

湛江第一中学 2024 届高三级开学考试

英 语

全卷满分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 请按题号顺序在答题卡上各题目的答题区域内作答,写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 选择题用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上把所选答案的标号涂黑;非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上作答;字体工整,笔迹清楚。
4. 考试结束后,请将试卷和答题卡一并上交。
5. 本卷主要考查内容:高考范围。

第一部分 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

If you want to make a difference in your community, be a part of something bigger than yourself, or just need to earn some required volunteer hours, then this is the place to start. Here are a few organizations of Gen Z with volunteer opportunities for teens!

Habitat for Humanity

Everyone deserves to have a place they call home. By volunteering with Habitat for Humanity, you can play a role in building up your community. Their Habitat Youth Programmes accept volunteers between the ages of 5 and 40 for everything from home construction to affordable housing advocacy.

Meals on Wheels

For those teens who just got their licenses and love any reason to get behind the wheel, here's a volunteer opportunity that'll make driving worthwhile. Meals on Wheels is on a mission to meet the nutritional and social needs of seniors. 225 million meals have been delivered so far—connect with your local provider to find out how you can get involved.

Key Club

As the oldest service programme for high schoolers, the Key Club has quite a history of helping teens get involved in volunteering. Because clubs are student-led, you get a direct say in the kinds of service projects you want to do. Chances are, there's already a chapter in your school, but if not, you can try taking the lead in one.

Best Buddies

Volunteer with Best Buddies to help end the social, physical, and economic isolation of 200 million people with intellectual and developmental disabilities—and you'll make some new pals in the process! Join a school chapter (or start your own) to use friendship as a tool for inclusivity in your community.

And don't worry. Even if you can't volunteer physically, there are also tons of online volunteer opportunities available! Find out more about joining a worthwhile volunteer organizations at www.GenZ.org.

1. What can a teen volunteer with a driving license do?
 - A. Make nutritional meals.
 - B. Send meals to the elderly.
 - C. Teach the seniors to drive.
 - D. Drive the seniors around.
2. Which organization can help people with disabilities?
 - A. Meals on Wheels.
 - B. Habitat for Humanity.
 - C. Best Buddies.
 - D. Key Club.
3. Why does the author write this text?
 - A. To teach teens to be more creative.
 - B. To introduce some volunteer jobs.
 - C. To instruct teens to earn volunteer hours.
 - D. To promote awareness of world affairs.

B

The South African town Hamburg is situated by one of the most beautiful estuaries(河口) in the Eastern Cape. It's known for its rich Xhosa culture. It is also home to a group of women who have produced a series of extraordinary artworks that have been exhibited around the world.

Keiskamma Art Project was created to teach local women embroidery(刺绣) skills to help them at a tough time economically and socially, but unexpectedly it has grown into something much bigger. Having been shown at international art galleries, many of their tapestries(挂毯) are now being displayed under one roof for the first time, at an exhibition in Johannesburg.

Their story began in 2000, when Dr. Carol Hofmeyr moved from Johannesburg to Hamburg. She found that the town was struggling with high unemployment and that local women were desperate to find ways to feed their families. Having studied embroidery herself, she hoped that passing on that knowledge to local women would help empower them.

From humble beginnings, more and more women heard about the project through word of mouth. Now, over 150 women are part of the project. Selling their works provides a source of income, but the project has also created a support system for the women.

Initially, the women started out simply creating cushions(坐垫) and small handbags to sell to tourists. Eventually, they started receiving tasks for larger pieces. They were given panels about a meter in size to work on at home. By joining the completed panels together, they created the first of their large works and one of their most celebrated, "The Keiskamma Tapestry", which tells the history of the Xhosa people who were subjugated(征服) through colonization and the Xhosa British Frontier Wars from 1776 to 1876.

Another celebrated piece is "The Keiskamma Altarpiece", which was produced by 130 women. The four-meter-high, four-meter-wide piece reveals the struggles that elderly Xhosa women endured when the youth in their community were hit by HIV two decades ago, and they stepped in to care for children.

Recent artworks engage with contemporary issues. "COVID Resilience Tapestry" deals with the pandemic; "A New Earth and Our Sacred Ocean" is a call for environmental consciousness.

4. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
 - A. To promote the local artworks.
 - B. To introduce an ancient culture.
 - C. To bring in the topic of the text.
 - D. To inform readers of the situation.
5. What is beyond people's expectation for Keiskamma Art Project?
 - A. It gains international fame.
 - B. It helps a lot of women.
 - C. It helps develop local economy.
 - D. It sponsors an exhibition in Johannesburg.
6. Which of the following can best describe the process of making "The Keiskamma Tapestry"?
 - A. Historical.
 - B. Cooperative.
 - C. Game-changing.
 - D. Time-consuming.
7. What do we know about "The Keiskamma Altarpiece"?
 - A. It reflects on some contemporary issues.
 - B. It shows the Xhosa people's sufferings.
 - C. It aims to arouse the environmental awareness.
 - D. It covers lots of pandemic-related content.

C

The impact of the man-made climate crisis on Antarctica is scientifically undeniable: stable ice shelves are retreating, air temperature increased by 3 degrees Celsius, krill(磷虾) numbers are declining, melting ice is contributing to sea level rise, and polar bears and seals are getting displaced. “Antarctic biodiversity could decline substantially by the end of the century if we continue with business as usual,” Jasmine Rachael Lee, lead author of the University of Queensland study says.

Published in the journal *PLOS Biology*, the study finds population declines are likely for 65% of the continent’s plants and wildlife by the year 2100. The most vulnerable(脆弱的) species is the Emperor penguins. In October 2022, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed Emperor penguins as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), as experts predict the flightless seabird will see a 26% to 47% dip in its population by 2050. “This listing reflects the growing extinction crisis and highlights the importance of the ESA and efforts to conserve species before population declines become irreversible(不可逆转),” said Service Director Martha Williams at the time.

Aside from Emperor penguins, other Antarctic specialists, like the Adélie penguin and dry soil nematodes, were also highly vulnerable. We urgently need a combination of global and local conservation action to best conserve Antarctic species. Global action and global voices to help relieve climate change—because the biggest threat to Antarctica is coming from outside of it. And then we need local actions to help protect biodiversity against local threats and give them the best chance of adapting to climate changes. This will help to save our iconic species like the Emperor penguins and all of Antarctica’s unique and highly adapted inhabitants. It will also help humankind, as we rely heavily on the priceless services the Antarctic provides in regulating our climate and capturing sea level in its ice sheets.

8. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. The impact of climate crisis is usually denied.
- B. Conservation efforts are badly needed.
- C. Air temperature on Antarctic increases 3°C annually.
- D. Sea level rise results in seabirds losing their habitats.

9. Why is the Emperor penguin mentioned in Paragraph 2?

- A. To serve as a call to protect wildlife on Antarctic.
- B. To reflect the growing population of wild species.
- C. To highlight the severe impact of rising temperature.
- D. To prove the effectiveness of the Endangered Species Act.

10. What is probably the best conservation policy?

- A. Reducing the chances of making a trip to Antarctic.
- B. Making joint efforts to relieve climate change.
- C. Attempting to provide essential nutrients to the ecosystem.
- D. Continuing to carry forward the Endangered Species Act.

11. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Plants and Wildlife on Antarctica Will Decline Quickly
- B. Antarctic Species Are Vulnerable to Human Threats
- C. More Action Should Be Taken to Protect Wildlife on Antarctica
- D. The Best Conservation Strategy Will Be Carried Out Soon

D

Technology is developing by leaps and bounds. A device as small as a smartphone now has more processing power than rockets to the Moon once had. New tech brings many advantages, making our lives easier and opening up new opportunities. One piece of kit that’s been really taking off recently is the drone. This pilotless mini aircraft, originally developed for photography from above and warfare, is now bringing us benefits closer to home. In the last few years, tech companies such as Amazon, Alphabet and Uber have promised us delivery drones—bringing goods to our doorsteps in a matter of minutes. Progress in developing them has, however, been slow.

Drones are helping to connect with and enhance the lives of people in remote locations. In the UK, the Royal Mail wants a fleet of 500 drones to help deliver the mail to far-flung communities. Windracers, the company developing the drones, say they can fly in fog and

produce 30% fewer emissions than comparable piloted aircraft. And in Coventry in the UK, construction has started on an air **hub**, which will act as a base for police and delivery drones. Urban-Air Port Limited is working with car-maker Hyundai on the mini-airport, known as a skyport.

