

炎德·英才大联考雅礼中学 2024 届高三月考试卷(四)

英语参考答案

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案	B	B	C	B	C	A	C	B	A	C	A	C	B	C	A
题序	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	D	B	D	A	B	B	D	A
题序	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	A	C	A	A	D	C	D	B	G	F	C	B	A	B	A
题序	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
答案	A	C	D	B	A	B	C	D	C	D					

【语篇导读】本文主要介绍耶鲁大学的四个感恩节活动安排。

21. A. 细节理解题。根据相关段落中的时间安排“Time: Thanksgiving Day”和“Thanksgiving Morning”可知,它们都是在感恩节当天举行。故选 A。
22. B. 细节理解题。根据“participants are encouraged to bring extra goods to give them to local charities”可知,选手被鼓励多带一点食物用作慈善捐赠。故选 B。
23. D. 细节理解题。根据“Local food trucks will be on-site to keep you fueled”可知, truck 不是用来比赛的,而是现场会有餐车服务。故选 D。
24. B. 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“So, they nursed the baby bear with milk from a bottle and named him Wojtek, which means: a warrior to whom fighting brings joy.”可知答案。
25. D. 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“Wojtek was also the chief frightener of new members: He would literally bear hug them and hold them upside down for a good laugh.”可知答案。
26. A. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Wojtek was a local celebrity. Stories of him kicking a soccer ball, attending local dances and parties, and enjoying jam and honey are still told today. And to everyone who knew him, Wojtek was the one that made a difficult time a little more bearable.”可以推理出正确答案。
27. B. 主旨大意题。根据全文可以看出, Wojtek 战时被收养及战后被安置的经历, B 为正确答案。
28. B. 文章大意题。通读全文知道, 文章主要讲华为的回归对全球科技市场的潜在影响, 包括对市场份额, 零部件制造商和电动品牌车的影响。
29. D. 细节理解题。根据第一、二段可知。
30. A. 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的“by the new M7 model, up sharply compared with monthly sales of below 10,000 units as of August(爱腾的销售受到新款 M7 车型的推动, 与八月份以来的月销量不足一万台相比, 销量大幅增长)”可知。
31. A. 推理判断题。根据第七段“Separately, stocks of Huawei’s component suppliers have also gained following the launch of the Mate 60 smartphone model in late September.”可知。
32. C. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“...bring them closer together and help make their interactions smooth”可知, 他们通过模仿他人的行为来让他们的距离变得更近。故选 C。
33. A. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“...the photograph was used to catch their attention to insure unconscious acts”可知, 调查者使用了一张照片, 以吸引他们的注意力, 并确保他们的无意识行为。故选 A。
34. A. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“‘It has shown that when someone copies our behavior, we develop more positive feelings about them.’可知, 我们对模仿我们行为的人会产生积极的情绪, 所以人们会喜欢那些模仿自己行为的人。故选 A。
35. D. 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“‘The chameleon effect is the unconscious imitation of another person’s gestures or behavior.’可知, 变色龙效应是指人们不自觉地模仿他人的姿态或行为, 而丈夫和妻子随着时间的推移共同拥有相似的行为, 是典型的变色龙效应的例子。故选 D。

【语篇导读】本文是说明文, 主要讲述经济增长导致环境污染的问题。

36. C. 根据上下文考查行文逻辑。上句提到提供食物和安全性是人类的基本要求, 下文提到人们不仅需要一些基本的东西, 而且需要各种设施和奢侈品, 构成转折关系。
37. D. 根据上下文考查行文逻辑。总结本段大意。
38. B. 根据上下文考查行文逻辑。与下句构成并列关系。

