

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号: \_\_\_\_\_ 座位号: \_\_\_\_\_

### 邕衡金卷·南宁市第三中学(五象校区)

### 2024 届高三第一次适应性考试

### 英语

本试卷满分 150 分, 考试用时 150 分钟。

#### 注意事项:

- 1.答题前, 务必将自己的姓名、学校、班级和准考证号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
- 2.答选择题时, 必须使用 **2B** 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其它答案标号。答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡相应位置上, 在试题卷上答题无效。
- 3.考试结束后, 将本试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

#### 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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15.                                  B. £9.18.                                  C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Which month is it now?

- A. July.    B. August.                                  C. September.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Lunch break.                                  B. Styles of music.                                  C. Favorite band members.

3. When will the meeting end?

- A. At 4:00 p.m.                                  B. At 6:00 p.m.                                  C. At 6:30 p.m.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Brother and sister.                                  B. Teacher and student.                                  C. Father and daughter.

5. What is the man going to do next?

- A. Attend a meeting.                                  B. Go to the museum.                                  C. Make a phone call.

##### 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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 does the woman decide to do?

- A. Carry on a diet plan.                                  B. Get up early every morning.                                  C. Help the man with his work.

7. Where are the speakers probably?

C. In a restaurant.                      A. In a gym.                                      B. In an office.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What color is Ashley's jacket?

A. Blue.    B. Brown.    C. Yellow.

9. Where did the man find Ashley?

A. At the entrance.                              B. Next to the toys.                              C. In the clothing department.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How is the woman probably feeling?

A. Upset.    B. Confident.    C. Satisfied

11. Which part of the woman's car is broken this time?

A. Its window.                                      B. Its engine.    C. Its door.

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Do some research online.                      B. Find cheaper service.                              C. Buy a Ford car.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who must take a test to get into secondary school in the woman's country?

A. No one.    B. Some people.    C. Everybody.

14. Why did the man take the test?

A. He wanted to challenge himself.

B. His parents expected him to do it.

C. His friends were all doing it.

15. What does the woman say about the test?

A. It's not fair.    B. It's a good idea.    C. It's difficult.

16. How did the man feel about his new school?

A. He got tired of frequent tests.

B. He found the schoolwork difficult.

C. He thought people there were nice.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why is the flight put off?

A. The airplane's engine is broken.                      B. The weather is terrible.

C. The pilot is ill

18. What will the passengers have to do to get the latest information?

A. Share their contact details.                      B. Wait at the airport.                                      C. Pay extra money.

19. When will the flight most likely take off?

A. In a few hours.                                      B. Next morning.    C. In two days.

20. Who will make the next announcement?

A. A reception worker.                              B. The management director.                              C. The head of the airline's office.

## 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

Many of the world's most wondrous and beautiful destinations are in danger of being destroyed by a combination of environmental and social factors. Below are some popular locations worth visiting before they disappear.

**Glacier National Park**

United States and Canada

Glacier National Park contains some of the most beautiful and primitive wilderness in the Rocky Mountains. There are more than 200 glacier-fed lakes and much wildlife. However, the latest warm period has caused the number of glaciers to decrease from 150 in 1850 to 26 today. If current global warming trends continue, there will be no glaciers left in the park by 2030.

**Venice**

Italy

With as many as 40 floods per year between March and September, Venice is slowly sinking at an estimated rate of 2.5 inches every ten years. A severe flood in December 2008 brought renewed attention to Venice's vulnerable(脆弱的) state and approaching fate as an underwater city.

**Taj Mahal**

Agra, Uttar Pradesh State, India

The Taj Mahal is considered the finest example of the late style of Indian Islamic architecture. The building is visited by three to four million tourists each year. The crowds and air pollution, however, have caused irreversible(不可逆转的) damage to the building, making tourism officials consider closing the historic site to the public.

**Pyramids of Giza**

Giza, Egypt

The Pyramids have witnessed a heavy traffic in this sightseeing area for centuries, but the pollution and great number of visitors have caused damage to the ancient structures, which are not protected by Egyptian officials. Although camel and horseback tours are now banned from the site, the structures are still difficult to see through the crowds and vendors.

21. What can be done to prevent the glaciers in Glacier National Park from decreasing?

- A. Preventing global warming tendency.                      B. Preserving the primitive wilderness.  
C. Abandoning glacier-fed lakes.                                D. Regulating the park well.

22. What may Venice become in the end if no effective measures are taken?

- A. A renewed destination.                                        B. A primitive spot.  
C. A historical site.     D. An underwater city.

23. What do Taj Mahal and Pyramids of Giza have in common?

- A. They have Islamic architecture.  
B. They appeal to many visitors.  
C. They are closed by tourism officials.  
D. They suffer from severe air pollution.

