

保密★启用前

泉州市 2024 届高中毕业班质量监测（一）

2023.08

高三英语

（试卷满分：150 分，考试时间：120 分钟）

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生须在试题卷、答题卡规定的位置填写自己的准考证号、姓名。考生应认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与考生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。

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，考生须将试题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，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。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15.                      B. £9.18.                      C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Who is Jacob?

- A. An interviewee.            B. A personnel manager.      C. A secretary.

2. What kind of poems does Bob like?

- A. Humorous poems.          B. Romantic poems.            C. Realistic poems.

3. When can visitors do experiments with water?

- A. On Tuesday afternoon.  
B. On Wednesday morning.  
C. On Thursday afternoon.

4. What is the man asking the woman to do?

- A. Put him through to the director.  
B. Have a talk with the director.  
C. Arrange an appointment.

高三英语试题第 1 页（共 12 页）



5. How did the woman feel about the service?  
A. Satisfied.                      B. Disappointed.                      C. Apologetic.

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, 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. Why does the man congratulate Ava?  
A. She saved a sick goose.  
B. She finished a new book.  
C. She won a competition.
7. What does Ava think of her story?  
A. It's sad.                      B. It's inspiring.                      C. It's funny.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Co-workers.                      B. Fellow tourists.                      C. Traveler and agent.
9. What are the speakers discussing?  
A. Beijing culture.  
B. Beijing's tourist attractions.  
C. Beijingers' life in Hutong.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What kind of jobs seems to be in short supply?  
A. Teachers.                      B. Writers.                      C. Reporters.
11. Where is the woman most likely to go?  
A. New York.                      B. Boston.                      C. California.
12. What does the man plan to do if he can't find a job?  
A. Write a book.                      B. Try to be his own boss.                      C. Continue his education.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do people in Bell Labs do?  
A. Conduct research in communication.  
B. Study the connection between IQ and EQ.  
C. Train engineers to be star workers.

高三英语试题第 2 页 (共 12 页)



14. What is the difference between the studied star workers and others? ( )
- A. Academic qualifications.
  - B. Working years.
  - C. Emotional intelligence.
15. Why can the star workers get an answer right away
- A. They have higher IQ.
  - B. They gain access to more resources.
  - C. They are quicker to send out emails.
16. What is the purpose of the conversation?
- A. To introduce the benefits of EQ.
  - B. To talk about a study.
  - C. To discuss human relationships.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When did Mr. Mendel discover the reason of our likeness to parents?
- A. In 1860.
  - B. In 1869.
  - C. In 1953.
18. What did the scientists find in 1961?
- A. All the “words” in the DNA map.
  - B. The first understandable DNA “word”.
  - C. The functions of all the DNA “words”.
19. What can we do by understanding “words” in the DNA map?
- A. Cure some diseases.
  - B. Test new medicine on animals.
  - C. Gather information for the sick.
20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
- A. The ways of DNA treatment.
  - B. The famous biology scientists.
  - C. The process of understanding DNA.

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 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Louis Pasteur once said, “Chance favors the prepared mind.” That’s the truth behind the following inventions – the scientists were prepared and were able to see the magic in a mistake.

高三英语试题第 3 页（共 12 页）



微

### Mauve

In 1856, William Perkin was trying to come up with an artificial medicine, but his experiments produced a thick mess. But the more Perkin looked at it, the more he saw a beautiful color in his mess. Turns out he had made mauve, the first-ever synthetic dye (合成染料), which was far better than any natural dyes: the color was brighter, clearer, and didn't fade or wash out.

### Superglue

This super-sticky substance was discovered by accident – twice! Chemist Harry Coover had been attempting to make clear plastic gun sights, and in 1942 one method he tested produced an extremely quick bonding adhesive (黏合剂). It was useless for his gun sights, though, and he forgot about it until almost ten years later, when he came across it again while developing heat-resistant parts for airplanes. This time he realised its potential, and the product was put on the market.

