

Z20 名校联盟（浙江省名校新高考研究联盟）2024 届高三第一次联考

英语试题卷

命题：慈溪中学 干秧秧、孙梦天 磨题：嘉善高级中学 张广宇 新昌中学 蔡华 校稿：高蕾蕾

考生须知

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。满分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 请用黑色签字笔将学校、班级、姓名、考号分别填写在答题卷和机读卡的相应位置上。

第 I 卷（选择题部分）

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。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. What are the speakers going to do on Saturday?
A. Enjoy a concert. B. Go to the cinema. C. Play computer games.
2. When will the train probably leave?
A. At 10:00. B. At 10:30. C. At 10:45.
3. How does the man probably feel?
A. Excited. B. Unhappy. C. Surprised.
4. Why does the woman congratulate the man?
A. He's getting married. B. He becomes a doctor. C. He's just become a father.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A saying. B. A game. C. A heart disease.

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. Where are the speakers?
A. In a library. B. In the woman's study. C. In a second-hand bookstore.
7. When will the speakers go on vacation?
A. In three days. B. In five days. C. In ten days.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did Sarah do almost every day during her trip?
A. She played the piano. B. She went swimming. C. She did her homework.
9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Schoolmates. B. Guide and tourist. C. Teacher and student.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who does the man want to talk to?
 A. Peter Griffin. B. Jane Solomon. C. Maria Fernandez.
11. What does the man need?
 A. A phone number. B. After-sales service. C. Project information.
12. What does the man do in the end?
 A. Have lunch with the woman.
 B. Give the woman his email address.
 C. Arrange a meeting with the woman.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What does the man probably teach?
 A. Math. B. History. C. Physics.
14. What does the man think of the girl's question?
 A. It's silly. B. It's difficult. C. It's worth asking.
15. What can we learn about Fibonacci?
 A. He was the best mathematician ever.
 B. He had poor health throughout his life.
 C. He put forward a new number sequence.
16. What is the fifth number in the number sequence?
 A. 2. B. 3. C. 5.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What do we know about the weather last week?
 A. It was dry. B. It was stormy. C. It was cold.
18. What does the speaker suggest doing?
 A. Driving slowly. B. Avoiding going out. C. Preparing enough food.
19. What can people expect next month?
 A. Heavy rainfall. B. Extreme cold. C. Strong winds.
20. Who is probably Dan?
 A. A weatherman. B. A sports journalist. C. A finance news host.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节：（共 15 个小题；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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The ebike has become an essential item, and even the King has been spotted riding one. According to **the** market research company Mintel, sales have almost tripled over the past five years. While ebikes have become increasingly commonplace, they are still undeniably expensive. You can pick up a perfectly adequate push bike for £300, but most ebikes cost nearly £2,000. Now, Cycling Electric, designed to help consumers choose an ebike, offers the following recommendations.

Best folding bike

Carbo Model X

Price: £2,799 | Weight: 13.3kg

Range: up to 34 miles

This is one of the most convenient bikes, from a little-known label. The lightweight Carbo X is the perfect example of convenience thanks to its carbon frame and belt drive, instead of a metal bike chain. This makes it lighter and less likely to get messy than an electric Brompton, with its more traditional, oily chain.

Most stylish

Temple Cycles Classic

Price: from £2,995 | Weight: 19kg

Range: up to 74 miles

This Bristol-based brand is known for its elegant pushbikes, which are hand-built in the city. This is its electric version. It's a very sleek and functional commuter option and not too heavy.

Temples have fewer proprietary (品牌专卖的) parts and so are serviceable in any bike shop. Stylish as they may be, the VanMoofs and the Cowboys can be a bit more complex to get back-up and service.

The money-no-object option

Riese & Müller Nevo4 GT Vario GX

Price: £5,380 | Weight: **28.4kg**

Range: up to 93 miles

This is a prime example of the attention to detail delivering a high-quality experience in functionality, comfort and practicality-if you can afford it. It has the capacity to handle 25kg of luggage in a pannier, powerful road lights and a beautifully smooth motor.

