

## 高三英语

(共分 II 卷, 满分 130 分, 考试时间 100 分钟)

### 第 I 卷 (满分 95 分)

第一部分: 英语知识运用 (满分 45 分)

第一节: 单项填空 (共 15 个小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —I hope you don't mind my turning on the heater.

A. Never mind

B. Yes, I won't

C. That's right

D. Not in the least

2. Of all the books on the desk, \_\_\_\_\_ is of any use for our study.

A. nothing

B. no one

C. none

D. neither

3. —I think I'll give Bob a ring.

—You \_\_\_\_\_. You haven't been in touch with him for ages.

A. should

B. will

C. may

D. have to

4. We are invited to a party \_\_\_\_\_ in our club next Friday.

A. to hold

B. to be held

C. held

D. being held

5. At the end of the meeting, it was announced that an agreement \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has been reached

B. had been reached

C. has reached

D. had reached

6. —How would you like your tea?

A. Very quickly

B. Very much

C. As it comes, please

D. I don't like tea

7. The villagers \_\_\_\_\_ to the factories to stop polluting the river and it worked in the end.

A. appealed

B. protested

C. wanted

D. asked

8. When I called his name, he \_\_\_\_\_ and smiled at me.

A. kept his feet

B. got to his foot

C. jumped to feet

D. rose to his feet

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to us all is that Wang Meng got three golden medals in Vancouver Winter Olympics.

A. As

B. What

C. It

D. That

10. Time and time again she was warned of the \_\_\_\_\_ of her action.

A. effects

B. results

C. importance

D. consequences

11. Mr. Smith, may I have a word with you? I'll try not to \_\_\_\_\_ too much of your time.

A. take up

B. take on

C. take in

D. take off

12. —It's burning hot today, isn't it?  
— Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. So was it      B. So it was      C. So it is      D. So is it
13. Several months ago, police in Beijing looked into several crime cases \_\_\_\_\_ personal information had been illegally accessed.  
A. which      B. where      C. whose      D. that
14. —Did you explain it to your boss?  
—He stormed out of the office \_\_\_\_\_ I could get in a word.  
A. since      B. when      C. before      D. after
15. —How I wish I had worked harder when I was in the company.  
—If you had, you \_\_\_\_\_ a department manager now.  
A. are      B. were      C. would have been      D. would be

第二节：完型填空（共 20 个小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Searra, an eight-year-old brain cancer patient, was a "regular" in the Radiation Department. With my office located near the 16, I could hear Searra, also called CC, coming. Several steps behind, CC's grandmother, also called Mommie, would follow as she tried 17 CC.

I had prepared toys and coloring materials for her in my office. When she walked into the 18, it was time to socialize with us and to see what she could color for 19 before her treatment.

I was surprised by the love CC had for Mommie. 20 I asked her about home life, or how she was feeling, every reply referred to her time 21 with Mommie, the funny stories they 22 and how much she loved her. When CC was first 23 with radiation treatment, the *therapists* (治疗专家) told her they'd give her a quarter each day if she promised to keep her 24 still on the treatment table. So on the last day of 6-week treatment, the therapists 25 what big toy she was going to buy with all her 26. CC replied, "Oh, I am not going to buy a toy. I'm going to buy something for Mommie 27 all the nice things she does for me."

CC taught me about what is really important in life. She 28 showed that loving others is the best gift you can give another. Certainly, CC had an excuse to complain or be 29 at the world for a childhood totally 30 from other children's in her class: I have

never heard her 31 about her hairless head, *swollen* (肿胀的) body or 32 energy level, which keeps her from playing outside.

CC reminds me not to 33 the love people give us for granted and to look beyond the *superficiality* (表面情况) that is often found in daily life. I am 34 to be more thankful for what I have today and not to complain what is behind me or what lies ahead. CC, just like many other cancer patients, is a true 35, so let's make the best of what we have today.

