

南京市高三 2024 届零模考试

考前押题

一、阅读理解

Hip-hop dancing(街舞) is popular with many young people today. They like it because they can invent their own moves. They use this dance to show their love for life. It also shows that they are not afraid of problems.

Hip-hop dancing has a history of more than 20 years. It first began in the 1980s in the US. In early times, it was seen in New York and Los Angeles. At that time, many young black people often danced to the music in the streets. They used their legs, arms, heads and even shoulders to dance. Many young people still use most of these moves today.

Hip-hop dancing became popular all over the world because of the 1983 movie Flash dance. Some people performed Hip-hop dancing in the movie. People enjoyed their performance. They began to dance like them. Then it became popular. There are two kinds of Hip-hop dancing: new school and old school. More and more young people are learning Hip-hop dancing. People believe that it is a good way to exercise their bodies, and that it is good for their health.

1. Young people like Hip-hop dancing because _____.
 - A. it has a history of more than 20 years
 - B. it first began in the US
 - C. they can invent their own moves
 - D. many young black people often dance it.
2. At first Hip-hop dancing was seen _____.
 - A. in the movies
 - B. in the streets
 - C. in the old schools
 - D. in the schools
3. Which of the following is True about Hip-Hop dancing?
 - A. It is not a good way to exercise.
 - B. It shows that young people feel bad about life.
 - C. Young people use this dance to show their love for life.
 - D. It shows that young people are afraid of problems.

It was an early blow to my self-confidence. I was attending my first group meeting in the lab as a postdoc, and I was pleased that I could follow most of the discussion. Then, in front of everyone, the professor turned to me and asked about my previous accomplishments. I froze. As a PhD student, I had achieved lots to be proud of. But all of those were in my home country of Brazil. Now I was in Washington, DC and I didn't know what the word "accomplishment" meant. So all I could say was "I don't know".

I had decided to do a postdoc abroad because I thought the training would help me secure a teaching position. I applied for and received a Brazilian government fellowship to spend 18 months working abroad and got a position in a lab. It all seemed so easy—until I actually started.

In a new country, I struggled. After the mortifying lab meeting incident, my

confidence took another hit. The paper I intended to publish did not materialize. I used to be invited to give talks. Now, I was asked to speak more slowly because of my accent. My confidence was destroyed.

After months of self-doubt, I reminded myself that I had potential. I needed to do something to regain my confidence. I thought a change of environment might be what I needed. So I made the move.

In another new lab, I still felt insecure. However, I was determined to make the most of the time I had. There were more opportunities to interact with others, which forced me to talk more. It was awful at first, but with practice I began to feel more confident in my English. I proposed new projects. I began to receive positive feedback on my presentations.

My confidence is back. I feel a little like Wonder Woman. She was a strong soldier in her homeland. When she left, she experienced obstacles and failures only to become even stronger than before.

4. What was the author's reaction when asked about her previous achievements?
 - A. She felt insecure.
 - B. She kept silent.
 - C. She was at a loss.
 - D. She felt proud.
5. Why did the author go abroad?
 - A. To apply for government fellowship.
 - B. To get a doctor's degree.
 - C. To build her own lab.
 - D. To gain experience for a position.
6. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 1 refer to?
 - A. I didn't give a proper response in a lab meeting.
 - B. The paper I intended to publish did not materialize.
 - C. I was asked to speak more slowly because of my accent.
 - D. I reminded myself that I had potential.
7. What can be the best title for the text?
 - A. A lab meeting incident
 - B. I found my inside Wonder Woman
 - C. Brazilians' confidence improved
 - D. Poor English ruined opportunity

If you've been paying attention, you know that corvids (crows, rooks and ravens) are remarkably intelligent birds. Now these feathered geniuses have been given a job: six rooks have been trained to pick up rubbish in the Puy du Fou historical theme park in western France.

Whenever Boubou, Bamboo, Bill, Black, Bricole and Baco place a cigarette butt or other small pieces of trash in a special container, it offers a treat-rewarding for their efforts. The idea came from one of the park's falconers (养鹰人), Christophe Gaborit. As part of the falconry show, crows had already been trained to pick up roses and bring them to a princess, so in the 2000s, Gaborit raised and trained two rooks to do the same with rubbish.

