

2024年天津市八所重点学校高三毕业班联考
英语试卷
第I卷 选择题 (共115分)

注意事项:

1. 答第I卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目用铅笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应的题目的答案标号涂黑,如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再填涂其它答案。

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分20分)

第一节(共5小题,每小题1分,满分5分)

听下面五段对话,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,你将有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 the woman looking for?
A. A hotel. B. A library. C. A post office.
2. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Former schoolmates. C. Neighbors.
3. How does Lisa learn the pronunciation of new words?
A. By referring to a dictionary.
B. By asking her teacher for help.
C. By guessing it according to the rules.
4. When can the woman have her food?
A. At 6:00. B. At 6:30. C. At 6:40.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. a book. B. An astronaut C. A travel plan.

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

听下面几段材料,每段材料后有几个小题。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。听每段材料前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第6至8三个小题。

6. For what does the man want to return the woolen sweater?
A. The size. B. The color. C. The style.
7. How much does the blue sweater cost?
A. \$80. B. \$90. C. \$120.
8. What will the man do next?
A. Go to another store.
B. Try on the blue sweater.
C. Make payment at the cashier's desk.

听下面一段对话，回答第9至11三个小题。

9. How long did David stay at the party last night?
A. About five hours. B. About six hours. C. About seven hours.
10. What did David like best at the party?
A. The drinks. B. The music. C. The barbecue.
11. Why did the police come at midnight?
A. To attend the party. B. To look into a case. C. To ask people to go back home.

听下面一段独白，回答第12至15四个小题。

12. At what age can the teenagers attend the comedy clubs?
A. 12. B. 16. C. 30.
13. What does the speaker think of John Winterson's act?
A. It was strange. B. It was successful. C. It was unpopular.
14. What do the classes teach young people to do?
A. Tell jokes on stage. B. Organize parties. C. Perform magic.
15. Why does the speaker give the speech?
A. To encourage the comedians.
B. To advertise a comedy company.
C. To inform people of seeing performances.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

- 16.—I will pick you up at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning at the school gate. Is that all right?
—_____. See you then.
A. I'd love to B. That's settled C. It's up to you D. My pleasure
- 17.—How does Mary put on so much weight?
—Large quantities of fat _____ recently.
A. are consumed B. is being consumed
C. has been consumed D. have been consumed
- 18.We _____ the 2024 New Year Day in our classroom when suddenly our beloved principal entered the classroom, conveying the best wishes and expectation to us.
A. were observing B. have observed C. would observe D. observed
- 19.—Have you known each other for a long time?
—Not really. _____ we started to work in this school.
A. Just after B. Just when C. Ever since D. Just before
20. If you want to get your ability _____, you have to show it in your work rather than complain all day.
A. to recognize B. recognizing C. being recognized D. recognized
21. _____ to a top university, as in China, is also what many American students have been dreaming of.
A. Admitted B. Being admitted
C. Having been admitted D. To have been admitted
22. I have one regret about the time I spent in high school. I _____ more advanced classes that are really helpful in college.

- A. couldn't have taken B. should have taken C. needn't have taken D. must have taken
23. We live in the age of distraction, _____ we can be disturbed by all of kinds of useless and false information.
A. which B. what C. when D. where
24. In recent years, raising pets has become a cash-burning lifestyle in urban area, giving rise to _____ the media consider to be a "pet economy".
A. what B. that C. which D. how
25. It was reported that many high buildings were put up _____ there used to be a desert, which made some foreign experts amazed.
A. when B. where C. how D. what
26. With the popularity of self-driving cars, many a taxi driver will be _____ at risk of losing their jobs in the long run.
A. deliberately B. regularly C. potentially D. knowingly
27. Generally speaking, 5G has faster data transmission, lower delay and stronger mobility _____ the conventional 4G.
A. in charge of B. in contrast to C. in defense of D. in proportion to
28. Information services like cloud computing are updated, helping these businesses transform their economic development and _____ their competitive edge in the world.
A. shorten B. sharpen C. shave D. shrink
29. Setting up a good example is a must for parents, which can get their kids to look away from iPad and _____ books instead.
A. make allowance for B. make sense of
C. take responsibility for D. take pleasure in
30. When we talk about banning children's phone watch in school, we should also look at the good side. In a word, we should not _____ .
A. kill two birds with one stone B. do in Rome as Romans do
C. have butterflies in our stomach D. throw the baby out with the bathwater

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

Nancy Pearl and Roberta had just returned to the U. S. after honeymooning in Africa and were waiting out a 10-hour connecting time at Washington-Dulles before they changed the plane to their home in South Carolina. It had been a dream 31 . Along with their memories, they also brought back a beautiful, one-of-a-kind 32 of three African wild dogs created by a local artist they had met at Victoria Falls. For safekeeping, they rolled the artwork in a tube and hand-carried it on their 33 .

