

大同市 2024 届高三年级学情调研测试

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成, 答在本试题上无效。
3. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用 2B 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, 将答案用 0.5mm 黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
4. 考试结束后, 将本试题和答题卡一并交回。
5. 本试卷共 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

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. What does the woman dislike?
A. The chicken. B. The salad. C. The tomatoes.
2. When did the man get home?
A. At around 1:00. B. At around 3:00. C. At around 10:00.
3. How does the woman sound?
A. Calm. B. Glad. C. Angry.

4. Why does the man give up traveling abroad?

- A. Because he had to study.
- B. Because his parents disagreed.
- C. Because he failed important exams.

5. What are the speakers going to do tonight?

- A. Stay home.
- B. Work out.
- C. Eat out.

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 至 7 小题。

6. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mother and son.
- B. Husband and wife.
- C. Father and daughter.

7. What pet will the speakers get?

- A. A dog.
- B. A cat.
- C. A parrot.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 小题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In an apartment.
- B. On the phone.
- C. In an office.

9. What is the man's requirement for the apartment?

- A. It's near the downtown.
- B. It has two bedrooms.
- C. It's near a park.

10. What information does the man finally ask the woman for?

- A. The price.
- B. The environment.
- C. The address.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 小题。

11. What theme do the speakers pick for the party?

- A. Jungle theme.
- B. Ocean theme.
- C. Beach theme.

12. Who likes to collect beach hats?

- A. Bob.
- B. Tammy.
- C. Sara.

13. Why would the speakers like to go to the beach this weekend?

- A. To pick up shells.
- B. To take some photos.
- C. To enjoy the sunshine.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 小题。

14. Where have the kids gone?
A. To a café. B. To a mall. C. To a party.
15. What is wrong with the man's new trousers?
A. They are too long. B. They are too small. C. They are badly broken.
16. What will the woman do for the man?
A. Introduce a tailor to him.
B. Give him the money back.
C. Go to the store with him.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 小题。

17. When does the big water fight begin in Thailand?
A. On April 13th. B. On April 14th. C. On April 15th.
18. Why do people pour water on their elders' hands?
A. To give blessing. B. To show respect. C. To have fun.
19. What does the speaker suggest tourists do?
A. Go to Thailand before April.
B. Take valuable things with them.
C. Wear swimsuits under their clothes.
20. What is the talk mainly about?
A. A festival B. A destination. C. A competition.

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，从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中，选出最佳选项。

A week ago, "Sports for Life" programme was sent to the parents, requiring them to select a sport that they wanted their child to play. Since then, our staff have received lots of calls from parents asking for more information about it. Here is a memo (备忘录) for your reference when you answer the phones.

Sport 1: Basketball.

We expect that this will be the most popular of the four sports. Therefore, students should be

advised to sign up as soon as possible. Students will take a private bus to and from the Kwun Tong Sports Park. To cover the cost of hiring a bus, each student will have to pay \$10 each time. There will be four basketball courts with one teacher monitoring each game.

Sport 2: Gym.

We will be using the St. Peter's Memorial Park. There are two reasons for choosing this park. First, it is not very busy and crowded before 6:00 pm. Second, it has a lot of trees with plenty of shade. Students must bring along two bottles of water to prevent thirst. Three activities — skipping, jogging, and outdoor aerobics (有氧运动) are all free of charge. And there will be a teacher on duty for each of the activities.

Sport 3: Hiking.

Hiking will take place at the Kowloon Peak. The activity will start at 2:30 pm and finish 90 minutes later. Three teachers will accompany the students, and a hiking instructor will accompany each group of 15 hikers. Each instructor will cost \$75 per hour. Students are advised to bring plenty of water and sunscreen.

Sport 4: Swimming.

The Kowloon City Aquatic Centre is a 10-minute walk from our school. Four teachers will go to the pool and conduct the students from the poolside. We will only be able to reserve the pool for one hour (2:45 pm to 3:45 pm). Only students skilful at swimming can take up this activity. The pool will have two lifeguards present. Girls must wear a swimming suit. The cost is \$10 per visit.

21. Who is the memo intended for?

- A. The parents.
- B. The students.
- C. The workers.
- D. The teachers.

22. Why is the gym recommended in the St. Peter's Memorial Park?

- A. It provides free-for-all activities.
- B. It offers shelters from the sun.
- C. It covers the cost of transport.
- D. It remains uncrowded all day.

