高三英语高考真题练习

1. **Gift from a stranger**

My local supermarket is always busy. The first parking space I found was convenient, but I'd noticed a woman in a blue car circling for a while. (25) \_\_\_\_\_ I was in a good mood, I let her have it. On the edge of the car park I backed into the next available spot—it was a tight fit.

Pretty soon I'd made my way through the supermarket and was back in the fresh air. Feeling good, I (26) \_\_\_\_\_(empty) my purse change into the hands of a homeless man and helped a struggling woman reverse park.

Just as I approached my car, 1 saw the woman I'd let have my car space earlier. She was giving me (27) \_\_\_\_\_ odd look—half puzzled, half intent (热切的). I smiled and wished her a pleasant day. As I squeezed back into my car, I spotted the same lady (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) in at me. "Hello," she said, hesitantly. "This (29) \_\_\_\_\_ sound crazy but I was on my way to drop some of my mother's things off at the charity bins.” You are just so much (30) \_\_\_\_\_ her.” You helped those people, I noticed, and you seemed so happy.” She looked at me meaningfully and passed a box in through the window. “I think she would like you to have it.” (31) \_\_\_\_\_ (shock), I took it from her automatically. She smiled and walked away.

After a pause, I opened the box. Inside was a beautiful gold necklace with a large grey pearl. It was (32) \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) gift I'd ever received, and it was from a complete stranger. The necklace was around my neck, a warm reminder of human kindness.

**(B)  
Ask helpful Hannah**

Dear Helpful Hannah,

I’ve got a problem with my husband, Sam. He bought a smart phone a couple of months ago and he took it on our recent ski vacation to Colorado, it was a great trip except for one problem. He has a constant urge (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (check) for next messages; he checks his phone every five minutes! He’s so addicted to it that he just can’t stand the idea (34) \_\_\_\_\_ there may be an important text. He can’t help checking even at inappropriate times like when we are eating in a restaurant and I am talking to him! He behaves (35) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_any small amount of boredom can make him feel the need to check his phone even when he knows he shouldn’t. The temptation to see (36)\_\_\_\_\_is connecting him is just too great. When I ask him to put down the phone and stop (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (ignore) me, he say, “In a minute.” but still checks to see if (38)\_\_\_\_\_ has posted something new on the Internet. Our life (39) \_\_\_\_\_(interrupt). If we go somewhere and I ask him to have the phone at home, he suffers from withdrawal symptom. Maybe this dependency on his smart phone has become more than an everyday problem.

I recently read an article about “momophobia,” (40)\_\_\_\_\_  is a real illness people can’t suffer from the fear of being without your phone! I am worried that Sam maybe suffering from this illness because he feels anxious if he doesn’t have his phone with him, even for a short time.

Who would have thought that little devices like these could have brought so much trouble!  
                                                                          Sick and Tired Sadie

**Section B**

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

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| 1. access B. alternatives C. assigned D. confirmed AB. conflicting AC. elements   AD. function BC .innovative BD. prospective CD. separate ABC. supporting |

Considering how much time people spend in offices, it is important that work be well designed. Well-designed office spaces help create a cooperation‘s image. They motivate workers and they make an impression on people who visit and might be potential or, \_\_41\_\_, customer. They make businesses work better, and they are a part of the corporate culture we live in.

As we move away from an industrial-based economy to a knowledge-based one, office designers have come up with\_\_42\_\_ to the traditional work environments of the past. The design industry has moved away from a fixed office setup and created more flexible “strategic management environments.”These \_\_43\_\_ solutions are meant to support better organizational performances.

As employee hierarchies(等级制度)have flattened or decreased, office designers’ response to this change has been to move open-plain areas to more desirable locations within the office, and create fewer formal private offices. The need for increased flexibility has also been\_\_44\_\_ by changes in work station design. Offices and work spaces often are not \_\_45\_\_ to a given person on a permanent basis because of changes to method of working, new designs allow for expansion or movement of desks, storage, and equipment within the workstation. Another important design goal is communication, which designers have improved by lowering the walls that \_\_46\_\_ workstations. Designers have also created informal gathering places, and upgraded employees’\_\_47\_\_ to heavily trafficked areas such as copy and coffee rooms. Corporate and institutional office designers often struggle to resolve a number of competing and often\_\_48\_\_demands,including budgetary limits, employee hierarchies, and technological innovation(especially in relation to computerization).These demands must also be balanced with the need to create interiors(内饰) that in some way enhance, establish, or promote a company’s image and will enable employees to \_\_49\_\_ at their best.

