

金科大联考·2024 届高三 1 月质量检测·英语

参考答案、提示及评分细则

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案	C	A	B	B	A	C	A	A	B	C	B	C	B	A	B
题号	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	B	C	A	C	A	C	A	D	B	A	D	C	D	D	B
题号	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	B	C	C	A	D	G	C	E	F	B	A	D	B	A	C
题号	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
答案	B	C	D	D	A	B	A	B	C	D					

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

1~5 CABBA 6~10 CAABC 11~15 BCBAB 16~20 BCACA

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)

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。本文介绍了一些无名英雄,他们以独特的视角和方法应对环境保护的全球挑战。

21.【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Through her ‘Fridays for Future’ initiative, Greta encourages students worldwide to advocate for climate action, calling for the urgency of addressing climate change.”可知,通过“未来周五”倡议,格蕾塔鼓励全世界的学生倡导气候行动。

22.【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段“This grassroots initiative empowered communities, particularly women, to fight against deforestation through tree planting.”可知,这一基层倡议使社区,特别是妇女,能够通过植树造林来对抗森林砍伐。

23.【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段“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.”可知,马军的职业生涯始于一名调查记者,但他很快就成了一名杰出的中国环保主义者,因其在水污染控制方面的开创性工作而闻名。

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。Debbie Pearl 收养了 7 只遭受虐待的残疾狗。现在,它们正在帮助激励其他人。

24.【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段“A closer look will show she has seven dogs with her—and none of them are walking on all four legs... and all of her dogs have disabilities and use wheelchairs or prosthetic limbs.”可知,这些狗身体上有问题。来源:高三答案公众号

25.【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段内容“... she created a nonprofit called Dream Fetchers, which helps rescue dogs from the streets.”可知,Dream Fetchers 是帮助救助流浪狗的。

26.【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段内容“‘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.’”可知,促使 Pearl 收养其他残疾狗的是 Eddie 的不可阻挡的精神。

27.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第六段中“*And that's a powerful thing for a lot of people, because they can see the courage, the resilience that these dogs have.*”以及最后一段中“*... that can be a powerful thing to see*”可知，这些狗向那些接受治疗的人们展示了面对艰难时的力量和勇气。

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。食源性金属污染问题已经变得更加紧迫，部分原因是2021年美国国会的一份报告详细说明了从杂货店货架上下架的婴儿食品中发现的高含量金属。最近，在儿童的水果泥袋中发现了高水平的铅。现在，两项新的研究提供了接触食物中的重金属与患癌症和其他严重健康风险之间关系的信息。

28.【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段内容“*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.*”可知，这两项研究聚焦于食物中的金属与健康风险之间的关系。

29.【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段内容“*Food crops can absorb heavy metals from contaminated soil, air, and water.*”可知，食物中存在金属的原因是它的生长环境受到了污染。

30.【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段内容“*The researchers analysed the data to determine the strength of the association between dietary exposure and bad health effects.*”可知，他们是通过数据分析进行研究的。

31.【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段“*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 to the consumption of inorganic arsenic in the United States.*”可知，她的发现是“令人担忧的，令人恐惧的”。

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。生成式人工智能软件的典型代表是一个令人震惊的人类模仿者。它代表了一个潜在的研究新时代，但也带来了风险。

32.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段内容可知，ChatGPT 共同撰写科学论文——有时是秘密地。它为演讲、提案和课程起草大纲，大量编写计算机代码，并为研究想法提供意见。它还发明参考文献，编造事实，重复仇恨言论。最重要的是，它抓住了人们的想象力。ChatGPT 扮演了对话者想要的任何角色——有些是他们不想要的。因此第二段介绍的是 ChatGPT 的应用。

33.【答案】C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据本句的“*continue dialogues*”和状语“*in the style of its training data*”可知此处副词的意思是“合理地”。

34.【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段 Marinka Zitnik 的话“*ChatGPT and related software can help to brainstorm ideas, enhance scientific search engines and identify research gaps in the literature*(ChatGPT 和相关软件可以帮助集思广益，增强科学搜索引擎和识别文献中的研究空白)”可知，他对 ChatGPT 的态度是肯定的。

