

★ 开封前注意保密

2024 年普通高中高三级教学质量测试

英 语

本试题共 10 页，考试时间 120 分钟，满分 120 分

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生先将自己的信息填写清楚、准确，将条形码准确粘贴在条形码粘贴处。
2. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效。
3. 答题时请按要求用笔，保持卡面清洁，不要折叠，不要弄破、弄皱，不得使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。考试结束后，请将本试题及答题卡交回。

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

Hosting the Olympics requires large spending. But in many cases, efficiently utilizing(利用) the post-event venues to maximize ongoing economic benefits is one of the major considerations for the host country. Here are four cities that took different approaches to make full use of their structures of the Olympics.

London, Britain

The Olympic Village for the London Summer Games was transformed into 3,000 high-end apartments and has a nearly 95% occupancy rate. The area of London, called East Village, is seeing several retailers moving in and the development of a playground, and outside exercise areas.

Beijing, China

Built for the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, the Water Cube is now Asia's largest waterpark, called Happy Magic Water Cube, equipped with 13 waterslides, a wave pool and a spa. The second floor also has several restaurants, bars and a museum of Olympic history.

New York, America

The Olympic Village in Lake Placid no longer welcomes athletes now, but instead, it houses criminals as the Federal Correctional Institution. It's not surprising, though,

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because having a second public purpose for new buildings was the only way to get funding from the government.

Helsinki, Finland

Originally constructed in 1937, the Tennispalatsi, or Tennis Palace was first used as a basketball venue in the 1952 Summer Olympics. Now, however, it has been transformed into a popular tourist destination as a cultural center with an art museum and a movie theatre.

21. Why do organizers try to reuse their Olympic stadiums?
A. To boost national pride. B. To earn international reputation.
C. To increase financial returns. D. To reduce environmental impacts.
22. Which city applied its sports venue to housing improvement?
A. Beijing. B. London. C. Helsinki. D. New York.
23. How does the present Olympic Village in Lake Placid differ from the others?
A. It has been remodeled into a prison. B. It features cultural exhibitions.
C. It is equipped with advanced facilities. D. It allows commercial activities.

B

About 30 years ago, an acoustic neuroma(听神经瘤) was found inside my body. The removal of the neuroma caused my temporary balance issues and permanent hearing loss in one ear. Apart from this, I was fine.

Unexpectedly, the neuroma came back years later. It had to be removed again. Otherwise it would threaten the rest of my brain. When I awoke from the second operation, I had stroke-like symptoms. The whole right side of my body almost stopped functioning, and still does.

Overnight my whole identity had changed. I used to effortlessly leap up the stairs two at a time, but now it takes fifteen minutes to struggle. Attempts at the recovery of the old me proved to be fruitless. My family role also shifted from a father to a dependent child, and coupled with my communication problems, this led to increased frustration(沮丧) and anger.

There were concerns too about whether I would ever be accepted again in the wider world. Soon after this I just managed to swim in a pool. A ten-year-old boy I didn't know came up and asked me if I had been on the water slide yet. As politely as possible, I said no, and we struck up a conversation about it. For the first time a stranger was speaking to me as an equal like before. Though insignificant then, it opened doors to a

whole new way of being seen, and seeing myself.

To make sure the neuroma did not reappear, I received radiation treatment for two hours regularly, during which I loved listening to music by Tom Waits, an eccentric(古怪的) singer most people dislike, but I don't care. For me, life after brain injury is like Waits' odd works. Out of failure, ugliness, and horror—the most unpromising raw material—a beautiful diamond can be created that shines out even more brightly because of its dark surroundings.

24. What happened to the author after his single-sided deafness?
- A. He lost the ability to keep balance.
B. His acoustic neuroma regrew.
C. He underwent two operations in a row.
D. His vision was accidentally damaged.
25. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. The author's efforts to rebuild his disabled body.
B. The author's self-reflection on his cultural identity.
C. The different attitudes of the author's family to him.
D. The considerable impact of the author's brain injury.
26. How did the author find his talk with the boy?
- A. Reasonable. B. Engaging. C. Life-changing. D. In-depth.
27. What lesson did the author learn from Tom Waits' music?
- A. Music is the universal language of mankind.
B. Suffering often leads to new self-discovery.
C. Kindness is the language that the deaf can hear.
D. Live for yourself, not for the approval of others.