16. A. road                      B. car                      C. store                      D. entrance  
 17. A. coming up with    B. putting up with    C. keeping up with    D. keeping in touch with  
 18. A. hospital                      B. department                      C. studio                      D. waiting room  
 19. A. herself                      B. Mommie                      C. doctors                      D. nurses  
 20. A. Whenever                      B. Whatever                      C. However                      D. Wherever  
 21. A. spent                      B. taken                      C. cost                      D. wasted  
 22. A. said                      B. shared                      C. spared                      D. told  
 23. A. cured                      B. experienced                      C. treated                      D. experimented  
 24. A. leg                      B. face                      C. head                      D. hand  
 25. A. realized                      B. noticed                      C. knew                      D. wondered  
 26. A. checks                      B. belongings                      C. bills                      D. change  
 27. A. unlike                      B. because of                      C. as to                      D. in front of  
 28. A. constantly                      B. seldom                      C. never                      D. occasionally  
 29. A. excited                      B. curious                      C. surprised                      D. angry  
 30. A. similar                      B. familiar                      C. different                      D. unfortunate  
 31. A. talk                      B. think                      C. complain                      D. ask  
 32. A. high                      B. normal                      C. full                      D. low  
 33. A. look                      B. take                      C. link                      D. think  
 34. A. reminded                      B. informed                      C. requested                      D. admitted  
 35. A. girl                      B. example                      C. exception                      D. patient

第二部分 阅读理解 (共 20 个小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 50 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。

Family get-together are a great way for family members to understand the lives each other and strengthen family bonds. For younger family members, get-togethers can reinforce (加强) family traditions and can be learning experiences that help them to grow and mature. Traditional Family get-togethers can include a meal and an activity such as

going to see a movie. However, there are other ideas that can help make get-togethers memorable and provide moments that enrich the lives of family members.

One way to make a family get-together memorable is to give it an environmentally friendly theme. A garden can be planted, for example. Include vegetables that can be eaten and future get-togethers. A tree could be planted and called the family tree. The family get-together could also be planned for a specific place such as a community nature center. The family could participate in an environmental project such as a neighborhood clean-up, or cleaning streams or roadsides.

#### Be active

Family get-togethers can have physical activity as a main focus of the fun. Families can gather at a beach and go swimming. Building sand castles also requires exertion. Other beach activities can include kite flying and searching for shells. A family get-together can also be planned for a park that has a nature trail. A picnic meal can provide food, and everyone can take a hike for exercise. A family get-together can also have a sports theme when planned for a location that has a basketball court, tennis court or some other sporting venue. For places with snow, families can go sledding or skiing together.

#### Museum or Historic Site

A family get-together can also be an educational gathering. For example, a get-together planned at a museum can provide entertainment as well as educational value. Family members can talk and catch up with one another while touring the museum. Contact the local chamber of *commerce* (商会) to find historical sites, which can provide memorable scenery to a family get-together.

36. The main purpose of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to give us some advice on how to plan a family get-together  
B. to introduce some ways of making family get-togethers unusual  
C. to compare traditional family get-togethers with modern ones  
D. to tell us why and where we often need a family get-together
37. Which of the following is the best choice for the blank?
- A. Be planned.                      B. Family tree.  
C. Go green.                         D. Community nature center.
38. What does the underlined word "exertion" in Para. 3 really mean?
- A. Ability.                      B. Effort.                      C. Exercise.                      D. Skill.
39. If you want to have fun and learn a lot, which one is your best choice?

- A. A family planting a family tree.
  - B. A family gathering at a beach.
  - C. A family gathering of sports theme.
  - D. A family gathering at a museum.
40. According to the passage, which of the following is a way of traditional family get-together?

- A. Seeing a film.
- B. Planting a tree.
- C. Having a picnic.
- D. Visiting a historic site.

One day, Jack threw some papers on my desk. "What's wrong?" I asked. "Next time you want to change anything, ask me first," he said, and left. I had made just one small change. But it was not that I hadn't been warned. My colleagues had said he was responsible for the *resignations* (辞职) of the two previous secretaries. As the weeks went by, I came to look down on Jack.

After that another of his *episodes* (片段) had left me in tears. I stormed into his office. "What?" he said suddenly. "Jack, the way you've been treating me is wrong. I've never had anyone speak to me that way. As a professional, it's wrong for me to allow it to continue," I said. Jack smiled nervously, "Susan, I make you a promise that I will be a friend. I will treat you as you deserve to be treated, with respect and kindness."

Jack avoided me the rest of the week, and never questioned my work again. I brought cookies to the office one day and left some on his desk. Another day I left a note, "Hope your day is going great." Over the next few weeks, there were no more Jack episodes. One year later, I discovered I had breast cancer, and was scared. The statistics were not great for my long-term survival.

