

## 2023-2024 学年普通高中高三第二次教学质量检测

英语

注意事项：

- 1.答题前，务必在答题卷规定的地方填写自己的姓名、考号和座位号。
- 2.答第 I 卷时，每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卷上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；答第 II 卷时，必须使用 0.5 毫米的黑色墨水签字笔在答题卷上书写，要求字体工整，笔迹清晰。在指定的答题区域作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上答题无效。
- 3.满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

### 第 I 卷

#### 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 2 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt

A. 19.15. B. 9.18. C. 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. How much did Tony pay for the book

A. \$6. B. \$ 12. C. \$18.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about

A. Some students. B. A teacher. C. Teaching methods.

3. 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。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 两个小题。

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 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

### How to Plan a Panda Tour

There are many places to see lovely giant pandas in China. But the four panda bases around Chengdu are the best places to see giant pandas. Which one is best for you depends on how much time you have and what kind of experience you want to have.

If you just want to see giant pandas, we recommend you go to Chengdu Panda Breeding and Research Base. You can see pandas at all different ages from the oldest to the newborns. This base is huge but usually crowded. You can finish your trip in one day.

If you want a deeper panda experience, there are three recommended activities.

### Join in a Panda Volunteer Program

Giant panda volunteer programs are available in three panda bases. Dujiangyan is the best place for a one-day program. If you want a less crowded environment, consider Wolong and Bifengxia, though they require 2 and 3 days respectively. Your work would include weighing and cleaning bamboo, making cakes for pandas, watching pandas being fed, and cleaning pandas' enclosures (围栏).

### Join in a Red Panda Volunteer Program

Unlike with giant pandas, you can have a zero-distance encounter with red pandas—you can feed a group of them without a fence in between. If you are interested in red pandas, you can join in our red panda volunteer program.

### Hike Into the Habitat of Wild Pandas

If you are a lover of pandas and outdoor activity as well, consider having a hike in wild panda habitat in Wolong. Go panda tracking, and see if you will be lucky enough to see a wild panda.

1. What is recommended for just a look at pandas
  - A. Getting involved in a panda volunteer program.
  - B. Visiting Chengdu Panda Breeding and Research Base.
  - C. Hiking into the habitat of wild pandas.
  - D. Joining in a red panda volunteer program.
2. What can people do in the Panda Volunteer Program
  - A. Help prepare food for pandas. B. Feed pandas personally.
  - C. Give pandas a bath. D. Enjoy delicious cakes.
3. What special experience might you get on a 2-day panda trip in Wolong
  - A. Seeing the beauty of Dujiangyan. B. Learning to set up pandas' enclosures.
  - C. Encountering a wild panda. D. Playing with red pandas.

B

When you picture doing a science project, you might imagine looking through a microscope or building a model volcano. But science projects can be done anywhere. Many teens get inspired from playing musical instruments to doing gymnastics. All it takes to transform your favorite activities into a science project is identifying a problem you want to solve.

Elizabeth, 14, who is in seventh grade at Davis Drive Middle School in Cary, N. C, designed a program. Her method is based on the golden ratio (比例). This ratio is often used to create pleasing parts in artworks. The ratio also appears in nature. Elizabeth's data storage strategy helps computers write data evenly (均匀地) across memory devices. This could help such devices last longer.

"As long as I can remember, I've been an artistic person," Elizabeth says, "In fourth grade, my art teacher taught us about the golden ratio. And at that point it was just, you know, something to use when we were painting." But last year, Elizabeth had to replace the memory in her own computer, thinking the golden ratio might work in information storage, too. Elizabeth tested her golden-ratio technique by running programs on a computer.

But before this project, Elizabeth had no coding experience. To prepare, she spent months reading a textbook on how to code. She says, "It wasn't like an 'ah-ha' moment. Writing programs is

such a boring process. But it was just exciting to explore and see the computer actually just doing stuff that I told it to do after those hours.”

“Don’t limit yourself,” Elizabeth adds, “One of the biggest challenges you face is changing your mindset. I never thought that science or computer science would be my kind of thing, but after learning a bit about programming, I found that it was actually a new way to express myself. Words, painting, now programming.”

4. What can we learn about science projects according to this passage

- A. They can come from different hobbies. B. They will inspire teens to find solutions.
- C. They need skills in building models. D. They may involve great imagination.