The training system is similar to experimental programs for testing corvids' intelligence, in which a vending machine distributes a food reward when a crow correctly performs a task. Earlier this year, a type of vending machine was used to teach crows how to tear paper into a specific shape. And 10 years ago, "hacker" Josh Klein built a similar vending machine to reward crows for getting back lost money. So we know the concept works.

The rooks are employed for the first time over the weekend, and they'll be working

four days a week under close watch — not for the birds, but to make sure the humans don't deliberately drop rubbish to watch the birds clean it up. That's because the aim of the rook garbage collectors isn't only to collect garbage — it's also to get park-goers to think before they litter. "OK, the birds are able to do something that we are much more able to do than them, so we should do this by ourselves, park president Nicolas de Villiers told NPR. "It's a funny way to show the people that you cannot throw papers everywhere."

8. Who is the trainer of the rooks to pick up garbage?
 - A. Nicolas de Villiers.
 - B. Josh Klein.
 - C. Christophe Gaborit.
 - D. Puy du Fou.
9. Why will the rooks work under close watch?
 - A. To make sure the rooks' safety.
 - B. To prevent the rooks flying away.
 - C. To avoid being disturbed purposely by humans.
 - D. To watch the rooks doing the right thing.
10. What does the employment of the rooks really intend to do?
 - A. To make money through the rooks.
 - B. To pick up roses for a princess.
 - C. To give performances in the park.
 - D. To get humans inspired.
11. What is the main idea of the text?
 - A. Rooks are employed to pick up rubbish in a France park.
 - B. Puy du Fou historical theme park offers the falconry show.
 - C. Waste pollution has become a world-wide problem.
 - D. People are called on to focus on the protection of the birds.

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing--Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate (复杂的) and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't

pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them---and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids (蚜虫) for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers (垃圾邮件发送者) out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

12. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its _____ .
A. digital products B. user information
C. physical assets D. quality service
13. According to the author, competition law _____ .
A. should serve the new market powers B. may worsen the economic imbalance
C. should not provide just one legal solution D. cannot keep pace with the changing market
14. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because _____ .
A. they are not defined as customers
B. they are not financially reliable
C. the services are generally digital
D. the services are paid for by advertisers
15. The ants analogy (类比) is used to illustrate _____ .
A. a win-win business model between digital giants
B. a typical competition pattern among digital giants
C. the benefits provided for digital giants' customers
D. the relationship between digital giants and their users

二、七选五

Self-love is the key to a happy life. After we have learned how to love ourselves, we will be able to love others. ____16____ 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. ____17____ In fact, no one on this earth is perfect. The key is to achieve a better balance (平衡) and try to be as happy as possible.

Stop worrying. ____18____ It won't help you get the solution (解决办法). 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. ____19____ 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.

20 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.

三、完形填空

What's the Outlook for 2035?

When we think about the future of work, anxiety inevitably creeps in. However, you don't have to be afraid because you are in the driver's seat.

By 2035, most organizations will not have large, company-sponsored 21 offices but instead will rent virtual meeting rooms for both full-time and contract employees to work and meet when they need to. Thanks to the rise of the online rating systems, customers will 22 your products and services in real-time and will expect concerns to be addressed immediately.

We must also deal with 23 that we have never encountered before. As of this year, there will be five generations in the workforce, led by many traditionalists (born before 1945) and baby boomers (born 1945—1963) who are determined to contribute to their organizations beyond typical 24 age. Due to the small size of Generation X (born 1964—1979), the millennials (born 1980—1995) are moving into 25 positions an average of 10 years earlier than their predecessors (前辈) and require extensive learning to be effective managers.

The oldest members of Generation Z (born 1996—2012) are now graduating from college and arriving in the 26 expecting to use technology for instant business impact. Organizations that want to keep top Gen Z talent must provide 27 that allow them to do their jobs with maximum efficiency.

Members of all generations who wish to be gainfully employed will come face-to-face with a different set of hiring practices. 28, your competition for jobs won't simply be in your backyard but will be all over the world thanks to virtual and 29 work and larger populations of working-aged people in China and India, which will shortly become the leading 30 of qualified talent.

