

2024 届高三第二次阶段性测试

英语试卷

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. How does the man sound?
A. Surprised. B. Confused. C. Annoyed.
2. Which picture does the man like most?
A. The one of boats. B. The one of animals. C. The one of the village houses.
3. What are the speakers going to do first?
A. See a movie. B. Have dinner. C. Go for a walk.
4. Why does the woman call the man?
A. To ask for help. B. To give advice. C. To make an appointment.
5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Brother and sister. C. Father and daughter.

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。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 probably?
A. By a river. B. On a farm. C. At home.
7. What does the man say about the path through the woods?
A. It was old. B. It was wet. C. It was long.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man doing now probably?
A. Hosting a program. B. Giving a class. C. Conducting a job interview.
9. Why did the woman like Mr. Evans?
A. He taught her acting skills. B. He had a sense of humor. C. He had a passion for history.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A birthday party. B. A promotion party. C. A graduation party.
11. How does the man probably feel about the party?
A. Bored. B. Excited. C. Satisfied.
12. What will the man do next?
A. Talk to his mum. B. Surf the Internet. C. Go to the shops.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When did the man receive professional training in diving?

- A. At age 13. B. At age 18. C. At age 28.
14. Why did the man learn to dive?
- A. To relax himself.
- B. To learn about a new field.
- C. To achieve his childhood dream.
15. What does the man enjoy most about diving now?
- A. Protecting fish. B. Sharing the adventure. C. Watching sea creatures.
16. What does the man suggest other divers do?
- A. Practice hard.
- B. Buy the best equipment.
- C. Learn from experienced instructors.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably?
- A. A reporter. B. A teacher. C. A writer.
18. What do people do at the festival?
- A. They recycle plastic.
- B. They wear their new clothes.
- C. They throw tomatoes at each other.
19. How long does the festival last?
- A. About one hour. B. About two hours. C. About three hours.
20. What does Antonio usually do on the evening of the festival?
- A. He cooks local food. B. He enjoys fireworks. C. He dances with others.

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

Central Park

Explore Central Park, one of the largest city parks in the world and one of the most famous symbols of New York. Let's have a look at its main sights.

Central Park is New York's largest city park and one of the biggest in the world, with an area of 843 acres (about 3.4km²). This park is home to man-made lakes, waterfalls, grass and wooded areas. You will also find the Central Park Zoo, among other attractions in this greenspace of New York.

Besides being the city's primary green lungs, Central Park is also a favorite spot for many New Yorkers. It is perfect for sunbathing, going for walks, or doing any outdoor sports. Something that we found curious is seeing so many people running with their babies in prams (婴儿车).

On Foot or by Bicycle

To get to know some of the wildest parts of Central Park we suggest walking. However, to get a general feel for the whole park, the best thing to do is hire a bicycle and enjoy the scenery.

If you decide to hire a bike, you will find lots of bike rental stores around Central Park that are not very expensive.

Open Time

From 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. on weekends.

From 6 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. on weekdays.

Price

Entry to the Park is free. But if you visit some parts like Central Park Zoo, you need to buy a ticket.

Transport

Subway: Line 5, 6, 7, A, B, C and D.
Bus: Line M1, M2, M3, M4 and M10.

Nearby places

Metropolitan Museum of Art (447 m)
Guggenheim Museum (564 m)
American Museum of Natural History (688 m)
Whitney Museum of American Art (1 km)
The Frick Collection (1.3 km)

21. What can we learn about the Central Park from the text?
A. It is home to natural lakes and waterfalls.
B. It is perfect for doing outdoor sports.
C. It is the largest city park in the world.
D. It is the most famous symbol of New York.
22. Which one of the following things is free?
A. Hiring a bicycle.
B. Entrance to Central Park.
C. Visiting Central Park Zoo.
D. Going to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
23. Where can we find this text?
A. In a science report.
B. In a geography book.
C. In a fashion magazine.
D. In a travel guide.

B

In Scotland, 600,000 tonnes of food are thrown away every year. This amount of food, which could feed about 1.2 billion poor people, is almost a third of household (家庭的) waste. And food waste isn't just a big problem in Scotland.

Money, time, and resources are often wasted by throwing away good food. It also causes very harmful greenhouse gas, which is perilous to the planet.

In the production stage, some foods do not enter the food chain for many reasons. Supermarkets usually care about the quality of food from farms. They often refuse strange-looking and unusually-sized produce. However, they seem to forget that it is almost impossible to grow the perfect produce. Food waste at the consumption (消费) stage includes food going out of date and leftovers (剩饭) because of too much food. In households, even mostly fresh fruit and vegetables are thrown away.

