

大联考雅礼中学 2024 届高三三月考试卷（二）

英语

命题人、审题人：高三英语备课组

本试题卷分为听力、阅读、语言运用和写作四个部分，共 10 页。时量 120 分钟。满分 150 分。

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。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. How much does the keyboard cost now?

A. \$40. B. \$ 50. C. \$ 20.

2. What are the speakers doing?

A. Making dinner. B. Ordering some food. C. Shopping for a party.

3. What does the woman decide to do?

A. Go climbing. B. Buy camping equipment. C. Stay at home.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. What to eat today. B. How to post a notice online. C. Where to find the menu.

5. What kind of movies does the woman like best?

A. Musicals. B. Action movies. C. Documentaries.

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。

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. Where do the speakers plan to go?

A. The woman's home. B. A museum. C. A library.

7. Why does the woman want to go on Saturday afternoon?

A. To enjoy the nice weather. B. To sleep late in the morning. C. To avoid the crowd.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man think of the video?

A. Amazing. B. Traditional. C. Boring.

9. What makes the dancing special according to the woman?

A. The music. B. The costumes. C. The routines.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What's the main purpose of Eric and his father taking the cycle trip?

A. To raise money for charity.

B. To spend time together.

C. To break their usual routine.

11. What made a day happier during the trip?

A. Riding for a long distance.

B. Chatting with the local people.

C. Enjoying the sunshine on the face.

12. What is Eric now?

A. He's a student. B. He's a host. C. He's a coach.

13. What does Eric want to do?

A. Take another long ride.

B. Go cycling on weekends.

C. Participate in competitions.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where is the woman probably?

A. In a taxi. B. On a bus. C. On a plane.

15. When will the speakers' flight leave?

A. In 15 minutes. B. In 20 minutes. C. In 30 minutes.

16. Who are the speakers going to visit?

A. Their former classmates. B. The man's parents. C. The woman's parents.

17. How is the man feeling?

The University of Macau (UM)

This university is the only public comprehensive university in Macau, offering programs in business, science, social sciences, humanities, and education. Admission requirements vary depending on the program, but all applicants must be fluent in English or Portuguese (葡萄牙语). UM offers scholarships only for local students and does not provide accommodation for any students.

21. What majors are liked and chosen more at the University of Hong Kong?

- A. Science, engineering, and business.
- B. AI technology and English.
- C. Business, engineering, law, and medicine.
- D. Business, science, social sciences, and humanities.

22. Which of the following statements about the University of Macau is CORRECT?

- A. UM does not provide financial aid to international students.
- B. UM is one of the best public universities in Macau.
- C. UM has the best business program in Macau.
- D. UM does not admit international students.

23. What do the four universities mentioned in the passage have in common?

- A. They all have high tuition fees.
- B. They all offer great scholarships.
- C. They all have high-quality dormitories.
- D. They all have language requirements.

B

Overlooking the Davis-Gant Varsity Soccer Field, a bed of overturned soil waits for further development. In a few years, this area will become a natural habitat and a playground for animals and residents. This peaceful area didn't appear naturally, but through planning and action taken by Catlin Gabel's Tiny Forest project launched by teacher Patrick Walsh.

Forests typically take hundreds of years to mature, with four stages of growth. "Tiny forests shorten the time through the planting of all four layers," Walsh explained. The end result is a fast-growing, native forest in about 20 years. Over 600 plants from 43 species will be planted in the tiny forest, the first one in Oregon.

Walsh was inspired to build a tiny forest after hearing about this idea, which emerged in Japan and has taken hold in North America. He shared his vision with seniors in his class. The seniors researched tiny forests and made a proposal resulting in Clean Water Services donating 60 trees and \$ 5, 000 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration. Armed with these resources, Walsh and the students started working. "Something I didn't really expect was the outpouring of students' enthusiasm. Seeing students from all grades volunteered to contribute to the 'dirty work' really blew me away," Walsh said.

Senior Megan Cover has been at the school since the first grade. "I'll graduate after working on this project, which is surely sad, but it's really rewarding and great to be a part of this project and do my bit. We're creating this educational space for many young kids," Cover said.