Upon arriving at Dulles 34 a 28-hour journey, Nancy and Roberta freshened up and began looking for ways to 35 themselves during their long connecting time. One of the airport customer service representatives 36 that they should go into Washington, D. C., and visit the National Air and Space Museum, an idea to which they readily 37 . After spending a few hours at the 38 , they got on a city bus and returned to the airport before the boarding time. It was then Nancy noticed that Roberta wasn't 39 the tube with the painting. Before they got off, she asked Roberta where the painting was, and at that moment, she watched his heart 40 . The last time Roberta had seen it was when he leaned it against the charging station in the terminal when they first arrived.

Trying not to 41, Nancy checked with the airport Lost and Found, and Roberta ran back to 42 he'd last had the painting, but it was 43. Running short on options and 44, they grew more upset. Finally they went to the airport customer service counter, where they met Gershwin. What happened next 45 Nancy and Roberta so much. Positive and 46, Gershwin said she wasn't willing to give up and would do everything she could to find the painting. Gershwin knew that many times misplaced items get turned in at gate podiums(登机口检票台). The three of them 47 the gate podiums. The first podium turned up empty, but at the second one, they found the tube with the painting, safe and sound. They were all so 48. The couple were in tears, hugging Gershwin and thanking her. Gershwin said she 49 loved knowing she'd helped people, and that was why she didn't give up.

The painting now hangs in Nancy and Roberta 's home as a daily reminder of not only an unbelievable trip, but of the unbelievable 50 shown to them that day by Gershwin.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. profession | B. present | C. trip | D. schedule |
| 32. A. document | B. painting | C. photo | D. album |
| 33. A. luggage | B. holiday | C. seat | D. flight |
| 34. A. during | B. against | C. after | D. despite |
| 35. A. prepare | B. adapt | C. entertain | D. control |
| 36. A. arranged | B. commanded | C. announced | D. recommended |
| 37. A. agreed | B. replied | C. participated | D. transformed |
| 38. A. center | B. airport | C. station | D. museum |
| 39. A. applying | B. carrying | C. pulling | D. witnessing |
| 40. A. beat | B. drop | C. hurt | D. shape |
| 41. A. fail | B. waste | C. panic | D. suffer |
| 42. A. where | B. when | C. how | D. what |
| 43. A. tireless | B. endless | C. aimless | D. fruitless |
| 44. A. time | B. money | C. energy | D. effort |
| 45. A. pushed | B. touched | C. rewarded | D. concerned |
| 46. A. determined | B. honest | C. independent | D. talented |
| 47. A. observed | B. discovered | C. checked | D. circled |
| 48. A. awkward | B. hopeful | C. delighted | D. proud |
| 49. A. available | B. just | C. even | D. almost |
| 50. A. dignity | B. imagination | C. modesty | D. kindness |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 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

Ice Skating Programs in Nashville

At Centennial Sportsplex

222 25th Ave. N., Nashville

615-862-8480

Nashville Skating Academy (NSA)

NSA's Learn-to-Skate program can help you master skating skills in figure skating(花样滑冰) and hockey! Snow Plow Sam 1-3 for kids aged 3-5; Basic 1-6 for kids aged 6 and older; Adult classes are for skaters aged 16 and older.

The NSA Learn-to-Skate program runs a seven-week series year-round on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 5:45 - 6:45 p.m. and Saturdays from 9:45 - 10:45 a.m. The Basic class package(整套计划) is \$155 per seven-week series for one class per week; the complete package is \$275 per seven-week series for all classes offered in the session.

Skaters must pass Basic 1 and 2 before signing up for the Learn to Skate Hockey class that focuses on skating skills specific to hockey. For skaters in level Basic 5 or above, the next program is Rising Stars Bridge focusing on spins, jumps and moves in the field.

At Ford Ice Center

5264 Hickory Hollow Pkwy. Antioch
615-742-4399

The Scott Hamilton Skating Academy (SHSA)

SHSA's Learn-to-Skate program teaches skaters how to skate in figure skating and ice hockey. The Scott's Tots program for ages 3-5 and Basic Skills 1-6 for ages 6-15 teach kids agility, coordination(敏捷、协调), balance and speed. Learn to Skate Hockey is for kids aged 6-15 to learn the fundamentals of ice hockey. Skaters must have completed Basic Skills Level 3. Freeskate 1-6 for all ages is for progressive skating skills like transitions(步法衔接), spins and jumps to guide skaters to recreational and competitive figure skating. Skaters must have completed Basic Skills Level 1-6. Adults (ages 16 and older, beginner to advanced) is for beginning and experienced skaters who want to improve their skills.

