

合肥一中 2024 届高三第一次教学质量检测卷

英 语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围:高考范围。

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。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 is woman going to do this afternoon?
A. Take an important test. B. Hang out with Alex. C. Prepare for an exam.
2. How much should the man pay?
A. \$ 2. 10. B. \$ 2. 30. C. \$ 2. 90.
3. What is probably the woman?
A. A customer. B. A shop assistant. C. A manager.
4. What does Lily think of eating raw food?
A. Harmful. B. Healthy. C. Strange.
5. Why does the woman move to a new place?
A. For convenience. B. For friendly neighbors. C. For a quiet environment.

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。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. How much does the regular mail cost?
A. \$ 15. B. \$ 20. C. \$ 24.
 7. What does the woman want to buy?
A. A package. B. Two stamps. C. Some envelopes.
- 听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。
8. Who will the man talk to?
A. Mrs. Collins. B. Mr. Hunter. C. Miss Brown.
 9. When will the speakers meet?
A. At 11:00 am. B. At 2:00 pm. C. At 2:15 pm.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What will the woman probably use the car for?
A. Going on long trips. B. Picking up her kid. C. Visiting her hometown.
11. Why does the man know so much about cars?
A. He's a car salesman. B. He's interested in cars. C. He's a professional driver.
12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Electric cars. B. Environment protection. C. Advantages of gas-powered cars.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What has caused the woman to quit her current job?
A. The low salary. B. The long working hours. C. The job's dark future.
14. How did the woman know about the position?
A. From a newspaper. B. From the Internet. C. From a friend.
15. What does the woman want to be?
A. A director. B. A fashion editor. C. An advertising designer.
16. How does the woman probably sound?
A. Nervous. B. Annoyed. C. Confident.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many African countries has Dieuveil Malonga visited?
A. 30. B. 38. C. 54.
18. What has Dieuveil Malonga done?
A. He has set up a website. B. He has offered cooking courses. C. He has planted many African vegetables.
19. Where did Dieuveil Malonga start to learn to cook?
A. In France. B. In Germany. C. In Rwanda.
20. What can we learn about the restaurant?
A. It is devoted to training more African chefs. B. It promotes traditional African cooking methods. C. It is not cheap at all even to have an average meal there.

第二部分 阅读(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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Generations of creators have improved our lives with everything that touches off our imagination. Here are some of the brilliant inventors.

Ellen Swallow Richards(1842—1911)

After earning a bachelor's degree from Vassar College in 1870, Richards was accepted as a "special student" at all-male MIT, becoming the first woman in the United States to attend a science school. She conducted a huge survey of water quality in Massachusetts, an effort that led to the first state water-quality standards in US.

Gregor Mendel(1822—1884)

In the mid-1800s, he experimented with pea plants to determine how physical features pass from one generation to the next. The experiments established the basic rules needed to cross-breed(杂交繁殖) plants to create a new variety with desired characteristics.

Ray Kroc(1902—1984)

As the founder of McDonald's restaurants, Kroc changed the way Americans eat. In 1954, Kroc was selling industrial mixers and visited the California restaurant of two of his best customers, Maurice and Richard McDonald. Kroc was impressed by the methods the brothers used to make their hamburgers, cheeseburgers, French fries, and milkshakes.

Kroc, an Illinois native, talked the McDonalds into allowing him to create a group of drive-in hamburger restaurants using their methods and name. The first of his restaurants opened in Des Plaines, Illinois, on April 15, 1955.

Jane Jacobs(1916—2006)

Jacobs was not a formally trained urban planner and didn't have a college degree, but her intelligent views on community planning changed the way Americans thought about cities. In her 1961 book, *Death and Life of Great American Cities*, Jacobs advocated human-friendly neighborhoods featuring short city blocks and mixed-use buildings that encouraged resident interaction. She also strongly opposed high-rise developments and expressways that cut through neighborhoods.

21. What did Gregor Mendel do?

- A. He found a new fast food making method.
- B. He discovered the basic cross-breeding laws.
- C. He established the water-quality standards in US.
- D. He helped to plan human-friendly neighborhoods.

22. Who is the founder of McDonald's restaurants?

- A. Ray Kroc.
- B. Jane Jacobs.
- C. Richard McDonald.
- D. Maurice McDonald.

23. When did Jane Jacobs publish *Death and Life of Great American Cities*?

- A. In 2006.
- B. In 1984.
- C. In 1961.
- D. In 1916.

