

## 2024 届高三第一次学业质量评价(T8 联考)

### 英语试题

命题学校:华中师范大学第一附属中学

命题人:黄蕾 汪礼波 李琛 黄瑾 陈晨 周晓维

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考试时间:2023 年 12 月 26 日上午 8:00—10:00 试卷满分:150 分 考试用时:120 分钟

#### 注意事项:

- 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 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。
- 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,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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

- How much did Tony pay for the book?  
A. \$6. B. \$12. C. \$18.
- What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Some students. B. A teacher. C. Teaching methods.
- What kind of weather is normal in March?  
A. The hot weather. B. The dry weather. C. The cool weather.

##### 4. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In the classroom.

##### 5. Why does Michael take exercise?

- A. To get stronger. B. To lose weight. C. To relax himself.

#### 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 is the man upset?

- A. He has to fix his car.  
B. He is short of money.  
C. He has been too busy with work.

##### 7. When will the speakers meet?

- A. At 4:00 p. m. B. At 12:30 p. m. C. At 12:00.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

##### 8. What did the man do just now?

- A. He had a history lesson. B. He played a game. C. He visited his cousins.

##### 9. What makes the man surprised?

- A. His cousins all have their own iPad.  
B. His cousins use video games to learn.  
C. His cousins know little about history.

##### 10. What is the woman worried about the kids at school?

- A. They ignore their textbooks.  
B. They play games in the classroom.  
C. They give priority to fun over learning.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

##### 11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Having guests this weekend.  
B. Going out for sightseeing.  
C. Moving into a new house.

##### 12. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Neighbors. B. Husband and wife. C. Close friends.

13. What will the man do tomorrow?  
A. Write an email.                      B. Have a barbecue.                      C. Do some shopping.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What does the man think of the apartment?  
A. It's bright, modern and very large.  
B. It's in a crowded and noisy place.  
C. It's a little far away from his school.
15. How will the man go to school every day?  
A. By bike.                      B. By bus.                      C. On foot.
16. How much does the man pay if he pays at the beginning of each month?  
A. \$ 675.                      B. \$ 750.                      C. \$ 825.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What will Robert do in the club?  
A. Train the soccer players.  
B. Hold all the meetings.  
C. Collect fees from members.
18. Why does the club need the fees badly?  
A. To attract more students.      B. To open another club.      C. To buy new equipment.
19. How long has Jason worked as the head coach?  
A. For two years.                      B. For five years.                      C. For ten years.
20. What is the talk mainly about?  
A. Ways to join the soccer club.  
B. Classes opened for this season.  
C. Details of three club leading members.

## 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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

Costa Rica is full of unique animals found nowhere else on Earth. And you could help nurse some of these injured forest animals back to health while you live and volunteer in Costa Rica for up to 10 weeks!

On this all-inclusive volunteer trip, not only do you get to live and volunteer with a trusted wildlife rehabilitation(康复) organisation in Costa Rica. When you go with Global, you get:

**Pre-Departure Guide**—Our in-depth pre-departure guide will have all the information you need about your trip & destination, at your fingertips.

**Dedicated Trip Coordinator**—Hand-picked from an experienced team who've been there, done that and ready to guide you through your entire journey.

**Accommodation & Meals**—Relax in your shared dorm accommodation on-site, with free Wi-Fi and a community atmosphere, and enjoy nutritious Costa Rican cuisine.

**Certificate of Completion**—In recognition of your hard work and dedication throughout the experience, and it goes very well with your future résumé.

Can you picture it? You spend your days doing various tasks around the sanctuary(禁猎区). Anything from repairing enclosures, feeding the animals, maintaining gardens, or taking photos of the animals.

For most people, getting to see one of these animals is a bucket-list experience. Especially if they get to interact and help with the rehabilitation of these injured forest animals. Seeing a sloth pick its way through the canopy is one thing. But interacting with a sloth every day, and watching it make progress as it heals from its injuries, is a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

21. What is a unique experience for volunteers in Costa Rica?  
A. Doing wildlife research.                      B. Admiring forest scenery.  
C. Attending to injured animals.                      D. Taking photos for social media.
22. What is guaranteed for volunteers in Costa Rica?  
A. Training before departure.                      B. Certificate of participation.  
C. Single-room accommodation.                      D. Hand-picked travel companions.
23. What is the main purpose of the text?  
A. To persuade.      B. To entertain.      C. To analyze.      D. To report.

#### B

Michael and his wife, new residents in a San Francisco apartment, learned about their neighbor Jeff Dunan's volunteer work for Bangladesh Relief, an organization that provides food, clothing and essential supplies for disadvantaged people in northern Bangladesh. Inspired, Michael donated \$ 150 to Dunan's GoFundMe campaign. However, a credit card notification alerted him to an unintended \$ 15,041 charge.