21. What is the advantage of the Temples over other stylish ebike brands?
A. They are more lightweight. B. They have more functions.
C. They have easier access to service. D. They are more comfortable.
22. Which ebike will a consumer probably choose, who cares most about an excellent experience?
A. Carbo Model X. B. The VanMoofs and the Cowboys.
C. Temple Cycles Classic. D. Riese & Müller Nevo4 GT Vario GX.
23. Where is the text probably taken from?
A. An online post. B. A magazine column.
C. A market research report. D. An official document.

B

Having spent more than a decade on the dance floor, ROME-Niccolo Filippi, a 23-year-old Italian dance performer, recently decided to explore Chinese culture and its traditional dance forms and believes that this experience will not only boost his career, but also broaden his horizons beyond the world of dance.

His interest in diversifying his skills grew after he stumbled upon a short video of traditional Chinese-styled dance on YouTube. "I saw it as an art that combines tradition and modernity, which was mostly the reason why I liked it," says Filippi.

Ever since, he has been closely following Chinese dance performers and watching numerous videos to learn more about the traditional style that he admires. "I prefer the traditional style because of its light movements. It also reflects my personality with elegance," he adds.

Filippi's chance came when he was invited to perform for a Chinese New Year celebration in the central Italian city of Florence. He has since fully committed himself to the art form, learning several pieces and putting his newfound passion into practice.

"The biggest difference that I found (compared to other disciplines) is the change of mood and emotional expressions among dances," says Filippi, adding that he needed to shift from the dynamic moves of hip-hop to the graceful and fluid movements of Chinese dance. Despite various obstacles, Filippi's efforts have not gone unnoticed. Two of his friends shared videos of his performances on social media, and the response was overwhelming. One video garnered 500,000 views, while the other received 200,000 views.

Filippi believes that learning about different cultures is priceless, and he sees it as a means of personal growth. "I like to think of a person as a book," he says. "Embracing different traditions and cultures, such as Chinese culture and many others, is like adding new chapters to my book, making it more diverse and wonderful."

24. What is the main reason why Filippi falls in love with traditional Chinese dance?
A. Its potential to boost his career. B. Its mix of traditional and modern elements.
C. Its graceful and light movements. D. Its true reflection of his elegant personality.
25. How does the author illustrate the popularity of Filippi's videos?
A. By listing numbers. B. By giving an example. C. By sharing a story. D. By making a comparison.

26. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Filippi thinks little of learning from other cultures.
 - B. People prefer to write down their past experiences.
 - C. Accepting various cultures boosts personal growth.
 - D. A book with chapters on traditions is more wonderful.
27. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Chinese-styled dance videos go viral on social media.
 - B. An Italian's dance journey towards specialization starts.
 - C. Filippi's desire for Chinese culture extends beyond dance.
 - D. An Italian dancer shows passion for Chinese-styled dance.

C

Consider the possibility that all human technology started with a mistake-or at least a lack of hand-eye coordination. In a new study published on Friday in *Science Advances*, Lydia Luncz and Tomos Proffitt, both at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, argue that mistakenly created flakes (薄片) may have been our ancient ancestors' or other now-extinct early human relatives' first step toward creating the sharp-edged tools that they used to butcher animals and cut edible plants.

To do their research, Luncz and Proffitt traveled to an abandoned oil palm plantation near Thailand's Phang Nga Bay and collected more than 1,100 pieces of nut-cracking stones used by a troop of long-tailed macaques (猕猴). Macaques crack open oil palm nuts by placing them on a flat stone and striking their shell with another stone. These monkeys often miss the nut and accidentally break the stones, producing sharp flakes. Luncz and Proffitt analyzed these stones, which revealed a surprising fact: The flakes that the macaques unintentionally produced looked a lot like the oldest stone tools that were intentionally made by hominins (古人类).