In the work world of 2035, team work will be shorter-term in nature and 31 high levels of human and machine cooperation. Constant 32 will be a given, meaning that if you want to keep pace with technology and use it to drive business results, you can't wait for someone else to hand you a solution. You must take development into your own hands.

So, if you're a leader, how can you 33 your organization to compete in this

very different world? The answer is simpler than you might think. Focus on your best people, in all 34 from all backgrounds, and with various work arrangements—and 35 them with the right tools.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. downtown | B. physical | C. well-equipped | D. multifunctional |
| 22. A. accuse | B. advertise | C. evaluate | D. use |
| 23. A. diversity | B. talents | C. overpopulation | D. joblessness |
| 24. A. awkward | B. fruitful | C. marriageable | D. retiring |
| 25. A. competitive | B. ideal | C. leadership | D. social |
| 26. A. adulthood | B. maturity | C. society | D. workforce |
| 27. A. staffs | B. investments | C. opportunities | D. tools |
| 28. A. As a result | B. In addition | C. For instance | D. Even so |
| 29. A. flexible | B. remote | C. universal | D. voluntary |
| 30. A. exporters | B. giants | C. members | D. generations |
| 31. A. cause | B. involve | C. promote | D. replace |
| 32. A. cooperation | B. innovation | C. isolation | D. support |
| 33. A. aim | B. prepare | C. prohibit | D. stimulate |
| 34. A. employees | B. nations | C. generations | D. races |
| 35. A. empower | B. please | C. honor | D. serve |

四、用单词的适当形式完成短文

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空，在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

In recent years, we have seen melting ice caps and 36 (rise) sea levels around the world. The number of deadly weather events has increased, such as hurricanes(飓风), wildfires and floods. Scientists say 37 has caused these new patterns is climate change. And they encourage everyone to produce less waste. Other 38 (way) lowering your carbon footprint include walking instead 39 driving, bringing reusable bags to the supermarket, and eating less meat. These actions have many benefits, including less air pollution and CO₂ production.

五、建议信

40. 假定你是李华，目前正在加拿大研学，你的好友 David 计划假期到加拿大旅游，发邮件向你征求旅游的建议。请你给他回复一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 旅游信息（出行方式 transport；旅游地点 Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa）；
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,

六、读后续写

41. 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。

My wife called, "Will you come here and make your darling daughter eat her food?"

I threw the newspaper away and rushed to the scene. My only daughter looked frightened. Tears were welling up in her eyes. In front of her was a bowl filled with curd rice which she particularly hated. But my mother and my wife believed firmly that curd rice is beneficial to health. I cleared my throat, and picked up the bowl. "Dina, why don't you take a few mouthfuls? Just for Dad's sake, dear." Dina softened a bit, and wiped her tears with the back of her hands. "OK, Dad. I will eat not just a few mouthfuls, but the whole lot. But, you should. She hesitated. "Dad, if I eat this entire curd rice, will you give me whatever I ask for?" "Oh sure, darling," I replied. "Promise."

My girl stared at her mom and continued, "Ask Mom also to give a promise." My wife put her hand on Dina's and said, "Promise."

"Dear, you still want a new computer? Dad doesn't have that kind of money right now. OK?" I became a bit anxious.

"No, Dad. I don't want anything expensive," Slowly and painfully, she finished eating the rice. Dina came to me with her eyes wide with expectation. All our attention was on her. She demanded, "Dad, I want to have my head shaved off this Sunday!" My wife shouted, "A girl having her head shaved off? Impossible!"

"Dina, can you ask for something else? Seeing you with a clean-shaven head, we'll be sad," I said. But Dina said, "No, Dad. I don't want anything else. You promised to reward me with whatever I ask for. Now, you are going back on your words. Was it not you who told me the story of King Harishchandra, and its moral that we should honor our promises no matter what?" Dina was in tears.

It was time for me to call the shots for our promise must be kept.

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。

I insisted that we must keep our words.

A lady walked to me and told me that the boy walking along with my daughter was her son.