B

On July 11, 2023, scientists selected Crawford Lake in Canada to represent the start of the Anthropocene, a new geological(地质的) time period dominated by human beings instead of the force of nature. The scientists said that sediments(沉积物) at the bottom of the lake clearly show the impact of industrialized humanity on Earth from the 1950s onwards.

The Anthropocene Working Group(AWG) was set up in 2009. In 2016, it concluded that human-caused changes to Earth were so great that a new geological time unit was necessary. The AWG then assessed twelve sites across the world as candidates for what geologists call a "golden spike", the place where the sudden and global changes marking the start of the new geological time period are best recorded in Earth. After three rounds of voting, the AWG selected Crawford Lake.

"The lake is 24 meters deep but covers only 6 acres," said Francine McCarthy, a member of the AWG. "It is so special that the bottom waters and surface waters do not mix, except for what gently sinks to the bottom and settles down in sediments. As a result, they allow us to see the changes in Earth history."

The AWG has chosen the plutonium isotopes(钚同位素) from H-bomb tests as the key marker for the Anthropocene, as they were spread globally from 1952 but declined rapidly after the nuclear test ban in the mid-1960s, creating a spike in sediments. There are other important markers in the lake sediments, including CO₂ fingerprints produced by the burning of fossil fuels in power plants.

"The 1950s saw the start of a sharp increase in industrial, transport and economic activities that have had huge impacts on Earth," added McCarthy. "But it is the sharp increase

in plutonium specifically that we chose as the key marker."

Experts said the decision has social and political importance, as it would draw attention to the role that industrialized humanity plays in shaping Earth. The climate crisis is the most obvious impact of the Anthropocene, but huge losses of wildlife, the spread of foreign species, and the widespread pollution of the planet are also key features.

24. Why is Crawford Lake selected as the "golden spike"?

- A. It can best show the sudden and global changes in Earth.
- B. It is close to the testing site of the first nuclear bomb.
- C. It can completely separate its sediments from the air.
- D. It is located in one of the most industrialized countries.

25. When did the Anthropocene start?

- A. In 1950.
- B. In 1952.
- C. In 2009.
- D. In 2016.

26. What is considered as the key marker for the Anthropocene?

- A. The climate crisis.
- B. The losses of wildlife.
- C. The CO₂ fingerprints.
- D. The plutonium isotopes.

27. What might be the significance of the adoption of the Anthropocene?

- A. It will play a key role in slowing down industrialization.
- B. It might help human beings to understand their importance.
- C. It would raise public awareness of environment protection.
- D. It can encourage the unity between the public and politicians.

C

This summer, schools in New York City are preparing for a shift in reading instruction. Instead of reading whole books, they plan to focus on excerpts(节选). And it's not just for lower grades, but for high schools as well.

While it may sound alarming for the public in New York City, the shift to excerpts has been going on for more than twenty years since the Big Standardized Test was adopted as a means of measuring student achievement in reading.

Of course, to dig in and reflect on the ideas contained in a whole book and to discuss with fellow readers should be a major part of every student's education. But the basic model of the most important testing we've been subjecting students to for the past twenty-some years is this: 1) Read a short excerpt of a book that you are seeing for the first time. 2) Answer some multiple choice questions about it, and do it by yourself and right now.

If the test is already set, the best way to prepare for it is with a battery of activities that most closely look like the test itself. And so as the Big Standardized Tests have spread, publishers have cranked out varieties of coaching workbooks that are all collections of short excerpts accompanied by a set of multiple choice questions. Instead of teaching students how to read a whole book, we teach them how to take a standardized test.

There are certainly other forces that push teachers in the direction of excerpts over complete books. Since there are only 180 days in the year, teachers always have to decide whether to take a full six months to work through *Moby Dick*, or to give students just a taste. One can even point the finger at a culture in which we just read headlines instead of articles.

But as long as major testing pushes a quick reaction to context-free excerpts, schools will abandon the reflective, cooperative, thoughtful deep dive into a complete book sooner or later. And that will be a loss for students.

28. How does the author feel about the new policy in New York City?

- A. Unsurprised.
- B. Relieved.
- C. Unconcerned.
- D. Excited.

