

高三英语学科 试题

考生须知：

1. 本试题卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，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纸上。

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. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. Buying gloves. B. Going skating. C. Making snowballs.
2. How will the woman get home today?
A. By bus. B. By train. C. By car.
3. What is the woman probably more concerned about?
A. Her dad's look. B. Her weight. C. Her intelligence.
4. Why is the man in China?
A. On holiday. B. On a family visit. C. On business.
5. What does the woman probably value a lot about the voting?
A. Reducing poverty.
B. Protecting the environment.
C. Defending women's rights.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满 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. Where are the speakers probably having the party?
A. At a restaurant.
B. At the woman's house.
C. At their friend's apartment.

7. How many people is the man inviting to his party?

A. 50.

B. 25.

C. 20.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. In which program can people call each other's telephone numbers?

A. Zoom.

B. Facebook.

C. Skype.

9. Why does the man use the free version?

A. It's less expensive.

B. It's perfect for his needs.

C. It's a better deal for professionals.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What's wrong with the old woman?

A. She couldn't speak.

B. She couldn't hear well.

C. She couldn't see clearly.

11. What did Linda do to help the old woman?

A. She lent her phone to the old woman.

B. She told her where her husband was.

C. She took her to her husband.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Father and daughter.

B. Brother and sister.

C. Colleagues.

13. Why is Linda unwilling to go to eat steaks?

A. She doesn't like steaks.

B. The restaurant is too far.

C. She just had steaks this afternoon.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What was the woman's previous job?

A. A teacher.

B. An actress.

C. An artist.

15. Who recorded the music for the shows?

A. The woman's neighbour.

B. The woman herself.

C. The woman's daughter.

16. How did the children react to the play about a lion?

A. They laughed at it.

B. They got frightened.

C. They loved it.

17. How does the woman's daughter help her?

A. By performing in the shows.

B. By collecting other children's ideas.

C. By giving opinions on the new stories.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is true about the old alarm systems?

A. They were cheap.

B. They were unreliable.

C. They caused power cuts.

19. How do people control a smart home system?

- A. By using the phone.
- B. By contacting the authorities.
- C. By adding software to the computer.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. Camera technology.
- B. Child monitoring.
- C. Home security.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

More than three quarters of children aged between 8 and 15 rarely or never listen to birdsong, according to a new study. The nationwide survey revealed that even more young people never watch the sunrise(90%), look at clouds(79%) or smell wildflowers(83%).

Slightly more adults take the time to enjoy the natural world. Of those who responded, 62% rarely or never listened to birdsong and 57% rarely or never watched the sunrise. More than 1,000 children and 2,000 adults took part in the study.

The research was carried out by the National Trust---an organization that protects more than 500 historic buildings, ancient monuments, gardens, parks and nature reserves. Professor Miles Richardson from the University of Derby, who helped analyse the results, said the survey showed that people who spent more time with nature were more likely to help protect animals and the environment.

He explained, “This report for the first time demonstrates that simple everyday acts of noticing nature, that build a closer connection, are key to people taking action for nature. Every bit of connection makes a difference.”

The report found that young people were happier if they were relaxing outdoors, such as sitting in a garden. Wellbeing was also improved by engaging with activities connected to the natural world, such as writing poems and songs about animals or celebrating natural events.

To help tackle the problem, the National Trust has launched a guide to help people connect with nature. The week-by-week Get Connected to Nature programme has lots of tips for activities, all of which take between 20 seconds and 20 minutes to complete, including how to watch butterflies and bees, grow a plant on your windowsill, or build a home for animals.

21. What's the problem with the people involved in the study?

- A. They spent more time with nature.
- B. They didn't like to watch the sunrise.
- C. They had little connection with nature.
- D. They seldom protected animals and environment.

22. What's the benefit of being close to nature?

- A. It contributes to people's good health.
- B. It helps people to write beautiful poems and songs.
- C. It improves people's ability to celebrate natural events.
- D. It raises people's awareness of protecting historic buildings.

