高三英语高考真题练习

(A)

Bags of Love

Last year, I was assigned to work at an office near my mother’s house, so I stayed with her for a month. During that time, I helped out with the housework and contributed to the groceries.

After less than a week, I started noticing that the groceries were running out pretty quickly — we were always suddenly out of something. (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wonder) how my mum could consume them so quickly, I began observing her daily routine for two weeks. To my surprise, I found that she would pack a paper bag full of canned goods and head out every morning at about nine. Eventually, I decided to follow her and (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happened truly amazed me. She was taking the food to the refugee camp, in (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ she distributed it to children.

I asked around and found out that my mum was very well known in the area. The kids were very friendly with her and even looked up to her as if she were their own mother. Then it hit me —why would she not want to tell me about what she (28)\_\_\_\_\_(do)? Was she worried about how I would react or that I would stop (29)\_\_\_\_\_(buy) the groceries if I found out?

When she got home, I told her about my discovery. (30)\_\_\_\_\_ she could react, I gave her a big hug and told her she didn’t need to keep it a secret (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. She told me that some of the children lived with an older lady in a shelter while others slept on the streets. For years, my mum has been helping out by giving them whatever food she could spare. I was so impressed by (32)\_\_\_\_\_ selfless she was. 学.科网

(B)

Stress: Good or Bad?

Stress used to be an almost unknown word, but now that we are used to talking about it, I have found that people are beginning to get stressed about being stressed.

In recent years, stress(33)\_\_\_\_\_\_(regard) as a cause of a whole range of medical problems, from high blood pressure to mental illness. But like so many other things, it is only too much stress(34)\_\_\_\_\_\_ does you harm. It is time you considered that if there were no stress in your life, you would achieve a little. If you are stuck at home with no stress, then your level of performance will be low. Up to a certain point, the more stress you are under, the (35)\_\_\_\_\_(good) your performance will be. Beyond a certain point, though , further stress will only lead to exhaustion, illness and finally a breakdown. You can tell when you are over the top and on the downward slope, by asking yourself (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number of questions. Do you, for instance, feel that too much is being expected of (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_, and yet find it impossible to say no? Do you find yourself getting impatient or (38) \_\_\_\_\_(annoy) with people over unimportant things?... If the answer to all those questions is yes, you had better(39)\_\_\_\_\_\_(control ) your stress, as you probably are under more stress than is good for you.

To some extent you can control the amount of stress in your life. Doctors have worked out a chart showing how much stress is involved in various events. Getting married is 50, pregnancy 40, moving house 20, Christmas 12,etc. If the total stress in your life is over 150, you are twice as likely (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get )ill.

**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.

|  |
| --- |
| A. account B. adjustable C. appliances D. capture AB. decorations AC. direct  AD. experiment BC. intended BD. operated CD. soulless ABC. squeeze |

Golden Rules of Good Design

What makes good design? Over the years, designers and artists have been trying to 41 the essentials of good design. They have found that some sayings can help people understand the ideas of good design. There are four as follows.

Less is more. This saying is associated with the German-born architect Mies van der Rohe. In his Modernist view, beauty lies in simplicity and elegance, and the aim of the designer is to create solutions to problems through the most efficient means. Design should avoid unnecessary 42

More is not a bore. The American-born architect Robert Venturi concluded that if simplicity is done badly, the result is 43 design. Post-Modernist designers began to 44 with decoration and color again. Product design was heavily influenced by this view and can be seen in kitchen 45 such as ovens and kettles.

Fitness for purpose. Successful product design takes into consideration a product’s function, purpose, shape, form, color, and so on. The most important result for the user is that the product does what is 46 . For example, think of a(n) 47 desk lamp. It needs to be constructed from materials that will stand the heat of the lamp and regular adjustments by the user. It also needs to be stable. Most importantly, it needs to 48 light where it is needed.