39. G. 根据上下文考查行文逻辑。前文提到生态友好型能源取代传统资源需要时间,在此期间人们必须做出一些牺牲来支持这些事业,与空处“为了生产经济实用的能源,人们不可避免地要对自然场地进行改造”形成递进关系。
40. F. 根据上下文考查行文逻辑。讲述前文产生的结果。
- 【语篇导读】**本文主要讲述了作者受父亲的影响学习弗拉门科吉他,虽然中途放弃过,但出于对父亲的爱,最终又重新学习吉他,并准备传承下去。虽然辛苦但是作者认为这是正确的事情。
41. C. 从他爸爸的经历对比和全文的最后可以看出:作者是去上音乐课,学习吉他。
42. B. A. was intended to 试图,打算做……;B. was bound to 注定要……;C. was qualified to 有资格做……;D. was expected to 被期待做……。此处理解为作者相信自己注定要成为……。
43. A. A. approached 与……接近;接洽;B. encountered 遇到,碰到;C. witnessed 目睹;见证;D. surveyed 调查;考察。此处的意思为去酒吧与里面的吉他表演者学习讨论吉他的演奏技巧。
44. B. A. pedestrians 行人;B. musicians 音乐人;音乐家;C. celebrities 名人;D. passers-by 过路人。此处应该是指向街头艺人学习。
45. A. A. exploded 爆炸;B. erupted 喷发;爆发;C. enlightened 启迪;D. explored 开发,探索。因为作者把他的演奏比喻为 fireworks, 所以,应该是像烟花一样,具有爆发力和震撼的效果和感觉。
46. A. A. instructed 指导,教育;B. blamed 谴责,责备;C. imitated 模仿,效仿;D. evaluated 评估,衡量。这里应该是指爸爸对“我”弹吉他的指导过程,有指导,也有弹错时候的批评指正。
47. C. A. moderate 中等的,温和的;B. slight 轻微的,少量的;C. sharp 剧烈的;刺骨的;D. vast 巨大的;宽阔的。此处指的是手指因为琴弦而刺痛。下文也有暗示。
48. D. A. excused 宽恕,赦免;B. hid 隐藏;遮蔽;C. abandoned 放弃;放纵;D. distanced 疏远;sb. distance oneself from sb./sth. 使自己与……疏远。从下文可以看出,应该是父亲与作者开始保持距离,不是非不得已,不交流。作者也一样。
49. B. A. react 做出反应;B. rebound 弹回;恢复;C. respond 回答,做出回应;D. shine 发光,发亮。这里是恢复,强调父母与孩子之间的关系恢复正常。
50. A. A. extension 延伸;扩建部分;B. intention 目的,打算;C. expansion 扩充;膨胀;D. reflection 反射;反思。这里作者认为,爸爸因为对音乐的执着,感觉与吉他合为一体,吉他也成为了他身体延伸的一部分。
51. B. A. optimistic about 对……乐观的;B. careful with 对……小心翼翼的;C. caring over 对……关爱的;D. desperate for 对……渴望的。这里指孩子对吉他的喜爱和爱护之情。也因此,作者想把吉他和音乐传承给孩子。
52. C. A. temporarily 临时的,暂时的;B. leisurely 从容的,休闲的;C. patiently 耐心的;D. conservatively 保守地。
53. D. A. shrank 收缩;B. bled 流血;C. withdrew 收回;取出;D. hurt 痛。这里指手指因弹奏而导致了痛,和童年时候一样,也引发了作者的回忆和情感。
54. C. A. (return to)innocence 返璞归真;B. (return to)zero 归零;回到起点;C. (return to)life 恢复活力;复活;D. (return to) normal 恢复正常。这里是指作者开始恢复对音乐的感觉。
55. D. A. cultivates 耕作,栽培;B. demonstrates 示范;展现;C. eases 缓和,放松;D. delights *n.* 高兴;乐事;*v.* 使……高兴。这里是指作者感到高兴,从下文“It means I’m doing something right.”也可以看出。
56. is. 考查谓语句动词。句意:张桂梅,在中国西南边境为教育事业奉献了40年,是170多个孩子的“母亲”,也是激励山区贫困家庭女孩的校长。who 引导非限制性定语从句,主句部分缺谓语,故填 is。
57. mountainous. 考查形容词。修饰 areas,译文详见上题。
58. out. 考查介词短语。drop out;辍学。
59. transmission. 考查词性转换,此处应为名词。
60. and. 考查连词。此处 changing 与 lifting 并列作介词 of 的宾语,故填 and。
61. whose. 考查定语从句引导词。先行词 report 在从句中作 title 的定语,故填 whose。
62. having sponsored. 考查独立主格结构。逻辑主语为 governments,与 sponsor 为主谓关系,sponsor 发生在学校成立之前,故填 having sponsored。
63. born/borne. 考查非谓语句动词。句意:这所学校是为了对抗贫困而成立的,是当地许多女孩的庇护所。
64. to. 考查介词。make it to sth. 成功(进入)……。句意:在过去的13年里,学校培养了超过1800名学生进入大学。
65. to arrive. 考查非谓语句动词。当名词被序数词修饰时,通常用不定式作后置定语。

