2023-2024学年第一学期联盟校第一次学情调研检测

高三年级英语试题

**(总分150分，考试时间120分钟)**

注意事项：

　　1．本试卷中所有试题必须作答在答题纸上规定的位置，否则不给分．

　　2．答题前，务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用0．5毫米黑色墨水签字笔填写在试卷及答题纸上．

3．作答非选择题时必须用黑色字迹0.5毫米签字笔书写在答题纸的指定位置上，作答选择题必须用2B铅笔在答题纸上将对应题目的选项涂黑。如需改动，请用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案，请保持答题纸清洁，不折叠、不破损。

**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. What office was the man looking for?

A. Chinese. B. Geography. C. Chemistry.

2. Why does the woman make the call?

A. She needs a mask.

B. A man beside her needs a mask.

C. A man nearby doesn’t wear a mask.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. An assignment. B. An interesting topic. C. A Chinese traditional festival.

4.What made Luki move out of his first homestay family?

A. He had stayed there for three months.

B. They were not kind to him.

C. He couldn’t concentrate on his study there.

5 What does the woman think of the street?

A. Perfect. B. Acceptable. C. Disappointing.

**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。

6.What is the man going to do this afternoon

A. Call at the woman’s house.

B. Show the woman some photos.

C. Take some pictures of the woman

7.What might be the first headache in Paris according to the man？

A. Business B. Accommodation C. Traffic

听第7段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8.When do the workshops run?

A. Every Thursday. B. Every Saturday. C. Every Sunday.

9. Who cannot join in the workshops?

A. A 4-year-old child. B.A 5-year-old child. C. An 8-year-old child.

10.How much should three children from a family pay?

A. ₤7.50. B. ₤7.00 C. ₤6.00.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11至 13 题。

11.Why does the woman want to buy a new car?

A. She wants a more powerful car.

B. She doesn’t have a car now.

C. She doesn’t like the color of her present car.

12.What engine size of a car does the woman want?

A.2.0 litre. B. 2.5 litre C. 3.0 litre.

13.What color does the woman like?

A. Any color. B. Royal blue. C. Sky Blue.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17题。

14. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleagues. B. Friends. C. Classmates.

15. Why doesn’t Sharon work in her own office?

A. Her desk in it isn’t big enough.

B. She doesn’t like it at all.

C. Mr. Smith doesn’t allow her to.

16. What does Mr. Smith offer to do?

A. Put a small desk in Sharon’s office.

B. Help Sharon with the mail himself.

C. Ask Miss Green to help Sharon

17.What will Sharon do next?

A. Attend the meeting

B. Finish her work on her own

C. Clean up her office by herself

听第10段材料，回答第18至20 题。

1. What does ASO-S mainly do?

A. Do solar observation.

B. Study Earth’s atmosphere.

C. Make weather forecasting.

19.How long will ASO-S stay in orbit at least?

A. Four years. B. Forty hours. C. Seventy years.

20.Why is ASO-S so meaningful?

A. It can block the sun’s radiation.

B. It may fill China’s gap in the field.

C. It is the first solar satellite globally.

**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，满分37.5分）**

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项 A、B、C、D 中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

The Garden Kitchen Labs(GKL) is a hands-on, cross-cultural educational programme that combines a garden, a kitchen and a media lab to teach kids about urban gardening cooking arts and STEAM disciplines.

Curriculum（全部课程）

The Garden Kitchen Labs curriculum focuses on four key areas of knowledge:

\*Gardening: Developing an interest in and knowledge about plant care, including harvest schedules and fertilizers.

\*Cooking and Eating: Understanding that food comes from real plants, not just the grocery store. Tasting new plant-based foods and developing enthusiasm for cooking.

\*Science: Learning to use scientific instruments and building scientific observation skills, and developing knowledge about biology, chemistry, and plant nutrition.

\*Digital Media: Learning to take photographs with a point-and-shoot camera and to create media (photos and videos) with a digital microscope. Highlights include making stop-motion videos, using tripods and lighting, and using cloud-based tools.

Schedule

The Garden Kitchen Labs is an after-school programme that operates during three seasons each year.

\*Spring Observations: April to June

\*Summer Wellness: July to August

\*Autumn Transformation: October to December

How to join

Our garden kitchen labs are perfect for kids aged 8 to 13. Currently, the Garden Kitchen Labs programmes are available at select recreation centres across the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan.

Registration takes place on a rolling basis, starting two weeks before the beginning of each session. To join the Garden Kitchen Labs programmes, please visit the Garden Kitchen Labs website for the Registration form to register.

