

长春市第十七中学 2023—2024 学年高三上学期开学考试英语试卷

(试卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟)

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When will the speakers see the movie?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
2. Where will the woman probably go first?
A. The grocery store. B. The city library. C. The professor's office.
3. What is the man probably?
A. A doctor. B. A lawyer. C. A teacher.
4. What does the woman imply about Harry?
A. He will live a long life. B. He should eat healthily. C. He is not young any more.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A great artist. B. Towns in South China. C. Some watercolor paintings.

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. Why does the man refuse to wear his seat belt at first?
A. He drives very slowly. B. It's only a short way home. C. There are no cars around.
7. What damage can a car accident at 50 km/h cause?
A. There is usually a 45% fatality rate. B. It's almost the same as falling from the third floor.
C. Front passengers have a 50% risk of serious injuries.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the date today?
A. September 1st. B. September 8th. C. September 10th.
9. Where is Sara now?
A. In Brisbane. B. In Adelaide. C. In Sydney.
10. What is Sara studying now?
A. Academic English. B. Medicine. C. General English.

experience of moving from Khartoum, Sudan, to Kingston, Canada, in the early 2000s at age 12.

***A Magic Steeped in Poison* | By Judy I. Lin**

Harry Potter has his magic stick. And Ning, the heroine of Lin’s first novel, has tea, which in her world carries magical properties. Lin has created a pleasing Young Adult fantasy rich in Chinese mythology (神话). In this book, Ning enters a competition to find the most gifted tea master, Shennong.

***A Ballet of Lepers* | By Leonard Cohen**

Unlike many other posthumous (死后出版的) works, you can count on Cohen’s to be worth your wait. Before his death, he said that the novel contained in the book, which was never published, was likely better than *The Favourite Game*, a novel he published during his lifetime. This book also includes a radio play script (剧本) and a handful of short stories.

21. Which book is a mirror of the author’s life story?

- A. *Ordinary Monsters*. B. *Son of Elsewhere: A Memoir in Pieces*.
C. *A Magic Steeped in Poison*. D. *A Ballet of Lepers*.

22. What do the first and third books have in common?

- A. They are about teamwork. B. They are based on an imaginary world.
C. They both involve Chinese characters. D. They draw inspiration from other novels.

23. What can be inferred about *A Ballet of Lepers*?

- A. It is a collection. B. It is Cohen’s best novel.
C. It is a fantasy novel. D. It is adapted from a play.

B

For over a decade, Zubin Kanga, a pianist, composer and technologist, has changed the limits of the forms of musical performances. He has both organized and performed shows that have pushed barriers, with motion sensors, artificial intelligence (AI), live-generated 3D visuals and virtual reality among the technological advancements used to unlock new possibilities of music and performances.

Kanga’s approach to employing cutting-edge technology was first informed by the relative limitations of his chosen instrument. “The piano is a very accurate technology,” he says. “From the early 20th century till now it hasn’t really changed at all. It’s an amazing instrument, but it does have certain limitations in terms of the types of sound you can create.”

One of the early works is *Steel on Bone*, composed by Kanga himself. He performs the piece using MiMU multi-sensor gloves. “I can put up one finger, and that’ll produce a particular sound,” Kanga explains. “And then I can control that sound just by moving my wrist through the air — I can do that with lots of different gestures.”

“For *Steel on Bone*, I’m actually playing inside the piano with these steel knitting (编织) needles, and getting all these interesting effects on the strings. Then I’m using samples of them.

Sometimes I'm using live delays and operating them. The sound can change depending on how my hands are moving. It allows me to make a very theatrical piece, and people can see this immediate connection between how I'm moving — these very big, almost conductor-like gestures through the air — and the way the sound is changing," said Kanga.

This is just the start, and Kanga goes on to be enthused with the use of motion sensors to make music, the possibilities that AI offers composers as a tool, and how virtual reality could transform performances and more.

24. What do technological advancements do for music and performances?

- A. Remove music barriers.
- B. Bring new performance forms.
- C. Popularize musical performances.
- D. Make performances professional.

25. Why does Kanga talk about the piano in paragraph 2?

- A. To indicate its stability.
- B. To prove its rare accuracy.
- C. To show it has a long history.
- D. To clarify why he uses technology.

26. How does Kanga perform *Steel on Bone*?

- A. By moving his hands in the air.
- B. By pressing the piano keys.
- C. By beating the steel knitting needles.
- D. By making very small gestures.

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

- A. Technology: When It Replaces Music
- B. Virtual Reality: Future of Performances
- C. Zubin Kanga: When Music Meets Technology
- D. AI Music: From Composing to Performing

C

Turning on the air conditioning can bring sweet relief from the heat. But your resulting energy bill? Not so much. What if your home could stay cool all on its own? That's the premise (前提) of Zheng Yi's new invention. The associate professor at Northeastern University in Boston has created a sustainable material that can be used to make buildings or other objects able to keep cool without relying on conventional cooling systems.

Zheng imagines this material covering the roofs of houses or other buildings. The material, which Zheng has named "cooling paper", has light colors and internal microstructure with many small holes. It reflects those warm solar rays away from the building, and it also absorbs heat inside — heat that is from electronics, cooking and human bodies.

