

天津市耀华中学2024 届高三年级暑期学情反馈

英语试卷

(满分 150 分)

第 I 卷 (共 115 分)

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 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, 你将有 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 man do next?

- A. Get something to drink. B. Have a meeting. C. Make a phone call.

2. What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. Take some exercise. B. Create new ideas. C. See a doctor.

3. How will the boy go home now?

- A. By bike. B. By bus. C. By underground.

4. Why didn't the woman buy the coat?

- A. It didn't fit her.
B. It would cost her too much.
C. She didn't like it very much.

5. Where are the speakers?

- A. At the man's house. B. In a hospital. C. At a drugstore.

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

听下面几段材料。每段材料后有几个小题, 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。听每段材料前, 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。每段材料读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 8 小题。

6. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The arrangement of a trip.
B. The details of the matches.
C. The plan for their holiday.

7. What will the team do in Scotland?

- A. Go to the beach. B. Play five matches. C. Go to the mountains.

8. How many matches will the team play in Greece?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 9 至第 11 小题。

9. What does the woman think Sarah should do?

- A. shall B. must C. will D. may
21. Reading materials _____ for children entered schools to help them develop the habit of financial management at a young age.
A. having intended B. intending C. intended D. having been intended
22. —Why was he unhappy yesterday?
—A letter from home _____ attack of homesickness.
A. set off B. pay off C. take off D. send off
23. _____ with our fresh and low-fat diet, and you'll soon say good-bye to obesity (肥胖).
A. If you get started B. Getting started
C. Get started D. When got started
24. Any help from you will be greatly appreciated. Please give me a reply at your earliest _____.
A. convenience B. instruction C. consideration D. interruption
25. The students have decided on a final date by which everyone _____ reading the books assigned by their professor.
A. finishes B. finished C. have finished D. will have finished
26. Despite some difficulties, there are special moments _____ make it worthwhile for moms to take care of children at home.
A. when B. where C. which D. what
27. _____ he lied about his academic background at the interview really surprised us after the truth came out.
A. That B. Where C. What D. When
28. Generally speaking, children need friends _____ their own age to play with.
A. of B. for C. in D. at
29. The traditional buildings of Ming and Qing Dynasties in this town are well _____.
A. conserved B. preserved C. reserved D. deserved
30. —You seem to be fond of classical music.
—_____. As a matter of fact, I like jazz music better.
A. I don't agree. B. No doubt C. Not really D. I couldn't agree more

第二节：完形填空（每题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

Meagan, my youngest child, studies in a high school. She'll 31 it soon and she has gained a scholarship from a university.

Her brother is a physician; her sisters major in computer. In a way, all of this 32 for my New Year's resolution (决定) made years ago. That evening my husband, Gary, said, "I've decided on my New Year's resolution. I'll take 33 lessons." I answered. "What about me? I'm stuck in the kitchen, bed rooms, and yards due to the kids. It's not that I don't 34 being a mother, but that sometimes I wish to do something for myself, too."

暑期学情反馈 高三年级英语试卷 第 3 页 共 12 页

“Why don't you?” Gary 35 “Surely you can think of something to be away from the 36” His words comforted me. 37 I was a non-native English speaker, I thought I could take an English class at college to improve my 38 so that people would understand me better. Later, I realized taking a class would 39 me, and that my kids would have an advantage, too.

“You're 40,” I replied. “I decide to take an English class and see if the college will accept me.” “Give it a(n) 41,” Gary said. “I'm sure you'll make it.” 42, in my heart, I just felt a bit doubtful.

And before applying to college, I was 43 baby number three. So I 44 my plan made before. One day, Gary said 45, “I have finally found an excellent guitar teacher.” And he added, “What about your resolution? Have you signed up for your classes?”

I 46 my head, explaining it was because I was pregnant and that I had decided to apply to college after my delivery. Gary 47, saying I should register for the spring term before the baby came. I followed Gary's advice. Later, I went to a good college and 48 some papers. I was 49 that after my papers were read, I was given a chance to take classes.

