

山西大学附中  
2023-2024 学年第一学期高三 10 月月考试第四次  
英语试题

考查时间：120 分钟 满分：150 分 考查内容：高三综合  
命题人：贾永生 审核人：高三英语组

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

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后各有一个小题，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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C.

1. When did the woman start to write?  
A. 2 years ago. B. 4 years ago. C. 6 years ago.
2. What does the man suggest the woman do?  
A. Write Daisy a note of apology.  
B. Return Daisy's notes in a few days.  
C. Apologize when Daisy is less angry.
3. What did the woman do before last May?  
A. A businesswoman. B. A politician. C. A teacher.
4. How does the man usually go to work?  
A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By car.
5. What does Maria think of studying English abroad?  
A. Useful and necessary. B. Useful but expensive. C. Useless and expensive.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 6 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 至 7 题。

6. What will the woman do first?

A. Make coffee for the man. B. Show the man his room. C. Give the man a cup of tea.

7. What is forbidden?

A. Using the kitchen B. Having pets in the room. C. Taking other people to the room.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. What did the man buy?

A. A shirt. B. A jacket C. An overcoat.

9. What does the woman say about the man's family?

A. Rich. B. Poor. C. Ordinary.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How did the man learn about Martin Harris?

A. From TV. B. From the radio. C. From the newspaper.

11. What did Martin Harris do?

A. He saved many people in the flood.  
B. He raised awareness about the flood.  
C. He donated a lot of money to flood victims.

12. Why does the woman want to write Martin Harris a letter?

A. To express her thanks.  
B. To have an interview with him.  
C. To know more information about his life.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the great benefit of using the lab?

A. Listening to recordings. B. Practicing speaking. C. Remembering words.

14. Why can't the man take a copy of recording home?

A. He doesn't have an MP5 player.  
B. The voice sounds different at home.  
C. The machines in the lab are different from normal ones.

15. What exercises does the man need in the woman's eyes?

A. Grammar. B. Listening. C. Writing.

16. How many exercises should the man repeat every day?

A. One or two. B. Two or three. C. Three or four.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What might be a way of choosing a place to visit?"

A. Calling the travel agency.  
B. Watching a movie about the place.  
C. Looking for information in the library.

18. Which kind of book gives the description purely objectively?"

- A.The first one.      B.The second one.      C.The third one.
- 19.What's the primary function of the third kind
- A.To give an accurate description of a place  
B.To inspire people to visit unusual places.  
C.To help readers in the most practical way.
20. What should be noticed about the travel books?
- A.Publication time.      B.Publishers.      C.Prices.

**第二部分 阅读理解 (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

If you love talking about vacations as much as you love going on vacation, then this card game Destination Anywhere from Table Topics is for you.

There aren't any rules -it's just you, your friend, and 135 cards printed with conversation starters that all relate to travel. The questions are open enough. They might inspire you to share the funniest stories from your previous travels."What do you always forget when you're packing for a trip?" may, for example, remind you of the time when you forgot to bring your tent on a week-long hike. And "Do you prefer making tours or seeing sites on your own?" is practically begging your sister to talk about the time she got lost on a self-guided tour through the Tuscan countryside and was rescued by a kindly old shepherd. The game is recommended to ages 12 and up, and you can get it on Amazon for\$25.

If the Destination Anywhere version doesn't sit well with you, there are plenty of other Table Topics versions to choose from. The"Geek Pop!" edition (\$ 22) could encourage a lively debate."Not Your Mom's Dinner Party" edition (\$ 25) will keep your guests entertained with questions like "Have you ever been accompanied by security?"The "Family"edition (\$ 25) is a great way to get silent kids to come out of their shells a little."Would you rather know how to fly a plane, drive a race car, or rock climb?" pretty much guarantees an answer that isn't "Yes","No", or "Good".

You can browse all the Table Topics card set on Amazon.

21. What do we know about the game Destination,Anywhere?
- A. It is only suitable for adults to play.  
B. It requires players to follow certain rules.  
C. It prompts people to start talking about travel.  
D. It is the cheapest of all the Table Topics card games.
- 22.Which of the following edition can help introverted children to talk more?
- A. Family      B.Geek Pop!  
C. Destination Anywhere      D.Not Your Mom's Dinner Party
23. What's the purpose of the text?
- A. To show how to play the card games.

