

## 炎德·英才大联考雅礼中学 2024 届高三三月考试卷(六)

# 英 语

命题人、审题人:高三英语备课组

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,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. Why hasn't the man taken a photo of the tower?  
A. The fog is thick.                      B. The tower is too far.                      C. The camera is broken.
2. How does Sarah sound?  
A. Content.                      B. Worried.                      C. Confused.
3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Host and interviewee.  
B. Waiter and customer.  
C. Shop assistant and manager.
4. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a restaurant.                      B. In a bank.                      C. In a hotel.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第 1 页(共 13 页)

5. What do we know about John?
- A. He rides a bicycle to school.
  - B. He plans to read a novel.
  - C. He often works out.

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 is the woman doing?
- A. Asking for the dinner arrangements.
  - B. Preparing for dinner.
  - C. Welcoming the guests.
7. How does the woman sound?
- A. Nervous.
  - B. Impatient.
  - C. Confident.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the woman talk to the man?
- A. To ask for help.
  - B. To issue an invitation.
  - C. To show her plan.
9. What will the man do?
- A. Attend the party.
  - B. Prepare some fried chicken.
  - C. Study for the whole weekend.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What concerns the man?
- A. The impact of practising on his mother.
  - B. The chance of losing the competition.
  - C. The lack of a proper teacher to guide him.
11. How will the woman help the man?
- A. By helping him choose a piece of music.
  - B. By finding a place for practising.
  - C. By practising the piano with him.
12. What can we learn about the man?
- A. His mother owns a music store.
  - B. He is going to turn to his aunt.
  - C. He plays the piano well.

英语试题(雅礼版)第 2 页(共 13 页)

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When was the World Wild Fund for Nature set up?  
A. In 1916.                      B. In 1961.                      C. In 1969.
14. What does the Audubon Society work to protect?  
A. Birds.                      B. Forests.                      C. Sea animals.
15. What is the Audubon Society named after?  
A. An artist.                      B. An animal.                      C. A city.
16. What do we know about the Wilderness Society?  
A. Its head office is in New York.  
B. It has 18 offices in the US.  
C. It focuses on the natural environment of the US.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When did it rain last time in Juárez?  
A. Three days ago.                      B. A month ago.                      C. A year ago.
18. What season is it now in Juárez?  
A. Spring.                      B. Summer.                      C. Autumn.
19. What are old people advised to do?  
A. Take a walk in the afternoon.  
B. Drink plenty of water.  
C. Keep their homes cool.
20. What will be talked about next?  
A. The preparations for extreme weather.  
B. The weather conditions in the future.  
C. The reason of hot weather.

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

**Take Action for a Better World: Volunteers Needed**

Six months' preparation in Denmark; Africa studies, teamwork combined with social work with risk group teenagers.

Six months' community work in Malawi in People to People Projects; Child Aid, HIV/AIDS Fights and Teacher Training.

Qualifications: 18 years old, hard working and social engagement.

Please contact us by e-mail: [takeaction@betterworld.com](mailto:takeaction@betterworld.com).

英语试题(雅礼版) 第 3 页(共 13 页)

### Part-time Work with Exchange Students

YOUTH International is a non-profit high school foreign exchange student organization. We welcome teenagers from over 80 countries worldwide and provide host families. The Community Representative is a part-time position designed for people with a strong desire to do something rewarding in the community and earn some extra money.

Applicants best suited for this work should appeal to teenagers, have a strong interest in cross-cultural communication and feel comfortable networking. Full training and support will be provided through branch offices throughout the US. Positions are available in most states.

If interested, please e-mail [staff@youth.org](mailto:staff@youth.org) or call 888-123-9872.

### International Summer Job

Hi, I'm an ESL student in China. I'm 20, quiet and polite, and I speak reasonable English. I'm looking for a summer job in an English-speaking country. I can teach Chinese or do house and garden work and cook Chinese dishes. Can anybody offer me a job? I don't need to earn much, just enough in two months(July - August) to pay for my return ticket to China. My goal is to improve my English and see a bit more of the world.

My e-mail is: [ram3462@hotmail.com](mailto:ram3462@hotmail.com).