21. What can you do in the GKL programme?

A. Harvest crops on a farm. B. Make digital media.

C. Visit the grocery store. D. Create scientific tools.

22. Who is most likely to be interested in the programme?

A. Parents with kids. B. Gardening experts.

C. Agricultural scientists. D. Science teachers.

23. What’s the starting date of the registration for Summer Wellness?

A. 18th, March. B. 10th, May. C. 17th, June. D. 14th, July.

**B**

When I was a child, I was terrified of storms, especially those violent ones that occurred in summer. Once, I was out shopping with my parents, when suddenly there was a loud noise coming from the direction of the Apennine Mountains.

As the storm got closer, lightning fell a few hundred metres from us, and hail(冰雹) whitened the streets in minutes. This was a totally new experience for me, and I ran into my father’s arms in terror. I was afraid. But I was also in awe. Like the pull of a horror movie, my fear developed into fascination as I grew older. When a thunder storm broke out at night, I would rush to my window to witness a brilliant show in the night sky. I would wait in eager anticipation, equipped with my parents’ camera, ready to try and capture a flashing moment.

An interest in storm photography arose from these youthful attempts. What once frightened me now gave me a strong rush, especially the first time lightning struck just a few metres away from me, an experience which resulted in me capturing a splendid photo of the moment. From that moment on, I realized that I absolutely had to chase storms throughout southern Italy.

The truth is that storm chasing is quite dangerous, especially to those who set out to chase storms without acknowledging the risks involved or respecting nature. Most accidents caused by lightning occur outdoors. You are most at risk in the mountains, but all large and exposed places such as a lawn(草坪) or a soccer field can also be a dangerous place during a storm, especially anywhere in the presence of water, such as the sea, beaches or outdoor pools.

One day soon I will set off to expand my storm chasing journey beyond Italy’s horizons. I would love to go to Venezuela where electrical storms are guaranteed almost all year round on the Catatumbo River and Lake Maracaibo. Maybe that will be the day that my parents finally accept the choice of my career.

24. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A. The author’s reaction during a storm.

B. The author’ s most impressive memory.

C. How the author got over his fear of storms.

D. How the author developed interest in chasing storm.

25. Which of the following places is the safest in a storm in the author’s opinion?

A. A room in a shopping centre. B. The beach near the sea.

C. The lawn with open water. D. A path in the mountains.

26. Why will the author go to Venezuela in the future?

A. To enjoy the splendid scenery.

B. To seek a working opportunity.

C. To join a team that chases storms.

D. To capture the frequent electrical storms.

27. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. My Fear of Storms B. My Dream to Chase Storms

C. An Opportunity to Respect Nature D. A Destination of My Life

**C**

A groundbreaking new study finds that coffee beans are bigger and more plentiful when birds and bees team up to protect and pollinate(授粉) coffee plants.

Without these winged helpers, some travelling thousands of miles, coffee farmers would see a 25% drop in crops, a loss of roughly $1,066 per acre of coffee. That’s important for the $26 billion coffee industry—including consumers, farmers, and corporations who depend on nature’s unpaid labour—but the research goes beyond that.

The study in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences is the first to show, using real-world experiments at 30 coffee farms, that the contributions of nature—in this case, bee pollination combined with pest(害虫) control by birds—are larger than their individual contributions.

“Until now, researchers have typically calculated the benefits of nature separately, and then simply added them up, which actually underestimates the benefits biodiversity provides to agriculture and human well-being,” says lead expert Alejandra. “But nature is an interacting system, full of important synergies(协同). We show the ecological and economic importance of these interactions in one of the first experiments in actual farms.”

For the experiment, researchers dealt with coffee plants across 30 farms, excluding birds and bees with a combination of large nets and small bags. They tested four key situations: bird activity alone, bee activity alone, no bird or bee activity at all, and finally, a natural environment, where bees and birds were free to pollinate and eat insects like the coffee berry borer, one of the most damaging pests affecting coffee production worldwide. The combined positive effects of birds and bees on fruit set, fruit weight and fruit uniformity—key factors in quality and price—were greater than their individual effects, the study shows.

“Birds, bees, and millions of other species support our lives and livelihoods, but face threats like habitat destruction and climate change,” says Alejandra. “One important reason we measure these contributions is to help protect the many species that we depend on, and sometimes take for granted.”

