

绝密★启用前

金科大联考·2024 届高三 1 月质量检测

英 语

全卷满分 150 分、考试时间 120 分钟

注意事项:

1. 答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 请按题号顺序在答题卡上各题目的答题区内作答,写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 选择题用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上把所选答案的标号涂黑;非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上作答;字体工整,笔迹清楚。
4. 考试结束后,请将试卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where is the man going?

A. To the dorm.

B. To the bookstore.

C. To the library.

2. What day is it today?

A. Tuesday.

B. Wednesday.

C. Thursday.

3. What will the speakers do?

A. See a film.

B. Go shopping.

C. Make a shopping list.

4. What programme comes first on TV?

A. A talent show.

B. A movie.

C. A basketball match.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Salesman and customer.

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,你将有时阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完,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. How does the man feel probably?

A. Satisfied.

B. Confused.

C. Angry.

7. When can the man get his computer back?

A. Tonight.

B. In a few more days.

C. In two weeks.

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听第7段材料,回答第8,9题。

8. What is the man complaining about?
A. Not getting the promised discount.
B. The impolite attitude of the salesman.
C. The poor quality of the goods he bought.
9. What will the woman give to the man?
A. An extra discount. B. Some money. C. A letter of apology.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Where are the speakers now?
A. In Miami. B. In Manhattan. C. In Hawaii.
11. What is the woman's video camera like?
A. It is old. B. It is strong. C. It is heavy.
12. How much did the woman spend on her camera in total?
A. \$180. B. \$300. C. \$330.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What were the kids doing in the pool?
A. Performing first aid. B. Having a swimming class. C. Practising a board game.
14. Why did the man jump into the pool?
A. To save a boy. B. To show his skill. C. To go for a dive.
15. Who called for an ambulance?
A. The man. B. A student. C. The instructor.
16. What do we know about the boy?
A. He lost his memory forever.
B. He forgot what had happened.
C. He argued with his parents.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What made people invent bicycles?
A. They disliked horses.
B. They moved far away to the countryside.
C. They wanted a simple means of transportation.
18. When did the first bicycle show up?
A. In 1790. B. In 1800. C. In 1861.
19. Why did people prefer bicycles?
A. They were very fashionable.
B. They were of the same prices as horses.
C. They needed no food and were easy to ride.
20. What does the speaker mainly introduce about the bicycle?
A. Its history. B. Its price. C. Its inventor.

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

The following are some unsung heroes bringing a unique viewpoint and approach to the global challenge of environmental conservation.

Greta Thunberg

Greta Thunberg, a young environmental voice from Sweden, has not only caught global attention but transformed it into a powerful movement. Through her "Fridays for Future" initiative, Greta encourages students worldwide to advocate for climate action, calling for the

【高三英语 第2页(共8页)】



urgency of addressing climate change. Her touching speeches at international forums, coupled with a refusal to accept inaction, have made her a symbol of youth-driven environmental advocacy.

Wangari Maathai

The late Nobel Peace Prize winner from Kenya left a permanent mark through her pioneering Green Belt Movement. This grassroots(基层) initiative empowered communities, particularly women, to fight against deforestation through tree planting. Maathai's legacy(遗产) lives on in the millions of trees planted across Africa, reflecting her belief that sustainable development starts at the grassroots level, with communities actively engaged in preserving their environment.

Isatou Ceesay

Isatou Ceesay, an environmentalist from The Gambia, has emerged as a pioneer in the fight against plastic pollution. Recognising the detrimental impact of plastic waste on local communities and ecosystems, Ceesay founded the "Women's Initiative Gambia". Through creative recycling initiatives, she empowers women to repurpose plastic waste, promoting economic independence within communities.

Ma Jun

Ma Jun began his career as an investigative journalist, but has quickly risen to become an outstanding Chinese environmentalist, known for his pioneering work in water pollution control. As the founder of the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (IPE), Ma Jun developed the China Water Pollution Map, an interactive online tool that tracks water quality data and exposes pollution sources across the country.

