**山东名校考试联盟**

**2024年12月高三年级阶段性检测**

**英语试题**

**本试卷共12页。满分150分。考试用时120分钟。**

**注意事项：**

**1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。**

**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，将答题卡交回。**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

该部分分为第一、第二两节。注意：回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你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. Where is the man going to get off?

A. At the Central Park. B. At the Bank of China. C. At the next stop.

2. What is the woman going to do on Sunday?

A. Stay at home. B. Go for a picnic. C. Attend a lecture.

3. What is wrong with the man?

A. He failed an exam. B. He has fallen ill. C. He is nervous.

4. How does the woman probably feel?

A. Annoyed. B. Hungry. C. Excited.

5. How much does the woman weigh now?

A. 150 pounds. B. 155 pounds. C. 160 pounds.

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和第7题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?

A. The out school classes. B. The man's handwriting. C. The handwriting teaching.

7. What can we learn about the man's mother?

A. She taught him writing. B. She was strict with him. C. She learnt writing herself.

听第7段材料，回答第8至第10题。

8. What is the purpose of the yard sale?

A. To earn fame. B. To help the poor. C. To enrich school life.

9. What does the woman invite the man to do?

A. Work as a sale guide. B. Serve their classmates. C. Try earning money.

10. How does the man feel about the woman's invitation?

A. Unclear. B. Supportive. C. Disapproving.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题

11. Why would the man choose California for a trip?

A. He likes beach sunbathing.

B. He has been there before.

C. He wants to see a friend.

12. What does the woman's elder brother like to do in summer vacation?

A. Go surfing. B. Visit Disneyland. C. Prepare for school.

13. What do the woman's parents care about?

A. Trip cost. B. Holiday activities. C. Family time.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What is the woman doing?

A. Looking for a volunteer.

B. Joining a volunteer service.

C. Going through a newspaper.

15. How often does the man do the volunteer work?

A. Once in a week. B. Sometimes. C. Not often.

16. How does the woman speaker find information about volunteer service?

A. By driving around. B. By searching online. C. By reading newspapers.

17. When will the two speakers meet?

A. 7:00. B. 7:30. C. 8:00.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

18. What is the purpose of the man's speech?

A. To show off his award. B. To express gratitude. C. To promote his film.

19. Who wrote the play?

A. William Henderson. B. Robert Brown. C. Elizabeth Wilson.

20. What can we know about the man?

A. He helped James a lot.

B. He works as a director.

C. He owes much to his family.

**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）

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

**X Series Program in Chinese Culture: Tradition, Transformation and Interaction**

This X Series program is composed of 3 courses and 15 fascinating topics. The topics touch on Chinese philosophy, food and cuisine, politics, strategic thinking, literature, paintings, operas, education, and the history of China's cultural exchanges with other countries and regions.

This program is the only X Series on Chinese culture that focuses on the use of powerful cross-referencing across the topics and units, with the aim to strengthen and upgrade your practical knowledge of Chinese culture. In the Tradition course, you learn about Confucianism (儒家学说) in the Zhou dynasty. In the Transformation course, you further learn about Chinese education through the private Confucian academies from the Song dynasty onwards, as well as New Confucianism in the 20th century. In the Interaction course, you discover the answer to the interesting question whether Confucius drank tea or alcohol. There are many more connections between the units of the X series.

A basic knowledge of Chinese culture is necessary for anyone who aims to advance their career in business or academic study in the Chinese history. This X Series program empowers business people by offering Chinese cultural knowledge that can inform their communication and engagement with their Chinese partners. Furthermore, students of Chinese studies who aim to further their knowledge will find new perspectives from this program. It also helps broaden the horizons of any amateur who may currently have little knowledge of Chinese culture.

Thanks to a unique teaching method that cross-references across the units and courses, this X Series promote the learner's comprehensive understanding of Chinese culture. This all-inclusive knowledge equips the learner with skills to connect different contexts of Chinese culture meaningfully in application.

21. What is the purpose of the X Series program?

A. To enrich Chinese culture. B. To test cultural awareness.

C. To promote business exchange. D. To increase cultural knowledge.

22. Who may have the least interest in the program?

A. An American businessman. B. An English culture lover.

C. A Chinese history major. D. An eastern culture scholar.

23. What is special about the teaching method of the program?

A. Applying knowledge to real practice. B. Cross-referencing topics and courses.

C. Taking in all-inclusive knowledge. D. Integrating Chinese philosophies.

B

As her 4-year-old son observed the Israeli museum's ancient artifacts (文物), Anna Geller looked away for just a moment. Then a crash sounded, a rare 3,500-year-old jar was broken on the ground, and her son stood over it, aghast. When Anna heard the crash, she prayed that the damage had been caused by someone else. But when she turned around, it turned out to be her son, who was "standing still open-mouthed".

