

湖南省 2024 届高三九校联盟第二次联考

英语

长沙市一中 常德市一中 湖南师大附中 双峰县一中 桑植县一中 武冈市一中 湘潭市一中 岳阳市一中 株洲市二中

命题学校：湖南师大附中 审题学校：武冈市一中

注意事项：

- 1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后将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。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. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a bus stop.

B. At home.

C. At the airport.

2. What do the speakers think of Gary?

A. He is faithful.

B. He is well-behaved.

C. He is unqualified.

3. How much does the cake cost?

A. \$ 2.

B. \$ 3.5.

C. \$ 5.5.

1. What food does the woman dislike most?

A. Spicy food.

B. Sweet food.

C. Seafood.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. What makes Jeff a perfect teacher.

B. Why Jeff seldom loses temper.

C. How Jeff gives lessons.

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. Why did the accident happen?

A. A fire broke out in the car.

B. The car lost control suddenly.

C. The driver was careless.

7. What can we know from the conversation?

A. The car hit a big rock.

B. The car wasn't badly damaged.

C. The man only got slight wounds.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Tourist and guide.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

9. What was the most difficult part of the mountain climbing according to the man?

A. The ice was dangerous.

B. The snow was deep.

C. The rocks were small.

10. How long did it take the man to climb up the mountain?

A. About 6 hours.

B. About 12 hours.

C. About 15 hours.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the woman probably?

A. A writer. B. A teacher. C. A hostess.

12. When can we hear the man's radio?

A. On Sundays.

B. From Mondays to Fridays.

C. On Thursdays.

13. Which book mentioned is organized according to alphabet?

A. Herbs for Texas.

B. Dear Dirt Doctor.

C. Plants for Texas.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What will the weather be like tomorrow afternoon?

A. Sunny.

B. Snowy.

C. Rainy.

15. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Visit his friends another day.

B. Stick to his plan.

C. Stay at home.

16. How does the woman hope to spend her Saturday?

A. Training.

B. Relaxing.

C. Learning.

17. Where are the speakers?

A. In Birmingham.

B. In Worcester.

C. In London.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What was thought to be harmful to people's health?

A. Salty food.

B. Sugary food.

C. Fatty food.

19. What should one do to follow the Atkins diet?

A. Limit carbs (碳水化合物).

B. Avoid meat.

C. Control food intake.

20. Who should avoid the Atkins diet?

A. Overweight teenagers.

B. Sick people.

C. People with poor appetite.

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

Beijing People's Art Theater, arguably the most famous professional theater company in China, will present Teahouse by Lao She, which is the cornerstone of its repertory (剧目), as its New York City (NYC) appearance.

Teahouse will play at the Michael Schimmel Center for the Arts in NYC from 27 Nov. 1 Dec. this year. The production will be performed in Mandarin Chinese with simultaneous (同时的) English translation through headphones.

Teahouse is set in a typical, old Beijing teahouse and follows the lives of the owner and his customers through three stages in modern Chinese history, from approximately 1898 to 1948. It brings a cast of over sixty actors delivering their characteristic performance. Together, they reflected the changes in the then Chinese society through the Yutai Teahouse, a place where people from all walks of life came together.

The production in NYC will be the final stop of a U. S. tour that has also included performances in Houston and Los Angeles. As a well-received classic in its homeland, Teahouse is a must-see for everyone interested in contemporary Chinese literature, and anyone interested in catching a glimpse of the remarkable changes in modern China within two hours and thirty minutes.

Tickets are now available to purchase for the price of just \$100 apiece (每人) at the booking office. You will enjoy a 5% discount off the price if you purchase through our website or app. For our local theatergoers who have bought our yearly plan, an extra 5% discount will also come your way.

21. What can the audience enjoy while watching Teahouse?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Classical Chinese music. | B. Distinctive group performance. |
| C. Grand stage sets. | D. Translation on the screen. |

22. Who are most suited for this play?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Devoted theatergoers. | B. Literary critics. |
| C. China enthusiasts. | D. English speakers. |

23. How much does an out-of-town tourist need to pay for two tickets online?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. 180 dollars. | B. 190 dollars. | C. 195 dollars. | D. 200 dollars. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

B

I was sitting in between my parents on a 15-hour flight from Toronto to Seoul, where I was going to negotiate a book project. My Airbnb had enough room for us all. So when my parents brought it up as a half-joke that they would come, too, I didn't think it was unreasonable.

I was merely 8 when we embarked on our immigration journey. Korea was their country. They wouldn't need me there as they did in Canada. But the first week proved to be rough. We were upside down with the time change. My father announced that the first thing they wanted to do was visit my grandma's grave (坟墓). We had discussed visiting a few relatives, but going to grandma's grave had never come up. It was starting: family obligations seized my work time. "You guys go, I said. While my father showered, my mother took me aside. "Your dad has always been counting the days for the moment when he can show her how well you grew up. "I laughed but I was deeply moved. So I decided to accompany them.