第四部分

第一节

【参考范文】

Dear Julia,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my heartfelt gratitude for your timely intervention during the oral class yesterday.

When I answered incorrectly, the whole class burst into laughter. Embarrassed and ashamed, I felt my face turn red. However, you quickly stepped in and your words of affirmation and inspiration turned the awkward moment into one filled with encouragement. With a gentle tone and understanding smile, you put me at ease and gave me the confidence to try again.

英语参考答案(雅礼版)-2

Your actions not only showed me great support, but also made me feel respected and valued. Your kindness and encouragement have given me the push to keep trying and never give up. I am truly grateful for everything that you have done for me.

Thank you for being such a great teacher!

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节

【参考范文】

Three times during that day we encountered rather dangerous situations. But the cool-headed captain's courage, perseverance and powerful will inspired everyone on board, and we all went to work together. In the end we survived rough seas. With the ship successfully docking in Liverpool, I heard many people cheering with excitement and saw the captain standing on the deck with a smile. Thinking that the ship would have sunk with all on board had it not been for the captain, I decided to go to thank him for making us out of the woods.

Before I expressed my thanks to him, the captain said first, "Sir, didn't you recognize me?" I shook my head and was a little confused after thinking back for a while. "Do you remember the boy you followed who had great difficulty in getting a world atlas some thirty years ago in Cincinnati?" he asked. "Oh, yes, I remember that boy very well. His name is William Hartley," I said excitedly. "I'm William Hartley," the captain laughed. "Years ago, you got the atlas through perseverance, and now it's the perseverance that saves our lives," I said.

【写作指导】

1. 文章大意:多年前,作者在一家书店碰到了一个贫穷的少年 William Hartley。William 的钱不够,但他执着地询问了一家又一家的书店,想要一本世界地图册。他想知道自己的父亲都去过什么地方,也想成为一名像他父亲那样的船员。虽然多次被拒,但少年并未放弃,最终一个书商被少年感动,把地图册卖给了他,并送给他一根铅笔,作者还给了少年两美元让他买其他想要的书。多年后作者乘轮船前往利物浦,旅途快要结束时遇到了一场大风暴,情况十分危急。就在船员们都绝望地要放弃的时候,船长命令船员都坚守自己的岗位,自己去查看漏水处。作者询问是否还有希望拯救轮船时,船长坚定地说:“只要这艘船还有一寸露出水面,就还有希望。”
2. 写作思路:续写第一段的开头语是“那天,我们遇到了三次相当危险的情况”。再结合续写第二段的开头语及文中的“the sailors gave up desperately”“But the captain didn't give up. He ordered every man to his position and went below to look for the leak”可知,本段续写内容应包括船长坚持不懈拯救轮船及乘客的情况,且最终使轮船和乘客脱离危险以及乘客和船员激动的心情等;为与第二段内容紧密衔接,本段续写还应提及作者要向船长表示感谢的内容。

续写第二段的开头语是在“我”向他表示感谢之前,船长先说道:“先生,您没认出我吗?”再联系前文故事情节可知,本段续写应讲述作者了解到船长是他之前帮助过的少年 William Hartley 以及二人重逢后的情况,可以对话为主。

听力材料

Text 1

M: I'd like to book a flight from New York to London at around 9:00 tomorrow morning.

W: One moment, please. OK. We've got a non-stop flight leaving Kennedy at 9:25.

M: All right. One single ticket, first class, please.

