

天津市耀华中学2024届高三年级第一次月考

英语试卷

(满分150分)

第I卷 (共115分)

第一部分：听力 (共两节，满分20分)

第一节 (共5小题；每小题1分，满分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，你将有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 many rooms does the man want?

A. Four

B. Five.

C. Seven.

2. Where is the City Bank?

A. On the left of a theater

B. Opposite a drugstore.

C. Behind a hotel.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Jack's shopping.

B. Jack's car.

C. Jack's house.

4. What does the man mean?

A. The woman shouldn't buy the camera.

B. The woman should work on her report.

C. The woman should read the instructions first.

5. When does the conversation take place?

A. On Saturday.

B. On Sunday.

C. On Monday.

第二节 (共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

听下面几段材料。每段材料后有几个小题，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。听每段材料前，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。每段材料读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第6至第8小题。

6. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Work harder.

B. Ask for advice.

C. Drop the subject.

7. How does the woman feel about her Physics?

A. Worried.

B. Bored.

C. Confident.

8. What will the man do this weekend?

A. Prepare for an exam.

B. Deal with his notes.

C. Help the woman.

听下面一段对话，回答第9至第11小题。

9.What does Children's World provide for young kids?

- A. Training programis.
- B.Educational activities.
- C.Colorful clothes.

10.What is the woman's other job?

- A.To welcome customers.
- B. To look after the machines.
- C. To find a cartoon character.

11.What does the woman think of her dressing up?

- A.Rewarding.
- B.Silly.
- C.Interesting.

听下面一段独白，回答第12至第15小题。

12.What do we know about the cycling holiday?

- A.It starts from the north of England.
- B. It covers over 600 miles.
- C.It lasts nearly a week.

13.What should people pay for themselves to do?

- A.Hire a bike.
- B.Book a hotel.
- C.Find a guide.

14.What entertainment will people have on the first day?

- A.A quiz.
- B.A party.
- C.a musical evening.

15.How can people get more information about the trip?

- A. By visiting a website.
- B.By phoning the company.
- C.By talking to an organizer.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节：单项选择（每小题1分，满分15分），

16.-I have picked up my courage to compete in the upcoming Marathon on Oct, 15th. But I'm afraid I won't complete the course.

--. _____ You never know until you try.

- A. Enjoy yourself
- B.Go for it
- C.Do as you like
- D.Take your time

17.-Mr.Black is hard on his students.

-Not exactly! When a student meets setbacks, the caring side of him will be _____

- A.brought down
- B.brought out
- C.brought up
- D.brought about

18.-Whenever you want a meal,come to my restaurant and eat for free.

---Believe me,that is an _____ I will not refuse.

- A.instruction
- B.anouncement
- Coffer
- D.advantage.

19. Body Mass Index, or BMI, is a measure of a person's :weight _____ height. A person with a BMI of 25 or above is considered overweight.

A.in view of B.in relation to C.in terms of D.in response to

20.-Why were you absent from the meeting yesterday?

-I had forgotten about it because I had been so _____ with other things.

A.devoted B.absorbed C.occupied D.comimitted

21.You will recognize me when you get out of the station. I _____ blue jeans and a red T-shirt

A.will be wearing B.had worn C.was wearing D. have worn

22. _____ is often the case, I assume, is the fact that when looking back, the bittersweet senior life is always one's highlight in pursuit of dream.

A.As B.Which C.That D.What

23. By accepting lower prices, shop owners can sell the clothes that would _____ be. Kept unsaleable and long in stock.

A.therefore B.otherwise C.instead D.howeyer:

24.-Have you conveyed to your parents your disagreement: with the choice of your major?

-Not yet. I can hardly picture _____ they will react.

A.how B.that C.what D.when

25.My mother is grateful to the surgeon, without _____ first aid she would never rose to her feet again.

A.whom B.his. C.which D.whose

26.-Where is Mr.Zhang?

-Er...,he headed for the library just now, and _____ books there.

A. had been reading B.read C.had read D.has been reading

27.the 24 Solar Terms on Chinese lunar calendar, the farmers in ancient China accomplished the great astronomical and meteorological achievement with their intelligence and experience.

