

## 2024 届高三年级 2 月份大联考

### 英语试题

全卷满分 120 分。考试用时 100 分钟。

#### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上,并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 选择题的作答: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,写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3. 非选择题的作答:用签字笔直接写在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

4. 考试结束后,请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

#### 第一部分 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

##### 2024 Hot List: The Best New Restaurants in the World

Restaurants are some of the most amazing destinations around the whole world. Here are some of the best for you to have a unique eating experience.

##### Place des Fêtes — New York City

This famous wine bar provides a spot with a rare sweet and warm atmosphere. For date night, go to the bar with views of the open kitchen, or fill up the large table in the back with a group and taste the entire 20-item menu. Either way, do not miss the famous mushroom soup.

##### Le Doyenné — Saint-Vrain, France

Australian chefs James Henry and Shaun Kelly transformed the former stables (马厩) of a 19th-century private estate (庄园) into a working farm, restaurant, and guesthouse driven by the principles of regenerative agriculture. More than one hundred varieties of fruits, vegetables, and herbs make their way into Henry's cooking after being carefully nurtured by Kelly.

##### Mi Compa Chava — Mexico City

Seafood is a hangover cure in Mexico, and almost everyone eating here is devoted to fixing last night's damage from drunkenness and getting a head start on creating today's. On the sidewalk, crowds of locals and tourists alike line up for fisherman Salvador Orozco's creative takes on Sinaloa and Baja seafood. Anything from the raw half of the menu is a sure bet, though cooked dishes like fish can help fill out a meal.

##### Vilas — Bangkok

Can a dish inspired by a Spanish recipe using Japanese ingredients (原料) still be considered Thai? For Chef Prin Polsuk, one of Bangkok's most famous Thai chefs, it most certainly can. At his latest restaurant, a small dining room at the base of Bangkok's landmark King Power Mahanakhon Tower, he draws inspiration from King Chulalongkorn's 1897 journey

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around Europe and the foreign ingredients and cooking techniques he added to the royal cookbooks.

1. Which of the following restaurants follows the principle of regenerative agriculture?  
A. Place des Fêtes. B. Le Doyenné.  
C. Mi Compa Chava. D. Vilas.
2. What does the fisherman Salvador Orozco specialize in?  
A. Delicious seafood soup. B. Distinct foreign flavors.  
C. Innovative seafood cooking. D. A treatment for drunkenness.
3. Where does the text probably come from?  
A. A travel magazine. B. A scientific report.  
C. An advertisement. D. A textbook.

**B**

Recently, a set of video clips (片段) featuring a man showcasing umbrellas with various creative designs has gone viral on the Internet, even spreading overseas and attracting foreign netizens with the unimaginable “Chinese creativity”, CCTV news reported.

In the clips, there are shining laser (激光) reflective umbrellas to dispel darkness, umbrellas with floor-length plastic curtains to prevent one’s clothes from getting wet, twin umbrellas specially designed for couples and many others. All of them are made by the man in the clips, Lei Penglin. 38-year-old Lei has operated an umbrella factory in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province. Netizens affectionately call him “uncle” due to his performances in the clips.

In 2014, Lei established his own factory. At first, his factory received thousands of orders. However, as the competition intensified, Lei had to explore new opportunities. He found that creative and unique products always stood out. Therefore, Lei started to infuse creative ideas into the products and, in 2022, his umbrella with an attached flashlight gained popularity. “Consumers pursue personalized products. So the umbrellas have to function as decorations aside from just preventing sunshine and rain,” Lei said.

In the comment section of the product videos, Lei noticed an interesting request with many likes, suggesting to him to make a reflective umbrella for walking in the dark. Following the advice, Lei created the “laser reflective umbrella”, selling over 70,000 units once upon release. From then on, Lei started to attach great importance to comments to absorb new ideas.

Presently, Lei spends several hours reading comments every day. “Basically 300 to 500 comments a day, I will read and reply to them all by myself. Only by carefully observing can I know everyone’s need, and solve the after-selling problems on time,” he said. Several products developed based on the comments have been on shelf. “Almost all the umbrellas made so far can be sold; none have suffered loss,” Lei introduced.

In the future, Lei hopes to make some Chinese-style umbrellas that can be paired with Han-style clothing. “I want to try something new and also advocate for our Chinese culture,” Lei added.