23. What's the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. How to be connected with nature.
- B. The feature of each activity.
- C. The advantage of the programme.
- D. The introduction to the Natural Trust.

B

The incredible patterns may look artificial on this page, but they are, in fact, the visual image of how sound waves interact as they travel across a surface. The study of these figures is called cymatics, which comes from the Greek word “kima” (wave) and was first created by Swiss scientist Hans Jenny in 1967, but the phenomena had been observed for hundreds of years by the likes of Da Vinci and Galileo.

The patterns are best observed using thin sheet of either metal or glass, known as a Chladni plate, connected to a signal generator which can vibrate(震动) at a variety of audio frequencies. The sheet has set frequencies at which it will naturally resonate(共振) as the generated sound waves travel through it. This creates an area where the waves either combine destructively——peak meets trough(波谷)——to cancel each other out, or constructively——peak meets peak——to form a larger wave. These sections are called nodes and antinodes, respectively.

The effect of these vibrations is invisible until a medium(介质)——usually a liquid, or fine particles of a solid material such as sand or salt——is added to the plate. When the generator is set to one of the plate's natural frequencies, the water or sand will shift away from the busy antinodes and towards the quieter node regions. The resulting figures vary depending on the rate of vibration as well as the shape and size of the Chladni plate, but all demonstrate unbelievable symmetry(对称性).

This method for visualizing sound, as well as being a remarkable form of natural art, can be used across many fields of scientific research, and one example is the science of ocean.

24. What makes it possible for scientist to see sound waves?

- A. The Chladni plate.
- B. The medium.
- C. The patterns.
- D. The signal generator.

25. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A science assessment.
- B. A science report.
- C. A science fiction.
- D. A science magazine.

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

- A. Seeing Sound
- B. Sound Waves
- C. Drawing Sound
- D. Sound Frequencies

C

Joseph Pulitzer was born to a wealthy family in Hungary on April 10, 1847 and grew up and was educated there in private schools.

At the age of 17, Pulitzer decided to become a soldier in the Austrian Army but was rebuffed because of weak eyesight. Luckily, he later met the U.S. Union Army and contracted to joined the army as a substitute for a draftee(入伍者). In America, Pulitzer enlisted for one year in the Lincoln Cavalry(骑兵).

Later he worked his way to St. Louis where he got a job offer from the leading German language daily, Westliche Post. Four years later, the young Pulitzer, who had built a reputation as a tireless

enterprising journalist, was offered a controlling interest in the paper. At the age of 25, Pulitzer became a publisher and there followed a series of successful business deals from which he became recognized as the owner of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and a rising figure on the journalistic scene. When taking hold of the Post-Dispatch, Pulitzer worked at his desk from early morning until midnight or later, interesting himself in every detail of the paper. He specially splashed investigative articles criticizing government corruption(腐败). With his hard work, circulation mounted and the paper was successful.

Five years later, during a journey to New York, Pulitzer purchased The New York World, which was in financial difficulties. He brought about revolution in the editorial policy, content and format of The World. He employed some of the same techniques that had built up the circulation of the Post-Dispatch. In one of the most successful promotions, The World raised public donation for the building of the pedestal(基座) at the entrance to the New York harbor so that the Statue of Liberty could be put into position. The World for years served as the influential editorial voice on many issues of the government, and Pulitzer himself was applauded for representative of freedom of the press.

In 1912, one year after Pulitzer's death, the Columbia School of Journalism was founded, and the first Pulitzer Prizes were awarded in 1917. More awards in journalism would go to exposure of corruption than to any other subject.

27. What does the underlined word "rebuffed" in the second paragraph mean?

- A. dismissed. B. rejected. C. neglected. D. acknowledged.

28. What do we know about Pulitzer from the third paragraph?

- A. He bought Westliche Post and became its boss.
B. His first job offer came from a paper in Germany.
C. He became the youngest publisher at the age of 25.
D. Owning the Post-Dispatch established his position in journalism.