21. What group of people is "Friday's for Future" for?

- A. Women. B. The grassroots. C. Young students. D. Poor farmers.

22. What does Green Belt Movement deal with?

- A. Preserving trees. B. Community cooperation.
C. Plastic pollution. D. Addressing climate change.

23. Who cares about the cleanliness of water?

- A. Greta Thunberg. B. Wangari Maathai. C. Isatou Ceesay. D. Ma Jun.

B

If you walk around Huntington Beach, California, you may spot a woman holding five leashes(绳套) with one hand and pulling a wagon(马车) with the other. A closer look will show she has seven dogs with her—and none of them are walking on all four legs. Her name is Debbie Pearl, and all of her dogs have disabilities and use wheelchairs or prosthetic limbs(义肢).

There is no doubt Pearl is a dog lover—she trains them for movies and said she has always had "quite a few" of her own dogs at home. In 2005, she created a nonprofit called Dream Fetchers, which helps rescue dogs from the streets. As part of the organization's mission, members of Pearl's personal pack work as therapy(治疗) dogs.

About nine years ago, she adopted her first dog with a disability, Fast Eddie. He had a spinal injury and was left on the street. Now, he runs around using a wheelchair.

"Eddie was definitely my inspiration for adopting other disabled dogs," Pearl said. "He was so full of life. He never let anything slow him down. I mean, he truly was unstoppable."

About once a week, she gathers up her crew and takes them to hospitals, schools or the Easter Seals—a nonprofit that helps adults with disabilities.

"I look for dogs that have been through traumatic(创伤的) events, but they have this amazing gift of forgiveness," Pearl said. "And that's a powerful thing for a lot of people, because they can see the courage, the resilience(韧性) that these dogs have. And all of mine have been through the worst—and they've come out shining."

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She says all her dogs are here because they've gotten a second chance at life. And for other survivors of abuse, or those with disabilities, that can be a powerful thing to see.

27. What can we know about the seven dogs?
- A. They walk on all their four legs. B. They are physically challenged.
C. They are famous in many movies. D. They are trained to help each other.
28. What does Dream Fetchers do?
- A. Save homeless dogs. B. Train therapy dogs.
C. Provide leashes for dogs. D. Offer treatment to adults.
29. What contributed to Pearl's adopting more disabled dogs?
- A. Her love of dogs. B. The needs of a nonprofit.
C. Her wish to rescue dogs. D. Eddie's unstoppable spirit.
30. What do Pearl's dogs show to those receiving therapy?
- A. Love and help connecting each other.
B. Power and reliance seen in everyday life.
C. Strength and courage facing sufferings.
D. Approaches and wisdom dealing with trouble.

C

The problem of foodborne metal contamination(污染) has taken on new urgency, thanks in part to a 2011 US Congressional Report detailing high levels of metals found in baby food pulled off grocery shelves. More recently, high levels of lead(铅) were discovered in children's fruit puree pouches. Now, two new studies provide information on the correlation between exposure to heavy metals in food and the risk of cancers and other serious health risks.

Food crops can absorb heavy metals from contaminated soil, air, and water. As a result, traces of dangerous heavy metals—lead, arsenic(砷), and cadmium(镉)—are found in common foods from rice and cereals to nuts and vegetables. Felicia Wu, Michigan State University food scientist, is leading several investigations to gain a better understanding of the health risks of heavy metal exposure.

In the studies, Wu and her colleague gathered data on the dietary intake of each metal from various sources such as food and water samples and existing studies and reports. The researchers analysed the data to determine the strength of the association between dietary exposure and bad health effects. Both cancer and non-cancer health effects were considered.

Lead is a poisonous metal commonly found in old paint, water pipes, and contaminated soil. Food sources of lead include root vegetables like beets. In the study, lead showed moderate(中度的) to high risk scores for causing lung, kidney, bladder, stomach, and brain cancers. It also showed moderate to high scores for non-cancer risks.