5. What is Elizabeth’s programming used for

- A. Strengthening memories. B. Storing information.
- C. Creating fine works. D. Protecting nature.

6. What can we infer from the fourth paragraph

- A. Imagination is the source of creation. B. Laugh it off when facing difficulties.
- C. Well begun is half done. D. Every effort will pay off.

7. What is Elizabeth doing with her words in the last paragraph



A. Expressing doubts. B. Making promises.

C. Offering advice. D. Giving response.

C

According to a new Agriculture Department report, U.S. forests could exacerbate global warming because they are being destroyed by natural disasters and are losing their ability to absorb planet-warming gases as they get older. The report predicts that the ability of forests to absorb carbon will start declining after 2025 and that forests could release up to 100 million metric tons of carbon a year as their emissions from decaying (腐烂) trees are beyond their carbon absorption. Forests could become a "substantial carbon source" by 2070, the USDA report says.

The loss of carbon absorption is caused in part by natural disasters such as wildfires, tornadoes and hurricanes, which are increasing in frequency and strength as global temperatures rise. The disasters destroy forests, destroying their ecosystem and decreasing their ability to absorb carbon, according to Lynn Riley, a senior manager of climate science at the American Forest Foundation. Aging forests also contribute. The report found that older, mature trees absorb less carbon than younger trees of the same species, and U.S. forests are rapidly aging.

This trend is likely to continue, as forests come under increasing

threat from climate change and exploitation (开采). The typical tropical forest may become a carbon source by the 2060s, according to Simon Lewis, a professor in the school of geography at Leeds University. "Humans have been lucky so far, as tropical forests are cleaning up lots of our pollution, but they can't keep doing that forever," he said. "We need to cut down fossil fuel emissions before the global carbon cycle starts working against us." U.S. forests currently absorb 11 percent of U.S. carbon emissions, or 150 million metric tons of carbon a year, equal to the combined emissions from 40 coal power plants, according to the report. The loss of forests as natural carbon absorbers will require the U.S. to cut emissions more rapidly to reach net zero. "As we work to decarbonize, forests are one of the greatest tools. If we were to lose that tool, it means we will contribute that much more in emissions," Riley said.

8. What does the underlined word "exacerbate" in paragraph 1 probably mean

A. Address. B. Measure. C. Relieve. D. Worsen.

9. What is paragraph 2 mainly about

A. The impact of rising global temperatures on forests.

B. The reasons for forests' declining ability to absorb carbon.

C. The key role of forests in the ecosystem.

D. The consequences of frequent natural disasters.

10. What does Simon Lewis suggest

A. Planting younger trees on a large scale. B. Limiting the exploitation of forest resources.

C. Reducing fossil fuel emissions. D. Dealing with decaying trees in time.

11. What does the author intend to do in the last paragraph

A. To show the carbon emissions from coal power plants.

B. To stress the significance of forest protection.

C. To offer suggestions on forest management.

D. To present the efforts made to reach net zero.

D

Household chores (家务活) may contribute to healthy aging according to a study published in the journal BMJ Open.

Researchers from Singapore found that regular physical activity, including tasks like dusting, scrubbing floors, and washing windows, can improve physical and mental health, reduce the risk of chronic diseases, and decrease falls, immobility, dependency, and mortality among older adults.

The study involved 249 participants aged 21 to 64 and 240 participants aged 65 to 90. Participants completed cognitive (认知) function tests and physical capability assessments. They were

asked about their levels of physical activity, including light housework (such as dusting) and heavy housework (such as floor-scrubbing). The researchers found that older adults who engaged in high amounts of heavy housework had higher cognitive and attention scores compared to those who did low levels or no heavy housework at all. These participants also had lower sit-to-stand times and were at a lower risk of falling. Similarly, older adults who reported high levels of light housework had higher cognitive and memory scores compared to those who did low levels of such tasks.

Dr. Shiou-Liang Wee, co-author of the research, emphasized that health messaging on staying active should not only focus on recreational physical activities. He highlighted that housework is a purposeful activity performed by many older adults and is linked to sharper memory and better fall protection.

However, experts urge caution when interpreting the study's findings. Professor Gill Livingston from University College London noted that people who are not well may be expected to do less housework, and the study did not establish a causal relationship between housework and health outcomes. Professor Charlie Foster from the University of Bristol highlighted that the study relied on self-reported levels of household chores, which may be inaccurate,

and did not fully consider other factors that could influence the results. While the study suggests that household chore may have benefits for older adults' health, further research is needed to better understand the relationship between housework and healthy aging.