4. What is the feature of Lei's umbrellas?  
A. Conventional.      B. Innovative.      C. Unimaginative.      D. Durable.
5. What does the underlined word "infuse" in paragraph 3 mean?  
A. Divide.      B. Burst.      C. Integrate.      D. Emerge.
6. What is Lei's attitude towards his future career?  
A. Uncertain.      B. Indifferent.  
C. Dissatisfied.      D. Optimistic.
7. What contributes most to Lei's success according to the author?  
A. Promoting his products through social media.  
B. Paying attention to customers' comments and needs.  
C. Seeking uniqueness to compete with other producers.  
D. Adding elements of traditional culture to his products.

C

Fountains of lava erupted from the Sundhnúkur volcanic system in southwest Iceland on January 14th, 2024. Lava flows welled up from a new gap, attacking the suburbs of Grindavík with at least three houses in their path burnt down. Nearby, construction vehicles that had been working for weeks to build large earthen dams in an attempt to divert (使转向) the lava's flow had to pull back.

Lava is subject to gravity like other fluids, so it will flow down along a path of steepest descent (斜坡). With the temperature of its molten rock often well above 1,000 degrees Celsius, not much can stand in its way. Humans have tried many ways to stop lava in the past, from attempting to freeze it in place by cooling it with sea water, to using explosives to cut off its supply. However, no attempt was successful.

Most recent efforts have focused instead on building dams in an attempt to divert the lava's flow toward a different path of steepest descent, into a different "lavashed," where lava would naturally flow. Results have been mixed, but diversion can be successful if the lava flow can be clearly diverted into a distinct area where lava would naturally flow — without threatening a different community in the process. Many attempts to divert lava have failed, however. Barriers built in Italy to stop Mt. Etna's lava flows in 1992 slowed the flow, but the lava eventually overtopped each one.

Diverting lava in Grindavík is difficult, in part because the land around Grindavík is relatively flat, making it harder to identify a clear alternative path of steepest descent for redirecting the lava. Icelandic officials reported on January 15th that most of the lava from the main fissure had flowed along the outside the barrier, however a new gap had also opened inside the perimeter (外围), sending lava into a neighborhood. Unfortunately, that implies that Grindavík remains at risk.

8. What do we know about the lava erupting from the Sundhnúkur volcanic system?  
A. It severely affected the downtown area of Grindavík.  
B. It forced the construction of large earthen dams to suspend.

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- C. It was successfully redirected by the earthen barriers.  
D. It completely buried a residential area.
9. How many ways are mentioned to stop the lava?  
A. Five.                      B. Four.                      C. Three.                      D. Two.
10. The lava flow in Grindavík remains a risk because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the lava has destroyed many buildings  
B. there is no suitable dam to divert the lava  
C. the land around Grindavík is relatively flat  
D. the lava has already entered a populated area
11. What is the text mainly about?  
A. How earthen barrier functions.  
B. What can be done to prevent lava.  
C. Why volcanic lava is so hard to stop.  
D. What lava has brought about in Iceland.

**D**

At ancient sites across the Amazon River basin, mysterious plots of unusually rich soil dot (点缀) the landscape. Scientists have long debated the origin of this “dark earth”, which is darker in color than surrounding soils and richer in carbon. Some people think this dark earth formed naturally, but the latest research has shown that modern Kuikuro people in Brazil create similar soil around their villages on purpose, which adds evidence to the idea that long-ago Amazons deliberately made such soil too. Perron, an earth scientist at MIT, reviewed interviews of Kuikuro people conducted by a Kuikuro filmmaker in 2018 and found that Kuikuro villagers actively make dark earth by using ash, food bits and controlled burns. “When you plant in hilly land, the soil is weak,” explained elder Kanu Kuikuro in one of the interviews. That is why we throw the ash, manioc peelings and manioc pulp. When comparing soil samples from ancient and modern sites, researchers found “striking similarities” — both were far less acidic than surrounding soils and contained higher levels of plant-friendly nutrients.

Analyses also revealed that dark earth holds twice the amount of carbon as surrounding soils on average. Scans (扫描) of the Xingu region suggest that the area is dotted with dark earth, and that hold as much as about 9 million tons of carbon — the annual carbon emissions of a small, industrialized country. “This number could roughly equal the annual carbon emissions of the United States when all dark earth across the Amazon is taken into consideration,” Perron says.

