

高三英语学科试题

考生须知:

1. 本卷共 10 页满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟;
2. 答题前, 在答题卷指定区域填写班级、学号和姓名; 考场号、座位号写在指定位置;
3. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上无效;
4. 考试结束后, 只需上交答题纸。

第 I 卷

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每一小题 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. What did Daisy do yesterday?
A. She bit the fence. B. She lost a toy. C. She dug a hole.
2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Interviewer and interviewee. B. Colleagues. C. Teacher and student.
3. What is the woman going to do?
A. Sign up for yoga classes. B. Form a club. C. Count her steps.
4. Where are the speakers?
A. In a taxi. B. At a subway station. C. At a bus stop.
5. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Focus on her work. B. Go to a clinic. C. Have healthy food.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每一小题 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。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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What is Bard?
A. A teacher. B. A student. C. An editor.
7. What will the woman do in the evening?
A. Pay a visit to Mike. B. Look after a baby. C. Take Bard to his aunt's.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What is the woman probably doing?
A. Asking for advice. B. Reading a map. C. Having a meeting.
9. Which place will the woman visit first?
A. Purple Mountain. B. 1912 Bar Street. C. The Confucius Temple.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. How soon will the man's flight take off?
A. In one hour. B. In two hours. C. In three and a half hours.

11. What does the woman think of reading at the airport?
A. It's relaxing. B. It's impractical. C. It's interesting.
12. Why does the man go back to China?
A. To buy presents.
B. To spend spring break.
C. To get together with the family.
- 听下面一段对话, 回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。
13. Why does the woman need a job?
A. To earn money. B. To gain experience. C. To kill time.
14. What should the woman do if she takes the job?
A. Sort goods. B. Do the home delivery. C. Buy supplies.
15. What can we learn about the woman?
A. She has no time for after-class activities.
B. She works hard at college.
C. She will graduate soon.
16. When does the shop open in the morning?
A. At 8:00. B. At 8:30. C. At 9:00.
- 听下面一段独白, 回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。
17. What is Shu Lin's Grandpa?
A. A magazine. B. A book. C. A painting.
18. What became a hot discussion at the London Book Fair in 2022?
A. The number of Chinese books.
B. The way to tell Chinese stories.
C. The method of illustrating books.
19. What kind of Chinese element can people find in Shu Lin's Grandpa?
A. Ink painting.
B. Classical dances.
C. Traditional clothes.
20. How many Chinese publishing companies took part in the book fair in 2022?
A. About 900. B. About 600. C. About 60.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

From Antarctica to Alaska, our expedition cruises—operated through our alliance with Lindblad Expeditions—bring you to some of the most remote and unspoiled places on the planet.

A Circumnavigation of Iceland

11 DAYS FROM \$12,280	Trip Type: Expedition Cruise
Group Size: Max 148	Available Departures: Jul 8-17, 2024 / Jul 17-26, 2024

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EXPEDITION OVERVIEW:

1. Enjoy unparalleled access to Iceland's most remote landscapes, including offshore islands near the Arctic Circle.
2. Capture images of charming lava landscapes, towering waterfalls, and sea birds in flight.
3. Explore Iceland's coastal geology by Zodiac or kayak. Cruise among the icebergs of the Jökulsárlón ice lagoon (潟湖) in a small boat or go by 4x4 jeep into the highlands of southern Iceland.

Alaska Inside Passage

8 DAYS FROM \$7,560 Trip	Trip Type: Expedition Cruise
Group Size: Max 98	Available Departures: May 6-11, 2024 / May 21-26-11, 2024

EXPEDITION OVERVIEW:

1. Experience in-depth exploration of icebergs, melting glaciers, and hidden bays with a fleet of expedition landing craft and kayaks.
2. Glimpse Alaska's seldom-seen marine life alongside our undersea specialist, and listen to communication among whales.
3. Meet members of the Alaska Whale Foundation to learn about the behaviors of the area whale population.

Easter Island to Tahiti

19 DAYS FROM \$21,280	Trip Type: Expedition Cruise
Group Size: Max 102	Available Departures: Apr 5-23, 2023 / May 10-25, 2023

EXPEDITION OVERVIEW:

1. Visit Easter Island and dig into a fascinating lost culture, examining ancient burial sites and towering moai (摩埃石像).
2. Snorkel (用通气管潜水) the unspoiled reefs of Fakarava, part of a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and identified as one of the healthiest reef systems in the world.
3. Explore the unusual geology of Henderson Island with our naturalists, and seek out the isle's four local bird species.

Prices vary with departures.

Click [here](#) to reserve or call 1-888-966-8687.