The Bronze Age jar that the boy broke last week has been on display at the Hecht Museum in Haifa for 35 years. "It was one of the only containers of its size and from that period still complete when it was discovered. It was one of many artifacts exhibited out in the open part of the Hecht Museum's vision of letting visitors explore history without glass barriers," said Inbar Rivlin, the director of the museum.

"I'm embarrassed," said Anna Geller, who said she tried desperately to calm her son down after the vase broken. "He told me he just wanted to see what was inside." She went over to the security guards to let them know what had happened in hopes that it was a model and not a real artifact. She even offered to pay for the damage. Later, the museum called and said it was insured and after they checked the cameras and saw it wasn't a deliberate damage, they invited the family back for a make-up visit.

Experts were using 3D technology and high-resolution videos to restore the jar. Roee Shafir, a restoration expert at the museum, said the repairs would be fairly simple, as the pieces were from a single, complete jar. Archaeologists (考古学家) often face the more challenging task of sorting through piles of pieces from multiple objects and trying to piece them together. Shafir said the artifacts should remain accessible to the public, even if accidents happen because touching an artifact can inspire a deeper interest in history and archaology.

24. How did Anna's son feel after the crash?

A. Indifferent. B. Horrified. C. Calm. D. Embarrassed.

25. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about concerning the jar?

A. Its history. B. Its value. C. Its size. D. Its type.

26. Why did the museum call the family to come back?

A. To show the repair process. B. To make up for the damage.

C. To express apology in a way. D. To piece up the vase together.

27. What is Shafir's attitude toward the open display of artifacts?

A. Favorable. B. Cautious. C. Objective. D. Skeptical.

C

Emotions and memories go hand in hand. There is a clear link between emotion and memory. Emotion affects the formation of a memory because emotions are both physically and cognitively (认知地) arousing. This arousal enables the amygdala (杏仁核) and the hippocampus (海马体), both of which are involved in memory formation and consolidation. So emotional memories are stored more effectively than memories for the everyday event. Memories for emotional events tend to be vivid and detailed. These memories insist over time, along with memory for the mood value (positive or negative) of the emotion that we felt when the event happened.

So it is clear that emotions can and do influence memory. But does it work the other way around? If memory is impaired, what happens to emotion?

In 2014 Guzman-Velez, Feinstein, and Tranel conducted an experiment and examined the link between memory and emotion in a group of patients suffering from Alzheimer's Disease (AD). They brought about feelings of happiness and sadness in a group of patients suffering from AD and in healthy control individuals matched for age, sex (they tested both males and females), and education. And they found, once again, that despite not being able to recall the details of the films they'd watched, AD sufferers' emotional reactions remained heightened well beyond the point at which the details of the films, either happy or sad, had faded away. They likened this disassociation between memory and emotions to being "stuck in a mood and you can't remember why."

These kinds of results may have implications for treatment and help for people suffering from AD. The actions caretakers and family have toward AD patients may have unintended consequences. Even though AD patients may not remember the specific actions that created an emotional response, the emotion itself may stay for quite a while. Perhaps "adopting an attitude of acceptance and giving the patients positive support can potentially generatelong states of positive emotion while minimizing instances of noncompliant and aggressive behavior."

28. Why do emotional memories stay longer?

A. They link more closely to brains. B. They stand the test of longer time.

C. They co-exist with other memories. D. They activate some key brain parts.

29. What does the underlined word "impaired" in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Damaged. B. Stored. C. Deleted. D. Protected

30. What is the finding of the experiment in paragraph 3?

A. Emotion belongs to memory. B. Emotion can be self-existent.

C. Memory co-exists with emotion. D. Memory can get out of emotion.

31. What can the experiment result imply concerning the treatment of AD?

A. Medical treatment should be used. B. Positive interactions are needed.

C. More films should be provided. D. New environment is necessary.

D

The temperature in Texas neared 40℃ in June as John Putnam finished his garden work. By that point, the 74-year-old landscaper had consumed nearly 13 litres (升) of water over five hours in hopes it would fuel his hard day of work. Instead, he felt sick and exhausted. He went to the hospital for what he believed was a heart attack, but to his surprise, it was something else: water intoxication (中毒).

"A person's kidneys (肾) can typically manage about one liter of water per hour," said Thunder Jalili, a professor of nutrition at the University of Utah. "When you drink more than a liter of water an hour, that's when you run into the risk of water intoxication," Jalili added.

When someone drinks too much water over a short period, it can lead to the decline of sodium (钠) in blood, a substance that helps balance the liquid in cells. The condition can grow particularly dangerous when it leads to the expansion of brain cells. The expansion puts pressure on certain parts of the brain and can lead to serious damage or even death.

