高三英语试卷

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

    A. £19.15.   B. £9.18.   C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What time is it now?

    A. About 5:20 pm.   B. About 5:40 pm.   C. About 6:00 pm.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

    A. The language to learn.   B. The film to watch.   C. The course to attend.

3. What will the man do tonight?

    A. Stay at home.   B. Go to a club.   C. Attend a meeting.

4. Where are the speakers?

    A. In a bank.   B. In a restaurant.   C. In a store.

5. Why did the man leave his previous job?

    A. To become famous.   B. To study further.   C. To find a new job.

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 does the woman probably do?

    A. An assistant.   B. A doctor.   C. A professor.

7. When will the man go to see the doctor?

    A. On Wednesday.   B. On Thursday.   C. On Friday.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What is the conversation mainly about?

    A. A building.   B. A designer.   C. A picture.

9. Which subject does the woman like best?

    A. History.   B. Music.   C. Math.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. How did Andy feel when he first arrived at the classroom?

    A. Excited and pleased.   B. Anxious and afraid.   C. Embarrassed and annoyed.

11. What can we know about Mr Perry?

    A. He is strict.   B. He is energetic.   C. He is funny.

12. Why did the bell ring at 12:00?

    A. To tell students class is over.

    B. To tell students to have lunch.

    C. To remind students to attend class.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the man think of Lucy's taking flying lessons?

    A. Surprising.   B. Impractical.   C. Interesting.

14. What does Lucy work as?

    A. A pilot.   B. A nurse.   C. A doctor.

15. What does the man advise the woman to do?

    A. Teach in a college.

    B. Start her own restaurant.

    C. Teach an Italian cooking class.

16. What is the relationship between the speakers?

    A. Husband and wife.   B. Brother and sister.   C. Teacher and student.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Where does the speaker come from?

    A. Australia.   B. America.   C. England.

18. What do English people think of Americans?

    A. Humorous.   B. Quiet.   C. Friendly.

19. What did the speaker like to do in the afternoon in England?

    A. Enjoy afternoon tea.   B. Watch comedy shows.   C. Play with his friends.

20. What did the speaker find amazing in England?

    A. The TV programs.   B. The old buildings.   C. The tea shops.

第二部分　阅读(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

The animal kingdom is home to various creatures, some of which have powerful abilities.

Box Jellyfish (水母)

Found mainly in the waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the box jellyfish is one of the most poisonous creatures on Earth. Its feelers can deliver a very painful bite, which can cause heart failure and even death in humans. Due to its special appearance, it is not easy to be spotted in the water, making it a great threat to swimmers and divers.

Saltwater Crocodiles (鳄鱼)

Known as the largest living reptile, saltwater crocodiles are found in the coastal regions of Asia, Australia and America. These huge killers can grow up to 23 feet in length and have extremely powerful teeth capable of breaking bones. They are known for killing other animals in the natural habitats.

African Elephants

While most elephants are generally peaceful creatures, African elephants can be extremely dangerous when threatened. They are the largest land animals on Earth and like eating tree leaves. They can charge at a speed of up to 25 miles per hour and use their long teeth and powerful trunks to defend themselves.

African Buffaloes

African buffaloes are a kind of large herbivorous animal of the cow family found in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite their seemingly quiet appearance, they can become extremely aggressive when threatened. They have sharp horns and a strong charge, making them terrible and dangerous animals to encounter in the wild.

21. What do we know about the box jellyfish?

　　A. Its bites are harmless.

　　B. Its feelers are not aggressive.

　　C. It is easy to hide from detection.

　　D. It is generally a peaceful creature.

22. Which of the following animals feed on plants?

　　A. Box jellyfish and African buffaloes.

　　B. Box jellyfish and saltwater crocodiles.

　　C. African elephants and African buffaloes.

　　D. Saltwater crocodiles and African elephants.

23. What do these four kinds of animals have in common?

　　A. Sharp teeth.

　　B. Strong attack force.

　　C. Poisonous creatures.

　　D. Threatening appearance.

B

Artist Tom Campbell has exhibited his work at Outlaw Studios at Marina Commercial Park. The exhibition is Tom's largest one to date and includes affordable art. The interactive show is made up of drawings, paintings, sculptures and live performances. Throughout the exhibition, Tom is working, giving the public an opportunity to watch inside his studio and have their portraits drawn. People can also commission a piece of their choosing.

