

2024 届新高考基地学校第三次大联考

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 wrong with the jacket?

- A. It's not warm enough. B. It's not a good color. C. It doesn't fit well.

2. How does the woman feel?

- A. Amazed. B. Pleased. C. Disappointed.

3. How often does the woman exercise?

- A. Once a day. B. Once a week. C. Once a month.

4. What time is it now?

- A. 4:00 p. m. B. 5:00 p. m. C. 6:00 p. m.

5. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a library. B. In a restaurant. C. In a classroom.

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。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 ask about her trip?

- A. Accommodation. B. Transportation. C. Entertainment.

7. Where does the man suggest the woman visit first?

- A. Disneyland.
B. The Balboa Park.
C. The San Diego Zoo.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What's the man concerned about?

- A. The cat is acting unusually.
B. The woman hasn't eaten anything yet.
C. Sarah has been gone for a few days.

9. Where is Sarah?

A. At school.

B. At a camp.

C. At a hospital.

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Father and daughter.

B. Patient and doctor.

C. Husband and wife.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why is the man talking to the woman?

A. To change his current plan.

B. To correct a mistake on his phone bill.

C. To get some information about different plans.

12. When will the man probably get the new bill?

A. Later today.

B. Two weeks later.

C. The day after tomorrow.

13. What is the woman like?

A. Careless.

B. Patient.

C. Impolite.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. Choosing a major.

B. Applying to colleges.

C. Registering for classes.

15. Why did the man's mother think economics was a good choice?

A. She thought it was interesting.

B. She thought it would be easier to study.

C. She thought it could provide a better future.

16. Where does the man probably work?

A. In a bank.

B. In a university.

C. In a company.

17. What does the woman really hope to do?

A. Take some interesting classes.

B. Choose history as her major.

C. Find a subject she enjoys.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why might "clean meat" be popular?

A. It is good to human and nature.

B. It deals with food shortages.

C. It proves a scientific theory.

19. How much of the global meat industry might “clean meat” occupy?

A. A half.

B. A third.

C. A tenth.

20. What is special about Eat Just's product?

A. It uses different plants.

B. It uses plant cells.

C. It uses animal cells.

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, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Park City has something for every multigenerational family. Whether you're trying to tire out kids, comfort teenagers, and satisfy core skiers, you'll have no problem finding something that the whole family will enjoy.

Skiing at Park City Mountain and Deer Valley

Deer Valley and Park City Mountain offer thousands of acres of terrain for all skiers. Whether you like carving freshly groomed runs, ripping powder and trees, or are just honing your skills on green and blue runs—all riders can find something they like! Each resort provides exceptional experiences on and off the mountain. With plentiful skiing, easy transportation, and tons of close lodging, starting your family trip on the slopes is a no-brainer.

Art classes at the Kimball Art Center

The Kimball Art Center is a great place to escape the cold weather, and let your creative juices flow. The Kimball Art Center has a variety of art classes that are offered several days every week. Classes cover a wide variety of art styles including pottery, painting, textiles, and even glass making. To make it easy for families, all of their classes can be sorted by the best ages, so you can be certain to sign up for a class that suits your unique group well.

Family Sleigh Ride in Park City

If you're looking for a nice way to relieve stress at the end of the day, a family sleigh ride is one of our favorite activities. Bundle up together under blankets as you're pulled through the snow behind a team of horses, and you'll quickly feel like you've been transported to another time. With our young kids, we found that taking a short sleigh ride followed by dinner at Cena, was a perfect combination.

Park City Escape Room

If you're looking for a bit of a mental challenge, and are willing to really work together as a team, make sure to visit the Park City Escape Room. With several themed ro

oms, your family will work together to solve a puzzle and figure out how to escape. Escape rooms are fantastic for multigenerational families and big groups, since everyone has something unique to bring to the game.

21. Which activity reflects the cooperative ability of family members?
- A. Skiing at Deer Valley. B. Art classes at the Kimball Art Center.
C. Park City Escape Room. D. Family Sleigh Ride in Park City.
22. What can the family do in the sleigh ride in Park City?
- A. Experience horse-riding. B. Relax themselves.
C. Travel to the long past. D. Dine on a sleigh.
23. What is probably expected for the four activities in Park City?
- A. Household participation. B. Adventurous spirit.
C. Family background. D. Professional skills.
B

In 1997, the Hungarian biochemist Katalin Kariko met another struggling researcher, the American immunologist Drew Weissman, as they queued to photocopy scientific papers at the University of Pennsylvania (UPenn). The two scientists found they followed the same research direction and decided to cooperate. Now, their partnership achieved the peak of scientific recognition. They jointly won the Nobel Prize in Medicine. But while both scientists endured years of professional struggle on the way to the huge success, Kariko had to overcome greater setbacks than Weissman. For decades she never found a permanent position.

