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2024 届高三英语试题

考生注意:

- 1. 本试卷共150分。考试时间120分钟。
- 2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

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. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A kind of food.

B. A close relative.

C. A new hotel.

2. How will the speakers go to the Sports Complex?

A. By bus.

B. By subway.

C. By taxi.

3. What will the weather be like today?

A. Rainy.

B. Windy.

C. Sunny.

4. In which city did the woman and John stay the longest?

A. Vienna.

B. Rome.

C. Paris.

5. What can we learn about the man?

A. He used to be a lawyer.

B. He is being interviewed now.

C. He got the news from his aunt.

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. When will the speakers have their picnic?

A. On Friday.

B. On Saturday.

C. On Sunday.

【♡高三英语 第1页(共10页)♡】

7. Who will go to the market?

A. Lucy's parents.

B. Johnny's mother.

C. Johnny and Lucy.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Where are the speakers? A. In a bookstore.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a supermarket.

9. What does the man have to do now?

A. Wait for his turn.

B. Sign his name.

C. Call his friend,

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Brother and sister.

C. Customer and shop assistant.

11. What do we know about the man?

A. He is very poor.

B. He hates shopping.

C. He often comes to the store.

12. Which dress does the woman like?

A. The red one.

B. The blue one.

C. The white one.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the man think of visiting art galleries?

A. Worthwhile.

B. Costly.

C. Disappointing.

14. Where did the woman go recently?

A. To Seoul.

B. To Washington.

C. To Paris.

15. How old is the woman now?

A. 22 years old.

B. 26 years old.

C. 28 years old.

16. Which art gallery does the man want to visit again?

A. Musée d'Orsay.

B. Centre Pompidou.

C. The National Gallery of Art.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is Perelman?

A. A reporter.

B. A doctor.

C. A researcher.

18. With whom do babies feel the most comfortable?

A. Other babies.

B. Babysitters.

C. Strange adults.

【♡高三英语 第2页(共10页)♡】

- 19. How may babies react to unfamiliar babies?
 - A. They may start to cry.
 - B. They may touch each other.
 - C. They may show much fear.
- 20. What may the study lead to?
 - A. Much more parenting time with babies.
 - B. An increase in family-based day care centers.
 - C. A greater demand for experienced babysitters.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Competing for a Trip to Soma Bay, Egypt

Soma Bay is a perfect place for sunny relaxation. If you take a trip there, you can also take part in the competition we organize.

The Destination

Lapped by the Red Sea on three sides and with views of sandy beaches and desert mountains, Soma Bay can attract nature lovers most. Spreading across almost 2,500 acres, the Egyptian tourist attraction has an 18-hole golf course designed by Gary Player, a golfing enthusiast, as well as the largest Thalasso spa in Africa. Kiteboarding, diving and horse riding are all on offer, too.

Of Soma Bay's five accommodation options, a five-star hotel enjoys a fantastic location on the highest point of the Soma Bay peninsula. It has a number of guest rooms and suites with private balconies, as well as four on-site restaurants. You can enjoy beach-side pizza, take afternoon tea, or stop for a drink by the 18th hole. They are all offered by the hotel.

The Prize

With the official permission of Soma Bay, the winner can enjoy a four-night stay in a classic room at the five-star hotel on a half-price basis. The prize includes return economy class flight tickets with overhead cabin luggage from the UK to Hurghada International Airport up to the value of $\pounds 650$ per person, with direct routes available from cities including London, Manchester and Bristol, plus return airport transfers to Soma Bay (UK transfers aren't included).

To Enter

Answer the following question online at natgeotv. com/uk/competitions:

ON WHICH SEA IS SOMA BAY LOCATED?

Competition closes on 31 October 2023.

【♡高三英语 第3页(共10页)♡】

The winner must be a UK adult resident, aged 18 or over.

- 21. What does the five-star hotel offer?
 - A. Games on a golf course.
 - B. Tickets for kiteboarding.
 - C. Something to eat and drink.
 - D. Accommodation on the beach
- 22. What can the winner get?
 - A. A free stay in the perfect hotel.
 - B. A return airport transfer to the UK.
 - C. A possible direct flight ticket from Bristol.
 - D. A first class flight from the UK to Hurghada.
- 23. What do we know about the competition?
 - A. It welcomes children.
 - B. It covers multiple questions.
 - C. It targets at Egyptian citizens.
 - D. It ends on the last day of October.

