

2024 年秋学期高三英语学科阶段练习 (一)

英语试卷

时间:120 分钟 分值:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 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. How many pages does the woman want from someone working alone?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

2. What does the woman do every day?

- A. She exercises. B. She sits in the park. C. She feeds the ducks.

3. What did the speakers both do this morning?

- A. They drank coffee.
B. They made their lunch.
C. They took a shower.

4. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a store. B. In a bank. C. At home.

5. How much money will the woman pay?

- A.\$6. B.\$8. C.\$10.

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、7 题。

6. How does the woman feel about applying for jobs?

- A. Excited. B. Ashamed. C. Nervous.

7. Where did the man fill out a job application?

- A. At a toy store. B. At a gas station. C. At a car rental agency.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why will the boy read a book this weekend?

- A. He wants to take his mother's advice.

B. He has to do it for school.

C. He thinks he'll be bored.

9. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Mother and son. C. Teacher and student.

10. What type of book is The Story of Life?

A. A fantasy story. B. A textbook. C. A science fiction story.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Fixing a computer. B. Writing a paper. C. Studying for an English test.

12. How many pages has the woman written already?

A.8. B.9. C.10.

13. How does the woman feel at the end?

A. Confused. B. Thankful. C. Embarrassed.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What happened to the woman when she went into the woods?

A. She lost her sunglasses.

B. She found new sunglasses.

C. She broke her old sunglasses.

15. When did the man last lose his sunglasses?

A. Earlier today. B. Yesterday. C. Two weeks ago.

16. What does the man say about Sunglass Hut?

A. It has a good reputation.

B. The price there is too high.

C. He usually gets his glasses from there.

17. What will the speakers do next?

A. Get something to eat.

B. Have some new sunglasses.

C. Call an insurance company.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What are classes like at Sun School?

A. They follow no schedule.

B. They have a small class size.

C. They are based on the needs of the group.

19. How often do school meetings take place?

A. Every day. B. Every month. C. Every week.

20. What do teachers do besides teaching at the school?

A. They cook and clean.

B. They decorate and make simple repairs.

C. They make most of the decisions for the school.

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

UC Berkeley Youth Recreation Summer Camps

UC Berkeley Youth Recreation will provide a wide variety of one-week outdoor experiences and activities for the youth on summer camps 2024. Here are four best summer camps.

Windsurfing Camp

This camp is designed to teach students the basics of windsurfing, including balance and self-rescue. Through a combination of classroom instruction, demonstration and water time, campers are able to master the basics of the sport. A comfort with wind and water is strongly encouraged. Campers must be ages 10~17 to register. All campers must be able to swim and weigh 100 pounds or more to safely use public windsurfing equipment.

Price: \$330. Those who have participated before can receive 10% off.

Sailing Camp

Campers learn and review the essentials of sailing at their experience level on the beautiful San Francisco Bay! 2024 brings exciting updates to the camp and helps sailors master new skills. Previous sailing experience is required. Campers must be ages 12~18 to register. All campers must have basic swimming skills.

Price: \$255.

Skateboarding Camp

In this camp, skateboarders will learn mechanics and basic riding skills such as balance, riding switches, and dropping-in. Skaters will be assessed on the first day of the session and the lessons will be adapted to their ability. All participants are educated in skateboard safety. Campers must be ages 8~16 to register. Participants must bring their own skateboard, helmet (头盔) and knee & elbow pads (护具).

Price: \$300. \$240 per person for group registration.

Rock Climbing Camp

Learn climbing skills, knot (结) - tying, top-rope climbing and equipment care. Sites include Strawberry Canyon, Remillard, Indian Rock and Cragmont Parks. Campers must be ages 9~15 to register. All campers can enjoy the bus service to and from the campsites.

Price: \$275.

1. What is a must for the participants of Windsurfing Camp?

- A. First aid knowledge.
- B. Appropriate weight.
- C. Previous learning experience.
- D. Personal protective equipment.

2. What is special about Skateboarding Camp?

- A. It is intended for primary pupils.
- B. I'll issue certificates of excellence.
- C. It bases its lessons on campers' levels.
- D. It gives a 10% discount for group registration.

3. Which camp offers public transportation for camp-goers?

- A. Windsurfing Camp.
- B. Sailing Camp.
- C. Skateboarding Camp.
- D. Rock Climbing Camp.