Their initial estimates suggest that every year, more than 6,000 additional cases of bladder and lung cancers and over 7,000 cases of skin cancers can be attributed(归因于) to the consumption of inorganic arsenic in the United States. The researchers also found that certain food products can be associated with higher cancer risk than others. These include rice, wheat, and leafy green vegetables.

28. What do the new studies focus on?
- A. Food safety and children's health.
B. Food crops and metal contamination.
C. Heavy metals and its danger extent.
D. Metal contamination in food and health risks.

【高三英语 第4页(共6页)】



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。

How to Retain(保留) Knowledge

Retaining knowledge is important for success at school and in the workplace. While there's no set rule for how much people will forget over a given amount of time, everyone will sometimes struggle to remember important information. 36

Use spaced repetition. If you want to remember something, don't repeat it over and over to yourself—this is known as massed repetition. 37 Ideally, you want to try to retrieve (找回) the information exactly at the moment when you were about to forget it. The difficulty of retrieving the information correlates to how strongly you will remember it.

Quiz yourself. 38 The process of retrieving the information from your brain seems to strengthen your mental connection to it, making it easier to remember that information over the long term.

Take notes long-hand. Even if you only use your laptop for note-taking, and stay away from distractions like e-mail or social media, typing is still less effective than hand writing your notes. 39 This is the first step towards understanding and retaining knowledge, rather than merely recording it.

40 Teaching the knowledge you need to retain to a friend, roommate, or family member forces you to translate the information into clear, understandable language. This is an important activity in "active learning", which has been shown to improve memory and understanding of knowledge.

- A. Link your knowledge to larger concepts.
- B. Explain your knowledge to someone else.**
- C. Instead, let some time go by before you repeat it.
- D. Reflect on what aspects of the learning process have worked for you.
- E. Taking a short test helps to keep information you've just learned in your mind.
- F. Writing by hand is slower and forces you to put the teacher's words into your own words.
- G. However, it's possible to strengthen memorization skills and ensure important knowledge is retained.

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。

Looking over the top of the book, I glanced(瞥) across at the new girl named Rochelle. She only joined our class at the beginning of the week. It must be hard starting a new school in the middle of the year.

At last, the bell went for the end of the day. I 41 Rochelle running towards a tall woman who must be her mum. Then I saw a(n) 42 thing. Rochelle's mum was waving her arms round and making shapes with her fingers, and Rochelle was doing the same. Oh, could her mother be 43? My mind was filled with questions.

The next day, I was reading when I felt a tap on my shoulder. I 44 and Rochelle was standing in front of me. "Shall we test each other?" she asked. "Yes, of course," I replied. But I couldn't help asking, "Is your mum deaf?" "Yes, both my parents are," she said. "Oh, I'm sorry. That must be really tough." I could tell by the 45 on Rochelle's face that I'd said something wrong, but somehow I 46. "No, did your parents need someone to help them look after you when you were a baby?" "Of course not," Rochelle got 47. "My deaf doesn't mean they're stupid," she was almost 48. "In fact, they're much

than most people I know." I didn't say her parents were stupid. But before I could explain, she 50 out of the classroom. I hurried after her, but she kept her back to me 51. I was her enemy.

