



重庆市高三英语考试

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 did the woman tell the man?
 - A. Her pencil wasn't sharp.
 - B. He could use her extra pen.
 - C. She didn't bring the pencil sharpener.
2. Why was the man surprised?
 - A. The woman was late.
 - B. The woman arrived early.
 - C. The woman had to work overtime tonight.
3. When will the speakers discuss the matter again?
 - A. On Wednesday.
 - B. On Thursday.
 - C. On Friday.
4. How does Henry feel now?
 - A. Proud.
 - B. Grateful.
 - C. Tired.
5. What will the speakers do?
 - A. Keep waiting.
 - B. Go back home.
 - C. Go to another restaurant.

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 is the conversation mainly about?
 - A. The best social apps.
 - B. Plans for the weekend.
 - C. The man's phone messages.
7. How many people does the man claim to text often?
 - A. 5.
 - B. 10.
 - C. 60.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man have to do this morning?
 - A. Treat friends at home.
 - B. Finish reading a paper.
 - C. Look after his baby sister.
9. What will the man do?
 - A. Borrow the woman's computer.
 - B. Have the woman visit his friends.
 - C. Go to the library to finish his paper.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is Jeff at the airport?
 - A. To see Ryan off.
 - B. To fly to London.
 - C. To meet the woman.
11. Why does Ryan go to Paris?
 - A. To do business.
 - B. To go sightseeing.
 - C. To receive education.
12. What does Jeff worry about?
 - A. Ryan may miss his flight.
 - B. The plane may be delayed.
 - C. There's no time to talk to Daisy.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is *People You Meet*?
 - A. An office party.
 - B. A radio program.
 - C. A training course.
14. How many people does Mark's office serve every year?
 - A. About 100,000.
 - B. About 200,000.
 - C. About 500,000.
15. What do we know about Mark?
 - A. He is a team leader.
 - B. He was born in London.
 - C. He speaks thirty languages.
16. What do Mark and his co-workers usually do to help visitors?
 - A. Show them around.
 - B. Plan tours for them.
 - C. Teach them English.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker do?
 - A. A journalist.
 - B. A student.
 - C. A TV host.

18. Where did the speaker visit last year?
 A. A university. B. A top college. C. A news agency.
19. Which kind of job does the speaker dislike?
 A. The one without change.
 B. The one that keeps him busy.
 C. The one that needs to be done secretly.
20. What is the speaker going to do after getting the bachelor's degree?
 A. Find a job.
 B. Continue his study.
 C. Travel around the country.

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

Club Information

Art

Our weekly life drawing sessions are a relaxing environment for your artistic ability to develop and meet other creative souls. No prior experience of art is required to join because we believe art should be for all.

Meeting Time: Tuesdays

Learn more at art.soc@gmail.com

Anglo-Chinese

We are a culturally aware and diverse club devoted to promoting Chinese and British culture by creating “a home away from home”. We aim to promote cultural exchange and meet awesome people. Joining us is completely free. We welcome everyone to join us and participate in our activities.

Meeting Time: Thursdays

Learn more at anglochinese.soc@gmail.com

Band

We exist to help bring together musicians of every genre. We aim to promote live music and help musicians find band mates. Please join the BandSoc group by pressing the blue Visit Group button, which has all the latest updates and events. Please also consider buying membership to save a few pounds at events.

Meeting Time: Mondays

Learn more at band.soc@gmail.com

Backstage

We are a group of students who are passionate about theatre. We provide both the basics of theatre and voluntary theatre services in The Riley Smith Theatre. Backstage isn't just about the theatre, though. We also run a trip once a year to a musical of our choice.

Meeting Time: Fridays

Learn more at backstage.soc@gmail.com

21. Which club can you join to raise your cross-cultural awareness?
 A. Art. B. Anglo-Chinese.
 C. Band. D. Backstage.
22. How can you get discounts at Band events?
 A. By becoming a member. B. By bringing a band mate.
 C. By joining the Visit Group. D. By booking a ticket on weekdays.
23. Which website can help you learn about drama?
 A. art.soc@gmail.com. B. anglochinese.soc@gmail.com.
 C. band.soc@gmail.com. D. backstage.soc@gmail.com.

B

When I first heard about Summit Learning, I admitted I was not a bit happy and excited at all. I thought it would require interactions with others. But later, I was astonished when I got to experience it firsthand.

