



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。

1. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. At a bus stop. B. At school. C. At home.

2. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Order food. B. Ask for the menu. C. Leave the restaurant.

3. Why does the man make the phone call?

- A. To cancel a visit.
B. To make an appointment.
C. To give some information.

4. What did the speakers do last week?

- A. They stayed at a hotel.
B. They moved their house.
C. They made a special meal.

5. Who is the woman probably?

- A. A student. B. A teacher. C. A head teacher.

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 does the girl hope to do at first?

- A. Have a talk with the man.

B. Find an actress for the school play.

C. Receive an invitation from the man.

7. When is the school play?

A. This Monday.

B. Next week.

C. Next month.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why is Pauline visiting the children?

A. To paint their school.

B. To supply new clothes.

C. To give them an art project.

9. What is John's concern about children?

A. They may get hurt.

B. They may get their clothes dirty.

C. They may perform badly.

10. What will happen in the school tomorrow evening?

A. Parents will visit.

B. Work will be marked.

C. Children will draw pictures.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where did Philip go on his trip today?

A. A farm.

B. A castle.

C. A factory.

12. What does Philip want to do?

A. Travel abroad.

B. Pay another visit.

C. Read about history.

13. What does the woman suggest Philip do?

A. Watch a series.

B. Read a book.

C. Buy a computer.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does John think about the City Theatre?

A. It's close.

B. It's small.

C. It's crowded.

15. What is Liz's purpose of making the phone call?

A. To ask a favour.

B. To give John some tickets.

C. To share details of a show.

16. Where is Liz now?

A. At work.

B. At home.

C. At a concert.

17. What is the probable relationship between John and Liz?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Fellow workers.

C. Friends.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. Doing exercise.

B. Choosing a career.

C. Learning languages.

19. How many years has the speaker devoted to teaching?

A. 2.

B. 3.

C. 5.

20. What does the speaker gain from teaching?

- A. Communication skills. B. Active imagination. C. Full health.

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 Importance of Being Earnest

—Author: Oscar Wilde

—Score: 3,825

—Average rating: 4.17/5, based on 277,734 ratings

This comedic play by Oscar Wilde takes a satirical (讽刺的) look at Victorian social values while following two men—Jack Worthing and Algernon Moncrieff—as they tell lies to bring some excitement to their lives. *The Importance of Being Earnest* was Wilde's final play, and some consider it his masterpiece.

A Raisin in the Sun

—Author: Lorraine Hansberry

—Score: 3,550

—Average rating: 3.76/5, based on 59,314 ratings

The story follows the Youngers, a working-class black family living on the South Side of Chicago who move to an all-white neighborhood during a time of desegregation (取消种族隔离). In 1959, Lorraine Hansberry became the first black playwright to get a play produced on Broadway.

Frankenstein

—Author: Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley

—Score: 7,931

—Average rating: 3.78/5, based on 1,032,148 ratings

The story was published in 1818 and introduced readers to Dr Victor Frankenstein, a scientist who brings to life a creature he assembled from discarded corpse (丢弃的尸体) parts. Although Dr Frankenstein is horrified by his creation and abandons it, the creature manages to educate itself and then seeks revenge on his creator. The novel explores humanity's desire for innovation and the fear of change it brings.

Animal Farm

—Author: George Orwell

—Score: 18,315

—Average rating: 3.92/5, based on 2,377,098 ratings

A group of farm animals organizes a revolt (起义) after they realize their master, Mr Jones, is mistreating them and offering them nothing in return for their work. When they challenge the leadership, they are disciplined for speaking out. This classic isn't about animal rights. It is a larger critique (评论) of Soviet Communism. Orwell wrote it as an attack against Stalinism in Russia.

21. Which book may interest one who is doing a project about black people in the US most?
- A. *The Importance of Being Earnest*. B. *A Raisin in the Sun*.
C. *Frankenstein*. D. *Animal Farm*.
22. What kind of book is *Frankenstein*?
- A. A science fiction. B. A realistic fiction.
C. A biography. D. A fairy tale.
23. Why did Orwell write *Animal Farm*?
- A. To raise people's awareness of animal rights.
B. To protest against Stalinist government policies.
C. To document a historical event in a fun way.
D. To promote Soviet Communism.

B

Kjell Lindgren wanted to be an astronaut for as long as he could remember. However, his hopes of becoming an astronaut would come to a sudden halt when he was diagnosed with asthma (哮喘) after graduating from the U. S. Air Force Academy. The Air Force decided to medically discharge him.