After school, I saw Rochelle and her mother moving their hands quickly. I stood there, quietly observing, realizing how 52 I had been to assume that her parents' deafness meant they needed help looking after her. I felt a pang of 53 for my ~~error~~ ignorance. All of a sudden, Rochelle was coming over to me. Her anger from earlier 54 into a vulnerable (脆弱的) sadness. She whispered, "I am sorry for shouting at you. I understand now. Rochelle, I never intended to hurt you or your parents." ~~Hearing~~ 55 my words, Rochelle's eyes 55, and a smile appeared on her lips.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 41. A. spotted | B. ignored | C. recognized | D. admitted |
| 42. A. warming | B. satisfying | C. upsetting | D. surprising |
| 43. A. blind | B. deaf | C. ill- | D. injured |
| 44. A. looked up | B. bent down | C. put forward | D. broke out |
| 45. A. worry | B. confusion | C. expression | D. word |
| 46. A. followed | B. continued | C. asked | D. went |
| 47. A. disappointed | B. cool | C. annoyed | D. excited |
| 48. A. ramping | B. burning | C. laughing | D. shouting |
| 49. A. delivered | B. happier | C. kinder | D. cleverer |
| 50. A. skipped | B. clipped | C. swept | D. skipped |
| 51. A. now that | B. as if | C. even though | D. in case |
| 52. A. wrong | B. cruel | C. crazy | D. considerate |
| 53. A. misunderstanding | B. regret | C. wildness | D. sympathy |
| 54. A. appeared | B. clarified | C. turned | D. boiled |
| 55. A. widened | B. sharpened | C. darkened | D. softened |

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。

Books are the most valuable intellectual wealth of humanity. However, over the years, large quantities of ancient Chinese classics suffering from different degrees of damage for various reasons. This led to the emergence of the profession of ancient book restorers.

"People call us the 'ancient book doctors'," said Yang Min, an ancient book restorer at the Wuhan Library in Hubei province. "I really like this name, and our young 'patient' is at least 100 years old.

Yang started off in the library work in reader service and data entry for ancient books. In 2012, she voluntarily requested to further her studies in the ancient book restoration skills courses offered by the China National Centre for the Preservation and Conservation of Ancient Books. Since then, she has gone on to become a full-time restorer for the next 10 years and has restored about 10,000 pages of ancient books.

The fragments (碎片) of the book range in size, with the smallest being only a few millimetres in length. "It could disappear with just one blow," she joked. The main causes of illness in damaged ancient books are aging, acidity (酸蚀), and other factors. These may bring about easily broken pages as well as deterioration (变质) and yellowing of the paper. In some cases, the pages of the book could be completely stuck together as solid as a brick.

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。随着春节假期的到来,你校号召学生在寒假期间学习一项技能。请写出一项你最想掌握的技能,向校英文周报投稿。内容包括:

【高三英语 第7页(共8页)】



1. 想要学习的技能;
2. 想要学习的原因。

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。

The Skill I Want to Acquire

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。

For as long as I can remember, I have spent every Sunday afternoon until I was a teen, around the table at Grandma's house. As soon as Grandma and I would return from Sunday Morning Mass at St. Joseph's Parish, Grandma got started on the meatball.

Ever since I was just two years old, Grandma would always allow me, her only grandchild at the time, to sneak (偷吃) a meatball before dinner was served. There was always talk about that snack meatball. For some reason, it tasted so much better than the one she made for the side on my birthday (生日), once we all sat down. My Italian Grandma had a way of keeping everyone out of her meatballs, to make sure no one snuck a meatball but me, who she gave that special VIP snack. How did she do it? Well, she would make my "before dinner meatball" slightly bigger than the rest.

The meatball stealing game was all fun until Jeanine came along. Allow me to introduce you to my sister Jeanine, my Grandma's second granddaughter, born five years after me, just three years after I fell in love with Grandma's yummy meatballs.

My younger sister Jeanine was quite the fussy (爱挑剔的) eater. She did not care that her grandma made the world's best meatballs, or that our mama made almost as yummy meatballs as her mother did. All Jeanine cared about was being done with dinner as fast as possible so she can go back to playing, and so she can get her evening snack, cocoa and popcorn. Jeanine knew the rules. She knew no snack unless you finish your dinner at least 90 percent. My grandma was not giving up her favourite snack. She knew she had to develop a plan! She did succeed!

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。

So, one day when she was given a meatball on her plate, she stole that meatball.

One day my mother noticed that something smelt funny in our house.

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