

高三英语参考答案、提示及评分细则

听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

W: Hi, I'd like to send this package by express mail to San Francisco and I would like to buy a sheet of stamp, please.

M: Here are your stamps, and just put the package on the scales.

(Text 2)

M: I'm going out to lunch. Do you need anything while I'm out?

W: Yes, if you pass a convenience store, get me some chocolate—a Snickers bar, please.

(Text 3)

W: If we go by car, how shall we cross the river?

M: There's a ferry that will take your car. There's even one for trains.

(Text 4)

W: I heard that the mayor is closing the cheese factory.

M: Yes, but it is only temporary.

W: Oh, I'm surprised. I thought it was going to shut down for good.

(Text 5)

M: I spilled the tomato juice on my new white shirt. Do you think it will come out?

W: That's too bad. Leave it there and I'll see what I can do.

(Text 6)

W: Hello! Would you like to book a table, sir?

M: Hello! I want to book a table for a Chinese dinner the day after tomorrow. Could you arrange it for me?

W: Certainly. But at what time?

M: At five o'clock. I'm afraid we'll probably come a little after five.

W: For how many guests?

M: About ten. I have no idea how much it costs. What's the price?

W: The price of a Chinese table of dishes ranges from \$100 to \$500, not including drinks.

M: I would prefer the highest price.

W: Very good. Would you like to have a look at the menu?

M: No, I will leave it all to you. In short, we would like to have typical Chinese food.

W: No problem.

(Text 7)

M: Good afternoon. I believe this house is for sale.

W: That's right.

M: May I have a look at it, please?

W: Yes, of course. Let me show you around it.

M: How long have you lived here?

W: I've lived here since my son was born, and he's 30.

M: Oh, that's quite a long time. Then why do you want to sell it?

W: I've just retired. I want to buy a small house in the country. It's quiet and the air is fresh there.

M: How much do you want for it?

W: \$150,000.

M: That's a lot of money. Can you bring it down?

W: I'm sorry, but I think it's worth the price.

M: Well, I like the house but I can't decide yet. My wife must see it first.

W: Women always have the last word.

M: Indeed they do.

(Text 8)

W: Hello, Ben. You're getting ready for tomorrow's lessons, aren't you?

M: Yes. I'm a bit nervous. I have no idea what'll happen in class and how I'll get along with my classmates.

W: I understand how you're feeling. Just take it easy. You'll make a lot of new friends very soon.

M: Thank you. I'll try my best to get used to my new school life as soon as possible. By the way, what time does the first class begin?

W: At 8 o'clock. But before that we have 10 minutes to hand in homework and then 20 minutes for morning reading.

M: So we must get to school before 7:30. Right?

W: Right.

M: How long does each class last?

W: 45 minutes, I think, with a 10 or 15 minutes break between classes.

M: Well, I hear that lunchtime is nearly 12 o'clock and I'll be starving by then.

W: Don't worry. During the break after the second class, we can buy something to eat.

M: That's good.

(Text 9)

W: Oh, the one thing I don't like about Britain is the weather.

M: Well, I agree. I've lived in a number of countries around the world, and I always like to come home to Britain. But I don't usually stay for long because I really enjoy the sunshine, and you just can't be sure of getting the sunshine at all in Britain.

W: Even in the summer?

M: Even in the summer. No, of course, sometimes we have a warm summer's day, but it can be really quite cold most of the time. I'd say the average temperature during the summer is about 18 or 19 degrees.

W: Is it easy to get good clothes in Britain?

M: I would say yes. It's quite easy, although obviously for really good clothes you have to pay quite a lot of money. But there's the tradition of the cloth industry, especially in the Midlands and in the North.

W: So you can get good clothes but you have to pay a lot for them.

M: That's right, in proportion to what most people earn, anyway.

W: Do people dress formally in Britain?

M: In comparison with other countries, I'd say no, certainly not in social situations. I mean, it depends on what you mean by formal, but apart from the office, most men don't wear suits, and many people come to dinner parties dressed very casually. Of course, there are some social circles where it's still very formal, but I'd say for the average Britain it's fairly informal.

(Text 10)

M: Hello, Nana! I have to tell you about last night's Jay Chou's concert. It was so wonderful. He is so talented. He played the piano and sang. But you know, after the concert, I went to buy those photo sets from the stalls outside the stadium and guess what? The salesman cheated me. He said there were more than 300 photos on the CD that came with the set. So, I bought it without thinking about it. That was stupid, because when I put the disk into my computer to look at the photos, it was blank! He gave me a BLANK disk! That salesman tricked me. Poor me.

