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全品智能作业 素养测评卷

主编 肖德好

高中英语3
必修第三册

RJ

天津出版传媒集团
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单元素养测评卷(一)听力录音

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How much does the cake cost?
A. \$2.00. B. \$3.50. C. \$5.50.
- ()2. Why does the woman want to use a computer?
A. To book a hotel. B. To book a flight.
C. To book a train ticket.
- ()3. How does the man probably feel now?
A. Surprised. B. Worried. C. Angry.
- ()4. What does the woman like about the new job?
A. It pays better. B. It has less work.
C. It is more interesting.
- ()5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Rice. B. Wine. C. Fruit.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 is the woman's problem?
A. Driving a car is too slow. B. She can't find the road sign.
C. It's hard to park a car in the centre.
- ()7. Where will the woman park her car?
A. Under a tree.
B. In a car park.
C. By the roadside.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

- ()8. What is Jenny's hobby?
A. Painting. B. Reading. C. Travelling.

- ()9. What picture is Jenny working on now?
A. The Eiffel Tower. B. The Great Wall.
C. A Swiss mountain.

- ()10. What does the man say about Jenny's works?
A. They contain many details.
B. They are well-designed.
C. They should be bigger.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

- ()11. When does the woman usually use her coffee maker?
A. In the morning.
B. In the afternoon.
C. In the evening.

- ()12. Which item does the woman own?
A. A robot.
B. An old VW Jetta.
C. A one-cup coffee maker.

- ()13. Why isn't the woman interested in an electric car?
A. It's too expensive. B. It's not fast enough.
C. It's hard to charge.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

- ()14. What does Emily want to get from Father Christmas?
A. A toy car. B. A toy train.
C. Some dolls.

- ()15. Which of the following will the speakers prepare for Father Christmas?
A. Hot chocolate. B. Apples.
C. Biscuits.

- ()16. What time do the speakers plan to go to bed?
A. At 9:00 pm. B. At 8:00 pm. C. At 7:00 pm.

- ()17. How is Jim feeling now?
A. Sad and bored. B. Excited and pleased.
C. Hungry and tired.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- ()18. How will the fish be rescued?
A. By clearing the rocks.
B. By flying over the rocks.
C. By finding them a new place to lay eggs.
- ()19. Why do Canada's First Nations people need the fish?
A. They sell them for money.
B. They use them to make a study.
C. They need them for cultural activities.

- ()20. What are rescuers looking for?
A. A blocking place.
B. Other rescue methods.
C. A new river for the fish to lay eggs.

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 [2024·河北沧衡学校联盟高一期中]

Different countries celebrate festivals in their own unique ways. The same goes for the New Year. Let's take a look at some unique New Year traditions from around the world.

Smashing (打碎) plates

If you walked out of your front door to find a load of smashed plates, you might be a bit confused. But that's exactly what people in Denmark hope to find after midnight, as it represents good luck. Danish people go and smash a plate in front of a friend's door on New Year's Eve to bring good luck over the next 12 months.

Dropping things

In New York City, Times Square is the centre of the countdown to midnight. But the thing that everyone is looking forward to is called the "ball drop", which is when a glowing (发光的) ball is lowered down a big flag pole (旗杆), marking the start of the New Year. Other cities in America now have their own traditions of dropping things on New Year's Eve. For example, in Vincennes, Indiana, people drop watermelons from high places.

Eating grapes

When the clocks hit midnight in Spain, you'll find people reaching for grapes. This is because there is a tradition of eating one grape each time the clock strikes midnight. The idea is that this will bring people 12 lucky months in the year ahead.

Walking with an empty suitcase

In some South American countries like Colombia, you might see some people on New Year's Eve walking around with an empty suitcase. Some hold the belief that taking a "suitcase walk" means they will have a year full of adventures.

- ()21. Why do Danish people smash plates on New Year's Eve?
A. To have fun.
B. To honour a poet.
C. To celebrate the harvest.
D. To bring good luck.

- () 22. What do Spanish do when the clocks hit midnight on New Year's Eve?
- A. They exchange gifts.
B. They eat grapes.
C. They dress up as bears.
D. They drop balls from high places.
- () 23. Which country has the tradition of carrying empty suitcases on New Year's Eve?
- A. Denmark. B. The USA.
C. Colombia. D. Spain.

B [2024·福建三明第一中学高一期中]

Last summer at a bookstore, my son Henry was fascinated by the cover of the first novel from Peter Brown's middle-grade trilogy (三部曲). He then finished it in just two days. "Dad, why did *The Wild Robot* have to be so sad?" he tearfully asked me.

