

厦门一中 海沧校区 2024 届 高三年 英语科 9 月月考卷  
英语试卷

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

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。

1. Who is Jacob?

- A. An interviewee.                      B. A personnel manager.                      C. A secretary.

2. What kind of poems does Bob like?

- A. Humorous poems.                      B. Romantic poems.                      C. Realistic poems.

3. When can visitors do experiments with water?

- A. On Tuesday afternoon.                      B. On Wednesday morning.                      C. On Thursday afternoon.

4. What is the man asking the woman to do?

- A. Put him through to the director.                      B. Have a talk with the director.                      C. Arrange an appointment.

5. How did the woman feel about the service?

- A. Satisfied.                      B. Disappointed.                      C. Apologetic.

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. Why does the man congratulate Ava?

- A. She saved a sick goose.                      B. She finished a new book.                      C. She won a competition.

7. What does Ava think of her story?

- A. It's sad.                      B. It's inspiring.                      C. It's funny.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Co-workers.                      B. Fellow tourists.                      C. Traveler and agent.

9. What are the speakers discussing?

- A. Beijing culture.                      B. Beijing's tourist attractions.                      C. Beijingers' life in Hutong.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What kind of jobs seems to be in short supply?  
A. Teachers. B. Writers. C. Reporters.
11. Where is the woman most likely to go?  
A. New York. B. Boston. C. California.
12. What does the man plan to do if he can't find a job?  
A. Write a book. B. Try to be his own boss. C. Continue his education.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do people in Bell Labs do?  
A. Train engineers to be star workers.  
B. Conduct research in communication.  
C. Study the connection between IQ and EQ.
14. What is the difference between the studied star workers and others?  
A. Academic qualifications. B. Working years. C. Emotional intelligence.
15. Why can the star workers get an answer right away?  
A. They have higher IQ.  
B. They gain access to more resources.  
C. They are quicker to send out emails.
16. What is the purpose of the conversation?  
A. To talk about a study.  
B. To introduce the benefits of EQ.  
C. To discuss human relationships.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。


17. When did Mr. Mendel discover the reason of our likeness to parents?  
A. In 1860. B. In 1869. C. In 1953.
18. What did the scientists find in 1961?  
A. All the "words" in the DNA map.  
B. The first understandable DNA "word".  
C. The functions of all the DNA "words".
19. What can we do by understanding "words" in the DNA map?  
A. Cure some diseases.  
B. Test new medicine on animals.  
C. Gather information for the sick.
20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?  
A. The ways of DNA treatment.  
B. The famous biology scientists.  
C. The process of understanding DNA.

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

An Anthology (选集) of Aquatic Life (DK Children's Anthologies)	
<p><b>Author: Sam Hume</b>                      ★★★★★206 ratings                      Buy new: \$26.90                      Free delivery: on orders over \$28.00 shipped by Amazon.com                      Buy used: \$15.88, \$3.98 delivery                      March 18-August 17</p>	 <p>An Anthology of Aquatic Life is a stunning ocean encyclopedia for young readers to explore, with reference pages packed with fascinating information. From the deepest, widest ocean to the tiniest puddle, this beautiful book takes young readers on a spellbinding journey through the aquatic world. Stunning photography and gorgeous illustrations complement storybook descriptions about each life form, and children can uncover hundreds of fascinating facts as they read.</p>
<p><b>It arouses your child's curiosity as they:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★Explore detailed photographs and striking illustrations of nature in action.</li> <li>★Reveal fun facts and myths about how a range of animals and plants adapt to their environments.</li> <li>★Uncover more than 100 aquatic life forms, each with stunning images and captivating information.</li> </ul> <p>This ocean encyclopedia for children is the perfect blend of storybook style text with out-of-this-world illustrations. Compared with reading alone, reading the book with families doubles the pleasure as family ties are strengthened through exploring the unknown together.</p> <p><b>Explore the diversity of the animal kingdom while uncovering:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★Stunning Jacket Detail: gold book cover &amp; luxury metallic gold edges.</li> <li>★Striking photography &amp; illustrations inside.</li> </ul> <p><b>More in the Series</b></p> <p>An Anthology of Aquatic Animals is part of the beautiful and informative Anthology series. Complete the series and cultivate your child's curiosity as they explore the natural world with The Wonders of Nature or let them walk with the dinosaurs in Dinosaurs and other Prehistoric Life. For more information, please click here.</p>	

21. What is the lowest price for a second-hand book?  
 A. \$15.88.                      B. \$3.98.                      C. \$26.90.                      D. \$28.00.
22. What's the major benefit of An Anthology of Aquatic Life?  
 A. Promoting the skills of telling stories.                      B. Boosting curiosity about underwater life.  
 C. Acquiring the capability of photography.                      D. Increasing the knowledge of dinosaurs.
23. Where do you think the passage is taken from?  
 A. A brochure.                      B. A website.                      C. A textbook.                      D. A report.