All these\_\_50\_\_ of office design are related. The most successful office designs are like a good marriage --the well-designed office and the employees that occupy it are seemingly made for each other.

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

If you studied pictures that ancient people left on rock walls and you tried to determine their meaning, you would not detect interest in romance among the artists. \_\_51\_\_, you would see plenty of animals with people running after them. Life for ancient people seemed to center on hunting and gathering wild foods for meals.

In modern times, when food is available in grocery stores, finding love is more \_\_52\_\_ in people’s lives. The \_\_53\_\_ is all around us. It is easy to prepare a list of modern stories having to do with love. An endless number of books and movies qualify as love stories in popular culture.  
Researchers are studying whether love, a highly valued emotional state, can be \_\_54\_\_. They ask, what is love? Toothpaste companies want us to think attraction is all about clean teeth, but clean teeth go only so far. Scientists wonder how much the brain gets involved. You have probably heard that opposites attract but that \_\_55\_\_ attract, too. One thing is certain: The truth about love is not yet set in stone.  
**First Impression**  
To help determine the \_\_56\_\_ of attraction, researchers paired 164 college classmates and had them talk for 3, 6 or 10 minutes so they could get a sense of each other’s individuality. Then students were asked to \_\_57\_\_ what kind of relationship they were likely to build with their partners. After nine weeks, they reported what happened.  
As it turned out, their \_\_58\_\_ judgments often held true. Students seemed to \_\_59\_\_ at an early stage who would best fit into their lives.  
**The** \_\_60\_\_ **Knows**  
Scientists have also turned to nonhumans to increase understanding of attraction. Many animals give off pheromones — natural chemicals that can be detected by, and then can produce a response in other animals of the same species. Pheromones can signal that an animal is either ready to fight or is feeling \_\_61\_\_ to partnerships. In contrast, humans do not seem to be as \_\_62\_\_ as other animals at detecting such chemicals. Smell, however, does seem to play a part in human attraction. Although we may not be aware of chemicals like pheromones consciously, we give and receive loads of information through smell in every interaction with other people.  
**Face Value**  
Being fond of someone seems to have a number of factors, including seeing something we find attractive. Researchers had people judge faces for \_\_63\_\_ . The participants had 0.013 seconds to view each face, yet somehow they generally considered the images the same as people who had more time to study the same faces. The way we \_\_64\_\_ attractiveness seem to be somewhat automatic.  
When shown an attractive face and then words with good or bad associations, people responded to \_\_65\_\_ words faster after viewing an attractive face. Seeing something attractive seems to cause happy thinking.

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| 51. A. instead | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Otherwise |
| 52. A. romantic | B. stressful | C. central | D. artificial |
| 53. A. priority | B. proof | C. possibility | D. principle |
| 54. A. seated | B. impressed | C. changed | D. created |
| 55. A. appearances | B. virtues | C. similarity | D. passions |
| 56. A. illustrations | B. imaginations | C. ingredients | D. instructions |
| 57. A. predict | B. investigate | C. diagnose | D. recall |
| 58. A. critical | B. initial | C. random | D. transfer |
| 59. A. memorize | B. distinguish | C. negotiate | D. question |
| 60. A. Nose | B. Eye | C. Heart | D. Hand |
| 61. A. open | B. alert | C. resistant | D. superior |
| 62. A. disappointed | B. amazed | C. confused | D. gifted |
| 63. A. emotion | B. attractiveness | C. individuality | D. signals |
| 64. A. enhance | B. possess | C. maintain | D. assess |
| 65. A. familiar | B. plain | C. positive | D. irritating |

**Section B**

**Directions:** Read the following three passages.  Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D.  Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Look to many of history’s cultural symbols, and there you’ll find an ancestor of Frosty, the snowman in the movie Frozen. It appeared on some of the first postcards, starred in some of the earliest silent movies, and was the subject of a couple of the earliest photos, dating all the way back to the 1800s. I discovered even more about one of humanity’s earliest forms of life art during several years of research around the world.