Having grown up in a village in a house without running water or a refrigerator, Kariko got a biochemistry doctorate in Szeged before she and her husband sold their car, sewed some cash into their toddler daughter's teddy bear and went to the U. S. on a one-way ticket. The daughter became a U. S. national rower and Olympic gold winner.

Kariko worked in a few different research jobs before landing a junior position at the UPenn. And for many years her career at the UPenn was fragile. She migrated from lab to lab, relying on one senior scientist after another to take her in. She never made more than \$60,000 a year. She struggled to raise the grant funding essential for a scientific career. Kariko said she endured ridicule (奚落) from university colleagues for her pursuit. In 2013, Kariko "was kicked out from UPenn—forced to retire". The university told her that her work was not of faculty quality, she said in an interview. Yet the scientist's commitment to her work didn't change at all. "When I was fired, I didn't feel sorry for myself," she said. "I have to focus all the energy on seeking out what's next."

In a news conference held at UPenn, she encouraged young scientists to love learning to solve problems and to be prepared for failure. "You have to learn how to handle the failure, because most of the time, we don't understand—we make an experiment and the outcome is not what we want," Kariko said. Researchers in Kariko's field are full of admiration for her generosity and persistence. "She is really the symbol of perseverance and what it takes to be a great researcher," Elliot Barnathan, a cardiologist who hired Kariko, said.

24. What was a major contributor to the cooperation of Kariko and Weissman?

- A. An accidental encounter.
- B. Shared scientific interest.
- C. Pursuit of the Nobel Prize.
- D. Demand for photocopying.

25. What can be inferred from the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. The research at the Upenn was rewarding.
- B. She was fired because of her casual attitude.
- C. The career made her psychologically weak.
- D. She didn't get the recognition she deserved.

26. How did Kariko react to her dismissal from UPenn?

- A. She criticized her lab colleagues.
- B. She switched her career goal.
- C. She stuck to her original belief.
- D. She abandoned her research work.

27. What's the author's purpose of writing this text?

- A. To inform readers of Kariko's latest research.
- B. To reveal the fierce competition in universities.
- C. To applaud the cooperation between scientists.
- D. To highlight a scientist's extraordinary quality.

C

Catfish effect is the effect that a strong competitor has in causing the weak to better themselves. Actions done to actively apply this effect in an organization are termed catfish management.

In Norway, live sardines are several times more expensive than frozen ones, and are valued for better texture and flavor. It was said that only one ship could bring live sardines home, and the shipmaster kept his method a secret. After he died, people found that there was one catfish in the tank. The catfish keeps swimming, and the sardines

try to avoid this predator(捕食者). This increased level of activity keeps the sardines active, thus, increasing their survival rate greatly.

Catfish effect has been one of the hottest topics in human resources management. Therefore, I will keep the explanation short and sweet. When an outsider joins a well-established team as a competitor, he causes the weak to better their performance. This method is meant to motivate each of the teammates to feel the competition in order to keep up the competitiveness level of the whole team.

However, adding a catfish in the team can also bring in the downside in the group's dynamics.

The team would go back to the storming stage. Under-performers would become more negative about the change that the catfish tried to implement(实施) because they would see it as a threat. The failed attempt of implementation of changing will create under-performance in the team as a whole, which will lead to a greater management challenge.

The key employee or backbone employee will feel demotivated because the opportunity to get a more senior job has decreased. If there are too many catfish in the company, this would generate a stressful work environment. The employee would constantly worry if they are being "preyed" by the catfish. The mental burden would create a harmful corporate culture and increase the distrust between employees.

A high standard is required on the catfish. The catfish would eventually turn into a leading role in the team. Lack in leadership skill from the catfish would lead to a bigger chaos in the workplace. Worst situation would be setting up a bad leadership role model to further an unhealthy competitive environment.

28. What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?
- A. The magic trick of catching sardines.
 - B. The underlying logic of the effect.
 - C. The exact origin of the legend.
 - D. The great wisdom of a catfish.
29. What may a catfish mean to backbones of the company?
- A. Unfair corporate culture.
 - B. Violent work environment.
 - C. Great management challenge.
 - D. Reduced promotion chance.
30. Which might be the solution to the downside of a catfish?
- A. Qualifying a catfish for a leading role.