### Call for Native Speakers of English

I am looking for native speakers of English to join in an experiment. This experiment is carried out over the Internet. You don't need any specific knowledge other than understanding and speaking English at a native level. The first task will take you around 15 minutes. After this task, you can decide whether you want to continue the experiment. The tasks involve reading texts and designing questions and answers.

If you are willing to help me, then please e-mail us: [club3804@hotmail.com](mailto:club3804@hotmail.com).

21. Where will Jack, a volunteer, receive the training before he is sent to work in Malawi?
- A. In some local offices in the US.
  - B. In an ESL organization in China.
  - C. In an exchange student centre in Africa.
  - D. In a preparation program in Denmark.
22. Who is most likely to work as a Community Representative in YOUTH International?
- A. One who has a strong desire to improve his or her English.
  - B. One who hopes to take action in fighting against diseases.
  - C. One who enjoys working with teenagers from different countries.
  - D. One who wants to earn some pocket money in the program.
23. What are volunteers for an experiment over the Internet supposed to do?
- A. To provide language exercises.
  - B. To do some housework.
  - C. To offer advice on Child Aid.
  - D. To interview people online.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第4页(共13页)

**B**

In March 2018, at a high school in New York, Dylan Belscher found an old dollar on the floor during an English class. Rather than keeping it, he turned it in to his teacher, Katie Mattison. Mattison, surprised by his honesty, suggested taping it to the whiteboard at the front of the classroom, where she always puts lost things. Maybe the dollar was lunch money or bus fare for the student who dropped it.

Neither the teacher nor her student thought twice about the dollar. Hunter Rose, then a senior, spotted the dollar on the whiteboard. "There is a mystery to it," Rose said. After class, he asked Mattison why it was there. She was still waiting for the original owner to claim it, so she replied, "I don't know." Rose took the tape from Mattison's desk and taped a second dollar to the board. That got it rolling. The sight of the two dollar bills, side by side, stimulated something in Mattison's students.

Mattison, recognizing a phenomenon in the making, wrote students' initials on each bill, and she started to leave the tape on the tray of the whiteboard. The effort snowballed. Even with no specific purpose, many students wanted to be part of whatever this was. Jake Braniecki, another senior, said everyone understood that the eventual plan for the dollars would be for "something good" and that their teacher "wasn't going to do anything stupid with the money" The students, among themselves, decided Mattison had some unspoken goal. They figured bigger donations could only help them get there faster.

Over weeks, donations reached \$175.76. The original owner of the lost dollar never came forward, leaving Mattison to decide the best solution.

Mattison shared the story of her godfather, Jack, who died of ALS eight years prior, and his sister, Jean, who had the same disease three years later. Jack had been married to Mattison's sister, Terry Stephan Hains, who raises money for the ALS Therapy Development Institute each spring. Mattison asked her students if she could donate the collected dollars in honor of Jack, and they responded by taping more money to the board. The students' contributions increased the total to \$321.06. Mattison, moved by their generosity, carefully took the cash off the board and made the donation just before National ALS Awareness Month in May.

24. What encouraged the students to start taping dollar bills to the whiteboard?

- A. The teacher announced a cash reward to the students.
- B. The students wanted to buy something for the classroom.
- C. The sight of two dollars side by side attracted them.
- D. The school organized a fund-raising event among seniors.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第5页(共13页)

25. Why did Mattison write students' initials on the dollars?
- A. To award bonus points to students based on their initials.
  - B. To keep track of the amount donated by each student.
  - C. As part of a secret message for a classroom game.
  - D. To identify the original owner of the lost old dollar.
26. What was the purpose behind taping money to the whiteboard according to the students?
- A. To fund a school trip for the class.
  - B. To figure out the mysterious goal of the teacher.
  - C. To purchase new supplies for the classroom.
  - D. It was a school-wide initiative for charity.
27. Which is the best title of the passage?
- A. Katie Mattison's Heartfelt Donation to ALS Awareness
  - B. Dylan Belscher's Honesty: A Dollar's Unexpected Journey
  - C. Students' Generosity Unfolds: From a Lost Dollar to a Meaningful ALS Donation
  - D. Classroom Activities: Loosening the Classroom Dollar Mystery

C

A new study suggests that identical twins are not exactly the same genetically. Identical twins are two babies that come from the same fertilized egg(受精卵). Scientists in Iceland examined DNA from 387 pairs of identical twins, their parents, children, husbands or wives. "The examinations led the team to find early mutations(突变) that separate identical twins," lead researcher and geneticist Kari Stefansson said. He is a professor at the University of Iceland and founder of the company deCODE genetics.