Cooling paper is, in fact, made of paper. One day, Zheng saw a container full of used printing paper. He thought to himself, "How could we simply transform that waste material into some functional energy material?" So, with the help of a high-speed blender (搅拌机) from his kitchen, Zheng made a pulp (浆状物) out of it and the material that makes up Teflon, a type of plastic. He then made it into waterproof "cooling paper" that could coat homes. Then, he and his team tested its ability to keep cool: it can reduce temperatures by as much as 6 °C. He selected materials that would reduce the cost of using the new technology to cool homes.

The cooling paper isn't just green in its ability to reduce your energy footprint. The material can be used, exposed to solar radiation and various temperatures, and then reduced to a pulp (again) and remade without losing any of its cooling properties. "That is incredible!" Zheng says. "We thought there would be maybe 10 to 20 percent of loss, but no. It's just as well as the original."

28. On what basis is Zheng's new invention created?
- A. Relieving the discomforts of the heat. B. Improving traditional cooling systems.
C. Cooling the air without electricity. D. Reducing electricity use and costs.
29. What does the author say about the material in paragraph 2?
- A. It works in two ways. B. It's complexly structured.
C. It has limited applications. D. It's available in dark colors.
30. Where did Zheng get inspiration for the cooling paper?
- A. From Teflon. B. From a pulp. C. From the blender. D. From the waste paper.
31. Which aspect of the cooling paper is mainly stressed in the last paragraph?
- A. Its practicality. B. Its recyclability. C. Its heat resistance. D. Its user-friendliness.

D

Parks are the beating hearts of cities, providing crucial environments for wildlife of many sizes as well as areas of rest and recreation for local citizens. Accessible via public transport, and located near a university, a stadium and the National Library, Warsaw's Pole Mokotowskie Park provides green space for many people.

One of the International Union for Conservation of Nature's five pathways to transformative change for water management is to restore species population, ecosystems and the benefits that nature provides to people by using each city's advantage. As more urban centres seek new ways to unite greenery into the built environment, projects of all sizes and stages add to essential corridors and stopping points for a range of wildlife.

Tasked with improving Warsaw's Pole Mokotowskie Park's natural sustainability, architecture company WXCA looked at ways of enhancing the elements that were already in place to better support wildlife. One of the most visible means was the removal of thousands of square metres of concrete (混凝土). Removing concrete in and around ponds and other waterways allows the city's features to shape themselves naturally, in reaction to both the surrounding environment and the weather. Doing so can support biodiversity by removing artificial constraints and flows. More than 13,000 square metres of concrete has already been removed, with more removal planned over the next year.

For the human users of the park, the designers created education, activity, and art spaces. The Grand Salon, a grassland surrounded by trees, is for large public gatherings, and a handful of pavilions (亭) spread throughout the space provide visible means of monitoring the quality of the air and water. They also contribute to the park's ecosystem through rainwater harvesting. As the temperature consistently rises, city planners are using the leaves and branches of the plants

and mixed use designs to reduce heat islands, improve air quality and prevent urban runoff.

32. What do we know about Warsaw's Pole Mokotowskie Park?

- A. It creates a new way to the city center.
- B. It serves different community groups.
- C. It reminds the public to protect the environment.
- D. It shows the locals are living happily.

33. What are the projects in paragraph 2 intended for?

- A. Providing stages to show off creativity.
- B. Taking advantage of the city's resources.
- C. Encouraging people to get close to nature.
- D. Supplying various wildlife with more room.

34. What does the underlined word "constraints" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Limits.
- B. Factors.
- C. Methods.
- D. Damages.

35. How do the pavilions help the ecosystem?

- A. By offering some shelters.
- B. By collecting rainwater.
- C. By monitoring the air quality.
- D. By reducing high temperature.

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。

Patience is something that many of us struggle with. I know that I am certainly one who has a hard time dealing with delays. After all, we live in a world of instant satisfaction and overnight shipping. We can have anything that we want delivered to our doorstep right away. We can pick from a variety of entertainment options at any given moment. 36

The truth of the matter is, however, that anything good rarely happens quickly. 37 You have to develop your patience over time by taking real action. This applies to a number of things: launching a business, waiting to go to an event, or striving to achieve your personal goals.

Here are a few tips to help you become more patient:

Make yourself wait on things. This can include eating, purchasing items, or taking any sort of action. 38 It will help you increase your current patience levels and become less anxious moving forward. Try it.

39 Sometimes pause actually means there is hope. Perhaps you'll meet a lot of wonderful people while waiting in line, or you will find that something put off is actually better in the future.

Understand that life is full of delays. 40 If there were delays, we would all have to accept. Ups and downs are what build character, and often, the longer we wait, the more we enjoy it. So wait it out with the best of them.

- A. It usually takes a lot of work and a long wait.
- B. The more patient you are, the luckier you become.
- C. Teach yourself to look on the bright side of delays.
- D. There is no one straight path to happiness or success.