C

When we ignore small tasks deliberately, they balloon from tiny checklist items into big annoyances. It could be a quick email or some boring paperwork—something that will only take a few minutes and yet, somehow, for some reasons, you keep on putting it off.

This is procrastination(拖延症). People who procrastinate tend to delay tasks on purpose until the last minute, or past due date, although they're fully aware of the negative results. Typically, procrastination is caused by the lack of the ability to organize and plan how to divide time between different activities, but emotions can also be a factor, says Fuschia Sirois, a professor at the University of Sheffield.

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It's easy to understand why we procrastinate on big tasks. They can be physically or mentally demanding and require lots of time and energy. However, small tasks can lead to a particularly annoying form of procrastination. This could be something as simple as making a phone call to a stranger. You are so unwilling and afraid that you might mess it up. This makes worry sit in your mind, reduces your ability to solve the problem and then leads to procrastination. "We don't procrastinate on tiny tasks because they slip our mind; rather, we make a conscious choice to put off something that might arouse doubt, fear or feelings of incompetence," says Sirois.

Another reason is that small tasks often don't have hard deadlines. So, it's easier to have an avoidance reaction because, unlike the big tasks, there's nothing to push us.

So, how to get small things done? Sirois suggests we should move our attention from emotions to actions. "Sometimes, things are coloured by our emotions," he explains. Once you actually begin a task, you might find it less stressful than you thought when you were procrastinating. And since a tiny task won't take long, rather than scheduling it, just get cracking. Don't let tiny things become big monsters.

28. What can we know about people who procrastinate?
- A. They manage to finish on time.
 - B. They underestimate the consequences.
 - C. They might put off work unintentionally.
 - D. They might have time management problems.
29. Why does the author mention "making a phone call" in paragraph 3?
- A. To make a comparison with big tasks.
 - B. To show small things can be physically demanding.
 - C. To provide an example of overcoming procrastination.
 - D. To prove procrastination can result from negative feelings.
30. What do the underlined words "get cracking" mean in the last paragraph?
- A. Make a plan.
 - B. Set a deadline.
 - C. Take immediate action.
 - D. Adopt a positive attitude.
31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Why Do We Put off Small Things?
 - B. Why Do Small Things Make Us Worried?
 - C. How Does Procrastination Affect Your Life?
 - D. How Do Negative Feelings Become Procrastination?

D

Last month, a part of the Negro River in the Amazon rainforest reduced to a depth of just 12.7 metres, its lowest level in 120 years, due to the lack of rainfall. In Lake Tefé, about 500 kilometres away, more than 150 river dolphins were found dead, not because of the low water levels, but probably because the lake had reached temperatures close to 40 °C.

“The Amazon rainforest in northern Brazil is experiencing a tough time and it is the sum of three things,” says Luciana Gatti, a researcher at Brazil’s National Institute. “The first is deforestation, which is turning rainforest into a drier, hotter place,” she says.

“Additionally, El Niño climate pattern has begun and it makes things worse,” adds Gatti. El Niño is a phenomenon which occurs every two to seven years. During El Niño, winds that usually blow from east to west along the equator(赤道) are weakened or even turn the other way round. This leads to the change of rainfall in South America, causing dry air in the north, where the rainforest lies, and damp air in the south. As a result, countries in the south are currently greeted by heavy rains, while the Amazon is experiencing the lowest rainfall levels from July to September in 40 years.

The third factor is the unusual warming of the water in the northern Atlantic Ocean. The warming of these waters causes the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone(热带辐合带), a region of intense cloud and rain formation, to shift north. The ITCZ takes the storms with it, away from Brazil, and causes less rainfall than usual.