Recently, we did a poetry project, and one of the activities was a peer (同龄人) review. I would never have taken part if it was up to me, as I preferred to work independently. But when I got involved, I found in the experience, I had done something that I thought was nearly impossible—it made my poetry better. My partner informed me of my mistakes and told me where I could give more detail.

One of our final products of the project was to present our poetry to the class. I've always loved public speaking, but I thought with Summit Learning, I would have fewer chances to speak. I was wrong. The peer activities we did with a partner gave me more belief in my ability and inspired me to do more to make my presentation the best it could possibly be.

Interactions like these are what Summit Learning is all about. This style of learning brings a positive and hard-working culture that allows us to push our boundaries and keep going. It creates a sense of community since we are all working towards a similar goal.

As an active boy, I have always been ahead and advanced, but in a normal classroom, there are restrictions on what I can do. With Summit Learning, I can go beyond expectations in projects or move ahead in learning new content when I'm ready. I have ownership of my work and pursue my goals.

Summit Learning has showed me how much people can grow and change. It has helped me see people and myself differently. It has been one of the greatest experiences of my life, and I cannot see myself going back to a normal classroom.

24. What was the author's initial response to Summit Learning?
 A. He was unwilling to attend it.
 B. He was excited to take part in it.
 C. He was astonished to hear about it.
 D. He was unhappy to withdraw from it.

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题



25. How did the poetry project benefit the author?
 A. It boosted his confidence. B. It developed his sense of humor.
 C. It reminded him to be independent. D. It taught him how to organize activities.

26. What can be inferred about Summit Learning?
 A. It proves the limits of one's abilities.
 B. It teaches poetry in a normal classroom.
 C. It transforms the traditional way of learning.
 D. It promotes diversity of classroom objectives.

27. How does the author find Summit Learning now?
 A. Demanding. B. Admirable. C. Upsetting. D. Conventional.

C

In 2020, Pink launched the World Regret Survey, the largest survey on the topic ever undertaken. With his research team, Pink asked more than 15,000 people in 105 countries, "How often do you look back on your life and wish you had done things differently?" Most of them said regret was at least an occasional part of their life. Roughly 21 percent said they felt regretful all the time. Only 1 percent said they never felt regretful.

If you are of the "no regrets" school of life, you may think that all this regret is a recipe for unhappiness. But that isn't the case. Letting yourself be overwhelmed by regret is indeed bad for you. But going to the other extreme may be even worse. To extinguish your regrets doesn't free you from shame or sorrow but causes you to make the same mistakes again and again. To truly get over our guilt requires that we put regret in its proper place.

Uncomfortable as it is, regret is an amazing cognitive feat. It requires that you go back to a past scene. Imagine that you acted differently to change it, and with that new scene in mind, arrive at a different present—and then, compare that fictional present with the one you are experiencing in reality. Not all regrets are the same, of course. Pink says they come in four basic varieties, and an instance of regret may involve just one combination.

Many connection regrets overlap (重叠) with moral regrets, which can come about after you go against your own values. For example, you may pride yourself on being a loving person, and thus regret not living up to this image in the relationship you harmed. Moral regrets can also involve just yourself. Maybe you regret not living up to your commitment to your health when you ate a whole pizza or skipped the gym.

If not analyzed and managed, any variety of regret can be harmful to your well-being. Regret is linked to depression and anxiety, and excessive regret can adversely affect your immune system. But regret doesn't have to be put aside and ignored.

28. What could be concluded from Pink's research?
 A. Half of the people felt regretful.
 B. Most people lived without regrets.
 C. None could live a life without regrets.
 D. The majority of the people had regrets.

29. What does the underlined word "extinguish" in paragraph 2 mean?
 A. Admit. B. Destroy. C. Treasure. D. Encounter.

30. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?
 A. The harm of moral regrets.
 B. The importance of commitment.
 C. The relationship between regrets and values.
 D. The connection between reality and imagination.

31. What might the author continue talking about?
 A. Types of regrets. B. Causes of regrets.
 C. Benefits of experiencing regrets. D. Ways of dealing with regrets.

D

Reshaping the world for a fossil fuel-free future means working quickly. Climate scientists say carbon emissions must stop by 2025 to minimize environmental damage. And by designing computational materials together with makers who can build and test them quickly, scientists can rapidly develop technologies like more powerful solar cells and car batteries.

Michael is the name of a supercomputer devoted to just one task—discovering the ultimate battery system. Researchers at University College London will use Michael to digitally build and test prototypes (原型) in every new material and type of cell possible to improve battery life, performance and price.