E. Being patient is a must if you want to achieve success.

F. As a result, being patient has become increasingly difficult for most of us.

G. Work to overcome whatever makes you anxious and force yourself to wait.

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

When I was a child, my family went to the beach often. However, we 41 played in the sand or swam in the ocean. Nature was to be 42 far away, with the car windscreen in between. We would wave to the sea from our 43, watch the sunset and drive home. My parents were 44 in crowded and polluted cities. Their upbringing made them think maybe it was 45 for kids to stay inside. Without knowing it, I was 46 by their attitudes.

It was my own children who led me to another 47. They liked observing earthworms and jumping in mud; their such 48 about the natural world allowed me to see it in a 49 way. On beach trips, I found myself 50 to dig into the sand with them and 51 its cool graininess (颗粒感) as they buried me in it.

Last summer, my love for 52 led to us buying a house in a farming town near a mountain. It's something I wouldn't have 53 as a city girl. I've found a deeper connection to nature and I'm grateful for it. There are miles of tracks around us that I 54 every day. I walk through snow, mud and rain, 55 my boots — which I bring straight into the house.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. still | B. never | C. always | D. sometimes |
| 42. A. transformed | B. evaluated | C. appreciated | D. greeted |
| 43. A. vehicle | B. tent | C. house | D. hotel |
| 44. A. hired | B. raised | C. involved | D. trapped |
| 45. A. warmer | B. happier | C. funnier | D. safer |
| 46. A. influenced | B. confused | C. bothered | D. reminded |
| 47. A. career | B. future | C. finding | D. path |
| 48. A. concern | B. doubt | C. curiosity | D. knowledge |
| 49. A. systematic | B. standard | C. general | D. different |
| 50. A. hesitant | B. astonished | C. anxious | D. disappointed |
| 51. A. shared | B. enjoyed | C. interpreted | D. showed |
| 52. A. shore | B. sand | C. farming | D. nature |
| 53. A. achieved | B. imagined | C. supported | D. acknowledged |
| 54. A. explore | B. notice | C. measure | D. preserve |
| 55. A. washing | B. cooling | C. dirtying | D. polishing |

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。

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention (《世界遗产公约》), Beijing held 56 event titled “The Next 50 Years: World Heritage Where Challenges and Development Coexist”, during which experts discussed how 57 (make) the sites more accessible and sustainable for future generations.

Since joining the World Heritage Convention in 1985, the number of world heritage sites in China 58 (grow) to 56, including the Great Wall, the Forbidden City and the Grand Canal, 59 (allow) the nation to rank second in the world. And over the past decade, China has added 15 new world heritage sites, six of 60 have been included in the relevant lists of intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产).

Chinese experts said that the 56 listed world heritage sites reflect the country’s 61 (abundance) heritage and that China’s cultural heritage achievements over the past 10 years can be seen in many aspects.

For example, in 2013, the Tianshan Mountains 62 (list) on the World Heritage List. The beauty of Tianshan lies 63 its snow-capped mountains and glacier-capped peaks. It is really an outstanding example of a mountain ecosystem with a 64 (diverse) of landform features and ecosystems.

Experts said that the world heritage application is just a means to perform better protection. We should behave more 65 (responsible) to conserve the heritage of all humanity.

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，你校英文报面向学生征求改版意见。请你给报纸主编 Mr Smith 写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 栏目建议；
2. 陈述理由。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Mr Smith,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节（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。

“Mom, where do you suppose they are?” my ten-year-old son Danny asked for the twentieth

time as he stared out of the window at the range (牧场). “They” were our horses, Ginger, and her three-year-old son, Charcoal, both of whom had been missing for days.

Our range and woods offered plenty of grass for six horses. However, spring thunderstorms during the past ten days had forced the nearby river out of its banks. The other horses had come to the barn (畜棚) during the downpour, but not Ginger or Charcoal.

When the rain stopped, I took Spot, our dog, to do some first-hand searching. We went through trees and brush in wet lowlands near the river. All my calling and Spot’s smelling were in vain.

The next morning, the sun struggled to shine through gray clouds, but dampness filled the air. Suddenly, Danny shouted, “Mom, come quick! There’s Ginger!” The horse stood at the range gate crying impatiently and moving back and forth as if to say “Follow me”.

“Hurry, Danny,” I said, “get the pot with some oats (燕麦). I will bring a rope.” Ginger walked in front and we followed. “I see him! I see him!” Danny shouted. Charcoal was lying on his side, not moving. His right back leg was badly injured.

“Oh, Mom. How long do you think he’s been lying here with no food and nobody to care for him?” Tears formed in Danny’s blue eyes. “Probably several days, but we’ll never know. Ginger took care of him, though, protecting him from attacks from hungry wolves or other wild animals,” I said.

“What can we do now?” Danny asked anxiously. “There’s no way to drive a vehicle down here in all this mud.” “We just have to get him up and lead him out,” I said, keeping my voice confident. “Afterwards, we’ll have to call the vet (兽医) out.”

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。

With our encouragement and the attraction of oats, Charcoal struggled and managed to stand up.

Upon arriving at the barn, Danny started creating a bed for Charcoal.