

# 2024 届新高三第一次大联考

## 英 语

**注意事项:**

- 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
- 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
- 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,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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 will the train leave?

- A. At 3:10 pm.                      B. At 3:30 pm.                      C. At 3:50 pm.

2. What is the weather like today?

- A. Rainy.                              B. Sunny.                              C. Windy.

3. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Student and lecturer.  
B. Professor and assistant.  
C. Teacher and headmaster.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a shop.                              B. On the phone.                              C. In the police office.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Their hobbies.                              B. The season.                              C. Their habits.

**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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What is the woman probably measuring?

- A. The walls.                              B. The windows.                              C. The carpets.

7. What will the speakers do tomorrow?

- A. Buy new wallpaper.  
B. Lay some wood floor.  
C. Buy something for decoration.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How does the man feel about playing golf?

- A. It's time-consuming.                      B. It's expensive.                      C. It's difficult.

9. What should one do when playing golf?

- A. Follow others.                              B. Lower his head.                              C. Keep his legs straight.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. How does the woman sound?

- A. Caring.                                      B. Uncomfortable.                              C. Annoyed.

11. What did Jack do last night?

- A. He drank with friends.  
B. He worked in a bar.  
C. He cooked for Mike.

12. What happened to Jack this morning?

- A. He woke up late.  
B. He missed a meeting.  
C. He didn't go to work.

13. Whose party will Jack attend tonight?

- A. Trevor's.                                      B. Tracy's.                                      C. Mike's.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did Sarah regret doing?

- A. Going abroad.  
B. Entering a bad university.  
C. Selecting a wrong major.

15. What does the man think of Sarah's college life?

- A. Difficult.                                      B. Fun.                                      C. Colorful.

16. Why did Sarah want to be a nurse?

- A. She loved to take care of others.  
B. She was influenced by others.  
C. She had the qualities of a nurse.

17. What major did Sarah select at last?

- A. Education.                                      B. Nursing.                                      C. Art.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What makes the speaker love his job?

- A. He can travel around the world.  
B. He can achieve his childhood dreams.  
C. He can encourage others to reach their goals.

19. What does the speaker like to do?

- A. Use advanced AI.                              B. Share stories.                              C. Take photos.

20. What is the purpose of this speech?

- A. To introduce some hobbies.  
B. To make an advertisement.  
C. To promote a non-profit project.

## 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和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

##### Writing Contest: Tell A Story

It's National Tell a Story Month, and we're excited to hear yours! For this contest, submit your best fictional stories. Your stories will be judged based on imagery, novelty, and originality. There is no specific genre(体裁) for your story. So go ahead and get to writing. We can't wait to read what you have in store for us.

**Deadline:** October 1, 2023

##### Rules:

- You must be a teen (aged 13 – 19) with a Teen Ink account to enter.
- No inappropriate content.
- Submissions must relate to the topic (A story).

##### Guidelines and Details:

- Your entry must be between about 5 – 15 minutes (pages) long.
- There is no limit to the number of plays you can submit.

##### How to Submit:

- Submit entries through our website. All entries submitted to Teen Ink are automatically considered for the contest. See our submission guidelines for more information.
- Submit your work to the Fiction category of Teen Ink. You can find this selection after selecting the initial "Article/Poetry" submission type.
- Important!! We get a lot of fiction submissions every month. If you want to submit your work for this contest in particular, include the words "Tell A Story" in your submission's tags(标签). You can do this by using the "additional tags" field in your submission form.

##### Prizes:

- Winner (and honorable mentions, if space allows) will have their scripts published in *Teen Ink* magazine.
- The overall winner will receive a \$25 Amazon gift card.

21. What is an evaluation criterion of the entry?

- A. It should be a true story.
- B. Its content should be creative.
- C. It should include the required points.
- D. Its theme should be about teens.

22. Which of the following will lead to failed participation?

- A. Being a 10-year-old girl.
- B. Writing an entry within 10 pages.
- C. Submitting before October 1, 2023.
- D. Choosing to use a Teen Ink account.

23. What should you do to participate in this contest?

- A. Pay the admission fee in advance.
- B. Obtain the membership of Teen Ink.
- C. Write "Tell A Story" in your submission's tags.
- D. Submit your work to the Nonfiction category.

#### B

The 1985 discovery of the Titanic was made during a secret United States Navy investigation of two nuclear submarines(潜艇), according to Robert Ballard, an oceanographer who found the ocean liner.

