

2024 届黑龙江省高三下学期第二次模拟考试英语试题（黑龙江辽宁名校联考）

学校：_____ 姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 考号：_____

一、阅读理解

Jobs Week: Find Your Next Job Here

▲ A Registered Nurse

Average salary: \$65,470 per year

Top cities for hiring: San Antonio, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; Dallas, Texas

In the United States, registered nurses (RNs) are clinicians who have completed at least an associate degree in nursing. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has identified it as one of the top ten occupations for career growth. RNs can either practice independently or as part of a healthcare team.

▲ A Retail Associate

Average salary: \$21,410 per year

Top cities for hiring: Atlanta, Georgia; Houston, Texas; Chicago, Illinois

Retail workers sell products and help customers find the products they want. According to the BLS, nearly 14.8 million people were employed as retail workers in 2017. Top places to find retail positions include Walmart, Target and Macy's.

▲ A Truck Driver

Average salary: \$46,000 per year

Top cities for hiring: Atlanta, Georgia; Houston, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana

Truck driving doesn't require a college degree and can pay well even at the entry-level stage. It takes a certain kind of person to work the long weeks away from home—but with a high level of demand, it can be a great career choice for someone who wants job security without the cubicle (格子间).

▲ A Web Developer

Average salary: \$62,500 per year

Top cities for hiring: Chicago, Illinois; New York; Atlanta, Georgia

Tech jobs like Web Developer frequently top lists of the best jobs for pay, work-life balance, and career welfare. The wide use of the Internet means that web developers are in continuous demand, and there are no education barriers preventing job seekers from learning

programming languages like Java or Python.

1. Who may get the highest salary every year according to the text?
 - A. A truck driver.
 - B. A web developer.
 - C. A registered nurse.
 - D. A retail associate.
2. What is the fact about retail associates?
 - A. They design products and help produce them.
 - B. They help customers get their desired products.
 - C. They must have an associate degree in business.
 - D. They should learn programming languages like Java or Python.
3. What can we infer from the content about a web developer?
 - A. They can find a job more easily.
 - B. They can work as part of a healthcare team.
 - C. Designing a web doesn't require much mental work.
 - D. The job is fit for someone who doesn't need a cubicle.

I've worked in the factories surrounding my hometown every summer since I graduated from high school. But making the transition between school and full-time blue-collar work during the break never gets any easier. For a student like me who considers any class before noon to be uncivilized, getting to a factory by 6 o'clock each morning is a kind of suffering. My friends never seem to understand why I'm so relieved to be back at school or that my summer vacation has been anything but a vacation.

There are few people as self-confident as a college student who has never been out in the real world. People of my age always seem to overestimate (高估) the value of their time and knowledge. In fact, all the classes did not prepare me for my battles with the machine I ran in the plant, which would jam whenever I absent-mindedly put in a part backward or upside down.

The most stressful thing about blue-collar life is knowing your job could disappear overnight. Issues like downsizing (裁员) and overseas relocation (重新安置) had always seemed distant to me until my co-workers told me that the unit I was working in would shut down within six months and move to Mexico, where people would work for 60 cents an hour.

After working 12-hour shifts in a factory, the other options have become only too clear. When I'm back at the university, skipping classes and turning in lazy re-writes seems too

irresponsible after seeing what I would be doing without school. All the advice and public-service announcements about the value of education that used to sound boring now ring true.

These lessons I' m learning, however precious, are always accompanied by a sense of guilt. Many people pass their lives in the places I briefly work, spending 30 years where I spend only two months at a time. "This job pays well, but it' s a kind of physical suffering," said one co-worker. "Study hard and keep reading," she added.

My experiences in the factories have inspired me to make the most of my college years before I enter the real world for good.

4. How does the author feel after his summer vacation?

- A. Exhausted. B. Happy. C. Discouraged. D. Confident.

5. What can we infer from Paragraph 2?

- A. A college student who has never been out in the real world is hardly self-confident.
B. People of the author' s age seem to ignore the value of their time and knowledge.
C. What the author learned at school didn' t apply to his work in the factory.
D. The author hardly made mistakes when making use of the machine.

6. What did the author' s colleagues reveal to the author according to Paragraph 3?

- A. They might lose their job soon.
B. The unit would take in more staff.
C. They would continue working in Mexico.
D. The unit had run out of money and would stop operating.

7. What does the author emphasize in the last three paragraphs?

- A. The consequence of the author' s skipping classes.
B. The purpose of the author' s working in the plant.
C. The way many people pass their lives in the plant.
D. The significance of the author' s receiving education.