**B**

I climbed Kilimanjaro with Lava Expedition during the rainy season. I flew to Nairobi in Kenya and spent several days there. At my hotel in Nairobi I met the rest of the group with whom I would spend the next week. We all travelled on the bus together for a 6-hour journey into Tanzania and then Arusha, a quiet town.

After we arrived at our hotel in Arusha, we had dinner and a few drinks. Then we were introduced to more members including Taddeus Minja, the main guide, who was very experienced—climbing Kilimanjaro runs through the generations of his family.

The next day the Lava Expeditions members checked if we had the correct and enough clothing for our expedition on Kilimanjaro. Only one person needed to bring more clothes.

After that we set off, walking in the rain through the beauty of the rainforest, all the way to the first camp. I was happy the next few days as the view was so wonderful and changed every day. I suffered a little during the trip and I felt so tired. But the members of Lava Expeditions provided me with lots of encouragement, which was one of the best memories. Finally, we reached the top of Kilimanjaro in bright blue skies. I felt excited about climbing Kilimanjaro and the feeling didn't change during my trip.

Lava Expeditions looked after me so well that I was deeply thankful for their help.

24. How did the author get to Nairobi?

- A. By bus.                      B. By train.                      C. By air.                      D. On foot

25. What do we know about Taddeus Minja according to the passage?

- A. He organized the journey.                      B. He had much knowledge about climbing mountains.  
C. He was the manager of a hotel in Arusha.                      D. He led Lava Expeditions.

26. How did Lava Expeditions help the author while climbing Kilimanjaro?

- A. By checking clothing for him.                      B. By offering drinks to him.  
C. By encouraging him.                      D. By teaching him climbing skills.

27. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To tell readers about what Lava Expeditions is.  
B. To give readers advice on climbing Kilimanjaro.  
C. To encourage more people to climb Kilimanjaro.  
D. To share his experience of climbing Kilimanjaro.

C

Bees are important to agriculture. But useful as they are, bees do not receive the same care and concern over their emotional well-being as other agricultural animals.

Ecologist Buchmann's recent book, which collects the work of bee scholars as they work to explain what goes on in their brains, suggests bees can learn, think and even likely feel, much like animals. Buchmann's work also suggests bees should hold a special place in our ethical scheme (道德体系). For Buchmann and some other scientists, what they have learned about bees changes their research strategies to be more ethical, on par with (相当于) the standards set for animals such as mice and monkeys.

Experiments, the outcomes of which are addressed in the book, illustrate the secret life of bees. Lars Chittka, a University College of London professor, did an experiment 16 years ago where he hid a robotic spider in flowers. The spider would grab a careless bee that came too close and then release it after giving it a scare. Chittka observed how the released bees learned to look for the spider and to avoid it. Some would be too scared to approach even unoccupied flowers.

Other studies proved that bee brains saw rushes in chemicals that could bring happiness when they were presented with sucrose (sugar). These happy bees then found more food than their unrewarded bees. By contrast, stress from poor handling lowered the levels of these happy chemicals.

"Many of my colleagues do experiments where bees have some devices placed into various body parts without considering their feelings," Chittka says. "The current care free situation that researchers live in with no legal framework needs to be re-evaluated." There are few laws regarding bee welfare. Buchmann thinks the "unhappiness" of bees might be a contributing factor to the decreasing numbers of bees.

Bees are critical to feeding the world and to plant survival. But the bees need care too. The first step in safeguarding the precious bees is to learn more about them and their lives. "These unique minds, regardless of how much they may differ from ours, have as much justification to exist as we do," says Chittka.

28. What can we learn about Buchmann's new book?

- A. It focuses on the ethical scheme.
- B. It records some research on bees.
- C. It teaches people how to protect bees.
- D. It introduces some famous scientists.

29. Which statement can be used to describe the bees in Chittka's experiment?

- A. Once bitten, twice shy.
- B. Practice makes perfect.
- C. Never offer to teach fish to swim.
- D. Kill two birds with one stone.

30. What conclusion can we draw from the studies?

- A. Bees are well-received.
- B. Bees are precious.
- C. Bees can have emotions.
- D. Bees can handle stress well.

31. What might be Chittka's advice?

- A. New devices should be placed in bees.
- B. The function of bees should be re-evaluated.
- C. People shouldn't experiment with bees in the lab.
- D. New rules should be made for the benefit of bees.

D

Lately, it's felt like technological change has entered an incredible speed. Companies like OpenAI and Google have unveiled new Artificial Intelligence systems with incredible capabilities, making what once seemed like science fiction an everyday reality. It's an era that is raising big, existential questions for us all, about everything from the future of human existence to the future of human work.