B

Parenting styles have changed over the years in response to the rapid changes in the world. Whether it is tapping technology or applying the best parenting practices to meet a parenting need, parents nowadays generally invest more time in finding out how best to raise their children.

Modern parents often look to the internet and social media for parenting advice. The availability of resources has helped modern parents engage more in their children's development, both academically and emotionally. Modern parents are also more eager to find out effective parenting methods to help them raise disciplined and confident children.

A modern parenting style that has emerged is helicopter parenting, where parents are much too focused on their children. They help children with tasks they're capable of doing on their own, like selecting activities and friends for them, or calling their teachers about homework matters. Such a parenting style can hold back the development of the children's ability to handle responsibilities independently. Children might be ill-equipped with life skills such as doing laundry (洗衣), clearing their plates or coping with their schoolwork. Always protecting children from failures may also prevent them developing adaptability and acquiring skills like problem-solving.

On the other hand, parents in the past tended to monitor less. Children were given more control over how to manage their schoolwork and choose their friends. Domestic helpers were also not the norm then, hence children of the past were often expected to shoulder the responsibilities of caring for younger brothers and sisters and managing housework. Living in the pre-internet age, parents were less informed about different parenting methods, and their parenting styles were guided

more by their personalities, common sense and friendly advice from the extended family and neighbors, rather than by social media influences or parenting websites.

There is no one right way to raise a child. Each child is unique and should be raised differently by parents who are present but not wandering, who are supportive but not controlling, and who protect but not care too much.

4. What does the underlined word “tapping” mean in paragraph 1?

A. Employing.

B. Tracking.

C. Monitoring.

D. Identifying.

5. What is a distinctive characteristic of helicopter parenting?

A. Flexible.

B. Efficient.

C. Conventional.

D. Overinvolved.

6. What do we know about parents in the past?

A. They educated kids in a rigid way.

B. They overestimated their kids’ independence.

C. They afforded kids more space for self-growth.

D. They tended to stay away from social activities.

7. What does the text mainly tell us?

A. How to raise all-round children.

B. How to enhance parent-child bonds.

C. How parenting modes have shifted over the years.

D. How information technology boosts people’s lifestyles.

C

While it throws out about 90 pounds of food per person every year, Japan doesn’t rank at the top of the world’s list of wasteful nations. Still, what’s thrown away represents a serious problem for an island nation with limited landfill space and a goal of greater sustainability. Reinvention can offer an alternative. A Japanese company is taking vegetable peels, cooking oil and other used foodstuffs and making entirely different products.

Concrete is the most widely used construction material in the world, and its key element, cement, is a major polluter of greenhouse emissions. So what if a more sustainable alternative were possible by making cement with food waste, which also would help reduce greenhouse emissions from landfills where that waste would otherwise be thrown away? That’s the idea

behind Fabula, a Tokyo-based start-up.

Researchers at Fabula created a recipe to make food concrete by drying leftovers and pressing them into a mold (模具) at a high temperature. The company, founded by researchers at the University of Tokyo, began with items commonly thrown away like cabbage and orange peels but found that almost any food item can be used. It now takes mostly coffee grounds and tea leaves to make its cement. The product's durability depends on the components.

Fabula is currently producing made-to-order household items, such as coasters and dishes, while awaiting its patent. The goal is to make furniture and larger structures once the technology is able to make the cement more durable. Food production companies that can't avoid generating waste during their processes have reached out to work with the company. "We hope to become a matching service between companies that have food waste and companies who want to build things out of such materials," said Takuma Oishi, Fabula's chief commercial officer.

Since the cement is 100 percent edible, it could create opportunities during disaster response when temporary structures need to be built quickly. The people inside might even turn to them for food. If the technology advances enough, Oishi suggested, someday we may be able "to eat the homes or furniture when necessary".

8. Which problem Japan faces is mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A. Food waste.
- B. Garbage littering.
- C. Energy crisis.
- D. Environmental pollution.

9. What's the initial thought of Fabula?

- A. Using food remains in recipes.
- B. Finding a cheaper alternative to landfills.
- C. Making a novel building material from leftovers.
- D. Cutting greenhouse gases by recycling home devices.