In order to reduce food waste, here is what we can do:

Understand the terms "use by" and "best before" dates. "Use by" dates are there for your safety. It is dangerous to eat food after the use-by date and doing so risks your health. "Best before" dates tell you how long the food will be at its best quality. Once the food passes the date, it isn't necessarily bad, but you should still check, just to be sure.

Every time you go shopping and bring back new food, put them at the back of your fridge and bring the food that will expire (到期) soon closer to the front. That way, you know what needs to be eaten first.

If you have any food that will expire soon, give it to charity if you aren't going to eat it. They will really appreciate the food you have given.

24. What can we infer from Paragraph 1?
A. Food waste is the biggest part of household waste.
B. Household waste hasn't drawn much attention.
C. People in Scotland waste the most food.
D. Food waste is a common problem.
25. What does the underlined word "perilous" in Paragraph 2 mean?
A. Valuable. B. Dangerous. C. Different. D. Unnecessary.
26. What should people do to reduce food waste according to the text?
A. Pick usually sized produce.
B. Improve the quality of farm produce.
C. Order produce directly from farmers.
D. Avoid buying too much food at a time.
27. What advice does the author offer to people?
A. Buy food that will expire soon to reduce waste.
B. Place food carefully according to its expiry date.

- C. Throw away food that passes the best-before date.
- D. Give food that has passed its use-by date to charity.

C

The sperm whale is an astonishing creature. It's longer than a semi-truck, weighs more than 90, 000 pounds and is the largest member of the toothed whale family. It's known to dive 6, 500 feet in search of food, and to stay down there for longer than an hour at a time.

Perhaps most fantastically, the sperm whale's brain weighs as much as 20 pounds—the biggest of any species on Earth. But when it comes to brains, is size all that matters? There's a lot we don't know about the sperm whale's intelligence because it's difficult to carry out neurological(神经的) testing on such a huge marine mammal. But some clues point to sperm whales being much smarter than we give them credit for.

A 2021 study published in Biology Letters, for example, looked back to 19th-century historical logbooks from whalers. Researchers found that sperm whales were at first easy to catch—but almost immediately, the whales learned how to evade hunters and whaling success dropped by 60 percent. The study suggests that the whales passed information to one another through soundwaves to avoid being caught.

Animals that have big brains usually have a few things in common. They usually live long lives; for example, sperm whales can live for 70 years or longer. Additionally, they're capable of complex behaviors and they tend to be more social. Whales may work together to hunt or communicate in a language all their own.

What's more, humans, whales and dolphins all have spindle neurons in their brains. These nerve cells make us capable of deeper thought, such as reasoning skills, memory, communication and adaptive thinking. And like humans, whales have emotional intelligence — meaning they're capable of empathy, grief and sadness. Still, in proportion to(与...成比例) our body size, the human brain is bigger than that of the sperm whale.

Yet there's still so much we don't know about how smart sperm whales really are. And just like the whalers of a century ago, we have likely been underestimating marine mammals, whether large or small, for as long as we've known of their existence.

28. Why do people know little about the sperm whale's intelligence?

- A. Sperm whales' big size makes research difficult.
- B. Sperm whales' big size makes research difficult.
- C. Whalers didn't keep enough records of their hunting.
- D. Sperm whales usually stay deep down in the ocean.

29. What does the underlined word "evade" mean in paragraph-3?

- A. Track.
- B. Avoid.
- C. Locate.
- D. Trick.

30. What conclusion can we draw from paragraph 5?

- A. The nerve cells distinguish humans from animals.
- B. Sperm whales have smaller brains than humans.
- C. Spindle neurons make higher intelligence possible.
- D. Emotional intelligence is unique to whales and humans.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Unlock the Mystery of Sea Mammals
- B. Sperm Whales Have the Biggest Brain
- C. Break the Code of Whale Language
- D. Sperm Whales Are Astonishingly Smart

D

Since we are vulnerable(脆弱的) when we sleep, sleep must play a critical role, or evolution wouldn't have selected for it. Early humans had to hunt, gather food and protect themselves. Those activities consumed much time, so unless sleep served very important purposes, those who slept less would have an advantage. Yet sleeping for long hours of the night was kept for years, but scientists had only general ideas about what happened during sleep. Recently, Dr. Chiara Chiarelli, a neuroscientist, shared what sleep neuroscience research has discovered.

