

## 高 2024 届高三一诊模拟考试

## 英语试题

## 注意事项：

1. 答题前，务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时，必须使用 2B 铅笔将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，再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时，必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔，将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答，在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后，只将答题卡交回。

## 第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

## 第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

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

1. Who will the speakers have dinner with?  
A. The man's father.                      B. The woman's sister.                      C. The man's mother.
2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Their favorite food.                      B. The weekend plan.                      C. The woman's trip.
3. Where is the woman now?  
A. In Ireland.                      B. In Spain.                      C. In Thailand.
4. What still needs to be done?  
A. Having a first team practice.                      B. Collecting money.                      C. Handing out the schedules.
5. Why can't the woman sleep at night?  
A. The baby keeps crying.  
B. Her mother moved in recently.  
C. She is not used to her new role as a mother.

## 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the man want to get a car?  
A. It is useful for his work.                      B. He has got a lot of money.                      C. The new model is on sale.
7. What do the speakers discuss in the end?  
A. The way of payment.                      B. The quality of the car.                      C. The function of the car.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. How did the man respond to the woman's first complaint?

- A. He ignored her.                      B. He argued with her.                      C. He apologized to her.

9. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.                      B. Host and cleaner.                      C. Store owner and customer.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the police station.                      B. On the road.                      C. At the insurance company.

11. What did the man first suggest they do?

- A. Talk to the people behind them.  
B. Pull over to the side of the road.  
C. Get their cars fixed together.

12. How do the speakers deal with the situation in the end?

- A. They call the police.  
B. They go through their insurance.  
C. They settle it between themselves.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman compare the toy to?

- A. A medicine.                      B. A ball.                      C. A hand.

14. What age group is the toy popular with?

- A. Children.                      B. Teenagers.                      C. All age groups.

15. Why do some teachers dislike the toy?

- A. It leads to theft.  
B. It causes arguments in class.  
C. It makes students lose focus.

16. Who is the actual inventor of the toy?

- A. An academic researcher.                      B. An IT professional.                      C. A chemical engineer.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who usually leads the introductions?

- A. Matt.                      B. Steven.                      C. Karen.

18. Where can you find basketball equipment?

- A. Near the bathrooms.                      B. At the center of the store.                      C. Just to the right of the speaker.

19. What is Andrew's main responsibility?

- A. Doing the accounts.  
B. Using the computers to list products.  
C. Keeping the area neat and organized.

20. What will Laura do next?

- A. Help fill out a form.                      B. Pay for goods.                      C. Do some sports.

**第二部分 阅读理解**（共两节，满分 40 分）

**第一节**（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

**Community Noticeboard**

**New Forest Bike Project (NFBP)**

New Forest Bike Project is a not-for-profit community and social organization which takes in unwanted bicycles and then repairs, restores and relocates them. Aiming to help people from all walks of life get out on two wheels and enjoy some exercise as well as the beautiful New Forest! If you would like to donate any unwanted bikes, please drop them off at Walkers Garage, Burley Rd, Bransgore BH23 8DE.

**Ringwood's International Festival of Street Performance Art (RIFSPA)**

Held annually on March 15th from 10: 30 a.m.-4: 30 p.m.

WANTED: street performers, musicians, choirs, bands etc. to entertain the crowds in the streets of Ringwood! If you or your group are interested in taking part in this event, please contact Roger Bettle 01425 489350 as soon as possible to ensure a place.

**Natural Wellbeing (NW)**

Weekly sessions using the natural environment to promote adult health and wellbeing. Participants can be involved in cooking and sharing an outdoor lunch, bird watching and outdoor activities.

Date: Every Friday Time: 11:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

Booking: Tracy on 01425 472760 or Blashfordlakes@hiwwt.org.uk

Location: Blashford Lakes Nature Reserve, Ellingham Drove, near Ringwod BH24 3PJ

Event charge: £ 4 donation

**Ringwood Health Walks (RHW)**

Guided by Volunteer Walk Leaders, Walks are FREE for anyone wishing to improve their fitness with one-hour walks.

Start from the Medical Center on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month at 10: 30 a.m. Meet outside the Medical Centre.

Come along and join us; we are a friendly sociable group. For more information contact Craig Daters on 01590 646 671.

NO NEED TO BOOK

21. What can you do through NFBP?

- A. Give away old bikes.                      B. Purchase used bikes.  
C. Hike in the New Forest.                      D. Work at Walkers Garage.

22. Which of the following is organized once a year?

- A. NFBP.                      B. RIFSPA.                      C. NW.                      D. RHW.

