

保密★启用前

试卷类型:A

高三英语

2018.11

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
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 will the speakers see each other again?
A. At a bank. B. At a shop. C. At a park.
2. How much is a ticket to New Jersey?
A. \$21. B. \$42. C. \$50.
3. How does the man probably feel?
A. Hopeful. B. Confused. C. Annoyed.
4. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. The lighting. B. The friendly staff. C. A romantic meal.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. She will be late for class.
B. She doesn't know the area well.
C. She has never heard of the college.

高三英语第1页(共12页)

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 rooms does the man want to reserve?

- A. Business suites. B. Double rooms. C. Single rooms.

7. When will the man check in?

- A. On the 16th. B. On the 19th. C. On the 23rd.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. How often did the woman use to have tomato soup?

- A. Once a month. B. Twice a month. C. Every week.

9. What will the man do next?

- A. Eat some bread.
B. Order some tomato soup.
C. Have more of the woman's soup.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Why does the man like going to the gym?

- A. It has fresh air.
B. He can meet his friends there.
C. People who use gyms are healthier.

11. What is the man going to do at 3:00?

- A. Run in the park.
B. Go for an interview.
C. Use the machines in the gym.

12. What does the man actually mean about the woman at last?

- A. She strictly sticks to her fitness routine.
B. She should make more cakes.
C. She is doing nothing for her health.

高三英语第2页(共12页)

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. How many people were on the man's list at first?
A. Two. B. Four. C. Seven.
14. What kind of person do the speakers want to hire?
A. A financial manager.
B. A college professor.
C. A tax collector.
15. Who has worked in tax accounting for years?
A. Betty Davidson. B. Fred White. C. Brenda Cox.
16. Why did the man leave Brenda Cox off his list?
A. She's the boss.
B. Her application looks poor.
C. She has little experience in management.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How many distances does the Great Wall Marathon offer?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
18. What do the color signs tell the runners?
A. How far away they have come.
B. Where the medical team is.
C. How to find the water station.
19. How far must a runner go before the first water station?
A. One kilometer. B. Two kilometers. C. Four kilometers.
20. What should runners be very careful about?
A. Fast runners. B. Cars on the road. C. Getting too thirsty.

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

When traveling on a budget, every dollar counts. Unfortunately, the cost of airfare alone can burn a serious hole in your wallet. Don't let that stop you from taking your dream vacation, though. According to Jeff Klee, CEO of CheapAir, there is a "sweet spot" to getting the biggest bang for your buck.

"The most important rule is fairly obvious; don't wait until the last minute, as that rarely works out," he said in a statement. "But beyond that, you also want to be careful not to buy too early."

高三英语第3页(共12页)

Still, that's easier said than done. Finding the most cost-efficient time to book is tough. Luckily, somebody did the math - so you don't have to. Data crunchers from the online travel agency CheapAir surveyed over 917 million fares to determine the day with the cheapest rates.

Here's what they found; while prices tend to stay the same between 320 and 106 days before a trip, they start dropping at the 105-day mark. That said, you might be tempted to book the moment prices drop. But hold up! You'll save even more money by booking precisely 70 days before your trip. According to CheapAir, you can save 48 percent of the ticket's total cost by using this trick. After that date, airfares will begin to increase again. And don't even think about booking any later than 20 days ahead of time, as prices will be soaring.

So, what are you waiting for? Start planning your next dream vacation, and book accordingly. Your wallet will thank you - guaranteed.

21. When can we book our plane tickets to save the most money?
A. The later, the better. B. As early as possible.
C. 105 days before our trip. D. 70 days before our trip.
22. How much can the trick help us save if the ticket costs \$400 totally?
A. \$48. B. \$192. C. \$208. D. \$352.
23. What's the purpose of the author in writing this text?
A. To explain what a "sweet spot" is.
B. To attract people to travel by plane.
C. To show the ways of booking plane tickets.
D. To tell people how to buy cheap plane tickets.

B

J. K. Rowling turned another year older this week. Born Joanne Rowling, J. K. Rowling is, of course, her adopted pen name. Concerned that young boys might not go for a book written by a woman, her publisher suggested she come up with a pseudonym. So, upon combining her first initial with the initial of her paternal grandmother, Kathleen, the moniker J. K. Rowling was born.

