**山东青岛市2024届高三年级期初调研检测**

**英语**

**注意事项:**

**1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。**

**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。**

1. What is the weather like now?

A. Windy. B. Rainy. C. Sunny.

2. Where are the speakers going?

A. To a phone company. B. To their neighbor’s. C. To their home.

3. Why does the woman think Alice is unfit for the job?

A. She’s not full of energy. B. She’s too enthusiastic. C. She’s not experienced.

4. What does the woman mean in the end?

A. She’ll watch the game tonight.

B. The game was very exciting.

C. Jack might not like the result of the game.

5. How does the man feel?

A. Regretful. B. Sympathetic. C. Disappointed.

**第二节 (共15小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分22.5分)**

**听下面5段对话或读白, 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 happened to the man?

A. He fell off a bike. B. His bike got stolen. C. He was hit by a bike.

7. Which word best describes the woman?

A. Stupid. B. Considerate. C. Open-minded.

**听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。**

8. What does the man like doing on summer vacation?

A. Eating ice cream. B. Catching fish. C. Playing games.

9. When will the man visit his grandparents?

A. Tomorrow B. This weekend. C. Next weekend.

10. Where are the speakers now?

A. At home. B. At the school. C. At a restaurant.

**听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。**

11. What does Joe probably prefer to read?

A. Poems. B. Horror fiction. C. Science books.

12. What does Jane think of Stray Birds?

A. Interesting. B. Boring. C. Meaningful.

13. What day is it today?

A. Wednesday. B. Thursday. C. Saturday.

**听第9段材料, 回答第14至17题。**

14. What is probably the woman?

A. A reporter. B. A hostess. C. A writer.

15. Where was Herbert Wilde born?

A. In Switzerland. B. In Italy. C. In Britain.

16. What is Herbert Wilde eager to get now?

A. Fame. B. Freedom. C. Inspiration.

17. What does the woman expect Herbert Wilde to do?

A. Be brave to follow his heart.

B. Enjoy the quietness in the countryside.

C. Manage to keep his work-life balance.

**听第10段材料, 回答第18至20题。**

18. How long is the Grands Mulets hut open each year?

A. Three months B. Four months. C. Seven months.

19. Which of the following is located in the heart of the Eastern Alps?

A. Grands Mulets hut, B. Refugio Emilio Frey. C. Branden burger Haus.

20. What can people do in the Refugio Emilio Frey?

A. Have overnight stays.

B. Enjoy the views of the Alps.

C. Go through some complicated routes.

**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)**

**阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。**

**A**

Located in Britain, the University of Oxford is respected internationally as a teaching and research center. Evidence shows that teaching existed in Oxford as early as 1096, and it has been ranked as the top university in the UK by The Times for many times.

**The Tutorial (导师的) System**

In the University of Oxford, teaching is conducted primarily through the tutorial system. Tutorials are beneficial to students’ skills of critical analysis, but the greatest advantage of the tutorial system is the individual guidance that students receive. The contrast between tutorials and large lectures common in the American universities is obvious. In the typical American university, students are taught by the same specialists, in the same manner, and held to the same standards.

**Societies and Clubs**

There are rich after-school activities at Oxford. Students may join a variety of clubs and societies according to their own interests. The Oxford University Scientific Society aims to bring together undergraduates to discuss scientific matters. The Oxford Union Society has gained a worldwide reputation for its debate. The Newman Society has served as a model for religious society throughout the English-speaking world. In addition, there are a great many clubs, including Oxford University Cricket Club, Oxford University Chess Club, and so on.

**Dates of Term**

Oxford’s year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The dates for Full Term 2023-24are set out below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Term | From | To |
| 2023-24 | Michaelmas 2023 | Sunday 8 October | Saturday 2 December |
| Hilary 2024 | Sunday 14 January | Saturday 9 March |
| Trinity 2024 | Sunday 21 April | Saturday 15 June |

21. What is the biggest advantage of the tutorial system?

A. It promotes students’ critical analysis. B. It provides personalized teaching.

C. It offers large lectures to students. D. It uses the same manner and standards.

22. Which organization will you join if you want to be a great debater?

A. The Oxford University Scientific Society. B. The Oxford Union Society.

C. The Newman Society. D. Oxford University Cricket Club.

23. How long does the teaching period last within Full Term 2023-24?

A. 8 weeks. B. 16weeks. C. 24weeks. D. 32 weeks.

**B**

Earth Day falls on April 22 each year to inform people about environmental problems and inspire them to act. It first came into being in 1970, followed in 1972 by World Environment Day. It has been celebrated ever since, slowly but surely picking up steam. Interestingly, it remained a grassroots affair for 20 years before spreading out to 140 countries in 1990. Now, it is celebrated around the world. Humans still face many challenges, such as climate change and plastic pollution. But we can all make a difference.