Walsh summed up his goal of the project, which is to build a place where students can enjoy and learn about nature. "The forest will obviously not solve climate change, but it would deserve the efforts if the kids think about climate change and remember the importance of reforestation (重新造林) and trees when they look at the forest."

24. What is special about tiny forests?

- A. They originated in North America. B. They are usually planted in schools.
C. They contain various types of trees. D. They become mature in a shorter time.

25. What surprised Walsh in the process of planting the tiny forest?

- A. The abundance of native tree species. B. Public concern about the environment.
C. The active participation of students. D. Support from local organizations.

26. How does Megan Cover feel about the project?

- A. Proud. B. Hopeful. C. Excited D. Grateful.

27. What does Walsh want the forest to function as for the students?

- A. A source of enjoyment. B. A reminder.
C. A source of inspiration. D. A witness

C

We're already well aware that the American Southwest, which is naturally hot and dry, is seriously short of water. The situation is getting worse every day with populations in California, Nevada and New Mexico continuing growing. The fact that so many people of the region need the limited resources has led experts to predict a major water shortfall that will cost billions to deal with. A new study that reveals climate change is going to dry out the region even further is painting a serious picture of the future.

According to the study, global warming could increase the long-term water shortfall to the 1, 815 billion cubic metres by adding another 439 million cubic metres of water. Based on the price of adding reservoir (水库) capacities in California, meeting basic water shortages could cost \$ 549 billion if climate change is factored in. Higher water prices would make the adaptation even more expensive if no water could be found at all in the drier future.

But even beyond the mere cost of creating more reservoirs, there's no denying the fact that a hotter, drier Southwest will demand more and more energy for cooling. There's another fact that climate change will make cities in states like Nevada and New Mexico far less sustainable than they already are. There's also the fact that a warmer climate will have a long-lasting impact on the region's ecosystem. Previous study has noted that climate change may convert the American Southwest into a permanent desert.

It's certainly possible that it will be too expensive to build reservoirs for some suburbs and communities and we could see an exodus (大批人同时离开) from the region; but that's almost suitable to change, because communities pay for the extremely inefficient processes of pumping in water from out of the states.

28. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. American Southwest Is Short of Water
- B. Climate Change Will Make Water Shortage Worse
- C. California Council Pays Attention to Water Shortages
- D. Water Shortages Lead Experts to Predict Water Shortfall

29. What is the author's attitude towards the situation of the American Southwest?

- A. Worried. B. Critical. C. Sympathetic. D. Indifferent.

30. What can we infer from the third paragraph?

- B. The situations of Nevada and New Mexico are not bad yet.
- A. People should cool the climate immediately.
- C. The energy requirements needed for cooling will not make water shortage worse.
- D. There's a relationship between climate change and ecosystem.

31. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The high price of building reservoirs is making the situation worse.
- B. Population growth is the main reason for water shortages.
- C. Global warming could increase the long-term water shortfall to 1, 815 billion cubic metres.
- D. The American Southwest may become a desert one day.

D

Automation (自动化) was a hot topic. Nearly everyone agreed that people would be working less once computers and other kinds of automatic machinery became widespread. For optimists, this was a promise of liberation: At last humanity would be freed from constant toil, and we could all devote our days to more refined pursuits. But others saw a

threat: Millions of people would be thrown out of work, and desperate masses would roam the streets. Looking back from 50 years hence, the controversy over automation seems a quaint and curious episode. The dispute was never resolved.

A. J. Hayes, a leader (and no relation to me), wrote in 1964: Automation is not just a new kind of mechanization but a revolutionary force capable of overturning our social order. Whereas mechanization made workers more efficient--and thus more valuable--automation threatens to make them superfluous (过剩的)--and thus without value. The opinions I have cited here represent extreme positions, and there were also many milder views. But I think it's fair to say that most early students of automation, including both critics and enthusiasts, believed the new technology would lead us into a world where people worked much less.

As for economic consequences, worries about unemployment have certainly not gone away--not with job losses in the current recession approaching 2 million workers in our country alone. But recent job losses are commonly attributed to causes other than automation, such as competition from overseas or a roller-coaster financial system. In any case, the vision of a world where machines do all the work and people stand idly by has simply not come to pass.