参考答案

1~5 BACBA 6~10 CCBA 11~15 BBABC 16~20 ACABC

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了今年推荐的四本书的相关信息。

21. B 细节理解题。根据 *Summer* 中 "... that aims to display big events of 2020..." 及 "Price: £16.99" 可知,你需要花费 16.99 美元购买 *Summer* 这本涉及 2020 年大事件的书。

22. D 细节理解题。根据 *Grown Ups* 中 "Author: Marian Keyes" 及 "There are few writers as capable of showing the frictions of family life with as much humor and accuracy as Marian Keyes and her latest sees her on flashing form." 可知, Marian Keyes 的书以幽默的方式展现了家庭冲突。

23. C 细节理解题。根据 *Redhead by the Side of the Road* 中 "... a character study of a lovable eccentric(古怪的人), stuck in his ways." 可知,这本书探索了一个奇怪的男人的性格。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。经历烧伤之后的 Lesia 勇敢面对生活并创立了 Angel Faces 这一公益组织来治愈 11 至 19 岁的烧伤患者的心灵,实现浴火重生。

24. C 细节理解题。根据第一段 "Lesia could have remained withdrawn for her whole life." 及 "'My life got better when I started to look at my life as a gift,' Lesia said." 可知, Lesia 受伤后一度不敢见人,但后来 Lesia 将生命视为一种馈赠并开始帮助他人,她的生活逐渐好转。因此, Lesia 对待生活的态度的积极转变让她的生活变得越来越好。

25. D 推理判断题。根据第三段 Casi Smith 的讲述及第四段 "Her heart for helping others motivates fellow burn victims to take control of their circumstances." 可推断, Lesia 的经历鼓舞了很多年轻的烧伤受害者。

26. D 词义猜测题。根据画线词前 "Yet, surviving the incident is just the beginning. Lesia describes the period following the actual event causing the burns..."、最后一段及第一段 "Lesia could have remained withdrawn for her whole life." 可知,遭受烧伤之后的那段时间对 Lesia 来说应该是 "痛苦且与世隔绝的时期"。

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27. A 推理判断题。经历烧伤之后的 Lesia 勇敢面对生活并创立了 Angel Faces 这一公益组织来治愈 11 至 19 岁的烧伤患者的心灵,实现浴火重生。由此可推断,她是一个强大并且关心他人的人。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。研究表明,在与异地的人交流的时候,打电话要比发信息好。

28. B 推理判断题。根据第二段“... found that communication interactions that included voice created stronger social relationships than communication through typing.”可知,包含语音的通信互动比打字通信方式更能加强社交纽带关系。由此可推断,视频聊天是建立更亲密的联系的最佳方式。

29. D 细节理解题。根据第三段“In the first one, they asked 200 people to make predictions about what it'd be like to reconnect with an old friend by email or by phone...”及“Although people expected that a phone call would be more awkward, hearing someone's voice actually made the experience better.”可知,第一个实验中的参与者预测打电话会很尴尬。

30. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段“A phone call is actually more convenient when considering the net effects of the message,” she explains. “Each party is more present, and therefore, able to understand the meaning behind the content without thinking over the endless possible meanings behind words and punctuation.”可推断题, Sabrina Romanoff 认为打电话很方便是因为打电话会让彼此更容易理解对方所表达的意思。

31. A 标题判断题。通读全文、尤其是文章第一段“... you should call them instead of texting.”可知,本文主要介绍了一项研究发现——在与异地的人交流的时候,打电话要比发信息好。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了南极地区气温异常增高。热带地区气候变化影响了大气环流以至向南极地区输送了更多温暖的气流,加之人类活动的影响,进而造成了这一现状。

32. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“According to the study, this warming period was mainly driven by natural tropical(热带的) climate variability and was likely strengthened by increases in greenhouse gases.”可知,研究发现南极气温异常升高主要是因为热带地区气候变化。

33. C 段落大意题。通读第三段可知,太平洋西部热带地区海洋温度升高改变了靠近南极洲的南大西洋风向,进而向南极输送了更多的温暖的气流,由此造成了南极变暖。由此可知,本段主要是对南极变暖的详细说明。

34. A 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 Fogt 所说的话可知, Fogt 和好友研究成果的取得离不开他们的合作。由此可推断, Fogt 非常看重科学研究中的合作。

35. B 文章出处题。文章主要介绍了南极地区气温异常增高及其成因,由此可推断,本文最有可能出自“科学杂志”。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。有时候,我们在野外可能会遇到泥石流,这时候我们该怎么做呢? 文章给出了一些建议。

36. F 根据空后“it can increase the probability of survival in an emergency.”及下文的叙述可知, F 项“如果知道一些紧急应对泥石流的知识”符合。

37. B 根据空前“... pay special attention to whether you hear thunder-like sound from the valley in the distance. If you hear it, you should raise the alarm.”可知, B 项“那(雷鸣般的声音)很可能预示泥石流即将到来”符合。