When Claire was in the seventh grade, she learned about plans to expand and modernize her middle school. As a follower of Earth Day, she wanted to help. Claire asked the school board to add solar panels to the project because, she explained, clean energy would contribute to a truly modern school, and help her school pursue sustainable development.

The board liked the idea but said it could contribute just $25,000, one-fifth of the cost. So Clarie turned to the community, looking for a solution. Her friends and neighbors shared her enthusiasm. Soon Claire organized a group of kids and adults, who set to work raising the rest. They wrote grant (拨款) requests, put on a talent show and asked for donations, even going door-to-door for them at Halloween. And they appealed to charitable foundations too. One donated more than half the cost!

After two years of hard work, the group paid for the solar panels, which now supply one-fourth of the school’s electricity needs, saving the district thousands of dollars. “My favorite part about this project was that one person could start something small and then the project could grow and have a big impact on the community,” Claire said “There are always going to be barriers and hard parts. When there’s a challenge presented to you, use it as a learning moment and an opportunity to overcome it.”

You can be a hero for the environment, so find out what can be recycled where you live.

24. What can we learn about Earth Day from the first paragraph?

A. It was first celebrated on April 22, 1972. B. It gained instant popularity worldwide.

C. It aims to raise environmental awareness. D. It promotes solutions to human challenges.

25. Why did Claire give advice to her school?

A. To sell the solar panels. B. To make her school greener.

C. To improve academic grades. D. To beautify the school campus.

26. What is paragraph 3 of the text mainly about?

A. The vital role of charities. B. Difficulties in raising money.

C. Constant efforts on the project. D. Financial support from the public.

27. Which of the following can best describe Claire?

A. Responsible and determined. B. Generous and creative.

C. Energetic and reliable. D. Curious and adventurous.

**C**

Tree-planting, intended to help draw down carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, has become a synonym (同义词) for climate action. In our constant focus on trees, we’ve developed a fixed understanding: Trees absorb carbon dioxide, end of story. The reality is that trees don’t grow well alone. They exist within complex communities, helped along by each other as well as the animals they coexist with. The woodland isn’t nature’s only carbon sink: Grasslands and oceans also help reduce the carbon level and rely on a healthy amount of biodiversity.

That’s what the paper, published in Nature, wants to get across. Co-author Oswald J. Schmitz, a professor of ecology at Yale University, said trees might not be able to do their carbon-uptake job efficiently without the right animals in their ecosystem. That’s because animals **animate** the carbon cycle through their behavior and roles in the ecosystem. He added that the very presence of wild animals could cause feedback effects that change the ecosystem’s capacity to absorb, release, or transport carbon.

In Serengeti, for instance, the sharp decline in wildebeest (角马) population s during the mid-20th century allowed grass to grow wildly, eventually promoting wildfires that consumed 80 percent of the ecosystem annually and led to a net release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. When disease management and bans on illegal hunting helped animal populations recover, a greater share of the carbon stored in plants was consumed by wildebeest and released as waste, keeping it in the system and restoring the grassland as a carbon sink.

Researchers rarely consider wildlife conservation as a strategy to increase an ecosystem’s carbon storage capacity, said Schmitz. “They think that animals either aren’t important enough or that you can’t take up carbon and conserve animals at the same time,” he said. “Our message is that you can and should. It can be a win-win for both biodiversity conservation and carbon uptake.” We need a full picture-with both trees and animals-to explore nature’s full potential.

28. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

A. Actions are needed to reduce carbon dioxide. B. Trees are a quick solution to the climate crisis.

C. People are not thinking through trees properly. D. Grasslands and oceans help maintain biodiversity.

29. What does the underlined word “**animate**” in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Activate. B. Restart. C. Disturb. D. Break.

30. What does the author want to say by mentioning wildebeest?

A. The conservation of animals is still a serious issue.

B. Animals can swing the ecosystem’s capacity to store carbon.

C. Human impacts bring about the reduction in wildlife populations.

D. The increase in animal species causes a decrease in carbon uptake.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Animals Adjust Themselves to Climate Change

B. Woodland Isn’t the Only Carbon Sink on the Earth

C. The Serengeti Ecosystem Needs Urgent Improvement

D. Trees May Fail to Fulfil Their Duties Without Animals

**D**

We don’t think with a pen and paper. We “think” with Google. We don’t even have to complete the search question ourselves. Google’s auto-complete function takes that burden off our shoulders by telling us what we should be searching for and what we should be thinking. We then sort through selected results to find the answer to life, the universe, and everything. This process gives us the false impression of thinking—when, in reality, we’ve lost touch with one of the most basic of human experiences.