21. Which destination is suitable for a birdwatcher who is fond of diving ?
A. Antarctica. B. Iceland. C. Alaska. D. Tahiti.
22. What can we learn from the text?
A. All of the routes are taken by sea.
B. All of the routes take more than two weeks.
C. The most expensive route is within \$21,280.
D. The group sizes can all reach up to one hundred.
23. Where can the text be found ?
A. A travel brochure. B. A tour website.
C. An entertainment weekly. D. A geography magazine.

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B

The spending power of young people varies from person to person. Each, however, is faced with the same question: what to do with their money? Recent headlines have seen more and more teens maxing out their parents' credit cards on games or other online activities.

However people intend to use their money, the importance attached to managing it seems to be unparalleled to younger generations. In this case, Jerry Witkovsky and his method of using four jars to teach teenagers how to spend their money wisely caught the public's attention.

When Jerry's grandchildren turned 13, his present to each of them was four jars: one for Spending, one for Saving, one for Giving, and another for Investing. It was from then on that his grandchildren started to be in control of what to do with the money they receive.

The value taught with the Spending jar is that you are responsible for your own happiness. Money gives you independence and the opportunity to buy something you like.

The Saving jar, giving you a vision for the future, could involve saving for university but it could also mean saving for that special something you've seen in the stores.

The Investing jar not only represents a vision for the future, but gives the opportunity to build for the future. Although this could likewise involve putting aside money for your university education, it also means investing in yourself.

The Giving jar is all about kindness and helping. Whether you want to help out a friend or give money to children in another country, it's up to you.

The wider aim of the jars is to encourage teenagers to think more objectively about money and the things that it can do, so that they can grow up understanding the value of the valuable. In this way, they will be better equipped in their adult lives to make informed choices about how they use the money they have. Indeed, the small change inside their jars could mean a big change in how they manage their money.

24. Why did Jerry give his grandchildren jars as the birthday present?

- A. To increase their spending power.
- B. To teach them how to manage money.
- C. To prevent them from spending money.
- D. To share with them his attitude to money.

25. What can we infer from the text?

- A. Jerry aims to help his grandchildren learn life-long values.
- B. Teenagers can always learn how to spend money from their grandfather.
- C. The money in the Investing jar is intended to help children in need.
- D. The Spending jar is the only jar that represents a vision for the future.

26. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To give suggestions.
- B. To draw a conclusion.
- C. To make a comparison.
- D. To present an example.

27. Which of the following word can be used to describe Jerry?

- A. Wise.
- B. Friendly.
- C. Selfless.
- D. Humble.

C

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It was in 2005 that Chris Jones of the University of California, Berkeley put the finishing touches on the world's first online household carbon calculator. He hoped that, if he could show people how much greenhouse gas was associated with daily activities, they might change their behaviour and contribute in some small measure to saving the Amazon. Seventeen years later, trackers are providing a wealth of often-neglected information about the carbon emissions of everyday life.

Trackers work by asking users to answer questions such as: how many miles a year do you drive; how much is your annual household electricity bill; how often do you eat meat? They then calculate a personal or household estimate of emissions of carbon-dioxide equivalent (等价物) per year. What do they tell us?

Dr Jones describes the main household polluting activities as “cars, coal, cows and consumption, roughly in that order”. By far the largest single source of emissions is the family vehicle. Swapping it for an electric vehicle would save over 6 tonnes, or an eighth of the average American household's yearly emissions.

No other change would elicit that much saving, though electricity in the home is responsible for over 5 tonnes of carbon emissions a year, so generating it with solar panels would come close. Like electric vehicles, a roof full of solar panels is not cheap. Changing diets costs less, and American households consume meat worth 2.7 tonnes of CO₂e a year, far more than most people. If Americans went vegetarian, that would be like half an average solar roof.

Over the next 30 years, many countries are promising to move to net-zero carbon, implying that household emissions will have to be cut to close to nothing. Trackers, it seems, have daunting (令人怯步的) lessons for public bodies and private households alike.

28. Why did Dr Jones put forward the idea of carbon trackers?
- A. To keep track of household activities.
 - B. To calculate the carbon emissions of everyday life.
 - C. To remind people to adopt a low-carbon lifestyle.
 - D. To learn how greenhouse gas was related to daily activities.
29. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. The purpose of the invention.
 - B. The targeted users of the invention.
 - C. The improvement of the invention.
 - D. The operating principles of the invention.
30. The underline word “elicit” in Para. 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. generate B. accumulate C. manage D. consume
31. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
- A. Trackers only give alarming lessons to private households.
 - B. The largest single source of emissions is the electric vehicle.
 - C. Consuming more vegetables than meat helps reduce carbon emissions.
 - D. Americans vegetarians spend half of their savings building an average solar roof.

D

A recent study published in the journal Nature has revealed that our Medieval ancestors left us with a biological legacy: Genes that may have helped them survive the Black Death make us more vulnerable to certain diseases today.

Barreiro and his colleagues examined ancient DNA samples from the bones of more than 200 people from London and Denmark who died over about 100 years that stretched before, during, and after the Black Death swept through that region.

