

2023—2024 学年高三第一学期期末 英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把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,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. When will the man come back?

- A. In October. B. In November. C. In December.

2. What is the relationship between the man speaker and Mike?

- A. Strangers. B. Partners. C. Friends.

3. What did the man fail to do last night?

- A. Cook for his family. B. Finish his assignment. C. Walk his dog.

4. Where is the man's ID card?

- A. In the drawer. B. On the desk. C. In the bag.

5. How much should the man pay?

- A. \$ 80. B. \$ 90. C. \$ 100.

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 want to do?

- A. Buy a smartphone.
B. Repair her smartphone.
C. Replace her smartphone.

【高三英语 第 1 页(共 10 页)】

- B. Go up to the top of some mountains.
C. Stay in some wetland for the rescue.
19. Which is the first way people would use to search for you in the woods nowadays?
A. Turning to an airplane for help.
B. Locating you through your cellphone.
C. Looking for trails you might have left.
20. What should you always do before you go into the woods?
A. Prepare a detailed map.
B. Tell someone your plan.
C. Bring along your cellphone.

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,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

While Alice has her adventures in the Wonderland, you can have your own as well this summer. British contemporary artist Philip Colbert has created a *Lobster (龙虾) Wonderland* in Changsha, Hunan Province.

Date: July 15

Location: Changsha International Finance Square (Changsha IFS)

About Philip Colbert

His globally welcomed lobster series has won the hearts of a large number of followers. The artist, with a master's in philosophy, takes lobster as his second personality.

Through large installations, public art theme exhibition and new media art, the artist has introduced works from galleries and created a surreal art scenery in city's public space with a combination of pop art and local culture.

Features

In Changsha IFS, Colbert's exhibition, which is the London-based artist's first large-scale outdoor public art installations, has three major sectors, showcasing his large installations, sculptures and new media arts as well as the special works created for the event.

The opening ceremony, an art carnival, saw the debut (首次登台) of a 12-meter-long *Lobster Taikonaut* specially made by Colbert. His *Lobster Flower* and *Lobster Shark* also found their way in the parade. At the southwest square, people can find *Lobster Fountain* towering 12 meters and enjoy two major theme sectors, *Lobster Island* and *Lobster Skate Park*.

Lobster Rainbow, a lobster breaking through a roof with a rainbow behind it, is the artist's brand-new work for Changsha IFS. In his works, such as *Daydreamer*, Colbert also expresses his wish of narrowing the distance between art pieces and people.

【高三英语 第 3 页(共 10 页)】

21. What is Philip Colbert well known for?
A. Alice Wonderland. B. Shark experience.
C. Rainbow story. D. Lobster series.
22. What can you learn about the exhibition according to the text?
A. It took place in the open air.
B. There was no special works for the event.
C. People can enjoy lobster fountain and lake.
D. *Lobster Island* is the artist's brand new work for Changsha IFS.
23. Where can the text probably be found?
A. A shopping brochure. B. A science report.
C. An art magazine. D. A fashion advertisement.

B

On March 1, Dr. Joseph Dituri began a project to stay for 100 days at a special hotel called Jules's Undersea Lodge 30 feet under the ocean surface in a conservation area in Key Largo.

The farther you go below the ocean's surface, the greater the pressure. Dr. Dituri wanted to learn how this pressure would affect the human body over time. He believes that high pressure could help people live longer and stay healthier as they get older. It could also help doctors treat different medical problems, including brain injuries.

While he was living underwater, Dr. Dituri stayed busy. He often exercised in the morning. He kept teaching his college classes virtually and had online chats with over 5,500 students from 15 different countries. He also worked with ocean experts to figure out ways to preserve the ocean. He even had a number of visitors who dove down to spend a little time with him.

On June 9, Dr. Dituri returned to the surface with a new world record, beating the old record of 73 days. Many friends, family, and other supporters were there to greet him and celebrate his success. Doctors quickly checked him out to make sure he was okay.

Actually, Dr. Dituri went through several big changes. For one thing, he became 1.3 centimeters shorter during his time in the higher undersea pressure. Sleeping much better, his health greatly improved in a couple of ways. Dr. Dituri and his team plan to study the information they collected during the project. In November, Dr. Dituri will speak at an important medical meeting in Scotland about the discoveries the scientists made during the project.

