

高三英语试卷

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 学号 _____

生 须 知	1. 本试卷共 5 页，满分 100 分，考试时长 90 分钟。 2. 试题答案一律书写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。 3. 在答题纸上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，非选择题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。 4. 考试结束后，将答题纸、试卷和草稿纸一并交回。
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第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A man who knows how to write a personal letter has a very powerful tool. A letter can be enjoyed, read and 1. It can set up a warm conversation between two people far apart; it can keep a friendship with very little effort.

I will give 2. A few years ago my older brother and I were not getting along. We had been close as 3 but had grown apart. Our meetings were not pleasant; our conversation was filled with arguments and quarrels; and every effort to clear the air seemed to only 4 our misunderstanding. Then he moved to a small island in the Caribbean and we 5 touch. One day he wrote me a letter. He described his island and its people, told me what he was doing, said how he felt, and encouraged me to write. Rereading the letter, I was 6 by its humor and clever expressions. These were all qualities for which I had once respected my older brother but 7 he no longer had them. I had never known he could write so well. And with that one letter we became friends 8.

It might never have occurred to my brother to write me if he had not been in a place where there were no 9. For him, writing was a necessity. It also turned out to be the best way for us to get back in touch. Because we live in an age of easy communication, people often 10 that they don't always have to phone or email. They have a choice. And that is to write.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. received | B. rewritten | C. returned | D. reread |
| 2. A. an example | B. a lesson | C. an experience | D. a talk |
| 3. A. brothers | B. children | C. fellows | D. classmates |
| 4. A. deepen | B. start | C. express | D. settle |
| 5. A. lost | B. kept in | C. needed | D. got in |
| 6. A. driven | B. beaten | C. surprised | D. honored |
| 7. A. realized | B. judged | C. thought | D. expected |
| 8. A. later | B. anyhow | C. too | D. again |
| 9. A. mail services | B. transport | C. phones | D. relatives |
| 10. A. believe | B. decide | C. argue | D. forget |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

My aunt Jennifer is an ___11___ (actor). She must be at least thirty-five years old. In spite of this, she often appears on the stage as a young girl. Jennifer will have to take part in a new play soon. This time, she will be a girl of seventeen. In the play, she must appear ___12___ a bright red dress and long black stockings. Last year in another play, she had to wear short socks and a bright, orange-coloured dress. ___13___ anyone ever asks her how old she is, she always answers, 'My dear, it must be terrible to be grown up!'

B

Fishing is my favorite sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this does not worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even ___14___ (lucky). I never catch anything – not even old boots. ___15___ (spend) whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. Very often I ___16___ (advise) to give up fishing because my friends believe it's a waste of time for me. But they ___17___ (not realize) one important thing. I'm not really interested in fishing. I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all!

C

If you park your car in the wrong place, a traffic policeman will soon find ___18___ you do. You will be very lucky if he lets you go without a ticket. However, this does not always happen. Traffic police are sometimes very polite. During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car ___19___ read: "Sir, we welcome you to our city. This is a No Parking area. You will enjoy your stay here if you pay attention to our street signs. This note is only a reminder." ___20___ (give) a request like this, you cannot fail to obey it!

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38分）

第一节（共14小题；每小题2分，共28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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑阅读理解

A

At the middle school level, there are many academic clubs in which students can participate. Students can choose clubs that focus on an area of interest.

Mathcounts Club

Mathcounts tries to increase excitement towards mathematic achievement. It hopes to provide students with the foundation for success in science, technology, engineering and mathematics careers. Schools select individuals and teams to participate in competitions. Local competitions are held in February with winners progressing to state competitions and then on to the national level. Mathcounts works to challenge student math skills, develop self-confidence and give rewards for their achievements.

Envirothon

The Envirothon program focuses on natural resources knowledge and exposes students to diverse environmental issues, ecosystems, and topography. The ecology field competition for five-member middle school teams offers competitions in wildlife, soils, forestry, current environmental issues and aquatics. Students work and learn in middle school clubs and can compete at the local and state level.