B

Anthony Wood remembers sitting in the classroom one snowy morning as his teacher eyed the flakes(雪花) flying outside the window. “Please boys and girls”, she said, “pray that it stops snowing.” How little she grasped the mind of children, Mr. Wood observes, “We were praying, alright—praying that it would snow-until June.”

Everyone knows children loves now. Mr. Wood’s new book is meant for adults who remain passionate. It is less a systematic history than a discussion through various snow-related subjects — beginning with the snowflake itself, which the author describes poetically as “the DNA of God”. Monster snowstorms interest Mr. Wood, such as the great white hurricane of 1888, during which hundreds of people in the north-eastern United States died of severe coldness. Winter storms that prevented the transportation from functioning normally were disasters for cities like New York and Philadelphia. But snow also contributed to the development of subway systems.

His chapters touch on the impact of unpredictable snowfall on the water crisis in California and on winter fun everywhere. He offers some frustratingly disconnected guesses about how climate change will alter future snowfalls. The short answer is that there will probably be more snow in places where the amount of water in the air increases, and less where temperatures become too high to keep it.

And he reflects, if briefly, on snow’s delights and unusual charm. Why do people either love it or hate it? Many long for it, Mr Wood proposes, because of the splendid isolation(隔离) that it brings. It can direct attention inward, and help people return to themselves.

24. Why is Anthony Wood’s memory mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the topic.                      B. To make a comparison.  
C. To draw a conclusion.                      D. To take an example.

25. What do we know about Mr. Wood’s new book?

- A. It focuses on the history of snow.  
B. It explains why children loves now.  
C. It covers a wide range of topics about snow.  
D. It only talks about the disaster caused by snow.

26. Which of the following best describes Mr Wood’s attitude toward the influence of snow?

- A. Pessimistic.                      B. Unclear.                      C. Objective.                      D. Critical.

27. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A biography of Anthony Wood.                      B. An essay on climate change.  
C. A fiction about snow.                      D. A review of a book.

C

In order to escape from bats’ hunt through sound, some of the moths have there for e evolved a “stealth coat”—made of tiny hairs and a layer of scales(鳞片)—that reduces their detectability through echolocation(回声定位).

Mare Holderied, a biologist at the University of Bristol, wanted to know how good the moths were at hiding from bats. So he shaved off their hairs and then sent sound waves towards them, imitating how bats might echolocate to find their prey.

It turned out the moths’ one and-a-half-millimeter layer of fur reduced their detectability by just over 40%. In addition to the fur, moths also have a thin layer of scales, tens to hundreds of thousands of them, on each wing. The

scales each respond to specific frequencies of sound waves and when a bat's echolocation signals hit the moth's wings, the scales start to shake. The acoustic energy (声能) from the echolocation is thus absorbed.

Dr. Holderied and his colleagues tested how well the scales worked and found that they were as good at absorbing sound as the fur. They absorbed as much as 87% of the incoming sound energy, but at only one tenth of the fur's thickness. In terms of their ability to absorb sounds, the moth's scales outperform and are much thinner than any human-designed soundproofing(隔音)used in homes and offices.

Recognizing the significant impact of noise on human health, especially in urban environments, Dr. Holderied's team has been taking inspiration from the sound-absorbing properties of moths to design wallpaper that can reduce the noise of road traffic. Dr. Holderied concluded, "One day it will be possible to adorn the walls of your house with super-thin sound absorbing wallpaper, using a design that copies the mechanisms from moths. Moths are going to inspire the next generation of sound absorbing materials."

28. Why did Marc Holderieds have the hairs of the moths?

- A. To imitate how bat seat their prey.
- B. To send sound waves towards moths.
- C. To learn more about bats' echolocation.
- D. To test how moths escape from bats effectively.

29. How do moths' scales work to reduce bats' detectability through echolocation?

- A. Absorb the acoustic energy through shaking.
- B. Send signals to another moth's wings.
- C. Copy the mechanisms from bats.
- D. Change specific frequencies of bats' sound waves.

30. What does the underlined word "adorn" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Protect.
- B. Decorate.
- C. Repair.
- D. Support.

31. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Moth's scales aren't as good at absorbing sound as the fur.
- B. The sound-absorbing properties of moths can save energy.
- C. Moth wing-inspired sound absorbing wallpaper is insight
- D. Moth's fur outperforms any human-designed soundproofing.

D

Traditionally, it has been assumed that cultivating food leads to a loss of biodiversity and negative impacts on an ecosystem. In a recent study, researchers looked at 28 urban community gardens across California over five years and quantified biodiversity in plant and animal life, as well as ecosystem functions such as carbon sequestration (碳封存), food production, pest control, and human well-being.