A.Basing B.Based C.To base. D.Having been based

28.The voyages of travelers before the 17th century show that they were not _____ the sea even though they didn't have modern navigational aids.

A.at the risk of
B.at the mercy of
C.at the end of
D.at the expense of

29.--When can I come for the computer? I need it next Tuesday.

--It _____ be repaired by next Monday afternoon

A.can B.need Bshould D.might

30.-So they told you that you'd get the Job?

_____ But they said they were quite impressed with my performance

A.Sounds great B.Notexactly C.That's for sure D.Don't mention it

第二节：完形填空（共20小题，每小题1.5分，满分30分）

When I began to study flower arranging, I was slowly developing a deeper understanding of the 31 between all life

In our first class, my teacher said that flowers can 32s talk and that they each have their own33 of being beautiful. They have "prana" life force, so you have to pay full attention to them, rather than 34 your own ideas of beauty on them. So I began to ask the flowers how they wanted to be 35 and what positioning would make:them:36 most beautiful. I waited and listened.

Even after the flowers had been 37 in the vase, I would discover sometimes that in the morning they had rearranged themselves during the night. Even if they were secured in the 38, they always seemed to be silently straining (尽力) to find their 39 place .At the same time, they were not 40 independent; they needed loving care. They were dependent on me, or whomever their 41 was for the day, to water them. Watching other people spraying water on the arrangements sometimes, I would feel so 42 by the scene. Small drops of water on the flowers touched the source of life and nourished the heart of beauty.

This experience made me feel how 43 i could be, if our minds are set in the right way to water not only plants, but 44, to treat all living creatures in a way that 45 them their right to be beautiful, in their own 46 and time.

What we came to notice was that flowers could also 47 Our teacher urged us to always 48 the flowers when we passed how beautiful they were and to thank them for sharing that 49 with us.

When we made our arrangements with this kind of 50, we found that the flowers remained beautiful and fresh for many more days than expected.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 31. A. difference | B. conflict | C. barrier | D. connection |
| 32. A. actually | B. hardly | C. briefly | D. mildly |
| 33. A. ways | B. goals | C. levels | D. measures |
| 34. A. pouring | B. focusing | C. relying | D. forcing |
| 35. A. covered | B. arranged | C. delivered | D. wrapped |
| 36. A. prove | B. grow | C. feel | D. smell |
| 37. A. put | B. cut | C. brought | D. handed |
| 38. A. garden | B. vase | C. cave | D. wall |
| 39. A. first | B. right | C. former | D. equal |
| 40. A. fully | B. apparently | C. mentally | D. firmly |
| 41. A. performer | B. babysitter | C. neighbor | D. caretaker |
| 42. A. amazed | B. moved | C. anxious. | D. curious |
| 43. A. simple | B. funny | C. complex | D. foolish |
| 44. A. flowers | B. animals | C. grasses | D. humans |
| 45. A. allows | B. conveys | C. promises | D. passes |
| 46. A. direction | B. space | C. energy | D. shape |
| 47. A. shake | B. listen | C. breathe | D. inform |
| 48. A. prove | B. select | C. imagine | D. remind |
| 49. A. beauty | B. secret | C. message | D. treasure |
| 50. A. talent | B. poetry | C. devotion | D. technique |

第三部分：阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2.5分，满分50分）

A

Cambridge Open Days -July and September 2023

Join us on Sept 15,2023 for our next undergraduate Open Day.

Cambridge Open Days are aimed at potential applicants from Year 12 and 13 and mature applicants (aged 21 or over), together with their parents or supporters, to help them learn more about the University.

The Open Day in September will be a smaller in-person Open Day, focused on the Colleges with many Colleges open for activities such as tours, talks and drop-in sessions. Please note that most subject departments won't be open during the September Open Day, but you can find out about our courses through on-demand course presentations and sample lectures.

What to expect

The Open Day is focused on the Colleges to help you finalize your College choice ahead of the October deadline. The program with details about the activities taking place in Cambridge will be published on the website two weeks before the Open Day.

During the Open Day you can find out more about the Colleges, general university facilities, the application process, student life and finance via:

Information stands

College tours and activities

Tours of some of the university's facilities

Before attending you may find it useful to watch the recordings of some of the webinars (网络研讨会) from June and July, particularly the Choosing a College session. Unable to visit?