So Lindgren came to a medical school, eventually specializing in emergency medicine. As part of his training, he was retested for asthma. This time, the tests said that he didn't have the condition. Lindgren's dreams of spaceflight returned.

Lindgren worked as a flight surgeon at NASA, treating crews that were preparing for spaceflight. Then, in 2009, he was selected as a NASA astronaut at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas. Since then, Lindgren has flown into space twice, where he performed more than 100 scientific experiments. Lindgren is now a member of the Artemis Team, a group of scientists and astronauts working together to send people back to the moon in 2024.

The following is part of an interview, where he shares his experiences and advice with *Science News Explores*.

Q: How did you get where you are today?

A: My passion for space came from reading science fiction and watching science fiction movies. I grew up as a Star Wars fan. Then, in the second grade, our teacher wheeled the television into our classroom and we watched NASA's first launch of the Space Shuttle Columbia (STS-1) on April 12, 1981. And that's when this passion really grabbed me. It became clear that getting to live and work in space wasn't just for the movies or for books. It was a real thing, and I think that's really when I held fast to that dream.

The number one thing that opened doors for me and established opportunities was just hard work. By working hard, I came across really cool opportunities that weren't necessarily on the path that I had dreamed of for myself. I think the other important thing was reading. Read as much as you can about the things that you're passionate about. The practice of reading helps stimulate your brain. It was a critical part of my journey. In fact, reading has formed the foundation of my professional career.

24. What does the underlined word “discharge” in paragraph 1 mean?
A. Train. B. Treat. C. Reject. D. Supervise.
25. Why does the author mention Lindgren’s work experiences?
A. To prove his passion for space.
B. To praise him for his hard work.
C. To highlight his career ambition.
D. To show his constant career change.
26. What made Lindgren decide to be an astronaut?
A. His interest in reading science fiction.
B. The series of Star Wars movies.
C. His teacher’s encouragement.
D. The launch of STS-1.
27. What can we learn from Lindgren’s story?
A. Reading is a journey through the mind.
B. Hard work is one of the secrets to success.
C. A positive attitude can change a person’s life.
D. The earlier we identify problems, the better we will be.

C

Embedded (植入的) advertising has been running wild for decades. It forces its way into our daily lives, yet goes largely unnoticed. It’s become so perfectly inescapable that, at the end of the day, you just have to sit back and admire it—or at least accept it.

It used to be that embedded advertisements were harmless. They were obvious, but priceless too. These days, however, people have to draw the line when Tom Hanks makes best friends with a brand-name volleyball on the screen. Pretty soon may come the day when we can’t sit through a Renaissance-set show without local servants sporting the latest mobile phone! Many people have just grown indifferent to the brand promotion. It’s sad that we sometimes have to judge the worth of movies and shows based on how perfectly they’re able to include brands into a storyline.

We can look at *The Social Network* as an example of how embedded marketing can be destructive or made more pleasant. What could have been a two-hour ad for a famous social media site was instead fashioned into a thematic exploration of the network’s impact on its users. The film examines the networks expansion and makes us question how it has changed the concept of “connectedness” in the so-called information era. We really have to give credit for this.

In such cases the attempt is being made to introduce a certain amount of artfulness where there could have easily been none. Such examples are thought of as “progressive product placement”, which could serve as a model. If today’s embedded advertising can be dealt with in the clever and attractive way, people won’t remain either indifferent to or calm about it.

28. What is the feature of embedded advertising according to the first paragraph?
A. Costly. B. Meaningful. C. Appealing. D. Widespread.

29. Why does the author mention Tom Hanks and servants in paragraph 2?

- A. To compare two different kinds of ads.
- B. To show effect of present embedded advertising.
- C. To indicate the necessity of ads for products.
- D. To explain the development of embedded advertising.

30. What does the author think of *The Social Network*?

- A. It is impractical.
- B. It is questionable.
- C. It is praiseworthy.
- D. It is complicated.

31. What can be inferred about progressive product placement?

- A. It deals with the ads skillfully.
- B. It explores artistic themes in films.
- C. It increases the brand exposure.
- D. It introduces the products in detail.

D

For centuries, in the countries of south and Southeast Asia the elephant has been an intimate part of the culture, economy and religion, and nowhere more so than in Thailand. Unlike its African cousin, the Asian elephant is easily domesticated (驯化). The rare so-called white elephants have actually lent the authority of kingship to its rulers and until the 1920s the national flag was a white elephant on a red background. To the early Western visitors the country's romantic name was "Land of the White Elephant".