The spread of automation outside of the factory has altered its social and economic impact in some curious ways. In many cases, the net effect of automation is not that machines are doing work that people used to do. Instead we've dispensed with the people who used to be paid to run the machines, and we've learned to run them ourselves. These trends contradict almost all the expectations of early writers on automation, both optimists and pessimists. So far, automation has neither liberated us from the need to work nor **deprived** us of the opportunity to work. Instead, we're working more than ever.

What about trades closer to my own vital interests? Will science be automated? Technology already has a central role in many areas of research; for example, genome sequences could not be read by traditional lab-bench methods. Replacing the scientist will presumably be a little harder than replacing the lab technician, but when a machine exhibits enough curiosity and tenacity, I think we'll just have to welcome it as a companion in zealous research. And if the scientist is elbowed aside by an automaton, then surely the science writer can't hold out either. I'm ready for my 15-hour workweek.

32. In Paragraph 1, the writer mainly wants to convey that ____.

- A. automation results in unemployment on
- B. automation does more harm than good
- C. the issue of automation is still in discussion
- D. automation brings in much convenience in life

33. According to A. J. Hayes, we can infer ____.

- A. automation is more valuable than what we imagine
- B. automation is a revolutionary force to better development

C. the disadvantages of automation far outweigh the advantages

D. the new technology would lead people into working much less

34. What does the underlined word possibly mean?

A. Put . . . down for. B. Set . . . free from.

C. Bring . . . into. D. Take . . . away from.

35. What can we conclude from this passage?

A. People needn't work so hard due to automation.

B. Traditional labor force will be replaced in the near future.

C. Automation should be accepted reasonably in development.

D. Automation results in more job losses in the writer's country.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

第5页共8页阅读下面短文，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。

How to Make Friends at Community College

Making friends in community college is a bit trickier than in four-year schools in some cases. Students don't typically dorm at community colleges, so there isn't always a shared living environment. 36 Here's a look at how to make friends at a community college.

Get hired on campus

While working part-time, most initial engagement involves assisting students with their needs. For example, if you work in the bookstore, the conversational icebreaker usually focuses on finding out what the other students need to find. Previously, you may have only had opportunities to socialize with other students in your classes. 37

Attend events

38 Whether it's special lectures, career fairs, musical performances, or anything else, these occasions bring students together outside of the classroom. By participating in activities that correspond to their hobbies or preferences, you and your peers can meet other like-minded students. Plus, the event can be an initial topic of conversation, giving your peers an easy way to engage with others.

39

College work will occupy most of your day. Your health, for one, is something you may start to neglect as you throw yourself fully into college life. Needless to say, ignoring your health is absolutely unacceptable. 40 You can start with your pal by heading over to your school's gym or fitness center and try meeting new people there.

A. Work out with a partner

- B. Find a job in your gym
- C. You may start to see some new faces at your job though.
- D. However, that doesn't mean opportunities aren't available
- E. Community colleges offer programs that are two years long
- F. Community colleges do hold a variety of activities throughout the year
- G. Finding yourself an exercise buddy will help encourage you to become more active

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。

Chloe Smith is a 6-year-old girl from Atlanta, Georgia. One day, while taking a walk with her father near their home, she 41 something shiny under a pile of rubbish. She picked up the 42 to take home, as she often did on her treasure-hunting walks. Chloe was later 43 to discover she had found a stolen Olympic gold medal.

The medal belonged to former canoeist (划艇运动员) Joe Jacobi, who won gold while 44 for Team USA in the 1992 Barcelona Olympic games. The medal, along with other personal belongings, was 45 in May of 2016 when someone broke into Jacobi's car. Though police managed to 46 some of his stolen items, they hadn't been able to find his 47 Olympic medal. It may have been lost forever, if not for a 6-year-old girl's treasure-hunting 48.

Chloe's dad had seen Jacobi's story on the news, and 49 realized it was his stolen property. He found Jacobi's email and sent him pictures of the treasure. After 50 the medal, Jacobi was astonished, just speechless.