38. C 根据空后“If the path is perpendicular(垂直的) to the direction of debris flow and climbs to the hillside on both sides, the higher the better and the faster the better. It is absolutely not allowed to go to the downstream of debris flow.”可知, C 项“尽量确定安全的逃跑路径”符合。

39. A 根据空后的内容、尤其是“... you should abandon the car and run away. If you hide in the car, it is easy to be buried in the car.”可知, A 项“不要待在车里”适合作本段的中心句。

40. G 根据空前“Don't think it's safer in the area where the debris flow just happened.”及空后“you must be careful of another one on the road.”可知, G 项“如果你正沿着刚刚发生泥石流的地方行走”符合。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。巴特勒是一家制鞋公司的经理。他制定的薪酬制度不但提升了工人的能力、增加了产量、获得了更高的顾客满意度,也改善了所有工人的待遇。

41. A 巴特勒经理很看重(values)工人的能力。

42. B 他总是告诉那些技术高超(skilled)和勤奋的员工,他为他们感到自豪(proud)。

43. C 见上题解析。

44. D 巴特勒不仅用语言表达他的欣赏(appreciation)而且还付给能干的工人更多的报酬。

45. B 巴特勒认为,只有员工(employee)努力工作和生产高质量的鞋,公司才能赚更多的钱。

46. B 因此(Therefore),员工也应获得更高的报酬。

47. A 但是许多不称职的工人却不同意(disagree)。

48. D 他们说他们做的是同样的工作,自然要得到同等的(equal)报酬。

49. C 巴特勒是个善良的人但又是个很有智慧的(wise)人。

50. C 他知道,如果工人不能得到提升,整个公司将蒙受损失(suffer),也许所有的员工都将失去工作。

51. D 这对公司的客户(customers)也是不利的。
52. A 为了改善(improve)这种状况,他设立了一些项目来培训那些不能满足公司要求(requirements)的员工。
53. A 见上题解析。
54. B 他用奖金鼓励(encouraged)那些优秀的工人到生产线上指导他们的同事。
55. C 他们会帮助(help)同事们发现存在的问题(problems)并找出解决办法。
56. D 见上题解析。
57. A 最终,不合格的员工也提高了生产率(productive)。
58. D 结果,公司的产量增加(gone up)了。
59. C 更高质量的(better)鞋子也提升了顾客的满意度。
60. B 由于公司灵活的薪酬机制,所有工人都获得了回报(rewarded)。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了敦煌莫高窟。

61. known 考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知,此处用所给动词的非谓语动词, know 与 The Mogao Caves or Mogao Grottoes 存在逻辑上的动宾关系,故此处用所给动词的过去分词,表示被动。
62. greatest 考查形容词的最高级。根据空前的 the 及空后的 in the world 可知,此处用所给形容词的最高级。
63. of 考查介词。“consist of...”意为“由……组成”,为固定搭配。
64. Initially 考查词形转换。此处用所给形容词的副词作状语,修饰整个句子。
65. an 考查冠词。此处是泛指,又因为空前的 important 是以元音音素开头的,故此处用不定冠词 an。
66. became 考查动词的时态。根据该空所在句中的谓语动词 were translated 可知,此处叙述的是发生在过去的事情,故此处用所给动词的过去式。
67. where 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,该空引导的是一个非限制性定语从句,从句句意完整,先行词是 learning center,故此处用关系副词 where。
68. are carved 考查动词的时态和语态。根据并列谓语动词 extend 可知,此处用一般现在时,又因为 These grottoes 与 carve 是被动关系,故此处用一般现在时的被动语态。
69. construction 考查词形转换。此处用所给动词的名词作主语,因为谓语是 takes,故此处用 construction,此处为不可数名词。
70. surviving 考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知,此处用所给动词的非谓语动词形式,ones 与 survive 存在逻辑上的主谓关系,故此处用所给动词的现在分词,表示主动;surviving the natural disasters 是现在分词短语作后置定语。

短文改错

We had a wonderful party tonight at the school hall. It not only was meant to welcome the freshmen, and also allowed them to meet senior students in a relaxing and happily environment. At the first, our headmaster gave a speech. He said which the party was a really great way ^ strengthen the friendship between students and teachers. Actually, the party also provided students for a good chance to show them . Some of my classmates, who was responsible for the party, arranged for singing, dancing and other entertaining activity . The party ended with the song *Young Heart*, which inspired both the senior students and the new ones. How a great party it was!

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Chris,

I am Li Hua from China. I've been planning my own journey to watch the wild bears in Alaska next year and I'm excited to have found your blog since you seem to know this area much better than anyone else I have read about. But I still have a couple of questions that I haven't been able to find answers to:

1. When is the best time to go there to watch the bears in Alaska?
2. What kind of equipment should I take from China?

Your help would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks a lot!

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

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北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

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