Thinking for yourself isn’t just about reducing **external inputs**. It’s about making thought an intentional practice and thinking about an issue before researching it. It’s about forgetting the habit of immediately looking to others for answers and instead becoming curious about our own thoughts.

Deep thinking requires time. It’s only by concentrating on the problem or question long enough that you’ll dive deeper and locate better insights. Most of us resist setting aside time for deep thinking because it doesn’t produce immediate obvious results. But ideas, as the filmmaker David Lynch puts it, are like fish: “If you want to catch little fish, you can stay in the shallow water. But if you want to catch the big fish, you’ve got to go deeper.”

After you’ve gone deeper on a question by thinking about it yourself, turn to reading what others have written about it. But don’t pause your own thinking. The goal of reading isn’t just to understand. It’s to treat what you read as a tool-a key to unlocking what’s inside of you. Some of the best ideas that come up when I’m reading a book aren’t from the book. An idea I read will often knock out a related thought in me that was previously hidden. The text will act as a mirror, helping me see myself and my thoughts more clearly.

Breakthroughs lie—not in absorbing all the wisdom outside of you-but in uncovering the wisdom within you.

32. Why does the author mention Google in the first paragraph?

A. To compare it with pens and paper. B. To stress its convenience to our life.

C. To give examples of its multi-function. D. To remind us to do the real thinking.

33. What does the underlined phrase “**external inputs**” in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Sharing your ideas online. B. Asking questions about life.

C. Seeking answers from others. D. Making intentional thoughts.

34. What does David Lynch think of deep thinking?

A. It is a waste of time. B. It is worth the effort.

C. It requires basic skills. D. It is widely accepted.

35. Why does the author suggest reading after thinking?

A. To find out ideas from books. B. To fully absorb others’ wisdom.

C. To bring out our inner thoughts. D. To understand the question better.

**第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分12.5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。**

It is commonly thought that productivity involves doing several things at once. 36 Newport, the author of Deep Work, describes the benefits of focusing on one thing and doing it with excellence. He explains deep work as “the ability to focus without distraction on a cognitively (认知地) demanding task.” 37

According to Newport, deep work is an invaluable skill in today’s economy. It allows you to learn difficult things quickly. Most people are distracted when they work, so if you learn to work without distraction, that gives you an advantage. 38 Developing excellence in one’s craft can be deeply satisfying.

It’s important to schedule deep work into your day. Otherwise, it’s easy to let your time fill up with shallow work. Newport recommends doing deep work as your first task of the day. 39 Shallow work does need to get done, but if you save it for later in the day, you can get your deep work done, too.

Because deep work is by definition cognitively demanding, you won’t be able to do it all day. Beginners can usually only focus on deep work for approximately an hour, and even experts have trouble going more than four hours. 40 If you really focus, you’ll be surprised at how much you accomplish in a few hours.

A. So set reasonable goals for yourself.

B. Concentration is an increasingly valuable skill.

C. That way you get it done before distractions build up.

D. But the secret to success is the opposite of multitasking.

E. Without smartphones, you fall into deep work more easily.

F. It also enables you to produce to the best of your ability and acquire new skills quickly.

G. It differs from shallow work, which consists of simple tasks performed while distracted.

**第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分30分)**

**第一节 (共1 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。**

Imagine students in rural Kenya using computers and reading books! 4,000 students across 10schools are busy 41 their computer skills on 42 machines. They learn everything from basic typing to coding to robotics, and even take part in 43 classes with NASA scientists in the US. Before 44 these lessons, however, very few of the students even knew what a computer was. Not being 45 to computers, children lack basic technology skills, and do not have access to STEAM programs.

TechLit Africa, was 46 by Nelly Cheboi, a 29-year-old software engineer who grew up in 47 in a Kenyan village, her single mother struggling to support the family. In 2012, she received a full scholarship to attend college in Illinois, where she discovered a love for 48 science. Upon returning to Kenya after 49 , she founded her own school, Zawadi, which became a launching pad for TechLit Africa. Her organization now 50 with American colleges and businesses to 51 the recycled computers.

For Cheboi, TechLit Africa is about more than just adding 52 to children’s life: she hopes the students will use the 53 skill to find professional opportunities.