Interesting fact about Rowling: apparently, she can only fool some of the people some of the time.

Back in April of this year, a crime novel appeared on the shelves. It was entitled *The Cuckoo's Calling*, and it was written by Robert Galbraith. According to Galbraith's bio, he spent "several years with the Royal Military Police" and the leading character of his novel, a fellow by the name of Cormoran Strike, "grew directly out of his own experiences and those of his military friends." Only, upon further review, he didn't! The book was actually penned by J. K. Rowling, who apparently wanted to try and sell a novel based on complete craftsmanship rather than on her name.

高三英语第4页(共12页)

Unfortunately, however, the wife of a partner in the media firm in whom she placed her trust, shared the secret on Twitter. Rowling was angry and disappointed concerning the betraying of trust.

I'm not sure whether I would be terribly upset for too long, if I were her. Previous to her being known as the author, Rowling saw her book listed 4,709th on Amazon. After the big reveal, her book jumped all the way to No. 1!

More importantly, I think she got what she wanted. The novel has received nearly universal critical acclaim. Rowling passed her own test with flying colors. Clearly, she's pretty good at her craft!

In any case, I personally look forward to reading her newest writing endeavor.

24. Why was Joanne Rowling advised to use a male pen name?
- A. It was a common practice.
 - B. Her grandmother didn't like her name.
 - C. The publisher wanted to give readers a surprise.
 - D. Women writers might not be popular with boy readers.
25. Why didn't J. K. Rowling publish her new book under her name?
- A. She thought her name was out of date.
 - B. Readers didn't like her books any longer.
 - C. She intended to prove her writing ability.
 - D. She thought a new name could make her more popular.
26. What does the word "acclaim" underlined in Paragraph 6 mean?
- A. Severe criticism.
 - B. Great respect.
 - C. High praise.
 - D. Much sympathy.
27. What is the best title of the text?
- A. The Secret is Out
 - B. Her Door is Open
 - C. The Book is on Sale
 - D. Her Effort is in Vain

C

Plants cannot run or hide, so they need other strategies to avoid being eaten. Some curl up their leaves; others produce chemicals to make themselves taste bad if they sense animals drooling on them, chewing them up or laying eggs on them - all signals of an attack. New research now shows some flora can feel a plant-eating animal well before it launches an attack, letting a plant prepare a preemptive (抢先的) defense that even works against other pest species.

When ecologist John Orrock of the University of Wisconsin-Madison sprayed snail slime - a liquid the animals release as they slide along - into soil, nearby tomato



plants appeared to notice. They increased their levels of an enzyme(生化酶), which is known to prevent plant-eating animals. "None of the plants were ever actually attacked," Orrock says. "We just gave them cues that suggested an attack was coming, and that was enough to cause big changes in their chemistry."

Initially Orrock found this defense worked against snails; in the latest study, his team measured the slimy warning's impact on another potential threat. The investigators found that hungry caterpillars(毛虫), which usually eat tomato leaves greedily, had no appetite for them after the plants were exposed to snail slime and activated their chemical resistance. This nonspecific defense may be a strategy that benefits the plants by further improving their overall possibilities of survival, says Orrock, who reported the results with his colleagues in March in *Oecologia*.

The finding that a snail's approach can cause a plant response that affects a different animal made Richard Karban curious, a plant communications expert, who was not involved in the study. "It is significant that the plants are responding before being damaged and that these cues are having such far-ranging effects," Karban says. The research was comprehensive, he adds, but he wonders how the tomato plants felt chemicals in snail slime that never actually touched them.

"That's the million-dollar question," Orrock says. He hopes future research will make out the mechanisms that enable plants to sense these relatively distant cues.

28. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Watchful Plants
 - B. Greedy Animals
 - C. A Snail's Approach
 - D. A Defense Attack
29. John Orrock sprayed a liquid into soil nearby tomato plants to _____.
- A. make them grow better
 - B. give tomato plants a warning
 - C. keep plant-eating animals away
 - D. inform plant-eating animals of danger
30. Why is the example of "caterpillars" mentioned in Paragraph 3?
- A. To introduce another animal.
 - B. To confirm the result of the study.
 - C. To appeal to people to protect animals.
 - D. To analyse different resistance chemicals.
31. What does Richard Karban really want to know?
- A. How tomato plants become aware of danger.
 - B. What the chemicals in the snail slime are.
 - C. Whether the research is of practical value.
 - D. What the finding of the research is.