Today, however, the story is very different. Out of work and out of land, the Thai elephant struggles for survival in a nation that no longer needs it. The elephant has found itself more or less abandoned by previous owners who have moved on to a different economic world and a westernized society. And while the elephant's problems began many years ago, now it rates a very low national priority.

How this reversal from national icon (圣像) to neglected animal came about is a tale of worsening environmental and the changing lives of the Thais themselves. According to Richard Lair, Thailand's experts on the Asian elephant and author of the report *Gone Astray*, at the turn of the last century there may well have been as many as 100,000 domestic elephants in the country. In the north of Thailand alone it was estimated that more than 20,000 elephants were employed in transport, 1,000 of them alone on the road between the cities of Chiang Mai and Chiang Saen. This was at a time when 90 percent of Thailand was still forest—a habitat that not only supported the animals but also made them necessary to carry goods and people. Nothing ploughs through dense forest better than a massive but sure-footed elephant.

By 1950 the elephant population had dropped to a still substantial 13,397, but today there are probably no more than 3,800, with another 1,350 roaming free in the national parks. But now, Thailand's forest covers only 20 percent of the land. This deforestation is the central point of the elephant's difficult situation, for it has effectively put the animals out of work. This century, as the road network grew, so the elephant's role as a beast of burden declined.

32. Thailand was once called “Land of the White Elephant” because _____.
A. white elephant is rarely seen and thus very special
B. white elephant was a national symbol until the 1920s
C. white elephant has helped kings to gain the ruling authority
D. this name was so romantic that it was popular among visitors
33. Why is the Thai elephant “out of work”, according to the author?
A. Because the elephants are no longer useful to their owners.
B. Because their owners are westernized and neglect them.
C. Because the government pays little attention to the problem.
D. Because there are too many elephants and too few jobs.
34. Which of the following statements is true about the elephant population at various times?
A. There were 100,000 domesticated elephants at the turn of the last century.
B. 20,000 elephants were employed in transport in Thailand at the turn of the last century.
C. By 1950 the elephant population in Thailand has been quite small.
D. Today the elephant population is estimated at 5,150.
35. The passage is most probably from _____.
A. a travel magazine
B. a history book
C. a research report
D. an official announcement

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。

Habits help shape our lives in one or the other way. Actually, the way you squeeze the toothpaste out of a tube can reveal what kind of a person you are. Here's what it means:

You squeeze the toothpaste from the middle.

36 Charming (吸引) a group of people in a talk is no big deal for you. Even though you seem off-balance sometimes, you surprise people with your pragmatic (务实的) side. You are the support system to a lot of individuals.

You squeeze the toothpaste from the top.

You never back out from a challenge and are always ready to go to any extent to reach your goals. 37 You draw inspiration from yourself as you're highly self-motivated. You're not a big fan of negative comments but once you accept it, you put all your effort into making things better by growing beyond your weaknesses.

38

As you work your way to the top of the toothpaste tube by rolling the lowest part of the toothpaste, you project that you're a perfectionist. 39 Hard work is your motto and so people trust you with responsibility with all their hearts and minds.

You squeeze the toothpaste out from anywhere.

You are a very artistic and creative person with something or the other in your mind all

the time. You don't like to follow rules and believe that the world is full of possibilities and you're the one meant to explore it. You are open to new ideas and excited to learn new things.

40

- A. Confidence is the key to your success.
- B. You squeeze the toothpaste from the bottom.
- C. People have different ways of squeezing out toothpaste.
- D. You like to do things in a certain way while maintaining order.
- E. You leave no impressions on the tube while squeezing the paste.
- F. You have a child-like curiosity when it comes to new experiences.
- G. You're talented when it comes to holding interesting conversations.

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。

My grandchild, Harold, was celebrating his 7th birthday. Asked what 41 he wanted, he said he wanted me to make fudge (乳脂软糖). I 42 it perhaps 20 years earlier with little success. What I once made was either fudge 43 or a hard and burnt rock.

Harold remembered me telling of these 44, but he held the 45 that I could successfully make fudge for him. Since he eagerly wanted it, I 46 and I tried my best to make it.

I followed the 47 step by step, which told me to “continue stirring the cooked mixture until it turns white and shiny”. I 48 stirring it. And then something 49 happened. I felt the fudge start to harden. “This is just the 50 moment,” I thought. I stopped stirring immediately and poured it into a big plate. How happy! The fudge came out 51 for the first time!

