

绝密★启用前



高三英语考试

(考试时间:120分钟 试卷满分:150分)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和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 does the man want to have?

- A. A steak. B. An apple pie. C. Vegetable salad.

2. What is the woman's son at school?

- A. Monitor. B. Study monitor. C. Doctor.

3. What does the man think of Helen?

- A. Lovely. B. Funny. C. Supportive.

4. What is the weather like today?

- A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Windy.

5. How much will the man pay for the tickets?

- A. \$ 18. B. \$ 20. C. \$ 28.

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。

考号

姓名

班级

学校

题
答
要
不
内
线
封
密



6. What was the woman doing in the previous two weeks?
A. She was studying. B. She was working. C. She was on vacation.

7. When did the woman reach New York?
A. At 10:00 in the evening.
B. At 1:00 in the afternoon.
C. At 10:00 in the morning.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. How long should the potatoes be cooled?
A. For 5 minutes. B. For 10 minutes. C. For 15 minutes.

9. What's the last step in making the salad?
A. Mix the ingredients.
B. Boil the peas quickly.
C. Put salad dressing in the bowl.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How did Lenard feel for not showing up?
A. Anxious. B. Sorry. C. Angry.

11. Why did Lenard fail to cancel the appointment?
A. He forgot to call Penny.
B. He didn't take his phone.
C. He dialed a wrong number.

12. What does Lenard promise to buy for Penny?
A. A coffee and a sandwich.
B. A coffee and a hamburger.
C. A bottle of milk and a sandwich.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man usually do at 7:00 am?
A. He catches the bus. B. He prepares to get up. C. He eats the breakfast.

14. When does the man start to work at the library?
A. At noon. B. At 11:15 am. C. At 8:00 am.

15. How does the man go to the gym?
A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By bike.

16. When does the man take guitar lessons?
A. On Mondays. B. On Wednesdays. C. On Saturdays.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker say about the activities?
A. They are easy. B. They are diverse. C. They are educational.



18. What are the children expected to do?
 A. Attend the course full weeks.
 B. Attend the course single days.
 C. Attend the course for the whole summer.
19. Who can attend this year's course?
 A. Children aged 3-5. B. Children aged 5-7. C. Children aged 8-10.
20. What should the children do in advance to apply for the course?
 A. Pay all the fees.
 B. Choose their activities.
 C. Fill out an application form.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

A Platform to Save Time and Money

Parking Opportunities for Drivers and Property Owners

Are you tired of looking for a parking spot and the frustration and costs involved? As a property owner, do you have spare space in your driveway or garage you can turn into extra cash? Parking Cupid is a two-way street. Our platform helps drivers and property owners alike. The whole purpose of our platform is to make it easy for you to find each other. We help avoid sitting in traffic jams and street parking that waste your time.

Typical Cases

<p>Rent a Casual or Permanent Spot</p> <p>Sue now rents a permanent parking spot in her apartment building and sleeps well at night, knowing it is safe and secure.</p>	<p>Make Extra Cash for Something Special</p> <p>Norman is happy making money from his unused driveway and is saving for his first holiday in years.</p>
<p>Capitalize on Vacant Space Assets (资产)</p> <p>Sanjeev is capitalizing on his vacant (空着的) driveway and has spare cash for the little extras for his family.</p>	<p>Private Parking Close to Work</p> <p>Lily wanted a safe place to leave her car close to work. She found one and no longer worries.</p>

Find All Your Answers on Parking, Garages and Car Spaces

<p>Find Parking Next Door</p> <p>Rent a car park for any location—from a driveway to a parking bay. Find the right spot when you need it.</p>	<p>Rent Your Parking Space</p> <p>Rent out your car space with Parking Cupid and make money to pay off bills or fund your next getaway!</p>	<p>Parking Tips and More</p> <p><i>Parkingcupid.com</i> provides assistance with appealing parking tickets, as well as sample contracts too.</p>
--	--	---



Get Started with Us Today!

Sign up to look through a variety of parking spaces, from public to private options—making your life simpler and more convenient. Or, sign up to list your vacant space—making extra money.

21. What convenience can Parking Cupid bring to property owners?
- A. Selling spare garages.
 - B. Renting out parking spaces.
 - C. Finding garages for sale.
 - D. Getting free parking spaces.
22. Who are property owners at the platform?
- A. Sue and Sanjeev.
 - B. Norman and Lily.
 - C. Sue and Lily.
 - D. Norman and Sanjeev.
23. What can the platform offer to its users?
- A. Sample contracts.
 - B. Locations of users.
 - C. Money to rent a car.
 - D. Information about drivers.