10. What's paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The diversity of food sources.
- B. The prospects of the company.
- C. The innovation of a traditional cuisine.
- D. The process of developing food concrete.

11. How is food concrete different from common construction materials?

- A. It can fill stomachs.
- B. It's solid and lasting.
- C. It can prevent disasters.
- D. It's delicate but cost-free.

D

A good conversation should proceed like a tennis match: players each take turns responding, knowing instinctively (本能) when to speak and when to listen. This kind of complicated and back-and-forth talk is often considered to be possessed only by humans. However, according to a recent study, animals also seem to know when to speak and when to listen.

The study involved over 300 animals including birds, mammals (哺乳动物), insects, and frogs which practice turn-taking behavior. These animals alternate their call and response in a similar way humans communicate. Monkeys, for example, often exchange calls to locate each other in the wild and figure out whether they know one another.

While forms of communication are mostly sound-based, several species have more creative forms of viewable communication. Baby monkeys let their parents know they want to be carried with arm gestures, while birds, insects and frogs can get their messages across through colorful displays.

Kobin Kendrick, the main co-author on the study, says that making comparisons among animals that take turns when communicating can give us a better understanding of how this feature evolved in humans and our ancestors. “We know very little about the evolution and origin of the human language, so any possibility of gaining insight into it is worth going after,” he says.

Additionally, while the idea of turn-taking might bring to mind a picture of orderly, well-mannered animals, Kendrick stresses that this isn’t always the case. Owl (猫头鹰) chicks may try to outdo each other by making louder sounds in an effort to attract favor from their mothers during feeding. “This can be seen as an exception to the rule, highlighting the importance of turn-taking in general,” says Kendrick.

One problem with the study is that researchers themselves don’t know how to communicate with others outside their particular species of interest. Kendrick stresses another goal of the study is to create a wider framework that can bring together all the different researches on turn-taking, allowing scientists to conduct more cross-species comparisons. “We all believe strongly these fields can benefit from each other, and we hope the study will drive more crosstalk between humans and animals in the future,” says Kendrick.

12. What can we learn about the turn-taking behavior?

- A. It is a unique human quality.
- B. It is an acquired athletic skill.
- C. It occurs between familiar relations.
- D. It features complexity and interaction.

13. Which of the following is a form of visual intercommunication?

- A. Frogs show skin colors.
- B. Bees release smells.
- C. Eagles scream in the sky.
- D. Monkeys exchange calls.

14. Why are “owl chicks” mentioned in paragraph 5?

- A. To propose a definition.
- B. To give a contrast.
- C. To present an argument.
- D. To make a prediction.

15. What aspect of research does the last paragraph highlight?

- A. Research budget.
- B. Research range.
- C. Research frequency.
- D. Research background.

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Settling down with a great novel enables you to consider ideas that might have never crossed your mind had you not chosen it in the first place. 16 If you have the urge and are curious about how to start a book club, it's easier than you might think.

First, find members. Reach out to your existing reading-loving friends and post a notice in your local library or bookstore. If you're open to a more digital-friendly approach, put the word out about your new club via Twitter or Facebook. 17

Then set group guidelines. To guarantee your new group is all on the same page, take time to discuss what you want to get out of regular club gatherings before your first official meeting. Will your time together be spent largely focusing on the novel at hand? 18 While enjoying stimulating non-book conversation over coffee and snacks is in no way ill-advised, not everyone who signs up for a book club is willing to reject their novel for a cup.

19 Books that work really well are the ones that help you reflect on self. They have lots of entry points for people so they probably have a good setting. Also, there's great character development. Select something with the criteria, and you can please all kinds of readers.

As far as how often you meet, that schedule is up to your members to determine what's realistic-plus how long it will take to complete the book. As for location, meeting up at your home is always an option. 20 Meeting at a public space like a bar can ease the pressure of entertaining.

- A. Don't feel bound to act as host, though.
- B. Which scene has stuck with you the most?
- C. Picking books may seem like the trickiest part.
- D. You'll gain a sense of community from book clubs.
- E. Will refreshments ultimately be the most important?

F. You may get people beyond your daily contact to join your circle.

G. And sometimes you just want to discuss what you've read with others.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共三节，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。

Some years ago, I was stuck on a crosstown bus during rush hour. The bus was filled with cold, tired people _____ 21 _____ with one another. Two men _____ 22 _____ at each other for an unintentional push. An elderly woman got on, and nobody offered her a _____ 23 _____. Anger was in the air; no _____ 24 _____ could be found here.