In 1982, Robert Ballard met with the Navy to request funding to develop the robotic submersible technology he needed to find the Titanic. Ronald Thunman, the then chief of naval operations for submarine warfare, told Ballard the military was interested in the technology—but for the purpose of investigating the wreckage(残骸) of the U. S. S. Thresher and U. S. S. Scorpion.

Since Ballard's technology would be able to reach the sunken submarines and take pictures, the oceanographer agreed to help out. He then asked the Navy if he could search for the Titanic, which was located between the two wrecks.

Thunman was a little impatient with Ballard and didn't take his words to heart. He just emphasized that the mission was to study the sunken warships. Once Ballard had completed his mission, if time was left, Ballard could do what he wanted. But Thunman never gave him permission to search for the Titanic.

Ballard said Navy Secretary John Lehman knew of the plan. But the Navy never expected him to find the Titanic, and so when that happened, they got really nervous because of the publicity. But at that time, people were so focused on the Titanic that they never connected the dots.

While searching for the sunken submarines, Ballard learned an invaluable lesson on the effects of ocean currents on sinking objects: The heaviest object sinks quickly. The result is a debris trail(碎片轨迹) laid out according to the physics of the currents.

With just 12 days left over in his mission, Ballard began searching for the Titanic, using this information to track down the ocean liner. He thought that the ship had broken in half and left a debris trail as it sank, which turned out to be true.

24. Why did Robert Ballard turn to the Navy?

- A. To appeal for free technical assistance.
- B. To apply to investigate the sunk submarines.
- C. To ask for permission to search for the Titanic.
- D. To seek financial help in technological development.

25. What was Ballard asked to do?

- A. Look for an ocean liner.
- B. Help out the oceanographer.
- C. Take pictures of the undersea world.
- D. Study the sunken nuclear submarines.

26. How did the Navy feel about the discovery of the Titanic?

- A. Excited.
- B. Satisfied.
- C. Disturbed.
- D. Embarrassed.

27. In which column of a magazine might this passage appear?

- A. Transport.
- B. Exploration.
- C. Technology.
- D. Tourism.

#### C

Anyone who has sat near a window may have experienced the scary moment when a bird crashes into it. If the bird is lucky, it will shake in the air for a few seconds before regaining its sense of dignity and flying off. Yet when the feathered navigator is less fortunate, it falls to the ground—quite often, dead.

"The U. S. has gone from approximately 10 billion to 7 billion birds in the past 50 years, which is approximately a 30% decline and hundreds of millions of birds die every year from window collisions," said Dr. John Swaddle, a professor at the Institute for Integrative Conservation at William & Mary.

However, there is a **caveat**: If you put decals(贴花纸) outside of your windows, the birds are more likely to see the obstruction and therefore avoid it. The key detail is that the decals must be outside of your window, never inside your window.

"Double-glazed(双层) windows reflect a lot of light, especially when you view them from a slight angle, as a flying bird would do," Swaddle explained. He is the corresponding author of a recent study which tried to

out how this basic reality of physics impacts a bird's experience as it flies near a standard window. For their experiment, researchers had songbirds perform repeated and controlled flight trials near windows with film products either in short-wavelength range or long-wavelength range—namely, BirdShades film and Haverkamp respectively.

The collision avoidance trials showed that BirdShades increased window avoidance by 47% and the Haverkamp increased avoidance by 39% and neither product was effective when the films were applied to the interior surface of windows.

When breaking down the problem of avoiding window collisions from a bird's point of view, Swaddle explained it is basic optics (光学). "The light and reflected imagery from the external surface of the glass is difficult to prevent a film or decal that is stuck to the interior surface being seen clearly," he pointed out.

What's the purpose of paragraph 1?

- A. To bring in the topic. B. To describe a scary moment.  
C. To stimulate readers' curiosity. D. To explain a natural phenomenon.

Which can replace the underlined word "caveat" in paragraph 3?

- A. Feature. B. Concept. C. Solution. D. Bonus.

What did the researchers want to test in the flight trials?

- A. The function of decals on the windows. B. The effect of reflection on flying birds.  
C. The reason of birds' crashing into windows. D. The advantages of different film products.

How can we reduce bird window crashes?

- A. By choosing double-glazed windows. B. By using long-wavelength film products.  
C. By covering the inner windows with decals. D. By applying decals to the outside of windows.

#### D

There's no shortage of man-eating plants in popular culture. In the classic movie *Little Shop of Horrors*, a plant with shark-sized jaws needs human blood to grow. And in *The Addams Family*, Morticia owns an "African man-eater" plant with a habit of biting humans.