The story is set on a remote island, where a robot named Roz learns to survive and communicate with the island's creatures, and becomes part of the community. For my son, it was the first book he discovered on his own; the first to impact him with the mix of tragedy (悲剧) and joy.

When I finished the book, I knew why Henry loved it. In our book club discussion, he described how Brown's pictures and words had made the story feel real. When talking about its final scenes, where Roz leaves to find repairs for her injured body, Henry cried again. His previous reading experiences had cheerful, "happily-ever-after" endings, but this book introduced him to the beauty of complex emotions. I tried to explain how sadness can enhance the meaning of happy moments, but failed to fully convince him.

Once our discussion ended, Henry requested to buy *The Wild Robot Escapes* and instantly fell in love with it. He read the first two books repeatedly, so you can imagine his excitement when we finally got a copy of *The Wild Robot Protects*.

We both agree it is worth the wait. Roz leaves the island again to stop an underwater threat; "the poison tide". Brown expertly balances between breathtaking adventures and unsettling ideas—not just happiness and sadness, but also, given the climate-change undercurrents, hope and despair.

And, here's something special about Roz: her physical clumsiness and confusion about life, conveyed through her expressive eyes and down-turned mouth. Her story reflects the challenges of surviving in a strange place, much like a child's

journey. Readers love Roz. They learn from her. Even better, they learn alongside her. Roz gave Henry the power to push through the first book's sad parts, getting him ready to appreciate that, sometimes, sadness isn't a bad thing to feel.

- () 24. What drove the author to read *The Wild Robot*?
- A. Its tragic ending.
B. Henry's tearful recommendation.
C. Its attractive cover.
D. Henry's emotional response to it.
- () 25. What is one theme of *The Wild Robot Protects*?
- A. Family and community.
B. Concerns of global issues.
C. Exploration of the ocean.
D. A man-robot relationship.
- () 26. What makes Roz in the trilogy special?
- A. Her childlike expressions.
B. Her robotic power.
C. Her struggling experiences.
D. Her adventurous spirit.
- () 27. Which message does this text seem to communicate?
- A. Misfortune inspires great literary works.
B. Robot stories work like magic on children.
C. Book discussions help kids survive tragedies.
D. Reading literature facilitates personal growth.

C [2024·浙江“91”高中联盟高一期中]

Australia Day, on 26 January, is in memory of the day in 1788 when Captain Arthur Phillip, commander of the First Fleet of 11 British ships, arrived at Sydney Cove to mark the birth of the colony (殖民地). Every year, many in this nation of 24 million people gather on beaches and around barbecues to celebrate. From boats competitions, camel races, to outdoor concerts, Australians mark a public holiday more popularly treated as a late summer festival than the serious national day its founders intended it to be—a unifying celebration of the good fortune of being Australian and the values that unite the nation: freedom, independence, a fair go, and mateship.

However, not all Australians feel the same about the day. Recently there has been much controversy over the correctness of celebrating on this date. Native Australians, in particular, have long referred to this date as "Invasion (入侵) Day" or "National Day of Mourning (哀悼)" in protest at the arrival of the British peoples.

They mourn their ancestors who suffered and died during colonization. There has even been a growing push to change the date of the national celebration, a move popular with younger Australians but less so with older generations.

In response to the protests, the Australian government has recognized the traditional owners of the land on which Australia Day activities take place, in the hope that Australians from all backgrounds come together to celebrate Australia as a multicultural society. "Our desire is that Australia Day is a time for inclusion, as well as an opportunity for greater understanding," one officer from The Australian Department of Communications and the Arts said.

- () 28. What is the original purpose of Australia Day?
- A. To observe a late summer festival.
B. To honour the arrival of the British.
C. To celebrate national identity and values.
D. To mourn the natives who suffered during colonization.
- () 29. What does the underlined word "controversy" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Debate. B. Defence.
C. Faith. D. Puzzle.
- () 30. What did the British probably do to the native Australians after their arrival?
- A. They mourned the suffering of native Australians.
B. They recognized native Australians' independence.
C. They protested against native Australians' ownership of the land.
D. They brought loss of life and hardship among native Australians.
- () 31. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. More Australia Day activities will be organized.
B. The date of Australia Day will soon be changed.
C. The protests of changing the date have already been settled.
D. Australia Day should be celebrated with understanding and respect.

D [2024·浙江台金七校高一期中]

Back in the early 2000s, lots of people couldn't imagine life without alarm clocks, CD players, calendars, cameras, or lots of other devices. But along came the iPhone and other smartphones, they took over the functions of many things that we used to think were completely necessary.