Form follows emotion. This phrase is associated with the German designer Hartmut Esslinger. He believes design must take into 49 the sensory side of our nature—sight, smell, touch and taste. These are as important as *rational*(理性的). When choosing everyday products such as toothpaste, we appreciate a cool-looking device that allows us to easily 50 the toothpaste onto our brush.

**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.

In the 1960s, Douglas McGregor, one of the key thinkers in the art of management, developed the most famous Theory X and Theory Y. Theory X is the idea that people instinctively 51 work and will do anything to avoid it. Theory Y is the view that everyone has the potential to find satisfaction in work.

In any case, despite so much evidence to the 52 , many managers still agree to Theory X. They believe, 53 , that their employees need constant supervision if they are to work effectively, or that decisions must be imposed from 54 without consultation. This, of course, makes for authoritarian (专制的) managers.

Different cultures have different ways of 55 people. Unlike authoritarian management, some cultures, particularly in Asia, are well known for the consultative nature of decision-making—all members of the department or work group are asked to 56 to this process. This is management by the collective opinion. Many western companies have tried to imitate such Asian ways of doing things, which are based on general 57 . Some experts say that women will become more effective managers than men because they have the power to reach common goals in a way that traditional 58 managers cannot.

A recent trend has been to encourage employees to use their own initiative, to make decisions on their own without 59 managers first. This *empowerment* (授权) has been part of the trend towards downsizing: 60 the number of management layers in companies. After de-layering in this way, a company may be 61 with just a top level of senior managers, front-line managers and employees with direct contact with the public. Empowerment takes the idea of delegation (委托) much further than has 62 been the case. Empowerment and delegation mean new forms of management control to 63 that the overall business plan is being followed, and that operations become more profitable under the new organization, rather than less.

Another trend is off-site or 64 management, where teams of people linked by e-mail and the Internet work on projects from their own houses. Project managers evaluate the 65

of the team members in terms of what they produce for projects, rather than the amount of time they spend on them.

51. A. desire B. seek C. lose D. dislike

52. A. contrary B. expectation C. degree D. extreme

53. A. vice versa B. for example C. however D. otherwise

54. A. outside B. inside C. below D. above

55. A. replacing B. assessing C. managing D. encouraging

56. A. refer B. contribute C. object D. apply

57. A. agreement B. practice C. election D. impression

58. A. bossy B. experienced C. western D. male

59. A. asking B. training C. warning D. firing

60. A. doubling B. maintaining C. reducing D. estimating

61. A. honoured B. left C. crowded D. compared

62. A. economically B. traditionally C. inadequately D. occasionally

63. A. deny B. admit C. assume D. ensure

64. A. virtual B. ineffective C. day-to-day D. on-the-scene

65. A. opinion B. risk C. performance D. attractiveness

**Section B**

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

(A)

One early morning, I went into the living room to find my mother reading a thick book called *Best Loved Poems to Read Again and Again*. My interest was aroused only by the fact that the word “Poems” appeared in big, hot pink letters.

“Is it good?” I asked her.

“Yeah,” she answered. “There’s one I really like and you’ll like it, too.” I leaned forward.

“‘Patty Poem,’” she read the title. Who is Patty? I wondered. The poem began:

*She never puts her toys away,*

*Just leaves them scattered*①*where they lay,…*  ①散乱的

The poem was just three short sections. The final one came quickly:

*When she grows and gathers poise*②*,* ②稳重

*I’ll miss her harum-scarum*③ *noise,* ③莽撞的

*And look in vain*④ *for scattered toys.* ④徒劳地

*And I’ll be sad.*

A terrible sorrow washed over me. Whoever Patty was, she was a mean girl. Then, the shock.

“It’s you, honey,” My mother said sadly.

To my mother, the poem revealed a parent’s affection when her child grows up and leaves. To me, the “she” in the poem was horror. It was my mama who would be sad. It was so terrible I burst out crying.

“What’s wrong?” my mother asked.

“Oh Mama,” I cried. “I don’t want to grow up ever!”

She smiled. “Honey, it’s okay. You’re not growing up anytime soon. And when you do, I’ll still love you, okay?”