Now I fully realize the 50 of the New Year's resolution. My following through that resolution inspired my kids, greatly contributing to their achievements in education.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 31. A. leave | B. quit | C. pick | D. visit |
| 32. A. came around | B. came about | C. came down | D. came in |
| 33. A. physics | B. computer | C. English | D. music |
| 34. A. escape | B. remember | C. mind | D. enjoy |
| 35. A. encouraged | B. commanded | C. warned | D. argued |
| 36. A. school | B. house | C. hospital | D. company |
| 37. A. Since | B. When | C. Although | D. If |
| 38. A. talent | B. spirit | C. accent | D. memory |
| 39. A. challenge | B. benefit | C. interrupt | D. impress |
| 40. A. right | B. welcome | C. strange | D. strong |
| 41. A. award | B. explanation | C. advantage | D. shot |
| 42. A. Otherwise | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Meanwhile |
| 43. A. raising | B. counting | C. expecting | D. calling |
| 44. A. canceled | B. postponed | C. showed | D. discussed |
| 45. A. curiously | B. sympathetically | C. anxiously | D. excitedly |
| 46. A. lifted | B. nodded | C. patted | D. shook |
| 47. A. compromised | B. regretted | C. disagreed | D. remembered |
| 48. A. made up | B. filled out | C. looked through | D. gave away |
| 49. A. embarrassed | B. worried | C. delighted | D. determined |
| 50. A. influence | B. origin | C. process | D. difficulty |

暑期学情反馈 高三年级英语试卷 第 4 页 共 12 页

第三部分：阅读理解（每题 2.5 分，共 50 分）

A

College visits are important. Before you commit years of your life and money to a school, be sure you're choosing a place that is a good match for your personality and interests. You can't get the "feel" of a school from any guidebook, so be sure to visit the campus. Below are a few tips for getting the most out of your college visit.

Explore on Your Own

Of course you should take the official campus tour, but be sure to allow time to hang around on your own. The trained tour guides will show you a school's selling points. But the oldest and prettiest buildings don't give you the entire picture of a college. Try to walk the extra mile and get the complete picture of the campus.

Read the Bulletin Boards

When you visit the student center, academic buildings and residence halls, take a few minutes to read the bulletin boards. They provide an easy way to see what's happening on campus. The ads for lectures, clubs and plays can tell you what's going on outside the classrooms.

Eat in the Dining Hall

You can get a good feel for student life by eating in the dining hall. Try to sit with students if you can. Do the students seem happy or stressed? Also, is the food good? Are there adequate healthy options? Many admission offices will give prospective students coupons (优惠券) for free meals in the dining halls.

Visit a Class in Your Major

If you know what you want to study, a class visit makes a lot of sense. You'll get to observe other students in your field and see how involved they are in classroom discussion. Try to stay after class for a few minutes and chat with the students to get their impressions of their professors and major. Be sure to call in advance to schedule a classroom visit—most colleges don't allow visitors to drop in at class unannounced.

Talk to Lots of Students

Your campus tour guide has been trained to market the school. Try to talk to students who aren't getting paid to impress you. These important conversations can often provide you with information about college life that isn't part of the admission script. Few university officials will tell you if their students spend all weekend drinking or studying, but a group of random students might.

For more tips, please go to collegeapps.about.com.

51. The best way to know about a college in an official campus tour is _____.

- A. to walk around the campus alone B. to take pictures of the campus
C. to visit the oldest and prettiest buildings D. to hire a trained tour guide

52. Reading the bulletin boards can help you _____.
- A. decide the major you want to study
 - B. find out the after-class activities on campus
 - C. get free coupons from the admission offices
 - D. find out the options of healthy food
53. If you plan to attend a class on campus, _____.
- A. drop in at a class in your major
 - B. have talks with students before class
 - C. make an appointment in advance
 - D. ask the professor for permission
54. To get a real idea of the college during a visit, it's best to talk to _____.
- A. famous professors
 - B. campus tour guides
 - C. admission officers
 - D. random students
55. Where does the passage probably come from?
- A. A news report.
 - B. A tourist poster.
 - C. An educational journal.
 - D. A geographical magazine.