- B. To give suggestions on holding parties.
- C. To encourage people to go on vacation.
- D. To recommend the Table Topics card set.

B

I enjoy throwing stuff away. I'd love to go full minimalism (极简主义), but my wife and two teenage kids do not share my dream of a house with almost nothing in it. I have tried. When the kids were little, I taught them my two favorite games - "Do We Need It?" and "Put It in Its Place"— and made them play every few months. Their enthusiasm never matched mine.

If I'm going to be honest, my own tidying skills are not as great as I'd like. My "discarded" pile is never quite the trash mountain I want because I make up excuses for why things are useful. I consider this unhealthy. I want to be better at moving on.

So, this time I found help — the classics for people like me: *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up*, by Marie Kondo. Kondo's commitment to her craft is astonishing. Her philosophy is only to keep things you love. Can I go full Kondo? I will try. One central idea is to clean by category. You start by collecting all clothes and gathering them together for consideration. It makes you rethink how you organize. Next, hold each item and ask if it brings you joy. This way you're choosing what to keep. And that's how I find myself with all my clothes on my bedroom floor. My wife walks by and gives me a look that says I'm nuts. She's probably not wrong.

Somewhere near the bottom of this chaos is my special jacket. I move through the pile: pants, shirts, suits and shoes. Then my last category: jackets. I haven't worn it in about 30 years. Somehow, it has survived. Now, has its time come?

I hold it in my hand. There is a tear just below the collar that widens as I hold it. It's literally falling apart. Will I ever wear it again? Not a chance. Does it feel good to wear? Does it bring me joy? Actually, yes. At this moment, my daughter walks in. She asks about the jacket. I tell her the story. She thinks I should keep it. It's cool and unique and full of memories. She is arguing that nostalgia (怀念) is the very reason.

I'm not entirely convinced by my daughter's arguments. I believe in looking ahead, not backward. Nevertheless, sometimes it's hard to let go. So I gently place the jacket on the "keep" pile.

24. What can we learn about the author's family members from Paragraph 1?

- A. They can't tolerate what the author insists on.
- B. They are less passionate about full minimalism.
- C. They are strongly opposed to full minimalism.
- D. They completely support what the author does.

25. What does the underlined word "discarded" probably mean in Paragraph 2?

- A. abandoned
- B. disposable
- C. organized
- D. classified

26. What drives the author to read *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up*?



- A.To learn how to categorize.                      B.To develop a passion for minimalism.  
C. To persuade his family members.              D. To improve his tidying skills.
27. What's the text mainly about?  
A. The importance of categorizing skills.        B. The changes brought by minimalism.  
C.The author's efforts to go minimalism        D. An inspiration got from the book

C

Imagine a bridge made of Legos with an uneven number of Legos supporting each end of the bridge. One side has three support pieces, and the other side only has two. How would you make the bridge supports balanced? Most people would add a piece to the short stack (一摞). But why not remove a piece from the taller stack?

People's preference for adding might cause problems. For example, think about messy homes. Benjamin Converse, a behavioral scientist at the University of Virginia, was part of a team that first found this adding preference. The team asked 100 volunteers to solve eight puzzles. Each puzzle could be solved by adding or removing things. Of the 94 volunteers who completed the task, 76 people added things. Only 18 people removed. The scientists suspect that most people use adding simply because removing never even comes to mind.

Next, the scientists wanted to know if they could influence people to use removal instead of addition. In one experiment, the team offered 197 people a dollar to solve a puzzle. The puzzle involved a Lego structure. The structure was a large pillar with a roof on top. But the roof was uneven. They asked people to make the roof stable. The scientists then split people into two groups. They warned the first group that "each piece you add costs 10 cents". However, more than half of them still added new blocks to make the roof stable, even though they had the option to remove. The second group was also warned about the cost of adding pieces. But they were also told that "removing pieces is free". That reminder caused most of them to remove the block to stabilize the roof, proving that people are more likely to remove if they are given reminders. "When people try to make something better, they don't think that they can remove unless they are somehow reminded to do so," says Converse.

On some deep level, people seem to realize that removal comes less naturally than addition. That may be what's behind such sayings like, "Less is more."

28. Why is "messy homes" mentioned in paragraph 2?  
A. To explain the process of the recent study.  
B. To connect the study with daily life.  
C. To tell why people add more than remove.  
D. To present the meaning of preference
- 29: What can we learn from the research?  
A. Most people find removing more difficult than adding.  
B. People tend to add instead of removal with some reward.