Although it is hard to predict when the next drought might strike the Amazon, studies show that climate change is messing with the timing of El Niño. “The tendency is that we have stronger and more frequent crises,” Gatti says. This could be a disaster for the Amazon rainforest, already hit by deforestation and a warming, drying climate. “The forest’s tipping point is coming closer—and it’s coming quick.”

32. What phenomenon does the author describe at the beginning of the text?
- A. The climate change and flood. B. The extreme drought and heat.
C. The severe pollution and extinction. D. The wildlife death and deforestation.
33. According to Gatti, why does El Niño make things worse?
- A. The east wind brings hot air.
B. The west wind causes heavy rain.
C. The high temperature has decreased damp air.
D. The wind direction has affected the rainfall pattern.

34. What can be inferred about the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone from paragraph 4?
- A. It produces rainfall in Brazil.
 - B. It carries clouds to rainforest.
 - C. Its movement worsens the drought.
 - D. Its formation raises the water temperature.
35. What is Gatti's attitude to the future of the Amazon rainforest?
- A. Concerned.
 - B. Unclear.
 - C. Positive.
 - D. Objective.

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。

The appeal of clay(黏土), with its physicality and boundless creative potential, has attracted artists, technicians, and hobbyists for centuries. 36 This essay will explore how making pottery offers countless benefits for mental health, including stress relief, sensory engagement, acceptance of imperfection, and self-expression.

Engaging with clay is a comforting activity that can reduce stress and anxiety. The focus and concentration required to sculpt clay can quiet the mind and promote relaxation. In addition to its healing benefits, making pottery provides a comforting sensory experience. 37 This process also involves repetitive motions such as throwing, shaping, and coloring, which can provide a sense of control and accomplishment, boosting self-confidence and reducing negative thoughts.

38 We may spend hours beautifying our pieces, choosing colors that speak to us, and hoping they will look as we envision after firing. Sometimes they do, especially for the fortunate or skilled. But often, we must learn to accept imperfection. As the experienced potter Meg Biddle puts it, "It's finding that balance between control and unpredictability that gives me joy."

Creating with clay is an overall experience that engages our hands, fine motor skills, and imagination. It is an extension of ourselves, allowing us to shape the clay with raw emotions while making detailed decisions. 39

In conclusion, pottery offers countless benefits for our well-being, including stress relief, creative expression, and the ability to let go. As we transform clay into a beautifully finished piece of art, we also take a step closer to our own transformation. Pottery is not just an art form. 40

- A. Working with clay means taking your time.
- B. But pottery is more than just a creative pursuit.
- C. It's also a journey of self-discovery and personal growth.
- D. Its touching nature allows the body and mind to unwind.
- E. Working with clay also teaches us to accept unpredictability.
- F. Through pottery, we have our external and internal desires expressed.
- G. The benefits of sculpting clay outweigh the long and tiring process involved.

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。

Andy Wang is a Chinese student at Lawrence University with an excellent college application. However, what sets him apart is his 41 as a popular author and founder of a nonprofit organization.

At the age of 18, Wang 42 his first book, *High School Encounter—Seattle*. The book describes his 43 as an international student, especially how he 44 the new culture difficultly. Writing became his way to reflect on himself and explore his 45 in a foreign country.

Wang's book came from his blog and 46 received widespread attention. Believing that nothing is more powerful than a learned mind, Wang 47 the charity "Andy Reading Fund" to provide 48 books and resources for rural students in China. All earnings from his book were presented as 49 to the fund. To date, he has successfully 50 over \$ 7, 500 and donated to several schools.

In his latest project, Wang is looking to 51 100 student representatives to sponsor 100 students in need, 52 more students to help those less fortunate. Although he has not yet decided on a major, Wang is 53 to promote his Fund at the University, where he is one of the only 19 Chinese freshmen.

Ken Anselment, the head of Admissions, regards Wang to be a(n) 54 member, highlighting his innovation, and his 55 for others as qualities that go in line with the university's values.