35.【答案】D

【解析】标题归纳题。本文介绍了 ChatGPT 的应用以及它对科学的有利和不利之处。

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。保留知识对于在学校和工作场所取得成功都很重要。虽然在给定的时间内人们会忘记多少没有固定的规则，但每个人有时都会努力记住重要的信息。然而，加强记忆技能并确保记住重要知识是可能的。

36.【答案】G

【解析】段末总结句。本句位于第一段的段末，点出本文的主旨，具有统领全文的作用。故选 G。

37.【答案】C

【解析】段中承接句。根据上文“*If you want to remember something, don't repeat it over and over to yourself—this is known as massed repetition.*”可知，下文承接上文的“如果你想记住什么，不要一遍又一遍地对自己重复——这就是所谓的大量重复”，此处应该是提出如何做；相反，在你重复之前，让一段时间过去。故选 C。



38.【答案】E

【解析】段中承接句。根据本段主题句:Quiz yourself,可知本句提出本段话题:做一个简短的测试可以帮助你记住刚刚学到的信息。故选E。

39.【答案】F

【解析】段中承接句。根据下文“This is the first step towards understanding and retaining knowledge, rather than merely recording it.”可知,上文介绍了:手写比较慢,而且会迫使你把老师的话变成自己的话。故选F。

40.【答案】B

【解析】段首主旨句。根据下文可知本段介绍了把你需要记住的知识教给朋友、室友或家人,迫使你把这些信息翻译成清晰易懂的语言。这是“主动学习”中的一项重要活动,已被证明可以提高对知识的记忆和理解。故选B。

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)

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了同学 Rochelle 的父母是聋哑人,作者在和她的接触中无意冒犯了她们,后来误解消除的过程。

41.【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。“我”看见 Rochelle 跑向一个高个子女人,这个女人是她的母亲。

42.【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词。Rochelle 的妈妈挥舞胳膊,并且用手指比划,Rochelle 也在做同样的事情。因为 Rochelle 是会说话的,所以“我”看到这一幕的时候感到意外,产生了疑问——她的妈妈是聋哑人吗?

43.【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词。解析同上。

44.【答案】A

【解析】考查动词短语。“我”正在接东西,这时有人轻拍“我”的肩膀,所以“我”抬头。

45.【答案】C

【解析】考查名词。“我”可以从 Rochelle 的表情判断“我”说错了话。

46.【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。根据上下文“我”连续的发问,可知“我”继续问道。

47.【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。根据上文以及下文“好像我是她的敌人”可知,她应该是很生气。

48.【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。“我”无意冒犯的发问使得敏感的 Rochelle 感觉受到了伤害,她生气了,所以她几乎是大喊道:“失聪并不意味着他们笨。事实上,他们比我认识的大多数人都聪明得多。”

49.【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词。解析同上。

50.【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。“我”无意冒犯的发问使得敏感的 Rochelle 感觉受到了伤害,因为她感觉“我”歧视她的父母,并且觉得她的父母笨。所以她冲出教室,不听“我”的解释。storm out of 怒气冲冲地离开。

51.【答案】B

【解析】考查连词短语。“我”急忙追赶她,但是她背对着“我”好像“我”是她的敌人。

52.【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词。根据上下文以及后面的 ignorance(无知)可知,“我”为自己的无知感到后悔,所以“我”意识到“我”之前错得很离谱——因为她的父母是聋哑人就认为他们照顾不了自己的孩子。

53.【答案】B

【解析】考查名词。解析同上。

54.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。根据下上文可知,在母亲的开导下,Rochelle 为之前发脾气向“我”道歉,所以她的怒火消失转而变成了一种脆弱的哀伤——感觉总是会受到别人的误解。

55.【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。“我”也向 Rochelle 道歉,听到“我”的话,Rochelle 的目光也变得柔和。soften 柔和,变温和。

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。书籍是人类最宝贵的智力财富。然而,由于各种原因,无数的中国经典遭受了不同程度的破坏,这导致古籍修复师这一职业的出现。