One day, however, Jack visited me in the hospital and silently handed me a bundle with several bulbs inside. "*Tulips* (郁金香)," he said. I smiled, not understanding. "If you plant them when you get home, they'll come up next spring. I think you will be there to see them when they come up. Next spring you will see the colours I picked out for you." Tears clouded my eyes and he left. I have seen those red and white *striped* (有条纹的) tulips push through the soil every spring for over ten years now. This past September the doctor declared me cured. At a moment when I was praying for just the right words, a man with very few words said all the right things. After all, that's what friends do.

41. Jack became angry that day because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was feeling unwell

- B. Susan had failed to keep his office clean  
 C. he felt Susan changed too much about the papers  
 D. Susan had changed something without his permission
42. Susan stormed into Jack's office to tell Jack that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he wasn't worthy of respect  
 B. he should apologize to her right away  
 C. she would treat him the way he treated her  
 D. one should show others respect and kindness
43. Which of the following best describes Susan?
- A. Moody but friendly.      B. Shy and demanding.  
 C. Confident and friendly.      D. Tough and troublesome.
44. From the passage, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Jack cares about his employees  
 B. Jack gets along well with his employees  
 C. Jack is always particular about his work  
 D. Jack doesn't care about the feelings of others
45. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a friend in need is a friend indeed  
 B. a few words can be as meaningful as many  
 C. a friend who says little must be a good friend  
 D. we must treat disrespectful people with disrespect

*Fire ants* (火蚁) are famous for their construction projects (as well as their burning bites). When they need to, colonies of these insects turn themselves into ladders, chains and walls. And when flood water rises, a colony can float to safety by making an unusual boat. The ants hold tightly to each other, forming a floating disk atop the water. The anraft may float for months seeking safe harbor. The ants on the bottom don't drown, and the ants on the top stay dry. Working together, the ants float to safety — even though a single ant alone in the water will struggle to survive.

"They have to stay together as a colony to survive," Nathan Mlot said.

Fire ants and water don't mix. The ant's hard outer shell, naturally, repels water. A drop of water can sit on top of the ant like a backpack. When an ant does end up underwater, tiny hairs on its body can trap bubbles of air that give the bug a *boost up* (托起).

To investigate the science behind the anraft, the scientists placed hundreds or thousands of ants at a time in the water. A group of ants took about 100 seconds, on average, to build a raft. The researchers repeated the experiment multiple times. Each time, the ants organized themselves the same way, creating a raft about the size and the thickness of a thin pancake. The rafts were flexible and strong, staying together even when the researchers pushed the rafts underwater.

The scientists then froze the rafts in liquid nitrogen and studied them under powerful microscopes to figure out how the ants kept everyone safe and the water out.

The team found that some ants used their jaws to bite other ants' legs. Other ants joined their legs together. Thanks to these tight bonds, say the scientists, the ants did a better job at keeping the water away than any one ant could do on its own. By working together, thousands of ants can stay alive in the face of a crisis like a flood by using their own bodies to build a boat.

46. When flood comes, fire ants \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will run away separately
  - B. find a hole to hide themselves
  - C. combine themselves into a raft
  - D. climb onto boats on the water
47. What makes fire ants stay afloat?
- A. Tiny hairs on their body.
  - B. Their hard outer shell.
  - C. Their slippery skin.
  - D. Their backpack on its body top.
48. After scientists put fire ants into the water, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. built a raft in 100 minutes
  - B. organized themselves into a flexible raft
  - C. organized themselves in different ways
  - D. liked to look for the food of pancakes
49. The story of fire ants proves the importance of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. practice
  - B. calmness
  - C. cooperation
  - D. speed
50. The purpose of writing this text is to introduce \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how fire ants react in face of danger
  - B. fire ants' differences from common ants
  - C. fire ants' ability to live underwater
  - D. the building ability of fire ants

D

"I am truly frustrated by the way my teenage children behave with me. It is a roller coaster (过山车) ride each day coping with their moodiness and argumentative nature. But I do appreciate the courage they project at times and the goals they undertake that make me feel that they really aim high in life." This could be the feeling of most parents with teenage children.

I can understand and empathize with these parents, but they are not alone. Children start their journey into the broad world and are greatly influenced by what others have to say especially their peers that they consider more close than even their parents and family at times.

The brains teenagers or children in the ages of 13 to 19 *undergo* (经历) a lot of changes that bring about these effects that most parents like us fail to understand. One of the prominent changes is what takes place due to the beneficial *pruning* (修剪) that takes place in the neural branches of the *prefrontal cortex* (前额皮质). All these changes ultimately help build clear judgment, plan and control impulses skills.

