

安徽六校教育研究会 2024 届高三年级入学素质测试

英语试题

2023.8

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题;第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。共 10 页,150 分。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上相应区域内完成,在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用 2B 铅笔填涂,非选择题请使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
3. 请在答题卡规定的地方填写好个人信息,并认真核对答题卡上所粘贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。
4. 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,请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 will the woman do for the man?
A. Repair his bike. B. Drive him home. C. Lend him some cash.
2. How did the man feel in the water before 10 years old?
A. Frightened. B. Nervous. C. Relaxed.
3. What did the man volunteer to do?
A. Look after his parents.
B. Pay a visit to his grandfather.
C. Take his brother to the museum.
4. What may the woman advise the man to do?
A. Check Building C for his books.
B. Search several libraries for his essay.
C. Choose Chinese medicine as his topic.
5. Why does the man suggest the woman try swimming?
A. She swims very well.
B. Swimming keeps her slim.
C. The gym does her less good.

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。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

6. What is the man satisfied with about his new phone?
A. Its size. B. Its camera. C. Its apps.

7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The brands of phones. B. Some ways to chat. C. The man's new phone.

听下面一段对话,回答第8、9小题。

8. When did the woman go to see the new doctor?
A. A couple of days ago. B. A couple of weeks ago. C. A couple of months ago.
9. What does the woman say about the new doctor?
A. He cares about his patients.
B. He dislikes listening to others.
C. He is older than the last doctor.

听下面一段对话,回答第10-12小题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Boss and secretary. B. Librarian and student. C. Salesman and customer.
11. Why does the woman order *The Mystery of the Golden Idol*?
A. She needs to copy it.
B. She wants it as a gift.
C. Her birthday is coming.
12. How will the woman get the book ordered?
A. By paying the shipping cost.
B. By paying in full now.
C. By paying half the price of it.

听下面一段对话,回答第13-16小题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In an office. B. In a hotel. C. On the phone.
14. Who is responsible for the job advertisement?
A. The manager. B. The chef. C. The woman.
15. How much can a waiter earn for an hour's work?
A. £ 5.50. B. £ 7.70. C. £ 11.02.
16. What can a waiter get from the job?
A. A break for two hours. B. A meal free of charge. C. Free accommodation.

听下面一段独白,回答第17-20小题。

17. Why was the old open-air pool closed?
A. For its safety problems.
B. For its high budget.
C. For its bad management.
18. What is the local press's worry about the new swimming pool?
A. It may lack enough room.
B. Its style may not fit well.
C. It doesn't own a recycling system.
19. What can people do on June 15?
A. Declare the pool open.
B. See famous sculptures.
C. Have some snacks.

20. What does the speaker intend to do?
A. Announce the opening ceremony of a pool.
B. Attract audience to the opening ceremony.
C. Call on people to take part in the competition.

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

Top Online College Courses and Classes

Research for Classroom Learning

Utah State University

Taught by: Professor Nick Eastmond

Course Description: In this online course on education, Professor Nick Eastmond instructs classroom teachers how to design and carry out research using a method called Guided Design, which encourages students to read specific pieces of content, apply what they learned from that content to real-world problems and assess their learning abilities by themselves. You must have Adobe Flash Player 9 to take this course.

Creole Language and Culture

University of Notre Dame

Taught by: Karen Richman

Course Description: This reading online course encourages you to get involved even if you have no previous experience with Creole language or culture since it is designed to improve your Creole writing and reading skills, with specific emphasis on grammar and phonetic techniques. However, you should be prepared to complete weekly quizzes, take-home essays, a mid-term and a final exam.

Mobile Software Engineering

Harvard University

Taught by: David J. Malan

Course Description: This computer engineering online course teaches you how to design web and mobile apps by reviewing coding languages such as HTML 5, PHP and JavaScript. Structurally, Malan's course is composed of video lectures and supplementary (补充的) class materials presented as PDF files on the course's webpage. You should also be prepared to complete projects such as independently developing IOS apps or mobile web apps.

Artificial Intelligence

UMass Boston

Taught by: Professor Wei Ding

Course Description: This introductory computer science online course will expose you to the techniques of artificial intelligence in computers. Through this class, you will gain a foundational understanding of how search methods and associative networks are used to solve practical problems. Additionally, you will learn how to program applications using the LISP language.