Wall painting is part of Tom's output. He has created a wall painting for Electric Picnic, along with four other artists invited to take part in this commission. His wall painting has a special theme, portrayed by doves (鸽子). As well as his anti-war standpoint, he is doing something meaningful. Tom is a founding member of a tree planting project called Trees Please. The group has distributed 10,000 trees in about four years across Ireland.

Humour is also important for Tom in his art. He can treat heavy subjects with irony, often employing an aggressive combination of lively colors and animals with wistful expressions communicating the importance of respect, peace, understanding and love. He has done creative work for mental health charities.

Tom was born with a love for art. He enjoys playing musical instruments in public, like the violin. He gets lots of smiles from people. He also sings and has an online channel featuring his songs, which are very improvised (即兴的). All this creativity is a lifeline for him, who believes that art is a necessity rather than a luxury.

Art is something everybody can do. If creativity was embraced by people in an open way, it could transform society. Art can bring a lot of joy. Everyone is creative and enjoys creativity whether it's music or visual art or whatever.

24. What do we know about Tom's exhibition?

　　A. It is targeted at the rich.

　　B. It takes on a variety of forms.

　　C. It offers a hands-on painting experience.

　　D. It is the largest one throughout art history.

25. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about Tom?

　　A. His sense of humor and creativity.

　　B. His effort to protect plants and animals.

　　C. His advice on painting and planting trees.

　　D. His passion for peace and the environment.

26. What can we learn from Tom's improvised songs?

    A. Art is a luxury.   B. Art has no boundaries.

    C. He has creative talent.   D. He is popular in public.

27. In which column of a magazine can the text probably appear?

    A. Literature.   B. Figure.   C. Finance.   D. Society.

C

Humans have long known that being in nature is good for the mind and body. From indigenous (本土的) adolescents completing the adult ceremony in the wild to modern East Asian cultures taking "forest baths", many have looked to nature as a place for healing and personal growth. But the question still remains. How can nature make it?

There is no doubt that being in nature reduces the physiological symptoms of stress in our bodies. What this means is that we are less likely to be anxious and fearful in nature, and therefore we can be more open to other people and creative patterns of thought. Also, nature often leads to awe, wonder and respect，all these emotions <u>facilitating</u> everything from physical to mental health. There is also some evidence that exposure to nature impacts the brain. Viewing natural beauty makes specific reward circuits in the brain associated with dopamine release, a chemical that gives us a sense of purpose, joy and energy to pursue our goals.

But，regrettably, people seem to be spending less time outdoors and less time in nature than before. It is also clear that，in the past 30 years, people's levels of stress and sense of "busyness" have risen dramatically. These joint forces have led environmental writer Richard Louv to coin the term "Nature Deficit Disorder"—a form of suffering that comes from a sense of disconnection from nature and its powers.

Perhaps we should take note and try a course corrective. The 19th century philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote about nature, "There I feel that nothing can befall me in life—no disgrace, no calamity." The science speaks to Emerson's intuition. It's time to realize that nature is more than just a material resource. It's also a pathway to human health and happiness.

28. Why are "indigenous adolescents" and "modern East Asian cultures" mentioned in paragraph 1?

    A. To clarify a viewpoint.

    B. To answer the question below.

    C. To present the natural scenery.

    D. To show the cultural differences.

29. What does the underlined word "facilitating" in paragraph 2 mean?

    A. Promoting.   B. Restricting.   C. Exposing.   D. Covering.

30. What is the tone of the author in writing paragraph 3?

    A. Humorous.   B. Proud.   C. Indifferent.   D. Uneasy.

31. What can be the best title for the text?

A. Is It Time to Challenge Yourself in Nature?

B. Do You Know Nature Is a Material Resource?

C. Why Do We Care About the Natural Environment?

D. What Can Happen When We Connect with Nature?

D

Nash equilibrium (纳什均衡) is named after John Nash, an American mathematician. It is a kind of concept, which attempts to determine mathematically and logically the actions that participants of a game should take to secure the best outcomes for themselves.

To find it in a game, one would have to model out each of the possible scenarios to determine the results and then choose what the most satisfactory strategy would be. In a two-person game, this would take into consideration the possible strategies that both players could choose. If neither player changes their strategy knowing all of the information, a Nash equilibrium has occurred.