If you're unable to attend the Open Days or just want to get a feel for Cambridge before you arrive, check out our Virtual Tour and visit Colleges and facilities using our 360 platform.

You'll also be able to access some Open Day resources, such as recordings of the Warm-up Webinars, sample lectures and course presentations after the event. These will be available via the online program until October.

If you have any questions about the Cambridge Open Days, please see our frequently asked questions. (FAQ link will be live in August.)

51. Who are the Cambridge Open Days primarily aimed at?

- A. Researchers from other universities.
- B. High school students in Year 11 and 12.
- C. International tourists visiting Cambridge.
- D. Possible applicants and their supporters.

52. What can attendees expect during the Open Day in September?

- A. Guided tours of most subject departments.
- B. Sample lectures and course presentations.
- C. Interactive workshops with current students.
- D. Information stands on student life and finance.

53. What is recommended for those who cannot attend the Open Days?

- A. Booking an extra university tour.
- B. Downloading the recordings of the webinars.
- C. Taking a Virtual Tour with the 360 platform:
- D. Accessing the online program until November.

54. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. You can get the detailed arrangement of the Open Day in June and July:
- B. You may tour the university on the Open Day upon applying to Cambridge.
- C. You must watch the Choosing a College session before attending.
- D. You have to submit your university application by the end of October.

55. When do you most possibly see the passage?

- A. On June 20th.
- B. On August 15th.
- C. On September 5th.
- D. On September 20th

B

It probably was not easy to translate the tough talks at the high-level meeting between the U.S. and China in Anchorage. Chinese female translator Zhang Jing became an online hit in China for remaining unflustered (从容不迫的), graceful, and accurate.

One video of the first session of the diplomatic talks shows how Yang Jiechi starts his response to the American side at 8.30 minutes, going on until the 24.36-minute mark. Next to him, interpreter Zhang Jing is fiercely taking notes. When Yang finishes speaking, he glances to foreign minister Wang Yi on his right to let him speak, after which Zhang says, "Shall I first translate?" While the U.S. side was awaiting the translation, Yang then says: "Ok, you translate," adding in English: "It's a test for the interpreter," after which the American side says "We're gonna give the translator a raise!" Zhang then goes ahead and calmly translates Yang's entire 15-minute speech.

To give a speedy translation of such a lengthy off-the-record speech is seen as a sign of Zhang's utmost professionalism as an interpreter, which many on Weibo praise. "She's my idol," multiple people write.

On Sunday, the hashtag "China-U.S. Talks Female Interpreter Zhang Jing" had reached 200 million views, but it is not the first time for Zhang, who was previously called "the most beautiful interpreter" of the National Congress in 2013.

Being an interpreter is generally regarded an exciting and attractive job by many netizens, as the career involves much traveling and international contacts. But the ability to master another language than Chinese is also often admired.

"Translators are usually the 'heroes behind the scenes'," one commenter writes, pointing out how rare it is for an interpreter to hit the limelight (聚光灯) like this.

"There are still people saying it's not important to learn English," another Weibo user writes: "But if that were true, how could we educate brilliant interpreters like her? How else could we quarrel with Americans at the conference table?!"

Many who write about Zhang on Weibo say that she is an example or a role model to them: "I hope that my

spoken English one day would be as excellent as hers. This motivates me to try even harder.”

56. We can infer that during the first session of the talk, _____

- A. Zhang Jing seemed fierce because of Yang Jiechi's long talk
- B. Zhang Jing wrote down fierce words in response to the US side
- C. it was beyond Zhang Jing's ability to follow Yang Jiechi
- D. Zhang Jing concentrated on translating in an intense atmosphere.

57. What does the underlined “it” in the fourth paragraph refer to?

- A. Zhang Jing was called “the most beautiful interpreter”.
- B. Zhang Jing became an online hit several years ago.
- C. Zhang Jing interpreted for the China-U.S. diplomatic talk.
- D. Zhang Jing gave a speedy translation of a long speech.

58. Why did the American side say “We're gonna give the translator a raise!”

- A. Because the American side wanted to employ Zhang Jing due to her talent.
- B. Because the American side thought Zhang Jing got a low salary.
- C. Because the American side considered Zhang Jing's job quite tough.
- D. Because it was impossible for Zhang Jing to assume the task except by a pay rise.