"Things are changing so fast," says Erik Brynjolfsson, a leading, technology-focused economist based at Stanford University. As he notes, this new wave of technological change looks like it could be pretty different. Unlike before, experienced and skilled workers benefited mostly from AI technology. In this new wave, it's the less experienced and less skilled workers who benefit the most. "And that might be helpful in terms of closing some of the inequality that previous technologies actually promoted," Brynjolfsson says. So one benefit of intelligence machines is—maybe—they will improve the know-how and smarts of low performers, thereby reducing inequality.

But it's also possible that AI could lower the profit of the experienced, smart, or knowledgeable ones. AI could reduce inequality by bringing the bottom up, and it could also reduce inequality by bringing the top and middle down.

Of course, as Erik put, it's also possible that AI could end up increasing inequality even more. For one, it could make the Big AI companies, which own these powerful new systems, wildly rich. It could also empower business owners to replace more and more workers with intelligent machines. And it could kill jobs for all but the best of the best in various industries, who keep their jobs because maybe they're superstars or because maybe they have seniority.

The effects of AI, of course, are still very much being studied and these systems are evolving fast, so this is just an assumption. This machine intelligence could upend much of the previous thinking on which kinds of jobs will be affected by automation.

32. What do the underlined words "the know-how and smarts" mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Experience and intelligence.                      B. Skills and potential.  
C. Capacity and experience.                        D. Outlook and talents.

33. Who will gain more in this new AI era?

- A. The senior with high rank.                      B. The inexperienced with low competence  
C. The learned with great credit.                    D. The poor with practical skills.

34. Which statement will Erik probably agree with?

- A. The fast development of AI will promote the division of inequality.  
B. AI Giants will be the dominator in the future world of new AI systems.  
C. The best of all walks of life will survive the competition against AI systems.  
D. Lower rank workers with little knowledge are bound to be abandoned by employers.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. The Fast Growth of the Artificial Intelligence    B. The Influence of the AI Inequality  
C. The Impact of the Artificial Intelligence        D. The Future of the AI Generation

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。

**How to Deal with a Colleague who Keeps Challenging Your Views**

It can be difficult to develop an environment of teamwork when you continually run up against a colleague who challenges your views. 36. This will ensure you respect one another, even when you disagree.

- Handle unnecessary confrontation (对峙).

If a co-worker habitually challenges your ideas in a group discussion in a confrontational manner, don't engage him or get into an argument. Pause for a moment, look the colleague in the eye. 37. This will force the co-worker to either repeat his comment in front of everyone with the same level of confrontation, or soften his approach.

- 38.

There's a time and place for everything, including professional disagreements. If a colleague interrupts you or talks over you in an effort to contradict your point or insert (插入) his own opinion, gently remind him that you still have the floor. If the colleague is challenging something you say before you have a chance to address the point, note that as well.

- Agree to respect each other.

39. Constructive debate and brainstorming can strengthen the overall performance of the entire team. Speak to your colleague at a time when you are emotionally stable. For example, you might say, "Can we agree to a respectful and civil way to discuss matters when it's clear there's no one 'right' answer?"

- Prepare rebuttals (反驳).

If a particular colleague has a long history of disagreeing with you, you might be able to anticipate his arguments or objections. Prepare rebuttals to address anything your colleague might throw at you. 40. It also strengthens your points without being confrontational, and allows you to give him credit for his constructive comments when necessary.

- A. Hold your ground.
- B. Ask for peace-making.
- C. This will help you support your own arguments.
- D. And ask him in a calm voice to repeat what he said.
- E. Here are the ways to deal with colleagues of this kind.
- F. Just find ways to make peace and communicate with your colleague.
- G. The bottom line is, colleagues are not going to agree with each other all the time.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Grandpa David lives in the same house he has lived in for over 60 years; he 41 the company of his dog, Friday. The dog was a regular 42 in his home and yard. During the time when Grandpa had Friday, he started having dementia (痴呆). My family came to visit him every day, working together to keep him living independently and 43. Three years ago, Friday 44. We thought of ways to let Grandpa know Friday was gone. We even had a burial service for Friday in the back yard with him. But on the 45 visits, he still asked about Friday. And even he 46 that the neighbors must have taken his dog somehow. Grandpa missed Friday so much, so we decided to do something for him. Months ago, Aunt Erin got a brilliant idea to handle Grandpa's problem. She purchased a robotic dog for him. The dog has soft fur and can move around and bark. To our surprise, Grandpa quickly 47 the dog as his new Friday. His dementia has led to his 48 on his new "dog" very much. And he believes he is an animal 49 a robot.