As I presented the perfectly crafted fudge to Harold, his eyes sparkled with 52 and a wave of pride 53 me. It dawned on me that life is about a series of challenges and, more importantly, opportunities for 54. It's about embracing the unknown and believing in oneself even when past experiences may suggest otherwise. Harold's simple 55 had become a catalyst (催化剂) for personal growth and overcoming my own limitations.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. colour | B. gift | C. plan | D. game |
| 42. A. did | B. witnessed | C. bought | D. considered |
| 43. A. stick | B. pie | C. candy | D. soup |
| 44. A. changes | B. failures | C. thrills | D. hardships |
| 45. A. fact | B. reason | C. belief | D. theory |
| 46. A. complained | B. resisted | C. persisted | D. agreed |
| 47. A. story | B. recipe | C. grandson | D. thought |
| 48. A. avoided | B. regretted | C. enjoyed | D. kept |
| 49. A. scary | B. interesting | C. amazing | D. awkward |
| 50. A. quiet | B. proper | C. regular | D. difficult |
| 51. A. ahead | B. late | C. fine | D. wrong |

52. A. joy B. intelligence C. humor D. inspiration
53. A. stood for B. weighed on C. struck at D. washed over
54. A. education B. involvement C. growth D. fun
55. A. interruption B. request C. answer D. pleasure

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。

As early as a thousand years ago in Kaifeng, China, there were a group of people presenting art and beauty in a delicate manner. Such craft is known 56 Bian embroidery (汴绣). It is now recognized as a state-level intangible cultural heritage. Bian embroidery is characterized by simplicity and serenity. It 57 (consider) a unique form of artistic 58 (express) of the Song Dynasty. The purest natural colors and delicate stitches (针法) make the embroidery look vivid like a 59 (paint) if not bring it to life. For each piece of work, embroiderers would integrate many elements into it 60 (include) fine art, literature and philosophy. The re-creation of the first volume of the work *Along the River during the Qingming Festival* is the work of 61 (experience) Bian embroiderers who have long observed the 62 (origin) work Qingming Festival and objects. 63 took over 20 embroiderers a year working around the clock 64 (complete) such a masterpiece. The millennium-old craft still has its charm today. It goes beyond the time, bringing out the fine texture of painting 65 it can also be a treasure that one holds dear.

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,校英语学习俱乐部负责人。你们邀请到了 Smith 教授作主题为“*How to Read and Appreciate a Dramatic Play*”专题讲座。请你写一篇欢迎辞并在讲座前作简要发言,内容包括:

1. 表示感谢与欢迎;
2. 相关介绍;
3. 对听众的要求。

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。

Dear fellow students,

That's all. Thank you!

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。

Philip, Samantha and Sabrina had a happy family five years ago. The daughter, Sabrina, was a good student and was very good at painting. But everything changed when the mother,

Samantha, was diagnosed with cancer. Philip borrowed money, sold his farmhouse, and did everything to save his wife’s life and he was working hard every day for huge medical costs.

One day, Philip got a call from his 14-year-old daughter’s teacher. “Mrs Anderson?” Philip was worried as he answered the call. “Why is she calling me? I hope Sabrina is okay,” he thought.

“Good day, Mrs Anderson! How may I help you?”

Mrs Anderson told Philip that his daughter had not been attending school for the past two days. Philip was shocked because his daughter told him she was going to school that morning. But she had lied to him. After hanging up, Philip immediately called Sabrina to find out.

“Hey, sweetie, where are you?” he asked Sabrina.

“I’m at school,” she told him.

Philip knew Sabrina would probably lie to him again if he asked her where she was and told her he knew she was not in school.

When he got home after work, he saw Sabrina’s school bag on the table and realized Sabrina had already returned home. “Sweetie, I’m home,” he shouted but there was no answer.

Sabrina was not at home. When Philip took her school bag to her room, he found the bag opened a little bit and Philip saw some money in it. Philip feared his daughter could fall into some bad habits. He knew it was silly to doubt his child, but he was troubled by the fear any father would have in raising a teen daughter. Philip just wanted to be sure Sabrina was not doing something wrong and he opened the bag. Besides the money, there were also some paintings.

“Where did she get so much money from?” he said to himself. Philip put the money back into Sabrina’s school bag and kept it as it was. He was more worried about what his teen daughter could be doing.

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。

When Sabrina came home, Philip decided to ask her about the truth.

After knowing everything, the teacher advised Sabrina to sell her paintings online.