When he saw the five-figure number, he was confused. Soon, it all made sense. Michael's credit card number started with four and one. Clearly, he accidentally began typing his credit card information while his cursor(光标) was still in the donation box.



Michael planned to call Dunan to explain, but before he had the chance to do that, he started receiving Facebook messages from Shohag Chandra, the charity's Bangladesh-based program manager, thanking him for his generous donation. After he looked through the photos of people holding thank-you signs that read his name, Michael's heart sank. He felt terrible that he had to withdraw his handsome donation. Once his original contribution was refunded, he decided to donate \$1,500.

Although Michael had told his family and friends about the tale, he decided to share it publicly on social media, after Dunan told him the organization was desperately in need of funds. "The least I could do was take the time to post this story online and see if I could inspire other people to donate to the cause," Michael said.

Little did he know, though, that the story would be seen far and wide, ending up raising more than \$120,000 for Bangladesh Relief in the span of only a few weeks—about eight times Michael's mistaken donation. According to Dunan, more than 3,700 people have contributed because of Michael's post. Michael has been stunned(震惊) by the ongoing outpouring of support. "Never in my wildest dreams did I imagine this reaction," he said. "People can be amazing when they come together for something like this."

24. How did Michael make the large donation?

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. He input an incorrect amount.     | B. He encountered a system error.        |
| C. He was greatly inspired by Dunan. | D. He entered wrong credit card details. |

25. Why did Michael's heart sink according to Paragraph 3?

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. He saw people in despair.          | B. He failed to offer enough money.      |
| C. He didn't receive the full refund. | D. He realized the scale of his mistake. |

26. What motivated Michael to share the story on social media?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Dunan's request for publicity.            | B. A desire for personal recognition.    |
| C. The organization's urgent need for funds. | D. Pressure from his family and friends. |

27. What message does the story convey?

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. Actions speak louder than words. | B. Many hands make light work.          |
| C. Always prepare for a rainy day.  | D. A good beginning is half of victory. |

C

Carl Wieman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist at Stanford University, excelled in the lab, where he created the Bose-Einstein condensate(玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚态). However, his mastery in the lab did not extend to the classroom. For years, he wrestled with what seemed to be a straightforward task: making undergraduates comprehend physics as he did.

Laying it out for them—explaining, even demonstrating the core concepts of the discipline—was not working. Despite his clear explanations, his students' capacity to solve the problems he posed to them remained inadequate.

It was in an unexpected place that he found the key to the problem: not in his classrooms but among the graduate students(研究生) who came to work in his lab. When his PH. D. candidates entered the lab, Wieman noticed, their habits of thought were no less narrow and rigid than the undergraduates. Within a year or two, however, these same graduate students transformed into the flexible thinkers he was trying so earnestly, and unsuccessfully, to cultivate. "Some kind of intellectual process must have been missing from the traditional education," Wieman recounts.

A major factor in the graduate students' transformation, Wieman concluded, was their experience of intense social engagement around a body of knowledge—the hours they spent advising, debating with, and recounting anecdotes to one another. In 2019, a study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* backed this idea. Tracking the intellectual advancement of several hundred graduate students in the sciences over the course of four years, its authors found that the development of crucial skills such as generating hypotheses(假设), designing experiments, and analyzing data was closely related to the students' engagement with their peers in the lab, rather than the guidance they received from their faculty mentors(导师).

Wieman is one of a growing number of Stanford professors who are bringing this "active learning" approach to their courses. His aspiration is to move science education away from the lecture format, toward a model that is more active and more engaged.

28. What problem did Carl Wieman have with his undergraduates?

- |  |
|--|
| A. Making them excel in the lab.             |
| B. Demonstrating lab experiments.            |
| C. Facilitating their all-round development. |
| D. Enhancing their physics problem-solving.  |

29. Which of the following best describes the graduate students who first joined Wieman's lab?

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Limited in thinking.  | B. Resistant to new ideas.      |
| C. Flexible and earnest. | D. Experienced and cooperative. |

30. What is crucial for developing students' intelligent thought according to the 2019 study?

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Intense lab work.                  | B. Peer pressure and evaluation.     |
| C. Academic interaction with fellows. | D. Engagement with external society. |

31. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Transforming Graduates' Habits      B. Carl Wieman's Nobel Prize Journey  
C. The Nobel-Prize Winner's Struggles      D. Carl Wieman's Education Innovation

**D**

Since the 1950s, some 9.2 billion tonnes of plastic have been produced globally, of which only about 10% has ever been recycled. Yet environmentally conscious companies and consumers continue to look to recycling as a way to ease the plastic problem. Manufacturing giants claim to be committed to making more of their products and packaging from recycled materials. However, this confidence masks(掩饰) a complex web of issues around plastic recycling. Recycling rates remain extremely low and critics argue that we should look at alternative ways to tackle plastic pollution.

