

高三英语

满分:150分 考试时间:120分钟

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚,将条形码准确粘贴在考生信息条形码粘贴区。
2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂;非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹签字笔书写,字体工整、笔迹清晰。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
4. 作图可先使用铅笔画出,确定后必须用黑色字迹的签字笔描黑。
5. 保持卡面清洁,不要折叠,不要弄破、弄皱,不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

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。

1. What is the probable relationship between Sarah and Mr. Wilson?
A. Brother and sister. B. Teacher and student. C. Parent and kid.
2. Why does the woman talk to John?
A. To ask a favor. B. To make an appointment. C. To pass on a message.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the chemist's. B. At a restaurant. C. At home.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A famous chef. B. A new café. C. A food project.
5. What time will the woman get back home tonight?
A. At about 7. B. At about 7:30. C. At about 8.

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. What do we know about Margaret?
A. She will graduate soon. B. She has got a new job. C. She has got promoted.
7. What's the woman's attitude toward the news?
A. Satisfied. B. Surprised. C. Unconcerned.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does Phyllis call Evan Peters?
A. To send an invitation. B. To offer some information. C. To confirm a booking.
9. What does Phyllis suggest Evan Peters do?
A. Buy the ticket another day.
B. Plan the trip in advance.
C. Contact the airline immediately.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. When did Amber begin attending college?
A. At age 18. B. At age 19. C. At age 20.
11. What did Amber think of working for Highlights?
A. It was boring. B. It was demanding. C. It was interesting.
12. How did Amber know about Youth Beauty Competition?
A. From the TV. B. From a poster. C. From her boss.
13. What did Amber do with most of her prize money?
A. She put it in the bank. B. She spent it on a vehicle. C. She donated it to a school.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does Stephen have a problem with?
A. Developing a habit. B. Managing the time. C. Focusing on tasks.
15. Why does the woman recommend using a diary?
A. To plan the week ahead. B. To remember key dates. C. To write down feelings.
16. What suggestion does the woman give about creating a to-do list?
A. Share the list with friends.
B. Write important things on the list first.
C. Make the list for the next day the night before.
17. What will Stephen do next?
A. Take a class. B. See a friend. C. Do some shopping.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is the speaker aimed at?
A. Those who feel depressed.
B. Those who need some rest.
C. Those who are music lovers.
19. What is the speaker going to do first?
A. Talk to Tessa. B. Play some music. C. Hang out with friends.
20. What does the speaker do?
A. She's a hostess. B. She's a musician. C. She's a psychology teacher.

第二部分 阅读理解 (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

WIMBLEDON LAWN TENNIS MUSEUM AND TOUR

The Tour

Our award-winning behind-the-scenes tour of the Grounds is the perfect way to see this world-famous site. Expertly led by a friendly Blue Badge Guide, you'll see the facilities used by the world's best tennis players as well as broadcasters, learn how Wimbledon's distinctive grass is cared for and how the site has changed and improved each year.

Please note that all areas on the Tour are subject to availability.

The Museum

Get up close to the famous trophies (奖杯), feel the materials of tennis fashions from the Victorian period, test your skills on the Batak wall and learn about how the Championships has developed since 1877.

Our interactive galleries include items from Wimbledon and clothing and equipment donated by tennis top stars. Glance over the pages of Arthur Ashes' diary, or sit on the bench used by Roger Federer in the Gentlemen's Dressing Room. You're certain to see something from your favourite player.

Book Now

Open daily, 10:00–17:30. Last entry to the museum is at 16:45.

Tour & Museum

Adult—£ 27

Special tickets (including Seniors/Students)—£ 23

Child—£ 17

Museum only

Adult—£ 15

Special tickets (including Seniors/Students)—£ 13

Child—£ 10

Private Group Tours

We welcome pre-booked private tour groups and our team of expert guides can offer tours in various languages on request.

Please click Private Group Bookings to submit your enquiry.