Mutations are small changes in DNA that can happen when a cell divides in an attempt to copy itself. These small changes can influence a person's physical appearance or control a person's ability to fight a disease. The newly-discovered mutations show that identical twins do have genetic differences, the researchers said. The results were recently published in *Nature Genetics*.

On average, identical twins have 5.2 of these early genetic differences, the researchers found. But about 15 percent of identical twin pairs have more than that. Some may have as many as 100 genetic differences, Stefansson said. These differences represent a small part of each twin's genetic material. But they could influence why one twin is taller or why one is at greater risk of some cancers than the other.

In the past, many researchers believed physical differences seen in identical twins were related mostly to environmental influences, such as nutrition or lifestyle behaviors. Jan Dumanski is a geneticist at Sweden's Uppsala University. He was not involved in the study. He praised the findings as a clear and important contribution to medical research. "It suggests we have to be very careful when we are using twins as a model for examining the influences of genetics or the environment," Dumanski said.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第6页(共13页)

A 2008 paper in *The American Journal of Human Genetics* found some genetic differences between identical twins. The new study, however, goes beyond earlier work by including the DNA of parents, children, husbands and wives of identical twins. Studying family members permitted the researchers to examine when genetic mutations happened in two different kinds of cells: those present in only one individual and those passed on to the person's children.

Stefansson said his team found twins where a mutation is present in all cells of the body of one twin, but not in the other twin at all. "However, sometimes the second twin may show the mutation in some cells, but not all cells," he added. The researchers said they also found mutations that came about before the developing embryo(胚胎) split in two.

Nancy Segal is a psychologist who studies twins at California State University, Fullerton. She was not involved in the study. But she called the result "heroic and really significant". Segal added that the research is likely to persuade more scientists to rethink the influences of genetics and environment on twins. "Twins are very alike, but it is not a perfect similarity," she said.

28. What did the examinations of identical twins lead researchers to find?

- A. A cell changes a lot in an attempt to copy itself.
- B. Genetic mutations exist in identical twins very early.
- C. Mutations can influence a person's physical appearance.
- D. It is possible to control a person's ability to fight a disease.

29. What might the new research tell people?

- A. Doctors should use different ways to deal with twin patients.
- B. It is no use carefully examining the genetics of identical twins.
- C. There may be some better methods to distinguish identical twins.
- D. It is not just the environment that makes identical twins different.

30. What does Nancy Segal think of the new finding?

- A. She thinks it is the perfect finding.
- B. She thinks it deserves rethinking.
- C. She thinks it is confusing to others.
- D. She thinks it is meaningful and important.

31. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Studies Have Found Ways to Influence Twins
- B. There Are Differences Between Identical Twins
- C. Identical Twins Are Not Genetically Exact Copies
- D. Identical Twins Come from the Same Fertilized Egg

英语试题(雅礼版) 第7页(共13页)

D

Scientists have discovered how plants manage to live alongside each other in places that are dark and shady. Plants in the deep darkness of a thick forest, where natural supplies are not very great in amount, won't attempt to top their neighbors in growth as those in moderate (中度的) shade do. In deep shade conditions, it would be a waste of energy and harmful to survival because green shoots would never be able to top their larger neighbors in growth.

So how do plants prevent such growth in deep shade conditions? The secret lies in the clocks inside them, say scientists from the John Innes Centre and the University of Bristol.

They have discovered that when plants notice deep shade, this changes the expression of genes in certain parts of the circadian clock(昼夜节律时钟)—the internal daily timer found in plants and other living things. These clock components perform an additional role in preventing plants from lengthening and overtopping neighbors.

The work identifies a previously unknown role of the circadian clock in controlling plant development, and the findings may have possible effects on both natural plant populations and crops. Professor Antony Dodd of the John Innes Centre said, "The biological clock of plants plays a big part in their development and fitness. This work casts new light on a new role of the circadian clock in adapting plants to competition with other plants in their environments." "It also gives us new insights into how plants adapt to very deep shade, where resources are very limited," said Professor Kerry Franklin at the University of Bristol.

