

湖南师大附中 2024 届高三三月考试卷(二)

英 语

得分

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. What does the man think of the price?  
A. It could be lower.              B. It's low indeed.              C. It's quite normal.
2. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. Tommy failed a game.  
B. Tommy broke his glasses.  
C. The window was broken.
3. How should the woman pay?  
A. By check.                      B. With cash.                      C. By credit card.
4. What midterm exams does the woman have?  
A. History and English.  
B. Chemistry and French.  
C. French and history.
5. What does the man mean?  
A. The airplane is a better transport.  
B. The train can be an alternative.  
C. They won't get tickets.

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. What transport does the man suggest?  
A. The express subway.              B. The local subway.              C. The express bus.

号  
学  
题  
答  
名  
姓  
内  
线  
封  
密  
校  
学

7. What is a “token” used for?  
A. Opening a door.                      B. Buying a ticket.                      C. Entering the station.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where are the speakers?  
A. At a party.                              B. At a wedding.                              C. At a conference.
9. What do we know about Carol?  
A. She’s outgoing.  
B. She’s beside the sofa.  
C. She’s wearing a black sweater.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What does the man particularly want to see?  
A. Westminster Abbey.                      B. London Tower.                      C. The British Museum.
11. What does the woman suggest seeing immediately after lunch?  
A. St. Paul’s.                              B. The British Museum.                      C. Westminster Abbey.
12. When does the bus stop at the Hyde Park Hotel?  
A. At 5:30 am.                              B. At 8:30 am.                              C. At 9:50 am.
13. Where is the man probably from?  
A. The US.                                      B. Japan.                                      C. Britain.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the conversation mainly about?  
A. Pressure of city life.  
B. Education of children.  
C. Relationship between neighbors.
15. What is the woman’s problem?  
A. She can’t sleep well.  
B. She quarreled with the neighbor’s son.  
C. She’s easy to get angry.
16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Husband and wife.                      B. Colleagues.                              C. Neighbors.
17. How can the woman turn the talk to her trouble according to the man?  
A. By introducing her house chores.  
B. By appreciating the neighbor’s yard.  
C. By asking about the neighbor’s children.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is Usain Bolt’s Olympic record for 100 meters?  
A. 9.30 seconds.                              B. 9.69 seconds.                              C. 9.86 seconds.
19. What can we learn about Usain Bolt?  
A. He set three world records at the 2008 Olympic Games.  
B. He is the first to set three records at the Olympic Games.  
C. He is a calm man and doesn’t like dancing.
20. What will Usain Bolt do next?  
A. Give a performance.                      B. Give a medal.                              C. Give a speech.





## B

Located among the forests where eagles fly overhead, Jabal Sawda has long been one of Saudi Arabia's best places for mountaineers. At 2,999m, Jabal Sawda had been considered the kingdom's highest peak until twin mountaineers, Matthew and Eric Gilbertson, climbed it in 2018, finding it to be about three metres shy of Jabal Ferwa.

For more than a decade, the twins have traveled to one country after another around the world, rewriting the mountain record books about places across the Middle East and West Africa. So far they have reached the peaks of more than 100 countries and newly identified the highest points in Togo, Guinea-Bissau and Ivory Coast.

Matthew, a research scientist at Lockheed Martin in Palo Alto, California, and Eric, an instructor in mechanical engineering at Seattle University, said their work was motivated by a love for mountaineering. "If we're going to go through all the effort to visit a country and visit the highest mountain, we want to be sure that we have indeed visited the highest mountain," Matthew said. "We consider it assistance to future mountaineers to have an accurate survey done so that they can focus their efforts on getting to whichever peak they want to get to."

The twins' love of mountaineering began when they were children with family trips to the Great Smoky Mountains in the southeastern United States. When they were students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), they started climbing as many mountains as possible. In 2012, after achieving their goal of reaching the highest point of each US state, they turned their attention to the rest of the world.

24. What can we learn about Jabal Sawda?
- A. It's Saudi Arabia's best scenic spot.
  - B. It's lower than Jabal Ferwa.
  - C. It's Saudi Arabia's highest peak.
  - D. It's better-known than Jabal Ferwa.
25. Why have the twins traveled to different countries in the past decade?
- A. To write books about mountains.
  - B. To rename the peaks of mountains.
  - C. To identify the highest mountains.
  - D. To challenge other mountaineers.
26. What do Matthew's words concerning their work imply in paragraph 3?
- A. It satisfies their curiosity.
  - B. It strengthens their motivation.
  - C. It attracts more mountaineers.
  - D. It guarantees informed choices.
27. Which of the following best describes the twins?
- A. Ambitious but impractical.
  - B. Determined and adventurous.
  - C. Intelligent and unselfish.
  - D. Peace-loving and eco-friendly.

## C

There seems to be a lot of talk these days about what is fair, and what is not. Most people tend to believe life should be fair. Some of the 99% seem to believe life has somehow treated them unfairly, and some of the 1% feel life hasn't treated them fairly enough. My questions are these: What is fairness? Is life fair? Should life be fair?