- 41. A. schedules B. achievements C. instructions D. proposals
- 42. A. published B. ordered C. collected D. accepted
- 43. A. processes B. researches C. struggles D. regrets

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44. A. cheered for B. relied on C. brought in D. adjusted to
45. A. attitude B. principle C. identity D. standard
46. A. naturally B. immediately C. generally D. randomly
47. A. established B. reformed C. joined D. recommended
48. A. recreational B. financial C. educational D. technical
49. A. limitations B. introductions C. references D. contributions
50. A. loaned B. raised C. lent D. paid
51. A. involve B. force C. remind D. teach
52. A. demanding B. promising C. encouraging D. hiring
53. A. confused B. surprised C. worried D. excited
54. A. adventurous B. remarkable C. honest D. grateful
55. A. concern B. curiosity C. politeness D. patience

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。

During the Tang Dynasty, poet Li Bai wrote a poem about the tough journey to Shu, comparing it to scaling the vast blue sky. The Shu Roads are named 56 the ancient state of Shu. The builders of the expressway 57 (link) Jigzhi County in Qinghai Province to Barkam County in Sichuan Province know how complex it is to build a road in the region.

Extending for 219 kilometers, the expressway lies at 58 height of over 3,300 metres. This means that the annual average temperature is just 1.4 °C, and can drop as low as -36 °C. Since the construction began in 2020, this extreme climate 59 (limit) work to roughly six months a year. The 60 (hard) section was the 5.5-km Shenzuo tunnel, running through weak and jointed rock masses and 61 (exceptional) complicated land conditions. Ma Kelin, the only female project manager, has learned a tough lesson since she joined the project. It took her over a month 62 (recover) from vomiting and breathlessness.

The expressway, with an 63 (invest) of 30.2 billion yuan, will open to traffic by the end of next year. Many of those 64 live along its length are waiting, expecting it to contribute to economic development. The local authority plans an area of 12 square kilometers for potential 65 (tourist) attracted by the new road.

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第三部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

假定你是李华，你参加的选修课近期将组织一次校外实地考察，现就“A Field Trip to the City Museum or the Nature Park”在同学们中征求意见，请你给负责该课程的外教 Brian 写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 你的意向和理由；
2. 对活动的期待。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；
2. 邮件的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；
3. 可以适当增添细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Brian,

Best regards,
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。

Josie and I wanted a dog more than anything else on the earth. We wished for one every time we threw coins in a fountain or watched the evening star drop behind the trees. However, our mother believed that we were still too thoughtless to take on the task of raising a pet. She had witnessed our forgetfulness on household chores and getting into small conflicts. In her eyes, these were signs that we lacked the necessary responsibility.

One summer night, as we sat together on the roof, Josie saw something. She pointed down toward a dark shadow, “What’s that?”

For one astonishing second, Josie and I stared at each other. Then we rushed down onto the doorway. There in our yard stood a black dog. Josie made a little kissing noise and held out her hand. The dog came to us slowly, taking a few steps forward, then a step back, not sure whether to trust us. She was so skinny that I could just feel every bone, and her coat was messy.

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“We’re going to have a dog!” My inside was full of excitement, just like before Christmas or our birthday.

“What’s a good name?” said Josie.

The perfect name wrote itself in my mind, “Shadow!”

The next day, we piled together all the pocket money we had to buy all kinds of dog foods and hid it in various places because we were afraid Mom wouldn’t approve that if she knew we were feeding a homeless dog.

That night, after our parents were asleep, we silently slipped downstairs to feed Shadow. We carefully poured the dog food into the bowl, trying to make as little noise as possible. Shadow, who had been waiting eagerly by our side, wagged(摇晃) her tail. As we placed the bowl on the floor, a creaking(吱吱的) sound filled the house. Suddenly, the kitchen light was switched on, illuminating the room and revealing our shocked faces.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按所给格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

It was our mother, standing there surprisingly.

Mom decided to give us a chance to prove we could be responsible owners.

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