"We wanted to determine if there were any biodiversity and impacts on ecosystem function in those urban gardens," says Shalene Jha, the lead author of the study in Ecology Letters. "What we found is that these gardens, which are providing tremendous nutritional resources and increasing well-being for gardeners, are also supporting incredibly high levels of plant and animal biodiversity. It's a win-win."

Previous assumptions by scientists about the negative effect of food production on bio diversity have been almost

entirely based on intensive rural agriculture enterprises that tend to grow on lv one or two types of crops, often at a massive scale. Urban community gardens, private gardens, and urban farms and orchards tend to grow more types of plants in smaller areas. The new study is the first to explore the effects of urban gardens across a wide range of biodiversity measures and ecological services.

“It’s estimated that by 2030, about 60% of the world’s population will live in cities,” Jha says. “And urban farms and gardens currently provide about 15%-20% of our food supply, so they are essential in addressing food inequality challenges. What we’re seeing is that urban gardens present a critical opportunity to support both biodiversity and local food production.”

The study also found that the choices that gardeners make can have a large impact on their local ecosystem. For instance, planting trees outside crop beds could increase carbon sequestration without decreasing food production from too much shade. And covering only within crop beds could help improve soil carbon services, while avoiding negative effects on pest control.

32. What’s the purpose of the study conducted by Shalene Jha?

- A. To analyze the cause of loss of biodiversity.
- B. To increase well-being of gardeners.
- C. To study the influence of urban gardens on ecosystem.
- D. To quantify nutritional levels in plants and animals.

33. What may cause the loss of biodiversity according to previous assumptions?

- A. Inefficient pest control.
- B. Intensive agricultural pattern.
- C. Limited planting scales.
- D. Unsatisfactory ecological services.

34. What can we infer from Jha’s words in Paragraph 4?

- A. Urban gardens play a significant role in ecosystem.
- B. Urban gardens will replace rural agriculture enterprises.
- C. Urban gardens will be gradually decreasing.
- D. Urban gardens provide the majority of our food supply.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Urban Farms Address Food Inequality
- B. Urban Gardens Challenge Rural Agriculture
- C. Urban Biodiversity Increases Well-being of Gardener.
- D. Urban Gardens Boost Biodiversity

## 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。

If you’re ready to fir cup your imagination, writing a short story or novel is one of the best ways to let your creativity run wild! To make your own story, all you’ll need is something to write with and a bit of inspiration. We’ll walk you through the best ways to beat writer’s block and create your own story right now.

36 You’ll want a main character or characters, people with whom they are friends and with whom they are enemies. Authors find that actually planning the entire story, though it may take months, is beneficial to creating a smooth, connected story. Developing your characters is important and conveying them correctly in your work is even

more so.

Use action and plot to progress your story. 37 Instead, show them. The readers can figure out your characters' personalities better when they observe the characters' reactions to different situations. For example: your main character, Mary, is very diligent. Don't write, "Mary was a very diligent woman" write, "Mary always stayed in the library for hours, picking through reference book after reference book." 38

Choose a setting, or time and place, where your story will take place. Try to come up with a setting that the reader can find believable. Even if it's a fictional setting, it should have elements that ground it in reality. 39 Make up your own town or state if you want. For example, Harry Potter has a very fictional setting, but the idea of school and the importance of friends and family are very real and very universal and make the fictional elements feel more realistic.

Brainstorm your plot and organize it in an outline before you get writing. 40 Then, when you write, all you have to do is look at the outline.

- A. Develop the cast of characters who you'll use for your story.
- B. When writing, don't tell your readers everything you planned.
- C. Then take those stories and make them longer and more detailed.
- D. The best stories do seem to come from real life events and experiences.
- E. Try to make it sound like a place that someone would want to read about.
- F. Use an outline or some other form of organization to keep your plot straight.
- G. The latter lets the readers learn that she is diligent without you feeding it to them.

### 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。

Last night was the last game for my eight-year-old son's soccer team. It was the final quarter, and the score was two to one, my son's team taking the 41. Parents 42 the field, offering encouragement.

With less than ten seconds remaining, the ball 43 in front of my son's team mate, Mikey O'Donnel. With shouts of "Kick it! 44 across the field, Mikey stepped back and gave it everything he had. All round me the crowd 45—O'Donnel scored!

Then, all of a sudden, there was 46. Mikey had scored all right, but in the 47 goal, leaving both teams finishing with the same points. You see, Mikey has Down's syndrome (唐氏综合征) and for him there is no such thing as a mistaken goal, since he had hugged the 48 players when they scored.

The quietness was finally broken when Mikey 49 grabbed my son, hugged him and yelled, "I scored! I scored! For a moment I held my 50, not sure how my son would 51. However, it turned out that I should not have 52.

