

淮南市高中校协作体 2023-2024 学年度第一学期高三期中联考
英语试卷

时间：120 分钟

满分：150 分

第 I 卷 选择题 (共 95 分)

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。

1. Who is Jonathan probably talking to?

- A. His doctor. B. His wife. C. His boss.

2. What does the man mean?

- A. He doesn't like the shirt. B. The shirt might be tight. C. The receipt got missing.

3. What is the woman doing now?

- A. Cooking her lunch. B. Eating in a cafe. C. Studying for an exam.

4. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a school. B. In a hotel. C. In a meeting room.

5. What does the man think of the art exhibition?

- A. Quite amazing. B. Rather boring. C. Poorly organized.

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Classmates. C. Manager and secretary.

7. What does the woman suggest adding to the presentation?

- A. More facts. B. More figures. C. More pictures.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. An activity holiday. B. Their hobbies. C. The teamwork spirit.

9. What did the woman get a prize for?

- A. Climbing. B. Walking. C. Sailing.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did David come back last night?

- A. At 6:00 pm. B. At 7:00 pm. C. At 8:30 pm.

11. Why did David go out last night?

- A. To watch a movie. B. To read in a library.

David suggest the woman do?

C. To have some discussions.

- A. Apply to work for the club. B. Contact Lucy for more information.
C. Learn more about the neighborhood.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What is the aim of the campaign?
A. To remind people of Earth Day. B. To encourage people to reduce garbage.
C. To warn people of the bad effects of pollution.
14. What will be the task on the second day?
A. Designing posters. B. Planting trees. C. Collecting garbage.
15. What does the man expect the teachers to do?
A. Stop driving cars. B. Paint paper. C. Decorate classrooms.
16. How does Sara find the man's ideas?
A. Wonderful. B. Confusing. C. Strange.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Where did the tour start?
A. From Germany. B. From Amsterdam. C. From Switzerland.
18. What special attraction does the speaker recommend?
A. The art museums. B. The Eiffel Tower. C. The Montparnasse Tower.
19. Why does the speaker like Line 63?
A. It offers good views. B. It covers more territory.
C. It's the cheapest travel means.
20. What does the speaker say about the subway system in Paris?
A. It is easy to get lost. B. It offers free coffee. C. It is excellent.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题，每小题 2.5 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Paris is one of the most-visited destinations in the world. A relaxing trip to Paris takes a little bit of planning. Here are some tips for you to make your trip smooth.

Planning your trip

Have a passport for international travel. A passport costs \$110 and takes 6-8 weeks to arrive after you apply.

Booking Flights

The cheapest month to fly is March, especially if you can leave on a Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday. You'll save even more money by booking around 90 days in advance. In the summer months, tickets will be more expensive no matter when you book.

Enjoying Your Time

- Visit the Eiffel Tower

The Eiffel Tower is the most recognizable symbol of Paris. To avoid the crowds, go to the Eiffel Tower early in the morning. It costs €25 to go to the top, or €10 to climb to the first 2 levels on foot.

- See the Notre Dame Cathedral

At present, the Notre Dame Cathedral is closed to tourists due to the fire that destroyed parts of the cathedral. However, you can still visit the outside of the cathedral.

- Go to the Louvre to see world-famous art

The Louvre hosts the Mona Lisa along with 35, 000 other pieces of art. If you're pressed for time, visit the highlights. The Louvre costs €15 at the museum or €17 in advance (to skip most of the line).

- Take a day trip to Versailles

If you have a day to spare, head to the palace of Versailles, around 14 miles southwest of the city. Take a tour to see King Louis XVI's palace and gardens. It costs €20 to visit the palace and grounds.

21. When can we book plane tickets to save the most money?

- A. In March. B. In June. C. In August. D. In December.

22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. You can climb to the top of the Eiffel Tower free of charge.
B. Visitors can pay an extra 2 to save the queue time in visiting the Louvre.
C. The Notre Dame Cathedral was completely destroyed in a fire.
D. Visiting the palace of Versailles is the most expensive among the four attractions.

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A travel brochure B. A course plan. C. A research paper. D. An encyclopedia.

B

Henrietta Swan Leavitt was born on July 4, 1868, in Massachusetts. Little is known about her private life. As a college student, she studied a number of subjects and fell in love with astronomy(天文学).