56.【答案】classics

【解析】考查名词单复数。classic 名词,经典著作,可数,故用复数。

57.【答案】emergence

【解析】考查词性转换。动词变名词,作宾语。

58.【答案】an

【解析】考查冠词。杨是一位古籍修复师,故用冠词限定名词。

59.【答案】youngest

【解析】考查形容词最高级。句意:我们最小的“病人”至少有 100 岁了。故用最高级。

60.【答案】working

【解析】考查非谓语动词。此句的谓语动词是 started off, working 在此处作状语,与逻辑主语 Yang 之间是主动关系。

61.【答案】voluntarily

【解析】考查词性转换。形容词变副词,修饰动词。

62.【答案】has gone/has been going

【解析】考查时态。本句的时间状语是 since..., 故用现在完成时或现在完成进行时。

63.【答案】in

【解析】考查介词。句意:书的碎片大小不一,最小的只有几毫米长。in length 固定搭配。

64.【答案】seen

【解析】考查非谓语动词。过去分词作后置定语,与所修饰词 blindness 之间是被动关系。

65.【答案】which

【解析】考查非限制性定语从句。factors 是先行词,空前有逗号,故用 which。

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

One possible version:

The Skill I Want to Acquire

With the Spring Festival approaching, I will have quite a lot of free time, which is a good chance to gain some useful skills. For me, learning to cut paper is something I am eager to acquire.

As we all know, paper-cutting is a traditional Chinese culture and a visual feast. During the Spring Festival, houses are decorated with paper-cuts so that everyone can bask in the festive atmosphere. Therefore, I intend to develop the practical skill to contribute to the preservation of traditional culture.

I believe I can do it if I put my mind to it.

【第一节 应用文写作评分标准】

在评分时,应注意以下几个方面:

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容有内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

【高三英语参考答案 第 4 页(共 8 页)】

评分细则	
分值	评分标准
第五档 (13~15分)	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 覆盖所有内容要点； • 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇； • 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致,具备较强的语言运用能力； • 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 <p>完全达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第四档 (10~12分)	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有内容； • 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求； • 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致； • 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 <p>达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第三档 (7~9分)	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容； • 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求； • 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解； • 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。 <p>基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第二档 (4~6分)	<p>未适当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容； • 语法结构单调、词汇有限； • 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解； • 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。 <p>信息未能清楚地传达给读者。</p>
第一档 (1~3分)	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求； • 语法结构单调、词汇有限； • 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解； • 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。 <p>信息未能传达给读者。</p>
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 未能传达给读者任何信息； • 内容太少,无法评判； • 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

So, one day when she was given a meatball on her plate, she stole that meatball. She stole it right off her dinner plate. However, rather than making its way to her eight-year-old mouth, it found its way in her bedroom closet! Yes, you heard me right! My little sister hid that meatball and put it in her bedroom closet, so she can pass herself off as finishing her dinner and can be free to go play, and then afterwards be rewarded hot cocoa and popcorn later that evening for finishing her dinner.

One day my mother noticed that something smelt funny in our closet. My curious mother followed her nose to the back of our clothes closet. Sure enough, there were about 4 weeks of our family dinner meatballs hidden behind all of our summer jelly shoes! Seeing these, Mum immediately understood her trick. What was the cost of making Mum angry? No snacks for a week. However, I would say nothing was going to stand in the way of Jeanine and her favourite snack! Who knew if she had another plan.

【第二节 读后续写评分标准】

在评分时,应注意以下几个方面:

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 130 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应主要从以下四点考虑
 - (1)与所给原文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
 - (2)内容的丰富性;
 - (3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
 - (4)上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

评分细则	
分值	评分标准
第五档 (21~25 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理; • 内容丰富,应用的语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达; • 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,所续写短文结构紧凑。
第四档 (16~20 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理; • 内容比较丰富,应用的语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达; • 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,所续写短文结构紧凑。
第三档 (11~15 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接; • 写出了若干有关内容,应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达; • 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
第二档 (6~10 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接; • 写出了一些有关内容,语法结构单调,词汇有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达; • 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

【高三英语参考答案 第 6 页(共 8 页)】

评分细则	
第一档 (1~5分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 与所给短文和开头语的衔接较差; 产出内容太少,语法结构单调,词汇有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达;来源:高三答案公众号 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。
0	白卷、内容太少,无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

听力部分录音材料

(Text 1)

W: Hey, where are you going?

M: I left my dictionary in the library. I'm going to find it.