B

He is a lesson to every boy whoever picked up a basketball and dreamed that it would change his life.

The lights were never brighter and the crowds were never bigger for a homegrown sports hero than they were a quarter century ago for Ray Hall. But his athletic achievements, as impressive as they are, are to my mind not what is most admirable about the man.

Known as “Sugar Ray” in his teens, Hall was rated among the country’s top 25 high school basketball players. An inner-city kid from a solid family, Hall took on the challenge of lifting Canisius College—still recovering from its failure—back to respectability, rejecting more favorable offers. His status of a savior (救世主) brought more pressure than any 18-year-old should have to handle. However, I watched him matured into the player who led Canisius back to daylight. After college Hall played professionally in Italy and Greece for over 10 years until a year accident at 32 ended his basketball career. The news that he would never play again shocked Hall but unlike so many others he was ready for life after basketball. When I met Hall— still fit at 46 — for lunch one day, he wore a cut-sharp gray suit, designer tie and blazing white shirt that screamed success. “That was always the question— when the cheers end, where do you go? Who do you turn to?” he said. “It starts and ends with that person in the mirror.”

Hall got the concept of academics first from his parents. He graduated from Canisius a semester early. “No matter how good of an athlete you are, you are just one injury away

暑期学情反馈 高三年级英语试卷 第 6 页 共 12 页

from losing it all,” he said. “But if you take care of things academically, you are prepared until you leave this earth.”

For the past 14 years, he has been in a computer sales job at Ingram Micro. He married his college sweetheart. They have three kids and a nice house in the suburbs. He figured out early what others learn too late: Athletics is part of a journey, not the destination.

Congratulations, Ray. You made it in more ways than one.

56. Ray was regarded as a savior because _____.
- A. he liked to take on challenges
 - B. he helped his team to regain its glory
 - C. he was faithful to his hometown city
 - D. he fought hard against failure at a young age
57. According to the writer, which of the following best describes Ray’s success?
- A. Unlike other athletes, he was academically superior.
 - B. He defeated his injury and returned to the playground.
 - C. He enjoys a successful job and a happy family.
 - D. He has gained impressive athletic achievements.
58. What’s the right order of the events related to Ray?
- a. He was ranked among the best high school basketball players.
 - b. He was in a car accident.
 - c. He graduated from Canisius College.
 - d. He started his computer sales job.
 - e. He gave up his athletic career.
- A. a, c, b, e, d B. a, c, e, b, d C. c, a, b, d, e D. c, a, e, b, d
59. We can learn from the passage that _____.
- A. Ray was from an academic family
 - B. Ray was very mature in his teens
 - C. Ray was once desperate facing the cruel reality
 - D. athletics was not Ray’s final goal in life
60. What was the writer’s intention in writing this passage?
- A. To describe the difficulties of being a professional athlete.
 - B. To explain the importance of choosing the right college.
 - C. To emphasize the need for a good education.
 - D. To warn against playing professional basketball.

C

Tiny microbes(微生物) are at the heart of a new agricultural technique to manage harmful greenhouse gas. Scientists have discovered how microbes can be used to turn carbon dioxide into soil-enriching limestone(石灰石), with the help of a type of tree that

grows in tropical areas, such as West Africa.

Researchers have found that when the Iroko tree is grown in dry, acidic soil and treated with a combination of natural fungi(霉菌) and other bacteria, not only does the tree grow well, it also produces the mineral limestone in the soil around its root.

The Iroko tree makes a mineral by combining Ca from the earth with CO₂ from the atmosphere. The bacteria then create the conditions under which this mineral turns into limestone. The discovery offers a new way to lock carbon into the soil, keeping it out of the atmosphere. In addition to storing carbon in the trees' leaves and in the form of limestone, the mineral in the soil makes it more suitable for agriculture.

The discovery could lead to reforestation projects in tropical countries, and help reduce carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in the developing world. It has already been used in West Africa and is being tested in Bolivia, Haiti and India.