Dr. Dituri says his favorite part of the project was talking with young people. "Who knows?" he said. "Maybe one day, one of them will come back and break the record we just set. My greatest hope is that I have inspired a new generation of explorers and researchers to push past all boundaries."

24. What is Jules's Undersea Lodge special for?
A. Its convenience. B. Its reputation.
C. Its location. D. Its luxuriousness.

【高三英语 第4页(共10页)】

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

25. Why did Dr. Dituri decide to stay long in the hotel?
A. To treat his brain injuries.
B. To live longer and healthier.
C. To deal with medical problems.
D. To test one of his academic ideas.
26. Which statement best describes Dr. Dituri's undersea life?
A. He kept a daily routine almost as usual.
B. He was busy with medical experiments.
C. He led a dull life separated from the others.
D. He set a world record of living 73 days underwater.
27. What does Dr. Dituri wish young people to do?
A. Communicate more with him.
B. Explore the unknown bravely.
C. Study the information of the project.
D. Meet at the conference in Scotland.

C

Each year, more than 27 million U. S. and Canadian kids get to school by bus. Most of those buses run on diesel (柴油) fuel, which give out pollution that riders can take in. Pollution levels can be several times higher inside a diesel school bus than outside it. Why? Pollution can leak in from the floor or blow in through windows.

A U. S. government program started in 2012 offered schools money spent on cleaner school buses but not all schools could get it. Five years later, emissions from buses in the winning districts fell. And a year after getting new buses, student attendance had improved in those districts. For an average district of 10,000 students, about six more students attended school each day in the winning districts, compared to the losing districts. Winning schools with higher rates of bus-riding kids had an average of 14 more students in class each day. And winning districts that replaced the oldest school buses? They had an average of 45 more students in school each day.

Those numbers may sound small, but they add up. And school attendance matters for student achievement. Almost 3 million U. S. kids ride school buses more than 20 years old. If U. S. school districts had replaced all of those older buses, there would have been 1.3 million fewer student absences each year.

There might be other reasons for better attendance. For example, maybe kids preferred new buses. However, the most likely reason for fewer student absences was better health. A study done on adults showed that a brief exposure to diesel emissions reduced "network connectivity" in the brain. In other studies, such network-connectivity changes have been linked to worsened memory and mental tasks. A Washington State program upgraded pollution controls in old diesel buses. Afterward, fewer kids were hospitalized in those districts than in schools without bus upgrades.

Almost all U. S. school districts can apply for the program. But schools in low-income areas, in tribal areas and in rural areas will get priority. Kids in these areas tend to face the

【高三英语 第5页(共10页)】

- most health risks from older buses.
28. What can we infer about diesel school buses from the first paragraph?
- A. They have a short service life.
 - B. They operate cost-effectively.
 - C. They accommodate few passengers.
 - D. They do much harm to school children.
29. Why is the increase in school attendance small but important?
- A. It is a winning condition.
 - B. It is a long accumulation.
 - C. It is a measuring standard.
 - D. It is a student achievement.
30. How does the bus replacement bring better student attendance?
- A. By reducing the network connectivity.
 - B. By bettering the health state of students.
 - C. By improving student satisfaction with schools.
 - D. By meeting students' demand for school bus drivers.
31. What does the text mainly talk about?
- A. The "network connectivity" in the brain.
 - B. The great work on cleaner school buses.
 - C. Better attendance due to new school buses.
 - D. A U. S. government program for education.

D

Researchers have proposed a novel method for counting and tracking vehicles on public roads, a development that could improve current traffic systems and help travelers get to their destinations faster.

Using the cameras already installed on campus buses at the Ohio State University, researchers proved that they could automatically and accurately measure counts of vehicles on urban roadways, detect objects in the road and distinguish parked vehicles from those that are moving.

In previous studies, Ohio State researchers found that using these mobile cameras provides much better spatial and temporal (时间的) coverage than relying on often temporarily placed sensors that don't provide a view of many streets and roads in a city.