The success of smartphones can be a model of dealing with climate change because they represent a different approach to

design, which is to focus on function rather than form. This approach requires concentrating on understanding the problems, and then engineering a wide range of potential solutions. By adopting this mindset, we can completely change our thinking about energy efficiency (效率).

Traditionally, improvements in energy efficiency have mostly been centred on individual devices, which can be quite fruitful. But focusing on individual devices is like if Apple had spent effort inventing a better alarm clock, a better CD player, a better calendar, and a better camera. Now with an iPhone, we don't need the stand-alone (独立的) devices at all, because it can function as all of them.

So when it comes to energy efficiency, instead of only installing more efficient heaters, we should focus on the desired function: warmth. Through creative designs like coating (给……涂层) our house, we can get rid of the need for heaters, significantly saving nearly 99% energy.

Similarly, rather than merely focusing on making cars more efficient, we should consider the desired function—transportation. By developing an efficient transportation system that reduces the need for private cars, we can achieve greater energy savings.

The most energy-efficient car or heater is no car, or no heater, while still being able to get around and stay warm. In other words, it's not thinking efficiently, but thinking differently.

- () 32. What makes the smartphones a good example of environmental protection?
- Choosing the simplest design.
 - Combining possible functions.
 - Perfecting individual instruments.
 - Reducing the energy consumption.
- () 33. According to the passage, what is the most important part of improving energy efficiency?
- Improving technologies.
 - Using recyclable materials.
 - Figuring out various solutions.
 - Concentrating on the necessary needs.
- () 34. What does the author think of traditional practices in energy improvements?
- Inefficient.
 - Classical.
 - Useless.
 - Perfect.

- () 35. Which can be the best title of the passage?
- Think out of the box
 - Differences make it unique
 - Be economical with energy
 - Step out of the comfort zone

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

[2024·山东名校联盟高一期中]

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。

In a highly technical world, there is something quite magical about the timelessness of the public library. And the impact and importance of libraries extend across decades, and even centuries. Libraries can date back to the 4th century BC in Athens. 36. _____ They serve as community cornerstones and give free access to books, resources and information.

A study by Pew Research Centre found that 94% of Americans agreed that having a public library improves the quality of life in a community, and 95% said that libraries give everyone a chance to succeed and promote a love for reading. 37. _____ Here are a few of the reasons why they are so important.

Libraries promote education.

Beyond the free access to books and computers, many libraries also offer valuable services including tutoring, learning camps, and home-schooling resources. Many libraries host STEAM events for kids where they get to experience life as an astronaut, learn about the solar system and work together to build robotic, space-related projects. 38. _____

Libraries build a sense of community.

39. _____ So, whether you join a monthly book club or read book submissions from local authors, you're broadening your horizons, making connections, and learning from other members—ones who you may have never crossed paths with otherwise.

40. _____

Original documents are digitized and maintained at libraries. This helps preserve the nation's cultural heritage, as well as provide an opportunity to better understand others' points of view. If you ever get the chance, visit the New York Public Library to explore its database of over 1,800 newspapers, magazines and journals, all published between 1740 and 1940.

- Libraries preserve history.
- Libraries restore valuable documents.
- Also they can work well for home-schooling families.

- But the impact of public libraries is greater than expected.
- Libraries are gaining popularity among young people today.
- Libraries can break down barriers and bring people together.
- Over time, libraries have developed into what we know them as today.

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)

[2024·浙江“91”高中联盟高一期中]

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

At eight o'clock on Christmas morning, Dad said he wanted to listen to the 41. My 11-year-old self was wondering why 42 grown-ups would be interested in the news when there were important things to be done, such as handing out 43. And then, while I was only half-listening to the radio broadcast, something 44 happened: the boring newsreader began talking about a Christmas message. Hadn't we heard that report earlier?

It's a tape recorder! My heart missed a beat when I finally 45 what was happening. My dad had 46 the news and was playing it back.

The thing is, I was born 47. In the late 1950s, tape recorders were definitely the 48 choice for blind kids like me, especially with the 49 of rock 'n' roll. 50, the new toy dominated (占据) the rest of the Christmas holidays. I recorded everything: my parents, the milkman, the dog... I even made my own radio programme, where I talked about my thoughts in the 51 of the voices I heard on the radio.

Ten years later, I drew on the confidence gained from early 52 of the sound and walked into a radio station, in the hope of 53 myself as a broadcaster (电台主持人) in a weekly programme for blind people. Twenty-five years later, I presented my first report for BBC's *Six O'clock News*, a programme my dad had never 54. Although by then he'd been dead for more than a decade, I like to think he'd have realized that his Christmas present had 55 my life.