Text 2

M: Did you hear the news? Jim is retiring.

W: Yeah. I heard his doctor told him to retire immediately. He needs to stop working to take care of himself.

M: That's so sad. I'm going to miss him.

Text 3

M: What's up? You look down.

W: I've got piles of papers to type, but I type so slowly.

M: Come on. What are friends for? I can do it for you.

W: Really? How kind you are to help me out!

Text 4

W: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the Global Theater?

M: Yes, it's right at the end of this street but not within walking distance. I suggest you take the number 6 bus across the street.

W: Oh, I see the bus stop over there. Thanks.

Text 5

M: Can you tell me the meaning of “piece of cake”? What about “easy as pie”?

W: Neither is about dessert. They are similar in meaning to “No problem”.

英语参考答案(雅礼版) - 3

M: Well, have you ever made a pie? There is nothing easy about it.

Text 6

M: I thought your flight would arrive two hours ago. What took so long?

W: Didn't they announce that our flight was delayed?

M: I didn't hear anything about a delay. I thought everything was running on time. What happened?

W: We got on the plane on time but then we were held up for almost two hours due to an unknown problem.

M: That's too bad. Have you had anything to eat?

W: I managed to get a sandwich on the plane. How about you?

M: I've had nothing but a cup of coffee. I'm starving. Let's get out of here and find a restaurant.

Text 7

M: Hello, Victoria Hotel. Can I help you?

W: Hello. I'd like to make a reservation for July the 1st through the 4th. I'm... I'm checking out on the morning of the 4th.

M: OK. Would you like a single room, a double room, or a twin room?

W: I'd like a double room. What's the rate?

M: We have only two double rooms available. One is 180 dollars and the other 200 dollars.

W: Why are the prices different?

M: Well, they're both standard double rooms, but the 200-dollar room faces the garden.

W: OK, I see.

Text 8

M: Hi Lorna! You seem busy.

W: Oh, hi! You can't imagine what I have to finish by next Monday! The English literature course is so difficult! I have to read two novels by next Monday and compare them in a 3,000-word essay by next Friday.

M: So I suppose you don't want to come to an exhibition with me this Saturday?

W: I'd love to but there's no way. I'm already behind with my writing class because I had a cold for a week and missed a few lessons. It's OK for you. You seem to have loads of free time.

M: I guess we just don't have as much academic work as you. My college life is interesting compared with yours. There're varieties of live performances as an art major.

W: Yes. I'm bored with the life of reading and writing every day now.

M: Hey. Why don't we stop talking? Just work now. If you have finished everything by the 16th, we could go to that new play by the University Theater Group.

W: OK. I'll try. And I don't want to miss the student party on the 28th, so I'd better get working.

Text 9

M: There are several 24-hour convenience stores in our neighborhood. And there is a park to your right. You can meet a lot of our neighbors there. They're all very friendly.

W: Can I jog there?

M: Yes, but I suggest that you go to the high school behind your apartment. It has more room.

W: Thank you for telling me. By the way, before I came here, Brian told me to try some traditional British food. Where can I find it?

M: There's a big night market.

W: Great! I can hardly wait to visit it. Another question: is there a library around? I need to collect some information for my business.

M: We have a small library at our community center.

W: That's wonderful. Thank you for showing me around. I guess what I need now is a map of the city.

M: No problem. You can get them at the bookstore around the corner. Let's go!

Text 10

W: Good afternoon, everyone. I'm here to offer you some tips on public speaking. One of the worst mistakes you can make as a public speaker is talking too long. It doesn't matter if your entire speech is good and the audience come away with information that will change their lives. If you talk too long, they will leave saying that speaker just wouldn't quit. Don't let this happen to you.

Say what you have to say and sit down. Before you do, give them a well-thought-out closing. The last thing you say is generally what the audience remembers most. Just like your opening, your closing doesn't have to be humorous. It could be challenging, thoughtful, or it could retell your point in a different way. Please, at some time during your talk, ask the audience to do something. Many a great talk goes no further than the walls of the meeting-room because the audience isn't moved to action. If you haven't asked them to do something by now, the closing is your last chance.

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