A new session begins every seven weeks, year-round. Classes are held on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Cost is \$145 per seven-week session which consists of one class per week for seven weeks; \$230 per seven-week session for all classes per week.

For skaters in Basic 4 and up, SHSA also offers a Theatre on Ice program, which runs for eight weeks and costs \$90 for each session.

51. A four-year-old kid can attend_____.
- A. NSA's Basic 1-6.
B. SHSA's Basic Skills 1-6.
C. NSA's Snow Plow Sam 1-3.
D. SHSA's Learn to Skate Hockey.
52. For three classes per week in a seven-week session, a teenager will be charged_____.
- A. \$145 by SHSA. B. \$275 by NSA.
C. \$465 by NSA. D. \$690 by SHSA.
53. Before advancing to Rising Stars Bridge, you have to_____.
- A. pass Basic 1& 2. B. complete Basic 1-6.
C. reach level Basic 5. D. finish Learn to Skate Hockey.
54. What can we know about SHSA's classes?

- A. Scott's Tots and Basic Skills1-6 teach different things.
 - B. Basic Skills 1-6 teaches transitions, spins and jumps.
 - C. Freeskate 1-6 focuses on figure skating skills.
 - D. All adult classes require skating experience.
55. If you're interested in combining skating skills with theatre, you can _____.
- A. call 615-862-8480.
 - B. sign up for a specialized class with NSA.
 - C. go to 222 25th Ave. N., Nashville.
 - D. find a program at Ford Ice Center.

B

Martin was returning to work in his London office after spending two weeks with his brother in New York. He was coming back with a heavy heart. It was not just that it was the end of a wonderful holiday; it was not just that he invariably suffered badly from jet lag(时差); it was that Monday morning always began with a team meeting and , over the months, he had grown to hate them.

Martin was aware that colleagues approached these meetings with hidden agenda (会议议程); they indulged in (沉溺于) game playing ; and he knew that people were not being honest and open. The meetings themselves were bad enough--there was all the moaning afterwards at the meeting like "I could have improved on that idea, but I wasn't going to say."

As this morning's meeting began, Martin prepared himself for the usual dullness and boredom. But, as the meeting progressed, he became aware of a strange background noise. At first, he thought that he was still hearing the engine noise from the aircraft that had brought him back to London. But as he concentrated on the noise, it became a little clearer.

He realized, to his amazement, that he could actually hear what they were thinking at the same time as they were speaking. What surprised him, even more than the acquisition of this strange power, was that he discovered that what people were saying was not really what they were thinking. They were not making clear their reservations. They were not supporting views which they thought might be popular. They were not contributing their new insights. They were not volunteering their new ideas.

Martin found it impossible not to respond to his new knowledge. So he started to make gentle interventions (干涉), based more on what he could hear his colleagues thinking than on what he could hear them saying. "So, John, are you really saying....." "Susan, do you really think that?" "Tom, have you got an idea on how we could take this forward?" They looked at him, puzzled. In truth, he felt rather proud of **his newly acquired talent.**

As the meeting progressed, it was clear to him that each member of the meeting was learning how to hear the thoughts of the others. The game playing started to fall away; people started to speak more directly; views became better understood; the atmosphere became more open and trusting.

The meeting ended. As people left the room, Martin found that he could still hear what they were thinking. "That was the best meeting we've ever had." "All meetings should be like that," " In future, I'm going to say what I think."

56. It is known from the first paragraph that Martin _____.

- A. just came back from his business trip in New York
B. was found to suffer from a serious heart disease during the trip
C. had a good time during his fortnight's stay in New York
D. didn't like his work in his London office
57. Why did Martin hate his company's team meeting?
A. Because it had to be held every Monday morning.
B. Because he was tired of hosting such a meeting
C. Because he couldn't control the meeting that was out of order.
D. Because the meeting atmosphere wasn't open and trusting.
58. The underlined part "**his newly-acquired talent**" in Paragraph 5 means that he could _____.
A. still hear the engine noise of the plane though he was back
B. clearly hear what the members of the meeting were saying
C. actually control the thoughts of the members of the meeting
D. express what the meeting members were thinking based on their words and their thoughts
59. What do we know about this Monday morning's meeting from the passage?
A. Martin made people say what they were thinking immediately the meeting began.
B. Martin was angry at the dullness of the meeting at the beginning of the meeting..
C. Martin led people to express their real thoughts with the meeting progressing.
D. Many members of the meeting played games and told lies at the meeting all the time.
60. It is inferred from the last two paragraphs that towards the end of the meeting Martin would hear such words as "_____".
A. I was thinking of making a suggestion ---but I couldn't be bothered.
B. I have got an idea on how we could take this forward. I think we should..
C. The usual people say the usual things, so I have no other new ideas.
D. I could have imagined on that idea, but I wasn't going to say.