I watched, in tears, as my son 53 his hand in the classic high-five and started chanting (不停地重复), "Way to go Mikey! Way to go Mikey!" Within moments both teams approached Mikey, joining in the chant and congratulating him on his 54.

Later that night, when my daughter asked who had won, I smiled as I replied, "It was a 55. Everybody won."

- |                     |              |                 |               |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. offer        | B. risk      | C. victory      | D. lead       |
| 42. A. discovered   | B. entered   | C. surrounded   | D. defended   |
| 43. A. rolled       | B. burnt     | C. cracked      | D. exploded   |
| 44. A. disappearing | B. echoing   | C. trembling    | D. changing   |
| 45. A. quit         | B. debated   | C. erupted      | D. escaped    |
| 46. A. applause     | B. silence   | C. argument     | D. complaint  |
| 47. A. ultimate     | B. illegal   | C. wrong        | D. unusual    |
| 48. A. opposing     | B. ambitious | C. professional | D. frustrated |
| 49. A. guiltily     | B. painfully | C. joyfully     | D. confusedly |
| 50. A. hand         | B. breath    | C. head         | D. view       |
| 51. A. react        | B. apologize | C. survive      | D. recall     |
| 52. A. disturbed    | B. waited    | C. worried      | D. existed    |
| 53. A. cleaned up   | B. put down  | C. held on to   | D. raised up  |
| 54. A. goal         | B. wisdom    | C. power        | D. fight      |
| 55. A. mistake      | B. tie       | C. pity         | D. priority   |

**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 个适当的单词或号内单词的正确形式。

DOHA, Sept 18—The “Hello, Beijing” Photography Exhibition 56 (hold) on Monday herein the Qatari capital Doha, showcasing historical and cultural emblems(象征) of the Chinese capital. It also showed how the big city succeeds 57 becoming a world famous tourist destination.

Themed “Capital, Ancient Charm, New Look, Humanity and Ecology”, the exhibition 58 (feature) 79 photography works that highlight the natural beauty, 59 (tradition) charm, and cultural significance of Beijing. 60 (photo) of world cultural heritage sites such as the Great Wall and the Forbidden City, as well as iconic Olympic venues(场地) like the Bird’s Nest and the Water Cube, and beloved giant pandas, are all on display at the exhibition.

Abdulaziz Al Anzy, 61 Qatari civil engineer who brought his families to the exhibition, told Xinhua that 62 (see) these photos brought back many of the good memories in Beijing. “I love Beijing, particularly love the city in winter, as it’s the first place 63 I’ve ever seen snow,” he said honestly. “I hope there will be more events like this in the future 64 (bridge) both countries through tradition, culture and art. China is 65 (true) beautiful, and the Chinese people are very friendly. I often tell my family and friends that they must visit China to experience it for themselves,” Anzy added.

**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, 你所喜爱的 Students’ Space 校报在创刊三周年之际征集读者意见。请你给外教主编 Peter 写封信, 内容主要包括:

1. 指出校报不足;
2. 提出改进措施。

注意:



1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Peter,

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

## 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。

In the first and second grade in junior high school, I was extremely shy, I had friends, but it just wasn't in my personality to be very outgoing, even when I knew someone we. I was afraid I would do or say something wrong, so usually I just smiled and listened to other people's conversations.

I did well in school and I loved to write. However, I would escape into my writing, where I could be myself and never had to worry about what other people thought of me. In my stories, I was never shy, I often imagined that I was the main character in the story. My teacher, Mrs. Sather, always encouraged me to write more and be myself. She told our class to go after our dreams and dig in with great efforts. I thought he was one of the first people to see my inner strength.

One day, she showed us a play she had written and announced that our class was going to perform it. "I'll begin to choose all the performers tomorrow" she said, "I need someone who is not afraid to be onstage in front of a lot of people to play the lead part of Dorothy. Anybody wants to try?" A few excited hands shot up—mine, of course, was not one of them—and Mrs. Sather smiled. "We'll talk more about it later," she said. Then the bell rang and my classmates slowly left the classroom.

"I will never do that," I thought. But after rereading the play, I was deeply attracted by the story and couldn't help imagining myself to be the main character Dorothy. There seemed to be a new person inside me, a much more daring, outgoing person who had been hidden all along, just waiting for the opportunity to appear. However, I still felt shy and could never picture myself acting in a play in front of two hundred people. Having struggled for a few minutes, I still did not know how to make the decision.

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。

Paragraph 1:

When I was loading up my backpack, Mrs. Sather asked me to go to her. \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

One week later, it was time for me to perform on the stage. \_\_\_\_\_

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