As we approached the graveyard, I gathered some colored wildflowers from the parking lot and tied them with a long piece of grass. My parents got busy weeding around the headstone. "Your name is on the back, my father said. "See here?" I looked, and there was my Korean name carved beside those of my siblings and cousins. It felt odd to see our names on the headstone all of us, the living and dead, connected. I saw a link in a chain that stretches generations back.

I didn't know how to tell them that the trip was amazing. I realized how I was intertwined with them, and they were interwoven into me. We don't belong to languages or countries. My grandma died only four months before we moved to Canada, when she was too frail (虚弱的) to make the trip. I hope she knows that we did take her, and that maybe all we have is each other.

24. What was the main reason for the author's trip to Seoul?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. To visit grandma's graveyard. | B. To have a family reunion. |
| C. To work on a project. | D. To accompany his parents. |

25. Why did the author initially decline to visit his grandma's grave?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| A. He was exhausted from the flight. | B. He had work commitments. |
| C. He liked visiting other relatives better. | D. He preferred exploring alone. |

26. Why did the author's father want to take him to grandma's grave?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. To introduce the author to relatives. | B. To fulfil a long-awaited wish. |
| C. To observe a family ceremony. | D. To help with weeding. |

27. What did the author realize during the trip?

- A. Never forget our home country. B. Family is a bridge to our future.
C. The world is one big family. D. Home is the bond with people.

C

Humans eat an astonishing amount of meat every year-some 800 billion pounds of it, enough flesh to fill roughly 28 million dump trucks. Our desire for meat, particularly in industrialized countries like the United States, is one reason why the planet is warming as fast as it is. Raising animals consumes a lot of land that could otherwise soak up carbon. Cows, sheep, and goats give out heat-trapping methane (甲烷). And to grow the corn, soy, and other plants that those animals eat, farmers spray fertilizer that emits nitrous oxide (一氧化二氮), another planet-warming gas.

Cutting out meat sounds like an effective approach. But what would happen if everyone actually stopped eating meat tomorrow? Such a quick shift probably wouldn't cause the sort of turmoil that would come if the planet immediately abandoned fossil fuels. But still, the consequence could be quite chaotic, causing different problems.

Researchers say the economic damage caused by the sudden disappearance of meat would fall disproportionately on low-income countries with farming economies, like Niger or Kenya, where farming and raising livestock are critical sources of income. Getting rid of livestock overnight would not only deprive many people of essential nutrients, but also threaten food security, especially in regions like South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Besides, there's the issue of cultural damage. Taking away meat, according to Wilson Warren, a history professor at Western Michigan University, would do more than just deprive Americans of hot dogs and hamburgers and Italians of salami.

Rejecting meat entirely, let alone immediately, isn't an ideal solution to the climate crisis. Dutkiewicz, a political economist at the Pratt Institute, suggested using guidelines established by the EAT-Lancet Commission, an international group of scientists who have designed a diet intended to give people the nutrients they need without destroying the planet. 28. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

- A. Feeding animals costs more than growing plants.
B. The USA consumes the most meat annually.
C. Meat consumption may increase global warming.
D. Fertilizer should be banned around the world.
29. What does the underlined word "turmoil" mean in paragraph 2?

A. Prediction. B. Disorder. C. Pollution. D. Shortage.

30. Abandoning meat immediately might lead to _____.

A. the global crisis B. improved well-being
C. cultural diversity D. food safety issues

31. What might the author continue talking about?

A. The declining meat industry. B. Specific diet suggestions.
C. Global climate crisis. D. Farmers' protest.

D

One of the world's greenest office buildings will formally open its doors this week. It's a project of the environmentally progressive Bullitt Foundation. Its ambition is bold: to showcase an entirely self-sustaining office building hoping that others will create similar projects.

The first thing that strikes you about the new Bullitt Center is an emphasis on walking. "In a building this size, any place else in Seattle it would have two elevators. Here, the stairway is obvious and attractive," says Denis Hayes, CEO of the foundation. He explains there is an elevator, but it's well-hidden. The staircase encourages exercise and the concept helps cut down on energy use.

This is one of dozens of visionary decisions that went into this building. "It has eyes, ears, a nervous system and a brain and it responds to its environment in a way that seeks to optimize (优化) things," he says. He points across the street to a mini weather station. It sends data to the building so it can decide what it should do to conserve energy.

"I think it's fair to say we were all a bit skeptical in the beginning," says Chris Rogers, the founder of a firm in cooperation with the foundation. Rogers and the others set out to meet the ambitious goals of the Living Building Challenge, a green building standard set by local architects.

Clearly this building is not for everyone. If you think of it as simply an office building, it was relatively pricey to design and build. But if you view it as a laboratory, an educational center and a bold effort to change how things are built, the calculation changes.