Next time you hear people say that Neanderthals (穴居人), (an extinct type of man living in Europe in the Stone Age, aren' t so bright, tell them this story.

At least 400,000 years ago, campfires went mainstream as early humans used them as a means of survival. As time went by, they made fires inside the caves where they lived and did so without a fireplace (壁炉) (or a chimney.

This is no easy skill. “When you make a fire in an enclosed space, there is a danger of breathing in smoke. And in many cases, it doesn’t allow one even to stay near the fire because of smoke,” said Ran Barkai, an archaeologist at Tel Aviv University.

So how did Neanderthals do it? Barkai and his team were determined to find out. They built a virtual model of the Lazaret Cave on France’s Mediterranean coast—a place early humans called home 170,000 years ago. The scientists placed 16 fireplaces throughout the cave and studied where the smoke went. “In the middle of the cave is the best place if you wish to avoid as much smoke as possible,” said Barkai. As it happens, the middle of the cave is exactly where prehistoric people put their fires for generations.

Barkai said there was a bit of trial and error involved. “It’s clear to us that Neanderthals made a survey of the cave once they entered and invited a Neanderthal internal designer. And then they decided where they put the kitchen, the sleeping area and so on,” he said.

Sarah Hlubik of George Washington University wasn’t involved in the study but called it clever. “The experiment illustrates how early humans used their intelligence to deal with a punishing climate. What I want most is to take a look at other sites that have relatively complete and undamaged caves and see if the practice supports their conclusion,” she said.

8. What can we know from Paragraph 2?

- A. Neanderthals used a fireplace in a unique way.
- B. The caves where Neanderthals lived had a chimney.
- C. Neanderthals relying on campfires breathed in much smoke.
- D. The way Neanderthals made use of fires developed over time.

9. Why did Barkai’s team build a virtual model of the Lazaret Cave?

- A. To choose the perfect place for the 16 fireplaces.
- B. To study prehistoric humans’ hobbies and habits.
- C. To research what materials Neanderthals burnt to make fires.
- D. To find out how Neanderthals used fires in an enclosed place.

10. How did early Neanderthals avoid smoke when making fires?

- A. By keeping the fires away from the bedrooms.
- B. By putting the fires at the entrance of the cave.
- C. By making fires in the central part of the cave.
- D. By making some holes in the cave to let smoke out.

11. How did Sarah Hlubik evaluate the experiment?

- A. Its result seemed to be quite believable.
- B. Its results needed more supporting evidence.
- C. Its results were not as reliable as she had thought.
- D. Its results were the same as some other studies had revealed.

Poverty has forced most Europeans to skip (跳过) meals during the past three years, according to a survey conducted by Ipsos on behalf of the charity French Secours Populaire, which supports people on low incomes. The survey of 10,000 Europeans in 10 nations asked whether money worries had worsened or improved during the past three years. More than half said their situation had worsened, with 29 percent saying they were so short of money that a single unexpected expense would put them into difficulty. The results, published on Monday in the charity's European Barometer on Poverty and Precariousness, found 38 percent of Europeans were no longer able to eat three meals a day on a regular basis. And 21 percent of parents had skipped meals so they could feed their children.

The survey quizzed people living in France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, and the United Kingdom. The pollsters found the main reason for the poor financial situation in many European families was the fast-rising cost of goods and services, with price inflation (通货膨胀) increasing by three times during 2022 and the cost of housing, water, and fuel rising by 18 percent during the course of a year. At the same time wages remained relatively unchanged.

The survey followed other recent worrying assessments of increasing levels of poverty throughout Europe, with Eurostat, the European Union's statistics agency reporting 17 percent of the population of the 27-nation group was "at risk of poverty" and that only 15 percent of Europeans had enough money not to have financial worries. Another survey, conducted by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation in June, found the UK had 5.7 million low-income households that were so lacking in money that they had no adequate access to food.

And another survey, by the Equality Trust, found the great difference between rich and poor in the UK was actually being worsened by the government, which, it concluded, was spending more money than any other European nation on subsidies (补贴) to the rich through structural inequality. Priya Sahni-Nicholas, the co-executive director of the Equality Trust, told The Guardian newspaper the growing chasm between rich and poor was "causing huge

damage” to the economy. As a result, she said, “We have shorter healthy working lives, poorer education systems, more crime, and less happy societies.” The survey released this week for French Secours Populaire found money worries among Europe’s population now mean a significant number of people have turned off heaters, avoided treatment for medical problems, and borrowed money or other things as a result. The survey found one person in 12 in Italy is in “absolute poverty” and relies on discounted food and food banks. And the situation was even worse in Greece and Moldova, which had more people at risk from poverty than any other European nation.