It is best that we just recollect how we behaved as a teenager and you would definitely come across some of our mums that support their teenage grandchildren and say we were much worse. I can empathize with such parents as probably our parents are getting a chance to air out their feelings that they could probably never do when we were teenagers. (Taking a positive look by realizing that it is a part of the growing process would help.)

We may tell our teenage children to have confidence in their abilities and not be influenced by what others say of them, but this anxiety of what society says of them can be overwhelming. It could be real enormous pressure that teens can never come about telling parents, but it would pay to build up trustworthy relationships with them. This would help keep a watch and monitor some of their inappropriate activities and avoid their getting into trouble due to peer pressure and emotional vulnerability.

51. what is the best attitude for parents to treat children's changes?

- A. Leaving them alone.
- B. Thinking them crazy.
- C. Understanding them fully.
- D. Separating them emotionally.

52. Teenagers experience many changes mainly for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. physical reasons
- B. spiritual reasons
- C. emotional reasons
- D. courageous reasons

53. According to the passage, teenagers' personality is most affected by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parents      B. teachers      C. friends      D. peers
54. To be mutually beneficial, what should parents NOT do to their children?  
A. Taking a positive view.      B. Establishing their identity.  
C. Monitoring their teenagers.      D. Recalling their youth.
55. What is the best title for the passage?  
A. Understand Your Teenagers  
B. Why do Teenagers Change?  
C. Give Confidence to Teenagers  
D. Learn to Love Your Teenagers

第 II 卷 (满分 35 分)

第一节: 阅读表达 (共 5 个小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 并按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

John and Bobby joined a wholesale company together just after graduation from college the same year. Both worked very hard. After several years, however, the boss promoted Bobby to the position of manager but John remained an ordinary employee. John could not take it anymore. So without hesitation, he presented a tender resignation to the boss quickly, complaining the boss did not know how to identify a good clerk and did not value hard-working staff, but only promoted those who *flattered* (讨好) him.

The boss knew that John worked very hard for the years. He thought a moment and said, "Thank you for your criticism, but I have a request. I hope you will do one more thing for our company before you leave. Perhaps in time you will change your decision and take back your resignation." John agreed.

The boss asked him to go and find out anyone selling watermelon in the market. John went and returned soon. He said he had found out a man selling watermelon. The boss asked how much per kg? John shook his head and went back to the market to ask and returned to inform the boss \$1.2 per kg.

The boss told John to wait a second, and he called Bobby to come to his office. He asked Bobby to go and find anyone selling watermelon in the market. Bobby went, returned and said, "Boss, only one person selling watermelon. \$1.2 per kg, \$10 for 10 kg, and he has inventory of 340 melons. On the table 58 melons, every melon weighs about 2 kg, bought from the South two days ago. They are fresh and red, of good quality."

John was very impressed and realized the difference between himself and Bobby. He decided not to resign but to learn from Bobby.

My dear friends, a more successful person is more observant, thinks more and explores in depth. Chances exist in the daily details. For the same matter, a more successful person sees more and farther so that he can find out an opportunity and catch it to realize his aim. If a person sees one year ahead, while another sees only tomorrow, the difference between a year and a day is 365 times. How could you win?

56. After Bobby's promotion, what did John do? (no more than 12 words)

57. What's the meaning of the underlined word "take" in Paragraph 1? (no more than 3 words)

58. What was "one more thing" the boss asked John to do before he left the company? (no more than 15 words)

59. What kind of person is Bobby? (no more than 12 words)

60. To be a more successful person, what would you like to do? Please tell your reason(s). (no more than 25 words)

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

61.

假设你是李津，在十一旅游期间入住北京友谊宾馆 702 房间，10 月 2 日入住，10 月 6 日退房。你回家后发现一个中等大小的蓝色皮背包遗失在那里，内有几本学习参考书，一个白色 iPad，一张信用卡和少量现金。请用英文给该宾馆外籍经理写一封 e-mail，请他帮忙寻找并寄回。

信件要点包括：

1. 陈述写信原因；
2. 简要描述该背包；
3. 说明其重要性；
4. 期待回复。

注意：1. 词数：不少于 100；

2. 可适当增加细节，使内容充实、行文连贯；
3. 开头、结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Sir,

此处不能答题

Yours sincerely,

Li Jin