The findings were made in a three-year project involving researchers from the Universities of Edinburgh, Granada, Lausanne and Delft University of Technology. The project examined several microbiological methods of locking CO₂ as limestone, and the Iroko-bacteria way showed best results. Work was funded by the European Commission under the Future&Emerging Technologies (FET) scheme.

Dr Bryne Ngwenya of the University of Edinburgh's School of GeoSciences, who led the research, said: "By taking advantage of this natural limestone-producing process, we have a low-tech, safe, readily employed and easily operating way to lock carbon out of the atmosphere, while improving farming conditions in tropical countries."

61. The passage is mainly introducing _____.
- A. some useful natural fungi and bacteria
B. a newly-found tree in West Africa
C. a new way to deal with greenhouse gas
D. the soil-enriching limestone created by scientists
62. Which of the following is true about tiny microbes?
- A. Most tiny microbes like living in dry, acidic soil.
B. Tiny microbes get along well with the Iroko tree in special soil.
C. The more greenhouse gas is, the more active tiny microbes become.
D. CO₂ can be broken down by natural fungi and bacteria.
63. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 3 probably refer to?
- A. Soil. B. Carbon. C. Carbon dioxide. D. Limestone.
64. According to the passage, what can we infer?
- A. The action of the tiny microbes can increase the oxygen in the earth.
B. Researchers have done the experiment on trees in Africa for three years.
C. West Africa is one of the most polluted areas all over the world.
D. Researchers tend to use natural power to solve their problem.

暑期学情反馈 高三年级英语试卷 第 8 页 共 12 页

65. According to the passage, the Iroko-bacteria method _____.
- A. has been popularized in Bolivia, Haiti and India
 - B. can save a lot of seriously destroyed woods
 - C. can be used to improve the farming land
 - D. should be spread all around the world in the future

D

In the college-admissions wars, we parents are the true fighters. We're pushing our kids to get good grades, take SAT preparatory courses and build resumes so they can get into the college of our first choice. I've twice been to the wars, and as I survey the battlefield, something different is happening. We see our kids' college background as a prize demonstrating how well we've raised them. But we can't acknowledge that our obsession is more about us than them. So we've created various justifications that turn out to be half-truths, prejudices or myths. It actually doesn't matter much whether Aaron and Nicole go to Stanford.

We have a full-developed panic; we worry that there won't be enough prizes to go around. Fearful parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever. What causes the hysteria(歇斯底里) is the belief that scarce elite(精英) degrees must be highly valuable. Their graduates must enjoy more success because they get a better education and develop better contacts. All seems right but mostly wrong. We haven't found any convincing evidence that selectivity or prestige matters. Selective schools don't systematically employ better instructional approaches than less selective schools. On two measures—professors' feedback and the number of essay exams selective schools do slightly worse.

By some studies, selective schools do enhance their graduates' lifetime earnings. The gain is reckoned at 2-4% for every 100-point increase in a school's average SAT scores. But even this advantage is probably a statistical fluke(偶然). A well-known study examined students who got into highly selective schools and then went elsewhere. They earned just as much as graduates from higher-status schools.

Kids count more than their colleges. Getting into Yale may signify intelligence, talent and ambition. But it's not the only indicator and, surprisingly, its significance is declining. The reason: so many similar people go elsewhere. Getting into college is not life's only competition. In the next competition—the job market and graduate school—the results may change. Princeton economist Alan Krueger studied admissions to one top Ph.D. program. High scores on the GRE helped explain who got in; degrees of famous universities didn't.

So, parents, take it easy (lighten up). The stakes(利害关系) have been vastly exaggerated. Up to a point, we can rationalize our pushiness. America is a competitive society; our kids need to adjust to that. But too much pushiness can be destructive. The very ambition we impose on our children may get some into Harvard but may also set them

暑期学情反馈 高三年级英语试卷 第 9 页 共 12 页

up for disappointment. One study found that, other things being equal, graduates of highly selective schools experienced more job dissatisfaction. They may have been so conditioned to being on top that anything less disappoints.