Finding a resilient (弹性的) design for solid-state batteries would be a huge breakthrough for electric vehicles and energy storage. Lighter, longer-lasting and cheaper solid-state technology could vastly improve vehicle range and charging time. And the energy from solar and wind power could be more efficiently stored until ready for use.

Scientists working in the US and the UK led the way in the 1970s in developing the lithium-ion (锂离子) battery used in today's electric cars, laptops and cameras. But commercial units were only developed once the Japanese electronics giant pushed the technology forward for mass production. Partnerships between companies and universities could ultimately crack solid-state battery design. Oxford University and some companies are looking to win the international race to create a durable product. But they are only one among many.

Replacing liquid used in lithium-ion batteries with a solid conductor may take large digital processing. Electric vehicle makers are working with a computer giant to find successful designs that may include cheap and plentiful materials found in seawater. An electric vehicle maker is partnering with NASA to open a solid-state battery plant that uses no rare or expensive metals. The plan is to create a large database of materials that can be mixed and matched for the best combinations.

But computational materials may be needed in virtually every industry. And by rapidly classifying millions of substances on their ability to conduct electricity, their toughness, or the way they reflect light, AI and supercomputers can speed up the process of creating materials for just about anything.



51. A. hesitated B. sought C. declined D. regretted
 52. A. motionless B. artificial C. flexible D. obvious
 53. A. held B. took C. washed D. rushed
 54. A. mistake B. scratch C. procedure D. resource
 55. A. fortunate B. elegant C. ridiculous D. sensitive

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。

Print is a medium for mass communication, which has enabled 56 (artist) to be known and familiar 57 a wider audience.

The Prints—A Riot of Colors, an exhibition 58 (feature) some 130 prints created by generations of Chinese artists, the oldest one of 59 dates back to the 1930s, opened on Monday at the Guardian Art Center in Beijing. An online auction (拍卖) of most of the show-pieces held by China Guardian Auctions is running with the exhibition.

60 (divide) into five sections, the long-running show is aimed 61 (offer) art collectors and the general public alike an opportunity to learn about China's modern, contemporary print art and 62 (far) explore the market value of prints, according to Liu Zehui, the person in charge of the show.

In 1931, the famous writer and social activist Lu Xun 63 (support) the New Woodcut Movement in Shanghai. He promoted the modern woodcut, which was popular in the West but still 64 essential Chinese form whose techniques reached maturity during the Tang Dynasty, as the most 65 (access) and efficient vehicle for circulating new revolutionary thought among the masses.

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, 你校英语报即将举办题为“Improving Our Handwriting”的征文活动。请你写一篇短文参赛, 内容包括:

1. 好的书写的益处;
2. 改进书写的技巧。

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。

Improving Our Handwriting



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。

Living in the shadow of my two elder sisters at college who already had their lives planned out since they were little, I was always undecided about everything. As a teenager, I was fickle (反复无常的). I would like one thing for a week and then hate it the next. But I was constantly searching for the beginning of the rainbow. Changing my dream from a vet to an astronaut, I thought there were various options available to me. However, my parents would shake their heads and repeatedly asked me such questions as, “Why can’t you be more like your sisters? What are you going to do with your life? Aren’t you interested in anything at all?” After a couple of shrugs (耸肩), my parents usually stopped talking. I was not sure if they gave up or anticipated my dull reactions. I often responded, “I couldn’t answer all of your questions now.”

Actually, my parents just had high expectations that never seemed to be fulfilled. Plus, like other parents, they just wanted to give the best to me and expected me to achieve success. The arguments with my parents seemed childish. One day, my mother made her thoughts clear, “Your grades aren’t high enough. No schools are going to want you, dear. We didn’t pay so much money for nothing.” Hesitating for a while, I said, “No matter what you say, I believe I will enter a good college.” Still, I let my emotions control myself.

Certainly, I had never planned not to go to college. After another debate with my mom, I decided to make a change. No longer would I sit back and let my parents mistake me for a bad boy. It was time to take action.

I knew it was a crucial year at high school. Releasing my feelings, I began to collect all the knowledge I had learned and review it with all my heart. I didn’t argue with my parents any more, but instead turned to my sisters for help and tried my best to study. Finally, I took the national college entrance examination with ease and confidence.

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。

A few days later, I received a call from my school, saying my college acceptance letter had arrived.

My parents excitedly said behind me, “Well, open the envelop!”