59. Zhang Jing is taken as a good example of _____

- A. quarrelling with the American sides
- B. enjoying an exciting and attractive job
- C. showing the significance of learning English well
- D. stressing the importance of educating brilliant interpreters

60. Where does the passage least possibly taken from?

- A. Science report.
- C. Wechat official account.
- B. The Internet.
- D. Newspaper.

C

As people are becoming more socially conscious about where their food comes from and how it impacts the planet, they are choosing animal-free plant-based options. Cow-free

meat has been around for quite some time and the popularity of brands like Beyond Meat and cultivated meat from Aleph Farms and others are soaring. While there are a large number of plant-based milk substitutes, none of them have the same taste of cow's milk. Now, an Israeli food-tech startup Remilk created real dairy products without harming a single cow or the planet.

The company stresses that their product Remilk is not a milk substitute but rather is the real deal. Made from a special process called microbial fermentation (微生物发酵), milk is manufactured in a lab instead of in a cow. And the end product is very healthy. “In a very simple way, we take the gene that encodes for the milk protein,” said Aviv Wolff, CEO of Remilk. “The gene functions as an instruction book for the production of the protein it encodes. And so,

we insert the gene into a microbe that we've developed and it instructs our microbe to produce the specific protein in a very efficient way.”

The company says that the lab-produced milk tastes identical to the real thing and they hope to eventually replace cows by creating every dairy product sold. They expect to roll out plant-based cheese and yogurt in addition to milk. “Remilk was founded with the mission to stop using animals to produce our food because, as dairy lovers, we realize that giving up on milk is not an option,” Wolff said. “But today's milk comes with an unreasonable price tag. The dairy industry is destructive to our planet, our health, and our animals, and is simply not sustainable anymore.”

The environmental price tag of dairy farming is way too high. According to the World Wildlife Fund, dairy cows add a huge amount of greenhouse gasses to the atmosphere and contribute to global warming and climate change as well as foul the air around them. Dairy operations consume large amounts of water and run-off of manure (粪肥) and fertilizers from these farms get into local waterways. The production of Remilk uses only 5 percent of the resources and produces only 1 percent of the waste of producing cow's milk according to the company. And they accomplish this by being 100 percent cruelty-free unlike dairy farms.

61. What distinguishes Remilk from other milk substitutes?

A. It enjoys broad popularity.

C. It comes in various flavours.

62. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. The production of Remilk.

C. The role of gene in making protein.

63. What can we know from Wolff's words in paragraph 3?

A. Remilk was set up for animal protection.

B. Dairy industries should be shut down.

C. Remilk aims to produce animal-free food.

D. Prices of cow's milk are soaring these days.

64. What does the underlined word “foul” probably mean in the last paragraph?

A. Clean.

B. Heat.

C. Pollute.

D. Consume.

65. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Drawing on gene technology, Remilk has developed a variety of dairy products.

B. Conventional dairy industry is anything but eco-friendly.

C. The new technology adopted by Remilk transforms the gene of cows.

D. It'll be some time before the public get accustomed to the milk substitutes.

D

When plates are set on the table, phones, rather than forks, are at the ready. At this point in our social media entanglement (纠缠), the fact that the camera eats first is pretty much a given. Sure, some chefs, including Michelin rated star chefs, express their displeasure at this, but efforts to make the table a screen-free domain have mostly fallen flat.

New research from Aston University has found that people are indeed influenced by the food photos that their friends post on social media. For example, for every serving of fruits and vegetables that a person thinks their friends

are eating, they'll eat one-fifth of a serving more. This number makes more sense within the context of the recommended "five a day", meaning someone who's being influenced would make a point of eating six portions of fruits or vegetables. Similarly, for every three portions of junk food that a person sees friends consuming on social media, they'll eat an extra one.

The researchers have suggested that social media can be very beneficial when it comes to people's choices of food and their diets. Study supervisors Dr. Jason Thomas said, "The implication is that we can use social media as a tool to encourage each other's eating choice within friendship groups, and use this knowledge as a tool for public health interventions."