This work provides evidence for the stability of the circadian clock in stressful environments, and information that may be useful in developing new generations of crops in a challenging climate.

32. What do plants normally do in moderate shade?
- A. Struggle to preserve energy.                      B. Compete for very limited resources.  
C. Try to outgrow their neighbors.                D. Depend on each other to survive.
33. How does the circadian clock affect plants?
- A. By changing their gene expression.  
B. By making them realize light change.  
C. By helping them adapt to the darkness.  
D. By controlling their growth in deep shade.
34. According to Professor Antony Dodd, which statement is TRUE?
- A. The circadian clock's role in plant development remains unknown.  
B. Plants' living environments are very competitive.  
C. The circadian clock affects plants' adaptability to survival competition.  
D. Plants can adapt to very deep shade where resources are very limited.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第 8 页(共 13 页)



35. Why does the author write the text?

- A. To share a new discovery about plants.
- B. To introduce the role of the circadian clock.
- C. To compare plants living in certain conditions.
- D. To explain plants' secret of living in forests.

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 the eras before air-conditioning, southern China's skywells played a key role in keeping people's homes cool. Could they do it again today?

Ru Ling loves spending time in skywells. To her, these courtyards of old Chinese houses are the perfect place to be on a hot and humid day. “36” says Ru.

From 2014 to 2021, Ru lived in a century-old home in the village of Guanlu in eastern China's Anhui Province. She moved there for a change of life after living and working in air-conditioned buildings for many years. Ru says that the house's skywell helped to create this cooling effect. 37 Studies have found that the temperatures inside some of the skywells in southern China are significantly lower than the outside.

In today's China, fewer and fewer people live in houses with skywells. 38 But a revival of interest in traditional Chinese architecture is leading some historic buildings with skywells to be restored for modern times. 39

A skywell is a typical feature of a traditional home in southern and eastern China. Different from a northern Chinese courtyard, a skywell is smaller and less exposed to the outdoor environment. 40 It is either surrounded by rooms on four sides or three sides plus a wall. Some large houses have more than one skywell.

- A. Skywells can help keep the houses cool.
- B. Air-conditioned flats are the main form of homes.
- C. Meanwhile, some architects are drawing inspiration from skywells and other traditional Chinese architectural features to help keep new buildings cooler.
- D. Although a skywell's size and design vary from region to region, it is almost always located in the core of a house.
- E. While skywells are common in many regions, only the rich can afford to build houses with them.
- F. And she's not alone in praising the benefits of skywells in hot weather.
- G. They are airy, cool, and well-shaded.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第9页(共13页)



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。

It was 1994, and I was a 19-year-old student in my third year at Western University in London, Ontario. I had 41 a course in the Department of English taught by one Donald S. Hair.

A few weeks into the class, the professor 42 our first test. I didn't think I had anything to worry about—until he handed my exam back the following week with a 67 written on it in red ink.

Sixty-seven! I'd never received such a low mark. I was dependent on a 43, and any grade below 80 put my future in trouble. My seatmate's annoyed expression suggested her mark had been painful too. We 44 silently; Professor Hair was an old weirdo(怪人)! How dare he 45 our GPAs? What was the old boy's problem, anyway?

But the real problem was this: He was right. I knew it as soon as I'd 46 off and taken the time to digest his 47. My writing was careless, my understanding of key concepts 48. Like many of my partners, I was used to earning top grades. Now, for the first time, a teacher had introduced an uncomfortable question. Were we actually "49" them?

The next day, I went to his office. With burning cheeks, I told him I knew I'd 50 the exam. To my childish 51, he wasn't a "weirdo" in the least. He was funny, warm and 52 patient. He assured me if I worked hard, I'd achieve my 53 in the course, and he'd be available to help me.

I went away, reading and reading some more. The more I read, the more interesting his classes became, and soon, his complex, absorbing lectures were the 54 of my week. I spared no effort in that course. The grade I earned in his class was the lowest I'd received that year. But I had earned that grade. Nearly 30 years later, I'm still 55 of that.