Leavitt never married and was considered a serious woman with little time to waste on unimportant aspects of life. Her co-workers described her as pleasant and friendly, and much focused on the importance of the work she was doing. She began to lose her hearing as a young woman due to a condition that only worsened with time.

In 1893, she began working at Harvard College Observatory under the direction of astronomer E.C. Pickering. He directed a group of women, who were called "computers". These "computers" conducted important astronomy research by studying photographic plates(照相底片)of the sky and cataloging(编入目录) characteristics of stars. The women were not allowed to operate telescopes, which limited their ability to conduct their own research. They lived at a time when women's contributions were undervalued or ignored.

Henrietta Swan Leavitt continued her research until just before her death, always thinking of herself as an astronomer, despite her start as a nameless "computer" in Pickering's department. While Leavitt was not officially recognized during her life for her work, Harlow Shapley, the astronomer who was the Harvard College Observatory director, did recognize her worth and made her head of Stellar Photometry in 1921.

At that time Leavitt was suffering from cancer, and she died at the same year. This prevented her from being recognized as a Nobel Prize owner for her contributions. After her death, her name was placed on a lunar crater(月球陨石坑), and asteroid(小行星)5383 Leavitt carries her name. At least one book has been published about her and her name is usually mentioned as part of the history of astronomical contributions.

24. What can we learn about Leavitt?

- A. She was hard to get along with. B. She suffered from cancer in childhood.
C. She became interested in astronomy at college. D. She never regarded herself as an astronomer.

25. Why were the women regarded as “computers”?
- A. They were looked down upon by others. B. They devoted themselves to science.
C. They knew nothing but photographic plates. D. They used to serve as working computers.
26. What happened after Leavitt’s death?
- A. Her achievements were ignored. B. A Nobel Prize was awarded to her.
C. One of her books was published. D. She was honored in a special way.
27. Which of the following can best describe Leavitt?
- A. Kind. B. Devoted. C. Reliable. D. Energetic.

C

In 1999, John Smyth, a high-school teacher decided it was time to retire. Together with his wife Helen, he set off on a journey around Australia. But when they returned, John found he missed the classroom, so he spent another eight years doing casual teaching.

Then he heard about a program known as Volunteers for Isolated Students’ Education(VISE), which pairs up energetic people with educational experience, usually retired teachers, with children whose schooling is largely done remotely, because they live too far away from towns and cities to attend regular schools. John grew up in the country and as a kid in the bush, he always dreamed of running with circus, but he didn’t even have much chance to see the circus in person. Therefore he was immediately interested in the program and got a travelling post as a teacher with Stardust Circus.

The lesson timetable was built around the kids performance schedules. “The eight-year-old I tutored was an awesome gymnast who was part of the teeterboard(跷跷板) act,” he explains. “A big guy would jump on the other side, he would swing up in the air, do a couple of twirls(旋转) and land on his uncle’s shoulders, and his uncle was standing on the boy’s father’s shoulders!”

The circus still includes some animal acts, including lions, monkeys, horses, goats and pigs. John and his wife Helen found it extraordinary enough to sink into sleep to the sound of lions roaring, but one day the lion-trainer, Matt, gave him a very special privilege, inviting him in to meet four 13-month-old lions in person. While it was understandably a little scary at first, for John it was a never-to-be-forgotten experience, which helped him realize his boyhood dream in his 75th year.

28. What can we know about the children in the Stardust Circus?
- A. They missed the classroom. B. Most of them lived downtown.
C. They were dreaming of travelling. D. They were lacking in regular schooling.
29. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. John taught the gymnast to perform in the air.
B. Teachers of the program had a flexible schedule.
C. The couple were tired of the sound of lions roaring.
D. John’s dream came true as a volunteer in the circus.
30. How did John probably feel after meeting the little lions?
- A. Scared. B. Calm. C. Excited. D. Regretful.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Enjoying Retirement B. Missing Regular School
C. Running with Circus D. Travelling with Animals

D

4

“Creativity is the key to a brighter future,” say education and business experts. Here is how schools and parents can encourage this important skill in children.