28. What does the new research focus on?

A. Ways to increase coffee production.

B. Winged helpers’ effects on coffee plants.

C. Factors affecting coffee plants’ pollination.

D. The importance of pest control on coffee plants.

29. Which of the following is a major boost to the coffee industry?

A. High-quality service. B. Government intervention.

C. Expanding investment. D. Maintaining biodiversity.

30. How did the researchers conduct the tests according to Paragraph 5?

A. By introducing a concept. B. By making comparisons.

C. By explaining statistical data. D. By referring to a previous study.

31. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

A. Advertisement. B. Health. C. Science. D. Travel.

**D**

If you face two similar valued options for where to attend college, you have weighed the pros and cons, but you still have difficulty deciding. You decide to give it more time, and think about it a bit more.

The findings of a fascinating paper titled *Irrational* *Time* *Allocation* *in* *Decision*-*Making* suggests you might be making a mistake. Participants in the research viewed images that contained pairs of different foods and they had to choose which item they preferred to eat.

The researchers found that participants spent more time choosing between options that were roughly equal in value than between options in which there was a large value disparity. In other words, people took longer than they should have when deciding between two equally appealing choices. When shown an unpleasant food alongside a favoured food, participants chose quickly. When shown a favoured food alongside another favoured food, people took a while.

Relatedly, there is research suggesting that people take longer to distinguish between two numbers when there is a small difference than when there is a large one. For example, people take longer to determine which number is larger between 47 vs 49 than for 12 vs 35. Perhaps this tendency explains why people take so long to choose between two options with roughly equal payoffs. In the same way that we have difficulty distinguishing numbers that are nearly equal in value, we also have difficulty choosing between options that are roughly equally pleasant.

However, there are doubts among people. Some think this seems not reasonable. If two choices are equally appealing, then the decision shouldn’t take so long. Some wonder whether this works in the opposite direction—whether duration of decision-making implies that options are equal. When options are roughly equal, people tend to take a long time to decide. Does this suggest that if people take a long time to decide, then options are roughly equal? Maybe in some instances, the longer we take to make a decision, the less it matters what we actually choose.

32. What’s people’s common practice in decision-making?

A. They often rush a decision without much thinking.

B. They seldom balance advantages and disadvantages.

C. They only concentrate on their personal preferences.

D. They tend to spend too much time on their options.

33. What does the underlined word “disparity” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Difference. B. Preference. C. Growth. D. Potential.

34. What does the research convey in Paragraph 4?

A. It is difficult for people to value their options.

B. The value of numbers is difficult to distinguish.

C. People hesitate when facing two similar choices.

D. People prefer to take those high-valued options.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Never Too Late to Make a Decision B. Be Patient with Appealing Choices

C. How to Handle Various Choices? D. The More Time, the Better Decision?

**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。

A favourite musical tune can fuel positive memories, boost your mood, and create a relaxing setting. 36 Here are some ways to dig into the power of music.

Having trouble staying motivated during workout? 37 Research in the *November* *2019* *Psychology* *of* *Sport* *and* *Exercise* found that upbeat music can make a workout seem less challenging and more enjoyable. In the study, people performed high-intensity interval training(HIIT). The exercisers in the music group reported enjoying their workout more than those in the slow or non-music groups.

38 But waking up to a pleasant tone instead of a sharp alarm can reduce morning sleepiness and improve efficiency, suggests a study published online Jan. 28, 2020, by PLOS One. Set your smartphone alarm to play soft, harmonic sounds or a relaxing tune.

Music helps to relieve stress in a medical procedure. An analysis of 72 trials involving almost 7,000 patients found that patients who listened to music before, during, and after surgery reported less pain. Music produces a calming effect by stimulating the brain’s pleasure region. The right choice of music also appears to be necessary. 39 “Music that is predictable(可预测的) can promote feelings of control and calm,” she says.

Many studies have shown that students who listen to slow and peaceful sounds have less anxiety. According to Diaz-Falcon, these sounds provide a calming environment and block distractions in your thought process. She says, “Peaceful music is also believed to activate areas in your brain responsible for analytically thinking and creativity, as well as increasing the brain’s ability to absorb and store information.” 40

A. Try some relaxing music.

B. Turn up some music with a fast beat.

C. Music has long served as a sleep aid.

D. Professor Diaz-Falcon says music can increase your energy.

E. Try listening to such sounds the next time you face a complex task.

F. People respond best to familiar music, according to Professor Diaz-Falcon.

G. Used in specific ways, music is also a valuable tool for supporting your health.

**第三部分 语言运用 (共两节，满分 30 分)**

**第一节 完形填空(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 a rainy, damp December day. I was headed to the store to pick up another week’s worth of 41 . I kept the CD player on while I drove to avoid the radio news. It only spoke of the world’s huge problems and how 42 we all still were in COVID-19. And it usually just left me feeling 43 .