Actually, the daily food situation is somewhat different from everything else posted on social media. People also desire to copy what they see but they need good social media literacy skills in order to grasp what's realistic and what's absurd. It is necessary to avoid the fake perfection of social media.

It gets boring trying to figure out what to eat three times a day, week after week, so no wonder people want to take the path of least resistance and eat what their friends are eating. Unfortunately, most of what gets posted is the more time-consuming recipes or the attractively styled restaurant meals. By all means, keep your antennae (触角) out for new ideas, but gather them from food magazines, cookbooks, store flyers, reliable cooking websites, and recommended recipes from friends and family.

66. What phenomenon is talked about in Par. 1?

- A. The influence of social media on people's diet.
- B. People's taking photos of food before eating.
- C. Chefs' efforts to make the table screen-free.
- D. The pursuit of dining in fancy restaurant.

67. What's the consequence of people's seeing their friends' online post?

- A. They'll copy what their friends do.
- B. They'll take junk food more seriously.
- C. They'll consume more than their friends.
- D. They'll care more about their friends' eating habits.

68. What's Dr. Jason Thomas's attitude towards social media?

- A. Positive.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Concerned.
- D. Unclear.

69. What might people referring to others' diets be advised to do?

- A. Form their own diet styles.
- B. Find the similarities among others' diets.
- C. Avoid aiming for perfection in daily meals.
- D. Enhance their critical thinking and skepticism.

70. What does the author intend to do in the last paragraph?

- A. Point out the unreality of social media.
- B. Call on people to enrich their knowledge in cooking.
- C. Introduce the general classification of food posted online.
- D. Encourage people to broaden their sources of food inspiration.

第II卷 主观题 (共35分)

第四部分: 写作 (满分35分)

第一节: 阅读表达 (共5小题, 每小题2分, 满分10分)

阅读短文, 按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

In the animal kingdom, weakness can bring about aggression in other animals. This sometimes happens with humans also. But I have found that my weakness discloses the kindness in people. I see it every day when people hold doors for me, pour cream into my coffee, or help me to put on my coat. And I have discovered that it makes them happy.

From my wheelchair experience, I see the best in people, but sometimes I feel sad because those who appear independent miss the kindness I see daily. They don't get to see this soft side of others. Often, we try every way possible to avoid showing our weakness, which includes a lot of pretending. But only when we stop pretending we're brave or strong do we allow people to show the kindness that's in them.

Last month, when I was driving home on a busy highway, I began to feel unwell and drove more slowly than usual. People behind me began to get impatient and angry, with some speeding up alongside me, honking (按喇叭) or even shouting at me. At the moment I decided to do something I had never done in twenty-four years of driving. I put on the car flashlights and drove on at a really low speed.

No more angry shouts and no more horns!

When I put on my flashlights, I was saying to other drivers, "I have a problem here. I am weak and doing the best I can." And everyone understood. Several times, I saw drivers who wanted to pass. They couldn't get around me because of the stream of passing traffic. But instead of getting impatient and angry, they waited, knowing the driver in front of them was in some way weak.

Sometimes situations call for us to act strong and brave even when we don't feel that way.

But those are few and far between. More often, it would be better if we don't pretend, we feel strong when we feel weak or pretend that we are brave when we are scared.

- 71. When will people feel happy as the author has discovered? (No more than 7 words)
- 72. Why does the author feel sad sometimes in Paragraph 2? (No more than 12 words)
- 73. What did the other drivers do when they saw the flashlights? (No more than 6 words)
- 74. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph probably mean? (No more than 5 words)
- 75. What can we learn from the author's experience? (No more than 20 words)

第二节: 书面表达. (满分25分)

76. 假设你是晨光中学高三学生李津。你校篮球队应邀去英国一所中学参加中学生篮球友谊赛。请你给该校的联系人 Mr. Longman 写一封咨询邮件, 要点如下:

- (1) 接受邀请，表示感谢；关注天津考生下载更多资料；
- (2) 询问情况（食宿、交通、场地等）；
- (3) 提出需求（如赛前准备、医疗保障等）。

注意：

- (1) 词数不少于100；
- (2) 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
- (3) 开头和结尾已写好，不计入总词数。

Dear Mr.Longman,

Yours,
Li Jin