As the bus approached Seventh Avenue, the driver's words came from the speaker. "Folks," he said. "I know you've had a(n) _____ 25 _____ day and that you are depressed, but I will _____ 26 _____. When each of you walks by before getting off, drop your _____ 27 _____ into my palm (手掌). My route goes right by the Hudson River, into which I'll _____ 28 _____ them."

It seemed as if a spell had lifted. Everyone burst out laughing, their faces shining with _____ 29 _____. The passengers who had been _____ 30 _____ each other's existence were suddenly grinning (咧嘴笑) at each other — is this guy serious?

At the next stop, just as _____ 31 _____, the driver held out his hand, palm up, and waited. All the _____ 32 _____ passengers performed the gesture of dropping something into his palm. The driver _____ 33 _____ the same action at every stop that followed.

Occasionally we may sink into a grey world, but someone can _____ 34 _____ it like a ray of light, showing us hope. What if we are the light? _____ 35 _____, anyone possesses the power to shine on others' dark days.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. satisfied | B. associated | C. impressed | D. annoyed |
| 22. A. waved | B. nodded | C. barked | D. shot |
| 23. A. reminder | B. seat | C. ride | D. choice |
| 24. A. mercy | B. fortune | C. courage | D. security |
| 25. A. tough | B. average | C. important | D. fruitful |
| 26. A. make comments | B. show up | C. help out | D. take risks |
| 27. A. memories | B. troubles | C. faults | D. tips |
| 28. A. transform | B. stretch | C. accompany | D. cast |
| 29. A. envy | B. greed | C. pleasure | D. pride |
| 30. A. suspecting | B. ignoring | C. expecting | D. appreciating |
| 31. A. ordered | B. promised | C. requested | D. reported |
| 32. A. chosen | B. fooled | C. sitting | D. exiting |
| 33. A. repeated | B. designed | C. interpreted | D. evaluated |
| 34. A. divide | B. explore | C. reward | D. brighten |
| 35. A. However | B. Instead | C. Actually | D. Consequently |

第二节(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 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。

China's new hit TV show *To the Wonder* has made Altay in the Xinjiang Uygur 36 (autonomy) region a new trendy tourism destination among young people, who are attracted by the breathtaking views and the simple lives of the 37 (local).

Adapted 38 My Altay, a collection of prose by Li Juan, the drama tells the story of Li Wenxiu, a young woman 39 (return) to her hometown of Altay after failing in her dream and having setbacks at work. She then found the 40 (mean) of life and her love in Altay.

The grassland views and free and easy lives 41 (show) in the teleplay soon made Altay one of the top-tier tourism destinations. "It's like a place 42 is out of this world. I'm planning a trip to Altay this summer," said Zhang Chen, a 31-year-old from Beijing.

The travel portal Qunar said that from May 7, flight ticket bookings to Altay rose 20 percent compared with the same period in the previous month, and hotel bookings 43 (double) at that time on its platform.

It is not the first time that a hit show 44 (help) turn its location into a popular tourism destination. In January 2023, the TV drama Meet Yourself made Dali a trendy tourism destination. Xiao Peng, 45 researcher from Qunar, said that it's common to see a TV drama boosting its location's potential as a tourist destination in recent years.

第三节 单句语法填空(共 10 题；每小题 0.5 分，满分 5 分)

46. Very small drones with (advance) sensors and AI and travelling ahead of the train could guide it like a co-pilot.
(用所给词的适当形式填空)

47. Opportunities like this start to dry . (用适当的词填空)

48. Ted never dreamt of there (be) a chance for him to be sent abroad soon.

49. A trial project by the Montreal Children's Hospital suggested that the use of medical hypnosis (催眠) can reduce pain and (anxious) in patients. (所给词的适当形式填空)

50. (like) by a large group of people cannot take the place of building deep, supportive friendships. (所给词的适当形式填空)

51. When (contribute) were made by geniuses outside the club—women, or people of a different color or belief—they were unacknowledged and rejected by others. (所给词的适当形式填空)

