

成都七中高2024届高三（上）10月阶段性考试英语试题

考试时间：120分钟

满 分：150分

第 I 卷

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. Why does the man come here?

A. To relax.

B. To study.

C. To borrow books.

2. What happens to the speakers?

A. They are lost.

B. Their car is broken.

C. They are running out of gas

3. What sport did the woman watch?

A. Football.

B. Tennis.

C. Swimming.

4. When will the woman leave for the airport tomorrow?

A. At 5:30.

B. At 6:30.

C. At 7:30.

5. What does the professor suggest the woman do?

A. Hand in the final paper.

B. Write another paper.

C. Revise her paper.

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。

请听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. How does the man probably feel now?

A. Impatient.

B. Regretful.

C. Confused.

7. What is the man doing?

A. Complaining.

B. Comforting.

C. Encouraging.

请听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. When does the conversation take place?

A. In the morning.

B. At noon.

C. In the evening.

9. What did the man attend?

A. A party.

B. A discussion.

C. The opening ceremony.

请听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What symptom does the woman have?

A. She has a temperature.

- B. She feels exhausted.
C. She sneezes a lot.
11. What's wrong with the woman according to the man?
A. She's got the flu. B. She's had an allergy. C. She's got a headache.
12. What should the woman do if her illness becomes serious?
A. Drink more water.
B. Take some medicine.
C. Have a medical examination.
- 请听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。
13. What is the woman going to do?
A. Go sightseeing. B. Visit her parents. C. Work for a project.
14. Where did the woman grow up?
A. In Kentucky. B. In Los Angeles. C. In South Carolina.
15. What does the woman think of living in Westchester?
A. Convenient. B. Expensive. C. Quiet.
16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Neighbors. C. Strangers.
- 请听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。
17. What activity is arranged tomorrow morning?
A. Visiting the art gallery.
B. Playing games in the garden.
C. Learning about the history of the house.
18. In what condition should guests inform the staff in advance?
A. When they don't have breakfast.
B. When they have breakfast after 8:30.
C. When they want other kind of breakfast.
19. What do we know about the garden?
A. It was built in 1990.
B. It is smaller than before.
C. It is far away from the car park.
20. What does the speaker say about the animals?
A. They are rare.
B. They may come close.
C. They are kept by the speaker.

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, 从每题所给的四个选项A、B、C和D中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Bringing goods into the UK

You are allowed to bring some goods for personal use without paying tax or duty.

Arrivals from EU countries

You can bring goods from EU countries without being charged tax or duty if they are:

- transported by yourself; ● a gift or for personal use; ● bought with tax and duty included.

You can bring alcohol and tobacco from EU countries without restriction but an inquiry(调查)

might be required depending on the amount of your goods.

Arrivals from outside the EU

You will be free of duty or tax on certain amounts of goods brought from outside the EU, as long as they are for your own use. Any goods that are beyond your allowance should be declared.

Alcohol & tobacco allowance:

Type of goods	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco	Beer	Wine(not sparkling wine)	Spirits	Alcoholic drinks
Amount	200	50	250 grams	16 litres	4 litres	1 litre	2 litres

Allowance for other goods:

The maximum value of other goods you can bring is £390. Any single item that is worth more than the allowance will be charged duty or tax on its full value.

The rate of duty or tax on items above the allowance is:

- 2.5% for goods worth up to £630;
- decided by the type of goods worth above £630 — check by calling the VAT, Customs.

Banned and restricted goods

Goods banned include:

- illegal drugs; ● offensive weapons; ● endangered animal and plant species;
- meat and dairy(乳制的) products from most non-EU countries.

Food and plant products restricted include:

- products containing pests and diseases;
- products grown outside the EU;
- products not for your own use.