Figuring out the true value of carbon stored in the Amazon’s dark earth will require more data. Still, the research has significant influences on the Amazon’s future. The technique highlights how ancient people were able to live in the Amazon by developing sustainable farming that doubled as a carbon-storing technique. With more and more greenhouse gases entering the atmosphere, it could also provide a blueprint for developing methods of sustainably locking atmospheric carbon in the soil, helping fight climate change.

英语试题 第4页(共8页)

SD

12. What can we infer from the dark earth across the Amazon River basin?
- A. They are more acidic than surrounding soils.
  - B. They contain more organic nutrients.
  - C. They formed naturally.
  - D. They contain less carbon.
13. Why does the author mention the annual carbon emissions of the US?
- A. To explain the difficulty of protecting dark earth.
  - B. To show the wide distribution of dark earth in Amazon.
  - C. To stress the huge carbon-storing capability of dark earth.
  - D. To reveal the large carbon emissions of the United States.
14. What does the author stress in the last paragraph?
- A. The importance of developing sustainable farming.
  - B. The advanced farming technology in ancient times.
  - C. A possible solution to climate change.
  - D. A way of green agriculture.
15. Which is the best title of the text?
- A. Urgency of Sustainable Development
  - B. Facts About the Dark Earth
  - C. Advantages of the Dark Earth
  - D. Wisdom of Ancient Amazons

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。

“Second place is just the first loser.” is a well-known saying from the NASCAR champion Dale Earnhardt.

We may not want others to know our thoughts, but many of us think this way, because we are born to compete with each other. 16 Fortunately, there is a way to solve this problem: instead of always going for gold, aim for the bronze.

To expand on the wisdom of Earnhardt, although second place may be the first loser, third place can be the real winner, at least when it comes to happiness and longevity (长寿). A 1995 study discovered that bronze winners appeared consistently happier on average than silver medalists, while another research in 2018 studied US athletes in the Olympics from 1904 to 1936 and found that those whose best performance was silver lived to 72 on average. Gold medalists beat this by living to 76. 17

18 Silver medalists see themselves as the first loser because they compare themselves only with the champions. In contrast, the bronze winners compare downwards with those who have never made it onto the podium (领奖台) at all. 19 The emotion shows up in improved health and longevity.

The worldly happiness strategy of working for gold every day is foolish. Stop spending most of your time feeling like a silver medalist: always pursuing and relying your happiness on a single outcome. 20

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- A. But the first prize went to the bronze winners, who lived to 78.
- B. Therefore, they feel better about themselves and thus, happier.
- C. However, if left uncontrolled, this can create conflicts between ourselves and others.
- D. The social concepts of upward and downward comparison help explain the difference.
- E. The comparison is not from a feeling of ill will, but because rewards in life are relative.
- F. Comparing ourselves with the unlucky is a reliable technique for reducing a negative mood.
- G. Rather, aim for healthy competitions where you do your best without expecting to be the absolute winner.

第二部分 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。

Ashoka, an association founded by Bill Drayton, has fought to end poverty (贫困) and sickness, promoted education and encouraged small businesses. To support these worthy 21, Ashoka provides money to solve urgent problems worldwide.

Drayton emphasizes the important thing is to simply give yourself 22. If you see a problem, you can help solve it. The young 23 are willing to 24 this concept because at heart every child wants to grow into a happy, healthy and 25 adult. In fact, it is many young people's 26 to set up programmes or businesses that improve social conditions. An excellent example is an Ashoka project started in 1995 in Dhaka, which effectively handled the 27 problem the city encountered, and provided an income for local farmers there.

When Masqsood and Iftekhar from Ashoka began to study the problem of all the uncollected rubbish that lay in Dhaka's streets, 28 rats and disease, they discovered that 80% of it was natural waste. So they educated the poor there to 29 methods to compost (堆肥) this waste. They knew that they would have a 30 for the end product because local farmers were struggling with 31 chemical fertilisers (化肥). At first, they were 32, but once they were able to 33 them that there was money to be made, the project 34. In 2009 sales were \$14,000.

Drayton is 35 that in ten years Ashoka will be making really serious, practical progress in bringing about social change by changing the way we look at economic development.