Macaques don't use the sharp flakes they create for anything, Luncz adds, noting that the monkeys have sharp teeth and don't need cutting tools. The similar ancient stone tools collected from some of the earliest known sites, however, show evidence of being used for cutting tasks. For example, in Oldowan, a site dating between 3.3 million and 1.5 million years ago, researchers analyzed use-wear patterns on the tools and found that some of the flakes showed damage along their edges, indicating that they had been used for cutting. Cut marks on some fossils revealed that hominins had used stone tools for butchering the animals, making it clear that the sharp stone tools were anything but unintentional by-products of other pounding activities.

Despite the findings, to reveal the mechanism for the emergence of flake technology, researchers still need to learn how hominins made the leap from accidentally producing sharp flakes to picking them up and using them. Luncz and Proffitt hope to find the missing link in further studies.

28. What can we learn from paragraph 2?
- A. The two researchers went to Thailand and collected 1,100 flakes.
 - B. Long-tailed macaques used the flakes to crack open oil palm nuts.
 - C. Macaques deliberately produced flakes for cutting by breaking stones.
 - D. The flakes produced by macaques were similar to hominins' stone tools.
29. Why does the author mention the Oldowan site in paragraph 3?
- A. To provide specific proof.
 - B. To clarify a complex concept.
 - C. To present an interesting fact.
 - D. To make a detailed comparison.
30. What will Luncz and Proffitt probably focus on in their future study?

- A. Why macaques create flakes.
- B. Why hominins used stone tools.
- C. How macaques cut food with flakes.
- D. How hominins began using flakes.

31. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. A mistake: the origin of human technology.
- B. Flake technology: from macaques to hominins.
- C. Pounding activities: on human evolutionary course.
- D. A missing link: long-tailed macaques create flakes.

D

MICROSOFT says it has used the natural language AI ChatGPT, created by the company OpenAI, to control a range of robots with simple text commands.

The chatbot was trained on a vast amount of data, including source code. It has previously demonstrated the ability to write software based on text and even to fix errors in existing code. Microsoft has now used the AI to take text commands from humans and interpret them into code that can control robots directly. In one test, ChatGPT wrote code to instruct a robotic arm to create a Microsoft logo from wooden blocks. In another, it steered a drone to reach a point while avoiding obstacles. The research was intended “to see if ChatGPT can think beyond text, and reason about the physical world to help with robotics tasks”.

ChatGPT isn't in direct, real-time control of the robot, but simply creates the code that controls it. Microsoft said in its blog post that ChatGPT output shouldn't be applied directly to a robot without “careful analysis”, but experts warn that it is risky to even begin thinking about placing AI in control of physical machines.

Mark Coeckelbergh at the University of Vienna, Austria, says that regulations may be needed in order to set out where AI can be used and who is responsible should things go wrong. “It's a very dangerous thing to just say 'let's give control of these computers to AI',” says Coeckelbergh. “The problem with contemporary artificial intelligence is that it's not transparent to the user. That's a huge problem.”

Others were sceptical about the ability of language models to program robots for complex tasks. Kathleen Richardson at De Montfort University Leicester, UK, says that AI language models are convincing mimics (模仿者), but that their real ability—including their adaptability to control robots—is often exaggerated. “I think Microsoft, and most people who design robots, have too much confidence in what they can do,” she says.

32. Which function doesn't belong to ChatGPT according to MICROSOFT?

- A. Create code.
- B. Correct code errors.
- C. Write software.
- D. Control robots directly.

33. What can we infer from paragraph 3?

- A. Experts agree that we can apply AI to code analysis.
- B. Experts warn against the idea of using AI to control robots.
- C. Microsoft believes ChatGPT output should be used indirectly.
- D. ChatGPT output has been widely applied after careful analysis.