C

You have probably read about robots replacing human labor as a new era of automation takes root in one industry after another. But a report suggests humans are not the only ones who might lose their jobs.

In New Zealand, farmers are using drones (无人机) to herd and monitor livestock, taking up a position that highly intelligent dogs have held for more than a century. The robots have not replaced the dogs entirely, Radio New Zealand reports, but they have appropriated (盗用) one of the animal's most potent tools : barking.

The DJ-Innovations (DJI) Mavic Enterprise, a \$3,500 drone favored by farmers, has a feature that lets the machine record sounds and play them over a loudspeaker, giving the machine the ability to act as the dogs. Corey Lambeth, a shepherd at a farm with sheep and cows, told RNZ the machines are surprisingly effective. "That's the one thing I've noticed when you're moving cows and calves—that the old cows stand up to the dogs, but with the drones, they've never done that," he said, noting that it means the drones move livestock faster, with less stress, than the dogs do.

Farmers told RNZ the drones come in handy for more than just herding cows and sheep. The

robots allow farmers to monitor their land from afar (在远方), tracking water and feed levels and checking on livestock health without disturbing the animals.

Jason Rentoul told RNZ last spring that a two-hour herding job that used to require two people and two teams of dogs could be accomplished in 45 minutes using a single drone. “Being a hilly farm where a lot of stuff is done on foot, the drones really saved a lot of man-hours,” he said. “The drone does the higher bits that you can’t see from the ground, and you would have to walk half an hour to go and have a look and then go, ‘Oh, there was no sheep there.’”

Farmers around the world are using drones. In South Africa, they monitor crop health from above, which boosts harvests, according to CN. In California, winemakers use drones equipped with sensors to grow healthier grapes, according to MIT Technology Review. Because drones fly closer to the ground, they are able to provide high-resolution images that are less expensive than hiring someone to fly an aircraft over a field, the publication reported.

In New Zealand, farmers say some dogs are learning to work alongside drones, identifying the machines as more co-worker than foe (敌人). “A good herding dog, he’s already figured out if the drones are working on that side. I’ll go over here (to the other side) and work over here,” Rentoul said. “For now,” farmers say, “there is still a need for herding dogs, primarily because they have a longer life span than drones, can work in bad weather and do not require an electrical socket every few hours to recharge” .

“There’s definitely going to be places for dogs always on farm,” Lambeth said. “The one down side of the Mavic drones or anything electronic is that you still need to bring them in and charge them.”

61. According to the passage, the drones can’t replace the dogs entirely because _____.
- A. the drones can’t bark as loudly as the dogs do.
 - B. the drones’ power and working conditions are limited.
 - C. the drones are much more expensive than the animal.
 - D. cows and calves are not used to seeing the drones.
62. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Herding dogs will gradually lose their position on the farmland.
 - B. The drones can only copy the dogs’ barking with the current technology.
 - C. The drones are multifunctional and leave the animals undisturbed.
 - D. The cost of using drones to monitor grapes is half the cost of hiring someone.
63. What are the main disadvantages of the drones?
- A. Short service time and simple function.
 - B. Continuous maintenance and system upgrades.
 - C. Vulnerability to fierce animals and extreme weather.
 - D. Frequent absence and restricted battery capacity.
64. Why do farmers around the world like using drones?
- A. Because drones have no motors.
 - B. Because using drones hardly meet the demand of management.
 - C. Because using drones can not only bring about too much convenience ,but also reduce the cost.

- D. Because it is out of the question for using drones to provide high-resolution images.
65. What can be a suitable title for the passage?
- A. Robots are replacing human labor
B. Drones help keep livestock in line
C. Herding dogs will remain on farm
D. Farming is becoming surprisingly effective.

D

There's a lot being said out there about the state of women in this country. The gender gap still exists when it comes to salary, confidence, happiness, and the number of women in the C-suite(企业高管) and science. Women aren't as happy as they were in the 1970s, and their happiness relative to that of men has taken a nosedive(暴跌).