- |                      |               |                 |               |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. plans         | B. causes     | C. attempts     | D. events     |
| 22. A. right         | B. confidence | C. permission   | D. praise     |
| 23. A. in particular | B. in fact    | C. on purpose   | D. in turn    |
| 24. A. avoid         | B. decline    | C. accept       | D. appreciate |
| 25. A. professional  | B. generous   | C. contributing | D. innocent   |
| 26. A. ambition      | B. definition | C. advice       | D. purpose    |
| 27. A. water         | B. resource   | C. rubbish      | D. traffic    |
| 28. A. attacking     | B. charging   | C. counting     | D. inviting   |

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SD



- |                  |               |                |               |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 29. A. employ    | B. create     | C. leave       | D. send       |
| 30. A. hope      | B. market     | C. desire      | D. way        |
| 31. A. expensive | B. effective  | C. affordable  | D. profitable |
| 32. A. refused   | B. recognised | C. confused    | D. surprised  |
| 33. A. permit    | B. order      | C. advise      | D. persuade   |
| 34. A. set off   | B. took off   | C. picked up   | D. put up     |
| 35. A. uncertain | B. doubtful   | C. pessimistic | D. optimistic |

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。

What's the first thing 36 comes into your mind when you think of wheat straw (麦秆)? Most people would probably just see it as a pile of waste in a farmer's field. However, Wu Cui, an intangible (非物质的) cultural inheritor, can turn the straw into beautiful and eye-catching 37 (function) artworks.

The earliest straw-weaving products 38 (discover) at Hemudu Cultural Ruins, a Neolithic cultural site located in eastern China's Zhejiang Province. *The Book of Rites*, one of the classical 39 (work) of Confucianism, also records that there were already mats made of cattail grass and professional straw-weaving craftsmen during the Zhou Dynasty. Straw weaving was listed 40 a national intangible cultural heritage in 2008.

Straw weaving is a time-consuming process that can take weeks, 41 even months, to complete. Later, industrial goods have taken 42 place of such products, which make low profits, and there are only about 100 individuals 43 (involve) in the work across the country. "The world has changed, and craftsmen need to overstep practicality and pursue the beauty and artistry of straw culture 44 (help) the craft survive and thrive," Wu says.

From her viewpoint, straw weaving should respond to people's needs and preferences, while still 45 (draw) inspiration from traditional culture.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

上周五晚上你校邀请了一位心理学专家做了一个主题为:珍爱生命,直面挫折的心理健康讲座活动。请你为学校英文报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动概况;
3. 活动影响。

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。

**Cherishing Life and Facing Challenges**

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。

It was Christmas Eve morning, and I awoke with a mission: to find my lost cat, Baby-Girl. The icy rain was beating against the windows. I said a prayer for Baby-Girl. It had been six months since she'd gone missing, but I still had faith. It was the season for miracles (奇迹), after all!

That summer, my sweet cat disappeared from my parents' house. She had been staying with them while I was between apartments. I lived and worked in Washington DC then. Baby-Girl had got out of my parents' house three days before I was flew back home to pick her up. Dad and I spent that entire visit searching for her. Dad was the family's "realist", meaning he was always trying to prepare me for the worst. "She's either been hit by a car or been taken in by someone who found her," he said. Dad always supported me, but he was so uncertain.

Baby-Girl had been a stray cat (流浪猫) when I found her. Though I couldn't explain it, I knew I'd see her again, even after I returned to Washington DC without her and the weeks stretched into months, deep down I had this feeling that we'd be reunited.

Now, home again for the holidays, I was determined to pick up my search. I grabbed Baby-Girl's cat carrier and loaded it into the car, then asked my dad to drive me to the shelter, hoping I'd find her there. "Sharon, you have to be realistic," Dad said as we headed to the garage. "She's been gone too long. You're not going to find her." "Well, I just have a feeling," I said. Dad raised an eyebrow as he climbed into the driver's seat. "Don't you believe in Christmas miracles?" I asked. "Bah humbug (胡说)," he said. It was his favorite Christmas saying and an inside joke in our family. He even had a shirt with decorations across the front, which he wore every Christmas morning.

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。

At the shelter, the woman at the front desk greeted my dad warmly. "Hi, Mr. Dillon! Still looking for your cat?"

Back home, the rest of the family welcomed Baby-Girl. Dad remained stubbornly uncertain.



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