“I see a 54 in Kenya and in the rest of the continent where kids are becoming really tech literate,” Cheboi says. “Once you come to the Internet, you become 55 —and by being so, you can help the world.”

41. A. showing B. teaching C. sharpening D. sharing

42. A. advanced B. heavy C. reused D. movable

43. A. remote B. private C. public D. paid

44. A. giving B. skipping C. taking D. designing

45. A. attracted B. used C. addicted D. exposed

46. A. projected B. backed C. funded D. delayed

47. A. trouble B. poverty C. adventure D. peace

48. A. life B. earth C. computer D. physics

49. A. graduation B. resignation C. retirement D. application

50. A. compares B. fights C. competes D. works

51. A. sell B. source C. program D. upgrade

52. A. cost B. color C. laughter D. truth

53. A. newfound B. traditional C. all-round D. social

54. A. challenge B. future C. movement D. race

55. A. free B. mature C. proud D. global

**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。**

Thanks to social media recommendations, Zibo barbecue has become 56 overnight hit, with large numbers of visitors 57 (pour) to the city on weekends. People joked that the last time this many people showed up in the city 58 (be) during the Siege (围攻) of Qi, a famous battle in the area in 284 BC.

Taking advantage of the barbecue craze, Zibo has gone all out to promote local tourism resources, while working to ensure the 59 (safe) of visitors and the quality of tourism products. Many areas have been changed into dining halls for the massed crowds. 60 (ease) restrictions on the supplies of meat and grills, local banks have started handing out low-interest loans designed 61 (special) for barbecue-related industries.

This barbecue fever in Zibo should be helping China recover from its zero-covid era. Since the end of zero-covid, many tourists have described 62 (they) as “special-ops” travelers. This means dropping into a location, spending as little time and money as possible, 63 then moving on to the next spot.

Zibo barbecue has been one of the top items to tick off from travel lists. People eat and drink at low tables with a small stove, 64 (heat) by coal. The craze is about more than the simple food. 65 people across the country are seeking out in Zibo is Shandong’s big-hearted hospitality.

**第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)**

**第一节 (满分15分)**

假定你是李华, 你校英语社团计划创建一个英文公众号 (English official account)。请你给社团负责人Ryan写信推荐一个栏目, 内容包括:

1. 栏目名称;

2. 栏目内容;

3. 推荐理由。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Ryan,

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节 (满分25分)**

**阅读下面短文, 根据其内容写一篇60词左右的内容概要。**

With travel and the environment in the news so much lately, you’ve probably heard the word ecotourism. As travelers become more aware of their effect on the planet and want to do their part to make a difference, ecotourism has really taken off.

What is ecotourism? The definition isn’t as hard to determine as you might think. According to the International Ecotourism Society, it is defined as “responsible travel to natural areas that protects the environment and sustains the well-being of the local people.” To be simple, it’s travel that has a positive effect on a destination’s ecology and economy.

Ecotourism lets travelers participate in activities that benefit the environment. For example, travelers can act as citizen scientists in places around the world, including national parks and dive sites, to help do research and collect data. Meanwhile, ecotourism helps local communities to do well and become successful and strong. That can happen in a number of ways, involving some type of financial aspect, from providing jobs to supporting local businesses.

Being a responsible traveler, you’ll have a much more satisfying and rewarding experience. Instead of simply visiting tourist attractions and eating at chain restaurants, you can get completely involved in a local culture and really get to know the people who live there. It enriches your own life and opens your mind to new ideas.

Ecotourism is an amazing way to discover the world. Nature is full of wonders everywhere. Being able to get out in a natural area that is protected and largely undeveloped offers a chance to connect with plants and animals you may never see anywhere else. Just be sure to leave it as you found it for future explorers to discover. Get your sneakers ready, pack your bags and head for nature. A big and beautiful world is waiting for you out there.

**2023年高三年级期初调研检测**

**英语试题参考答案**

**第一部分 听力**

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A

6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. A

11. C 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. B

16. B 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. A

**第二部分 语言运用**

**第一节**

21. B 22. B 23. C 24. C 25. B

26. C 27. A 28. C 29. A 30. B

31. D 32. D 33. C 34. B 35. C

**第二节**

36. D 37. G 38. F 39. C 40. A

**第三部分 语言运用**

**第一节**

41. C 42. C 43. A 44. C 45. D

46. A 47. B 48. C 49. A 50. D

51. B 52. B 53. A 54. B 55. D

**第二节**

56. an 57. pouring 58. was 59. safety 60. To ease

61. specially 62. themselves 63. and 64. heated 65. What

**第四部分 写作**

(略)

**附:**

**听力原文**

Text 1

M: The weather forecast said that tomorrow would be windy in the morning and it would clear up in the afternoon.

