British family falling beneath an average of 2.0, the population of the UK has been falling for quite a few years. The size of the British workforce is declining and the average age of the workforce is rising. ____ 32 ____

Why aren't the British having as many children as they used to? ____ 33 ____ One of them is that British people are now having their children at a much older age than previously, meaning they have fewer years in which they can have children.

____ 34 ____ Well, houses are incredibly expensive in the UK, so many people are forced to stay with their parents early in their careers. And no one wants to start a new family when they are still living with their parents! So it's not until people are about 30 years old that they can afford to move out, buy their own home, and then they can start to think about setting down and having children.

So what is Britain doing to try and save the British family? ____ 35 ____ There have been increases in

Child Benefit money families can claim from the state. Also, there is an increasing amount of government subsidy (补贴) for nursery schools, so that parents do not need to pay so much for childcare. In addition, there are now laws allowing parents to take more time off work so that they can look after their children themselves rather than having to pay others to do it.

- A. Well, there is a whole range of reasons.
- B. So what is happening to the British family?
- C. What about marriage and buying a home?
- D. This trend is quite worrying for the British economy.
- E. It's a bad "work-life balance" and is damaging British society.
- F. First of all, the government is trying to make it cheaper to have children.
- G. The main reason is that it is relatively expensive to bring up a child in the UK.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (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。

Finally, I entered the institution. Because of my careful 36, I did not have to work during the school year. Then, summer came and it was time to 37 harder than ever. I continued working as a waitress at night, 38 tennis camps several mornings a week and worked as a secretary for a few hours in the afternoons. Being a little 39, I also decided to take a class at a community college. This class at the community college saved me \$650. It was a(n) 40 summer and made me anxious to return to my 41 easy life at college.

During my second and third years of undergraduate schooling, I made a(n) 42 to work about five hours weekly in the campus admissions office answering phones. This provided a little extra money and 43 me from spending my savings. The overall situation looked hopeful as I 44 my senior year as long as I could make as much money as I had the 45 summer. I wanted to go to Israel to study for 3 weeks, but I 46 in making this decision because it would cost me \$1,600 more to get the credits in Israel. About two weeks later my Mom called to tell me that I had \$1,600 in the bank that I had forgotten about! One of my 47 about this trip was not only the cost, but the 48 of time to make money; 49, I made as much that summer in the ten weeks when I was at home as I had made during the fourteen weeks when I was at home the summer before. The way everything worked together to make this trip 50 was one of the most 51 things that have ever happened to me.

This experience has 52 me in many important ways. The first thing that I learned was the importance of a strong work principle. Working long hours did a lot to influence my character and helped me learn the 53 of a dollar. It also made me learn how to 54 creative solutions to difficult dilemmas.

Whenever I am overwhelmed or afraid of the future, I can remember my \$64,268 55.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. efforts | B. savings | C. comparison | D. forecast |
| 37. A. work | B. study | C. research | D. relax |
| 38. A. joined | B. practiced | C. attended | D. instructed |
| 39. A. ambitious | B. content | C. desperate | D. anxious |
| 40. A. fruitful | B. unforgettable | C. exhausting | D. delightful |
| 41. A. completely | B. relatively | C. deliberately | D. necessarily |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 42. A. attempt | B. proposal | C. decision | D. point |
| 43. A. kept | B. banned | C. discouraged | D. protected |
| 44. A. ended | B. changed | C. passed | D. approached |
| 45. A. former | B. previous | C. coming | D. latter |
| 46. A. succeeded | B. delayed | C. hesitated | D. believed |
| 47. A. accounts | B. threats | C. disadvantages | D. concerns |
| 48. A. waste | B. gain | C. limit | D. loss |
| 49. A. however | B. therefore | C. besides | D. also |
| 50. A. successful | B. possible | C. available | D. unique |
| 51. A. important | B. disappointing | C. exciting | D. fundamental |
| 52. A. shaped | B. involved | C. fascinated | D. guaranteed |
| 53. A. use | B. expectation | C. value | D. process |
| 54. A. stick with | B. reflect on | C. take up | D. work out |
| 55. A. income | B. wonder | C. dream | D. target |

第Ⅱ卷(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。

The fireworks are being prepared. The red envelopes _____ 56 _____ (fill). And around the world, hundreds of millions of people are coming together _____ 57 _____ (celebrate) the Chinese New Year. Across the UK, _____ 58 _____ (lantern) are being hung in Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham and many of our other great cities, including here in London, home to one of _____ 59 _____ (big) Chinese New Year celebrations outside Asia. The festivities are _____ 60 _____ (undoubted) one of the highlights of Britain's cultural calendar, showcasing the _____ 61 _____ (strong), vibrancy and diversity of our multicultural society. And they are _____ 62 _____ reminder of the incredible role that our Chinese community plays in British life — from students who have just arrived here to study, _____ 63 _____ families whose roots in this country go back well over a century. It is a legacy and a contribution that I celebrated here at Downing Street last week, _____ 64 _____ (bring) together leading figures from across our Chinese community, people without _____ 65 _____ the UK would not be the successful, dynamic country it is today. So wherever and however you are celebrating, let me wish you a very happy new year, and a prosperous and auspicious year of the Pig.

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)

假如你是李华,寒假在伦敦学习,得知伦敦市政府在社区招募防疫志愿者。请你用英文写一封电子邮件应聘,内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 个人优势;
3. 能做的事情。

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。

Theo stood at the microphone. Silence settled over the hall. "Your word is onomatopoeia," said Mr. Ramirez, the announcer. I got this! Theo thought. Spelling was sort of his superpower. He wasn't a math or science guy, but he had a gift for spelling.

Theo's brain fast-forwarded to the spelling bees ahead: first the county championship, then the state championship, and finally the national spelling bee. "Your answer, please, Theo?" He glanced back at Alexa, another fourth-grader, sitting on the edge of her chair. She wanted another chance at winning. If he missed his word, she'd be back in the game. But that wasn't going to happen. Theo got the right spelling.

Theo's sister, Deandra, who had also competed but missed her word, applauded with the rest of the crowd. Mr. Ramirez presented the trophy(奖杯) to Theo. He lifted both arms into the air. "I'm the alpha-best." Then he raced toward his sister. "Ha!" Theo said, making the trophy dance in front of Deandra's nose.

She rolled her eyes. "You're a terrible winner."

"What's wrong with celebrating my victory?"

Deandra crossed her arms and made a sour face. "You know, it wasn't cool the way you ignored Alexa onstage. She tried to shake your hand."

Theo shrugged. "I didn't notice. Anyway, county bee, here I come!"

"You might want to crack open the dictionary before counties. In two weeks, you'll be facing the best of the best."

"And they'll be up against me, the alpha-beast."

Deandra shook her head. "Well, good luck. I think you're going to need it."

Two weeks passed in a blink. At the county bee, students from different schools gathered around onstage, some looking more worried than others. Finally, it was time for the contestants (选手) to take their seats.

After six rounds, the group of more than 100 students decreased to just seven. This was no regular spelling bee. Theo had barely made it through the last round with a lucky guess on conscience. And if he'd had to spell aerospace or conical, he'd be out already. His sister's advice suddenly made sense.

注意:

1. 所续写的短文的词数应为 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:

When it was his turn again, Theo stood frozen for the longest moment. _____

Paragraph 2:

The following Monday at school, Theo found Alexa in the lunchroom. _____