12. How did the researchers measure the participants' levels of physical activity

- A. By analyzing the participants' daily routines.
- B. By doing household chores with the participants.
- C. By carrying out a test on the participants.
- D. By listening to the participants' spoken reports.

13. What can we know about the study

- A. Household chores, heavy or light, do help.
- B. The more housework for the elderly, the better.
- C. The subjects are of similar age.
- D. Light housework improves health better.

14. What do Gill Livingston and Charlie Foster think of the result of the study

- A. Objective. B. Meaningless. C. Partial. D. Successful.

15. What is the text mainly about

- A. Definite limitation of a study on healthy aging.
- B. The introduction to a study on household chores.

C. Housework arguments among different experts.

D. Possible function of household chores for healthy aging.

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入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The secret to truly enjoying life lies in making small changes to everyday lives Taking care of yourself and connecting with others are just some of the ways you can live a happy life. We've made an extensive list of practical tips. \_\_\_16\_\_\_

Put yourself and your happiness first. While making a decision, choose the things that will make you the most pleased. \_\_\_17\_\_\_

When you focus on your passions and interests, you'll feel more optimistic and energized. And allow yourself to be involved in the small things that can keep your spirits up, such as going for a short walk each day.

Reward yourself for making progress and continuing to grow.

Make sure to celebrate even the smallest signs of progress and growth rather than only praising yourself for the successes. Give yourself an encouraging gesture or word occasionally. \_\_\_18\_\_\_ Or, be sure to reward yourself with small breaks throughout the workday.

\_\_\_19\_\_\_ Rather than bottling up all of your thoughts and

keeping them to yourself, let others know when you need something. Doing so can help you become more confident and feel like you have control over your life. When you speak your mind and live life on your own terms, you'll be more content. Turn off the news every now and then. Consuming too much negative news can lead to stress. While it's great to keep up with current events, the news can have a bad effect on your happiness levels if lots of negative things have happened recently. \_\_\_20\_\_\_ If you still want to read, avoid potentially stressful topics.

- A. Be honest about your wants and needs.
- B. Don't be afraid to seek out new experiences.
- C. They'll help you enjoy your life to the fullest.
- D. Also, make taking care of yourself a top priority.
- E. Invest your time and resources in improving yourself.
- F. Even just skipping it for a day or two might help ease your worry.
- G. Buy yourself a treat whenever you cross something off your to-do list.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（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 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Exploring the peaks of the world's highest mountains has become

almost second nature for Poorna Malavath and Kavya Manyapu. It has taken Manyapu to NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) where her research has included designing \_\_\_21\_\_\_ suits, and Malavath to the top of Mount Everest when in 2014, she became the youngest ever woman to \_\_\_22\_\_\_ the top of the world's highest mountain at 13.

Now, these two women have channeled their \_\_\_23\_\_\_ spirit into climbing some of the world's most difficult mountains as part of their campaign, Project Shakthi, which \_\_\_24\_\_\_ money to fund girls' education. At the end of August, they climbed a 6,012m virgin peak in Ladakh, India — one previously unmapped and \_\_\_25\_\_\_ by human expeditions.

Never climbed before, the mountain \_\_\_26\_\_\_ difficult challenges for even an experienced mountaineer like Malavath, for there were neither trails to follow nor \_\_\_27\_\_\_ from previous climbers to stick to. "We have to prepare ourselves \_\_\_28\_\_\_ to accept everything," Malavath said. "So it's completely different and it's given me so much knowledge to \_\_\_29\_\_\_ others."

Complex weather conditions that turned to snow at high \_\_\_30\_\_\_ added to the complexities of climbing a virgin peak. The night when they were to set out it \_\_\_31\_\_\_, which meant avalanche (雪崩) conditions off the mountain. They had to \_\_\_32\_\_\_ come back



as a team, make a safety call and then prepare for the next day.

So it was very challenging.

And for a relatively \_\_\_33\_\_\_ climber like Manyapu, though she had trained extensively, the challenges were even greater.