- () 41. A. music B. programme
C. news D. noise
- () 42. A. in general B. in reality
C. on occasion D. on earth
- () 43. A. presents B. goods
C. books D. cash

- () 44. A. typical B. strange
C. romantic D. exciting
- () 45. A. made out B. figured out
C. set out D. tried out
- () 46. A. recorded B. followed
C. heard D. repeated
- () 47. A. creative B. deaf
C. curious D. blind
- () 48. A. tough B. easy
C. top D. right
- () 49. A. threat B. surroundings
C. app D. rise
- () 50. A. Surprisingly B. Thankfully
C. Naturally D. Luckily
- () 51. A. company B. style
C. hope D. middle
- () 52. A. exploration B. investigation
C. composition D. imagination
- () 53. A. identifying B. assuming
C. selling D. dressing
- () 54. A. hosted B. missed
C. intended D. clicked
- () 55. A. protected B. controlled
C. ruled D. shaped

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2024·山东德州高一期中]

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。

Following the tradition of wearing new clothes for the Chinese New Year, young people in China pushed the purchase of *hanfu* to a new level and made it 56. _____ hit. Young people dressed in *hanfu*, the traditional clothing of China, 57. _____ (see) in many locations around the world during this year's Spring Festival holiday.

An initiative (倡议) launched in late January by Xiaohongshu, a social media platform, invited users 58. _____ (upload) photos or videos of themselves wearing *hanfu* at landmarks around the world. The first two weeks of the initiative saw some 10,000 Xiaohongshu users shared their photos 59. _____ (take) from around 30 countries and regions around the world. One user even 60. _____

(post) photos from Antarctica. Many supporters believed that 61. _____ was a strong sense of national pride that inspired them to wear *hanfu*.

Hanfu, as well as other traditional forms of Chinese costume, has become 62. _____ (extreme) popular in recent years. Many universities in China have a *hanfu* society 63. _____ members wear *hanfu* to celebrate traditional Chinese festivals. The “new Chinese style”, 64. _____ (combine) traditional Chinese elements with modern designs, has developed into a fashion trend among the younger generations not only in China, but also worldwide.

Analysts say the rise of “China chic” shows young Chinese people's 65. _____ (confident) in their own culture. Wearing Chinese-style costumes reflects the wearer's Eastern temperament, and presents Chinese aesthetics to the world.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

[2024·湖北云学名校新高考联盟高一联考]

假设你是李华,你所在的校龙舟队正在招募新队员参加今年的市龙舟节。请你写一封邮件告知交换生朋友 Allen 该消息并邀请他加入龙舟队,内容包括:

1. 简要介绍龙舟队;
2. 邀请他加入。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Dear Allen,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

[2024·河南百师联考高一期末]

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。

A third-grade class knows exactly what will brighten an older neighbour's holiday meal—and it isn't roast turkey. In October, I told the eight-year-olds I taught in Pompton Lakes, New Jersey,

about my plan. “I'd like all of you to do extra jobs around the house to earn some money,” I said. “Then we'll buy food for a Thanksgiving dinner for someone who might not have a nice dinner.”

I wanted the children to experience that it's more blessed to give than to receive. I wanted them to understand that religion is more than nice theological (神学的) ideas and that people somehow have to make it come alive.

Early in Thanksgiving week, the boys and girls arrived in class with their hard-earned money and couldn't wait to go shopping. After pacing up and down in the supermarket, we put turkey and decorations in the shopping cart (购物车). At last we headed towards the checkout, and then someone spotted a “necessity” that sent them racing.

“Flowers!” Kristine cried. The group rushed towards the holiday plants. I pronounced, “We have limited money and after all, you can't eat flowers.” “But Mrs Sherlock,” the group replied, looking at me eagerly, “we want flowers.” Defeated, I sighed as the children put a bunch of pink roses into the cart.

An organization had given us the name and address of Maria, a needy grandmother who had lived alone for many years. Soon we were bouncing along a rough road to her house. We finally pulled up in front of a small house in the woods. A thin woman with a tired face came to the door to welcome us.

My little group hurried to get the food. As each box was carried in, the old woman kept saying “Thanks”—much to the visitors' pleasure. When Amy put the pink roses on the table, the woman seemed surprised. She was wishing it was a bag of flour, I thought. Having talked for a while, we returned to the car.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

As we fastened our seat belts, we could see the kitchen window. _____

Paragraph 2:

Upon seeing the moving scene, the children became quiet.