While many plastics have the potential to be recycled, most are not because the process is costly, complicated and the resulting product of a lower quality than the original. Despite rising demand for recycled plastic, few waste companies turn a profit. Part of this is because virgin plastic—linked to oil prices—is often cheaper than recycled plastic, meaning there is little economic incentive to use it. Worse yet, much of our plastic waste is difficult to recycle. Lightweight food packaging, like a mozzarella packet, contains different plastics, dyes and toxic additives(添加剂). This dirty mix means plastic recycled through mechanical methods—the most common form—can only be melted down and moulded again a couple of times before it becomes too fragile to be reused. And the nature of the process means plastic recycling has a carbon footprint of its own.

Given all of these difficulties, environmental critics say recycling is not the solution—and argue that creating more products from recycled material to attract environmental consciousness merely worsens the problem. “The solution is to use less plastic and to stop misleading the public about the recyclability,” says Enck, president of Beyond Plastics, a US campaign group with a mission to end single-use plastic. “They should stop making false claims about the recyclability of plastics since they know most will either be littered or burned or landfilled(填埋). Using less plastics means shifting to reusable products and relying more on paper, cardboard, glass and metal—all of which should be made from recycled content.”

32. What is an environmentally conscious customer's attitude towards recycling plastics?

- A. Suspicious.      B. Favorable.      C. Indifferent.      D. Disapproving.

33. What does the underlined word “incentive” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Motive.      B. Issue.      C. Crisis.      D. Policy.

34. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The recycling process of plastics.  
B. Pollutants contained in recycled plastics.  
C. Reasons why users dislike recycled plastics.  
D. Contributing factors to low plastic recycling rates.

35. What will the environmental critics be happy to see according to the text?

- A. Using metal or glass food containers.  
B. Littering recycled plastics in a landfill.  
C. Processing plastics in a mechanical way.  
D. Launching campaigns to promote recyclability.

**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。

Have you ever caught a smell of something and been strongly reminded of a person or place? There seems to be a deep psychological link between smells and our memory. Some research even suggests that smells can influence our cognition(认知, 感知).

36 Roja Dove, a perfumer, informed the BBC that when we are born, the olfactory bulb(嗅球), which is the area in our brain that processes smell, is empty, without pre-existing information or association. 37 When we smell an odour again, the original and unique memory comes flooding back because of the association acquired in our previous experience.

Our awareness of smells is primarily unconscious. 38 But, low-level smells are still picked up because the scent receptors(感受器) in our brain are so powerful that we unconsciously register them. In fact, various studies have found the olfactory bulb sends more neurons(神经元) to more areas of our brain than our hearing or vision.

Research suggests that the power of smell can also affect how the brain performs. 39 Mark Moss at Northumbria University's Psychology Department discovered that certain essential oils, such as peppermint, positively impact cognition, and rosemary's scent can enhance memory. He also studied lavender, which he says “tends to impair memory and slow reaction time”. But research by others has shown it to be useful in reducing pre-treatment



anxiety in dental and medical situations.

40 The next time a familiar smell brings back a special memory, just remember that your nose is working wonders.

- A. Why do smells take us back?
- B. So, don't take your nose for granted.
- C. How is the sense of smell connected to your brain?
- D. Scents can revive memories that have been long forgotten.
- E. We are not actively aware of them unless they are extremely strong.
- F. This is especially true when it comes to the fragrance of essential oils.
- G. Therefore, our responses to smells are learnt and highly individualized.

### 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 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Jen is a 39-year-old community dancer with Down's Syndrome(唐氏综合征). She is the founder of DanceSyndrome, a non-profit organization that brings together 41 dancers and make them feel equal to everyone.

Dancing has always been in her veins. As a young girl, Jen seized every opportunity to dance with full 42, both in the morning and during her 10 minutes of 43 before bedtime. The dynamic workout would keep her 44 all day long.

Life hasn't been straightforward for Jen. She was 45 by a number of dance clubs in primary school and encountered numerous 46 while pursuing her passion for dance. Despite these challenges, her ambition to share her love for dance and 47 disabled individuals in the art grew stronger.

After leaving school at 18, Jen spent over 10 years searching 48 for opportunities to be trained as a dance leader. Eventually, she had to give up and decided to try her own way, not knowing where it might lead!

Despite the 49, DanceSyndrome was established in 2009. Jen and her fellow disabled dance leaders took 50 of the charitable organization, working alongside non-disabled dance artists who helped them work more professionally.

