

# 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. How will the speakers go back to London?

A. By air.

B. By train.

C. By car.

2. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a shop.

B. In an office.

C. In a cafe.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Competition with each other.

B. Visiting each other's company.

C. Doing business with each other.

4. What is the woman's suggestion?

A. Repairing the sofa.

B. Cleaning the kitchen.

C. Buying a cupboard.

5. Why does the man choose the guitar?

A. He wants to be different.

B. He wants to be like his friends.

C. He thinks it is cool to play the guitar.

### 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. Where is the accounting office?

- A. On the 4th floor.                      B. On the 5th floor,

C. On the 6th floor.

7. What will the man do for the woman?

- A. Lead her to a meeting room.  
B. Invite her to lunch.  
C. Take things to the 10th floor.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What is the man looking for?

- A. Bridge Street.                      B. Gary Street,

C. A gas station.

9. What should the man do first?

- A. Turn right.                      B. Turn left.

C. Do a U-turn.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. In what language is the opera usually sung?

- A. Chinese or English.                      B. Italian or French.

C. German or French.

11. How many languages can the man speak?

- A. Three.                      B. Four.

C. Five.

12. What will the two speakers probably do next?

- A. Watch an opera.  
B. Talk about the performers.  
C. Learn a new language.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman think about training at weekends?

- A. Unnecessary.                      B. Important.

C. Unreasonable.

14. What is the training mainly for?

- A. Skill learning.  
B. Cultural awareness.  
C. Teamwork improvement.

15. What benefit will a one-year employee receive?

- A. A salary increase.                      B. A seven-day holiday.

C. A possible promotion.

16. What is the conversation mainly about?

- A. Company rules.                      B. Salary standards.

C. Job training.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What time is it now?

- A. It's 7:45 am.                      B. It's 8:00 am.

C. It's 8:15 am.

18. Where will the visitors go first?

- A. Newton Street.                      B. City Museum.

C. Redwood Park.

19. How long will they spend at Newton Street?

- A. An hour.                      B. One hour and a half.

C. Two hours.

20. How many places will they visit today?

A. Three.

B. Four.

C. Five.

## 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 Best Caves In The World

##### Hang Son Doong, Vietnam

Natural caves don't come much larger than Hang Son Doong, close to the border between Laos and Vietnam. This cave possesses the largest cross-section of any known cave on the planet, a vast area that is difficult to describe. Supposedly, a Boeing 747 could fly through without damaging its wings, but that doesn't really do justice to the vastness of Hang Son Doong. The stalactites (钟乳石) here are pretty massive too, with some reaching up to 80 metres.

##### Waitomo Caves, New Zealand

Glowworms (萤火虫) are there, as far as the eye can see. Okay, not literally, but the Waitomo Cave system on New Zealand's North Island is best-known for the fluorescent fauna that light up the walls, giving it the not-particularly-creative but completely acceptable "Glowworm Caves" nickname. They are more accessible than other caves on this list, with rafting and adventure tours available to those looking for something a little more thrilling.

##### Mammoth Cave, the USA

If you have certain expectations from somewhere called "Mammoth Cave", that is entirely understandable. Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is the world's longest known cave system, an incredible 420 miles of underground wonder. That's twice as long as the next longest, by the way, although it isn't unusual for the USA to go all out on such things.

##### Reed Flute (芦笛) Cave, China

Named after the reeds that grow outside, which are used to make flutes, obviously, the Reed Flute Cave's walls are covered with inscriptions from centuries gone by—if evidence was needed that people have been paying attention to this place for a long old time. The inside part of the cave is also lit up by multicoloured lights, giving it a real otherworldly theme that adds weight to the nickname.

21. What is special about Hang Son Doong?

A. It was once a base of a factory.

B. It is the deepest cave in the world.

C. It has the highest stalactites in the world.

D. It owns the largest cross-section in the world.

22. Which of the following can be much easier to enter?

A. Hang Son Doong.

B. Waitomo Caves.

C. Mammoth Cave.

D. Reed Flute Cave.

23. Which country probably has the longest cave system in the world?

- A. Vietnam.                      B. New Zealand.                      C. The USA.                      D. China.

**B**

For Vishwanath Mallabadi from Bangalore, India, there is no such thing as a useless object or “waste”. Give him anything—abandoned metal or plastic items, old devices, dysfunctional printed circuit boards—and he’ll create art out of it.