21. What can you do in Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Museum and Tour?

- A. Test tennis skills on Wimbledon grass.
- B. Enjoy a tennis game in the museum.
- C. See the original objects by donors.
- D. Get signatures of famous stars.

22. How much at least would a student of 15 pay for the Tour & Museum with his/her grandmother of 65?

- A. £ 50.
- B. £ 44.
- C. £ 46.
- D. £ 40.

23. Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. A travel magazine.
- B. A sports website.
- C. A news report.
- D. A guidebook.

B

When George Smith was 31, he became enthusiastic about some ancient tablets in the British Museum. But even after the tablet fragments (碎片) had been pieced together, little had been translated. The 3,000-year-old tablets remained as mysterious as buried in the ruins. Even so, the English archaeologist (考古学家) decided he would be the man to reveal the secrets. Smith taught himself Sumerian and literary Akkadian. After nearly two decades, Smith had a breakthrough: The complex symbols were describing a story, just like Noah's Ark!

For thousands of years, humans have been telling stories, sharing them orally even before the invention of writing. In one way or another, much time in people's lives is spent telling stories. Besides entertainment, stories did give us something more.

Stories can influence people's emotional lives. Storytelling allows people to peek into someone's conscience to see how others think and feel. Studies have found reading stories significantly increased empathy towards others, especially people initially seen as "outsiders", such as foreigners or people of a different race. Interestingly, the more absorbed the readers are in the story, the more empathetic they are in real life. Psychologists tested this by "accidentally" dropping a handful of pens. Those who had previously reported being "highly absorbed" in the story were about twice as likely to help pick up the pens.

But why start telling stories in the first place? Their usefulness in understanding others is one reason, and another theory is that storytelling could be an evolutionary (进化的) mechanism that helped keep our ancestors alive. For example, if you heard, "There's a monster near that tree, so don't go over there," it would not be as effective as told, "My cousin was eaten by a scary creature that lurks around that tree, so don't go over there."

Upon translating the 11th tablet, the most important part of the story, Smith told a coworker, "I am the first person to read that after 3, 000 years of oblivion(被遗忘)!"

24. Why did George Smith decide to translate the tablets?

- A. Because he hoped to be an archaeologist.
- B. Because he wanted to learn old languages.
- C. Because he was employed by the museum.
- D. Because he showed great interest in history.

25. What does the underlined word "empathy" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Understanding.
- B. Thought.
- C. Confidence.
- D. Pity.

26. What is the example in Paragraph 4 used for?

- A. Proving our ancestors' wisdom.
- B. Showing our ancestors' lifestyles.
- C. Describing stories' usefulness in entertainment.
- D. Explaining stories' effectiveness in persuasion.

27. What is the writer's attitude towards Smith's work?

- A. Approving.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Negative.
- D. Indifferent.

C

A few months back, I read a poem about winter created by AI (Artificial Intelligence). It was lovely and even moved me. What a strange thing, I thought, it is to be moved by something that in and of itself cannot be or feel moved. And then I felt a little sick, mainly because something had started snaking through my body quickly. Am I going to be out of a job? Is this writing thing going to be over?

As those questions arrived, I did what I always do—a walk. I busied myself with a pace fast enough to ignore the feeling, and then I released the hounds(猎犬)—the pack of tireless, 2-year-old, yellow dogs living in my head. I removed their leashes(皮带), setting them free on the problem; they went back and forth with a series of what-if tennis balls for 90 minutes. Finally, I arrived home physically and mentally exhausted with a clear answer and new career options to save me from this coming robbery.

When I recovered, I poured myself a cup of coffee and sat at my desk in front of a blank page, one that was staring back up at me, begging me for something. I dropped the panic, and I dropped the hounds. I dropped all the way into my body so as to fumble around in the unknown of myself, searching for tiny seeds of beauty, and for a patch of soil rich enough to plant the seeds so I could feel an aliveness, any aliveness, growing, cracking, and rooting within me.