The amount of water a person needs each day varies from person to person, depending on factors including sex, environment and physical activity. The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine recommends women and men consume about 11.5 cups and 15.5 cups of water a day respectively, which includes liquid from water, other drinks and food. Those guidelines apply to healthy, inactive people living in mild climates, according to the organization. A lifeguard in Miami probably needs to drink more water in a day than a software programmer in Anchorage, Alaska.

In general, doctors recommend you drink to satisfy your thirst within an appropriate limit. "If you drink to your thirst, try to keep up with your liquid losses," Rosner said. But people should be careful of drinking so much that they feel overloaded, he added.

32. What led to John Putnam's feeling of sickness directly?

A. The intense heat. B. The heart disorder.

C. The burden of heavy labour. D. The intake of massive water.

33. In what condition may death be caused?

A. The sodium in blood goes down. B. The liquid in cells loses balance.

C. The pressure in brain cells declines. D. The brain cells absorb extra liquid.

34. What can be inferred from the paragraph 4?

A. Adult men need more water than women. B. Water intake comes from diverse sources.

C. Mild people drink less than the hot-headed. D. Climate decides the amount of water intake.

35. Which would be the best title for the text?

A. Attention to water intoxication. B. Danger of outdoor intoxication.

C. Guidelines for our liquid intake. D. Balance of sodium in our blood.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

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

If you are a perfectionist (完美主义者), you follow high standards and always try to do everything well. 36 As some researchers have found, pursuing perfection can have serious consequences for mental health.

In a 2016 study, researchers studied the relationship between perfectionism and depression over time 37 Although people may believe that their perfectionism contributes to their success, it seems to be harmful to their mental health.

Is perfectionism always harmful? 38 Some suggesting the possibility of adaptive perfectionism, where people stick to high standards without self-criticism of their own mistakes. However, others believe that perfectionism is not adaptive and they don't think it is beneficial.

So what can perfectionists do to change their behavior? Psychologists point out that giving up on perfection does not necessarily mean less success. 39 A possible alternative to perfectionism is what psychologists call a growth mindset. Unlike those with a fixed mindset, those with a growth mindset believe that they can improve their, abilities by earning from their mistakes.

40 To understand self compassion (同情), think about how you would respond to a close friend if they made a mistake. It is likely that you will respond with kindness and understanding, knowing that your friend is doing it out of good intentions.

A. Psychologists have debated.

B. Another is to cultivate self compassion.

C. Perfectionism can be beneficial in certain situations.

D. In the long run accepting imperfection can actually help.

E. High standards are one thing, but perfectionism is another.

F. They found high levels of perfectionism often increased depression.

G. The key to overcoming perfectionism is to avoid mistakes at all costs.

**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）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One mom's attendance at her son's Little League game turned into a lifesaving measure.

Dr. Jennifer LaFemina, a 41 , was watching her son play in a local baseball match on July 11, when she saw the judge, Korey Pontbriand, get hit in the throat by a wild pitch (投球). 42 after the incident, LaFemina and her surgical assistant, who was watching the game with her, 43 Pontbriand and advised him to go to the hospital for treatment. Despite losing his 44 after the hit, Pontbriand 45 continuing. Soon, His condition 46 , leading to a collapse. LaFemina immediately began 47 CPR, with the help of her assistant. Once LaFemina was able to get a pulse on Pontbriand, he was 48 to the hospital, where he is 49 but remains in the intensive care unit.

While LaFemina was delivering lifesaving CPR, her son 50 the winning run in the game. His team, the Algonquin All-Stars, went on to 51 the matches.

The mom shared a story about Pontbriand, noting that he had given her son, as well as other players, high-fives and 52 words throughout the match. LaFemina 53 the impact of simple kindnesses, "We have the choice to be kind and good, and even the smallest things we do have the largest and most long-term 54 on people around us. We just don't know at the time we're doing it."

Everyone now eagerly awaits his 55 to the field.

41. A. coach B. surgeon C. teacher D. nurse

42. A. Shortly B. Eventually C. Suddenly D. Obviously

43. A. analyzed B. observed C. examined D. questioned

44. A. hope B. direction C. hearing D. voice

45. A. gave up B. insisted on C. set about D. end up

46. A. improved B. recovered C. developed D. worsened

47. A. performing B. instructing C. arranging D. considering

48. A. limited B. received C. rushed D. delivered

49. A. promoting B. changing C. improving D. lying

50. A. celebrated B. missed C. admitted D. scored

51. A. miss B. win C. lead D. prepare

52. A. critical B. demanding C. encouraging D. frustrating

53. A. mentioned B. emphasized C. ignored D. realized

54. A. harm B. impression C. warning D. impacts

55. A. return B. visit C. departure D. achievement

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填人1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Taijiquan, also known as Tai Chi, is a centuries-old Chinese martial art 56 goes beyond mere combat (格斗) techniques. It combines slow and smooth movements with dep breathing and mental focus, 57 (improve) harmony between body, mind and spirit. Practitioners move 58 (graceful) through a series of postures, often set to the rhythm of soft music, creating 59 peaceful and thoughtful atmosphere.