- C.Reminders can increase the likelihood of choosing removal.  
D.People are more likely to remove than to add in most cases.
- 30.How does the author develop the whole passage?  
A.By explaining the process of research.  
B.By providing the significance of the study  
C.By providing several reasons for adding.  
D.By explaining the background of the study.
31. What's the author's attitude to the finding of the research?  
A. Indifferent                      B.Ambiguous                      C.Reasonable                      D.Suspicious

**D**

According to the US economist Robert Gordon, all the “impressive stuff” has been created: we have run out of the big, life changing ideas needed to encourage rapid economic growth and engineers are now only just making slight changes. Inventions such as mobile phones, Gordon says, have had less impact than, for example, the invention of indoor plumbing.

But this is a misunderstanding of how engineers work. There is no “Wow!” moment. The development of new technology happens little by little. You build upon the work of those before you, thinking about what could be done better and what could be improved. It's an unending task. Michael Faraday invented the first electric motor. But Faraday's breakthrough followed William Sturgeon's invention of the electromagnet (电磁铁) and Alessandro Volta's invention of the battery before that. Faraday would have expected future engineers to pick up the baton (接力棒) later down the line.

Reduced energy supplies, increasing populations and mass urbanization keep clever young engineers awake at night. Those, for example, who enter the yearly James Dyson Award invent things that solve these problems and more. The 2012 winner Dan Watson designed a clever system of escape rings for fishing boat nets that deals with the issue of overfishing — not an exciting topic, but his invention is brilliant nevertheless. Human inventiveness remains undiminished (未减少的) in the face of new global challenges.

Our problem is patience. We expect new technology at a rate like never before. I can't tell you the world's next big invention. Last week brought news that we've invented a new way to deal with antibiotic resistant bacteria. Next week may bring a major development in another field. The biggest thing holding invention back is our impatience. With enough time and support, bright young engineers will develop exciting new technology to solve the world's trickiest problems. Many have already begun.

32. Which is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Economic growth should give way to inventions.  
B.All of the big, life-changing ideas are running out.  
C. Indoor plumbing is the most influential among all the inventions.

- D. Engineers are still working to make a big difference to our daily life.
33. What can we infer from Michael Faraday's example?
- A. Engineers always achieve success smoothly.  
B. New technology has been developing step by step.  
C. New inventions fail to deal with new global challenges.  
D. Michael Faraday set a good model for William Sturgeon.
34. What makes Dan Watson's invention excellent?
- A. His patience with technology.  
B. His habit of staying up at night.  
C. His effort to solve real world problems.  
D. His wish to win the James Dyson Award.
35. Which of the following should be the best title?
- A. Invention and Development need time.  
B. Impressive Ideas Have Changed the World.  
C. Be Patient—More Engineers are Emerging.  
D. Science and Technology Can Solve All the Problems.

第二节：七选五(共5小题，每题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处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Self-love is the key to a happy life. After we have learned how to love ourselves, we will be able to love others. 36 You have to learn some steps to develop self-love.

Accept yourself the way you are. Every person has his or her own advantages and disadvantages. Our advantages make us proud but our disadvantages make us unhappy. This isn't the right attitude towards life. 37 In fact, no one on this earth is perfect. The key is to achieve a better balance and try to be as happy as possible.

Stop worrying. 38 It won't help you get the solution. In fact, it will make you very unhappy. So, don't let your worries influence you. This will help you face the difficulties of life more positively.

Enjoy life. Take part in activities that you love and develop a hobby. 39 Take some time to enjoy them at least once a week. This way you are doing something that you are good at, which will make you feel good about yourself, and make you start loving life and everyone and everything in it.

40 If your body is weak and suffering from some health problems, you aren't going to like anything about it. So you must take good care of your health. It includes eating fresh healthy food, taking enough rest and doing exercise.

- A. Live a healthy lifestyle.  
B. Make efforts to improve yourself.

- C. It will hold you back from loving yourself.
- D. They can be anything that makes you happy.
- E. Worrying about a problem won't let you think clearly.
- F. However, learning to love yourself isn't going to be easy.
- G. The correct thing to do is accept the fact that you aren't perfect.