“Okay,” I was still weeping. My panic has gone. But I could not help thinking about that silly poem. After what seemed like a safe amount of time, I read the poem again and was confused. It all fit so well together, like a puzzle. The language was simple, so simple I could plainly understand its meaning, yet it was still beautiful. I was now fascinated by the idea of poetry, words that had the power to make or break a person’s world.

I have since fallen in love with other poems, but “Patty Poem” remains my poem. After all, “Patty Poem” gave me my love for poetry not because it was the poem that lifted my spirits, but because it was the one that hurt me the most.

66. Why was the writer attracted by the book *Best Loved Poems to Read Again and Again*?

A. It was a thick enough book.

B. Something on its cover caught her eye.

C. Her mother was reading it with interest.

D. It has a meaningful title.

67. After her mother read the poem to her, the writer felt \_\_\_\_\_\_ at first.

A. sad B. excited C. horrified D. confused

68. The writer’s mother liked to read “Patty Poem” probably because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it reflected her own childhood

B. it was written in simple language

C. it was composed by a famous poet

D. it gave her a hint of what would happen

69. It can be concluded from the passage that“Patty Poem”leads the writer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. discover the power of poetry

B. recognize her love for puzzles

C. find her eagerness to grow up

D. experience great homesickness

（B）

Is there link between humans and climate change or not? This question was first studied in the early 1900s. Since then, many scientists have thought that our actions do make a difference. In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol explained our role in the Earth’s changing atmosphere and set international limits for gas *emissions*(排放) from 2008 to 2012. Some countries have decided to continue these reductions until 2020. More recently, the Paris Agreement, stuck by nearly 200 countries, also aims to limit global warming. But just now how much warmer it will get depends on how deeply countries cut carbon emissions.

 **3.5℃**

This is how much temperatures would rise by 2100 even if nations live up to the initial Paris promises to reduce carbon emissions; this rise could still put coastal cities under water and drive over half of all species to extinction.

**2℃**

To meet this minimum goal, the Agreement requires countries to tighten emissions targets every five years. Even this increase could sink some islands, worse *drought*(干旱) and drive a decline of up to a third in the number of species.

**1.5℃**

This is the most ambitious goal for temperature rise set by the Paris Agreement, after a push by low-lying island nations like Kiribati, which say limiting temperature rise to 1.5℃ could save them from sinking.

**0.8℃**

This is how much temperatures have risen since the industrial age began, putting us 40% of the way to the 2℃ point.

**0℃**

The baseline here is average global temperature before the start of the industrial age.

70. It can be concluded from paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the problem of global warming will have been quite solved by 2020

B. gas emissions have been effectively reduced in developed countries

C. the Paris Agreements is more influential than the Kyoto Protocol

D. humans have made continuous efforts to slow down global warming

71. If nations could only keep the initial promises of the Paris Agreement, what would happen by the year 2100?

A. The human population would increase by one third.

B. Little over 50% of all species would still exist.

C. Nations would not need to tighten their emissions targets.

D. The Agreement’s minimum goal would not be reached.

72. If those island nations not far above sea level are to survive, the maximum temperature rise, since the start of the industrial age, should be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 0.8℃ B. 1.5℃

C. 2℃ D. 3.5℃

(C)

Enough “**meaningless drivel**”. That’s the message from a group of members of the UK government who have been examining how social media firms like LinkedIn gather and use social media data.

The House of Commons Science and Technology Committee’s report, released last week, has blamed firms for making people sign up to long incomprehensible legal contracts and calls for an international standard or *kitemark* (认证标记) to identify sites that have clear terms and conditions.

“The term and conditions statement that we all carelessly agree to is **meaningless drivel** to anyone,” says Andrew Miller, the chair of the committee. Instead, he says, firms should provide a plain-English version of their terms. The simplified version would be checked by a third party and awarded a kitemark if it is an accurate reflection of the original.

It is not yet clear who would administer the scheme, but the UK government is looking at introducing it on a voluntary basis. “we need to think through how we make that work in practice,” says Miller.