But it's not all doom and gloom(无望). A recent study shows there's one career path in which women's happiness is greater than men's: entrepreneurship. One out of every 10 women in the U.S. today is starting or running her own business. More than a third of those women want to expand their business beyond five employees. Women with established businesses ranked their happiness nearly three times as high as women who are not entrepreneurs.

Women are most likely to run or start a business between the ages of 35 and 44 — a period in which moms are more likely to be taking care of young kids at home. The flexibility of entrepreneurship may very well attract such women during this busy time in their lives. “Our research found that the benefits of entrepreneurship are beyond economic and social value,” professor Donna Kelley and the lead author of the report said. “Clearly, entrepreneurship provides women with a most satisfying career choice.”

The happiness doesn't translate for women just getting started with their business, who report lower levels of happiness than women working for an employer, though still slightly higher levels than men in the same position as them. The reason for this may very well be the gender confidence gap. As women's businesses mature and become more successful, their levels of happiness **surge**. “Confidence is a belief in one's ability to succeed, a belief that stimulates action. In turn, taking action improves one's belief in one's ability to succeed.” they write.

And the links between confidence and happiness are plentiful. The happiness-success link exists not only because success makes people happy, but also because positive emotion creates success. For women, entrepreneurial success may be the key to a happy career. And as more women start and run their own businesses, the world may just be a happier place.

66. It can be known that women's happiness levels _____.
- A. are the same as those of five decades ago.
B. are much lower than those of five decades ago.
C. are much higher than those of five years ago.
D. are a little lower than those of five years ago.
67. Who are much happier according to the text?
- A. Male bosses. B. Jobless females. C. Female bosses. D. Male employees.
68. What is Donna Kelley's attitude to woman entrepreneurship?

- A. Optimistic. B. Doubtful. C. Objective. D. Negative.
69. What does the underlined word “surge” in Paragraph 4 mean?
A. Increase. B. Disappear. C. Decrease. D. Remain.
70. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?
A. There are secrets to female entrepreneurial success.
B. The close happiness-success connection and its active effect on women.
C. More women will start to run their own business in the future.
D. There is a close connection between happiness and success.

第Ⅱ卷 非选择题（共 35 分）

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 阅读表达（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

When Poppy Johnson, a 23-year-old London-based college student, was only five, she accidentally saw Michael Jackson's Thriller music video. Ever since then, she has been suffering from a fear of pop legend Michael Jackson.

Every time she sees or hears anything about Michael Jackson—a song, an interview or even a poster, she will experience a moment of fear. Her fear even grows stronger at home, as Poppy's parents are big fans of Michael Jackson and have a collection of souvenirs around their house. But she never tells them this would add to her fear at home. Poppy explained, “I never really spoke about it or told it to other people, as I worried they'd think I was silly.”

Managing her fear of Michael Jackson hasn't been easy for Poppy, who would often excuse herself whenever she was out with her friends and a Michael Jackson song started playing. She would then spend a few minutes somewhere else trying to take her mind off it.

Earlier this year, when the documentary Finding Neverland came out, news and photos of Michael Jackson were everywhere online. At that time, Poppy's life was quite tough and she always felt that **her heart was in her mouth.**

Poppy recently started opening up about her unusual fear and even started taking steps to handle it. She started seeing a hypnotherapist(催眠师). After four weeks, she now says things are getting better. In addition, she told her parents that the things related to Michael Jackson at home made her feel fearful and finally her parents understood her and completely removed all the things about Michael Jackson.

Now Poppy's situation is getting better and better. She reminds anyone else who experiences similar things that it is important to seek help as early as possible.

71. What made Poppy feel fearful at home? (no more than 10 words)

72. How did Poppy usually avoid things related to Michael Jackson in public?(no more than 10 words)

73. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 4 mean? (no more than 5 words)

74. What did Poppy do to deal with her fear? (no more than 15 words)

75. What do you think of Poppy's situation and what is your suggestion? (no more than 20 words)

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

76. 假如你是晨光中学的李华, 得知“亚洲青年环保论坛”(Asian Youth Environmental Forum)即将在下月举行, 你想参加该活动。根据论坛要求, 要求参加选手必须介绍你参加过的一项环保活动情况。请根据下面的要求写一封申请信。

1. 曾经参加过的环保活动的介绍(目的、内容、意义。)
2. 你参加该活动的优势, 及期望。

注意: 1. 词数不少于 100 词 2. 不要透漏自己的真实姓名和学校。

Dear Mr/Ms,

Yours sincerely,
Lihua.



关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京, 旗下拥有网站(网址: www.zizzs.com)和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵, 用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长, 在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南, 请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号: **zizzsw**。



微信搜一搜

自主选拔在线