Chloe was 51 to give it back after speaking with Jacobi on the phone. 52, Jacobi promised to speak to her class when school begins again this fall. The 53 of this little girl reuniting an Olympian with his beloved possession is 54. When we talk about character and doing the 55 thing, Chloe represents the Olympic values in every sense of the word.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 41. | A. sought | B. buried | C. noticed | D. dropped |
| 42. | A. waste | B. object | C. material | D. antique |
| 43. | A. embarrassed | B. satisfied | C. frightened | D. shocked |
| 44. | A. competing | B. applying | C. coaching | D. preparing |
| 45. | A. broken | B. stolen | C. replaced | D. deserted |
| 46. | A. purchase | B. register | C. preserve | D. recover |
| 47. | A. secured | B. prized | C. advertised | D. priced |
| 48. | A. project | B. decision | C. habit | D. idea |
| 49. | A. quickly | B. gradually | C. really | D. carefully |

50. A. identifying B. obtaining C. evaluating D. investigating
51. A. sorry B. eager C. upset D. hesitant
52. A. In addition B. In fact C. In return D. In advance
53. A. purpose B. report C. attempt D. story
54. A. heart-warming B. breath-taking C. eye-catching D. life-changing
55. A. important B. simple C. interesting D. right

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。

Lately China's leading liquor producer, Kweichow Moutai, and domestic coffee chain, Luckin Coffee, _56_ (generate) significant buzz with their new baijiu-flavored latte, which quickly sold out in Beijing. The latte, _57_ (feature) the iconic Moutai label, contains less than 0.5 percent alcohol by volume and is infused with 53-degree Moutai. This unique _58_ (combine) triggered the curiosity of Chinese social media users, who were eager to taste the Luckin coffee fusion of traditional Chinese liquor and coffee.

In Beijing, the Moutai-flavored latte experienced soaring demand, _59_ several Luckin Coffee branches selling out before midday. The barista, Zhang, mentioned that the number of orders was _60_ high that they had to temporarily suspend the online ordering system at around 1:30 pm.

Customers who tried the latte shared their experiences on social media. The consensus was that the baijiu aroma was _61_ (remarkable) strong. Some individuals even reported _62_ (feel) dizzy due to the alcohol content. Concerns were raised about the latte's impact _63_ driving. In response, Luckin Coffee advised against ordering the drink for underage individuals, pregnant women, drivers, and those allergic to alcohol.

In recent years, Moutai has been looking for ways to be more _64_ (access) and pull in a new generation of users, said Zhu Danpeng, _65_ food and drink analyst.

第四部分写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校的英语角正在征集“年度最佳人物”稿件, 请以“Person of the Year”为题, 写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 该人物的简介;
2. 该人物对你的影响。

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。

Person of the Year

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。

The Forgotten Pages

Once upon a time, in a land far away, there was a small village. Surrounded by the majestic mountains, the villagers happily lived a life of bliss.

All of them were used to their robotic daily tasks and none of them had the imagination or the will to try something new, except for one girl named Hannah. Very few people in the village could read let alone write, and Hannah was one of them. Her parents had made sure that their only child got everything possible.

Hannah was an adventurous spirit with an imagination far beyond her time. One afternoon, when Hannah was on one of her adventurous quests, she came upon an abandoned cottage. The cottage looked very old in its condition. Even though Hannah's mother had strictly warned her not to go wandering in abandoned places, her curiosity got the best of her.

She tip-toed slowly to the door and slowly opened it and she was left stunned. In front of Hannah was a room full of books! Books glistening in the dust, basking in the warm sunlight just waiting to be explored. Hannah gasped (倒吸气) as she realized that she had found a hidden treasure. Hannah broomed and dusted all day long until she realized it was dark and she had to go back. So Hannah picked two books and decided to read them at her home.

She went home and all night long, she read the adventurous tales hidden in the book cover. The next day, she quickly gulped her breakfast and made her way to the cottage again. Hannah devoured the books.

They were too interesting filled with stories about different creatures. Each page was just an adventure waiting to be embarked on. Hannah's imagination took her to a world of talking animals, mystical creatures, and daring nights. The little girl was so inspired by the books and she learned the power of love and friendship! With the good in heart, she decided to share the tales with the people of her village.

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。

She knew it would be a difficult journey, but she wanted to share the gold with everyone.

Soon, the words of Hannah's storytelling spread to far-off towns.

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