### Plastic

In 1907, shellac (虫胶) was used in electronics. It was costly, so American chemist Leo Hendrik Baekeland tried to produce an alternative. Instead, his experiments produced a material that could take high temperatures. He later developed it into plastic, and it was soon used in the production of almost everything.

### Teflon

Back in the 1930s, Young DuPont chemist Roy Plunkett was working to make a new kind of CFC for refrigeration. After storing the gas in certain containers, he opened one to discover that it had changed into a white powder that was extremely sticky and had a very high melting point. Three years later, the substance, which was named Teflon, was patented.

21. Which invention came out earliest?

- A. Mauve.                      B. Superglue.                      C. Plastic.                      D. Teflon.

22. Who recognized the value of his original invention when developing airplane parts?

- A. William Perkin.                      B. Harry Coover.                      C. Leo Hendrik.                      D. Roy Plunkett.

23. What do the inventions have in common?

- A. They were made by accident.                      B. They could take high temperatures.  
C. They received no recognition at first.                      D. They could be used in medical fields.

### B

Thomas Hardy was born at Higher Bockhampton, Dorset, on June 2, 1840, where his father worked as a builder. From his father he gained an appreciation of music, and from his mother an appetite for learning and the delights of the countryside about his rural home.

Due to his poor health, Hardy did not start school until he was eight. At 16, Hardy helped his father with architectural drawings and then started to work for architects. Later he moved to London

高三英语试题第4页(共12页)



and began writing poems, but his works were rejected by publishers. In 1870, he was sent to work in Cornwall. There he met his future wife Emma Gifford, who encouraged him in his writing.

Hardy published his first novel *Desperate Remedies* in 1871, to universal disinterest. But the following year *Under the Greenwood Tree* brought Hardy popular praise for the first time. As with most of his fictional works, this novel incorporated real places around Dorset into the plot, including the village school that Hardy attended. After *Under the Greenwood Tree* came a serialized novel *A Pair of Blue Eyes*. Once more Hardy drew upon real life, and the novel mirrors his romance with Emma.

Hardy followed this with *Far From the Madding Crowd*, set in Puddletown, near his birthplace. This novel finally netted Hardy the success that enabled him to give up his architectural practice and concentrate only on writing.

The Hardys lived in London for a short time, then in Yeovil, then in Sturminster Newton, which Hardy described as "idyllic (田园诗般的)". It was at Sturminster Newton that he penned *Return of the Native*, one of his most enduring (持久的) works.

In 1887, Hardy published *The Woodlander*, a story concerning an honest woodsman in a small village. Then in 1891 one of his best works, *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*, came out, which was set primarily in the English countryside during the 19th century.

*Tess* excited interest, but his next work, *Jude the Obscure* (1896), threw Hardy into a storm of controversy (争议), which made him turn away from fiction and focused on poetry for the rest of his life.

24. What do we know about Hardy?

- A. He was into drawing as a young man.
- B. He got fame at first attempt of writing.
- C. His writing career started with poems.
- D. His wife Emma shared his interest.

25. What does the underlined word "incorporated" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Integrated.
- B. Changed.
- C. Developed.
- D. Forced.

26. After which novel was Hardy fully devoted to writing?

- A. *A Pair of Blue Eyes*.
- B. *Far From the Madding Crowd*.
- C. *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*.
- D. *Jude the Obscure*.

27. What is the common element in most of Hardy's novels?

- A. Campus life.
- B. Life in London.
- C. Marriage life.
- D. Life in the countryside.

高三英语试题第 5 页 (共 12 页)



C

After being driven to near extinction, wolves are back in Washington state.

Wolf 32M, called The Old Guy by wolf specialist Ben Maletzke, lived some 12 years as the patriarch (族长) of the Teanaway Pack, kicking off the recovery of wolves in Washington. The pack's territory was roasted by wildfire in 2014. But wolf 32M and his family remained in existence, bringing the call of the wild back for the first time in a century. These wolves are what Maletzke calls stepping stones in recovery – the animals that could help lead the way to new territory not yet repopulated by wolves.