Drones could also play a part in improving the health of millions of people. In Zanzibar, for example, they're being used to spray wetlands against malaria (疟疾). And writing for BBC Future website, Harriet Constable describes an incredible development project by the University of South Australia. The plan is for drones to eventually be able to survey populations for disease by reading the blood oxygen levels of humans from the air. They'll also be able to scan for other vital signs, like coughing and a high temperature.

It seems that the sky's the limit for what drone technology can achieve. The only thing that sometimes keeps it grounded is regulation. Writing for the BBC, Jessica Brown says, "If our skies are to become as crowded as our streets, airspace rules need updating to prevent accidents." There are also related problems, such as noise pollution.

12. What was the primary use of the drone?
A. Exploring the Moon. B. Survey and military.
C. Special delivery or express. D. Transporting goods.
13. Which can replace the underlined word "hub" in Paragraph 2?
A. Centre. B. Branch. C. Garage. D. Field.
14. What does Paragraph 3 imply?
A. Drones could take over doctors' duties in the future.
B. Drones can play a role in improving people's health.
C. Drones can cure patients suffering from various diseases like malaria.
D. Human beings will eventually overcome all kinds of stubborn diseases.
15. What does the author mean to do by quoting Jessica Brown?
A. Emphasize there is no limit for drones development.
B. Ignore the disadvantages the development of drones will bring.
C. Urge the rules of drones management need to be updated.
D. Prove the development of drones is beneficial without harming.

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。

Desertification, the process by which fertile (肥沃的) land becomes desert, has severe impacts on food production and is worsened by climate change. 16

Africa's Great Green Wall is a project to build an 8,000-kilometre-long forest across 11 of the continent's countries. The project is meant to contain the growing Sahara Desert and fight climate change. 17 They include limited political support, lack of money, weak organizational structures, and not enough consideration for the environment. Just 4 million hectares (公顷) of land have been turned into forest since work on the Green Wall began 15 years ago. 18

First proposed in 2005, the project aims to plant a forest from Senegal on the Atlantic Ocean in western Africa to Eritrea, Ethiopia and Djibouti in the east. 19 It could also reduce levels of climate-related migration in the area and capture hundreds of millions of tons of carbon dioxide from the air. Several countries have struggled to keep up with the demands of the project.

20 Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Sudan have all expanded their efforts. Ethiopia is producing 5.5 billion seedlings leading to thousands of hectares of restored land. Efforts in Eritrea and Sudan have also resulted in nearly 140,000 hectares of newly planted forest. The U. N. desertification agency says the project will need to plant an average of 8.2 million hectares yearly to reach its goal of 100 million hectares by 2030.

- A. But the project faces many problems.
B. That is only 4 percent of the programme's goal.
C. However, it is difficult to work on the Great Green Wall.
D. A quarter of Africa is under threat of food shortage.
E. Some progress has been made in recent years in the east of the continent.
F. Supporters hope that the project will create millions of green jobs in rural Africa.
G. The U. N. says up to 45 percent of Africa's land is impacted by desertification, worse than any other continent.

第二部分 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。

I teach economics at UNLV three times per week. Last Monday, at the beginning of class, I cheerfully asked my students how their 21 had been. One young man said that his weekend had not been so good. He had his wisdom teeth 22. The young man then proceeded to ask me why I always seemed to be so 23.

His question 24 me of something I'd read somewhere before: "Every morning when you get up, you have a choice about how you want to 25 life that day," I said. "I choose to be cheerful."

"Let me give you an example," I continued, addressing all sixty students in the class. "In addition to teaching here at UNLV, I also teach out at the community college in Henderson, 17 miles down the 26 from where I live. One day a few weeks ago, I drove those 17 miles to Henderson. I exited the freeway and turned onto College Drive. I only had to drive 27 quarter mile down the road to the college. But just then my car died. I tried to start it again, but the engine wouldn't 28. So I put my flashers on, 29 my books, and marched down the road to the college.

"As soon as I got there I called AAA and arranged for a tow truck to meet me at my car after class. The 30 in the Provost's office asked me what had happened. "This is my lucky day," I smiled. She was puzzled.

"My car broke down in the perfect place: off the freeway, within walking distance of here. If my car was 31 to break down today, it couldn't have been arranged in a more 32 fashion," I added. The secretary's eyes opened wide, and then she smiled. I smiled back and 33 for class. So ended my story.

I scanned the sixty faces in my economics class at UNLV. Despite the early hour, no one seemed to be 34. Somehow, my story had touched them. Or maybe it wasn't the story at all. In fact, it had all started with a student's 35 that I was cheerful.