And in this case arose the question: Why do I write? If I write to gather and sort pre-existing data to identify "most likely outcomes", I might have to polish up my resume(简历). But what if I write to face my humanity and that of others? What if I write with the entirety of myself—my mental, emotional, and physical bodies? AI can't touch me.

I don't know who or precisely what will hire me, but I'll release the hounds on that one tomorrow. But, for now, I shall write.

28. What can we learn about the writer from the first paragraph?

- A. He was panicked by the poem.
- B. He thought highly of technology.
- C. He had mixed feelings about AI.
- D. He was sick of the job of writing.

29. How did the writer get the answers to his questions?

- A. He took a walk to avoid them.
- B. He went hunting in the wild.
- C. He played catch with his dogs.
- D. He gave them deep thought.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

阅读下列短文, 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。

Ways to Embrace Solitude

For many, being alone is something they shy away from because it's like loneliness. But loneliness and solitude are not the same. 36. The latter offers a chance to direct attention to self-care and self-discovery without outside influences or expectations from others. It sharpens your concentration and helps you focus on your tasks and also boosts your creativity regularly.

Psychologists even consider solitude as important as relationships and view the ability to be alone as a sign of healthy emotional development. 37, just as people learn social skills to guide themselves in the world of relationships successfully. And some specific strategies may make it a constructive, enjoyable experience.

Enjoy solitary activities

People who enjoy solitude find satisfaction and meaning when getting absorbed in a hobby, reading for pleasure, or getting out in nature. They rarely experience boredom when they're alone and genuinely enjoy themselves while doing something interesting.

38

In solitude, buried feelings, memories, or problems can surface. Rather than avoid distressing them, you can learn to engage in the regulation with curiosity, using the private time to explore your feelings without judgment. Accepting and expressing them safely helps you self-regulate and release stress.

Be introspective(反省的)

People who enjoy solitude are willing to self-reflect. 39, reflecting on their values, or considering the bigger picture. Instead of going round about situations you can't control, introspection invites self-awareness, bringing you closer to insight about who you are.

Know when to exit solitude

40, if you begin to feel isolated or your thoughts turn to self-harm. It is equally important to know when it's time to leave solitude and seek the company of others.

- A. Protect your privacy
- B. Feel and regulate your emotions
- C. They prefer listening to solitude signals
- D. Break your solitude and turn for support
- E. The former is marked by negative feelings
- F. There are skills associated with its capacity
- G. They spend time considering behavior patterns

第三部分 语言知识运用 (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。

Businessman and public speaker Wilson Harrell remembers his best teacher as follows.

When I was 11, my father made me a cotton 41 at his gin(轧棉机). At that time, I knew cotton, but I was well aware that my father was assigning an 11-year-old a job with an awesome 42.

When I cut a bale(捆), I pulled out a mass, examined the 43, identified the grade and set the price. I'll never forget the first farmer I faced. He looked at me, called my father 44 and said, "Elias, I've worked too hard to have an 11-year-old boy decide what I'll 45 next year."

My father was a man of 46 words. "His grade 47," he answered and walked away. Over the years my father never 48 changed my grade. 49, when we were alone, he'd check my work. If I'd

undergraded and paid too little, I'd have to go and tell the farmer I'd made a mistake and pay him the 50. If I'd overgraded, my father wouldn't say a word—he'd just look at me. It was 51 than world-class scolding.

I'm not sure my father knew anything about business, but he 52 an awful lot about making a man out of a boy. He gave me responsibility and then 53 me. He also taught me that 54 builds a business and that the willingness to admit and correct mistakes is a sure way to bring 55 back.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. seller | B. buyer | C. picker | D. farmer |
| 42. A. responsibility | B. surprise | C. salary | D. outcome |
| 43. A. process | B. sample | C. routine | D. quantity |
| 44. A. on | B. back | C. over | D. off |
| 45. A. live on | B. move on | C. put on | D. get on |
| 46. A. big | B. few | C. quick | D. many |
| 47. A. keeps | B. remains | C. sits | D. stands |
| 48. A. privately | B. deliberately | C. publicly | D. suddenly |
| 49. A. Otherwise | B. However | C. Hence | D. Moreover |
| 50. A. price | B. expense | C. mistake | D. difference |
| 51. A. hotter | B. sadder | C. louder | D. softer |
| 52. A. understood | B. explained | C. complained | D. suffered |
| 53. A. employed | B. deserted | C. supported | D. rewarded |
| 54. A. wisdom | B. creativity | C. passion | D. fairness |
| 55. A. costumes | B. customs | C. consumers | D. customers |