D

Digital grounding is when parents or caregivers limit or completely take away access to technology from children. According to a study conducted by Pew Research, 65% of parents have digitally grounded their teen by taking away their teen's cellphone or internet access as punishment.

Because children are so connected with their technologies, digital grounding may seem like a logical step for parents. Take away a child's most cherished item and they will quickly learn from their behavior. But the idea of digital grounding isn't as clear-cut as that. Instead, it may be a lose-lose situation for parents and kids, alike.

For most parents, the goal of grounding isn't to make their children unhappy or sad. It is to teach a lesson in the hope that they won't engage in whatever behavior got them in trouble in the first place. Unfortunately, though, digital grounding is often just punishment, not discipline. If a child stays out past curfew (约定的最晚回家时间), a punishment would be hitting or yelling at them. Discipline would be not letting them go out the next weekend because they failed to follow rules.

We've all been there - we've caught our child doing something wrong and in the heat of the moment laid out a strict punishment. We may have been feeling hot-headed, embarrassed, or upset. Often, though, these punishments don't align with the bad behavior.

While digital grounding may solve the problem temporarily, it won't provide children with the guidance they need to act appropriately in the future. Instead of grounding, show your child what they did wrong and give them the chance to act differently. This way, they will learn from their mistakes in a practical manner and figure out ways to be safe and smart with technology.

There's no denying it: technology is here for the long-haul. This is why some parenting experts don't recommend digitally grounding your children. It doesn't focus on the end goal of safe behavior. They recommend teaching them good habits as soon as possible, rather than taking away their technology. By digitally grounding them, you are putting a bandage over the wound, rather than treating it.

Now, when we say that digital grounding is a lose-lose situation, we're not saying that disciplining your children in general is a lose-lose situation. Discipline is a great way to teach children lessons, when used appropriately.

32. Which of the following is a form of discipline?
- A. Hitting or yelling at children.
 - B. Laying out a strict punishment in the heat of the moment.
 - C. Taking away access to cellphones from children completely.
 - D. Forbidding kids to go out the next weekend if they stay out past curfew.

33. What does the author think of digital grounding?
- A. It benefits children greatly.
 - B. It is no better than disciplining.
 - C. Parents can use it to correct kids' behavior.
 - D. Neither parents nor children gain benefits from it.
34. What does the author suggest parents do instead of grounding?
- A. Give kids more free time.
 - B. Act appropriately in public.
 - C. Help kids form good habits.
 - D. Put a bandage over the wound.
35. What's the purpose of the text?
- A. To inform us of ways of punishing kids.
 - B. To explain what digital grounding means.
 - C. To show how to parent children in digital times.
 - D. To prove digital grounding is not a good parenting way.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The Science of Talking with Your Preschooler

Language is the fullest and most useful way of communication, and we can teach young children how to use language by engaging them in conversations. 36. There are three main conversation techniques that parents can use to help their preschoolers develop important oral language skills.

37. The more details that are added in a conversation, the more opportunities the young child has to learn new words. Listen closely to what the child is talking about, and then explain it further to help a preschooler expand language.

Interact by asking questions and telling answers that are meaningful to the child's interests. 38. It also gives preschoolers opportunities to use the new words. By asking different types of questions like who, where, why, what, how and when, young children are encouraged to use their own words and express their own ideas.

Help young children learn to use their language to consider and solve a problem. By "wondering aloud," an adult models his thinking process and exposes preschoolers to curiosity and the abstract uses of language. "Wondering aloud" is simply saying out loud what you are thinking. 39, you can involve your child in what you are doing and demonstrate how to think through a problem to come to a conclusion.

Strong oral language skills developed during the preschool years will help a child's success with later reading comprehension in school. Engaging your young children in rich conversations can help them build important language skills. 40.