"When we were, in the \_\_\_34\_\_\_, we would talk about: 'What if, you know, we won't be able to make it to the summit, you know, what if this What if that '" Manyapu says. "But then we would always like to go back and encourage each other and \_\_\_35\_\_\_ each other that, you know, let's just take it one step at a time."

21.

A. women B. climber C. sports D. space

22.

A. cut B. hold C. reach D. draw

23.

A exploring B. mapping C. leading D. writing

24.

A. designs B. lends C. changes D. raises

25.

A. questioned B. untouched C. deserted D. forgotten

26.

A. explained B. discovered C. presented D. predicted

27.

A. luggage B. assistance C. money D. advice

28.

A. mentally B. physically C. temporarily D. steadily

29.

A guide B. persuade C. understand D. order

30.

A. expense B. speed C. altitude D. midnight

31.

A. rained B. snowed C. ended D. began

32.

A. happily B. shyly C. slowly D. rapidly

33.

A. strange B. green C. skillful D. learned

34.

A. hole B. lab C. tent D. school

35.

A. motivate B. praise C. inform D. tease

## 第Ⅱ卷

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。

Ma Mian Qun, also \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (know) as "Ma Mian Zhe Qun (horse

face pleats (褶) skirt) ", is a kind of traditional Chinese dress. The question of why the dress \_\_\_37\_\_\_ (name) Ma Mian Qun has always been puzzling. What's the relationship between the animal's name and the skirt In fact, "Ma Mian" is a kind of structure used for defense in the city wall system.

But \_\_\_38\_\_\_ its name is really related to the city wall is still a question to be confirmed. All the books about Ma Mian Qun, whether they are related to costumes, operas \_\_\_39\_\_\_ cultural relics, only show that the smooth surface without pleats in the middle is called "Ma Mian", but there is no \_\_\_40\_\_\_ (far) explanation for the source of "Ma Mian".

The Chinese Horse Face Skirt shows \_\_\_41\_\_\_ unique structural design that pairs practicality with elegance. Its form-fitting waistband transforms into an A-line shape, characterized by a series of pleats that expand outward, \_\_\_42\_\_\_ (offer) a glimpse of the wearer's grace with every step.

The Horse Face Skirt, with its deep historical roots, has successfully transitioned into modern fashion, where it serves \_\_\_43\_\_\_ a bridge between the past and present. In today's fashion landscape, \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (design) frequently draw inspiration from the Horse Face Skirt, \_\_\_45\_\_\_ (skillful) weaving its traditional elements with a modern twist, which thereby broadens its appeal to a

contemporary audience.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 假定你是李华，你校英语报正在举办题为“The Teacher Who Inspired Me”的征文活动，请你积极投稿。内容包括：

1. 简述老师激励的事例；
2. 你的感想。

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。

The Teacher Who Inspired Me

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第二节（满分 25 分）

47. 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。

It has been 26 years since my army friend Dan and I packed picnic food and T-shirts inside his blue car, and drove past the military

police at McClellan's main gate.

Armed with weekend passes and new dollars from our first week's pay at our Army Reserve summer camp, we were on our way to Florida. We had thought a weekend at the beach would be just what we needed to recover from days of hard tasks.

The May weather was delightful. And with the music being played, we drove into Birmingham and decided to stop to phone our mothers and wish them happy Mother's Day before continuing our journey south to Florida.

Picking up my phone and reaching my mother at home, I learned she had just returned from grocery shopping. I could tell by the tone in her voice that she was disappointed I wouldn't be spending her special day with the family. "Have a nice trip and be careful. We'll miss you," she said.

When I hung up, I could tell by Dan's face that he was suffering from the same guilt that was troubling me. To deal with our guilt, we discussed and then decided to buy our moms flowers and ask delivery men to send the flowers to them.

Pulling into the parking lot at a flower shop, we each scribbled (匆匆书写) a note to go with the flowers that would remove our guilt of spending our only free weekend on the beach rather than with dear old Mom.

We waited while the clerk assisted a little boy who was selecting flowers, obviously for his mother. We were anxious to pay for our flowers and be on our way. Finally, this little boy picked up many beautiful carnations (康乃馨) for his mother. At that time, we didn't know his dear mom had already passed away.

The little boy smiled with pride as he turned to me and held up his selection while the clerk rang up his order

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。

"I'm sure my mama would love these flowers," he said.

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Then, we paid for our flowers and dropped our notes in the dustbin.