Would we pay any more attention to a kitemark? “I think if you went and did the survey, people would like to think they would,” says Nigel Shadbolt at the University of Southampton, UK, who studies open data. “We do know people worry a lot about the inappropriate use of their information.” But what would happen in practice is another matter, he says.

Other organisations such as banks ask customers to sign long contracts they may not read or understand, but Miller believes social media requires special attention because it is so new. “We still don’t know how significant the long-term impact is going to be of unwise things that kids put on social media that come back and bite them in 20 years’ time,” he says.

Shadbolt, who gave evidence to the committee, says the problem is that we don’t know how companies will use our data because their business models and uses of data are still evolving. Large collections of personal information have become valuable only recently, he says.

The shock and anger when a social media firm does something with data that people don’t expect, even if users have apparently permission, show that the current situation isn’t working. If properly administered, a kitemark on terms and conditions could help people know what exactly they are signing up to. Although they would still have to actually read them.

73. What does the phrase “ meaningless drivel” in paragraphs 1 and 3 refer to?

A. Legal contracts that social media firms make people sign up to.

B. Warnings from the UK government against unsafe websites.

C. Guidelines on how to use social media websites properly.

D. Insignificant data collected by social media firms.

74. It can be inferred from the passage that Nigel Shadbolt doubts whether \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. social media firms would conduct a survey on the kitemark scheme

B. people would pay as much attention to a kitemark as they think

C. a kitemark scheme would be workable on a nationwide scale

D. the kitemark would help companies develop their business models

75. Andrew Miller thinks social media needs more attention than banks mainly because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. their users consist largely of kids under 20 years old

B. the language in their contracts is usually harder to understand

C. the information they collected could become more valuable in future

D. it remains unknown how users’ data will be taken advantage of

76. The writer advises users of social media to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. think carefully before posting anything onto such websites

B. read the terms and conditions even if there is a kitemark

C. take no further action if they can find a kitemark

D. avoid providing too much personal information

77. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. Say no to social media?

B. New security rules in operation?

C. Accept without reading?

D. Administration matters!

**答案**

25. Wondering    26. what   27. which  28. had done(was doing也可以)   29. buying

30. Before   31. from   32. how   33. has been regarded  34. that

35. better   36. a   37. you   38. annoyed   39. control

 40. to get  
41. D  42.AB  43.CD  44.AD  45.C  46.BC  47.B  48.AC  49.A   50.ABC

51. D    52. A    53. B    54. D    55. C    56. B    57. A    58. D    59. A    60. C   
61. B    62. B    63. D    64. A    65. C    66. B    67. A    68. D    69. A    70. D  
71. D    72. B    73. A    74. B    75. D    76. B    77. C

部分解析：

语法A

30. Before she could react, I gave her a big hug. 她还没来得及反应，我...

My favorite singer left before I could have a word with her.

31. keep sth (a) secret from sb 注意介词from

语法B

37. expect too much of sb 对某人期待过高

Do you feel that too much is being expected of you? 被动，暗含别人对你的期待，所以不需要用反身代词。主语和宾语为同一个人时才用反身代词，如Do you expect too much of yourself?

38. annoyed注意拼写（不要拼成annoied）

完型

59-61

一个最新的趋势是鼓励员工自己做决定，而非先问经理。这一授权也部分带来了公司缩小规模这一趋势，即减少公司管理层的数量。通过这种方式减少公司层级之后，一个公司可能就只剩下了高级经理、基层经历以及员工。

阅读

67. 注意“at first”，所以不选C

71. 注意little 指“少得几乎没有”，B选项的意思是几乎不超过50%的物种仍将存在（虽然是little over，但还是over），而正确的说法应该是less than 50%，明确不超过50%，所以B不准确

C篇

73. 依据在第二段第二行和第三段第一行

74. 依据在第五段

75. 依据在第六段最后两行以及第七段第一行

76. 依据为全文最后一句

77. 全文理解题