23. What do NW and RHW have in common?

- A. They each last a whole day.                      B. They are free of charge.  
C. Chances to exercise are provided.              D. Advance reservations are required.

**B**

For as long as I can remember, my body and I have shared a relationship of discontent. Growing up, I was skinnier than the other kids and at five I was told I wasn't attractive and that I must put on some weight. But no matter how much I ate, I stayed thin for years until adolescence. Then I started putting on weight almost immediately. I remember feeling happy as I began to fill out. However, my joy didn't last long.

I was thirteen when I was first called fat. Friends and neighbours would make jokes on my big size. As I entered my late teens, I had completely lost confidence in my body and, subsequently, in myself. Having failed to live up to conventional beauty standards, I was convinced that if I wanted to be loved, I needed to offer more, doing anything to please everyone around.

I entered adulthood thinking I wasn't "enough"—an idea that was seeded not only by the fact that "skinny" is celebrated, but also by the language associated with accounts of losing weight—self-improvement, discipline—all virtues. Being fat quickly categorizes you as lazy and undisciplined. Consumed by thoughts of the way my body looked, I didn't notice the other ways my body needed attention. Actually, I developed a rare disease and later I had two surgeries.

I was always made to feel that my weight was the root of a lot of problems in my life; I have learnt this is not true. After a lot of self-reflection and some professional help, I realized I never learnt to like myself. While two decades of self-hatred cannot be undone overnight, I have taken first steps to acceptance.

I am now much lighter than before, in body and mind. There are days I find voices on social media saying I am too fat to be loved or to be worthy, but I am learning not to focus on that thought for long. As long as I like myself, just the way I am, opinions at the end of the day are just water off a duck's back.

24. What can we learn about the author from the first two paragraphs?

- A. She could change her weight at will.  
B. She had different beauty standards from others.  
C. She tried to love others to build her confidence.  
D. She was greatly influenced by others' opinions.

25. Why did the author think she wasn't "enough"?

- A. She was poorly disciplined.  
B. She failed to celebrate "skinny".  
C. She was labelled as lazy for her weight.  
D. She put on more weight after entering adulthood.

26. What caused the author to make a change?

- A. Her lighter body.                                      B. A troublesome illness.  
C. Popular beauty standards.                      D. Others' critical comments.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Beauty matters.      B. Opinions vary.      C. Worth your weight.      D. Beyond your limits.

## C

One day in 1995, a large, heavy middle-aged man robbed two Pittsburgh banks in broad daylight. He didn't wear a mask and he smiled at surveillance cameras before walking out of each bank. Later that night, police arrested a surprised McArthur Wheeler. When they showed him the surveillance tapes, Wheeler stared in disbelief. "But I wore the juice," he mumbled. Apparently, Wheeler thought that rubbing lemon juice on his skin would make him invisible to videotape cameras. After all, lemon juice is used as invisible ink so, as long as he didn't come near a heat source, he should have been completely invisible.

The case caught the eye of the psychologist David Dunning at Cornell University, who enlisted his graduate student, Justin Kruger, to see what was going on. They reasoned that, while almost everyone holds favourable views of their abilities in various social and intellectual fields, some people mistakenly assess their abilities as being much higher than they actually are. This "illusion of confidence" is now called the "Dunning-Kruger effect", and describes the cognitive bias to inflate self-assessment.

To investigate this phenomenon in the lab, Dunning and Kruger designed some clever experiments. In one study, they asked undergraduate students a series of questions about grammar, logic and jokes, and then asked each student to estimate his or her score overall, as well as their relative rankings compared to the other students. Interestingly, students who scored the lowest in these cognitive tasks always overestimated how well they did—by a lot. Students who scored in the bottom estimated that they had performed better than two-thirds of the other students!

Sure, it's typical for people to overestimate their abilities. The problem is that when people are incompetent, not only do they reach wrong conclusions and make unfortunate choices, but also they are robbed of the ability to realize their mistakes. In a semester-long study of college students, good students could better predict their performance on future exams given feedback about their scores and rankings.

However, the poorest performers showed no recognition, despite clear and repeated feedback that they were doing badly. Instead of being confused or thoughtful about their incorrect ways, incompetent people insist that their ways are correct. As Charles Darwin wrote in *The Descent of Man* (1871): "Ignorance more frequently begets confidence than does knowledge."

Interestingly, really smart people also fail to accurately self-assess their abilities. As much as D- and F-grade students overestimate their abilities, A-grade students underestimate theirs. The difference is that competent people can and do adjust their self-assessment given appropriate feedback, while incompetent individuals cannot.