- |                     |                   |               |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. checked in   | B. registered for | C. logged on  | D. took up        |
| 42. A. took         | B. specified      | C. clarified  | D. administered   |
| 43. A. scholarship  | B. score          | C. mark       | D. grade          |
| 44. A. whistled     | B. resolved       | C. angered    | D. surveyed       |
| 45. A. drill        | B. ruin           | C. trigger    | D. alarm          |
| 46. A. cooled       | B. dropped        | C. took       | D. broken         |
| 47. A. authenticity | B. fairness       | C. complaint  | D. comments       |
| 48. A. shallow      | B. dramatic       | C. severe     | D. resistant      |
| 49. A. passing      | B. possessing     | C. earning    | D. holding        |
| 50. A. transformed  | B. overtaken      | C. failed     | D. butchered      |
| 51. A. surprise     | B. curiosity      | C. confusion  | D. regret         |
| 52. A. unavoidably  | B. uncommonly     | C. inevitably | D. instrumentally |
| 53. A. component    | B. potential      | C. submission | D. reputation     |
| 54. A. pursuit      | B. dismissal      | C. highlight  | D. criterion      |
| 55. A. shy          | B. suspicious     | C. guilty     | D. proud          |

英语试题(雅礼版) 第10页(共 13 页)



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。

Walking in the *hutongs*(alleyways) of Beijing, if you see a residential compound(建筑群) with a courtyard enclosed by the surrounding houses and walls on the four sides, 56 is called a “Siheyuan”(quadrangle dwellings).

The size of a Siheyuan was affected by the 57 (household) social status, which was reflected in the gate as well. Some gates were painted red, while others had door nails, 58 decorated with stone blocks and brass ring door knockers.

Facing inward toward the courtyard, the surrounding houses are mostly occupied by different members of a large family. The senior members usually live in the main house 59 the north, which has good lighting and temperature all year round, while the younger generations would live in other wings by 60 (senior). The whole Siheyuan forms a self-contained environment for the family, creating a 61 (harmony) atmosphere.

Influenced by urbanization and social changes, some courtyard houses 62 (pull) down, Siheyuan becomes a precious memory of the old Beijing city. And those courtyard houses preserved are often endowed with modern features. The houses 63 (maintain) the original layout, architects have renovated the house and added modern living equipment 64 (adapt) the traditional buildings for contemporary uses.

The design of the residential area of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Village was inspired by Siheyuan. The 20 apartment buildings, arranged in a special way that creates enclosed and open spaces, 65 (surround) six courtyards, which shows a perfect integration of the Olympic culture and the traditional Beijing culture.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,你们学校的英语社举办了一期以新兴的智能聊天机器人程序“ChatGPT”为主题的征文比赛。请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括:

1. 对 ChatGPT 的介绍;
2. 阐述其利弊;
3. 给同学们的使用建议。

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。

参考词汇:增强交流 enhance communication;信息获取 information access

英语试题(雅礼版) 第11页(共 13 页)


**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。

In a small Chinese village, there was a young girl named Mei who had a dream of becoming a teacher. Despite her love for learning and eagerness to help her classmates, she had to drop out of school due to her family's poverty.

One day, a volunteer teacher named Ms. Wang came to the village. Learning about Mei's situation, she offered to pay for Mei's education. Mei, thrilled with this opportunity, worked hard to improve her grades.

With Ms. Wang's guidance, Mei applied to a prestigious university and was accepted. During her time at the university, she faced many challenges, but she never gave up. She received scholarships and participated in extracurricular activities, making new friends and growing as a person.

After graduation, Mei returned to her hometown as a teacher, determined to make a difference. She created innovative teaching methods and inspired her students to dream big, providing them with the support they needed to succeed. Mei's dedication and passion for teaching inspired her students, and she became a role model for many in the village.

Mei's reputation as an outstanding teacher spread, and she received support from the villagers. They pooled their resources and built a new school for Mei and her students. Mei's story touched many hearts, demonstrating the power of perseverance, dedication, and the impact that one person can have on the world.

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。

英语试题(雅礼版) 第12页(共 13 页)

As Mei continued to make a difference in the lives of her students, her impact expanded beyond the village. \_\_\_\_\_

Mei's work gained recognition, and she received awards for her dedication. \_\_\_\_\_

## 关于我们

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