- A. If gestures are added
- B. By expressing your thoughts in words
- C. Clearly explain new words and add details
- D. It can also help you and your child to have fun together
- E. Having good conversations with preschoolers is a "science"
- F. Employ simple words to make abstract thoughts easier to understand
- G. Such practice helps a child maintain interest on a topic or an activity

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。

Sitting at table in my school cafeteria, I looked around, slowly taking in everything. For the first time in my life, I 41 that I had been seeing without seeing for the past two years.

Student after student passed my 42 carrying that day's lunch, but if you looked deeper, there was more to 43. There was more than just the uniform they were wearing or the way they had styled their 44 that day. There was a lot more hidden under the 45.

Catching the eye of a girl in my grade sitting at a nearby table, I 46 politely. She smiled 47 and then continued to pick at the spaghetti in front of her. If I hadn't 48 recently that her mother was dying of leukemia, I would have never 49 anything was wrong and I may not have been as 50 and sympathetic, either. It suddenly 51 me that we judge others too quickly without knowing the whole story. I realized that everyone may have something 52 they are facing in their lives.

I have an incurable lung disease. No one at our school knows - I don't show any noticeable 53 except for a few coughs here and there. I go about my day like any other kid, 54 with the realization that I have a 55 and terrifying future.

Before that day when I decided to 56 the world with a new perspective, I 57 myself almost every day. I thought only about myself and my heavy 58. But I've now realized that I am not the only one 59; everyone has their own mountain to face. No one is 60 - we just need to accept each other the way we are.

- 41. A. promised B. realized C. pretended D. joked
- 42. A. order B. room C. table D. cafeteria
- 43. A. observe B. imagine C. compare D. exchange
- 44. A. diet B. clothing C. bicycle D. hair
- 45. A. surface B. uniform C. rules D. circumstances

- 46. A. said B. moved C. waved D. bowed
- 47. A. casually B. weakly C. happily D. impatiently
- 48. A. found B. noticed C. heard D. decided
- 49. A. suspected B. remembered C. predicted D. regretted
- 50. A. outstanding B. willing C. demanding D. understanding
- 51. A. escaped B. satisfied C. hit D. attracted
- 52. A. extra B. valuable C. common D. tough
- 53. A. symptoms B. diseases C. complaints D. weaknesses
- 54. A. and B. but C. or D. so
- 55. A. bright B. dark C. real D. serious
- 56. A. change B. create C. view D. tolerate
- 57. A. pitied B. forgave C. challenged D. encouraged
- 58. A. debt B. reward C. burden D. workload
- 59. A. blessed B. favored C. laughing D. suffering
- 60. A. changeable B. perfect C. unique D. different

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。

There is a saying that goes, "All roads lead to Rome." Roads were essential for the 61 (grow) of the Roman Empire. These roads enabled the Romans to move armies 62 (efficient). At its peak, the Roman road system 63 (cover) 53,000 miles and contained about 372 links. The Romans were good at constructing these roads, 64 were called viae (通路).

Prepared viae began in history as the streets of Rome. The laws of the Twelve Tables (十二铜表法), 65 (date) back to approximately 450 B. C., explain that a road shall be 8 feet wide where straight and 16 feet where curved. According to the Tables, Romans are commanded 66 (build) roads that would not need frequent repair.

The Romans had 67 preference for standardization whenever they could. A golden milestone near the temple of Saturn was set up. 68 this milestone were listed all of the cities in the empire and the distances to them.

Roman roads 69 (consider) very important in maintaining both the stability and the expansion of the empire at that time. Even after over 1,000 years, these roads are still used. During the fall of the Roman Empire, the same roads offered 70 (avenue) of invasion to the foreigners. This contributed to Roman military ruins.

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。

School life is a large part of my adolescence. I have learned how to get on well with my fellow schoolmate and teachers at school. It's quite usual what arguments happen between students. For an example, we may have different opinions when it come to organizing an activity. However, we have to learn to respect other people's opinions and think about it carefully. It is necessary for us to have a discussion after we make a final decision. School life had really taught me how to communicate each other. It will certain play an important role in help me find a good job in the future.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你的澳大利亚朋友 William 寒假期间要来中国游玩,行程中有三天计划住在你家,请你给他写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 住宿条件;
2. 活动安排;
3. 其他事项(气候差异、着装提醒等)。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