"If we collect and process more high-resolution (高清) spatial information about what's happening on the roads, then planners could better understand changes in demand, effectively improving efficiency in the broader transportation system," said Keith Redmill, lead author of the study.

"If we can measure traffic in a way that is as good or better than what is conventionally done with fixed sensors, then we will have created something incredibly useful extremely cheaply," he said. "Our goal is to start building a system that could do this without much manual intervention because if you want to collect this information over lots of potential vehicles and lots of time, it's worth fully automating that process."

【高三英语 第6页(共10页)】

While still a long way from total implementation (实施), the study suggests the system's results bear promise for the future of intelligent traffic surveillance. Transportation planners, engineers and operators make vital decisions about the future of our roadways, so when designing transportation systems to work over the next 30 to 50 years, it's necessary that we give them data that allows them to improve the efficiency of the system and the level of service provided to travelers.

32. How can cameras on buses benefit travelers?
- A. By shortening their travel time.
 - B. By making their schedules tight.
 - C. By decreasing their transport cost.
 - D. By improving their safety awareness.
33. What can we know about the sensors placed on buses?
- A. They provide more spatial coverage.
 - B. They can't detect objects on the road.
 - C. They cover less view of the urban traffic.
 - D. They accurately record the flow of traffic.
34. What does the underlined word "surveillance" in paragraph 6 mean?
- A. Operation.
 - B. Arrangement.
 - C. Protection.
 - D. Monitoring.
35. What is a suitable title for the text?
- A. Transportation automation is on its way
 - B. It is time to improve the efficiency of traffic system
 - C. Using cameras on buses to monitor traffic conditions
 - D. Transportation planners using cameras to make policies

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。

Getting and staying focused can be a challenge even in the best of times. But with everything going on in the world, concentrating can often feel down-right impossible. Below are some tips to help you find your flow.

Distract (使分心) your brain. Schedule into every workday some breaks from all that focusing and allow your mind to travel into what's called the "default (默认的) mode network" for a bit of freestyle activities. 36 It's the place where our minds find innovation and creativity and often make better decisions than the focused mind.

37. This involves first turning your attention inward. Try traveling with your mind to someplace enjoyable—maybe it's a walk through an imaginary forest or sunbathing on a warm sandy beach. Doing this several times a day can offer your mind a fresh approach to the job at hand.

Block interruptions before diving into deep work. 38. To help, turn off text messaging, notifications and social media alerts. Be vital when you want a deep dive into focus. Your important work benefits when you shut off or put away your phone and other screens.

【高三英语 第7页(共10页)】

Know your body clock. Whether you are sharp in the morning or a night owl, don't spend your day—in particular your peak brain hours—doing busywork. 39.

Try new hobbies. Engaging in hobbies not only is fun but can help us come up with new solutions to problems we're facing at work or home. 40.

- A. Try to daydream what happened
- B. We try to obtain focus but in vain
- C. Engage in positive constructive daydreaming
- D. Instead, reserve your best brain time for the big stuff
- E. This network of the brain circuit is where magic happens
- F. Our days are filled with distractions, from others and ourselves
- G. Allowing your mind time to play is another way to invite innovation

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。

This is a true story that took place a few days ago. This woman looked 41, but she was very pretty in my eyes. I met the most beautiful woman in a shop. She wasn't that 42 as she was 5 feet at the most. Her 43 was bent, too. She was thin and her face was 44 with black age spots from a lifetime of working in the sun. Her hair was thin and white. She was at least 80 years old and might have been over 90. She moved 45 and with great care. However, when she 46 at you in the eye and spoke to you, you could see her 47 beauty shining through.

Her face was wrinkled from a very 48 life of hard work and difficulty. But it was the lines around her eyes that caught my 49. These "wrinkles" were deep and forever canyons that had been 50 by a million smiles and a lifetime of laughter.

Her 51 were deep set and hidden behind thick, heavy glasses. But you could still see a lovely light 52 out of them. When she talked to you, they were bright with a wonderful shine that told you she was 53 with faith, love, hope, kindness and joy. I only 54 her for a minute or two, yet I left feeling better, and happier.