**第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 50 分)**

**第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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。

The part of the environmental movement that draws my firm's attention is the design of buildings. Today, thousands of people come to 41 building conferences, and the idea that buildings can be good for people and the environment will be increasingly 42 in years to come. Back in 1984 we discovered that most manufactured products for decoration weren't designed for 43 use. The "energy-efficient" scaled commercial buildings constructed after the 1970s energy crisis 44 indoor air quality problems caused by materials such as paint, wall covering and carpet. So for 20 years, we've been looking for ways to make these materials 45 for people and the planet.

Home builders can now use materials, such as green paints, that release significantly 46 amounts of chemical compounds, which people believe don't 47 the quality of the air. 48, our basic design strategy is focused not simply on being "less bad" but on creating 49 healthful materials that can be either safely returned to the soil or 50 by industry again and again. For example, the world's largest carpet manufacturer has already 51 a carpet carpet that is fully and safely recyclable.

Look at it this way: no one 52 to create a building that destroy the planet. But our current industrial systems are basically causing these conditions, whether we like it or not. So 53 of simply trying to reduce the damage, we are 54 a positive approach. We're giving people high-quality, healthful products and an opportunity to make choices that have a 55 effect on the world. It is not just the building industry, either. Entire cities are taking these environmentally positive approaches to design, planning and building.

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. commercial | B. green       | C. traditional | D simple        |
| 42. A. efficient  | B. changeable  | C. influential | D effective     |
| 43. A. relevant   | B. indoor      | C. flexible    | D forward       |
| 44. A. revealed   | B. displayed   | C. exhibited   | D discovered    |
| 45. A. careful    | B. comfortable | C. stable.     | D safe          |
| 46. A. reduced    | B. revised     | C. delayed     | D defined       |
| 47. A. destroy    | B. deny        | C. dissolve    | D depress       |
| 48. A. Anyway     | B. Besides     | C. Anyhow      | D However       |
| 49. A. exactly    | B. completely  | C. partially   | D superficially |



50. A.restored            B. regain            C. reused            D retain  
51. A.developed        B.stretched        C.researched        D constructed  
52. A. sets off            B. sets about        C.sets out            D sets up  
53. A.instead            B. because            C. out            D regardless  
54. A.adjusting        B.adopting        C.adapting        D admitting  
55. A.functional        B. sensible            C.beneficial        D precious

**第二节(共10小题；每小题2分，满分20分)**

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(满分40分)**

**第一节应用文写作 (满分15分)**

假定你是李华，你在加拿大研学期间的园学 David 计划假期到中国山西旅游，发邮件向你征求旅游的建议。请你给他回复邮件推荐旅游日的地，内容包括：

1. 旅游信息(旅游目的地 Taiyuan; 当地出行方式)
2. 当地特色(景点、美食等);
3. 表达祝愿。

注意：1. 词数80左右；            2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear David,

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。

Mr. Maude was thinking about what to buy for his wife as a gift for their 10th wedding anniversary. One day, he happened to notice Mrs. Maude talking to a friend, showing interest in her ruby ring and he realized he would be able to make Mrs. Maude happy if he bought one for her. Mr. Maude couldn't understand why ladies had so much passion for expensive stones of all colors, but he would be willing to do anything for his wife for such a great occasion.

As SM is a famous jewelry brand, Mr. Maude decided to buy the ruby ring from their online store. He found the store and contacted them. A lady at the customer service recommended one that she promised no lady could refuse. It was worth \$12,000. Of course, it would cost Mr. Maude an arm and a leg, but he thought Mrs. Maude deserved it. Without much hesitation, Mr. Maude bought what the service lady recommended, expecting to give his wife a big surprise. What he didn't expect was that what he finally received from SM was more than a surprise.

Days after Mr. Maude placed the order online, he received a parcel from SM when his wife was taking care of the garden. Thinking that he needed to take a look at the real thing before he gave it to his wife, he took the parcel to the bedroom and opened it. Inside the package, there was some wrapping bubble plastic sheets. When Mr. Maude emptied the package, to his surprise, he found not one but two ring boxes. Inside each box, there was a ruby ring. The two rings are only slightly different from each other. "This is obviously not supposed to be a buy-one-get-one-for-free offer. Ruby rings are just too expensive for that. Most probably, this is a mistake of some kind," Mr. Maude said to himself.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右;
2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好;

So, Mr. Maude decided to discuss this matter with his wife. \_\_\_\_\_

The day before the couple celebrated their 10th wedding anniversary, an unexpected parcel arrived from SM. \_\_\_\_\_

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