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2023-2024 学年普通高中高三第二次教学

质量检测

英语

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答案是 C。

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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.

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听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

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 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

### How to Plan a Panda Tour

There are many places to see lovely giant pandas in China. But the four panda bases around Chengdu are the best places to see giant pandas. Which one is best for you depends on how much time you have and what kind of experience you want to have.

If you just want to see giant pandas, we recommend you go to Chengdu Panda Breeding and Research Base. You can see pandas at all different ages from the oldest to the newborns. This base is huge but usually crowded. You can finish your trip in one day.

If you want a deeper panda experience, there are three recommended activities.

### Join in a Panda Volunteer Program

Giant panda volunteer programs are available in three panda bases. Dujiangyan is the best place for a one-day program. If you want a less crowded environment, consider Wolong and Bifengxia, though

they require 2 and 3 days respectively. Your work would include weighing and cleaning bamboo, making cakes for pandas, watching pandas being fed, and cleaning pandas' enclosures (围栏).

### Join in a Red Panda Volunteer Program

Unlike with giant pandas, you can have a zero-distance encounter with red pandas—you can feed a group of them without a fence in between. If you are interested in red pandas, you can join in our red panda volunteer program.

### Hike Into the Habitat of Wild Pandas

If you are a lover of pandas and outdoor activity as well, consider having a hike in wild panda habitat in Wolong. Go panda tracking, and see if you will be lucky enough to see a wild panda.

1. What is recommended for just a look at pandas

- A. Getting involved in a panda volunteer program.
- B. Visiting Chengdu Panda Breeding and Research Base.
- C. Hiking into the habitat of wild pandas.
- D. Joining in a red panda volunteer program.

2. What can people do in the Panda Volunteer Program

- A. Help prepare food for pandas. B. Feed pandas personally.
- C. Give pandas a bath. D. Enjoy delicious cakes.

3. What special experience might you get on a 2-day panda trip in Wolong

A. Seeing the beauty of Dujiangyan. B. Learning to set up pandas' enclosures.

C. Encountering a wild panda. D. Playing with red pandas.

**【答案】** 1. B 2. A 3. C

**【解析】**

**【导语】** 这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍如何计划成都熊猫之旅。

**【1 题详解】**

细节理解题。由文章第二段中“If you just want to see giant pandas, we recommend you go to Chengdu Panda Breeding and Research Base. (如果你只是想看大熊猫，我们建议你去成都大熊猫繁育研究基地。)”可知，只看一眼熊猫的话可以参观成都大熊猫繁育研究基地。故选 B。

**【2 题详解】**

细节理解题。由文章 Join in a Panda Volunteer Program 部分中“Your work would include weighing and cleaning bamboo, making cakes for pandas, watching pandas being fed, and cleaning pandas' enclosures (围栏). (你的工作包括给竹子称重和清洗，给熊猫做蛋糕，看熊猫被喂食，打扫熊猫的围栏。)”可知，在熊猫志愿者计划中，人们能帮熊猫准备食物。故选 A。

**【3 题详解】**

细节理解题。由文章 Hike Into the Habitat of Wild Pandas 部分中“If you are a lover of pandas and outdoor activity as well, consider

having a hike in wild panda habitat in Wolong. Go panda tracking, and see if you will be lucky enough to see a wild panda. (如果你喜欢熊猫，也喜欢户外活动，可以考虑去卧龙的野生大熊猫栖息地徒步旅行。去追踪大熊猫吧，看看你是否有幸能看到一只野生大熊猫。)"可知，在卧龙进行为期两天的熊猫之旅，你会有机会遇到一只野生大熊猫。故选 C。

B

When you picture doing a science project, you might imagine looking through a microscope or building a model volcano. But science projects can be done anywhere. Many teens get inspired from playing musical instruments to doing gymnastics. All it takes to transform your favorite activities into a science project is identifying a problem you want to solve.

Elizabeth, 14, who is in seventh grade at Davis Drive Middle School in Cary, N. C, designed a program. Her method is based on the golden ratio (比例). This ratio is often used to create pleasing parts in artworks. The ratio also appears in nature. Elizabeth's data storage strategy helps computers write data evenly (均匀地) across memory devices. This could help such devices last longer.

"As long as I can remember, I've been an artistic person," Elizabeth says, "In fourth grade, my art teacher taught us about the golden ratio. And at that point it was just, you know, something to use

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