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Larry and I have always had our basic values in common, but our interests are as far apart as opera and basketball. I love art, and he is a huge sports fan. His big passion is seeing basketball games. He has been sharing season tickets with his friends for years. I must admit I've been always invited to see the games together.

This morning, I called my brother, Larry, and said, "I have a piece of good news and a piece of bad news. Which do you want to hear first?" "Good news first," Larry answered. "You can go to sleep early tonight," I said. "Okay. What's the bad one?" he asked. "We're going to the opera!" I answered, laughing loudly.

There was a reason for the joke. The last time I invited him to go to the opera, he fell asleep in the theater. I had to admit it was always boring for him, but when I gave him a ticket for my favorite opera, I really thought he might enjoy it. I woke him up, but soon he fell asleep again. When Larry found I was joking, he breathed a sigh of relief on the other end. He said, "But I want you to go to see the last basketball game this autumn with me." I promised and complained, "Not again!" Actually, most of the time, when the game was on, I'd be texting or daydreaming. Sometimes, my telephone messages would be interrupted when the home team scored. I knew they scored because everyone jumped up and exchanged high-fives and fist bumps.

However, today, as I looked around at thousands of people cheering and getting increasingly excited, I was determined to at least give it a try—for my brother's sake, if not

【♡高三英语 第4页(共10页)♡】

for my own. The game was intense, and I was <u>hooked</u> soon. When the other team scored, I eventually felt a bit disappointed with the rest of my crowd. My brother was surprised to see me getting involved. I was astonished myself! I didn't keep glancing at the clock, counting the minutes until we got out. Time flew. The game was over before I knew it.

24. How does the author develop paragraph 2?

A. By listing data.

B. By giving an example.

C. By making comparisons.

D. By quoting a conversation.

25. What was the author's initial reaction to basketball games?

A. Puzzled.

B. Pleased.

C. Casual.

D. Curious.

26. What does the underlined word "hooked" in the last paragraph mean?

A. Addicted.

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B. Satisfied.

C. Bored.

D. Disappointed.

27. What can be the best title for the text?

A. Art and Sport

B. From Opera to Basketball

C. Cheering for the Home Team

D. Developing a Passion for Opera

 \mathbf{C}

Ancient builders across the world created structures that are still standing today, thousands of years later. Roman builders built thick concrete sea barriers against waves. Mayan builders created great sculptures, and Chinese builders constructed walls against foreign enemies.

A growing number of scientists have been studying materials since a long time ago. They are breaking apart pieces of buildings and reading historical texts hoping to learn how they have stood for thousands of years. The research has turned up a surprising list of materials that were mixed into old buildings. They include tree bark, volcanic ash, rice and beer. These unexpected materials can have the ability to get stronger over time. Figuring out how to copy these features can have real impacts today. While some of our modern concrete has the strength to hold up very tall buildings and heavy structures, it cannot compete with the durability of these ancient materials.

Many scientists have turned to the Romans. Starting around 200 BC, the Roman Empire was building concrete structures that have stood the test of time. Even in places where seawater has been hitting structures for ages, you will find concrete basically the way it was when it was poured 2,000 years ago. They think they have found an important reason why some Roman concrete has held up structures for thousands of years. That the ancient materials have an unusual power to restore themselves and "cure" cracks (裂缝) when they form is the most shocking for them. Exactly how is not yet clear, but scientists are starting to find the reasons.

Today's builders cannot just copy the ancient processes. Even though Roman concrete

【♡高三英语 第5页(共10页)♡】

lasted a long time, it couldn't hold up heavy buildings. Instead, researchers are trying to take some of the ancient materials and add them into modern mixes. People don't need to make things last quite as long as the Romans did. If we add 50 or 100 years to concrete's lifespan, we'll surely require less pulling down, less maintenance and less material in the long run.

28. What were the mentioned Roman and Chinese buildings both used for?

A. Travel.

B. Defence.

C. Soldier training.

D. Seawater control.

29. Which word can best describe the ancient buildings?

A. Long-lasting.

B. Energy-efficient.

C. Delicate.

D. Flexible.

30. What surprises the scientists most about the ancient building materials?

A. Their large cracks.

B. Their clear concrete.

C. Their internal structures.

D. Their self-repairing ability.

31. What is the author's attitude to the future concrete?

A. Tolerant.

B. Expectant.

C. Suspicious.

D. Indifferent.

D

A new study shows homing pigeons (鹤子) combine precise internal compasses and memorized landmarks to retrace a path back to their home—even four years after the previous time when they made the trip.