If Dick Drew had listened to his boss in 1925, we might not have the product that we now think greatly important: a new type of tape. Drew worked for the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company. At work he developed a kind of material strong enough to hold things together. But his boss told him not to think more about the idea. Finally, using his own time, Drew improved the tape, which now is used everywhere by many people. And his former company learned from its mistake. Now it encourages people to spend 15 percent of their working time just thinking about and developing new ideas.

Creativity is not something one is just born with, nor is it necessarily a character of high intelligence. The fact that a person is highly intelligent does not mean that he uses it creatively. Creativity is the matter of using the resources one has to produce new ideas that are good for something.

Unfortunately, schools have not tried to encourage creativity. With strong attention to test results and the development of reading, writing and mathematical skills, many educators give up creativity for correct answers. The result is that children can gain information but can't recognize ways to use it in new situations. They may know the rules correctly but they are unable to use them to work out practical problems.

It is important to give children choices. From the earliest age, children should be allowed to make decisions and understand their results. Even if it's choosing between two food items for lunch, decision-making helps thinking skills. As children grow older, parents should try to let them decide how to use their time or spend their money. This is because the most important character of creative people is a very strong desire to find a way out of trouble.

32. What did the company where Drew once worked learn from its mistake?

- A. It should encourage people to work a longer time.
- B. People should be discouraged to think freely.
- C. People will do better if they pay all attention to their work.
- D. It is necessary for people to spend some of their working time developing new ideas.

33. What can we know from the passage about creativity?

- A. It is something that most people are born with.
- B. It is something that has nothing to do with intelligence at all.
- C. It is something that is not important to the life in the future at all.
- D. It is a way of using what one has learned to work out new problems.

34. Why don't schools try to encourage creativity?

- A. They pay no attention to examination marks.
- B. They don't attach importance to creativity education.
- C. They don't want their students to make mistakes.
- D. They think it impossible to develop creativity in class.

35. What should the parents do when their children decide how to spend their money?

- A. Allow them to have a try.
- B. Try to help them as much as possible.
- C. Take no notice of whatever they do.
- D. Order them to spend the least money.

第二节 七选五 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 其中有两项为多余选项。

People often throw a party to celebrate a variety of occasions. For example, birthdays, graduations, holidays, the end of the semester, the beginning of summer, and so on. If you have ever thrown a party, you must be aware of the biggest problem of waste. Imagine the mess left from all the parties that are held in the world. Where does all of this rubbish go? 36 In order to change this situation, it's important to decrease waste to the most.

37. As a matter of fact, e-invitations are quick, easy, and more modern than traditional paper invites. 38. If there are any people in your crowd who say it's tacky (俗气的) to use e-cards, tell them it's tackier to pollute the environment by using traditional ones. That should keep them quiet.

Reuse and recycle. Reduce waste by buying party foods (with less packaging) and send guests home with leftover snacks. Use plates you can wash and reuse, rather than hand out disposable paper plates for people's pizza. Make it easy for your guests to recycle. 39, making it obvious that one is for real rubbish and the other is for recycled goods.

Allow each person only one cup. Since everyone has the same cup, it is quite easy to mix up the cups. After you put it down for a second, you can't recognize which cup belongs to you. Then, you will reach for a totally new one. As the result, after the party, you will find many cups are thrown away, causing a lot of waste. 40.

A. It will end up in the landfills.(填埋场)

B. Make full use of paper invitations

C. Send e-invitations instead of paper ones

D. It's also the environmentally soundest choice

E. It's a good idea to allow guests to take their cups away

F. Put out two rubbish cans and write something on them clearly

G. Try a new system of handing each guest a cup that you mark with their name

第三部分 语言运用 (15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Over the weekend, a 41 damaged houses, roads, and bridges, leaving many people nowhere to go. The powerful flood damaged Hagan's bridge, leaving him and his wife 42 from the community (社区). He turned to social media but never 43 he would receive a call from his grandson's coach Ryan Jesop. "The Hagans have done so much for this area, so it was a/an 44 decision to help," Jesop said.

The Switzerland County football coach drew up a plan telling his team to build a new bridge 45 the old broken one. Hagan received a(n) 46 that a team would be at his house Monday at 9 a. m. to work. "People I'd never seen before were walking down my driveway to help us," Hagan said. "It was 47 and brought tears to my eyes."