29. What does the author most likely want students to do?
A. Finish their homework immediately after school.
B. Read whole books together with their classmates.
C. Buy workbooks that are closely based on the test itself.
D. Do more standardized reading comprehension exercises.
30. Which of the following can replace the phrase “cranked out” in paragraph 4?
A. charged B. canceled C. changed D. produced
31. What should be blamed mainly for the shift to excerpts over books?
A. The limited time. B. The government policy.
C. The official tests. D. The available workbooks.

D

In the late 1990s, a scientist named Mark Blumberg stood in a lab at the University of Iowa watching a few sleeping newborn rats. He found that the baby rats kept making small, sharp movements in their sleep, and that their closed eyes moved from side to side in a phenomenon known as rapid eye movement (REM). Blumberg knew that the rats were fine, because he knew people do the same during REM sleep. And scientists have long had an explanation for the twitches (抽动) and REM: They are dreaming about their waking life.

However, as he dug deeper, he wondered why adult rats spend only about two hours of each night in REM sleep, while baby rats spend an unusual amount of time in REM, often sleeping for sixteen hours a day and dreaming for eight.

“If dreams are hints of waking life, adult rats who have more experiences should spend more time in REM sleep. Why do baby rats, whose eyes are still shut, spend so much time in REM sleep when they have too little to dream about?” he wondered. “Why do their eyes, their legs, tails and whiskers move hundreds of thousands of times during their sleep?”

In the end, Blumberg concluded that it might be the other way around—perhaps the movements were sending signals to the brain to help it learn about the body.

“You wouldn’t think that the body is something a brain needs to learn,” he wrote in a paper. “But we aren’t born with maps of our bodies. We can’t be, because our bodies change by the day. But in waking life, we cannot move only a single muscle. Even the simplest act of swallowing (吞咽) employs more than thirty pairs of nerves and muscles working together. Our small and sharp movements in sleep, by contrast, are exact and precise: They involve muscles one at a time. In other words, such movements allow the muscles and nerves to form one-to-one connections that otherwise would be impossible. It’s a process that’s most important for the brain to learn about the body as we grow, suffer injuries and learn new skills.

32. What was the previous explanation for REM?
A. It was just an outward sign of dreams. B. It showed the difficulty in sleeping.
C. It was an indicator of terrible dreams. D. It only occurred to sleeping baby rats.
33. What can be learned from paragraph 2?
A. Baby rats have to spend all night in REM sleep.
B. REM sleep just accounts for part of the sleeping time.
C. It is unnecessary for baby rats to sleep 16 hours a day.
D. It is not enough for adults to have two hours of REM sleep.
34. What is a feature of the movements in REM sleep according to Mark Blumberg?
A. They teach the brain new skills and heal injuries.
B. Muscles have to work together to start the movements.
C. Each of them just involves a muscle and a nerve at a time.
D. They are less exact and precise than our daily movements.

35. What is the text mainly about?
A. The importance of REM sleep.
B. The latest discoveries about dreaming.
C. The relationship between dreams and waking life.
D. A different explanation for the twitches during sleep.

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。

Small talks are the short conversations we have at parties, at family events or at work. These small talks can open doors that lead to larger, more meaningful conversations. 36. Here are some tips for them to improve their small-talking ability.

Have some conversation starters ready. If you have seen a really good movie or have read a really good book, you can talk about that. You can also talk about something that both of you are interested in. 37, it will be a very good conversation starter. Or you simply notice and comment on what’s going on around you. If you are at a party and a song comes on that you like or that reminds you of something, you can talk about that.

38. Nobody knows everything. So, if someone brings up something about which you know nothing, just tell them! This lets the other person become the teacher. They feel good about sharing their knowledge and you get to learn something. It’s a win-win situation.

Ask open-ended questions. 39. If you ask questions that need more details to answer, the conversation will go on longer. For example, if you are at a summer pool party, don’t ask a person if they like summer. 40.

- A. Become a student
B. Be a knowledgeable person
C. If you can reach an agreement beneficial to both of you
D. However, many people are not good at such random chats
E. Instead, ask them what they like or dislike about summer
F. These types of questions require more than a single-word answer
G. For example, if you have the same hobby or experience with someone

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四个选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

This week, I will hike along the Appalachian Trail alone to look for what can be hard to find in the city: solitude (独处). In the 41, I can find places to be alone, but it is much harder to find true solitude. The 42 between cities and mountains is the secret I find that the 43 comforts.

For many people, the idea of being alone in mountains can be 44. It’s understandable because we are, 45, social animals. But being in the wild without others doesn’t mean being 46. In fact, it can be quite the 47: Life is there already. There are the bird calls in the air and frogs crossing the trail.