Testing nonhuman memory keeping is challenging in research studies. "It's rare that there is a gap of several years between when an animal stores the information and when it is next required to get it back," says Dora Biro, a zoologist at the University of Oxford. In a recent study, Biro and her colleagues compared domestic homing pigeons' paths three or four years after the birds established routes back to their home from a farm 8. 6 kilometers away. The study built on data from a 2016 experiment in which pigeons learned routes in different social contexts during several flights—on their own or with peers that did or did not know the way.

Using data from GPS devices temporarily attached to the birds' backs, the researchers compared the flight paths a group of pigeons took in 2016 with many of the same birds' routes in 2019 or 2020, without the birds visiting the release site in between. Some birds missed a handful of landmarks along the way, but many others took "strikingly similar" routes to those they used in 2016, "It was as if the last time they flew there was just the day before, not four years ago," says Oxford zoologist and study co-author Julien Collet.

The team found that the pigeons remembered a route just as well if they first flew it alone or with others and performed much better than those that had not made the journey in 2016. "The result is not surprising, but it provides new confirmation of homing pigeons' remarkable memory. It closes the distance a little bit between our overconfident human cognitive (认知

【♡高三英语 第6页(共10页)♡】

- 的) abilities and what animals can do," says Verner Bingman, who studies animal navigation at Bowling Green State University and was not involved in the study.
- 32. What does paragraph 1 mention about homing pigeons?
 - A. The time of leaving home.
 - B. The location of their birth.
 - C. The ways they navigate home.
 - D. The reasons for their taking trips.
- 33. How did Biro and her colleagues conduct the study?
 - A. Through questionnaires.
 - B. Through information assumptions.
 - C. Through lab experiments on animals.
 - D. Through comparative analysis of data.
- 34. What did the researchers use to get the pigeons' flight routes according to paragraph 3?
 - A. Prediction method.

B. Tracking method.

C. Expert consultation.

D. Literature consultation.

- 35. What can we learn about animal cognitive abilities from Verner Bingman's words?
 - A. They are underestimated.

B. They have been declining.

C. They are much lower than humans'.

D. They have never been confirmed.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

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

We're fortunate to have access to the dynamic network technology, which provides rich resources for learning, connecting and entertaining ourselves. <u>36</u> The same tool that can enhance our work efficiency also has the power to trap us in a web of distractions (分心之事).

37 An astonishing 84.4% of us, on average, report being distracted at work. There are some usual suspects. Emails steal the attention of 26%. Phone calls and texts influence a massive 43%. Coworkers shift the attention of 27%. And the Internet, with its infinite source of information and entertainment, distracts 41% of us. What's more, a survey reveals that an overwhelming 67% of workers say that their work is often affected by the excessive time spent on meetings and calls.

These distractions are more than mere annoyances. 38 It is their lasting impact that makes it impossible for us to focus on any single task. In this way, they greatly reduce our work efficiency.

A study offers more insight into our struggle with distractions. It found that our brain waves pulsate (搏动) at different frequencies depending on the type of external stimuli. The rhythm is faster for automatic stimuli but slows down for tasks we consciously choose to focus

【♡高三英语 第7页(共10页)♡】

on. 39

Just think about it: You're involved in a project, and then your phone receives a text message. 40 And regaining your focus might be harder than you anticipate. The same goes for that catchy news headline or an interesting social media post that catches your eye—pulling you away from your task and making you lost in the sea of distractions.

- A. But it is double-edged.
- B. Some distractions can be avoided.
- C. Statistics reveal how common this issue is.
- D. They're also persistent and endless in getting our attention.
- E. The sound of it is loud enough to interrupt your concentration.
- F. Stimulating our interest and increasing the speed of our work are important.
- G. This makes maintaining focus in the noisy world an ever-increasing challenge.

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第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30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。

In 2011, some students at the University of Maryland saw a large amount of food going to waste on their campus. They were so __41__ about it that they decided to create a program to __42__ the excess (多余的) food and send it to people in __43__ for free. Later, the Food Recovery Network (FRN) __44__. Surprisingly, its development was __45__.