Vishwanath’s passion is particularly relevant in the current age, where India generates more e-waste than it can recycle. From 2019 to 2020, the country generated a total of more than 1 million tonnes of e-waste. Of this, only 22.7 percent was collected, taken apart and recycled. The eco-artist has upcycled and transformed nearly 200 kg of e-waste into usable products and proposes eco-art as a means to deal with waste management.

Vishwanath’s father, D M Shambhu, was a famous sculptor and painter, but he wanted his son to choose medicine and become a doctor. However, Vishwanath, who was interested in upcycling second-hand objects right from childhood, decided to pursue a BFA in Applied Art. He later went on to work in a company as a high-level administrator and retired two years ago. “In my free time and during the weekends, I used to conduct experiments in e-waste and try to develop something unique,” he recalled.

So far, the eco-artist has created more than 500 objects. These include a six-foot tall sculpture made from upcycled computer keyboard keys, and a painting inspired by Vincent Van Gogh’s *The Starry Night*, using upcycled resistors (电阻器) on wood. Among his other artworks are a 42×38 inch figure statue created from upcycled keyboard keys on a sun board finished with plastics, a deer made of colorful used wires, plants and flowers from computer parts, and eco jewellery from upcycled digital wrist watch parts.

“The work involves selecting the e-waste objects—the texture, shape, and colour etc, and visualising and conceptualising the final product. It might take weeks and months for sculptures. However, sustainable initiatives and upcycled art are nowadays in demand in multinational companies opting for a sustainable culture,” he said.

24. What does the author try to convey in paragraph 2?

- A. The seriousness of e-waste in India.  
B. Vishwanath’s passion for environment protection.  
C. The achievements of waste management in India.  
D. Vishwanath’s attitude towards dealing with e-waste.

25. What did Vishwanath work as before retiring?

- A. A passionate eco-artist.                      B. A private doctor.  
C. A famous sculptor.                      D. A senior manager.

26. Which of the artworks were made of the same materials?

- A. The deer and the plants.  
B. The sculpture and the figure statue.  
C. The painting and the flowers.  
D. The deer and the eco jewellery.

27. What does Vishwanath think of his working on eco-art?

- A. Exciting but unprofitable.
- C. Demanding but worthwhile.

- B. Creative but useless.
- D. Efficient but costly.

C

Most health experts would agree that eating meat—especially red meat—in large quantities isn't good for us, or the planet. Studies point to an increased risk of heart disease and cancer correlating to our meat-heavy diets. Meanwhile, manufacturers are busy producing increasingly tasty and more meat-like products that match the real things—making the switch from eating animals seem like a no-brainer. But are these fake meat products any healthier for us?

Jinan Banna, a dietitian and nutrition professor at the University of Hawaii says that some fake meat products can be considered “ultra-processed” foods. “That means they go through multiple processes and have a lot of added ingredients (配料),” she said. “An alternative burger, for example, might have quite a bit of sodium (钠), as well as additives.” Some of these additives are on the market for a while before the scientific community determines them to be harmful, Banna added. “Anytime you see a long list of ingredients, including ‘natural flavors’, take it as a warning sign. In other words, eschew products with lengthy ingredient lists,” said Sofia Popov, a microbiome scientist in Copenhagen. “Who knows what’s actually in it?”

Perhaps convenience is the best argument for buying an alternative meat product you can simply cook straight out of the box, but some health experts suggest other plant-based healthful options can be simple, too. For example, on a busy day, Banna said she was able to throw together a tempeh (a traditional soya product) dish which she put in a little oil, vinegar and other seasonings. “We definitely obtain nutrients from animal-based food—iron and zinc and other minerals as well. But it also contains fat and cholesterol, so it’s good to control our intake,” said Banna. “Vegetarian substitutes can be very tasty so we shouldn’t shy away from them.”

28. What is the common belief on consuming red meat?

- A. It is beneficial to our planet.
- B. It can stimulate the economy.
- C. It should be served with vegetables.
- D. It may make us suffer from heart disease.

29. What does the underlined word “eschew” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Avoid.
- B. Provide.
- C. Inspect.

D. Purchase.

30. What does Banna advise people to do?

- A. Take in more minerals.
- B. Turn to convenient food instead.
- C. Seek for plant-based meals.
- D. Choose some animal-based substitutes.

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【高三英语 第5页(共10页)】

31. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Why Is Plant-based Meat Dying?
  - B. Are Fake Meat Products Good For You?
  - C. Fake Meat: Food's Future Or A Fashion?
  - D. What Happened To The Plant-based Meat?