And there is more.

When you come to a(n) 48 where the sunlight makes it to the forest floor, you can sometimes catch a hint of something. I don’t know what to call it. Words 49. But it feels something like a root or a(n) 50 song of the world’s own presence.

If that moment is just between you and the wild world, then you are 51 indeed. That

is when you can 52 what Henry David Thoreau meant when he said, "I never found the 53 that was so companionable as solitude."

So, as the great John Muir 54 it: "Keep close to Nature's heart once in a while, and climb a mountain or spend a week in the wild to wash your 55 clean."

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|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. mountain | B. city | C. air | D. sea |
| 42. A. connection | B. agreement | C. difference | D. argument |
| 43. A. food | B. friendship | C. music | D. wilderness |
| 44. A. discomforting | B. amusing | C. relaxing | D. exciting |
| 45. A. by choice | B. by accident | C. by nature | D. by mistake |
| 46. A. happy | B. alone | C. patient | D. brave |
| 47. A. opposite | B. false | C. beautiful | D. same |
| 48. A. apartment | B. office | C. farm | D. clearing |
| 49. A. fail | B. spread | C. matter | D. win |
| 50. A. sweet | B. unvoiced | C. popular | D. odd |
| 51. A. angry | B. sad | C. lucky | D. frightened |
| 52. A. refuse | B. forget | C. forgive | D. understand |
| 53. A. pond | B. companion | C. hunter | D. rain |
| 54. A. put | B. denied | C. accepted | D. assessed |
| 55. A. land | B. body | C. record | D. spirit |

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。

Prime Minister Zhao Gao of the Qin Dynasty had been planning to be a king day and night, 56 he did not know how many of the ministers would oppose him. So he thought out a good way to find out who were determined 57 (oppose) him.

One day, he 58 (bring) a deer to the court and, 59 a broad smile on his face, said to Emperor the Second of the Qin Dynasty: "Here 60 (be) a fine horse that I'm presenting to you."

Looking at the animal, the emperor said: "Are you joking? It is just a deer."

Remaining calm, Zhao Gao insisted: "Would you please come closer and see 61 (clearly)? This horse can cover a thousand miles a day. If you do not believe me, ask the other ministers."

The other ministers saw the 62 (threaten) smile on Zhao Gao's face and suddenly understood his real purpose.

A few ministers with a sense of justice insisted that it was a deer. Some ministers kept silent because to tell lies would make them feel uneasy and to tell the truth would mean that they would be punished. But the majority of the ministers 63 (immediate) said to the emperor, "This is a really amazing horse."

After 64 event, Zhao Gao killed all those that refused to support him and punished, by 65 (difference) means, those ministers with a sense of justice. He eventually took control of the court and sped up the downfall of the Qin Dynasty.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你所在的城市将于下月举办旅游节。请给你的留学生好友 Bob 写一封电子邮件。内容包括:

- 告知活动时间及内容;
- 邀请参加。

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- 注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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。

Living in the shadow of my elder sister who already had her life planned out since she entered middle school, I was always undecided about everything.

When I was in high school, I would still try one thing for a week and then abandon it in the next week. Although I kept searching for the beginning of the rainbow, I kept changing my dream from becoming a vet to an astronaut. I always thought there would be better options available to me. Each time, my parents would shake their heads and ask me, "Why can't you be more like your sister? What are you going to do with your life? Aren't you interested in anything at all?"

Each time, I would shrug(耸) my shoulders and my parents usually stopped talking, at least for the moment. I was not sure if they had given up or anticipated the same dull reply, "I couldn't answer all of your questions right now."

I knew my parents, just like other parents, had high expectation of me and that they really wanted me to achieve success. I also knew that my arguments were too childish.

"Your grades aren't high enough. No good colleges are going to accept you, dear. We don't want to pay so much money for nothing, either," my mother said one day by the end of my second year in high school.

"Certainly, I will go to a good college," I replied with as much confidence as I could summon. "No matter what you say."

After the argument with my mother, I knew it was a crucial year at high school. I had to take action now. So, during the summer vacation, no longer did I sit back and let my parents mistake me for a bad boy. Instead, I started to review all the knowledge I had learned and did it with all my heart. I also turned to my sister for help whenever necessary.

- 注意:1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

A few days after the college entrance examination, I received a call from my teacher. _____

Having taken the letter from my teacher, I tried to open it. _____

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