We clearly have no choice about how we come into this world. We have little choice early in life. But as we grow older, choices abound. I have long believed that while we have no control over the beginning of our life, the majority of us have the ability to influence the outcomes we attain. Fairness is a state of mind, and most often, an unhealthy state of mind. Our state in life cannot, or at least should not, be blamed on our parents, our teachers, or our society—it's largely based on the choices we make, and the attitudes we adopt.

Life is full of examples of the uneducated, the mentally and physically challenged people born into war-torn areas, who could have complained about life being unfair, but who instead chose a different path. Regardless of the challenges they faced, they had the character to choose contribution over complaint.

I agree that challenges exist. I agree that many have an uphill battle due to the severity of the challenges they face. What I disagree with is the attempt to use fairness to solve all problems in the world. Rules and orders don't create fairness, but people's desire and determination can work around most life challenges.

It doesn't matter whether you are born with a silver spoon, plastic spoon, or no spoon at all. A friend of mine came to this country from Africa in his late teens, barely spoke the language, drove a cab while working his way through college, and is now the president of a technology services firm. Stories such as this are all around us—they are not miracles, nor are they the rare exception. They do, however, demonstrate blindness to the mindset of the fairness.

28. What is the primary purpose of the text?
- A. To promote “efforts over complaint”.
  - B. To stress the importance of fairness.
  - C. To share an inspiring story of a friend.
  - D. To prove that fairness is a state of mind.
29. What does the underlined word “abound” in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Change fully.
  - B. Remain the same.
  - C. Exist in numbers.
  - D. Disappear completely.
30. What opinion may the writer agree with?
- A. Most of us can affect the results we achieve.
  - B. Our background determines our choices.
  - C. People's desire and determination create unfairness.
  - D. We should depend on fairness to solve all problems.

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Fairness Is Justice
  - B. Life Is Not Fair—Deal with It
  - C. Fairness Comes First
  - D. Cry for Fairness

**D**

The 2010s brought no shortage of miraculous technologies, from tablet computers to 4G mobile internet. But these had surprisingly little effect on the economy. During that decade productivity growth in the developed countries averaged a miserable(少得可怜的) 1% a year, holding down average wages. Innovative firms embraced new tech, but many less adventurous ones did not bother. The experience showed that technological breakthroughs and improvements in average living standards do not always go hand in hand.

Generative AI, its developers say, will be different. Not since the invention of the internet has a new technology so captured the public imagination. The technology is consumer-friendly: within days of its release to the public, ChatGPT, the most famous AI chatbot, had millions of users. It is easy to see how this innovation could improve all types of work at all types of firms, from increasing the accuracy of doctors' diagnoses to helping programmers write software code more efficiently.

With that said, for AI to truly spread out in the economy, it needs to make its mark beyond the most innovative companies. And this will take time. Although the internet began to be used by some companies in the early 1990s, it was not until the late 2000s that two-thirds of American businesses had a website. About 70 world's largest firms still show no interest in AI, according to our analysis. Some evidence even suggests that usage of ChatGPT and its competitors is falling—perhaps as people have tried it out, and then decided it is not for them.

Indeed, even the most powerful technologies take time to be adopted, because companies tend to use a mix of software and services, some of which may be years or even decades old. Replacing outdated systems can be costly and complicated. Moreover, in the many industries either run or heavily regulated by the government, such as health care, education and construction, bosses and trade unions often resist the application of new technology, worried that it will lead to job losses. In time AI could well transform how people live their lives and do their jobs. But the road to widespread usage, and any resulting productivity boom, will be a long one.

32. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?
- A. How productivity affects average wages.
  - B. Why the 2010s is a productive decade.
  - C. Whether economic growth follows new technologies.
  - D. What innovative companies care for.



33. What does the author want to indicate by mentioning ChatGPT in paragraph 2?
- A. AI's public imagination.                      B. Consumers' enthusiasm.  
C. AI's healthy profits.                          D. AI's huge potential.
34. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?
- A. Big firms are less motivated to adopt new tech.  
B. More efforts are needed to advocate AI.  
C. ChatGPT is falling behind its competitors.  
D. Websites were uncommon in the early 2000s.
35. Which word best describes the author's attitude towards the future of AI?
- A. Hopeful.              B. Worried.              C. Cautious.              D. Pessimistic.

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可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Perseverance isn't easy. But before you blame your lack of willpower, consider this: Building mental strength is similar to building physical strength. In just a few minutes each day, you can train your brain to think differently, manage your emotions, and behave productively. 36

37 Think about three things you are grateful for in your life. It could be as simple as the clean water that you drink. Write in a gratitude journal, list the things you feel grateful for over dinner, or make it a habit to find what you're thankful for before you go to bed. Over time, being grateful becomes a second nature.

It's impossible to stay strong when you're thinking about something that happened last week or horrible things going to happen tomorrow. 38 It's therefore of great significance to be able to concentrate on the present. With regular practice, you'll increase the ability to focus.