21. What can Research for Classroom Learning help a teacher do in the class?
A. Evaluate self-learning abilities. B. Read specific passages.
C. Improve teaching efficiency. D. Solve the real-world problems.
22. Which course requires students to take regular tests?
A. Creole Language and Culture. B. Mobile Software Engineering.
C. Artificial Intelligence. D. Research for Classroom Learning.
23. What do the last two courses have in common?
A. They consist of video lectures.
B. They are online computer science courses.
C. They use the same programming language.
D. They offer class materials on the course's webpage.

B

What's the first thing that pops into your mind when you think of wheat straw? Most people would probably just see it as a pile of waste in a farmer's field. However, Wu Cui, an intangible cultural inheritor, can turn the straw left over from harvested wheat into beautiful and eye-catching functional artworks.

The earliest straw-weaving (草编的) products were discovered at Hemudu Cultural Ruins, a Neolithic cultural site located in eastern China's Zhejiang province. *The Book of Rites*, one of the classical works of Confucianism, also records that there were already mats made of cattail grass and professional straw-weaving craftsmen during the Zhou Dynasty.

Straw weaving is a method of manufacturing daily items or artworks. It was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage in 2008.

Wu explains the process of straw weaving: selection of materials is the first step of a complicated, time-consuming and labor-intensive process that can take weeks, or even months, to complete. You need to sketch the piece on paper, which requires drawing skills. Next comes weaving, shaping and preserving of the work. Even by finishing that process, it does not mean that you will always create a good piece of work, and the hardest part is to make it lifelike.

In the past, woven straw items could be found almost in every household in the countryside, such as straw hats and straw shoes, because they were practical in everyday life. But due to the impact of industrialization, manufactured goods have replaced such products, which yield low profits, and there are only about 100 individuals engaging in the work across the country. "The world has changed, and craftsmen need to transcend practicality and pursue the beauty and artistry of straw culture to help the craft survive and thrive," Wu says.

From her perspective, straw weaving should respond to people's needs and preferences, while still drawing inspiration from traditional culture. "Craftspeople should make a great effort to grasp the trends and opportunities of the times to create new and relevant products," she says. When asked about her plans, Wu says she wants to dig deeper into local traditional culture and create cultural creative products by developing the straw-weaving technique.

24. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about straw-weaving products?
A. Their major uses. B. Their cultural value.
C. Their historic origins. D. Their manufacturing process.
25. Which is the toughest part for straw-weaving craftsmen according to Wu Cui?
A. Making the artworks vivid. B. Drawing sketches on paper.
C. Selecting suitable materials. D. Preserving finished products.
26. What does the underlined word “transcend” in paragraph 5 probably mean?
A. Rely on. B. Go beyond. C. Cast away. D. Turn to.
27. What can we learn from Wu Cui’s opinion according to the last paragraph?
A. Straw-weaving products are out of favor with customers.
B. Pursuing fashion should be the first priority for craftspeople.
C. Local people benefit a lot from the straw-weaving techniques.
D. Craftsmen should innovate the craft based on traditional culture.

C

Beneath a castle of 80-foot cliffs is a 3-mile stretch of sand and tide pools—a California tourism poster if there ever was one. Nothing disturbs the perfect, sunny view, except—once you notice them—microplastic particles. But you have to look close—on-your-hands-and-knees close—to see one. And once you do, you see another and another—so many that you may not think of this, or any beach, the same way again. These tiny preproduction plastic balls that manufacturers melt down to form everything have been escaping factories, container ships, trains, trucks—and public notice—for decades.

The 2-to-3-millimeter, multicolored balls are a subset (子集) of microplastic particles less than 5 millimeters in size. Microplastic particles accumulate where water takes them, and they’ve been found on shorelines of every continent.

Dr. McReynolds is an environmental scientist who’s now joined a global movement studying their trail into the environment. Establishing a baseline count of the presence of microplastic particles—and, more broadly, any microplastics—is the focus of Dr. McReynolds’ scientific study here. Charting the count, noting tide, current, and weather conditions will show if amounts are increasing, and perhaps at what rate and why. That knowledge, he says, can inform solutions to plastic pollution such as regulation of their use.

“What are you doing? Picking up trash?” asks a steady stream of beach walkers whenever Dr. McReynolds’ crew walks onto the beach and sets up equipment. These are teachable moments for Dr. McReynolds.