48, the steel frame base structure (钢架基础结构) of the bridge wasn't damaged by the flooding. Dozens of people went to the bridge and 49 the old one plank (木板) by plank. Then the team built it back up by 50 an assembly line (流水线). "The 51 of our team is to help them through teamwork," student Linebacker Gabriel Rose said. The team 52 the project in only a few hours. "They were here at nine o'clock, and I looked at my 53 when it was done and it was 11:45," Hagan said. The Hagans now reconnected with their 54 thanks to their grandson's football team. As for Coach Jesop, he is chalking it up as the biggest 55 of the season.

41. A. snow B. flood C. fire D. landslide

42. A. freed B. saved C. separated D. hidden

43. A. imagined B. agreed C. remembered D. explained

44. A. difficult B. rough C. tough D. easy

45. A. in honor of B. in place of C. in case of D. in need of

46. A. message B. invitation C. opinion D. report

47. A. shocking B. touching C. frightening D. confusing

48. A. Personally B. Suddenly C. Surely D. Fortunately

49. A. took in B. took apart C. took off D. took up

50. A. creating B. protecting C. recording D. changing

51. A. reason B. goal C. trip D. problem

52. A. completed B. moved C. researched D. designed
53. A. bridge B. door C. watch D. house
54. A. neighbourhood B. competitors C. company D. students
55. A. risk B. win C. hope D. task

第 II 卷 非选择题 (共 55 分)

第一节: (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

If you have the chance 56 (return) to ancient China and ask an educated man 57 his biggest dream was. He would tell you that he wants to become a zhuang yuan, a title 58 (give) to the scholar who came first in the highest imperial examination.

In ancient China, 59 was not that easy to be an official. You have to take exams first. The exams are very difficult and have many 60 (procedure). The outcome has to be confirmed by the Emperor 61 (he). The number one scholar with the best score in the imperial exam is called zhuang yuan. Once you are selected 62 zhuang yuan, you will be appreciated by the Emperor and appear in a parade downtown with a red robe and a tall, strong horse. Zhuang yuan is referred to the elite scholars. Now the imperial 63 (compete) examination has been canceled for many years.

However, people still like to call the 64 (good) person in their field a zhuang yuan. An old saying 65 (go) that there are 360 trades and every trade has his master, or zhuang yuan.

第二节: 应用文 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 为助力你市创建国家卫生城市(National Health City), 上周末你校学生会组织了一次志愿者活动, 到你校附近社区帮助打扫卫生。请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动详情;
3. 活动反响。

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。

A Volunteer Activity

第三节: 读后续写 (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。

There I was stuck AGAIN. This was the same feeling that overwhelms me every year. But this year it was different, because if I failed this exam I would not graduate. I sat there, panic stricken, unable to move. Pressure crushed in on me. What if I could not go to high school? Would Dad and Mum kick me out of their house?

I took two deep breaths and looked up. I could see the teacher pacing up and down. The classroom was dead silent except for the clock. Tick Tock. Tick Tock. I checked the clock for the third time. Ten minutes left! I clenched (握紧) and unclenched my fist in an attempt to calm myself. Think! I told myself. I knew I could do this. My hand couldn't help trembling. Then I scribbled (胡乱写下) the first few words that hit me.

“It isn’t my fault...”

I stared blankly at those words. At the corner of my eye, I could see my teacher walking towards me. She was checking on our progress! Dread built up within me. Then, I glanced at the four words again. Without any warning, my hand moved to write.

Hair on my arms stood as the teacher leaned in and started to read my work. I peered over to see my teacher’s expression, praying that my work had not brought in disappointment. To my astonishment, she displayed a clear satisfaction! That was good, wasn’t it? I hurriedly looked down at my essay.

I skimmed it through. I felt proud. Now, there’s something I was still worried about. I checked the clock. Two minutes left! I was still writing!

I bit my lip, took a deep breath, and concentrated on writing. I heard the teacher leave.

“There’s one minute left. Please check your work.” the teacher reminded us.

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。

Paragraph 1:

“One minute left?” I shouted. _____

Paragraph 2:

A week later, the teacher handed the papers back to us. _____

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