Up to now, FRN has <u>46</u> to become a nationwide organization with many <u>47</u> in colleges and universities around the US, including one at the University of Maryland. Meanwhile, Rochester, a city of America, has a high rate of food <u>48</u>. In response to it, a proposal for a community food system plan has been <u>49</u> by the city's government. The plan is aimed to offer safe <u>50</u> to all residents.

The chapter of FRN at the University of Maryland works to __51__ the attempts. With its help, the work is progressing __52__. The students have relocated quantities of food that would have otherwise gone to waste. Every Friday afternoon, members of the chapter meet to __53__ the left food from the campus. Then the food is __54__ and distributed to the communities all over the state by category.

"Our <u>55</u> is responding positively," one student says. "What we don't want is having too much food in the kitchen." The students do make a <u>56</u>, and they even supply the <u>57</u> meals to the people outside the city. Besides, what they have done is <u>58</u> to the environment. Thanks to FRN, they have successfully <u>59</u> the release of tons of carbon dioxide through reducing waste. The work does achieve a(n) <u>60</u> effect—not only solving the problem of feeding some people, but also benefiting the ecological environment.

【♡高三英语 第8页(共10页)♡】

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41. A. relaxed	B. delighted	C. concerned	D. confused
42. A. label	B. replace	C. waste	D. redistribute
43. A. need	B. love	C. decline	D. check
44. A. came back	B. came down	C. came into being	D, came to an end
45. A. promising	B. challenging	C. limited	D. outdated
46. A. agreed	B. prepared	C. regretted	D. grown
47. A. donations	B. meals	C. chapters	D. teachers
48. A. supply	B. insecurity	C. recognition	D. disappearance
49. A. doubted	B. rejected	C. postponed	D. submitted
50. A. medicine	B. shelter	C. food	D. trip
51. A. aid	B. assess	C. identify	D. investigate
52. A. temporarily	B. smoothly	C. randomly	D. toughly
53. A. collect	B. eat	C. order	D. sell
54. A. priced	B. sorted	C. tasted	D. cast
55. A. bank	B. home	C. company	D. school
56. A. living	B. difference	C. fortune	D. profit
57. A. extra	B. dirty	C. purchased	D. expensive
58. A. blind	B. harmful	C. adaptable	D. friendly
59. A. allowed	B. promoted	C. decreased	D. received
60. A. side	B. double	C. opposite	D. individual

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。

China has always been close to my heart 61 my husband Jun joined hands with me years ago in Shanghai. In fact, it was not until the two of us had spent years in the United States that we decided 62 (live) the rest of our lives in China.

Marrying a Chinese citizen does not mean <u>63</u> (work) in China. However, thankfully, <u>64</u> the wife of a Chinese businessman, I could apply for the Chinese green card after being <u>65</u> (marry) and living in China for five non-stop years. Once Jun and I moved back to China, our journey to a Chinese green card <u>66</u> (apply) began. After some time, my turn finally <u>67</u> (arrive). After months of preparation and multiple trips to the entry-exit administration, we submitted it on Valentine's Day this year. Seven months and three weeks <u>68</u> (late), the golden days of fall brought precious news. A call announcing my Chinese green card was ready for pickup. I felt <u>69</u> wave of joy as I rushed into the hallway at work to share the news with my husband.

Now my journey as a Chinese green card holder has just begun, and I still have more to learn to fully take advantage of 70 (it) benefits.

【♡高三英语 第9页(共10页)♡】

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(\(\),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

This morning, I watch a video on the Internet that showed a robot in a library. It sounded like a girl, which dialogues with humans were interesting but pleasant. In the afternoon, I went to a restaurant, where I happened to meet another working robot looked a little bit different from one I saw online in the morning. It was standing at the door on duty. I said, "Hello, you are such smart!" It replied, "Hello, welcome!" When I left out, I asked the clerk at the door about the robots. She said, "It's off duty now." I was amazing that it worked like a human. Ha ha! What interesting!

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

你所在的英语俱乐部正在开展以"Our Family, Our Love"为主题的演讲比赛。你打算参赛,请写一篇演讲稿,内容包括:

- 1. 你对家庭的理解;
- 2. 如何维持和谐的家庭关系。

注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 开头和结尾已为你写好。