52. My dream is (enter) a key university. (所给词的适当形式填空)

53. The wound from the dog bite has become (infect). (所给词的适当形式填空)

54. As a teenager she formed a strong (attach) to one of her teachers. (所给词的适当形式填空)

55. The boy found himself (take) to a strange village, but he wasn't frightened at all. (所给词的适当形式填空)

第四部分 写作 (共两节，满分 40 分)

76. 第一节 (满分 15 分)

56. 你校英文报开设了新专栏 “My future career”，请你写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

1.你未来想从事的工作；2.需要做的准备。

注意：写作词数应为 80 左右。

77.第二节 (满分 25 分)

57. 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。

In my childhood, under the influence of my elder brother and my peers in the neighborhood, I tried a number of outdoor activities. Of course, I was not so taken by all of them. whether I was doing them for the first time or continuously. However, fate had its own plans in store. You never know when an outdoor activity will change my life.

The name of this activity is “fishing”. About ten years ago, I didn't really like the idea of sitting on the bank of a lake or river, spending long hours under the sun's ultraviolet rays, which can cause sunburns and skin damage, and anxiously anticipating some fish to be kind to take my bait(诱饵). In fact, I used to think of this outdoor activity as some kind of “hide-and-seek-game” that is popular with most young kids, except that it was much harder because I could see my “prey (猎物)” only after catching it.

However, all that changed when I paid a visit to my aunt in the countryside during a summer holiday. I was finally convinced by one of my cousins to accompany him to a nearby lake in order to do some fishing practice with him. In fact, he even assured me that fish would eat my baits. So I agreed and went to the lake expecting to catch some fish. Before throwing my fishing line into the water, my cousin did some tricks attaching some sort of food to my fishing pole.

Learning to fish in a river or lake can be challenging for the beginners like me. The act of dropping a line is easy, but being a successful fisher is hard. That's why they call it fishing but not catching. But with practice and patience, it can become easier over time. Patience is essential in lake fishing. It may take some time to find the right spot or lure (鱼饵) that will attract fish.

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。

My cousin had to repeatedly remind me to keep patient.

When we finally left the lake, I had caught three fish!

听力 AACABCB CABABBCCBABCA

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3. What did the speakers both do this morning?

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- A. Excited. B. Ashamed. C. Nervous.

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C. He thinks he'll be bored.

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A. A fantasy story. B. A textbook. C. A science fiction story.

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A.8. B.9. C.10.

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B. Have some new sunglasses.

C. Call an insurance company.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What are classes like at Sun School?

A. They follow no schedule.

B. They have a small class size.

C. They are based on the needs of the group.

19. How often do school meetings take place?

A. Every day. B. Every month. C. Every week.

20. What do teachers do besides teaching at the school?

A. They cook and clean.

B. They decorate and make simple repairs.

C. They make most of the decisions for the school.

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

UC Berkeley Youth Recreation Summer Camps

UC Berkeley Youth Recreation will provide a wide variety of one-week outdoor experiences and activities for the youth on summer camps 2024. Here are four best summer camps.

Windsurfing Camp

This camp is designed to teach students the basics of windsurfing, including balance and self-rescue. Through a combination of classroom instruction, demonstration and water time, campers are able to master the basics of the sport. A comfort with wind and water is strongly encouraged. Campers must be ages 10~17 to register. All campers must be able to swim and weigh 100 pounds or more to safely use public windsurfing equipment.

Price: \$330. Those who have participated before can receive 10% off.

Sailing Camp

Campers learn and review the essentials of sailing at their experience level on the beautiful San Francisco Bay! 2024 brings exciting updates to the camp and helps sailors master new skills. Previous sailing experience is required. Campers must be ages 12~18 to register. All campers must have basic swimming skills.

Price: \$255.

Skateboarding Camp

In this camp, skateboarders will learn mechanics and basic riding skills such as balance, riding switches, and dropping-in. Skaters will be assessed on the first day of the session and the lessons will be adapted to their ability. All participants are educated in skateboard safety. Campers must be ages 8~16 to register. Participants must bring their own skateboard, helmet (头盔) and knee & elbow pads (护具).

Price: \$300. \$240 per person for group registration.

Rock Climbing Camp

Learn climbing skills, knot (结) - tying, top-rope climbing and equipment care. Sites include Strawberry Canyon,

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/017164116046006143>