- B. Setting up a harmonious relationship.
- C. Creating a less competitive workplace.
- D. Stopping a catfish entering a company.

31. What's the author's attitude towards adding a catfish in the company?

- A. Subjective. B. Pessimistic. C. Objective. D. Doubtful.

D

Why do we find ugly animals so appealing? And what makes odd-looking creatures so cute?

Evolution plays a role. According to Austrian zoologist Konrad Lorenz, human attraction to infantile(婴儿的) features, such as big eyes, large heads and soft bodies, is an evolutionary adaptation that helps ensure that adults care for their offspring, guaranteeing the survival of their species. Odd-looking animals such as blobfish, pugs, aye-ayes and bulldogs all share these infantile qualities that trigger an affectionate response among humans and an natural instinct(本能) to nurture and protect. And these infantile characteristics increase a person's protective behavior, attention and willingness to care for the individual and reduce the likelihood of aggression towards an infant, says Marta Borgi, a researcher.

Ugly animals often have other value —some, like the blobfish or the naked mole rat, live in extreme environments that they have adapted to in remarkable ways. Scientists are keen to study these animals to understand whether their biology might provide fresh insights that could lead to treatments for human health conditions such as cancer, heart disease and neurodegenerative diseases.

But while many ugly creatures are adapted to their life in the wild and can provide enormous benefits to the ecosystems they live in, they often still don't get as much attention as more traditionally cute animals. This can result in a prejudice which leads to many of the less attractive species being overlooked in terms of research.

There are other culture-led factors that also drive our obsession(痴迷) with ugly-cute animals. "The ugly-cute thing is very fashionable," says Rowena Packer, a lecturer of animal behavior. This is partly driven by social media, with many celebrities and influencers showing off pet pugs and French bulldogs on Instagram, she says.

But there are some serious welfare concerns around this trend. Veterinarians are urging people not to choose a flat-faced dog breed(品种), because they suffer from serious health problems. Pugs and French bulldogs which have been selectively bred ex

perience breathing difficulties, repeated skin infections and eye diseases. So while ridiculous features such as bulging eyes and wrinkly faces may make us smile, we might want to reconsider our obsession with “ugly-cute” pets.

32. What features of animals might stimulate human's love for them?
- A. Unusual body shapes. B. Different color patterns.
C. Soft bodies and cute looks. D. Baby-like facial expressions.
33. Why are scientists keen on the research into ugly animals?
- A. To gain new insights into their living habits.
B. To develop certain cures for human diseases.
C. To find ways to survive extreme environments.
D. To explore reasons for their strange appearances.
34. What has contributed to people's craziness about ugly-cute animals?
- A. The appeal from celebrities.
B. The need of the community.
C. The proposal from an expert.
D. The influence of social media.
35. Which of the following would be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Be a wise ugly-cute animal lover
B. Develop the protective behavior
C. Follow in influencers' footsteps
D. Adopt more odd-looking animals

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。

In a world obsessed with “more,” it's easy to overlook the power of subtraction (减法). We're constantly bombed with messages telling us that we need more stuff, more money, and more followers. 36 Let's explore the power of subtraction, and how less can truly mean more.

We all have too much stuff. It's time to clear up. Donate or sell what you don't need or love. You'll be amazed at how liberating it feels to live with less. 37 The fewer possessions you have, the more you'll appreciate what truly matters.

In today's fast-paced world, our attention is a valuable commodity. 38 For example, excessive social media scrolling, watching TV shows nonstop or focusing too much

h attention on insignificant tasks is time-consuming. Subtract these time wasters and redirect your focus toward more meaningful pursuits.

39 Assess the people in your life and determine who uplifts you and who brings you down. Identify who helps contribute to your success and who holds you back. Subtract the poisonous individuals and invest more time and energy into the friendships that genuinely enrich your life.

Our minds are often filled with worries, negative thoughts, and self-doubt. Learning to let go of this mental mess can significantly improve our overall well-being. Practice mindfulness techniques, such as yoga, to help clear your mind. 40

- A. But what if more means a richer life?
- B. But what if less is the secret to happiness?
- C. Try to subtract your unhealthy habits from your life.
- D. Identify meaningless activities that occupy your time.
- E. We must admit not all relationships are worth keeping.
- F. Embrace minimalism and focus on quality over quantity.
- G. Thus, you'll make room for more optimism and creativity.

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。

I couldn't miss the little old lady with her kerchief(方头巾) on her head in the biting wind. I could tell she was 41. I decided to stop and offer her a 42. Of course, she declined, but when I asked again and insisted, 43, she got in the car. I took her to her destination, and by the time she got out of my car, she was 44 and thanked me.