B

Shizo Kanakuri, known as “the father of the Japanese marathon”, was one of only two Japanese athletes to compete in the 1912 Stockholm Olympics. The media gave little attention and the government did not cover athletes' travel costs. As a result, Kanakuri's fellow college students organized a nationwide fundraiser to collect money.

The trip to Sweden took 18 days, first by ship and then by the Trans-Siberian Railway. At stations, whenever the train stopped, Kanakuri would jump for a quick workout before hurriedly reboarding. The difficult journey had taken its toll, and when he finally arrived in Sweden, he discovered that the local cuisine didn't agree with his stomach. To make matters worse, Kanakuri's coach had to stay in bed due to a serious disease, which prevented him from giving two athletes, including Kanakuri, enough pre-race training.

On the day of the race, it was extremely hot. Of the 68 participants, only 34 reached the finish line. About halfway into the race, suffering from the heat, Kanakuri stopped at a house and asked the locals for a glass of water. After drinking, Kanakuri lay down and against his better judgment fell asleep. When he woke up, it was the next morning.

Kanakuri wrote in his journal the next day, “It's the morning after my defeat. My heart is aching with regret for the rest of my life. I was a weak quitter. However, it was the most significant day of my life. Failure teaches success, and I can only wait for the day with fair weather after the rain so that I can clean up my shame.” Kanakuri quietly returned to Japan.

Once back in his country, Kanakuri renewed training, determined to uphold his name and his nation's honour. He continued to represent Japan in the Olympics. He competed in the 1920 Summer Olympics held in Antwerp, Belgium, where he finished the marathon race in 2 hours, 48 minutes and 45.4 seconds and placed 16th.

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

24. What happened to Kanakuri during his first journey to Sweden?
 A. He tried his best to keep training.
 B. He was exposed by national media.
 C. He fell ill due to the local climate.
 D. He was sponsored by the government.
25. Which best explains “had taken its toll” underlined in paragraph 2?
 A. Had made him stronger.
 B. Had given him a chance.
 C. Had had a bad effect on him.
 D. Had aroused his will to fight.
26. How did Kanakuri feel about his first race in Sweden?
 A. Excited.
 B. Ashamed.
 C. Confused.
 D. Touched.
27. What can we learn from the text?
 A. Practice makes perfect.
 B. Interest is the best teacher.
 C. Pride hurts, modesty benefits.
 D. Failure is the mother of success.

C

Chapter 7 “Interacting with Instructors and Classes” discusses oral communication skills in general and guidelines for communicating well with your instructors. The same communication skills are important for building and maintaining significant relationships. Remember that communication is a two-way process. Listening skills are critical for most college students simply because many of us may not have learned how to really listen to another person. Here are some guidelines for how to listen effectively:

Talk less, to listen more. Most people naturally like to share their thoughts and feelings, and some people almost seem unable to stop talking long enough to ever listen to another person. Try this: Next time you’re in a conversation with another person, deliberately try not to speak very much but give the other person a chance to speak fully. You may notice a big difference in how much you gain from the conversation.

Ask questions. To keep the conversational ball rolling, show your interest in the other person by asking them about things they are saying. This helps the other person feel that you are interested in them and helps build the relationship.

Watch and respond to the other person’s body language. You’ll learn much more about their feelings for what they’re saying than if you listen only to their words.

Show the other person that you’re really listening and that you care. Make eye contact and respond appropriately with nods and brief comments like “That’s interesting!” or “I know what you mean.” or “Really?” Be friendly, smile when appropriate, and encourage the person to keep speaking.

Give the other person feedback. Show you understand by saying things like “So you’re saying that...” or asking a question that demonstrates you’ve been following what they’re

saying and want to know more.

As you learn to improve your listening skills, think also about what you are saying and how. We maybe need additional guidelines for effective speaking.

28. What is the two-way process according to the text?

- A. Two methods to express yourself.
- B. Listening to others and speaking effectively.
- C. Two skills of listening to others.
- D. Interacting with instructors and classes.