D

Research has found that using wood for construction instead of concrete and steel can reduce emissions. But Tim Searchinger at Princeton University says many of these studies are based on the false foundation that harvesting wood is carbon neutral (碳中和). "Only a small percentage of the wood gets into a timber (木料) product, and a part of that gets into a timber product that can replace concrete and steel in a building," he says. Efficiencies vary in different countries, but large amounts of a harvested tree are left to be divided into parts, used in short-lived products like paper or burned for energy, all of which generate emissions.

In a report for the World Resources Institute, Searchinger and his colleagues have modelled how using more wood for construction would affect emissions between 2010 and 2050, accounting for the emissions from harvesting the wood. They considered various types of forests and parts of wood going towards construction. They also factored in the emissions savings from replacing concrete and steel.

Under some circumstances, the researchers found significant emissions reductions. But each case required what they considered an unrealistically high portion of the wood going towards construction, as well as rapid growth only seen in warmer places, like Brazil. In general, they found a large increase in global demand for wood would probably lead to rising emissions for decades. Accounting for emissions in this way, the researchers reported in a related paper that increasing forest harvests between 2010 and 2050 would add emissions equal to roughly 10 percent of total annual emissions.

Ali Amiri at Aalto University in Finland says the report's conclusions about emissions from rising demand are probably correct, but the story is different for wood we already harvest. "Boosting the efficiency of current harvests and using more wood for longer-lived purposes than paper would cut emissions," he says. "We cannot just say we should stop using wood."

32. What is wrong with previous researches according to Searchinger?

- A. They got wrong statistics.
- B. They used an incorrect concept.
- C. They included too many factors.
- D. They were applied in limited countries.

33. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

- A. The process of the new research.
- B. The background of the new study.

- C. The challenge of the new research.  
D. The achievements of the new study.
34. When will the emissions drop off greatly according to the new study?  
A. When wood grows slowly.  
B. When wood is largely used to make paper.  
C. When wood is largely used to build a house.  
D. When wood is largely harvested in countries like Brazil.
35. What is Ali Amiri's attitude toward the new result?  
A. Favorable.                      B. Doubtful.                      C. Critical.                      D. Objective.

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。

For most, the first thing that likely comes to mind when thinking about vitamin C is either an image of orange fruits or its ability to keep your immune system healthy. 36. Here are the primary benefits of vitamin C when applied topically to the skin.

It protects skin cells from environmental damage. Vitamin C's main function in skin is that of a powerful antioxidant, protecting us from cell damage caused by free radicals (自由基). "37," Dr. Mack explains, and they are highly reactive. Vitamin C destroys these free radicals by donating electrons, preventing them from damaging skin.

38. Vitamin C is also one of the gold standards for evening skin tone and boosting radiance. "Vitamin C is a well-known skin brightener, preventing melanin production and eventually fading dark spots, resulting in a better skin tone," Dr. Mack explains.

It firms skin and promotes collagen (胶原蛋白) production. Our skin is made of collagen and elastin, which are proteins that give it structure and flexibility. 39. "Daily application of vitamin C helps to maintain the completeness of the collagen that we have, prevents rapid breakdown with age and promotes collagen production," Dr. Mack says.

It works with other antioxidants for enhancing UV (紫外线) protection. 40. A study in the *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* showed that the combination of vitamin C and E not only offered improved stability of vitamins C and E, but also improved skin's UV protection.

- A. It brightens skin  
B. It helps lower the risk of heart disease and depression  
C. Vitamin C works cooperatively with vitamin E to reduce UV damage in skin  
D. Free radicals are produced by the body when exposed to radiation in sunlight  
E. But this popular vitamin has several benefits for skin when applied topically, too  
F. Free radicals are believed to be related to heart disease, cancer and the ageing process  
G. As we age, the production of these proteins decreases and our skin looks and feels less firm

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。

After observing a few big falls from a tree, the Morgan family knew that there were two baby squirrels that needed a bit of extra 41. When the Morgans saw a dead squirrel nearby, they 42 that these two sweethearts were likely orphans. Father Keith and his daughter Riley took the 43 to offer help. They moved the babies into a rabbit cage to bring them back to health. They became 44 family members, receiving the names Chip and Dale.

Keith did a bit of research, and the family 45 the babies Pedialyte (电解质水) to help them. While Chip 46 passed away despite the extra care, Dale held on tightly. He responded well to the food and care the Morgans 47 and soon got strong enough to leave the cage.

But then something 48 happened. Dale the squirrel kept coming back!