Future Problem Solvers

Future Problem Solvers is an academic club that uses a six-step process to solve problems that may happen in the future. Students who are in the talented and gifted program, who like to "think out of the box," or who enjoy thinking about futuristic problems may like this club. Teams comprised of four students read future scenes and write up solutions in a booklet using the six-step process. Teams that score

high enough can go to the state competition and then to the international competition.

Builders Club

Builders Club is open to any middle school student who wishes to perform community service. Each Builders Club is co-sponsored by a Kiwanis club and the middle school. The members learn by doing, and they learn organization, teamwork, and leadership. Builders Clubs can sponsor a "Teacher of the Year" program, provide a recycling collection point, organize canned food and clothing drives to support local shelters, adopt a resident at a local senior citizens home, adopt a highway, tutor, etc.

Middle school academic clubs offer students a place to explore interests or talents. The clubs they join in middle school can help guide choices in high school and beyond.

21. The students who are not interested in competitions would like to choose _____.

- A. Mathcounts Club
- B. Builders Club
- C. Future Problem Solvers
- D. Envirothon

22. Why do some of the students choose Mathcounts Club?

- A. To be successful in science careers.
- B. To enjoy solving future problems.
- C. To perform community service.
- D. To study wildlife and soils.

23. What is the common feature of the four clubs?

- A. Competitions.
- B. Sponsorship.
- C. Scientific researches.
- D. Teamwork.

B

I am one of the many city people who are always saying that given the choice we would prefer to live in the country away from the dirt and noise of a large city. I have managed to convince myself that if it weren't for my job I would immediately head out for the open spaces and go back to nature in some sleepy village buried in the country. But how realistic (现实的) is the dream?

Cities can be frightening places. The majority of the population live in huge tower blocks, noisy, dirty and unfriendly. The sense of belonging to a group tends to disappear when you live fifteen floors up. Strangely enough, nowadays people on the same floor don't even say hello to each other.

Country life, on the other hand, differs in that a sense of group generally unites the people of small villages together. People have the advantage of knowing that there is always someone to turn to when they need help. But it is also true that you are cut off from the exciting and important events that take place in cities. Shopping becomes a major problem, and for anything slightly out of the ordinary you have to go on

a trip to the nearest large town. The city people are often worried by a sense of unbearable stillness and quiet.

What, then, is the answer? The country has the advantage of peace and quiet, but suffers from the disadvantage of being cut off. The city raises a feeling of loneliness, and constant noise beats the senses. But you are at the centre of things, and that life doesn't come to an end at half-past nine at night. Some people have found or rather bought a solution between the two: they have expressed their preference for the "quiet life" by leaving the cities and moving to villages within commuting (通勤) distance of large cities.

What then of my dream? I'm eager for the idea, but you see there's my cat, Toby. I'm not at all sure that he would take to all that fresh air and exercise in the long grass. I mean, can you see him mixing with all those energetic males down the farm? No, he would rather have the electric fire any evening.

24. Which of the following makes city people unhappy?

- A. Colorful life.
- B. A sense of group.
- C. Close neighborhood.
- D. A feeling of loneliness

25. What is difficult to buy in the country?

- A. Designer clothes.
- B. Farming tools.
- C. Daily supplies.
- D. Fresh vegetables.

26. We can infer from the passage the author _____.

- A. enjoys living in huge tower blocks
- B. is in two minds
- C. will continue his life in the city
- D. will move to the country

C

It often happens that a number of applicants (申请人) with almost the same qualifications and experience all apply for the same position. In their educational background, special skills and work experience, there is little, if anything, to choose between half a dozen candidates. How then does the employer make a choice? Usually on the basis of an interview.

There are many arguments for and against the interview as a way of selection. The main argument against it is that it results in a wholly subjective decision. As often as not, employers do not choose the best candidate. They choose the candidate who makes a good first impression on them. Some employers, of course, reply to this argument by saying that they have become so experienced in interviewing staff that they are able to make a good assessment of each candidate's likely performance. The main argument in favor of the interview is that an employer is concerned not only with a candidate's ability, but with his or

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or suitable personality for the particular work situation. Many employers, for example, will overlook occasional mistakes from their secretary if she has a pleasant personality.