28. Which of the following statements about the Dunning-Kruger effect is true?

- A. The effect is true for everyone in daily life.
- B. It suggests that most people lack cognitive abilities.
- C. Some people are overconfident about their abilities.
- D. The conclusion is drawn based on a series of bank robberies.

29. What do the college students' behaviours mentioned in the experiments prove?

- A. Feedback plays a significant role in estimating one's ability.
- B. Incompetent people have a rigid attitude towards their choice.
- C. Good students can predict their future performance accurately.
- D. People can't rely on their previous behaviour to make adjustments.

30. What does the underlined word "begets" in paragraph 5 mean?

- A. gives rise to.
- B. takes advantage of.

- C. makes up for.                                  D. breaks away from.

31. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Real knowledge is knowing the extent of one's ignorance.  
 B. It is difficult for people to evaluate their real competence.  
 C. Illusion of confidence is the major source of people's failure.  
 D. Those with great abilities often have a low opinion of themselves.

**D**

Like infectious diseases, ideas in the academic world are epidemic. But why some travel far and wide while equally good ones have been a mystery? Now a team of computer scientists has used an epidemiological model to simulate how ideas move from one academic institution to another. The model showed that ideas originating at famous institutions caused bigger "epidemics" than equally good ideas from less famous places, explains Allison Morgan, a computer scientist at the University of Colorado Boulder.

"This implies that where an idea is born shapes how far it spreads," says senior author Aaron Clauset.

Not only is this unfair—"it reveals a big weakness in how we're doing science," says Simon DeDeo, a professor of social and decision sciences at Carnegie Mellon university, who was not involved in the study. "There are many highly trained people with good ideas who do not end up at top institutions. They are producing good ideas, and we know those ideas are getting lost," DeDeo says. "Our science, our scholarships, is not as good because of this."

The Colorado researchers first looked at how five big ideas in computer science spread to new institutions. They found that hiring a new faculty member accounted for this movement a little more than a third of the time—and in 81 percent of those cases, transmissions took place from higher to lower prestige universities. Then the team simulated the spread of ideas using an infectious disease model and found that the size of an idea "epidemic" depended on the prestige of the originating institution.

The researchers' model suggests that there "maybe a number of quite good ideas that originate in the middle of the pack, in terms of universities." Clauset says. There is a lot of good work coming out of less famous places. She says: "You can learn a huge amount from it, and you can learn things that other people don't know because they're not even paying attention."

32. How did the scientists carry out their research?

- A. By making use of a model.                                  B. By analysing previous data.  
 C. By comparing different results.                                  D. By interviewing different people.

33. According to Simon DeDeo, what can we infer in Paragraph 3?

- A. All the people with higher education have good ideas.  
 B. Some scholarships aren't given to the right people.  
 C. Most good ideas come from not-so-great institutions.  
 D. People with higher education should work in top institutions.

34. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

- A. The causes of the results.                                  B. The importance of the research.  
 C. The findings of the research.                                  D. The characteristics of big ideas.

35. What maybe the best title for the passage?

- A. Spread good ideas as far as possible.  
 B. Best ideas come from top institutions.

- C. Save good ideas from less famous places.
- D. Ideas from top institutions travel farther.

## 第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

We have all seen nervous presenters in classrooms and meetings. One effect of being nervous is moving from side to side. 36 In fact, the audience can lose interest in a speaker who does not move. How a speaker moves is important. Whole-body movement should be slow and planned to command attention. Such movement helps to communicate confidence. 37 But they look at their notes on a paper or at the screen if they have an electronic presentation.

With posture, the typical problem for new speakers is that they are often moving back and forth, and they're not facing the audience. They'll often be facing the white board or the screen with slides and be talking to that rather than talking to the audience. The same thing with eye contact with the audience, they find it really, really difficult, because they'll be looking at their notes, they'll be looking at their computer, they'll be looking at the screen, or they will be looking at the floor. The problem of having notes and trying to talk from notes often is a big problem. 38 The best way to avoid this problem is to use images and few words for notes instead of sentences. The image should help communicate the point you want to make. Writing a few words with the image on your slide helps you remember that point. Then you can look at the audience while speaking.

39 When you practice, remember these important tips: be aware of your posture, eye contact, and gestures. 40 Then step by step, you'll become an excellent speaker.

- A. So they usually have eye contact with the audience.
- B. So they have trouble with eye contact.
- C. An important part of public speaking is practice.
- D. New public speakers know that they should look at the audience while they speak.
- E. A presenter does not need to stand perfectly still.
- F. Improve your public speaking with body language.
- G. Look for opportunities to speak and gain more confidence.