“Little by little he would go up in a tree, climb up to play, and then come back down to stay with us,” Riley 49. “OK. If he wants to stick around, we’ll build him a 50 in the trees. Riley’s a big Whataburger (a fast food restaurant) fan and we decided to 51 that design into Dale’s home,” said father Keith.

On July 10, Keith uploaded a picture of the squirrel home to a Whataburger group online, and the content 52. Over a thousand people shared the 53, and the comment section was full of delight and awe. While Dale hasn’t stopped home to 54 in a while, the Morgan family knows he’s out there making the most of his life. Dale serves as a(n) 55 that a little extra care can make a big difference!

41. A. survival

B. rest

C. support

D. control

42. A. responded

B. realized

C. recalled

D. argued

43. A. lead

B. place

C. right

D. risk

44. A. random

B. official

C. mature

D. active

45. A. told

B. asked

C. bathed

D. fed

46. A. secretly

B. specifically

C. unfortunately

D. temporarily

47. A. required

B. obtained

C. preferred

D. provided

48. A. unnecessary

B. uncertain

C. unexpected

D. unavoidable

49. A. announced

B. observed

C. predicted

D. admitted

50. A. house

B. statue

C. pond

D. circle

51. A. persuade

B. introduce

C. stretch

D. force

52. A. went viral

B. took effect

C. made sense

D. got stuck

53. A. claim

B. factor

C. image

D. steam

54. A. help

B. judge

C. hide

D. visit

55. A. adviser

B. warning

C. sensor

D. reminder

【高三英语 第 8 页(共 10 页)】

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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。

China's 13th Arctic Ocean scientific expedition team is now working in the Chukchi Sea. During the roughly 80-day journey, the crew will have about 40 days 56 (carry) out scientific research.

The expedition this time 57 (focus) on the ecosystem changes against the rapid changes in the Arctic with four major tasks, 58 include the investigation of the ecological environment of the Pacific sector in the central Arctic Ocean, the comprehensive survey of sea ice and the geology and geophysics of the Gakkel Ridge (山脊), as well as research on circulation 59 sea ice.

It is the second time that a survey 60 (conduct) on the Gakkel Ridge, a mid-ocean ridge 61 (stretch) about 1,800 kilometers in the Arctic. "The Gakkel Ridge, a new volcanic ridge, is the Earth's slowest-spreading mid-ocean ridge, which is vital in studying the 62 (expand) of global plates," said Wang Jinhui, leader of the scientific expedition team.

A survey of aerosols (气溶胶) in the Arctic is also 63 the way. "The special conditions in the area, such as the change of sea ice cover and density and the change of local species, are the influencing factors that may 64 (significant) affect the generation and emission of aerosols," said Le, a member of the scientific expedition team.

"Polar scientific research is an 65 (importance) field for mankind to understand the mysteries of nature and explore new spaces for development," said Wang.

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,下周非洲一所国际友好学校将来你校进行以“体育运动”为主题的文化交流。请你为此写一则通知,内容包括:

1. 活动安排;
2. 呼吁大家参加。

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。

Notice

Student 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。

Although it's been almost two years now, I can still remember that day as if it were yesterday. We were all glued in front of the television, when Dad came rushing into the house after work to tell us that he had just bought a new boat. He promised us that the following week he'd take us all on a fishing trip. We were all very excited and happy at the prospect of it.

The much-awaited day finally came. After we packed everything onto the boat, Dad started the engine and steered it slowly out of the harbour. We headed out until we were a good distance from the shore. Then, when we found what seemed like a good spot for fishing, Dad stopped the engine.

The sky was crystal clear and the sea was as calm as a sheet of glass. We spent a good couple of hours bathing in the sun, fishing rods in hands, without a care in the world. It was fantastic just being there, staring out at the beautiful blue sea. We caught a good number of fish.

We must have lost track of time, chatting and laughing, because the next thing I remembered was being put into a darkness which was so thick that one could almost cut it with a knife. Looking around, it was all pitch-black. Then, out of nowhere, a big wave came crushing into the boat, nearly overturning us all overboard. If that wasn't bad enough, we could hear the rumbling (隆隆声) of thunder in the distance—it was unbelievable how the weather had changed so quickly before our very own eyes. The storm was rolling up on us fast and it wasn't long before the rain started to come down in showers. The rain was so dense and heavy that we could barely breathe.

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。

Dad immediately rushed to start the engine but it would not start.

Suddenly, we started to hear what seemed like the sound of a helicopter approaching.

密  
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