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|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. weekend | B. task | C. sleep | D. class |
| 22. A. planted | B. removed | C. abandoned | D. brightened |
| 23. A. grateful | B. thoughtful | C. cheerful | D. delightful |
| 24. A. satisfied | B. warned | C. informed | D. reminded |
| 25. A. sustain | B. approach | C. lengthen | D. enjoy |
| 26. A. street | B. district | C. path | D. freeway |
| 27. A. another | B. other | C. extra | D. certain |
| 28. A. turn out | B. turn into | C. turn over | D. turn away |
| 29. A. left | B. grabbed | C. covered | D. hid |
| 30. A. secretary | B. consultant | C. assistant | D. minister |
| 31. A. thought | B. supposed | C. committed | D. meant |
| 32. A. valid | B. considerable | C. intentional | D. convenient |
| 33. A. headed | B. inspected | C. saw | D. panicked |
| 34. A. alike | B. asleep | C. active | D. available |
| 35. A. faith | B. proposal | C. observation | D. emphasis |

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 resort(度假胜地) in Vietnam has opened a glass-bottomed foot bridge, the third such bridge in the Southeast Asian country, 36 (connect) two mountains. The 150-metre-tall bridge crosses a deep, narrow valley, 37 aim is to bring in thrill-seeking tourists.

The bridge 38 (call) the Bach Long suspension bridge. It means "White Dragon" in Vietnamese. A dragon is a huge, 39 (imagine) flying animal that can breathe out fire and looks 40 a reptile(爬行动物). The bridge is founded in the Son La area. Son La is northwest of the capital, Hanoi, and borders Laos.

The reinforced glass 41 (use) for the bridge can hold up to 450 people at a time. Each glass piece is 40 millimeters thick. The bridge is 290 metres long and runs between two mountain tops on either side of a valley. It also has 42 342-metre pathway on the side of a mountain.

Guinness World Records keeps a list of world 43 (record). It lists a 562-metre glass-bottomed bridge in Qingyuan, in China's Guangdong area, as the No. 1 position in the world.

The World Record Association is another 44 (organize) that keeps the world's records. It listed the two-part Vietnamese bridge as the world's 45 (long), at 632 metres.

第三部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华, 学生会举办的生活技能云端展示活动(Work Creates a Happier Life)得到了外教 John 的大力支持和指导。活动已经圆满结束, 请你给他写一封感谢信。内容包括:

1. 表示感谢;
2. 外教的帮助;
3. 活动的反响。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear John,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (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。

Twins Katie and Sarah Monahan arrived at Pennsylvania's Gettysburg College. They were determined to strike out on independent paths. Although the 18-year-old sisters had requested rooms in different dormitory, the housing office placed them on the eighth floor of the same building, across the hall from each other.

Katie was a very lovely and kind-hearted girl. She always did her best to prevent others from any problem. Once the dormitory was out of electricity and her roommate, Windy was studying in the classroom only leaving Katie alone in the dormitory at that time. Katie had just finished her favourite horrible American TV series. She felt very scared. But she didn't want to disturb Windy, so she just stayed in the dark dormitory alone till Windy got back to the dormitory. Windy was a nice girl too. She gave Katie a lot of comfort and care. She would like to make Katie relax after stressful study. She often shared her happiness with Katie. They lived a very happy life together.

While Katie got along with her roommate, Sarah was having difficulty in dealing with the relationship with her roommate.

Sarah liked quiet, while her roommate, Lily spent two hours a day practising the guitar, or turned up her sound system to the point where the whole room vibrates(颤动). Sarah was always cold, but Lily never wanted to turn on the heat, even though it was snowing heavily outside. Sarah liked wearing fur in winter and she also enjoyed cutting up frogs in biology class. But Lily is an vegetarian(素食主义者) and believed all living things are holy(神圣的), even ants and mosquitoes. She and her roommate silently warred over matters ranging from when the lights should be turned off to how the furniture should be arranged. Finally, they gave up communicating.

One day, there was a dormitory contest, which needed roommates to join hands to decorate their dormitory. Sarah wanted to win in the contest but she thought it was impossible for her to finish it because she didn't talk with Lily.

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。

Depressed and hopeless, Sarah ran across the hall to seek help from Katie.

Hearing what Katie said, both Sarah and Lily lowered their heads.