23. What is a student required to do if taking part in swimming?

- A. To pay \$10 in all.
- B. To arrive at 4:00 pm.
- C. To wear a swimming suit.
- D. To be good at swimming.

B

I'm Savannah and I remember beginning to grow up that winter night when my parents and I were returning from my aunt's house, and my mother said that we might soon be leaving for

America. We were on the bus then. I was crying, and some people on the bus were turning around to look at me. I remember that I could not bear the thought of never hearing again the radio program for school children to which I listened every morning.

In fact, I think I cried very little when I was saying goodbye to my friends and relatives. When we were leaving, I thought about all the places I was going to see — the strange and magical places I had known only from books and pictures. The country I was leaving and never to come back to was hardly in my head then.

The four years that followed taught me the importance of being positive but the idea did not come to me at once. For the first two years in New York I was really lost — having to study in three schools as a result of family moves. I did not quite know what I was or what I should be. Mother remarried and things became even more complex for me. Some time passed before my stepfather and I got used to each other. I was often sad, and saw no end to “the hard times.”

My responsibilities in the family increased a lot since I knew English better than everyone else at home. I wrote letters, filled out forms, translated at interviews with immigration (移民) officers, took my grandparents to the doctor and translated there, and even discussed telephone bills with company representatives.

From my experiences, I have learned one important rule: Almost all common troubles go away at last! Something good is certain to happen in the end when you do not give up, and just wait a little! I believe that my life will turn out all right, even though it will not be that easy.

24. What did Savannah miss most about home when leaving for America?

- A. Her dear friends and relatives.
- B. The radio programme for pupils.
- C. The country she was leaving.
- D. The places she was familiar with.

25. What was Savannah's attitude to her life changes in New York?

- A. Optimistic.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Pessimistic.
- D. Desperate.

26. Why was Savannah increasingly responsible in her family?

- A. For her family moved more frequently.
- B. For her mother ended up in divorce.
- C. For her English was better than others.
- D. For she disagreed with her stepfather.

27. What does Savannah think about her future life?

- A. Her future will be loaded with more troubles.
- B. It will be difficult to learn to become mature.

- C. There will be more good days than expected.
D. Good things will happen if she keeps trying.

C

On the eve of this week's rail strikes, it was reported that the industry bosses are planning to weed out paper train tickets and close almost 1,000 station ticket offices in England. The transport secretary, Grant Shapps, has made no secret of his desire to see costs saved in this way. Some stations sell only a handful of tickets each week and the vast majority of transactions (交易) have moved online.

In the name of cost-cutting, station ticket offices are likely to follow the telephone booth on the corner and become memory. For those who have grown used to the benefits of organizing travel via smart phones, there will be little to feel sorry for. But for people without online access or skills, who tend to be older, poorer, and more fragile, another social barrier will have been built.

From medical appointments to payment apps for parking, more and more key services are now delivered digitally. As this revolution takes place, the interests of a significant minority are being ignored to some extent. In the case of health and social care, for example, it will often be those most in need of assistance who are least able to employ electronic devices.

The debate over ticket offices offers an opportunity to reflect more broadly on the increasing role of technology in our social landscape. The unavoidable trend towards technology is predictable, but its possible consequences need to be managed with more care. With the expanding range and increasing complexity of digital requirements, the aged are gradually withdrawing from increasing social services in their lives. Ros Altmann, the former pensions minister, recently wrote of being contacted by an elderly woman who no longer drives to her local park, because she cannot download the car parking app required.

Much more needs to be invested in helping gain easy online access. Alternative offline options must be maintained for important services. Contactable telephone numbers of relevant staff should always be available. These will cost more. But that is the price of digital transformation.

28. What does the underlined "weed out" mean in the first paragraph?
A. Pass on to.
B. Give in to.
C. Get rid of.
D. Put up with.
29. Who will be kept out of service by the plan to sell tickets online?
A. The aged.
B. The young.
C. The rich.
D. The strong.

30. What can be inferred about the digital transformation?

- A. It will meet the demand of consumers.
- B. It will cost much less than planned.
- C. It will need to be updated constantly.
- D. It will result in new social problems.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The accessibility of important offline services.
- B. The attitudes of the elderly towards technology.
- C. The barriers caused by digital transformation.
- D. The pros and cons of marketing tickets online.