Still, one could wonder, is it possible to build more with similar self-sustaining features at a reasonable cost? "If this building isn't reproducible, then this experiment will have failed, says Rogers. But if it is successful, he's optimistic others will follow the foundation's lead. Rogers points out that over the past couple of decades, many builders have been integrating green elements into their buildings.

32. What motivates the designers to highlight the stairway?

- A. To beautify the building.
- B. To offer convenience.
- C. To hide the elevator.
- D. To conserve energy.

33. Which description best summarizes the Bullitt Center according to paragraph 3?

- A. A living organism.
- B. A first responder.
- C. A brain system.
- D. A data base.

34. Which argument does Chris Rogers hold probably?

- A. It is reasonable to hold doubt in the building's future.
- B. The building has been inspired by previous efforts.
- C. The reproduction of the building is crucial.
- D. The building stands for a progressive force.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Look Inside The World's Greenest Building
- B. The Outlook For Green Buildings Is Promising
- C. How Can We Build More Green Buildings?
- D. Will This Super Green Building Be Copied?

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。

Those who consciously focus on each inhalation（吸气） and exhalation（呼气） could gain some impressive health benefits, especially for those that struggle with meditation（冥想）.

A new controlled study among 108 participants（divided into two groups: breathing and meditation） found that over the course of a month, five minutes of daily breath techniques provided similar benefits to mood and anxiety as five minutes of meditation. 36 The study suggests breathing exercises may be a more "effective and powerful" mental health tool than meditation in the treatment of anxiety.

37 Those who spent five minutes working on their breath each day showed the most stress relief at the end of the month, with day-on-day improvements in their mental and physiological health.

What's more, the study tested three different breathing techniques. 38 Participants who were asked to practice cyclic sighing-when exhalations are pronounced and prolonged-showed greater

improvements than those who were asked to practice box breathing—when inhalation, a pause, and exhalation all match in duration—or cyclic hyperventilation（强力呼吸）—when inhalations are longer and exhalations are shorter.

Previous studies have shown that inhalations increase heart rate while exhalations decrease it. Perhaps that's why cyclic sighing is so effective in relaxing the body and mind. Box breathing, on the other hand, is often used by military personnel to remain calm. 39 As humans, we never fully have control over our bodies. 40 Practicing a moment of control, even simply to sigh, could be just what the doctor ordered.

- A. One of them seemed to perform the best.
- B. That is a reality which shouldn't go unnoticed.
- C. Each of the techniques showed the same benefit.
- D. Cyclic hyperventilation, on occasion, is used to relieve panic.
- E. In fact, participants from the breathing group were even better off.
- F. During the study, participants reported on their mood and vital signs.
- G. There's something about controlled breathing that seems to set it apart.

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。

Power of Perseverance（毅力）

There was once a young man named David. Born into a humble family, David had to 41 to make ends meet. However, he was determined to rise above his 42 and achieve greatness.

When David was in high school, he faced bullying（欺负）from his schoolmates, which left him feeling 43. But instead of giving way to the negativity, he chose to see the situation as a chance for 44. He 45 throughout the tough times and found strength in overcoming his difficulties.

After graduation, David had a dream of becoming a successful businessman. However, he had no money or 46 in the business world. But he refused to give up.

David 47 his first business project with just a few hundred dollars in his pocket. It was a struggle at first, but he struggled on. Slowly but 48 his business began to 49. As time passed, his company 50 into a multi-million-dollar enterprise. His 51 and hard work paid off. David learned that tough conditions are not a 52 but a powerful driving force that can 53 us to achieve great things.

David's 54 indicates that we all have the 55 to turn our difficulties into opportunities for growth and success.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. | A. prepare | B. bet | C. struggle | D. run |
| 42. | A. doubt | B. ability | C. average | D. circumstance |
| 43. | A. inspired | B. defeated | C. concerned | D. touched |
| 44. | A. fame | B. growth | C. survival | D. escape |
| 45. | A. complained | B. thought | C. trembled | D. persevered |
| 46. | A. energy | B. ambition | C. connection | D. courage |
| 47. | A. launched | B. polished | C. expanded | D. rebuilt |
| 48. | A. unsteadily | B. surely | C. suddenly | D. likely |
| 49. | A. take up | B. take in | C. take off | D. take over |
| 50. | A. hurried | B. stole | C. developed | D. broke |
| 51. | A. willpower | B. productivity | C. luck | D. creativity |
| 52. | A. stepping-stone | B. milestone | C. flashlight | D. roadblock |
| 53. | A. require | B. motivate | C. remind | D. guide |
| 54. | A. journey | B. focus | C. vision | D. interest |
| 55. | A. fantasy | B. right | C. belief | D. potential |

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。

Chinese ancient civilisation has continued all the way through into modern times, despite the many ups and downs in 56 (it) history. There are many reasons why this has been possible. but one of the main factors has been the Chinese writing system.

At the 57 (begin), written Chinese was a picture-based language. It dates back several thousand years to the use of longgu animal bones and shells on which symbols 58 (carve) by ancient Chinese people.

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/686152143140010113>