W: Hurry up! The dorm room is closing.

(Text 2)

M: Hi, Sue. I hear you are going off to Sydney. When are you leaving?

W: This coming Thursday, that is to say, the day after tomorrow.

(Text 3)

W: I've made a shopping list. Is there anything else you want to buy while we are downtown?

M: Let's stop at the camera shop to get some colour films.

(Text 4)

M: Is the basketball match on now, Julie?

W: No, it begins later, after the talent show. There is a movie starting now.

(Text 5)

M: Ouch! My pen is broken! Can I borrow yours, Betty?

W: You're the only person who still uses pens to take notes in class. Everyone else uses a laptop.

(Text 6)

M: When can I collect my computer? You know, I bought my computer here two weeks ago.

W: I'm sorry. We're still repairing it.

M: Look here, every time I call, you give me the same answer.

W: Be patient, sir. We would be grateful if you could wait a few more days.

M: Wait? I can't wait anymore.

W: I understand that. But we're trying our best to...

M: I need no excuse.

W: Alright, sir, we'll repair the computer immediately and have it sent to you tonight.

(Text 7)

M: Excuse me, I'm looking for the... are you the manager?

W: Yes, I am. What can I do for you?

M: I bought this yesterday, but I didn't look at the receipt until today—and I'm shocked that I didn't get the discount that you were advertising. I thought that this item would be 30% off!

W: May I have a look? Hmm... it says it was checked out on register four—that's Heather. He is new on staff, so he probably didn't know about the sale. I'm very sorry about that. I'll fix the problem right away and get you some cash.

M: Thanks very much. I'll just be waiting over there.

(Text 8)

M: What a beautiful place!

W: Yeah. After the grayness of Manhattan, the colours of Hawaii seem so bright.

M: Well, I've been to a lot of amazing beaches in San Diego and Miami, but this is definitely one of the nicest ones I've been to. Why don't we go for a swim? I hear there are lots of fish we can see.

W: Good idea. I can use my new video camera—it's waterproof.

M: Wow, where did you get that?

W: I got it in Manhattan a week ago. The bodies of their cameras are designed to be extra strong. The camera can handle being dropped, and I can use it underwater up to 60 metres deep.

M: And it's so small and lightweight. How much did it cost?

W: Well, I could have gotten the older model for \$180. But I bought the latest version for \$300, because it's lighter and has better picture quality. I also spent an extra \$30 for an extra battery pack.

M: Well, let's go, so you can use it!

(Text 9)

W: I saw you on the news! Come on, tell me all the details.

M: Well, I was watching the pool from my chair, like I always do. There was a group of kids taking swimming lessons in the deep end.

W: Go on...

M: I guess one of the students hit his head on the diving board, because I saw that someone was sinking to the bottom of the pool.

W: So, what did you do next?

M: I jumped into the pool after their instructor jumped in and brought the kid back to the surface. It was a young boy, and he had swallowed a lot of water.

W: Wow. Did you give him mouth-to-mouth?

M: Of course. Then I told one of the kids to call for an ambulance.

W: Quick thinking!

M: The boy coughed the water up almost immediately, and the emergency services arrived twenty minutes later.

W: How was he?

M: He had no memory of the past ten minutes. He didn't even know why his parents were crying.

W: He must have been in shock.

(Text 10)

Do you know when and how bicycles began? Well, in the eighteenth century, cities became larger and larger. And people moved from the countryside and small towns to the cities because there was more work for them to do in the cities. On Sundays and holidays, they liked to leave the cities and have a good time in the countryside. But not every family had a horse. So people needed a simpler means of transportation, and inventors in many countries tried to solve this problem.

Therefore, the first bicycle, which was very simple, appeared in 1790 in France. People called it "the horse on wheels", but it was difficult to ride and it also felt uncomfortable. Then in 1861, after many improvements being made, bicycles became a practical means of transportation. And people liked bicycles, because they were not as expensive as horses, and better still, they didn't need to be fed. However, they could go anywhere and were easy to ride.



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](http://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

自主选拔在线
zizzsw

自主选拔在线
微信号：zizzsw

自主选拔在线
微信号：zizzsw

自主选拔在线
微信号：zizzsw

自主选拔在线
微信号：zizzsw