D

A team of Chinese researchers have recently developed a new type of self-powered flexible and transparent electronic skin to monitor subtle human activities, shedding light on the future of wearable electronics. This new e-skin integrates a flexible transparent supercapacitor (超级电容器) as an energy storage device with a stretchable transparent strain sensor (应变传感器). Thanks to its mechanical softness, the integrated e-skin can be directly attached to various parts on the body.

As the largest organ of human body, skin is responsible for multiple major functions such as protection, perspiration, regulation of body temperature, and sensory stimulation (刺激). It forms the basis of people's physical interactions with the outside world.

The ideal e-skin should be highly sensitive, self-powered, and suitable for the human skin. "Inspired by sensory functions and performance of real human skin, we have made the new e-skin both flexible and transparent to serve multiple functions. After charging, it is capable of monitoring people's subtle physical signals and multi-scaled activities in real time. It can measure a person's pulse, tell when they are swallowing, and detect other body movements," said Lan Wei, a professor at the School of Physical Science and Technology of Lanzhou University and the leader of the research team.

E-skin is the core of future wearable electronic devices. The new invention can be applied in smart health care, human-machine interaction, virtual reality and artificial intelligence. For example, it could help surgeons control surgical robots more precisely, enable people to "touch" over long distances, and create more immersive gaming experiences.

Going ahead, the research team will focus on strengthening the sensory capacity and power supply of the e-skin, making it even more like human skin, which will in turn make it more adaptive to various future applications.

32. Why do Chinese scientists invent the new wearable e-skin?
- A. To regulate human body temperature.
 - B. To watch and check human activities.
 - C. To delay human skin aging process.
 - D. To improve human skin's flexibility.
33. What inspired the researchers to develop the new e-skin?
- A. The human contact with nature.
 - B. The trend of wearable devices.
 - C. The way real human skin works.
 - D. The development of strain sensors.
34. What will be the centre of the future research?
- A. Strengthening remote control of the e-skin.
 - B. Creating more new functions of the e-skin.
 - C. Changing the outer appearance of the e-skin.
 - D. Improving the sensory ability of the e-skin.
35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Electronic Skin: More Than Skin
 - B. Electronic Skin: More Like Skin
 - C. Electronic Skin: More for Fun
 - D. Electronic Skin: More At Ease

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 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。

Everyone knows about straight-A students. In fact, hard work isn't the whole story behind their academic success. Many straight-A students actually put in fewer hours of homework time than their low-scoring classmates. 36

1. Set priorities.

Top students bear no breaks on study time. Once the books are open or the computer is booted up, phone calls go unanswered, TV shows unwatched, and snacks ignored. Study is business; business comes before recreation.

2. 37.

Paul Melendres, a straight-A freshman from New Mexico, keeps two folders (文件夹) — one for the day's assignments, another for papers completed and graded. Melendres' methods have actually proven effective. Even students who don't have a private study area remain organized. A bag or drawer keeps essential supplies together and cuts down time-wasting searches.

3. Clean up your act.

Neat papers are likely to get higher grades than sloppy ones. "The student who turns in a neat paper," says Claude Olney, an Arizona State University business professor, "is already on the way to an A. It's like being served a cheeseburger. 38, you can't believe it taste good if it's presented on a dirty plate."

4. Speak up.

"39, I asked him to repeat it," says Christopher Campbell. Class participation goes beyond merely asking questions, though. It's a matter of showing intellectual curiosity. "I don't want to memorize information for tests only," says Campell. "Better grades come from better understanding."

5. Test yourself.

As part of her note-taking, Domenica Roman emphasizes points she thinks may be covered during exams. Later she designs tentative (试验性的) test questions based on those points and gives herself a written examination before test day. "If I can't answer the questions satisfactorily, 40," she says.

- A. Get organized
- B. Schedule your time
- C. I will go back and review
- D. No matter how good it really is
- E. If I don't understand what my teacher is explaining
- F. Here are some secrets of the young study champions
- G. Here we make some suggestions on how to study anytime

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When our pet dog, Brandy, met the three ducklings we rescued, they took small bites of her soft hair. She was 41 but she didn't stop them from doing that. She was 42 to mother these ducklings as if they were her own. All feedings and playtimes from that time on were conducted 43 Brandy's watch.