They identified four genes that, depending on the variant, either protected against or increased vulnerability (易损性) to the bacteria that causes bubonic plague (腺鼠疫). They found that what helped people in Medieval times led to problems generations later — raising the frequency of mutations (突变) harmful in modern times. Some of the same genetic variants identified as protective against the plague are associated with certain autoimmune disorders, such as Crohn's disease. In these sorts of diseases, the immune system that defends the body against disease and infection attacks the body's own healthy tissues.

Past research has also sought to examine how the Black Death affected the human genome. But Barreiro said he believes theirs is the first demonstration that the Black Death was important to the evolution of the human immune system. One unique aspect of the study, he said, was to focus on a narrow time window around the event. It's extremely sophisticated and addresses important issues, such as how the same version of a gene can protect people from a horrific infection and also put modern people at risk for other illnesses.

All of this begs the question: Will the COVID-19 pandemic have a big impact on human evolution? Barreiro said he doesn't think so because the death rate is so much lower and the majority of people who have died had already had children. In the future, however, he said more deadly pandemics may well continue to shape us at the most basic level. "It's not going to stop. It's going to keep going for sure."

32. How did Barreiro's team come up with the finding?
- A. By analyzing DNA samples from targeted bones.
 - B. By testing the vulnerability of four specific genes.
 - C. By identifying the frequency of harmful mutations.
 - D. By focusing on the consequences of autoimmune disorders.
33. What does Barreiro believe make their research distinct from previous research?
- A. It is the first to show a variant of gene can lead to infection.
 - B. It illustrates how gene variants can make us free of immune disorders.
 - C. It focuses on an extensive time window around the Black Death event.
 - D. It is the first to confirm the plague is responsible for certain immune disorders.
34. Which of the following statements will Barreiro probably agree with?
- A. There will be more pandemics causing death to people.
 - B. COVID-19 pandemic will continue to impact human evolution.
 - C. New pandemics may still influence how human immune system develops.
 - D. Modern people are protected from deadly pandemics due to the same gene.
35. What is a suitable title for the text?
- A. Genetic variants: They make us victims of the Black Death
 - B. Genetic twist: Medieval plague may have shaped our immunity

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- C. Time window: The factor plays an important role in a recent study
- D. Deadly pandemics: They will keep changing our immune system for sure

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。

Dog people like to point out dogs' long history as humankind's best friend while even the most devoted cat owners may wonder at some point whether their cat really loves them. 36. The secret of whether your cat feels bonded to you lies in their behaviour.

Look out for scenting

Cats use scent to identify their own members, by sharing a group scent profile. They have scent glands (腺) on their head and around their ears, and often rub their heads against people and objects that are familiar and comforting. Does your cat rub its head or side against your legs? 37.

Look for blinks

Your cat might be secretly signalling their affection in the way they look at you. 38. But they are more likely to slowly blink at people and cats they have a good relationship with.

Watch how they greet you

39. A tail held in the upright flagpole position or shaped in a upright question mark shows a friendly intention. Wrapping their tail around your leg is another gesture that a cat has ultimate trust in you.

40

Cats are very protective of their personal space and don't like unwelcome guests to invade it. If a cat allows you to get close to them, that suggests a close bond, particularly where the contact is frequent or long lasting. Curling up on your lap for a nap and licking your hand or face are signs of deep trust.

- A. Watch their behavior
- B. Sense their comfort zone
- C. Actually, cats do love their owners, according to science.
- D. Look out for these behaviors to prove that your furry friend is truly bonded to you.
- E. The soft sensation you feel against your legs is actually your cat identifying you as a friend.
- F. One of the most obvious signs that your beloved pet is fond of you, is the way that your cat approaches you.
- G. When cats encounter strange humans or other cats they don't know, they usually greet them with an unblinking stare.

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

On Sunday, Schoonbroodt, a 71-year-old from Maastricht, ran a marathon. In a 41 2hr 54 mins and 19 secs, he became the fastest person of his age in history. At an age when many of his contemporaries (同龄人) are 42 down, Jo Schoonbroodt is 43 speeding up.

It turned out that Schoonbroodt's new 70+ world record, was 44 by an unlikely source: the Belgian singer Eddy Wally. With a few miles 45, his legs were starting to get 46.

“However, my friend had a special 47 to keep me on track,” said Schoonbroodt. “He put Eddy Wally’s song Chérie on his phone on repeat. I’ve always loved it. It gave me a 48. I overtook one runner after another and, 49 getting cramp (抽筋) in the final 500 metres, I was able to 50 the record by four seconds.”