For example, snowmen were a phenomenon in the Middle Ages, built with great skill and thought. At a time of limited means of expression, snow was like free art supplies dropped from the sky. It was a popular activity for couples to leisurely walk through town to view the temporary works of chilly art. Some were created by famous artists, including a 19-year-old Michelangelo, who in 1494 was appointed by the ruler of Florence, Italy, to build a snowman in his mansion’s courtyard.  
 The Miracle of 1511 took place during six freezing works called the Winter of Death. The city of Brussels was covered in snowmen—an impressive scene that told stories on every street corner. Some were political in nature, criticizing the church and government. Some were a reflection of people’s imagination. For the people of Brussels, this was a defining moment of defining freedom. At least until spring arrived, by which time they were dealing with damaging floods.  
 If you fear **the heyday of the snowman** has passed, don’t worry: I’ve learned that some explosive snowman history is still being made today. Every year since 1818, the people of Zurich, Switzerland, celebrate the beginning of spring by blowing up a snowman. On the third Monday of April, the holiday Sechselauten is kicked off when a cotton snowman called the Boogg is stuffed with explosive and paraded through town by bakers and other tradesmen who throw bread to the crowds. The parade ends with the Boogg being placed on a 40-foot pile of firewood. After the bells of the Church of St. Peter have rung six times, representing the passing of winter, the pile is lit. When the snowman explodes, winter is considered officially over—the quicker it is burnt down, the longer summer is said to be.(392)

66. According to the passage, why did snowmen become a phenomenon in the Middle Ages?  
A. People thought of snow as holy art supplies.  
B. People longed to see masterpieces of snow.  
C. Building snowmen was a way for people to express themselves.  
D. Building snowmen helped people develop their skill and thought.

67. “The heyday of the snowman” (paragraph 4) means the time when\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. snowmen were made mainly by artists  
B. snowmen enjoyed great popularity  
C. snowmen were politically criticized  
D. snowmen caused damaging floods

68. In Zurich, the blowing up of the Boogg symbolizes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the start of the parade  
B. the coming of a longer summer  
C. the passing of the winter  
D. the success of tradesmen

69. What can be concluded about snowmen from the passage?  
A. They were appreciated in history.  
B. They have lost their value.  
C. They were related to movies.  
D. They vary in shape and size.

(B)

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|  | **Scary Bunny**  The Curse of the Were-Rabbit(2005) is the first fulllength feature film made by directors Nick Park and Steve Box with their amazing plasticine(粘土) characters Wallace and Gromit. It won an Oscar in 2006, and if you watch it, you’ll understand why. It’s an absolutely brilliant cartoon comedy. |
| Cheese-loving inventor Wallace and his brainy dog Gromit have started a company to protect the town’s vegetables from hungry rabbits. However, just before the annual Giant Vegetable Competition, an enormous rabbit begins terrorizing the town. It is attacking all the vegetables and destroying everything in its path. The competition organizer, Lady Tottington, hires Wallace and Gromit to catch the **monster** alive. But they will have to find the were-rabbit before gun-crazy hunter Victor Quartermaine who is desperate to kill it. |
| The screenplay is witty and full of amusing visual jokes. As usual, the voice of Peter Sallis is absolutely perfect for the role of Wallace, and Gromit is so beautifully brought to life, he can express a huge range of emotions without saying a word. And both Helena Bonham-Carter, who plays the part of Lady Tottington, and Ralph Fiennes as Victor are really funny. |
| To sum up, The Curse of the Were-Rabbit is an amazing film which is suitable for both children and adults. If you liked Wallace and Gromit’s previous adventures and you appreciate the British sense of humour, you’ll love this film. Don’t miss it! |

1. In the film review, what is paragraph A mainly about?  
   A. The introduction to the leading roles                  B. The writer’s opinion of acting  
   C. The writer’s comments on the story                    D. The background information

71. According to the film review, “monster” (paragraph B) refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a gun-crazy hunter                                       B. a brainy dog  
C. a scary rabbit                                              D. a giant vegetable

72. Which of the following is a reason why the writer recommends the film?  
A. It’s full of wit and humour.  
B. Its characters show feelings without words.  
C. It is an adventure film directed by Peter Sallis.  
D. It is about the harmony between man and animals.