Neural(神经的) networks in the brain are connected through synapses(神经突触) which

allow signals to flow throughout the brain and onto cells. During waking hours, new learning can strengthen the connections. You can think of knowledge acquired over a long time as a group of well-connected neural paths. When you learn something new, new paths are connected to the old. During the waking hours, your brain processes massive amounts of new insignificant information, say remembering where you parked your car. But that memory has to be preserved at least until you reach the car. It establishes a new connection to your memory of what your car looks like, a well-established “old” memory. The brain creates so many connections daily that particular circuits can be heavily burdened.

Dr. Cirelli explained that during sleep, a great many synaptic connections are weakened so that connections are more available for new learning the next day. Continuing with the parked car example, the exact location of the parked car is not needed again, so the connections are weakened. In fact, if it were not, you might memorize hundreds of places where you have parked, leading to considerable confusion!

You don't have to be a scientist to understand that not sleeping well affects next day functioning —this is common cultural wisdom. Dr. Cirelli's research is an example of science showing the “why” and “how” mechanisms that underlie that wisdom.

32. What does the example of early humans show?

- A. Sleep wasn't as important as it is today.
- B. Our ancestors had a hard time surviving.
- C. Sleep is significant in the history of humans.
- D. Whoever sleeps less enjoys more advantages.

33. What message does the author seem to convey in paragraph 2?

- A. Our memory can be kept over a long period of time.
- B. Our brain can be overloaded with synaptic connections.
- C. Our brain's neural network is connected through synapses.
- D. Our new learning is based on well-established old memories.

34. What has Dr. Cirelli's research discovered?

- A. Sleep broadens neural paths.
- B. Sleep carries cultural wisdom.
- C. Sleep relieves synaptic burden.
- D. Sleep stimulates brain development.

35. What's the author's attitude to Dr. Cirelli's research?

- A. Approving.
- B. Unclear.
- C. Dismissive.
- D. Doubtful.

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。

The degree to which you leave traces (or data) of your online activities is referred to as your digital footprint. 36 What you usually leave behind include the remains of a campfire, your dinner scraps, and the path you carved in the woods while hiking.

In some cases, there's a legal use for your digital footprint, such as website owners and advertisers collecting information about your online habits and purchasing preferences to better accommodate your needs. 37 Perhaps the biggest risk people face online is having their identity stolen. Besides identity theft, criminals can gather enough information about a person to

target him for fraud (欺诈).

____ 38 ____ Here are some steps you can take to minimize it.

Don't use your primary email address when creating online accounts. You can create one-off email addresses to make it harder for someone to develop a picture of all the sites and services you use. Another step for you is not to over-share. ____ 39 ____ So you can restrict your social media posts to friends or close contacts only. Finally, don't let websites sell your data. Increasingly, websites are adding privacy tools that prevent you from having your personal information sold to advertisers or shared with partners. ____ 40 ____

- A. You're leaving an "active" digital footprint or a "passive" one.
- B. You'll need to look for these controls right now, if they exist at all.
- C. You probably don't need your personal life to be completely public.
- D. It's similar to the evidence you might leave behind after going camping.
- E. In the case of your digital footprint, the evidence you leave behind is data.
- F. It's inescapable to leave some sort of digital footprint after your online activity.
- G. But the data can also be used by hackers, criminals and other immoral actors.

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。

Back in the days when I was just a young student, I was always absent from school ____ 41 ____, too shy to step into the public attention. My grades, though not absolutely good, was above the ____ 42 ____ . However, an unexpected incident allowed me to ____ 43 ____ life lessons and gradually accept the challenges thrown at me.

One rainy afternoon, while walking home from school, an accident happened. A speeding car ____ 44 ____ me, leaving me with a broken leg. Lying on my hospital bed, pain aching through my body, it occurred to me that this unforeseen incident had set me back ____ 45 ____, and I needed to ____ 46 ____ how to achieve my previous standing.

With the help of my parents and teachers, who ____ 47 ____ accompanied me through the healing process, I managed to transform my ____ 48 ____ into a stepping stone. I began to acquire the will to push myself beyond my limits. After several months, I returned to school. My teachers had made accommodations for me, which included access to ____ 49 ____ classes to catch up on the lessons I missed. Fueled by a newfound ____ 50 ____, I made every effort to engage in all activities and tried very hard to stay active in both the academic and extracurricular fields.

In the end, my actions ____ 51 ____ fruit. Not only did my academic performance improve, but I also developed an ability to adapt to unexpected situations. I realized the importance of being able to ____ 52 ____ my fears and overcome them. The incident that I ____ 53 ____ viewed as a major discouragement was, in fact, a turning point in my life. It was an opportunity to adjust my perspective and learn to admire the strength within myself.