Originating from ancient Daoist philosophy, Taijiuan emphasizes the concept of "yin and yang," the balance of opposing yet 60 (harmony) forces in nature. Its gentle movements, though seemingly 61 (effort), require internal strength and control developing both physical health and mental well-being. Regular practice can enhance 62 (flexible) and balance, while reducing stress and promoting a sense of calm.

Accessible to people 63 all ages and fitness levels, Taijiquan has gained global popularity. In 2020, Tai Chi 64 (include) in the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Yan, a taijiquan researcher from the folk artists' association, said, "How to pass it down is the key. We'll be able to work more closely with scientific institutions 65 (uncover) the connection between Taiji and people's physical and psychological health."

**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，上周四你们班上了一节木工课。请给美国朋友David写一封邮件分享这次经历，内容包括；1. 你的作品；

1. 你的感想。

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 David,  Yours,  Li Hua |

第二节（满分25分）

阅下面材料，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。

"You're fired!" Andrew wasn't joking. At that moment, the high school junior wanted his personal care attendant Christy, a retired middle school teacher, out of his life forever. He didn't want her telling him he didn't need help using the computer, or that he could write his own term papers. Enough already.

"You're fired!" He said it again for extra emphasis. Christy didn't draw back. She needed this job. Hurricane Katrina had destroyed her savings along with her house. And Andrew's outburst? It was music to her ears.

When Andrew, who tended to have a hard time relating to others socially, was diagnosed with Asperger's syndrome (阿斯伯格综合症) at age eight, people told his mom to "get him on the list" for an attendant to provide after-school care, someone to drive him places and see that he was safe. In New Orleans, Louisiana, the wait can be years because the need is far beyond the supply.

Finally, they were matched with Christy. In the meantime, Andrew's family did their best to shelter him from life's hardships. There was a lot to worry about. Doctors and school officials predicted that Andrew might not even graduate high school. Other questions followed. Would he ever have a job? Live independently? Andrew's mother would do anything for her son.

Christy saw the problem right away. "Andrew wouldn't take a step without his mother's permission," she remembers. "You have to let him fail," she told the family. "It's the only way he's going to learn. To be able to do things on his own."

They agreed with her. No longer would Andrew's mother write Andrew's papers for him. His younger brother wouldn't help him use the computer. Christy wouldn't be helping him with homework either. It was a little scary to step back. But everyone was on board. Everyone but Andrew.

注意：1. 续写词数应为150个左右：

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| He complained, but then things began to change.  One step at a time, with the help of Christy, Andrew gained independence. |

**高三教学质量检测英语试题参考答案**

**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）

1-5 BACAB

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

6-10 BBBAC 11-15 AACCA 16-20 CBBCC

**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）

A篇 DCB B篇 BBCA C篇 DABB D篇 CDBA

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

EFADB

**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）

41-45 BACDB 46-50 DACCD 51-55 BCBDA

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

56. that/which 57. improving 58. gracefully 59. a 60. harmonious

61. effortless 62. flexibility 63. of 64. was included 65. to uncover

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分45分）**

第一节（满分15分）

Dear David,

I hope this email finds you well. Last Thursday, our class had a woodworking lesson at the woodworking practice base.

I created a beautiful wooden pen holder shaped like a small tree trunk. It has branches extending from the sides where pens and pencils can be placed. The bark texture and color were carefully carved and stained to give it a realistic look.

It was a challenging yet rewarding experience. I learned the importance of patience and precision.

How about you? Have you tried any similar activities?

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（满分25分）

*He complained, but then things began to change.* Andrew would come home from school, get a snack and start on his homework. He saw that Christy really was there for him. She wouldn't do his papers for him, instead, she showed him how to organize his tasks effectively. And she coached him on how to deal with frustration and difficulties. She taught him to break down his work into manageable parts to avoid feeling overwhelmed, and how to seek assistance from his teachers in the most effective manner. Thus, the seed of independence sprouted, nurtured by Christy's wisdom.

*One step at a time, with the help of Christy, Andrew gained independence.* He successfully graduated high school and entered community college. And he stopped trying to fire Christy. His path, while challenging, was now paved with confidence and hope. Last spring Andrew moved into his own apartment, above the family's garage. He's working toward an associate's degree in video game design. Besides, he's studying to get his learner's permit to drive. The future, once clouded with uncertainty, now shimmered with promise, thanks to the unwavering support and guidance of one caring individual who helped him find his wings.