Wolves spread to new territory to find mates and begin packs of their own. It is this pack dynamic that wildlife biologists are counting on, in time, to urge wolves into areas where they do not presently live. “We just need a couple to pick up and go,” Maletzke says.

All along, the Teanaway pack has stayed mostly out of trouble probably, helped by a lot of range riding (牧区巡逻) intended to help reduce conflicts over wolf recovery by keeping wolves away from cattle. “He is an example of wolves living and doing what they do, even around people,” Maletzke says of wolf 32M.

Story Warren, a student at the University of Montana, was just a girl when she first saw 32M's tracks in the Teanaway River Valley – an exciting encounter that helped generate a serious interest in wildlife that now fuels her studies. To her, the return of the wolf is about more than the species; it is about recovering something even bigger: hope.

“Growing up in my generation, there is so much bad ecological news, a lot of hopelessness about climate change and loss of biodiversity and extinctions,” Warren says, “To have something as wild as wolves coming back to Washington is very encouraging for me – just to know such an amazing and powerful creature exists.”

28. Why does Maletzke call Wolf 32M family “stepping stones”?
- A. They are nearly dying out.                      B. They are victims of wildfire.  
C. They are worth protection.                     D. They are pioneers in wolf recovery.
29. What function does paragraph 3 serve?
- A. To present a result.                                B. To clarify a concept.  
C. To offer an explanation.                         D. To make a prediction.
30. What can be learned from the example of the Teanaway pack?
- A. Wolves face a lot of trouble.  
B. Wolf recovery counts on its population.  
C. Certain measures to ensure cattle safety are required.  
D. Wolves should be forbidden from human residence.
31. What does Warren think of the coming back of wolves?
- A. It fuels more studies on wildlife.              B. It clears up bad ecological news.  
C. It worsens climate change.                      D. It excites hope for the ecosystem.

高三英语试题第6页(共12页)



D

A little brain stimulation at night appears to help people remember what they learned the previous day, a study of 18 severe epilepsy (癫痫) patients has found.

During sleep, brain cells fire in rhythmic patterns. When two brain areas synchronize (同步) their firing patterns, they are able to communicate. During non-rapid eye movement sleep, the hippocampus, found deep in the brain, synchronizes its activity with the prefrontal cortex, which lies just behind the forehead. This helps transform memories from the day into memories that can last a lifetime.

Dr. Itzhak Fried at the University of California and his team gathered 18 epilepsy patients who already had electrodes (电极) in their brains for medical evaluation. This offered the scientists a way to both monitor and change a person's brain rhythms. They used a "celebrity pet" test in which participants were shown images matching a particular celebrity with a specific animal. The goal was to remember which animal went with which celebrity.

Patients saw the images before going to bed. While sleeping, some of them got tiny electrical stimulation through the wires in their brains. In patients who got the stimulation, rhythms in the two brain areas became more synchronized. And when they woke up they scored higher on the test.

The experiment was based on decades of research done by scientists, including Dr. György Buzsáki, a neuroscientist at New York University. But changing rhythms in healthy peoples' brains might not improve their memory, he says, because those communication channels are already in perfect condition. The epilepsy patients may have improved because they started out with sleep and memory problems caused by both the disorder and the drugs used to treat it.

Even so, he says, the approach has the potential to help millions of people with damaged memory. And brain rhythms probably play parts in many other problems. "They are not specific to memory. They are doing a lot of other things," Buzsáki says, like regulating mood and emotion.

32. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. The forming process of memories.  
B. The working principle for the research.  
C. The analysis of brain cells' firing patterns.  
D. The advantages for studies in brain activities.
33. Why were electrical stimulations delivered to some patients at night?
- A. To conduct their medical evaluation.                      B. To monitor their brain rhythms.  
C. To facilitate synchrony of their brain areas.            D. To record scores of the memory tests.
34. What can be expected of the approach proposed in the research?
- A. It will strengthen healthy people's memory.  
B. It may enhance people's communication skills.  
C. It can help reduce epilepsy patients' drug use.  
D. It might help people with mental problems.

高三英语试题第 7 页 (共 12 页)



35. What is György Buzsáki's attitude toward Fried's research?

- A. Hesitant.      B. Favorable.      C. Critical.      D. Dismissive.

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。

#### How to Deal with a Colleague who Keeps Challenging Your Views

It can be difficult to develop an environment of teamwork when you continually run up against a colleague who challenges your views. 36 This will ensure you respect one another, even when you disagree.

• Handle unnecessary confrontation (对峙).

If a co-worker habitually challenges your ideas in a group discussion in a confrontational manner, don't engage him or get into an argument. Pause for a moment, look the colleague in the eye. 37 This will force the co-worker to either repeat his comment in front of everyone with the same level of confrontation, or soften his approach.

• 38

There's a time and place for everything, including professional disagreements. If a colleague interrupts you or talks over you in an effort to contradict your point or insert (插入) his own opinion, gently remind him that you still have the floor. If the colleague is challenging something you say before you have a chance to address the point, note that as well.

• Agree to respect each other.

39 Constructive debate and brainstorming can strengthen the overall performance of the entire team. Speak to your colleague at a time when you are emotionally stable. For example, you might say, "Can we agree to a respectful and civil way to discuss matters when it's clear there's no one 'right' answer?"

• Prepare rebuttals (反驳).

If a particular colleague has a long history of disagreeing with you, you might be able to anticipate his arguments or objections. Prepare rebuttals to address anything your colleague might throw at you. 40 It also strengthens your points without being confrontational, and allows you to give him credit for his constructive comments when necessary.

- A. Hold your ground.  
B. Ask for peace-making.  
C. This will help you support your own arguments.  
D. And ask him in a calm voice to repeat what he said.  
E. Here are the ways to deal with colleagues of this kind.  
F. Just find ways to make peace and communicate with your colleague.  
G. The bottom line is, colleagues are not going to agree with each other all the time.

高三英语试题第 8 页 (共 12 页)





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。

My mom had spent years as a stay-at-home mom. However, I could tell that she 41 the working women. When I asked her about 42 again, she would just tell me to concentrate on my education.

My mom could make anyone 43. She has the ability to reach everyone's 44. I once asked, "Mom, have you ever 45 being a stand-up comedian?" She laughed at the idea, but then began to cry and said it was too 46 for her. I was sad to watch her struggle between 47 and doubt.

With her birthday coming, I realized what I 48 wanted to give her was the 49 to take a chance. I placed little notes of 50 inside the present I had bought. I asked my family and her close friends to do the same. On her birthday, when she saw and read the notes, she started to 51 with her hands full of notes. She could not believe the support was 52, that everyone knew she had a special 53 and believed in her.

Within two months, my mom made a 54 performance in a New York comedy club. Within a year, she was performing at the nation's major comedy club monthly.

For many parents, their children's 55 are their greatest achievement, but for me my mom's is mine.

- |                    |                   |               |                  |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. trusted     | B. envied         | C. understood | D. opposed       |
| 42. A. playing     | B. performing     | C. working    | D. exploring     |
| 43. A. reflect     | B. calm           | C. pause      | D. laugh         |
| 44. A. heart       | B. potential      | C. objective  | D. requirement   |
| 45. A. figured out | B. thought about  | C. given up   | D. succeeded in  |
| 46. A. fortunate   | B. shameful       | C. late       | D. boring        |
| 47. A. ambition    | B. fear           | C. confusion  | D. trust         |
| 48. A. merely      | B. eventually     | C. gradually  | D. actually      |
| 49. A. strength    | B. guidance       | C. permission | D. freedom       |
| 50. A. apology     | B. congratulation | C. comment    | D. encouragement |
| 51. A. sweat       | B. weep           | C. rise       | D. practise      |
| 52. A. timely      | B. constant       | C. real       | D. limited       |
| 53. A. gift        | B. hobby          | C. taste      | D. need          |
| 54. A. regular     | B. disappointing  | C. successful | D. conventional  |
| 55. A. interests   | B. supports       | C. outlooks   | D. careers       |