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。

For Chinese people, nothing is more common than drinking hot water every day. Contrary 56 Westerners' drinking cold water at home or in restaurants, Chinese people are always seen carrying vacuum cups whichever season it is. Why do they have a 57 (prefer) for hot water?

In the past, the authorities suggested 58 (drink) boiled water to prevent infectious diseases, because it was 59 (general) considered a way to kill off bacteria(细菌). Even now, equipping hot water dispensers (饮水机) 60 (recommend) in public places like schools, hospitals and railway stations.

Another reason is Chinese people's eating habits. It's believed that hot water helps keep the body's internal temperature, which can be 61 (benefit) to health by improving blood circulation and digestion. 62 is widely accepted in China that drinking a glass of warm water in the morning helps kick-start the digestive system.

Finally, traditional Chinese medicine places great emphasis on *yin* and *yang*, a concept 63 hot water is considered to be *yang* and cold water *yin*. It's believed that drinking hot water can balance the *yin* and *yang* in the body 64 lead to better overall health in cold weather conditions.

So next time you have a cold, will you still be 65 (confuse) about a Chinese friend's tip for drinking more hot water?

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华。你们一行 20 人作为交换生正在英国某一中学进行为期两个月的学习。不料学校食堂提供的中餐不合你们的口味, 而且可供选择的食品品种非常少。请你给这所学校该项目负责老师 Gary 写一封邮件。内容包括:

1. 说明问题;
2. 提出建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Gary,

I'm Li Hua, one of the 20 exchange students from China who are studying for two months in your school.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

第二节 续写 (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。

“Hurry up, Kyle! Mom's car!” I yelled, pushing open the door of our school. I stepped into the strong wind, flying sand hitting my cheeks. “Kyle?” I yelled again. “Right behind you, Nikki!” Kyle yelled back, pulling my coat. Whew! My little brother was with me. We made it to Mom's car at last.

“Nikki, turn up the radio.” The announcer reported, “High wind warning. Winds up to seventy-five miles per hour. Seek shelter inside.” I looked into the dark sky but saw nothing dangerous. Then...BLAM! Something knocked into the wind-shield (挡风玻璃), hard.

Mom hit the brakes. “Everyone OK?” “Yes!” But I was astonished to see a big hawk (鹰) lying on the hood (引擎盖). “You two stay here,” she called over her shoulder, but I was already unfastening my seat belt and opening the door. And Kyle followed. The wind blew the hawk across the hood. I reached out and caught it before it fell to the ground. It was so soft, so warm. “Is it dead?” Kyle asked. A branch broke overhead and crashed to the ground. “We've got to go!” Mom shouted, “Load the hawk in the back.” Kyle and I gently picked it up, our backs to the wind to protect it.

We finally pulled into the garage. “It's alive! I saw the head move!” Kyle shouted excitedly, “Let's name it Stormy!” Just then, the light went out. “You two get into the house, NOW!” Mom ordered, “Stay away from windows.” “But we have to take care of Stormy!” Kyle insisted, on the edge of tears. I put a hand on his shoulder. “Stormy will be safe in the car until morning.” I said, hoping it was true.

The next morning, we ran to the car without delay. Stormy was resting against the backseat. One wing was bent at an awkward angle. “Now let's get Stormy to the animal center. They know how to take care of injured hawks.” Mom said.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

After making the phone call, we drove our way directly to the animal center.

Four months later, we got a phone call from the center, “We're releasing Stormy this evening. Do you want to come and watch?”