Imagine a game between Tom and Sam. In this simple game, both players can choose strategy A to receive $1, or strategy B to lose $1. Logically, both players choose strategy A and receive a payoff of $1. If you revealed Sam's strategy to Tom and vice versa (反之亦然), you see that no player's choice is different from the original one. Knowing the other player's move means little and doesn't change either player's behavior. Outcome A represents the Nash equilibrium.

Nash equilibrium helps a player determine the best payoff in a situation based on not only their decisions but also the decisions of other parties involved. It can also be used in many aspects of life, from economics to social behavioral sciences, from business strategies to a house sale and so on.

Unlike dominant strategy, Nash equilibrium doesn't always lead to the most satisfactory outcome. In most cases, such as in war, whether that is a military war or a bidding war, an individual rarely knows the opponent's strategy or what they want the outcome to be. It just means that an individual chooses the best strategy based on the information they have. Nash equilibrium can only occur if a player chooses to remain with their current strategy if they know their opponent's strategy. Furthermore, in multiple games played with the same opponents, it does not take into consideration past behavior, which often predicts future behavior.

32. Which kind of concept does Nash equilibrium belong to?

A. Game theory.

B. Secrecy strategies.

C. Player information.

D. Participation qualifications.

33. How does the author explain Nash equilibrium in paragraph 3?

   A. By quoting sayings.　　　　　B. By drawing a parallel.

   C. By giving an illustration.　　　D. By summarizing reasons.

34. What does paragraph 4 mainly tell us about Nash equilibrium?

   A. Its elements.　　　　　　　B. Its drawbacks.

   C. Its backgrounds.　　　　　　D. Its applications.

35. What is the author's attitude to Nash equilibrium?

   A. Resistant.　　　B. Objective.　　　C. Confused.　　　D. Curious.

第二节　（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

　　阅读下面短文，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。

　　Indoor plants are a beautiful way to brighten up your home, especially in the gray months of winter. __36__ If you have children or if children visit your home, it is important that you know which plants are poisonous to young curious humans. Some gardening experts often point out houseplants in friends' homes that should be kept out of children's mouths.

　　Expert Kaitlyn Brown said that they got an average of 33,000 calls a year from people, whose kids put different plants in their mouths. The cases usually involve children under 3. They like to explore their environments. __37__ But in some cases, a child's breathing, skin and eyes can be badly harmed.

　　Expert Damiano wrote that she recently visited her cousin's home and saw a plant in the kitchen. Her cousin told her that her young son, who had just begun crawling, had shown interest in the leaves. In fact, eating a small amount of the plant's stem can cause throat and mouth swelling. __38__

　　So parents should teach their young children not to put non-food plant parts into their mouths. __39__ And they can learn the official botanical names of houseplants so that they are able to provide that information quickly to a poison control expert, if needed.

　　__40__ Spider plants are harmless and are also among the easiest indoor plants to grow. There are many other plants suitable for indoor use. Choose the right ones, which not only decorate the home but also benefit the health of children.

   A. They should also educate themselves.

   B. But there can be a dark side to houseplants.

   C. These harmful plants are dangerous choices.

   D. Not all houseplants are troublesome, of course.

   E. Indoor environments impact children's plant preferences.

   F. And the plant's liquid can cause nose, skin and eye pain.

   G. Most accidental exposures are not serious to the age group.

第三部分　语言运用(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。

I'm a late boomer as a writer. I've been writing for children for 30 years, and I sold my first __41__ in 2011.

It wasn't until I started teaching first grade in Los Angeles that I was __42__ by the poetry and simple beauty of picture books. From then on, I began having the __43__ that I could write riddles, poems and stories for children to __44__ in the classroom.

One day, a fellow teacher pulled me aside on the playground. "Dianne, you are so __45__, so you should produce something new, not just for teaching in classrooms," she said. I felt __46__ after hearing her opinion. How could I really write well? Could I __47__ a career as a word artist? But finally I __48__ my job in the Los Angeles school system and moved to Southampton, wishing to write better picture books.