W: I hope the weather forecast is accurate.

M: Look! There’s a break in the clouds already.

W: You’re right. It’s not raining as hard, either.

Text 2

M: Hey! Listen to this strange sound. Our phone must be out of order. We’d better notify the phone company.

W: How do we do that? We can’t use the phone.

M: Let’s go next door and use Mrs. Hunter’s phone.

W: No problem.

Text 3

W: Well, do you think Alice is suitable for the job?

M: Yes, she has lots of energy and she is enthusiastic.

W: Hmm... But what we really need is the person who has sufficient experience.

Text 4

W: Hello, Jack. Did you watch the game last night?

M: Not yet. I will watch it tonight. Please don’t tell me the score.

W: OK. But I’m afraid you won’t like it.

Text 5

M: I shouldn’t have left halfway. If I had stayed with him, he would have been all right.

W: I sympathize with your suffering. Don’t blame yourself like that. None of us wanted that to happen.

Text 6

M: I’ve got some bad news about the bike you lent me...

W: What happened?

M: I fell on the way to school, and your bike got scratched. I’m really sorry.

W: Don’t worry about it. It’s not new. It already has a few scratches. Did you get hurt?

M: No, thank you. I feel a little stupid.

W: Forget about it. It’s OK.

Text 7

M: Do you know why I love summer vacation, Mom?

W: You can eat all kinds of ice cream, and you don’t need to go to school, right?

M: No. W: Then, don’t tell me it’s because you can go fishing every day.

M: You are so right. No one knows me better than you do.

W: Oh, don’t even think about that. You promised me that you’d go with me to your grandparents’.

M: Could we make it next weekend? I was just wondering if you could let me do whatever I want this weekend.

W: That’s okay. But don’t forget what you said today.

M: OK. I won’t.

W: Now finish your meal and go to bed soon.

Text 8

M: Hello, Jane, what book are you reading?

W: Hi, Joe. I am reading Stray Birds, which was written by my favorite poet Tagore. Have you read it?

M: Yes, I have read it, but it’s a bit boring for me. In all honesty, sometimes I really can’t understand these poems. In contrast, I prefer to read some adventure and nature books.

W: Yeah, most people feel the same as you. But I think when you really understand these poems, you will find different kinds of fun.

M: By the way, our club will hold reading activities this Saturday. Would you like to go with me?

W: Three days from now? What do I need to prepare?

M: Yes, it is. You don’t need to prepare anything.

Text 9

W: Hello, everyone. Today, we’ve invited Herbert Wilde to participate in our program. He is a Swiss writer born in Italy, becoming one of Britain’s most popular playwrights. Herbert, can you talk about your burdens as a celebrity?

M: Once a person becomes famous, he would pay for it by giving up the freedom to express himself with his own style. He is always living under too much attention without privacy. So I do need a normal and peaceful life.

W: I can understand your feelings. Well, if you have a second chance to make a decision, what will you choose, fame or freedom?

M: I’ll choose the latter. I want to be the person I want to be, instead of the person others want. And I want to draw my inspiration from the quiet countryside one day.

W: I really appreciate your courage to follow your heart. I hope that you can live a happy life and write more good works. But I also hope you can try your best to balance your work and life.

Text 10

M: Occupying a special place in adventure lore, mountain huts have been offering a roof over travelers’ heads since the dawn of exploration. Here are some of the most impressive ones to inspire your next expedition for when the time is right to conquer mountains again.

**Grands Mulets hut, France**

Located on the way to the Mont Blanc Mountain range, the Grands Mulets refuge offers show stopping views of the Alps. Set at an altitude of 3,051 meters, the hut was built in 1853 to serve mountaineers exploring the alpine peaks. It has 68 beds and is open from the end of March to the end of July.

**Brandenburger Haus, Austria**

Standing in the very heart of the largest glacier system in the Eastern Alps, Brandenburger Haus is an almost unreal sight. Visitors should be aware that it’s in the expert-only league of mountain huts as the journey to reach it goes through complicated glacier routes.

**Refugio Emilio Frey, Argentina**

Fairly easy to reach on a day hike, Refugio Emilio Frey is a treasure of Argentina’s superb Nahuel Huapi National Park. It’s home to one of the sharp Patagonian peaks. Overnight stays are possible as the hut accommodates up 40 guests and provides everything a mountain traveler needs.