34. What does the underlined word “exaggerated” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Neglected.
- B. Simplified.
- C. Overestimated.
- D. Praised.

35. What is the author's attitude towards the ability of ChatGPT to control robots?

- A. Objective.
- B. Favorable.
- C. Critical.
- D. Indifferent.

第二节：（共 5 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

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

Most of us assume those hyper-achievers who are always able to squeeze in their workout, eat healthy answer: 36 The only catch is that building good habits takes effort and insight. Thankfully, here are a few research-backed steps that can set you on the path to where you want to be.

1. Set a specific goal

The way you define the goal you hope to turn into a habit does matter. Goals like "meditate regularly" minutes each day." This is actually key to habit formation, making the task easy to carry out, but it's often overlooked.

2. Create a detailed, cue-based plan

38 Scientists have proven that you'll make more progress toward your goal if you decide not just you'll forget to follow through because the when and where in your plan will serve as cues to action.

like"Every workday after my last meeting, I'll spend 30 minutes studying Spanish in my office" is more likely to stick as a habit.

3. _____

We're strongly influenced by the behaviors of the people around us, evidence shows. Want to start running regularly? You're probably better off joining an established running club than asking a few friends who aren't yet in the habit of jogging to get in shape with you.

However, it's important not to get too crazy - if you try to train with marathoners when you're just hoping to work up to a 5K, it can be discouraging.

4. Make it fun to repeat

Research has shown you'll persist longer and ultimately achieve more if you focus on finding ways to make goal pursuit fun. One excellent way is to try "temptation bundling". Research shows that temptation bundling improves follow-through; it transforms goal pursuit into a source of pleasure, not pain. 40

A. Find the right kind of social support.

B. Tell your friends and family about your goals.

C. What we mistake for willpower is often a natural outcome of habit.

D. You'll benefit from being more specific about what exactly you aim to do and how often.

E. Having a bite-size objective makes it less daunting to get started and easier to see your progress.

F. Now you have established a specific goal, it's time to think about what will cue you to follow through.

G. For example, watch your favorite show while at the gym or enjoy a beloved podcast while cooking healthy meals.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 15 个小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Tidying your desk, watering your plants, folding clothes - these household chores are hardly the height of pleasure. Yet I often find myself 41 these little tasks.

If I'm stuck in writer's block with a deadline 42, I'll have to clear up the papers placed around my office - and it's sometimes the most 43 I feel all day.

I'm not 44 in this. As we faced the stresses of the pandemic, many people reported finding renewed interest in 45 their homes as a way of coping with uncertainty.

Psychologists suggest there are many potential mechanisms (机制) that can explain the pleasure from these tasks and their benefits - these may well encourage you to 46 these odd jobs more often.

Little chores may be useful because they 47 the mind, leading us to devote fewer resources to the things that 48 us. Even if we struggle with activities that are meant to help us relax, we may find household tasks can help us appreciate the here and now. But this depends on where we place our 49.

In one of the few studies to examine the mental health benefits of washing the dishes, researchers at Florida State University divided 51 50 into two groups. Half read a text that encouraged them to 51 focus their thoughts on the activity. "While washing the dishes, one should be completely 52 of the fact that one is washing the dishes," they were told. The rest read factual instructions on how to do washing up without being encouraged to focus their awareness on the

activity.

Afterwards, the participants were asked to take a questionnaire about their 53. Those who had fully engaged with the experience reported a significantly better mood. This included 54 nervousness and even a sense of “inspiration”, as if the simple activity had 55 their minds.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41.A. ignoring | B.enjoying | C.avoiding | D. simplifying |
| 42.A.agreed | B.established | C. passing | D.approaching |
| 43.A.relaxed | B. bored | C.worried | D.annoyed |
| 44.A.confident | B.fit | C.alone | D.stuck |
| 45.A.opening up | B.setting up | C.returning to | D.looking after |
| 46.A.deal with | B.give up | C.learn about | D.engage in |
| 47.A.occupy | B. broaden | C. motivate | D.challenge |
| 48.A.interest | B.bother | C. delight | D. surprise |
| 49.A.focus | B.hope | C. emphasis | D. happiness |
| 50.A.dishes | B. households | C.participants | D.tasks |
| 51.A.entirely | B.quickly | C. mainly | D.initially |
| 52.A.sure | B.proud | C.glad | D.aware |
| 53.A.interests | B. abilities | C.feelings | D.habits |
| 54.A.continued | B. increased | C.unexplained | D.reduced |
| 55.A. slipped | B.refreshed | C. developed | D.exhausted |