高三英语试题第9页（共12页）



第二节（共1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。

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) originated in ancient China. It 56 (include) acupuncture (针灸), Chinese herbal medicine, *tai chi*, *qigong*, *tui na*, *guasha*, *cupping* and so on.

Acupuncture was one of the first TCM 57 (method) that were accepted by the healthcare system in the USA. It was first introduced to the USA in 1971 by a *New York Times* reporter, James Reston, in an article 58 (title) "Now, about my operation in Peking".

In 1997, acupuncture was 59 (official) accepted by the National Institutes of Health of the US, and in a statement in 2002, the World Health Organization recognized acupuncture as an 60 (effect) treatment for more than 43 common ailments (小病). TCM focuses 61 not only the disease treatment, but also the disease prevention and 62 (improve) of overall health.

Today, TCM is primarily used as an alternative for people 63 (maintain) a healthy state in the US. It is widely practiced in more than 180 countries and regions around the globe; among them, 103 countries have approved 64 use of acupuncture, 29 have established some forms of laws and regulations for TCM, 18 have included acupuncture into their national health insurance systems, 65 more than 30 have colleges and universities that teach students in TCM.

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，请写一封邮件邀请你校新西兰交换生 Terry 参加在海丝文化国际研学营地举办的“世遗城市泉州旅游推荐官”活动，日程表如下：

时间	活动内容
星期六	开幕式、讲座
	寻迹世遗
星期日	手工制作、成果展示
	结业仪式

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 Terry,

I am writing to invite you to attend a weekend activity to promote the World Heritage City Quanzhou at the Marine Silk Road International Research Camp.

Yours,  
Li Hua

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。

I recently had a challenging time working on a group project. My teacher put me with three people who weren't all that excited about getting any work done.

Our assignment was to pick one of the 50 states and make a brochure about it. "Let's pick Hawaii!" said Emma, "Hawaii has super-cute swimsuits." "True!" agreed Angela, "Speaking of swimsuits, there are some get-ready-for-summer sales happening now." "Really? Maybe my mother will take me shopping this weekend," said Emma.

I turned to Bernard, "Which state do you think we should pick?" He shrugged (耸肩), "I don't care. But what happened to your hair, Jessica? It looks like caught in a blender (搅拌机)!"

No one in my group seemed very eager to talk about our project, so I went ahead and shared interesting facts I knew about Hawaiian food and culture. When I was done, no one responded, so I pulled out my notebook. I asked Emma to search for pictures of Hawaiian sea life. But she said she was busy and asked if her picture at a Hawaii hotel pool would do. I requested Angela and Bernard to find Hawaiian historical information and geography respectively. It turned out they all had their own business. I was getting the impression that none but me planned to work on the brochure.

Later that day, as I set the table for dinner, my mom could tell I was stressed-out. "What's going on?" she asked. I told her what happened and sighed, "So I guess the only way to get the brochure done is for me to do it myself."

"Well," my mom said with a smile, "when it comes to homework, they don't necessarily do things you order. Second, I doubt if you're responsible for everyone else's part. Why don't you check in with your teacher about it?"

When I talked to my teacher the next day, he explained he would grade the assignment partly on the finished brochure but mostly on our individual work, which made me much less worried.

高三英语试题第 11 页 (共 12 页)



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。

At our next group meeting, I tried to bring up my concerns in a friendly way.

Finally, we were amazed to receive the grade for our group project.



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