I only hope that one day my own face will 55 the signs that hers did, showing a happy life, and a loved life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. delightful | B. accessible | C. ordinary | D. delicate |
| 42. A. tall | B. efficient | C. depressed | D. lazy |
| 43. A. foot | B. image | C. back | D. dignity |
| 44. A. awarded | B. covered | C. associated | D. issued |
| 45. A. slowly | B. firmly | C. ultimately | D. vividly |
| 46. A. wondered | B. pointed | C. glared | D. looked |
| 47. A. superb | B. true | C. typical | D. slight |
| 48. A. long | B. rigid | C. reserved | D. strange |
| 49. A. concern | B. attention | C. curiosity | D. sympathy |
| 50. A. rewarded | B. motivated | C. formed | D. integrated |
| 51. A. options | B. emotions | C. smiles | D. eyes |

【高三英语 第 8 页(共 10 页)】

密封线内不要答题

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姓名

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52. A. escaping B. shining C. dying D. swinging
53. A. anxious B. compared C. filled D. content
54. A. cast off B. focused on C. applauded for D. spoke to
55. A. change B. present C. lose D. improve

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。

Diesel engines (柴油机) work on the same basic principles 56 gasoline engines, but they do the work differently. Let's take a closer look.

The story of the diesel engine actually begins with the invention of the gasoline engine. Nikolaus August Otto 57 (invent) the gasoline engine in 1861. His invention used the four-stroke combustion (四冲程燃烧) principle, also known as the "Otto Cycle", 58 is the basis for most car engines today. In its early stage, the gasoline engine wasn't very efficient, and other major methods of transportation, such as the steam engine, performed 59 (poor) as well. Only about 10 percent of the fuel 60 (use) to power these types of engines actually moved a vehicle. The rest of the fuel simply produced useless heat.

Rudolf Diesel created an engine with high efficiency, and he devoted much of his time to 61 (develop) a "combustion power engine". By 1892 Diesel had obtained a patent for 62 we now call the diesel engine.

For decades, diesel engines had a reputation for being dirty and loud. While Europe adopted the technology pretty widely, most 63 (drive) in the United States said, "No, thank you." By the 21st century, though diesel engines became far cleaner, much 64 (quiet) and even more efficient, they experienced a setback in popular opinion because of a scandal (丑闻) in 2014. Thanks to 65 (they) proven efficiency, though, diesel engines are regaining some ground.

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, 你的外教 Novak 精通小提琴, 而你擅长琵琶 (Chinese lute), 你想跟他互相学习。请你给他写一封信, 内容包括:

1. 钦佩他的演奏;
2. 提出互相学习。

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 Novak,	
	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。

A Fortunate Escape

"Truth or Dare, Ben?" Max questioned. Max, Ben and I were walking home together while I took small bites of the beef burger I had grabbed from a shop nearby. "Truth or Dare" was a game we usually played to amuse ourselves on the lengthy, boring journey home. Ben wanted a dare. "Well, Ben, I dare you to carry my bag all the way home!" Max commanded as we laughed at poor Ben's trouble.

As Ben pulled the heavy bag up his shoulder and adjusted the bag straps, he noticed that Max's bag was partially open. When he hurriedly put it on his back, an object flew out of the bag, and over the fence of our neighbour's house.

"Oh, no," Max cried, "I think that was my English assignment." Stretching his hand out and trying to crawl (爬) under the fence to save the paper, Ben found that it was just out of reach:

"Well, I guess I'll just have to climb over the fence to get it," Ben said. He was barely able to climb up, using the small gaps in the wooden fence as handholds as the fence was nearly as tall as him (which was not very tall), and low enough for something to be thrown over it. Sliding down the fence, Ben grabbed the valued piece of paper, complaining about injured dignity. Just then, a loud and frightening bark cut his words short.

"Woof, Woof!" Our neighbour, Mr Mason, owned a German shepherd (kind of dog), well-known for its fierceness, which guarded the house. It was something we had overlooked too focused on bringing back Max's assignment. Ben's legs trembled like jelly and his face turned a deathly white as the German shepherd advanced slowly on him like a wolf moving towards its target.

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。

Max and I stared at it in fear.

Just then I caught sight of my half-eaten burger on the path.

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