One recent morning he told some beach walkers how microplastic particles are believed to absorb toxic chemicals, and—because they resemble fish eggs—are eaten by fish and birds and enter the food chain. Almost right on time, a seagull hopped up to a plastic-coated photo of microplastic particles and hungrily pecked (啄食) at it.

Will his work help save the world? Dr. McReynolds waves a finger at that idea, “I won’t ever use that word—I won’t save the world from this pollution problem. Protect it, yes. We want to take care of it.”

28. What do we know about microplastic particles from paragraph 1?
- A. They are too small to be seen.
 - B. They are products of plastic balls.
 - C. They have been ignored for long.
 - D. They can be made into almost everything.
29. What does Dr. McReynolds focus on in his study?
- A. Classifying plastic particles into subsets.
 - B. Finding solutions to plastic pollution.
 - C. Charting the tides and currents of oceans.
 - D. Creating a data collection for microplastics.
30. What does a seagull's pecking at the picture prove?
- A. The interesting teachable moments.
 - B. The harmful effect of microplastic particles.
 - C. The spread of poisonous chemicals.
 - D. The beauty of the photo of microplastic particles.
31. What does Dr. McReynolds expect of his work?
- A. To educate the public.
 - B. To provide solutions.
 - C. To preserve the earth.
 - D. To save the world.

D

A team of researchers at ETH Zurich has the perfect long-lasting solution to our fog problem. They have developed a very thin and gold-based transparent coating (涂层) that can convert sunlight into heat, which can be applied to glasses and other surfaces to prevent them from fogging.

The special coating is developed using titanium oxide (二氧化钛) and gold particles. It selectively absorbs infrared radiations (红外线照射) from the sunlight and creates a heating effect that is powerful enough to keep fog away from the surface of an object. The coating basically employs heat to stop fogging. The coating absorbs a large part of the infrared radiation, which causes it to heat up—by up to 8°C.

Previously, products like anti-fogging sprays create a very thin film of water on the surface to remove fog. The problem with such surfaces is pollution. Along with water, the sprays also attract dirt, dust, oil, and various other dirty substances, and just a little dirt on the surface makes it useless. However, the new coating repels (排斥) water. Furthermore, the coating is significantly thinner, which makes it more transparent as well as flexible. It is heated passively and requires, during daytime, no additional energy source.

Gold might be expensive, but the researchers stress that their coating requires so little that the material costs remain low. Their coating is produced with standardized and readily scalable methods, all cost-effectively. However, although this product can work at very low levels of solar irradiation, it does rely on a certain amount of light.

The researchers will develop the coating further for other applications. In the process, they will examine whether other metals work just as well as gold. There is no need to fear, however, this would cause a car or a building to heat up more in the summer. The researchers have filed a patent. Hopefully, this groundbreaking product will soon be available on the market.

32. How does the new coating work to remove fog?
- A. By reflecting part of sunlight selectively.
 - B. By absorbing infrared radiations to heat the coating.
 - C. By creating a thin film of water on the surface.
 - D. By keeping cool air away from the object.
33. Why does the author mention previous anti-fogging products?
- A. To stress the advantages of the new coating.
 - B. To introduce the inspiration behind the new coating.
 - C. To prove the difficulty of creating anti-fogging products.
 - D. To explain the reason for the anti-fogging coating being popular.
34. What do the researchers plan to do next?
- A. Apply for a patent for the invention.
 - B. Seek a cheaper material as an alternative to gold.
 - C. Explore the environmental impact of the coating.
 - D. Develop the product for more practical uses.
35. What does this passage mainly tell us?
- A. A new coating which can heat you up in foggy days.
 - B. A new technology which will arise with advantages and disadvantages.
 - C. A new solution which can prevent your glasses from fogging.
 - D. A new approach which can be applied to absorbing the sunlight.

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。

Getting Your Kids to Have an Appetite for Sports

Being active and moving is so important a thing for all of us, especially for children. 36 Nevertheless, some parents feel upset when they see their child doesn't show interest in sports. So how can you encourage them to have a go?

It is such a good idea to lead by example as a parent. This is true for a variety of aspects, especially when children are unwilling to get involved in sport. 37 So you need to be someone who is interested and active, if you want any hope of them doing so too. If you lay on the couch all day then they will just learn to do that too.