Many of these are based on real plants: carnivorous (肉食的) plants. These hungry plants use traps such as sticky leaves, slippery tubes and hairy traps to catch insects and the occasional small bird or mammals. Humans aren't on the menu for the 800 or so carnivorous plants found worldwide. But what would it take for a carnivorous plant to capture and consume a person?

Carnivorous plants come in many shapes and sizes. One common type is the pitcher plant. These plants cheat prey (猎物) into their tube-shaped leaves using sweet flowers. The lips of these "pitchers" have a slippery coating. Insects and sometimes small mammals that lose their footing on this coating fall into a pool of digestive enzymes (消化酶) where the animal's tissue is broken down and then absorbed.

Pitcher plants aren't equipped to make regular meals out of mammals, though. That's because consuming them would use more energy. But a man-eating plant would want to save energy when it could.

"The descriptions in *Little Shop of Horrors* seem less realistic," says Gilbert, a scientist who studies carnivorous plants. In the film scary plants even run after people. "It takes a lot of energy for fast movement."

Gilbert says that the man-eating plant wouldn't move because all plants have cells lined with a rigid cell wall. This makes them "terrible at bending and moving around". Real carnivorous plants with traps are small enough that their cellular structure doesn't limit any moving parts. But a plant large enough to catch a person? "You'd have to make it a large trap," he says.

Digesting a human may be more trouble than it's worth, though. The extra nutrients from undigested prey would promote the growth of bacteria. Those bacteria could end up infecting the plant and causing it to rot, too.

32. What can we learn about carnivorous plants?

- A. There exist eighty of them in the world.  
B. Birds and mammals are their main food.  
C. Their sweet flowers contain deadly poison.  
D. They are inspirations of man-eating plants in movies.

33. What's the author's attitude to the existence of man-eating plants?

- A. Favorable. B. Concerned.  
C. Doubtful. D. Curious.

34. What feature do ideal man-eating plants have in movies?

- A. They look ugly. B. They are inactive.  
C. They only eat humans. D. They move very fast.

35. Which can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Could a Plant Ever Eat a Person?  
B. Are Carnivorous Plants Able to Move?  
C. What Matters for Carnivorous Plants to Prey?  
D. How Are Carnivorous Plants Similar on and off Screen?

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

#### Daily Choices to Live an Inspired Life

We are each the drivers of our own lives. 36 On my personal journey of discovery, I've identified several guiding principles that are essential to living an inspired life.

37 Each day contains endless possibilities to support my aims with my behaviors. Making my behaviors match my life intentions is proving to be a very powerful way to generate thoughtful change.

Use the power of the pause. 38 Pausing is a powerful action because it keeps me from reacting on impulse (冲动). Pausing helps me to respond mindfully. When I choose to live responsively and mindfully, I virtually avoid the need for a "clean-up committee" later.

Practice activities that restore. I've created a distinct menu of activities that are highly restorative to me. I've found I need to make time to do yoga, cook tasty food, and take frequent walks in support of my life choices. 39

Recognize the power of language. The words I speak create my reality. For this reason, I want to be intentional with my language. I know that if I describe something as "hard", it will become hard for me. If instead I describe it as "challenging", I am aware that challenges can be overcome. 40 Silence can be respectful and allow healing. I speak when there is a need to speak.

In short, living an inspired life means making conscious choices in all of our daily activities. Recognizing the possibilities in every situation, we can choose to live inspired in every moment.

- A. Besides, I try to avoid facing challenges.  
B. Set goals and back them up with actions.  
C. Identify beneficial intentions and speak them out.  
D. I also know that many times I don't need to say anything.  
E. We feel inspired because we know we're in the driver's seat.  
F. I don't need to respond immediately to everything that occurs.  
G. The idea is to consciously choose activities that are restorative.

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,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Sometimes, the kids need a little extra motivation. While some students prefer 41 rewards for good behavior, all Kameron 42 was to be the first one on the bus. That way, he'd be able to 43 a little extra time with his good friend, school bus driver Charles. In the few minutes they 44 together each afternoon, Charles would chat with Kameron, 45 him, and generally brighten his day.

At the beginning of the school year, Kameron was having some 46 in class. Almost every day, his behavior got him 47 to the administrator's office. However, 48 with Mr. Charles turned out to be a strong 49 for this boy to follow directions. And he seldom broke school rules.

The teacher saw a huge 50 in Kameron's attitude once the boy started talking to Mr. Charles every day. So did Kameron's mom. 51, she was moved and so thankful for the driver's positive 52 that she wrote him a letter.