Still, I gave my son a 44 to put in the charity kettle at the door to the store. We went in and soon filled our cart with food. I 45 using the self-checkout machines. I much preferred to chat with the friendly 46 , but the line at them was five deep and I just didn’t have the 47 . Just then I heard the man at the machine next to mine 48 . He only had a few items but every time he put his 49 twenty dollar bill into the machine it spit it back out. I quickly 50 a newer twenty out of my wallet and gave it to him. He thanked me with a 51 smile. I told him to keep his money but he 52 that I take his old twenty.

After 53 I remembered something, Mother Teresa had once said about how we all can 54 the world. “Help one person at a time,” she said. “And always start with the person nearest you.” I smiled and went outside. Then I dropped that old twenty into the 55 and walked to my car.

41. A. food B. presents C. medicine D. books

42. A. motivated B. convinced C. divided D. impressed

43. A. confident B. energetic C. hesitant D. helpless

44. A. CD B. toy C. dollar D. ticket

45. A. suggested B. hated C. admitted D. denied

46. A. customers B. waiters C. managers D. cashiers

47. A. time B. energy C. chance D. right

48. A. praying B. complaining C. bargaining D. screaming

49. A. frozen B. folded C. broken D. wrinkled

50. A. pressed B. rolled C. grabbed D. directed

51. A. weak B. warm C. bitter D. false

52. A. insisted B. ensured C. begged D. ordered

53. A. looking out B. pulling out C. breaking out D. checking out

54. A. control B. protect C. change D. shock

55. A. store B. kettle C. pocket D. machine

**第二节 语篇填空（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。

According to a recent survey conducted by *wenjuan.com*, an online survey platform, some 96 per cent of surveyed youth said they were willing to purchase *guochao* products, 56 refers to products by home-grown brands. 57 the same time, 91.6 per cent of respondents 58 (voice) their expectations for more video programmes digging deeper into traditional Chinese culture. The age group of the interviewees ranged from the post-80s to the post-2000s generations, with the latter 59 (account) for 22.1 per cent.

“Nowadays we are 60 (deep) connected with most countries in the world, which results in a comprehensive understanding of the outside world, yet we still have confidence in our own culture. This sense of pride 61 (base) on rational thinking,” said professor Su Junbin of Xiamen University.

Unlike older generations who might favour Western culture and brands, Chinese youth were born and raised when the 62 (country) economy was taking off, so they tend to have strong confidence in their national identity and culture. They have gained 63 full understanding of the outside world, and after several rounds of comparison, have finally found 64 (they) to be in a strong position. Su said, “So the timing is perfect 65 (push) forward cultural products imprinted with traditional Chinese cultural features.”

**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)**

你校英语学习社团(English Club)将举办“读名著,学英语(**Read Classics, Learn English**)”活动。请你代表该社团写一封倡议书,发表在校报上。内容包括:

1. 活动目的; 2. 活动内容; 3. 号召积极参与。

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。

|  |
| --- |
| **Read Classics, Learn English**  Dear fellow schoolmates,  English Club |

**第二节 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。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

A holiday in Penang is an annual affair for my family. My parents grew up in Penang and are very fond of Penang food. In December every year, we would drive up to the island to spend three days visiting their favourite food haunts(常去的地方).

This year, we started our journey up north on a Friday morning. It took us six hours to reach our destination. We always stayed at one of the hotels in Batu Ferringhi. The beach was just a short walk from the hotel entrance and our rooms had a lovely view of the sea. We spent our first evening playing on the beach. After dinner, we returned to our rooms to play games. My parents had a rule for our holidays which was that we were to spend time doing things together. There was to be no TV and no Internet.

The next morning, we went to Bukit Bendera and then spent the rest of the afternoon in town visiting our favourite hawker stalls(小贩摊位). As we were having tea at a coffee shop, we overheard people talking about an earthquake near Sumatera, an island in Indonesia. We headed back to the hotel and then went to the beach. We took a walk along the beach, picking up seashells along the way. Looking up, I saw the sun shining brighter than I ever knew before. I saw a tree trembling in the distance as it reflected the sun’s rays. It never occurred to us that something awful would take place. Suddenly, I noticed a strange thing. The sea seemed to be leaving from the shore. I called my father to look at the curious occurrence. My father took one look and went pale. We saw a grey line in the distance moving towards the shore. It seemed to grow taller by the second.

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| Paragraph 1:  My father shouted at us to run back to the hotel.  Paragraph 2:  We waited a long time before going downstairs. |