21. Which of the following products from outside the EU has the largest duty-free allowance?
 - A. Beer.
 - B. Wine (not sparkling wine).
 - C. Spirits.
 - D. Alcoholic drinks.
22. How much tax shall one coming from China pay for a ring bought in America worth £500?
 - A. £ 2.75
 - B. £ 12.5
 - C. £ 110
 - D. £ 130
23. Which of the following items shall be banned or restricted?
 - A. A set of Russian dolls.
 - B. A bottle of French wine.



- B

24. By “My stomach was in knots” (in paragraph 1), the author most likely means that she was _____.

- C

4

base.

That does not stop people tagging sea creatures. Data collected and stored in a tag can be sent to a satellite in bursts if the species in question is one that comes to the surface from time to time. A tag may also be recovered if the animal carrying it is caught by a fishing boat. Fisherfolk are typically paid a few hundred dollars per tag returned to its home laboratory.

None of these methods, though, keeps accurate track of where the animal carrying the tag has been. For these and other reasons, it would therefore be useful to have a marine equivalent of GPS. And one is now being employed. The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, in Massachusetts, hopes to fill the seas with sonic beacons(声波信标) that will play the role of GPS satellites.

The sea is divided into distinct layers that have different temperatures. During the Second World War, American scientists showed that some of these layers act as sonic wave guides. They called them “sound fixing and ranging” (sofar) channels. Sound sent out in one of these channels echoes between the layers above and below, thus staying in the channel. Thus constrained(被约束), a sound wave can travel hundreds of kilometers before it becomes too weak to detect.

The sofar transmitters from Woods Hole are usually at an appropriate depth for the channel concerned. Every 12 hours they broadcast a 32-second-long location signal known as a pong. Pongs are so called because they are similar to sonar “pings”, but of lower frequency. In typical conditions a pong can be picked up 1,000 km away. By listening to the pongs from several beacons a receiver can calculate its location. Existing receivers for the two sofar transmitters are currently carried on free-floating instrument packs. But the plan is to have two more transmitters this year, and more in future years.

28. Which sea creatures can GPS tags be applied to?

- A. Those feeding on other sea animals.
- B. Those following fishing boats constantly.
- C. Those coming out of the sea sometimes.
- D. Those swimming deep under the water.

29. Why do sofar channels function?

- A. The echoes among them are weak.
- B. The water has a high temperature over there.
- C. The layers among them are quite similar.
- D. The sound remains there and stays strong for a while.

30. What makes pings different from pongs?

- A. Pings are of higher frequency.
- B. Pings can travel faster than pongs.
- C. Pings can be received 1,000 km away.
- D. Pings are broadcast every 32 seconds.

31. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Tags for sea creatures
- B. “GPS” for the oceans
- C. Strange deep sea creatures
- D. Data from distant satellites

D

Conservationists go to war over whether humans are the measure of nature's value. New Conservationists argue such trade-offs are necessary in this human dominated era. And they support "re-wilding", a concept originally proposed by Soule where people reduce economic growth and withdraw from landscapes, which then return to nature.

New Conservationists believe the withdrawal could happen together with economic growth. The California-based Breakthrough Institute believes in a future where most people live in cities and rely less on natural resources for economic growth.

They would get food from industrial agriculture, including genetically modified foods, desalination intensified meat production and aquaculture(水产养殖), all of which have a smaller land footprint. And they would get their energy from renewables and natural gas.

Driving these profound shifts would be greater efficiency of production, where more products could be manufactured from fewer inputs. And some unsustainable commodities would be replaced in the market by other, greener ones--natural gas for coal, for instance, explained Michael Heisenberg, president of the Breakthrough Institute. Nature would, in essence, be decoupled from the economy.

And then he added a warning: "We are not suggesting decoupling as the pattern to save the world, or that it solves all the problems."

Cynics(悲观者) may say all this sounds too utopian, but Breakthrough maintains the world is already on this path toward decoupling. Nowhere is this more evident than in the United States, according to Iddo Wernick, a research scholar at the Rockefeller University, who has examined the nation's use of 100 main commodities.