第 II 卷（非选择题部分）

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

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。

The Confucian Analects or *The Analects*（*论语*） is a collection of the sayings and teachings of Confucius and his disciples（门徒）. It 56 (compile) in the early Warring States Period, over 70 years after the death of Confucius, from the notes that his disciples took according to the answers 57 their questions.

The present-day *Analects* is based on the Lu version compiled during the Han Dynasty and embodies. 58 Confucian concept of ren or humanity or benevolence. Ren is rich in content, and varied in form. The core of the concept is “The benevolent love of others” or universal love, 59 is the basic virtue of a gentleman of noble character. Confucius believes that being benevolent does not mean 60 (be) without principles. One should be clear about what 61 (love) or hate. Ren comes from learning and self-cultivation: it can be seen from a person's appearance. To be sure, li or rites and yue or music are important. 62, ren is the No. 1 principle of being a decent man. It is actually the essence of li and yue. Without ren, li or yue would be 63 (meaning).

Apart from ren, Confucius put forward another concept, which is yi or righteousness. Yi is the codes of conduct under the 64 (guide) of ren. “The virtuous man cherishes a respect for the law, 65 the vile（邪恶的） man cherishes generous treatment.”

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是校学生会主席李华，你校将于下周开展以“Labor is the Most Beautiful”为主题的劳动周

活动，请你以学生会的名义发起倡议，内容包括：

2. 劳动的意义；3. 呼吁参加。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear fellow students,

The Student Union

第二节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

A Four-legged Guardian Angel

Snow had just melted off the ground that April day at our house in Regina Beach, Saskatchewan. I had just cleaned up the pool in preparation for selling the house. The year before, I had lost my job with the provincial government, and now our financial situation was grim. In despair, I had finally put the home on the market, and a real estate agent was due to show up later that day. Even worse, I would have to give up my beloved Great Dane (大丹犬), Brigitte, because I could no longer afford the cost of feeding it. The thought of losing the dog and our beautiful home was almost more than I could bear.

Deep in despair, I sat typing up resumes and cover letters. Out of the corner of my eye I could see my thirteen-month-old son, Forrest, as he lay on the carpet, playing near our big, gentle nanny-dog, Brigitte. It seemed as if Brigitte was always meant to be in this family and she turned out to be a perfect companion.

Brigitte came to our house on Christmas eve when the doorbell rang and I was sure some of my Christmas packages had arrived. I ran to the door and swung it open, but no one was there. I sensed something and looked down, only to find a beautiful Great Dane sitting there, looking up at me with big, intelligent eyes. There was no way that she could have rung the doorbell by herself, was there? Perhaps, someone had found the puppy somewhere and left her there, and then rang the doorbell and ran away. They accurately guessed I would welcome an additional family member and take care of her.

Thinking of these, I couldn't help heaving a sigh and went straight back to work. However, I hadn't typed more than two sentences when Brigitte began barking furiously and running back and forth to the sliding glass door overlooking our pool.

I raced to see what was happening and noticed that the sliding door was slightly open. Suddenly, I realized Forrest was nowhere to be seen. In panic, I opened the door and ran outside.

注意：1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

There I was surprised to see Brigitte, who was terrified of water, dive into the pool. _____

Finally, the doctor said Forrest was all right and could be released from hospital. _____