Grandpa takes good care of the dog. He always shares his 50 food with Friday, which happens to be eaten by the 51 cat at night. And throughout the day and often late at night, Friday is placed gently in the grass so he can do his own 52. Life with Friday has been good for Grandpa though he still deals with 53 of dementia. Actually having the "dog" helps him 54 his attention and be happy. Our family is grateful that a robotic dog has brought Grandpa companionship and 55.

- |                    |                |                |              |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. suffered    | B. experienced | C. enjoyed     | D. gathered  |
| 42. A. sorrow      | B. trick       | C. trouble     | D. presence  |
| 43. A. plainly     | B. luckily     | C. safely      | D. freely    |
| 44. A. passed away | B. died out    | C. turned down | D. set off   |
| 45. A. daily       | B. weekly      | C. monthly     | D. yearly    |
| 46. A. reported    | B. robbed      | C. complained  | D. broke     |
| 47. A. adapted     | B. titled      | C. honored     | D. accepted  |
| 48. A. patience    | B. dependence  | C. anxiety     | D. curiosity |
| 49. A. other than  | B. rather than | C. or rather   | D. less than |
| 50. A. big         | B. little      | C. rich        | D. own       |
| 51. A. neighbor's  | B. stranger's  | C. doctor's    | D. school's  |
| 52. A. best        | B. wonder      | C. business    | D. living    |
| 53. A. pleasures   | B. challenges  | C. reasons     | D. changes   |
| 54. A. focus       | B. avoid       | C. pay         | D. distract  |
| 55. A. eagerness   | B. memory      | C. freedom     | D. comfort   |



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。

Wednesday marks “Chu Shu” or the “End of Heat”, the 14th of the 24 Solar Terms recorded by the ancient Chinese people in their lunar calendar. It is a busy harvest season for farmers and also a time to express thanks for blessings 56 (receive).

Most areas across the Chinese territory will cool down during the period of time started with “Chu Shu”, and even people living in southern part of the country, after 57 (grill) for months, could finally take a breath of relief. The weather during this period of time 58 (note) by the large temperature swings between days and nights, so carrying an additional coat is advisable. Signs of the autumn could also be seen everywhere, with leaves starting to fall, grass and trees 59 (begin) to wither.

Contrast to the bleak atmosphere 60 (be) the scenes of the field, where crops are starting to ripen. What is more meaningful to the farmers this solar term is 61 the raining season in most parts of China will soon end. Grand celebrations could be seen 62 (annual) in Xiangshan county of east China’s Zhejiang Province, the South China Sea as well as other coastal areas. Outing with friends and families and enjoying the clear weather are 63 must on the routine of “Chu Shu” weekend.

Taken 64 the fifth great invention of China, the solar terms show the 65 (wise) of Chinese people to live according to the rhythm of the seasons.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假定你是代言, 你的美国朋友 Ross 在邮件中提到他对中国电影很感兴趣。请推荐一部你最喜欢的影片, 内容包括:

1. 你的推荐;
2. 你的理由。

注意:

1. 写作词数为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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## 第二节 读后续写 (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。

Julia always enjoyed running through The Dark Walk towards the light at the end of it. It was a dark, damp tunnel (隧道) made of smooth branches. This year she had the extra joy of showing it to her small brother, Stephen, and of terrifying him as well as herself.

One day they found a hole on one side of the walk. Inside there was water, in which they noticed a panting trout (喘息的鳟鱼). They were both so excited that they were no longer afraid of the darkness as they bent down and peered at the fish panting in his tiny prison, his silver stoma (气门) going up and down like an engine, otherwise he was motionless. Julia wondered what he ate and thought of his hunger. She found him a worm. He ignored the food, and just went on panting. Bending over him, she thought how he had been in there. All the winter, in the dark tunnel, all day, all night, floating around alone.

Nobody knew how the fish got there. Her mother suggested that a bird had carried the egg. Her father thought that in the winter a small stream might have carried it down there as a baby, and it had been safe until summer came and the water began to dry up.

Before they went to bed, Stephen asked his mummy the whole story of the trout, not really interested in the actual trout, but in the story which his mum began to make up for him. Julia in her bed, presented her back to them and read her book. But she kept one ear cocked (竖起耳朵). "And so, in the end, the naughty fish got bigger and bigger, and the water got smaller and smaller..." Passionately, she turned around and cried, "Mummy, don't make it a horrible old moral story." Her mom had even brought in a fairy (仙子), who had made it rain and filled the hole, so that the trout could float away down the river below. Staring at the moon, she knew there was no such thing as a fairy and that the trout, down in the tunnel, was panting for his life.

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 sat up in the silent night and Stephen was sound asleep.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Julia poured the trout out of the pot into the river.* \_\_\_\_\_

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