The ducklings followed her everywhere and she always made sure they were not 44. If one 45 off, she'd herd it back to the other two. At naptime, they'd snuggle (偎依) with her in her 46. The first time they 47 Brandy to her water bowl, they dove right in. Brandy looked at me 48 to say, "What am I supposed to do about this?" But she let them swim in it while 49 water with quick movements of her tongue.

Once the ducks matured, we 50 them at the pond near 51 we found them. They soon flew south for the winter. It was sad to see them go, but we were comforted that they had learned the 52 skills they needed. Now, Brandy 53 has some energy in her step when she realizes we're walking to the 54 — perhaps hoping her ducks will 55 when the weather warms up.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. joyful | B. nervous | C. calm | D. curious |
| 42. A. determined | B. hesitant | C. qualified | D. unwilling |
| 43. A. beyond | B. inside | C. under | D. through |
| 44. A. put away | B. brought up | C. taken back | D. left behind |
| 45. A. knocked | B. wandered | C. broke | D. drove |
| 46. A. head | B. face | C. eyes | D. hair |
| 47. A. persuaded | B. followed | C. permitted | D. invited |
| 48. A. as if | B. only if | C. even if | D. what if |
| 49. A. playing | B. pumping | C. carrying | D. drinking |
| 50. A. raised | B. abandoned | C. released | D. seized |
| 51. A. where | B. what | C. which | D. when |
| 52. A. communication | B. management | C. performance | D. survival |
| 53. A. always | B. merely | C. seldom | D. hardly |
| 54. A. house | B. garden | C. pond | D. park |
| 55. A. leave | B. return | C. grow | D. swim |

第二节 语法填空 (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。

Ancient Chinese thinkers regarded nature, with human beings included in it, 56 the world of life. All living things in the world have 57 (they) own lives and state of being. "Life and its state of being is most 58 (worth) of appreciation," said Cheng Hao, a Confucian scholar in the Song Dynasty, "From such appreciation, people could draw 59 greatest spiritual delight."

Confucian scholars in the Song and Ming Dynasties all enjoyed observing the state of being of living things. Zhou Dunyi, for example, allowed the grass 60 (grow) in front of his window without cutting it. When he 61 (ask) why, Zhou explained that the natural growth of grass was in line with his idea of living things. He observed the 62 (create) of life and the state of being of living things in the world through the grass. The state of being of the grass was similar to the state of being of people, 63 the experience of this resemblance gave him great pleasure. He felt great joy from 64 (observe) living things. He would often appreciate the fish he kept, and enjoyed watching newly hatched chicks. To him, the lively and lovely chicks 65 (well) represented the state of being.

第四部分 书面表达 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (共 1 小题, 满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 最近赴英国伦敦参加短期交流项目。期间受到当地学生 Susan 的热情接待和关照。请你给她写一封感谢信, 内容包括:

1. 表达谢意;
2. 感谢的原因。

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 Susan,

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写 (共 1 小题, 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。

A picture book stood quietly on the shelf of a children's bookstore, waiting for young readers to read it.

One day, a little girl came. She sat down on the ground and read the picture book with interest. Then she put it back on the shelf, took out her pocket and said to the book, "I love you so much, but I can't afford you. My father is working out of the town, and my mother is ill now. You see, my pocket is empty. I have no money."

The next day, the little girl came again. She read the picture book again, and wrote a note, reading: "I want to read you once more, but I can't come tomorrow because I will go to the hospital to take care of my mother. Can you fly over to my house like a bird? The note has my home address on it." She put the note into the book, and left the bookstore.

How the picture book wanted to fly into the arms of the little girl! Books needed readers who liked them most, just like the little girl needed her mother. But it was not a bird. It could not fly, and its hardcover could not flap like wings. The picture book could do nothing but huddle (蜷缩) in the middle of the books, waiting for the girl to come again.

One day, there was a big boy who loved reading. He put all the books he liked into his shopping basket, including the picture book. His mother paid the bill for all the books without saying anything.

The big boy had his own bookshelf in his room, with all kinds of books ranked neatly on it. He began to read one book after another that he had bought. When he got to the picture book, he found the note. He was so surprised that he gave it to his mother. His mother read it, and was deeply touched, knowing that there was a little girl who loved the picture book but could not afford it. They resolved to deliver the picture book to the address that the little girl had written on the note.

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。

Paragraph 1:

The next day, the deliveryman returned the picture book, saying the girl could not be reached.

Paragraph 2:

Until one day, the big boy heard a woman and a girl talking in the house.