12. Why is there a poor financial situation in many European families?

- A. On account of increasing taxes.
- B. Because of their pay’s being cut.
- C. Owing to many people’s losing jobs.
- D. Due to rising prices of goods and services.

13. What is the percentage of Europeans who had no financial worries?

- A. 15%
- B. 17%
- C. 18%
- D. 21%

14. What is the possible meaning of the underlined word “chasm” in the last paragraph?

- A. Misunderstanding.
- B. Difference.
- C. Conflict.
- D. Concern.

15. What can be a suitable title for the news report?

- A. Study shows rising poverty in Europe
- B. Wages remain relatively unchanged in Europe
- C. Poor people in Europe rely on discounted food
- D. Survey quizzes people living in rich European countries

Living car-free in the US

Culdesac admitted its first thirty-six residents in Tempe, Arizona, US, earlier this year 16. The \$170 million neighborhood, with its white buildings and narrow walkways (小道), is expected to hold around 1,000 people when the full 760 units are completed by 2025, according to The Guardian. Similar projects in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Houston, Texas, are also underway, said Bloomberg.

In a country as car-dependent as the US, Culdesac is nothing short of visionary (有远见的). 17 although some dense (稠密地) populated coastal US cities like Boston and New York City are walkable and have various public transportation options like bus and light

rail. In the 2019 US Census, it was found that roughly 85% of Americans relied on a car to get to work. 18. In a 2023 study, the American Automobile Association said that it costs an average of about \$12,000 per year to own and maintain a car in the US. So, what is stopping Americans from abandoning cars and embracing relatively cheaper alternatives like e-bikes? In a word, unsafe roads that prioritize cars over people. According to a 2019 report by the World Health Organization, the US traffic fatality rate is 12.4 deaths per 100,000. At the same time, pedestrians and cyclists in the US are often blamed for being hit by drivers rather than the other way around.

19. By embracing a new car-free way of living, US projects like Culdesac can provide an alternative way of living that is both healthier and more affordable and, in turn, influence othersto live a better way as well. As Vanessa Fox, a 32-year-old resident of Culdesac, said, 20. Freedom is being to just simply walk out and access places.”

- A. Still, there is hope
- B. Cars are allowed, but parking is limited
- C. This can effectively avoid traffic accidents on a road
- D. This reliance on cars doesn’ t come cheap, unfortunately
- E. For some, cars equal freedom, but for me, it’ s a restriction
- F. It describes itself as the first car-free neighbourhood built in the US
- G. The vast majority of Americans are entirely dependant on cars to get around

二、完形填空

The true test of an effective team is one where the members operate as a self-managing team. The 21 allows the members on the team to establish teamwork, adjust its work processes, and 22 a communication channel to the rest of the organization.

I followed up with one of our customers to see first-hand what a very successful team looked and felt like. Here is their story on what23they do a team.

This team 24 eighteen members that worked in a manufacturing facility in Texas. Their working 25 were not the best. During the night when I 26 them, they were performing a hot and dirty job27and that, they worked from 12 pm to 8 am. Their 28 was not the best and the products they were making had a terrible 29, which most people can’ t stand.

The reason why I know this information is that when you have the opportunity to see how a team really works, you want to 30 their secrets. So I was looking for answers.

As I stayed and communicated with the team members to find out how they worked together, they described to me their requirements for team development.

They said, "Each member has a good time, and we 协调 with each other, and we have a great 31 of team spirit, believe in 32, and run the operation without a formal leader in the middle of things. We have a 'shared' philosophy

Their hard work and effort paid off as they became known as "the stars" of the company. They were described as 33" compared to other 156 teams. They were motivated by the positive attention, and 34 that went along with being the best.

It is clear that this team developed to compete for the goal instead of against each other. This team has stayed 35 and self-directed because of being allowed to become more than their "individual selves".