Over the decade, DanceSyndrome has 51 thousands of disabled dancers, cultivating an environment where every person is recognized as equal, 52 and accepted for who they are. The year 2019 witnessed Jen 53 for the third time as a member of

Shaw Trust's Disability Power 100. She is a living proof that 54 can come from unexpected places and that disabled individuals can 55 society in extraordinary ways.

- |                      |                |                 |                |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. confusing     | B. disabled    | C. talented     | D. clumsy      |
| 42. A. energy        | B. fear        | C. speed        | D. courage     |
| 43. A. concentration | B. imagination | C. relaxation   | D. celebration |
| 44. A. exhausted     | B. astonished  | C. motivated    | D. refreshed   |
| 45. A. held back     | B. left alone  | C. looked after | D. turned down |
| 46. A. consequences  | B. barriers    | C. friends      | D. experiences |
| 47. A. discover      | B. employ      | C. engage       | D. entertain   |
| 48. A. in particular | B. in return   | C. in vain      | D. in advance  |
| 49. A. frustration   | B. progress    | C. curiosity    | D. uncertainty |
| 50. A. possession    | B. charge      | C. advantage    | D. control     |
| 51. A. supported     | B. praised     | C. paid         | D. added       |
| 52. A. valued        | B. envied      | C. united       | D. rewarded    |
| 53. A. regarded      | B. listed      | C. interviewed  | D. expected    |
| 54. A. inspiration   | B. friendship  | C. teamwork     | D. leadership  |
| 55. A. contribute to | B. adapt to    | C. belong to    | D. live up to  |

#### 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。

The Sanya Nanfan(南繁) Seed Breeding(繁殖) Base, located in south China's Hainan Province, plays a vital role as a seed centre in China. 56 (unique) blessed with nature's gifts and a wealth of the country's resources, it serves as the dedicated ground 57 skilled agricultural experts contribute to feeding our nation and addressing global hunger.

Dr. Xiao Feng stands at the forefront of agricultural innovation in Nanfan. Jokingly 58 (refer) to himself as a "mudskipper", he is often spotted with rolled-up trouser legs knee-deep in the 59 (mud) fields. Dr. Xiao, along with other Nanfan researchers, 60 (commit) wholeheartedly to improving grain production, ensuring that people's dinner tables are filled.

"Life can be compared to a seed," remarks Dr. Xiao. "Occasionally, it may either not grow as expected 61 remain inactive. Nevertheless, hope and opportunity persist. The seed of life will always manage 62 (emerge) through the ground."

The term "Nanfan" itself implies to the practice of transplanting summertime crops

from northern latitudes to Hainan during its winter. This makes for an 63 (extend) of growing seasons. Shortening the breeding cycle 64 half or more, Nanfan accelerates the breeding process.

Hope is a humble seed, when 65 (plant) in fertile ground, it transfigures(美化……的外表) into new life bearing fruits of change. The researchers at Nanfan are those seeds of hope.

#### 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,在外教课期末考试中发现有人作弊,你认为这会影响考试公平。请你给外教 John 写一封信,内容包括:

1. 情况描述;
2. 你的看法;
3. 你的请求。

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。

<p>Dear John,</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Yours,</p> <p>Li Hua</p>
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##### 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,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My mother believed in using things up. Last year, our cornfield had a bad harvest because birds feasted on the crops. It was probably then that Mom's frugality(节俭) became even more extraordinary. She began keeping everything that seemed useless in the attic(阁楼)—worn-out clothes, old sheets, broken umbrellas, and some other old items. Mom's favorite

saying was "waste not, want not". My brother Josh and I weren't sure what that meant until the "Affair of the Scarecrow(稻草人)", which, as it later became known, left a lasting impression on us.

The story began with a pretty hat that Mom received as a gift to protect her from the sun. However, Josh and I could see that Mom's frugal nature and fashion sense were in battle. Mom really didn't want to get rid of the hat—it was new and had a lot of use left in it—but neither could she stand wearing it. She tried to take off the fancy decorations, but they were stuck on tight. She'd have to find some other solution.

Josh and I watched as Mom headed upstairs to the attic with the hat. "Waste not, want not," she called back down. We heard boxes being moved around. Moments later, Mom leaned out, holding a flour bag full of straw, and with a mysterious smile, she placed the hat on it.

"What is that for?" I asked, confused. "A scarecrow!" Mom exclaimed. "But not a good one yet. It needs a strong body to stand firm in the field," she said with a frown. "And it doesn't look scary enough," Josh remarked. I had to admit that Josh, though younger than I was, could sometimes be more imaginative. Josh and I turned to each other, searching for a good idea. Soon enough, Josh's eyes lit up with inspiration.

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。

<p>Paragraph 1: "Come with me!" Josh called out. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Paragraph 2: In the days that followed, the scarecrow stood tall. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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