29. What is the likely purpose in establishing the Pulitzer Prizes?

- A. To develop journalism. B. To award the young soldiers.
C. To honor Joseph Pulitzer. D. To encourage the young journalists

30. Which of the following can best describe Pulitzer?

- A. Brave and aggressive. B. Wealthy and sensitive.
C. Generous and attractive. D. Ambitious and courageous.

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。

Tim Cook gets up at 3:45 a.m. Pepsi CEO Indra Nooyi gets up at 4 a.m. Disney CEO Bob Iger is a 4:30 kind of guy. Jack Dorsey sleeps in until 5:30. So does my buddy Richard Branson. Rarely do night owls get good press. Because successful people wake up early. Well, at least some of them do.

As Adam Grant says, "The world's most successful people aren't worried about what time others wake up. They wake and work on the schedule that works for them." 31 While you might think becoming an early bird is a simple matter of willpower and persistence, research shows that whether you're an early riser or a night owl is predominately(主要地) biological. 32 They are night owls.

While studies show that morning people tend to be more persistent, self-directed and tend to be better planners, night owls tend to perform better on tests that measure memory, processing speed and cognitive ability. 33 And, strange enough, they tend to be a little more financially successful.

So if you want to set higher goals for yourself, should you try to become a morning person? Or if you want to be more open to new experiences, should you try to become a night owl? Nope. 34 Relationship isn't causation(因果关系). Successful people who are early risers aren't necessarily successful as a result of waking up early. They're successful because they've matched their body clocks to their schedules.

When you start working doesn't matter. What matters is what you get done in the hours between when you stop and start working. Success is all about what you accomplish. 35

A. Science agrees.

B. They tend to be more creative.

C. It's not the time of day you accomplish it.

D. In short, they didn't decide to be night owls.

E. If you aren't a morning person, stop trying to be one.

F. You should be who you are and stop trying to be something you're not.

G. However, success is about what you accomplish, not when you accomplish it.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I was first introduced to woodworking at 12 years old by my grandfather. Together, we built a 36 bench for conducting chemistry experiments.

My interest in woodworking continued to 37, sometimes out of necessity. In 1973, I got married, had no money, yet needed 38. I started to collect tools. By 1986, I found myself teaching chemistry at West Virginia University. Not knowing many people, I began 39 furniture in our garage in my spare time. In 1987 I bought a(n) 40 lathe(车床) in order to turn parts for furniture. After we moved to Little Rock in 1989, a friend 41 that we take a woodturning class at the Arkansas Arts Center. I 42, because I was afraid that it would become 43. It was! About a decade later, I began to 44 woodturning classes at the Arts Center.

This has been a very rewarding 45. I have met people from all walks of life, and some have become close 46 friends. It is 47 rewarding to see that some have become accomplished wood turners. One student that I particularly 48 was visiting from Puerto Rico. When she returned, she bought a lathe, began turning and was accepted as a member of a 49 association on the island.

My woodturnings are mostly from native hardwoods that have been downed by storms. I tell people that my lathe is a cheap psychologist, 50 producing items in wood, whether furniture, salad bowls or “turned” art, gives me a feeling of 51 that few will experience in today's 52 world. When finished, you actually see the 53 of your effort. The product of this effort can be held in your hands, 54 to future generations, or, in some cases, placed in the fireplace to lower your home heating bill. At this time, I consider myself a(n) “55”.