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. leader | B. learner | C. waiter | D. customer |
| 22. A. defend against | B. look into | C. leave out | D. serve as |
| 23. A. set out | B. stand out | C. work out | D. run out |
| 24. A. accounts for | B. concentrates on | C. consists of | D. cares about |
| 25. A. conditions | B. habits | C. states | D. attitudes |
| 26. A. bothered | B. reminded | C. trained | D. observed |
| 27. A. far from | B. in return for | C. apart from | D. in case of |
| 28. A. pay | B. mood | C. diet | D. rent |
| 29. A. delivery | B. smell | C. quality | D. shape |
| 30. A. compare | B. uncover | C. adjust | D. keep |
| 31. A. taste | B. bite | C. review | D. sense |
| 32. A. limitation | B. prejudice | C. purpose | D. complaint |
| 33. A. special | B. normal | C. hesitant | D. ridiculous |
| 34. A. pity | B. security | C. pride | D. tense |
| 35. A. self-centered | B. self-employed | C. self-funded | D. self-driven |

三、语法填空

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。

On Oct 2, 2023, the fourth day of the Mid-Autumn Festival and the National Day holiday, a rural coffee shop 36 eastern province of Zhejiang sold more than 7,100 cups of the drink. It 37 (it) own record of selling more than 5,100 cups during the Labor Day holiday in May.

The Dark Blue X Cafe in Hongmiao village, Meixi town, Anji county, was built on the grounds of an 38 (abandon) mine that 39 (be) idle (闲置的) for more than 10 years. The scenery attracts tourists from nearby cities such as Shanghai, Hangzhou, Zhejiang's capital, and Huzhou, also in Zhejiang.

Described by netizens as an "Iceland-like site in Anji", the heart-shaped mine shaft (井) is 108 meters deep and filled with rainwater, which reflects the deep blue sky.

There are more than 300 coffee shops in Anji, a mountainous county 40 a population of about 580,000 in the north of the province, surpassing Shanghai in terms of per capita cafes. The county was declared by Planet magazine as "China's City of Coffee in 2022."

Local authorities spent a long time planning the transformation of the mine into a new business opportunity. For example, Shen Yongtian, secretary of the local Party branch, made a fact-finding visit to Shanghai's Zhujiajiao Water Town, the camping industry was growing rapidly.

According to Shen, early last year, a group of college students proposed building a cafe in 42 (cooperate) with the village. Their diligent research and innovative plan set them apart from all other competitors. "Their detailed proposal was rather 43 (persuasion) and convincing," Shen said.

44 (promote) rural revitalization (振兴) further, villages in Anji have widely adopted a model called "Two investments and three returns" in which residents and the village 45 (collective) invest capital and resources, and in return they earn rent, wages and dividends (分红) from operations managed by cooperating companies or entrepreneurial teams.

四、书信写作

46. 假定你是李华，正在英国某高中上学。从你校网站上获悉你校将举办运动会并在招

聘相关记者。你打算给相关人员发一封电子邮件应聘，内容包括：

1. 发邮件的原因；
2. 你的能力和特点；
3. 盼望得到肯定的答复。

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。

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Li Hua.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

五、书面表达

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。

I am an outdoor lover and I've made it a routine to explore different regions annually with a friend during our vacation. This year, in addition to beauty of nature, I've experienced something more.

It was late afternoon. A few hours before sunset, Darcy and I decided to hike to Acomat Falls, hidden in the rainforest.

Expecting to spend no more than an hour at the falls, we wore T-shirts and swimsuits and hadn't told anyone where we were going. After crossing the wide river at a shallow spot and walking upstream about 100 yards, we reached the falls at around 4 pm. We dived into the green pool and floated on our backs, amazed at the ~~峡谷~~ ~~way~~ ~~on~~ (

By 4:30, Darcy reminded me that we needed to head back to the car before dark, but I was waist-deep in the river trying to photograph the falls, the ~~葡萄藤~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ (dreaminess of the place. Darcy had to wait on a stone. I finally took a good photo—and then

she screamed.

With a crack like thunder, a violent wall of water rushed over the fall, turning the dreamy swimming pool into a churning (湍急的) monster. Flash flood! I jumped out of the river seconds before the flood crashed over the spot where I'd just been standing. Darcy climbed barefoot off toward higher ground. Darcy and I climbed up the canyon on all fours, grabbing vines to pull ourselves up. I looked over my shoulder and saw that the water had risen 20 feet in less than a minute.

Darcy led us through the dense bush, prickly trees and ankle-deep mud. After we'd climbed 200 feet, we stopped to catch our breath. Now we had a different problem: The road was on the other side of the swollen river. We were stuck in the forested mountain.

We had no rain jackets and were exhausted from the climb. Darcy asked if I had my phone. It was soaking wet, but still linked on. No service. We decided to move toward higher ground to get a better signal. It was almost dark. For a moment, I got through, and I heard the faint voice of Grace, our rental host. She said she'd call for help. Then the phone went silent—no signal again.

注意：1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

It seemed that we were in a desperate situation.

Trapped there, we wondered whether and how rescuers could find us.

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/948074022052007001>