## 第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

### 第一节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Some of the greatest problems we face today are concerned with the gradual destruction of our environment. Brown clouds; wildlife 41; polluted water. These 42 all seem so huge. So my family does what we can. We take cloth bags to stores instead of using plastic bags. We walk where we don't have to 43.

But does it do any good?

I recently learned something about flamingos (火烈鸟). These beautiful birds gather in 44 groups of a thousand or more. Every year, when the time 45 for migration, a few flamingos start

the process by taking off from the lake. But 46 of the others seem to notice, so the tiny group returns.

However, the next day they 47 again. This time a few more struggle along with them, but the vast majority still 48 no attention, so these pioneers come back.

The 49 continues for several more days. Every time a few more birds join in but, 50 the thousands of others still take no 51, the great migration plan is once again 52.

Then one day something 53. The same small group of birds takes wing and a tiny number more join in, just as before. And this time their total number, though still quite 54, is enough to tip the balance. As one, the whole group takes flight and the migration 55. What a 56 sight it must be – thousands of flamingos taking to the sky at once!

A few can make a 57. It's true that all of the great problems of the world have been solved because of the 58 efforts of a few.

If you believe in a cause, don't 59! Others will someday take notice and together we will 60 even our greatest problems.

- |                       |               |                |                |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. protection     | B. extinction | C. migration   | D. separation  |
| 42. A. questions      | B. costs      | C. examples    | D. problems    |
| 43. A. drive          | B. run        | C. cycle       | D. stand       |
| 44. A. tiny           | B. different  | C. huge        | D. similar     |
| 45. A. comes          | B. passes     | C. varies      | D. moves       |
| 46. A. all            | B. any        | C. none        | D. most        |
| 47. A. gather         | B. attempt    | C. sing        | D. appear      |
| 48. A. attract        | B. require    | C. escape      | D. pay         |
| 49. A. plan           | B. trend      | C. activity    | D. movement    |
| 50. A. since          | B. though     | C. unless      | D. while       |
| 51. A. responsibility | B. notice     | C. chance      | D. measure     |
| 52. A. put off        | B. cut off    | C. carried out | D. worked out  |
| 53. A. approaches     | B. works      | C. changes     | D. disappears  |
| 54. A. significant    | B. reasonable | C. adequate    | D. small       |
| 55. A. continues      | B. delays     | C. finishes    | D. begins      |
| 56. A. familiar       | B. strange    | C. magnificent | D. unrealistic |
| 57. A. point          | B. decision   | C. difference  | D. mistake     |
| 58. A. useless        | B. tireless   | C. extra       | D. special     |
| 59. A. give up        | B. give in    | C. give away   | D. give out    |
| 60. A. identify       | B. understand | C. predict     | D. address     |



**第三部分 英语知识运用****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。

5G is developing, but most of us aren't really sure what it is or the reason 61 we need it. A big part of the reason is that 5G means more than one thing. If you ask different people, you 62 (provide) with different answers.

Experts believe that 4G is on 63 way out. In 2020, the U.K. is expected to use 5G. At present, it is unknown exactly what influence 5G will have on people's life but it is widely thought that 5G will 64 (definite) be faster than any generation of networks we have used previously.

Work will likely become much easier as 5G will allow quicker downloads and a better ability to work online even if there is no Wi-Fi connection. With the 65 (develop) of 5G, driverless cars will be able to communicate 66 other vehicles, which can reduce road accidents by about 10%. One of the most 67 (impress) things will be that people can see which seats on a train are accessible to 68 (they) when it arrives at the station. 69 (get) around the world will also be more convenient.

A number of 70 (company) are now working on bringing 5G to the market. It remains to be seen how much of the country 5G will cover and whether everyone will be able to benefit from it.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）****第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）**

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（/）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

In my junior high school, I was determine to enter my school's "Speech Meet" contest. I delivered of a speech about gratitude and friendship but I won first prize. I was awarded gold medal and I proudly hang it up in my room. I full understood it, marking the first time that I had found my voice. Even as a small adolescent, what I had to say were worthy of being hearing. It gave us the courage to be more outspoken—to speak up and speak out, wherever my words could make a different.

**第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）**

你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以“My dream job”为题写一篇发言稿参赛。内容包括：

1. 你的理想工作；
2. 你选择的理由。

**注意：**

1. 写作词数应为 100 词左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

My dream job

Good morning, everyone. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_