It can be tempting to wait until you feel ready to make a change. But waiting until you feel good about yourself before you take action could backfire. Instead, when you change your behavior, your thoughts and your emotions will follow. So when you're sad, put your shoulders back and smile, and you'll feel better. 39

Every day is a chance to develop some mental strength. Simple, short exercises performed over time will help you build mental strength. 40 Feeling sorry for yourself and giving up after your first failure are just a few of the bad habits that could discourage you from building your mental strength.

- A. The only time you can make changes is right now.  
B. With regular exercise, you'll build your mental strength.  
C. You can stay away from the bad habits by regular training.  
D. Mental strength has a lot in common with physical strength.  
E. You can physically change your brain by making gratitude a habit.  
F. Pay attention to the bad habits that keep you out of mental strength.  
G. Always remember feelings of confidence won't come out of nowhere.

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。

Back in the days when I was just a young student, I was always absent from school 41, too shy to step into the public attention. My grades, though not absolutely good, was above the 42. However, an unexpected incident allowed me to 43 life lessons and gradually accept the challenges thrown at me.

One rainy afternoon, while walking home from school, an accident happened. A speeding car 44 me, leaving me with a broken leg. Lying on my hospital bed, pain aching through my body, the reality of my situation 45. This unforeseen incident had set me back academically, and I needed to figure out how to achieve my previous 46.

With the help of my parents and teachers, who 47 accompanied me through the healing process, I managed to transform my 48 into a stepping stone. I began to acquire the will to push myself beyond my limits. After several months, I returned to school. My teachers had made accommodations for me, which included access to 49 classes to catch up on the lessons I missed. Fueled by a newfound 50, I made every effort to engage in all activities and strived to stay active in both the academic and extracurricular fields.

In the end, my actions 51 fruit. Not only did my academic performance improve, but I also developed an ability to adapt to unexpected situations. I realized the importance of being able to 52 my fears and overcome them. The incident that I 53 viewed as a major discouragement was, in fact, a turning point in my life. It was an opportunity to adjust my perspective and learn to admire the strength within myself.

The 54 did not happen overnight. It was a gradual process, just like adding a new piece to a puzzle every day. But with each piece, I moved one step closer to the bigger 55.

- |                     |                |                   |                |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. camps        | B. days        | C. facilities     | D. events      |
| 42. A. minimum      | B. maximum     | C. average        | D. majority    |
| 43. A. absorb       | B. forget      | C. teach          | D. avoid       |
| 44. A. approached   | B. hit         | C. lifted         | D. followed    |
| 45. A. gave in      | B. sank in     | C. fit in         | D. cut in      |
| 46. A. standing     | B. playing     | C. suffering      | D. finding     |
| 47. A. occasionally | B. casually    | C. constantly     | D. scarcely    |
| 48. A. shyness      | B. setback     | C. strength       | D. performance |
| 49. A. practical    | B. optional    | C. basic          | D. extra       |
| 50. A. drive        | B. concept     | C. version        | D. skill       |
| 51. A. planted      | B. distributed | C. sold           | D. bore        |
| 52. A. assess       | B. address     | C. monitor        | D. hide        |
| 53. A. initially    | B. actually    | C. suddenly       | D. eventually  |
| 54. A. inspiration  | B. assumption  | C. transformation | D. exploration |
| 55. A. space        | B. ambition    | C. picture        | D. capacity    |

英语试题(附中版) 第 8 页(共 10 页)





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。

I'm from the fishing town of Kinsale, in Ireland. Life is pretty good there, but Dubai caught my attention when I was 18. I moved there myself 10 years ago as a 30-year-old film-maker. It's been a wild ride, full of chaos and wonder.

My wife, Christine, lives here with me; when her sister Angela came to visit in April this year, the three of us set off in my pickup truck. It was a cloudless day, touching 40 °C. The heat and humidity were violent, so we had to sightsee from the car.

We took the scenic route between Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah, a charming city in the north. A year earlier, while off-roading with a friend, I got stuck at a water crossing there, at the only inlet(水湾) on the coast, where the sea flows into a swampy lagoon(咸水湖). I was rescued, and learned how quickly the tide could come in.

Christine spotted what looked like the Loch Ness(尼斯湖) monster stuck in the sand. We decided to investigate and drove up to where the sand met the lagoon. It was a camel, not moving.

Since relocating here, I have always kept a shovel, rope, torches and knives in my car—getting stuck in the desert can be debilitating(耗费体力的).

I got out my shovel and approached the camel. It was a female; we nicknamed her Stucky. It looked as if she had been trapped for hours—she was in quite deep. I've been around camels a lot in Dubai; they are massive. They can be friendly, but they can also be fierce. I approached Stucky slowly and started to gently dig away the sand around her. I kept patting her. I knew if she swung her head around quickly, she could injure herself, or me.

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。

Christine filmed my rescue attempt and posted photos on social media. _____
Luckily, at that point, a pickup truck arrived carrying 7 guys with all sorts of apparatus(装备). _____

## 关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



 微信搜一搜

 自主选拔在线



自主选拔在线  
微信号: zizzsw



自主选拔在线  
微信号: zizzsw



自主选拔在线  
微信号: zizzsw