29. Which is a way to keep the conversational ball rolling?

- A. Minding the other person's body language.
- B. Asking questions the other person doesn't know.
- C. Talking less to listen to the other person.
- D. Using questions to let the other person talk more.

30. What is going to be discussed next?

- A. The main idea of chapter 8.
- B. The summary of the text.
- C. The skills of expressing yourself.
- D. The additional guidance on listening.

31. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A biography.
- B. A book review.
- C. A news report.
- D. A history book.

D

The idea that the normal human body temperature is about 37 °C was first presented by the German physician Carl Reinhold August Wunderlich in 1851. Since then, it's become so widely accepted that it serves as a touchstone for health—a diagnostic tool used by physicians and parents as a basic indicator of whether someone is sick or well. However, it turns out that this well-established fact isn't, in fact, correct—or, to put it more accurately, human beings have been getting cooler over the years.

Recent studies have shown that temperature records of groups of people have tended to run lower compared to the accepted norm. So the Stanford team, led by Julie Parsonnet, MD, decided to do a more in-depth study to compare modern measurements with historical records to try to identify body temperature trends and, perhaps, uncover the reason why this cooling is happening.

For their research, the Stanford team looked at three distinct data sets from two historical periods. After going through 677,423 temperature measurements, the team found that men born in the 21st century had an average body temperature of 0.59 °C lower than that of those born in the early 19th century while modern women showed an average decrease of 0.32 °C compared to those born in the 1890s.



As to why this is happening, the researchers say that the most likely mechanism is a reduction in the human metabolic rate (代谢率) due to environmental factors: One possibility is that improvements in public health over 200 years have reduced the incidence of inflammations (炎症), which promote metabolism. This combined with people living more comfortable lives in more stable environments means that the body doesn't have to work hard to stay warm, so the average temperature falls.

"The environment that we're living in has changed, including the temperature in our homes and the food that we have access to. All these things mean that although we consider human beings as the same for all of human evolution, we're not the same. We're actually changing physiologically," Parsonnet said.

32. What is Wunderlich's achievement?

- A. He set up standards for human health services.
- B. He predicted trends in human body temperature.
- C. He first used body temperature as a health indicator.
- D. He proposed the standard human body temperature.

33. What can we learn about the Stanford team's study?

- A. It showed women have a lower body temperature than men.
- B. It proved human body temperature has dropped at a fast rate.
- C. It compared historical and current human body temperature data.
- D. It suggested updating the definition of the average body temperature.

34. Which is thought to cause the decrease in human body temperature?

- A. The improved living conditions.
- B. The contact with other creatures.
- C. The threat of global climate change.
- D. The decline in physically demanding work.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. What exactly is normal human body temperature?
- B. Why does human body temperature need measuring?
- C. Human body temperature has decreased over the years
- D. Human body temperature changes with the environment

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的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。

Picture this: You wake up in the morning. A soft light turns on in your room. You go into the bathroom and the shower starts. 36 After your shower, you go into the kitchen. Your favorite breakfast is already cooked. How are all these possible? Welcome to your future life!



★Appliances that talk

Technology will allow homes in the future to be “smart”. Appliances will communicate with each other and with you. 37 They will have the capacity to store information about all the items in your kitchen cupboards. When you need more food, your cupboards will tell you to buy it.

★Houses that think

Are you tired of the color or pattern of your walls? In a smart home, the walls will actually be digital screens. They will become clear like windows, or display colors and patterns like walls. A computer network will link these walls with everything else in your house. It will learn about your likes and dislikes. 38 For example, it will set the heat in the house to your favorite temperature and turn on the shower at the demanded temperature.

★Robots that feel

39 So scientists today are starting to build friendlier, more intelligent robots. Sociable robots will be able to show feelings with their faces, just like humans. 40 When people feel lonely, they will be great companions and give them emotional support.

- A. The water is at the perfect temperature.
- B. People use chips to keep track of farm animals.
- C. They will smile and frown, make eye contact and speak.
- D. People will feel uncomfortable having robots in the house.
- E. The technology is possible because of tiny information storing chips.
- F. Futurologists think many homes are bound to have robots in the future.
- G. Using that knowledge, this computer “brain” will regulate your entire house.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

“Dogs are man’s best friends” is a common English saying. It is because they are 41 than all other animals. Recently a dog named Capitan has shown us why dogs are such a symbol of 42 and friendship around the world.