"I have always believed angels come when you least 53 them," the mom wrote. "This holds especially true in regards to Mr. Charles. . . I am really 54 for what he has done for my son."

Now, Charles and Kameron often get ice cream together now that school is out for the summer. The bus driver also 55 him at his weekend baseball games.

- |                       |               |                 |                  |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. secret         | B. different  | C. timely       | D. material      |
| 42. A. got            | B. did        | C. wanted       | D. possessed     |
| 43. A. save           | B. spend      | C. take         | D. afford        |
| 44. A. shared         | B. appointed  | C. extended     | D. employed      |
| 45. A. lecture        | B. satisfy    | C. observe      | D. encourage     |
| 46. A. qualifications | B. requests   | C. difficulties | D. views         |
| 47. A. compared       | B. sent       | C. attended     | D. accustomed    |
| 48. A. keeping up     | B. putting up | C. going along  | D. getting along |
| 49. A. connection     | B. feeling    | C. motivator    | D. indicator     |
| 50. A. potential      | B. change     | C. success      | D. profit        |
| 51. A. Actually       | B. Similarly  | C. Fortunately  | D. Typically     |
| 52. A. attitude       | B. reaction   | C. mood         | D. influence     |
| 53. A. need           | B. expect     | C. care         | D. suggest       |
| 54. A. grateful       | B. ready      | C. eager        | D. responsible   |
| 55. A. applauds       | B. persuades  | C. puzzles      | D. invites       |

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。

Dragon Boat Festival is a traditional Chinese holiday that falls on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month. Among the versions of the festival's origin, the most 56 (wide) accepted one dates back over 2,000 years to the legend of Qu Yuan, 57 well-known poet of the State of Chu during the Warring States period (475 BC - 221 BC).

After his Chu state was conquered(征服), Qu threw 58 (he) into a river. People threw zongzi into the water to honor him and used boats to prevent fish eating Qu's body. That gave rise 59 the customs of dragon boat racing and eating zongzi.

Every year, the festival 60 (celebrate) not only in China but also in other parts of the world to honor Qu, 61 behavior still touches people to this day.

During the festival, various activities are held, with dragon boat races being an important tradition. Boats are believed 62 (show) the essence of the dragon, which is thought to bring good luck and prosperity. The races represent the spirit of teamwork and 63 (strong).

In addition to the boat races, the eating of zongzi, a traditional food made of rice 64 (wrap) in bamboo leaves and filled with various sweet fillings, 65 (be) another distinguishing feature of the festival.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

近日,杭州31岁的外卖小哥彭清林跳水救人的视频传遍了全网,请你为校报的英语栏目写一篇文章宣扬他的英勇行为,内容包括:

1. 人物事迹介绍;
  2. 号召人们学习。
- 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。

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。

Running the Crazy Miles

My lower back is tighter than a square knot. And a war is breaking out in my stomach. My mind is running out of words to describe my feelings. And I still have 35 miles to go.

I'm attempting to complete my first 100 km ultra run(超跑), and now I'm running what I like to call the "Crazy Miles". The Crazy Miles are any distance farther than a marathon. I call them this because anytime I tell someone that I'm running farther than a marathon, they always say the same thing: "You're crazy!"

I don't know if it's something I ate, or the 85°F temperature, but as I reach the aid station, I feel like I've hit the wall. With another 31 miles to go, the wall is the last thing I want to be hitting. When seeing an aid station, I immediately lie down on the ground to stretch. A couple of minutes turn to five, and five become ten. My coach, Katelin, shows up. "What are you doing?" she asks.

"Stretching," I reply.

"Are you here to stretch, or are you here to run?"

She's right. I climb up to my feet, put some food in my stomach and water in my system, and hit the trail. Suddenly, I have a second wind. It could be due to the nutrients I've consumed, but I'm guessing it's Katelin's words. Sometimes, a loved one calling you out is the best motivation. As a runner in the school team, I love and respect her just as my teammates.

The trail winds through a thick forest. It's only mid-afternoon, but the sun has already fallen behind the hills. I begin tripping on exposed roots. I fight with gravity to find my balance before my body falls to the forest floor.

At mile 40, I insert my ear buds, but music isn't enough to mask the aches and pains that have spread through my entire body. This is the part of the run where I'll have to dig deep into my soul because, from here on out, it will all be new to me. I've never run this far before.

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。
- So, I recall my life as a runner before. \_\_\_\_\_

Before I know it, I reach the last aid station, which means only four miles more to go. \_\_\_\_\_