I studied, read, wrote and submitted. Though I received payment on some __49__, I still couldn't earn enough money to __50__ all my expenses. So I opened a small cleaning service, __51__ after wealthy New York City weekenders, and I did all of the work myself. __52__, I still had time to write after work. Thirty years seemed long, but I'd kept my __53__ alive. Finally, twenty complimentary(免费赠送的)copies of my first story, *Hush Little Beachcomber*, illustrated by Holly McGee, arrived at my door at the end of February in 2011. What a complete __54__ it was on that freezing winter afternoon!

This is the main thing I want to tell you: Never give up. After all, you never know when you will make your __55__.

41. A. work	B. car	C. house	D. company
42. A. beaten	B. struck	C. puzzled	D. trapped
43. A. doubt	B. chance	C. idea	D. proof
44. A. adapt	B. clarify	C. sell	D. employ
45. A. sincere	B. creative	C. dynamic	D. athletic
46. A. energetic	B. confident	C. lost	D. pitiful
47. A. call	B. accept	C. launch	D. pursue
48. A. chose	B. began	C. took	D. quit
49. A. contributions	B. accommodations	C. food	D. cleaning
50. A. charge	B. cover	C. double	D. offer
51. A. turning over	B. pulling over	C. cheering up	D. tidying up
52. A. Elegantly	B. Cautiously	C. Fortunately	D. Apparently
53. A. dream	B. education	C. contact	D. tradition
54. A. wonder	B. curiosity	C. sympathy	D. fright
55. A. decision	B. mark	C. trip	D. comment

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。

"Can I ask a big favor?" a foreign prince asked a young Chinese craftsman standing behind a booth with various dough figurines (面人) __56__ display. The prince invited the young man to make __57__ extra figurine so that he could present it to each of his children after __58__ (amaze) by the artistry involved in making dough figurines.

The young man, Lang Jiaziyu, __59__ is a third-generation inheritor of Beijing "Dough Figurine Lang", was born in 1995. The surname "Lang" is attached to the figurine as a traditional way in China __60__ (convey) gratitude for the family's contributions to the craft. Carrying on his family's famous tradition of making dough figurines, Lang Jiaziyu is putting new creative ideas and cultural elements into the craft, ensuring __61__ (it) popularity stays forever young.

The dough figurine __62__ (initial) became well-known as a typical folk art found on the streets, which required speedy production. Within three to five minutes, a craftsman could finish a piece of work. The main ingredients are dough, honey and salt. With their simple and basic materials, quick production and small size, the dough figurines __63__ (gain) popularity as unique cultural artworks in Beijing for many years. A great number of people have deep __64__ (appreciate) for these small sculptures. They can __65__ (use) for home decorations and children's toys.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 （满分 15 分）

假定你是学生会主席李华，你校计划在本月成立英语学习中心(English Learning Center)。

请你写一篇倡议书，号召同学们积极加入，内容包括：

　　1.成立该中心的目的；

　　2.该中心的活动内容。

注意：

　　1.写作词数应为 80 左右；

　　2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear fellow students,

The Students' Union

第二节 （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。

Thirty years ago, I was a sixteen-year-old boy, tall and thin. It was the end of summer and the cool winds of fall were in the air. In front of a house, there was a truckload of wood, which my father, my brother and I had unloaded the day before.

My father and my brother were out to do farm work, so I needed to move these pieces of wood around the house again and again to where we were piling the chopped wood. And then I would cover it with oilcloth to keep it from getting wet. In those days, we used to use these wood fires to cook. We tried our best to collect firewood because we still needed some to get through the whole winter.

I worked fast at first, but soon I realized that I needed to go slower if I didn't want to make myself too tired. Then I spent much time piling the wood and tying it together with a rope in case of falling down. To start with, I thought the work was boring. But then it became a game for me. Seeing that I could pile the wood so neatly, I smiled during the hard work.

After a while, the wood was all piled up, and my skinny arms felt a little sore. However, I didn't stop working. I still needed to fetch some water with containers from the spring near our home. Our well water was so full of iron that it tasted terrible, so all cooking and drinking water had to come from the spring. The five-gallon containers felt like they weighed a ton, but I picked one at a time and carried them all up the hill to my house.

As I carried the last container back home, I saw my mother smiling at me at the door with a glass of tea in her hand. She said to me, "Here you are, baby. Just take a break." We sat down with our dogs at our feet, watching the leaves blowing in the wind. Relaxing in the moment of peace and harmony, I figured out a good way to get water easier.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I decided to make a pipe to convey water.

My neighbors came to my house to get water at dusk.