It is perhaps true to say, therefore, that the real purpose of an interview is not to assess the assessable aspects of each candidate but to make a guess at the things that are hard to measure, such as personality, character and social ability. Unfortunately, both for the employers and applicants for jobs, there are many people of great ability who simply do not interview well. There are also, of course, people who interview extremely well, but are later found to be very unsatisfactory employees. Candidates who interview well tend to be quietly confident, but never boastful (自夸的), direct and straightforward in their questions and answers; cheerful and friendly, but never over-familiar; and sincerely enthusiastic and optimistic. Candidates who interview badly tend to be either very shy or over-confident. They either talk too little or never stop talking. They are either over-polite or a bit rude.

7. People argue over the interview mainly because they have ____.

- A. different purposes in the interview
- B. different experiences in interviews
- C. different standards of selection
- D. different ways of selection

8. The underlined word "subjective" means "based on one's ____ rather than facts".

- A. personality
- B. character
- C. opinion
- D. ability

9. The purpose of the last paragraph is to indicate ____.

- A. a link between success in interview and personality
- B. connections between work abilities and personality
- C. differences in interview experience
- D. differences in personal behavior

10. What is the author's attitude towards the interview?

- A. He thinks it is a good way of selection.
- B. He doesn't quite agree with it.
- C. He is neither for nor against it.
- D. It is not clear.

D

Often people receive a guitar, mandolin, or some other musical instrument as a birthday or Christmas gift. There's joy everywhere. The giver of the gift knows how much the receiver wants to learn this instrument and the receiver is actually holding it in his hands instead of longing for it through the shop window.

Finding an instructor that fits into a busy work schedule is hard enough, but once you decide on a lesson plan, then you must consider the practice time, how to practice, what to practice—and let's face it...not all people learn something the same way. So in order to learn a musical instrument, how much practice time is enough and what kind of practice is right for you?

There is no set amount of time that anyone should practice a musical instrument. When I was in programming classes, I could have studied nightly for 5 hours each night. It would have taken me years to learn the art of computer programming. Though I'm attracted by the systematic logic of it, my talent is towards another thing. However, on the other hand, if I spent an hour every couple days with a passionate (充满热情的) hobby like playing the violin, not only would the time fly quickly...I'd also be learning at a much greater speed since the built-in passion is the motivation for advancement.

So as much as it's important to practice, a step back is to first find the harmonious instrument that fits you as a person; as development of your personality. If you're learning the guitar because it's cool...obviously that's the modern-day mindset, however, you might not be actually linking your talent for musical satisfaction with your most creative advantages you have to offer.

It's been my experience that every person has a certain level of musical talent. My enjoyable challenge has been to assist them in this adventure and actually locate their best abilities as quickly as possible. Then and only then can we match learners with instruments and truly begin a fun and exciting walk down the road of happiness and contentment; where music, ability, personality and soul all meet. Once this piece of the mystery puzzle is in place, I've never had to work at motivating a learner to practice...

31. In the author's opinion, which of the following is the most important when learning a music instrument?
- A. The amount of time for practice. B. A scientific learning method.
C. A good music instructor. D. The strong fondness for music.
32. According to the author, a learner should choose to learn a music instrument which _____.
- A. is received as a birthday or Christmas gift
B. follows a modern fashion in music training
C. is easy to learn and fits the learner very much
D. contributes to developing the learner's character
33. What do we know about the author?

- A. She writes pop music. B. She's a music instructor.
C. She advertises for music lesson. D. She's a music instrument collector.

34. Which of these questions does the passage answer?

- A. Does practice make perfect?
B. Does talent make a difference?
C. Does a lesson plan really fit you?
D. Does hard work make up for lack of talent?

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

The next time you attend a social function or go to a place where people meet and interact, take note of the number of people who have adopted the same gestures and posture—the way you sit or stand — of the person with whom they are talking. ____35____ By this method, one is non-verbally (非语言的) saying to the other, “As you can see, I think the same as you, so I will copy your posture and gesture.”