Wernick and his colleagues looked at data carefully from the U.S. Geological Survey National Minerals Information Center, which keeps a record of commodities used from 1900 through the present day. They found that the use of 36 commodities (sand, iron ore, cotton etc.) in the U.S. Economy had peaked.

Another 53 commodities (nitrogen, timber, beef, etc.) are being used more efficiently per dollar value of gross domestic product than in the pre-1970s era. Their use would peak soon, Wernick said.

Only 11 commodities (industrial diamond, indium, chicken, etc.) are increasing in use (Greenwire, Nov.6), and most of these are employed by industries in small quantities to improve systems processes. Chicken use is rising because people are eating less beef, a desirable development since poultry cultivation has a smaller environmental footprint.

The numbers show the United States has not intensified resource consumption since the 1970s even while increasing its GDP and population, said Jesse Ausubel of the Rockefeller University.

"It seems like the 20th-century expectation we had, we were always assuming the future involved greater consumption of resources," Ausubel said. "But what we are seeing in the developed countries is, of course, peaks."

32. What does the underlined word "trade-offs" refer to in the first paragraph?

- A. The difficult situation of economies growth.
- B. The profitability of import and export trade.
- C. The balance between human development and natural ecology.

- D. The consumption of natural resources by industrial development.
33. Which of the following is true of the views of the new environmentalists?
- A. They believe that mankind should limit economic growth.
- B. They believe that mankind is the master of the whole universe.
- C. They believe that mankind should live in forests with rich vegetation.
- D. They believe that mankind will need more natural resources in the future.
34. What can we infer from the last paragraph of the passage?
- A. Natural resources cannot support economic development.
- B. All resource consumption in developed countries has reached a peak.
- C. More resource consumption will not occur in a certain period of time.
- D. Excessive resource consumption will not affect the ecological environment.
35. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Urbanization and re-wildness
- B. Human existence and industrial development
- C. Commodity trading and raw material development
- D. Socioeconomic development and resource consumption

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中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 Risk-Seeking

Sometimes we decide that a little unnecessary danger is worth it because when we weigh the risk and the reward, the risk seems worth taking. 36 Some of us enjoy activities that would surprise and scare the rest of us. Why? Experts say it may have to do with how our brains work.

The reason why any of us take any risks at all might have to do with early humans. Risk-takers were better at hunting, fighting, or exploring. 37 As the quality of risk-taking was passed from one generation to the next, humans ended up with a sense of adventure and a tolerance for risk.

So why aren't we all jumping out of airplanes then? Well, even 200,000 years ago, too much risk-taking could get one killed. A few daring survived, though, along with a few stay-in-the-cave types. As a result, humans developed a range of character types that still exists today. So maybe you love car racing, or maybe you hate it. 38

No matter where you are on the risk-seeking range, scientists say that your willingness to take risks increases during your teenage years. 39 To help you do that, your brain increases your hunger for new experiences. New experiences often mean taking some risks, so your brain raises your tolerance for risk as well.

40 For the risk-seekers a part of the brain related to pleasure becomes active, while for the rest of us, a part of the brain related to fear becomes active.

As experts continue to study the science of risk-seeking, we'll continue to hit the mountains, the waves or the shallow end of the pool.

- A. It all depends on your character.
- B. Those are the risks you should jump to take.
- C. Being better at those things meant a greater chance of survival.
- D. Thus, these well-equipped people survived because they were the fittest.
- E. This is when you start to move away from your family and into the bigger world.
- F. However, we are not all using the same reference standard to weigh risks and rewards.
- G. New brain research suggests our brains work differently when we face a nervous situation.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分；满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上相应番号处将该项涂黑。

When our girls are brave, they are free to explore in their learning and life. That exploration leads to the 41 of their talents, passions and weaknesses. On Saturday night, we saw one of our students act so bravely that it took my 42 away.