66. Why does the author say that parents are the true fighters in the college-admissions wars?

- A. They have the final say in which university their children are to attend.
- B. They know best which universities are most suitable for their children.
- C. They have to carry out intensive college surveys before children make an application.
- D. They care more about which college their children go to than the children themselves.

67. Why do parents urge their children to apply to more schools than ever?

- A. They want to increase their children's chances of entering a prestigious college.
- B. They hope their children can enter a university that offers attractive scholarships.
- C. Their children will have a wider choice of which college to go to.
- D. Elite universities now enroll fewer student than they used to.

68. What does the author mean by "kids count more than their colleges" Line 1, para.4?

- A. Continuing education is more important to a person's success.
- B. A person's happiness should be valued more than their education.
- C. Kids' actual abilities are more important than their college background.
- D. What kids learn at college cannot keep up with job market requirements.

69. What does Krueger's study tell us?

- A. Getting into Ph.D. programs may be more competitive than getting into college.
- B. Degrees of prestigious universities do not guarantee entry to graduate programs.
- C. Graduates from prestigious universities do not care much about their GRE scores.
- D. Connections built in prestigious universities may be kept long after graduation.

70. One possible result of pushing children into elite universities is that _____.

- A. they earn less than their peers from other institutions
- B. they turn out to be less competitive in the job market
- C. they experience more job dissatisfaction after graduation
- D. they overemphasize their qualifications in job application

第 II 卷 (共 35 分)

第四部分: 写作

第一节: 阅读表达 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下列短文, 按照要求用英文回答问题。

After we all came to the conclusion that our family could responsibly care for a dog, my husband and I started our search at a local animal shelter.

We discovered a medium-sized male dog named Duke. This dog was approximately only two years old and seemed to have the sweetest character. He looked at us through intelligent eyes and already knew how to fetch a ball. My husband and I immediately adopted him. Duke quickly fit into our family's lifestyle. And he quickly learned the tricks like "sit", "stay", and "come".

But there was one skill that Duke could not seem to grasp---that of a watchdog. My husband was trying to teach him to remind us by giving a single warning bark when someone came into the yard. Duke would listen carefully to my husband's commands, but would cock (竖起) his head to one side in confusion and disappointment as if to tell his master that he just didn't understand what my husband was asking him to do. My husband would give his "watch" command. Duke would stand up---muscles tightened in readiness, but would not have a clue as to what he was in readiness for.

One morning we heard the garbage collectors come up the driveway to get our garbage. My husband went to the open bedroom window so Duke could hear and see the men through the screen.

"Watch!" my husband commanded. Duke rose up in readiness, looked at my husband as sudden comprehension dawned on him, gave a quick tail wave, and leaped through the window screen, jumping happily out to greet the garbage men.

Seeing that, I couldn't help laughing. My laughter did nothing for my husband's mood when he found what was happening and he just went away to repair the screen with no expression on his face.

Duke brought our family so much fun. We never scolded or beat him. He was one of our family members.

71. What was Duke like when the author adopted him? (no more than 10 words)
72. What did the author's husband expect Duke to do as a watchdog? (no more than 15 words)
73. What is the meaning of the underlined part in Paragraph 5? (no more than 10 words)
74. How did the author and her husband feel about Duke's leaping through the window? (no more than 10 words)
75. How do you think people should treat their pets? (no more than 20 words)

第二节：书面表达（共 25 分）

76. 假设你是晨光中学的学生李津，从网上得知今年是“一带一路”提出十周年。为促进国际文化交流和相互合作，第八届“一带一路国际合作高峰论坛”将于今年 9 月 13 日至 14 日在香港举行。组委会现面向全社会招募志愿者。你很感兴趣。请你按照相关要求用英语给组委会写一封申请信，介绍个人优势，应征此次志愿者工作。

- (1) 性格特点（如：热情开朗、有礼貌等）；
- (2) 相关能力（如：熟悉中国传统文化，口语流利等）；
- (3) 简单阐述对“一带一路”重要意义的理解；

注意：(1) 词数不少于 100。

(2) 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

(3) 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛 The Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation

Dear Sir,

此处不答题

Yours,
Li Jin

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