I was late for work that day, but I was so glad that I 45. That was 40 years ago, and the beginning of a new 46, one that continues when I'm out driving in cold or bad weather.

Once, a young doctor jumped in. She had 47 a long shift and had been waiting at the bus stop to go home. When asked to get in my car, she had no 48 and, for the first time, I was able to help someone who 49 medical miracles on a daily basis. That felt good. But the best part of what my ride offers is the 50. I do tend to ask a lot of questions. 51, everyone wants to chat. We are usually laughing by the time the

ride is over.

Now as retirement 52, I believe I have found my calling. I will be happy to join a community driving 53 to take people where they want to go.

As the years pass, perhaps I will be the one standing at the bus stop. Perhaps there will be somebody who 54 a window and offers me a ride. I will continue to have 55 in the kindness of strangers.

41. A. freezing B. appealing C. shining D. demanding
42. A. message B. job C. ride D. drink
43. A. amazingly B. gradually C. finally D. instantly
44. A. struggling B. smiling C. explaining D. waiting
45. A. hesitated B. realized C. reflected D. stopped
46. A. story B. habit C. trick D. solution
47. A. finished B. begun C. forgotten D. intended
48. A. opportunity B. passion C. hesitation D. anxiety
49. A. performed B. adjusted C. prevented D. recognized
50. A. reputation B. application C. adaptation D. conversation
51. A. Thankfully B. Particularly C. Strangely D. Formally
52. A. differs B. reveals C. continues D. approaches
53. A. school B. test C. program D. course
54. A. winds up B. rolls down C. pulls up D. breaks down
55. A. faith B. interest C. delight D. potential

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。

Pillows have been used in China for thousands of years and hold a significant place in Chinese culture. In modern times, we enjoy a wide range of pillows 56 (fill) with synthetic fibers, down, or feathers. However, it is interesting to explore 57 ancient Chinese people used as pillows.

Based on historical records, the development of pillows in China can be learned 58 various materials. Pillows used to 59 (categorize) into hard and soft types, with stone and wooden pillows appearing earliest in history.

The origins of pillows can be traced back to the middle Paleolithic period. During that time, people 60 (unknowing) used objects like stones, sticks, or pieces of animal skin as head support, 61 (serve) as the earliest prototypes (原型) of pillows.

References to pillows can also be found in historical documents in ancient China.

For instance, a stanza of Shijing, the 62 (old) existing collection of Chinese poetry, 63 (mention) a pillow, describing how a melancholic beauty finds it difficult to sleep.

During the Warring States period, pillows in China presented a certain level of craftsmanship and 64 (delicate). The earliest discovered pillow in China was a wooden one unearthed in 65 Chu state tomb.

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, 外教 Christina 准备在寒假期间让同学们阅读一本英文小说并完成一份阅读报告, 你对这样的作业存有顾虑, 请你给外教写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 表达顾虑;
2. 提出建议。

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 Christina,

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。

One of my teachers once asked my class what our favorite memory was. My answer, however, invited giggles and hesitant smiles. Why? Because I felt the best when I

first learned how to ride my bike—at thirteen. I didn't mind my classmate's stares and laughter, because I knew there was more to the story.

My sister and I shared a typical sisterly relationship: We couldn't stand each other. Or, to be honest, she couldn't stand me. I admired her. Her personality was the definition of cool. My clothes were mysteriously inclined to look like hers, and even my words tended to mimic(模仿) those I heard from home. Many times, I even wanted to literally follow my sister, crying every time I was banned from attending movies with her. Needless to say, I was a brat(淘气鬼) and an annoyance to her. Any sort of conversation we had was usually reduced to fighting, and try as might, my sister had an extra six years worth of insulting(侮辱的) vocabulary(which meant she usually won). After a while, I stopped trying to impress her and learned to be totally indifferent; perhaps the silent treatment would get more approval. I was wrong. We soon fell into a sad pattern—I avoided her, she ignored me, and deep inside, it hurt. So that's how it was between us. Indifferent or hostile(敌对的), she was only a sister in name. I truly believed that we would forever be apart, two housemates without conversation, two strangers without warmth. And nothing more.

I still remember the day I learned to ride a bike. I had received the bike that day, which was great, until I realized I had no idea how to ride it. My mom had long abandoned any attempt to teach me; I had proved to be a panicky, frustrating student.

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。

I couldn't ride my bike, and on that day, it was no different.

My sister never once let me fall.