38 While they can choose who they want to support, seeing your enthusiasm for a particular player or team can be just what is needed to start their journey. You can look for a team uniform store to get them a sports shirt with their name on for example, as well as see the team play at one of their games. 39

If something is dull, it will be hard for children to be enthusiastic about it. This will make them turn their backs to it, which is not a good thing for later in

life. If they show particular skill and learn to play sport, then more practice and training can come in. 40 When they can enjoy what they do, they will only see it as something fun to do, rather than what we as adults might see it as, such as a chore to burn calories.

Whatever sport your child chooses to play, encourage them and make it fun, and then it will be something that they will want to carry on doing as they go about the rest of their lives.

- A. They won't be interested in sports if you're not.
- B. Share your enthusiasm and it will help to fuel a passion.
- C. Here are some other tips that you would share with them.
- D. So think about ways that can get them to be active in the sports.
- E. How active a child is will impact their overall health and learning.
- F. Apart from leading by example, you could also share your favorite team.
- G. However, the main message of involving children in sport is to keep it fun.

第三部分 语言知识运用(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,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was with my father at a clinic near his home for a routine blood test. An elderly woman came in and sat on a 41 room chair. She settled into the seat opposite my dad and smiled at him and he smiled back 42. He was 77 years old and had been living with Alzheimer disease for several years. It's a disease that 43 your loved ones, slowly, day by day and the memory loss is painful and 44.

After a while, she started singing the tune *My Heart Will Go On*. Since Alzheimer disease also has a(n) 45 to damage a person's patience, I couldn't help thinking that this little woman was playing with fire. Her singing began gently. I glanced at Dad to see his 46. His smile was gone, and he was 47 right at her. I couldn't read his expression initially, but it seemed to be something like 48. I wondered if he was lost somewhere in his memory, or maybe he was trying to figure out whether this was someone he should 49. Slowly, the woman's singing got louder and her eyes closed with 50. Now Dad looked a little shocked. Still, I watched nervously, noticing the 51 of an angry outburst and was considering my options on how best to 52 in. Instead, his face changed, and the tension 53 in his eyes. He no longer looked confused.

When her song ended and the waiting room became 54, the woman opened her eyes. My dad was still looking directly at her. "That was beautiful," he said. 55, she smiled and said, "Thank you."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. sitting | B. living | C. waiting | D. consulting |
| 42. A. secretly | B. gratefully | C. slightly | D. coldly |
| 43. A. steals | B. destroys | C. cheats | D. panics |
| 44. A. limited | B. regular | C. temporary | D. merciless |
| 45. A. expectation | B. tendency | C. standard | D. symbol |

46. A. performance B. response C. gesture D. message
 47. A. rushing B. laughing C. pointing D. staring
 48. A. confusion B. desperation C. blankness D. caution
 49. A. worry about B. hear of C. date with D. look after
 50. A. purpose B. strength C. emotion D. respect
 51. A. instruction B. outcome C. effect D. possibility
 52. A. join B. check C. give D. step
 53. A. increased B. filled C. eased D. divided
 54. A. delightful B. silent C. bright D. harmonious
 55. A. In return B. In turn C. In relief D. In public

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。

Deep in the jungle, the Maya built an empire. And now, scientists are unlocking more secrets about this ancient civilization with the discovery of 417 cities 56 (date) back to 2,000 years ago, said *The Washington Post*.

The cities 57 (find) to be connected by 110 miles (177 kilometers) of “highways” in May, which consisted of the “world’s first-ever extensive system of highways”. The “highways”, 58 Reuters reported, were spacious roadways 59 (make) in stone. Plus, scientists also found pyramids, ball game courts and water engineering, 60 (include) dams and irrigation canals.

The Maya civilization was “far 61 (advanced) than we thought”, noted *The Washington Post*. As one of the greatest 62 (civilization) of the Western Hemisphere, the Maya first established settlements around 1,800 BCE. Their empire spanned parts of Mexico and several countries in Central America, noted the website History Channel. People long believed that the Maya were still just hunter-gatherers. 63 the new findings showed that they were already busy creating cities in world history at the time, CNN reported. They did all this in a jungle environment, which is rare and impressive. They had to clear rainforest areas 64 (farm) and built large underground reservoirs to store rainwater. However, by 900 BCE, many Maya cities were abandoned, calling 65 end to the empire.

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, 某国际学校学生会主席。你校学生会正在向全体学生征集以“中国科学家精神”(The Spirit of Chinese Scientists) 为主题的短视频。请你用英文拟一则征稿启事, 内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 作品要求;
3. 投稿方式及截止时间。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

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