36. A. lab

B. kitchen

C. street

D. park

37. A. work

B. reduce

C. grow

D. change

38. A. kids

B. furniture

C. housing

D. jobs

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 39. A. producing | B. selling | C. designing | D. exchanging |
| 40. A. broken | B. advanced | C. used | D. abandoned |
| 41. A. ordered | B. required | C. suggested | D. commanded |
| 42. A. hesitated | B. agreed | C. quit | D. suffered |
| 43. A. addictive | B. disappointing | C. beneficial | D. unique |
| 44. A. take | B. teach | C. choose | D. miss |
| 45. A. academy | B. adventure | C. expectation | D. experience |
| 46. A. personal | B. public | C. special | D. loyal |
| 47. A. actually | B. nearly | C. exactly | D. especially |
| 48. A. demand | B. respect | C. remember | D. admire |
| 49. A. fisherman's | B. salesman's | C. craftsman's | D. seaman's |
| 50. A. while | B. because | C. when | D. so |
| 51. A. mercy | B. achievement | C. confidence | D. responsibility |
| 52. A. busy | B. great | C. easy | D. general |
| 53. A. impression | B. meanings | C. process | D. fruits |
| 54. A. taken on | B. carried on | C. passed on | D. kept on |
| 55. A. player | B. artist | C. teacher | D. maker |

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 British Library's archives(档案室) contain a treasure 56 (collect) of items related to famous children's books. Now you can explore 100 of them on its new Discovering Children's Books website.

57 collection isn't just from the British Library's archives. It 58 (team) up with London's V&A Museum, the Bodleian Libraries in Oxford, England, and the Seven Stories National Center for Children's Books in Newcastle, England. The website lets you take a 59 (close) look at the art from popular books such as Roald Dahl's Matilda, Judith Kerr's The Tiger Who Came to Tea, Nadia Shireen's Bill and the Beast and Liz Pichon's Tom Gates series.

There's also the first version of Lewis Carroll's Alice's Adventures Under Ground----the story 60 would later become Alice's Adventures in Wonderland---and letters 61 (write) by Kenneth Grahame to his son that would become The Wind in the Willows.

The site is more than just 62 (photo) and explanations. There are videos too, such as one 63 which the illustrator Axel Scheffler shows you how to draw a Gruffalo. The site will also teach you how to make your own miniature book, like the ones created for dolls' houses. Quentin Blake, Michael Rosen and Jacqueline Wilson are among the authors interviewed, each 64 (offer) advice for storytellers.

"We want children to experiment and gain 65 (confident) as storytellers, poets and illustrators, who we hope will become the writers, artists, editors, librarians and book lovers of the future," says Anna Lobbenberg of the British Library.

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）

假定你是校英语报记者李华，上周你校开展了“读一本英语原著”活动，请你写一篇报道，内容如下：1.活动目的； 2. 活动内容； 3. 活动成效。
注意： 1. 词数 80 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）

阅读下列短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was July 2014. We were getting ready to move in a new house when my husband became very ill. He had to spend nine weeks in hospital, leaving me to do everything in our new home. By night fall, I was worn-out.

One such evening, as I reached for some cream for my hands, I noticed my bluebird diamond wedding ring - which I had worn for almost half a century - was missing! My finger was naked!

I was extremely shocked and sad. I looked in every drawer and in the car. No luck. My family told me to go back along the same route. That would be a task, for that day I had gone shopping, got my car fixed, and gone for an eye exam.

I sat, mind wandering back in time when I had first met my husband. I was five and one day, my dad took me to the town. On the way, we came upon a large herd of cattle. I waved to the youngest rider, who seemed to be nine, but he just turned away.

Next my memory travelled to my high school. The most exciting thing then was to dress up and walk the streets of our town with my classmates. It was on such a day that a black car went by and a passenger yelled, “Girls, want a ride with us?” I could hardly believe it: among the people in the car was the boy who hadn’t responded to my wave 13 years before! But he wasn’t ignoring me now.

Our love affair began. He offered the ring a few months later. The diamond was small, but my future husband chose it for its perfection and shine.

My daydream passed. My daughter came and suggested I shop for a new ring. “Where do you want to go?” She asked. “A pawn shop(当铺),” I said. I told her there was one close by.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 至少使用 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。

Paragraph 1

At the shop, we found five jewellery counters to look though. _____

Paragraph 2

The shop assistant got a magnifying glass(放大镜) out and said, “It’s a bluebird.” _____