While Schoonbrodt’s achievements are exceptional, he is not 51. Several men over 70 have run a sub-three-hour marathon. John Brewer, a sports scientist at the University of the West of Scotland, 52 that while we suffer a 10% decline in muscle mass every decade 53 we age, the decline isn’t as sharp for endurance. “Compared to 40 years ago, the 54 in nutrition, recovery and technology all mean that it is more 55 for people in their 60s and 70s to produce good performance if they follow the right training,” he said.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. promising | B. frightening | C. disappointing | D. surprising |
| 42. A. winding | B. jumping | C. looking | D. handing |
| 43. A. also | B. nearly | C. then | D. somehow |
| 44. A. inspired | B. puzzled | C. shocked | D. amused |
| 45. A. running | B. waiting | C. remaining | D. starting |
| 46. A. heavier | B. faster | C. tighter | D. lighter |
| 47. A. trick | B. joke | C. collection | D. person |
| 48. A. hit | B. boost | C. blow | D. move |
| 49. A. due to | B. instead of | C. despite | D. besides |
| 50. A. put | B. reach | C. break | D. hold |
| 51. A. satisfied | B. alone | C. practical | D. ordinary |
| 52. A. worked out | B. puts out | C. made out | D. points out |
| 53. A. since | B. before | C. because | D. as |
| 54. A. findings | B. alternatives | C. advances | D. information |
| 55. A. difficult | B. possible | C. important | D. exciting |

第II卷

第二节 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Beijing, a traditional and modern city, features profound culture. Before tall buildings sprung up 56 mushrooms, *hutongs* dominated this city in the past and cultivated the unique and long-lasting culture. To adapt them to modern need, the Beijing municipal government has carried 57 a series of supportive policies to renovate the city’s ancient blocks and streets in recent years.

Yangmeizhu Xiejie is a key project in Beijing’s Dashilan Renewal Plan. 58 (locate) in Dashilan, a cultural and commercial landmark since the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), the time-honored street is a traditional Beijing hutong alley lined by single-story residences. For centuries, the 496-meter-long street 59 (know) for its good-natured atmosphere, 60 writers and artists can cooperate and perfect their crafts. According to the plan, 792 out of 1,700 households were relocated, 61 the old hutong preserving Beijing’s traditional lifestyle remains protected.

Compared to the previous one, now the street features 62 (attractive) local shops with a perfect combination of traditional craftsmanship and modern style. The Old Beijing Rabbit

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Figurine store is a ____63____ (shine) example. Opened by a fifth-generation heir to the art of creating clay rabbit sculptures, it marks ____64____ symbol of happiness and good luck in the city and conveys a sense of joy to ____65____ (visitor). They say that in Yangmeizhu Xiejie, an open market atmosphere and a sensational ambience (气氛) of literature coexist.

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）

假定你是李华，你的澳大利亚笔友 John 正在学习汉语，希望你推荐一个学习汉语的 APP Hi-Chinese。请给他写一封回信，内容如下：

1. 推荐 *Hi-Chinese*;
2. 推荐理由（内容；形式；收费）；
3. 表达祝愿。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；

2. 请按如下格式作答。

Dear John,	
	Yours, Li Hua

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。

“Bye, Mom; bye, Dad; don’t worry. We’ll take care of everything!” Carly waved as her parents drove off. They were headed for a well-deserved vacation from their candy store, and Carly had promised them she’d be able to run it by herself. Her parents didn’t quite agree, however, so they compromised by having Carly’s Aunt Maggie come over and help, who was called “uniquely creative”.

Maggie blew into the store like a swirling whirlwind and asked for an immediate start. Carly showed her where the family made some of their own candy, such as fresh fudge (软糖), cotton candy, and ice cream. They had lots of delicious flavors to choose from. Aunt Maggie looked them over and tasted a bite of the chocolate fudge. “It’s delicious, right?” Carly asked confidently. “It’s good, but ... unoriginal,” replied her aunt. “We can do better.”

Before Carly could question what Maggie meant, the woman had gone to investigate the kitchen. Moments later, she came back with her hands full of items. “Brussels sprouts (豆芽菜)?” Carly gave her aunt a puzzled look. Aunt Maggie couldn’t be serious!

But she was. The woman’s hands were busy chopping and then adding small pieces of the vegetable into the vanilla fudge batter (糊状物). Carly’s eyes grew wide as she watched her aunt mix it together. “Aunt Maggie, I really don’t think that’s a good idea,” said Carly. “No, you’re quite right,” agreed Maggie. “But that’s definitely an ice cream flavor. The cold will perfectly balance out the spicy sauce!”

Carly shook her head in dismay. She couldn’t imagine what her parents would think upon their return. Her aunt whistled a happy tune as she continued to mix strange candy combinations: lemonade with pickle (泡菜) juice, barbecue-flavored candy, and lima bean (利马豆) ice cream.

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。

Carly looked up as the bell over the front door rang, and in came three boys.

Thoughts brought back by the bell, Carly saw a big crowd, including the three boys.

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