One of the lead characters of our show, Blue Stockings, was played by a science teacher, Ben Walker. 43, Ben broke his nose very badly playing football on Saturday and consequently couldn't 44. Ella Jones, a Year 11 student and part of the cast, who 45 to rest on Saturday, was 46 to play Ben's role.

Think about that. She had three hours' 47, playing a role of a 48 she had never played before, in front of a paying audience, and if she couldn't 49, she would reduce the impact of the whole play. Not the end of the world, but it would be 50 for all concerned.

I would have 51. But Ella rose to the 52. She said, "I was astonished; 53, I figured the show must go on and I wanted to 54. I wasn't scared 55 I arrived at the theatre and realized how much there was to 56. It wasn't just about lines, but it was the stagecraft(舞台表演技巧). I was 57 about the other actors because I know how 58 it is to perform a role with someone who isn't as invested, especially if it is an emotional scene."

Asked how the show 59, Ella said, "It was amazing, and the audience seemed to love the male character I played for the first time." She added, "Just because you're scared doesn't mean you can't be 60. Anyway, I made it."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. discovery | B. change | C. growth | D. control |
| 42. A. pain | B. breath | C. faith | D. concern |
| 43. A. Secretly | B. Hopefully | C. Unsurprisingly | D. Unfortunately |
| 44. A. coach | B. perform | C. survive | D. retire |
| 45. A. refused | B. decided | C. happened | D. promised |
| 46. A. asked | B. forced | C. trained | D. reminded |
| 47. A. wait | B. interval | C. notice | D. judgment |
| 48. A. director | B. woman | C. man | D. teacher |
| 49. A. take it away | B. look it up | C. make it out | D. carry it off |
| 50. A. encouraging | B. disappointing | C. rewarding | D. amusing |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. run | B. agreed | C. shared | D. failed |
| 52. A. power | B. challenge | C. danger | D. threat |
| 53. A. besides | B. therefore | C. however | D. instead |
| 54. A. win | B. quit | C. resist | D. help |
| 55. A. until | B. unless | C. so that | D. the moment |
| 56. A. put away | B. hand in | C. work out | D. take over |
| 57. A. doubtful | B. confident | C. curious | D. worried |
| 58. A. easy | B. tough | C. embarrassing | D. interesting |
| 59. A. sounded | B. improved | C. started | D. went |
| 60. A. brave | B. proud | C. calm | D. shy |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Children with strong family connections are associated with 61 high likelihood of flourishing in life, according to a new study. Researchers 62 (survey) over 37,000 children in 26 countries and found adolescents having a great bond with their family also 63 (success) in life.

The essence of family connection is children feeling that they're accepted and nurtured at home, which allows them 64 (learn) what their strengths and weaknesses are in a 65 (relative) safe environment. Children with the greatest level of family connection were over 49% 66 (likely) to flourish compared with those with the lowest. The highest scores in both family connection 67 flourishing came from children who lived with parents or never had their family worrying about finances.

Researchers then controlled the data for families' poverty levels to remove the effect they may have 68 the numbers. After 69 (control) these factors, the strength of family connections still impacted how much children flourished. So it's very important to create a space 70 children feel seen and heard, researchers said.

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短文。短文中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处。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（^），并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

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。



Last week, I quarrel with my parents about spending too much time on my cellphone. I felt exhausting that day, but became very angry even though they talked to me in a friendly way. I now feel ashamed and begin to reflect on which I did. There are people in the world I value on, such as teacher and friends. However, the most precious people to me is my parents. It is them who raised me and gave me a happy life. I want them to know that I'm deep sorry and will try to be good person and make them proud.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

上周三,你和全校同学参加了学校在光明社区组织的以“劳动最光荣”为主题的志愿劳动。现请你为校英文报写一篇短文,介绍具体情况。要点如下:

1. 目的;
2. 过程;
3. 意义。

注意：词数 100 字左右；

可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

标题已给出, 不计入总词数。

Working Is Most Beautiful

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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