In 2005, Capitan was 43 by a man named Miguel Guzman in Argentina. Miguel got Capitan as a(n) 44 for his son Damian. In 2006, Miguel passed away, and soon after, Capitan 45. They thought he was 46 or had been adopted by another family. 47, when Damian and his mother went to the cemetery (墓地) to visit Miguel’s grave, they were 48 to see Capitan there. They couldn’t believe it because they had 49 brought Capitan to the cemetery before. They didn’t know how he had 50 the grave, but the dog was there barking and 51. Damian’s mother said, “We went back the next Sunday, and he was there again. This time, he 52 us home and spent a few hours with us, but then went back to the cemetery before it started getting 53. It was probable that he didn’t want to 54



Miguel on his own at night.”

Later, they tried to bring the dog home many times, but each time Capitan would 55 again and return to the cemetery. For eleven years, he 56 at the cemetery and was taken care of by the cemetery staff. They said that Capitan 57 in the day, but every day at 6 pm, he returned to Miguel's grave and stayed until morning. In 2018, Capitan's long vigil (守夜) 58. According to a report, clearance was being sought to have the animal 59 to rest in the same cemetery with the master. He was 60 buried next to the person he loved so much.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. braver | B. cleverer | C. more lovable | D. more faithful |
| 42. A. honesty | B. loyalty | C. diligence | D. generosity |
| 43. A. cured | B. abandoned | C. sold | D. adopted |
| 44. A. gift | B. assistant | C. substitute | D. reference |
| 45. A. won | B. died | C. disappeared | D. flew |
| 46. A. sick | B. lost | C. mature | D. hidden |
| 47. A. Therefore | B. Moreover | C. Meanwhile | D. However |
| 48. A. surprised | B. disappointed | C. horrified | D. embarrassed |
| 49. A. once | B. generally | C. never | D. occasionally |
| 50. A. occupied | B. found | C. built | D. dug |
| 51. A. rolling | B. sleeping | C. strolling | D. crying |
| 52. A. followed | B. led | C. observed | D. welcomed |
| 53. A. terrible | B. cold | C. dark | D. crowded |
| 54. A. attend | B. leave | C. disturb | D. encounter |
| 55. A. give back | B. run away | C. carry on | D. wake up |
| 56. A. struggled | B. waited | C. lived | D. worked |
| 57. A. walked around | B. fell behind | C. passed by | D. turned down |
| 58. A. emerged | B. continued | C. ended | D. failed |
| 59. A. rescued | B. protected | C. trained | D. laid |
| 60. A. eventually | B. immediately | C. secretly | D. probably |

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。

Beijing roast duck, also known as Peking duck, is a world-famous speciality of Beijing with a long history. Beijing roast duck 61 (characterize) by thin and crispy skin, delicious, fat but not greasy meat. The duck 62 (use) as raw material is a high-quality meat duck in the world. In the making process, Beijing ducks with a net 63 (weigh) of about three kilograms are chosen for seasoning (调味) and they are then placed in an open oven or a baking oven for roasting. There are two famous restaurants in Beijing, both of 64 boast hundreds of years of history and different production styles. One is famous 65 using the open oven for baking. The other uses the oldest closed-oven to bake without

an open flame.

The traditional way of eating Beijing roast duck 66 (involve) three steps. The first step is to slice the duck skin when it's hot and eat along with sugar and garlic sauce. The duck skin is crispy and delicious, thin 67 not broken. Then you can use steamed pancakes 68 (roll) the sliced duck meat and eat with shallots and sweet bean paste as well as some 69 (vegetable), such as cucumber, radish and so on. The 70 (remain) duck bones can be reboiled to make bone soup, or stir-fried with the duck meat and sweet bean paste for eating.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I saw a dress in a shop that I knew my mother would love. Because of money was tight, I asked the storeowner to holding it for me. "May I buy the dress for you?" asked another customers. "Thank you, but I can't accept so a generous gift," I said. Then she told me what it was important for her to help me. She'd been homeless three years, and she could not survived without the kindness of strangers. "I'm no longer homeless, but my situation has improved," she said. "I promised me that I would repay the kindness so many had shown me." Finally she paid for a dress.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校英文报正在以“Choosing Good English Songs for English Learning”为题面向高三学生征稿。请你写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 听歌学英语的益处;
2. 你最喜欢的英文歌曲及理由;
3. 选择英文歌曲的建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 题目已为你写好。