(C)

One of the executives gathered at the Aspen Institute for a day-long leadership workshop using the works of Shakespeare was discussing the role of Brutus in the death of Julius Caesar. “Brutus was not an honorable man,” he said. “He was a traitor（叛徒）. And he murdered someone in cold blood.” The agreement was that Brutus had acted with cruelty when other options were available to him. He made a bad decision, they said—at least as it was presented by Shakespeare—to take the lead in murdering Julius Caesar. And though one of the executives acknowledged that Brutus had the good of the republic in mind, Caesar was nevertheless his superior. “You have to endeavor,” the executives said, “our policy is to obey the chain of command.”  
 During the last few years, business executives and book writers looking for a new way to advise corporate America have been exploiting Shakespeare’s wisdom for profitable ends. None more so than husband and wife team Kenneth and Carol Adelman, well-known advisers to the White House, who started up a training company called “Movers and Shakespeares”. They are amateur Shakespeare scholars and Shakespeare lovers, and they have combined their passion and their high level contacts into a management training business. They conduct between 30 and 40 workshops annually, focusing on half a dozen different plays, mostly for corporations, but also for government agencies.  
 The workshops all take the same form, focusing on a single play as a kind of case study, and using individual scenes as specific lessons. In Julius Caesar , sly provocation（狡诈的挑唆） of Brutus to take up arms against Caesar was a basis for a discussion of methods of team building and grass roots organism.  
 Although neither of the Adelmans is academically trained in literature, the programmes, contain plenty of Shakespeare tradition and background. Their workshop on Henry V, for example, includes a helpful explanation of Henry’s winning strategy at the Battle of Agincourt. But they do come to the text with a few biases (偏向): their reading of Henry V minimizes his misuse of power. Instead, they emphasize the story of the youth who seizes opportunity and becomes a masterful leader. And at the workshop on Caesar, Mr. Adelmans had little good to say about Brutus, saying “the noblest Roman of them all” couldn’t make his mind up about things.  
Many of the participants pointed to very specific elements in the play that they felt related Caesar’s pride, which led to his murder, and Brutus’s mistakes in leading the traitors after the murder, they said, raise vital questions for anyone serving as a business when and how do you resist the boss? (481)

73. According to paragraph 1, what did all the executives think of Brutus?  
A. Cruel.                    B. Superior.               C. Honorable.            D. Rude

74. According to the passage, the Adelmans set up “Movers and Shakespeares” to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. help executives to understand Shakespeare’s plays better  
B. give advice on leadership by analyzing Shakespeare’s plays  
C. provide case studies of Shakespeare’s plays in literature workshops     
D. guide government agencies to follow the characters in Shakespeare’s plays.

75. Why do the Adelmans conduct a workshop on Henry V?  
A. To highlight the importance of catching opportunities.  
B. To encourage masterful leaders to plan strategies to win.  
C. To illustrate the harm of prejudices in management.     
D. To warn executives against power misuse.

76. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_.  
A. the Adelmans’ programme proves biased as the roles of characters are maximized.  
B. executives feel bored with too many specific elements of Shakespeare’s plays.  
C. the Adelmans will make more profits if they are professional scholars.  
D. Shakespeare has played an important role in the management field.

77. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Shakespeare’s plays: Executives reconsider corporate culture  
B. Shakespeare’s plays: An essential key to business success  
C. Shakespeare’s plays: a lesson for business motivation  
D. Shakespeare’s plays: Dramatic training brings dramatic results

25、As/Because/Since 26、emptied 27、an 28、looking

29、might/may 30、like 31、Shocked 32、the nicest

33、to check 34、that 35、as if/as though 36、who

37、ignoring 38、someone/somebody

39、has bean interrupted/is being interrupted/is interrupted

40、which

41、BD 42、B 43、BC 44、D 45、C 46、CD 47、A

48、AB 49、AD 50、AC

51、A 52、C 53、B 54、D 55、C 56、C 57、A

58、B 59、B 60、A 61、A 62、D 63、B 64、D

65、C 66、C 67、B 68、C 69、A 70、D 71、C

72、A 73、A 74、B 75、A 76、D 77、D