The ____ 54 ____ did not happen overnight. It was a gradual process, just like adding a new piece to a puzzle every day. But with each piece, I moved one step closer to the bigger ____ 55 ____

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. camps | B. days | C. facilities | D. events |
| 42. A. minimum | B. maximum | C. average | D. majority |
| 43. A. absorb | B. forget | C. teach | D. avoid |
| 44. A. approached | B. hit | C. lifted | D. followed |
| 45. A. visibly | B. academically | C. critically | D. strategically |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 46. A. figure out | B. roll out | C. rule out | D. lay out |
| 47. A. occasionally | B. casually | C. constantly | D. scarcely |
| 48. A. shyness | B. setback | C. strength | D. performance |
| 49. A. practical | B. optional | C. basic | D. extra |
| 50. A. drive | B. concept | C. version | D. skill |
| 51. A. planted | B. distributed | C. sold | D. bore |
| 52. A. assess | B. address | C. monitor | D. hide |
| 53. A. initially | B. actually | C. suddenly | D. eventually |
| 54. A. inspiration | B. assumption | C. transformation | D. exploration |
| 55. A. space | B. ambition | C. picture | D. capacity |

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。

A long time ago, there was a mountain 56 _____ (name) “Chengdu Zaitian” in the vast wilderness. This mountain was home to the Kua Fu tribe, 57 _____ members were all tall and mighty like giants.

Catching sight of the sunrise and sunset, Kua Fu suddenly hit upon an idea 58 _____ he wanted to race against the sun to see who ran faster! The next day, 59 _____ moment the sun came out, he took a big step and ran towards the sun at full speed. The sun, however, was not still, and it gradually rose from the horizon, reached the highest point and then set to the west. Kua Fu could not stop for an instant, and he ran like wind all the way, 60 _____ (struggle) to catch up. Most of the day passed, 61 _____ Kua Fu was finally about to overtake the sun in Yugu, where the sun 62 _____ (suppose) to fall! But as he got closer, he felt exhausted and extremely 63 _____ (thirst) when a huge heat wave hit him all over. Then Kua Fu drank up all the water of the Yellow River and the Weihe River. But that was still far 64 _____ enough. Kua Fu threw his cane out with his last bit of 65 _____ (strong), which turned into a peach forest with rich fruits, serving as a resting place for people to enjoy the coolness and take peaches as food before they continued their journey.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你的朋友 Caroline 发来邮件向你求助, 她近来因考试成绩不佳, 深受打击, 逐渐对学习失去信心, 请你给她写一封回信, 帮助她重拾信心。具体内容如下:

1. 给予安慰; 2. 提出建议; 3. 加以鼓励。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右; 2. 可适当增加细节以使行文连贯。

Dear Caroline,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写 (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。

Freddie woke up to see it was snowing—again. The world outside was white. Snow covered the roads, the cars, the houses, and even the driveway Freddie had just shoveled(铲) the day before.

“Ugh,” said Freddie. “No more snow!” He got out of bed and headed to the bathroom for his regular morning shower. As he reached for the taps, his mother appeared in the doorway.

“I’ve got news,” she said. “There’s been so much snow overnight that the roads are slippery and dangerous. I just heard on the radio that they canceled the school buses for the day.”

Freddie sighed. “Then how am I supposed to get to school?”

His mom grinned. “I guess you don’t. It’s a snow day!”

Freddie’s eyes lit up. He’d never had a snow day off from school before. What would he do first?

“I’m going back to bed!” Freddie headed back to his room and climbed under the covers. After a few minutes, he realized that it was too late. He was already wide awake. He headed down to the kitchen and then sat at the table, watching his father fry the eggs over in the pan and his mother pour juice and coffee. It was relaxing, thought Freddie.

After breakfast his mother suggested he go out and build a snowman. Freddie wasn’t too sure. He didn’t really like the cold and the snow. He’d rather stay inside and play video games.

“You can play afterward, but how about going outside for a little bit? It’s good to get some fresh air, and who knows, you might even enjoy yourself.” Freddie unwillingly put on the warm clothes and headed outside.

Standing alone in the front yard, with the cold wind blowing, was not Freddie’s idea of a good time. Knowing his mom meant what she said, the boy sighed, thinking the quicker he completed his snowman, the faster he could go back inside to his video games. He set to work packing up some snow into a large ball.

Moments later, he saw one of his friends appearing from his house up the street. Dion waddled(蹒跚) out in his big snow trousers and heavy overcoat. He waved to Freddie.

“Hey there! I saw you out here and thought you might want company. Snow days are awesome!” Dion laughed.

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。

Para 1:

Freddie was surprised but happy to see his classmate.

Para 2:

Delighted at the idea, Freddie excitedly ran into his house.