____36____ Take, for example, the two men standing at the hotel bar. They have mirrored each other's gestures and it is reasonable to assume that they are discussing a topic upon which they have the same thoughts and feelings. If one man uncrosses his arms and legs or stands on the other foot, the other will follow. If one puts his hand in his pocket, the other will copy and thus mimicry will continue for as long as the two men are in agreement.

This copying also occurs among good friends or people of the same social position and it is common to see married couples walk, stand, sit and move in very similar ways. ____37____ The significance of carbon copying can be one of the most important non-verbal lessons we can learn, for this is one way that others tell us that they agree with us or like us. It is also a way for us to tell others that we like them, by simply copying their gestures.

If an employer wishes to develop immediate friendliness and create a relaxing atmosphere with an employee, he needs to copy the employee's posture to achieve the end. ____38____ Using the knowledge, it is possible to influence a face-to-face encounter (邂逅) by copying the positive gestures and postures of the other person. ____39____

- A. Observing people talk is a good way to understand this idea.
- B. This “carbon copying” is a means by which one person tells the other that he is in agreement with his ideas and attitudes.
- C. Similarly, an up-and-coming employee may be seen copying his boss’ gestures in an attempt to show agreement.
- D. This unconscious mimicry (无意识模仿) is quite interesting to observe.
- E. This has the effect of putting the other person in a receptive and relaxed frame of mind and he can “see” that you understand his point of view.
- F. Such a way of copying expresses the idea of following one’s example.
- G. People who are strangers, however, try hard to avoid holding mutual (相互的) positions.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节 阅读表达（共4小题；第1、2题各2分，第3题3分，第4题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。

Electric scooter safety

If you look around the streets of London, you’ll see the many methods people use to move around. Whether it’s on a commute to work, a trip to the shops, or a sightseeing excursion, there are people on buses, the Tube, cars, motorbikes, bicycles and even roller skates. The roads are already congested (jammed); and now there’s a new addition: electric, or “e-scooters”.



This traditional children’s vehicle has become more sophisticated over the years. And now, with the addition of a small electric motor, it’s become a cheap and easy mode of transport. Scooting around town can be fun and doesn’t involve much effort, so it’s no wonder they’re becoming increasingly popular in cities around the world. But following what’s believed to be the first fatal accident involving an electric scooter in the UK, questions are being asked about their safety and whether traffic laws should be changed.

Some scooter riders have been seen on pavements; others on the road jumping red traffic lights, adding to the frustration of motorists stuck in jams. In the UK, the law states that riding one on the public highway or pavement is forbidden. Riders currently face a £300 fixed-penalty notice and six points on their driving licence for doing so. But, despite this, it seems the increasing popularity of e-scooters means they can be seen everywhere. And now users are calling on regulations to be

changed.

The UK government is looking at how safely they can be used on the road and is 'reviewing' the law. But its transport minister, Michael Ellis, has told the BBC that: "Micromobility products are appearing in countries across the globe and are an exciting innovation for which we know there is demand. However, safety must always be our top priority when considering their use on public highways in this country."

There's no doubt there are dangers in riding a two-wheeled scooter. Despite the fact that some of them can exceed 30mph, they sometimes only have one brake and no lights. They also become unstable if the rider hits a pothole, and however confident the rider may be, larger vehicles on the road make them vulnerable (easy to be hurt). So it seems more work needs to be done to give e-scooters a safe and legal space to travel in.

40. What is it that makes an e-scooter easy to ride?

41. Why are motorists annoyed by those e-scooter riders?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement. Then underline it and explain why.

➤ *To answer the call of e-scooter users, the UK government is preparing to change the law about where e-scooters can be used.*

43. Do you think e-scooters should be allowed on public roads? Why? (In about 40 words)

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国笔友 Jim 给你发邮件和你分享了最令他难忘的一件事，并询问你最难忘的一件事是什么。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1. 你最难忘的一件事；
2. 说明难忘的原因。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

关于我们

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 50W+，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。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数千场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。

推荐大家关注北京高考在线网站官方微信公众号：**京考一点通**，我们会持续为大家整理分享最新的高中升学资讯、政策解读、热门试题答案、招生通知等内容！

