

2024 年 1 月“九省联考”考后提升卷

高三英语

(考试时间: 150 分钟 试卷满分: 150 分)

注意事项:

- 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 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。
- 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. In a restaurant. B. In a park. C. In the street.

2. How will the speakers get to the park?

- A. By bike. B. By bus. C. By subway.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Employer and employee. C. Father and daughter.

4. How much does the woman pay for the gym per month?

- A. \$20. B. \$30. C. \$50.

5. What can we learn about the old oven?

- A. It's broken. B. It's not in style. C. It isn't multi-functional.

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. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Their graduation party. B. Their favorite classes. C. Their future plans.

7. What does the woman want to be?

- A. A scientist. B. A doctor. C. A computer programmer.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What type of tea does the woman prefer?

- A. Brown tea. B. Green tea. C. Flower tea.

9. How will the man make the payment?

- A. In cash. B. By cellphone. C. By credit card.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did the man go in the locker room?

- A. A few minutes ago. B. A quarter ago. C. Half an hour ago.

11. What does the man complain about the lockers?

- A. They're being occupied inappropriately.
B. They're too dirty and need cleaning.
C. They're not very safe for storage.

12 What's wrong with the clothes hangers?

- A. Too ugly. B. Too weak. C. Too big.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why did the woman fail to go climbing?

- A. She was worn out. B. She lost touch with others. C. She loved the scene at the bottom.

14 What was the woman doing when she saw a dolphin?

- A. Relaxing on the beach. B. Sailing in a boat. C. Diving.

15. What made the woman give up doing bungee jumping?

- A. Her fear. B. Her health. C. Equipment problems.

16. What did the woman like best about her vacation?

- A. Exploring the rainforest. B. Visiting the old caves. C. Playing with the dolphin.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What can be affected certainly if teenagers lack sleep?

- A. Their spirits.
B. Their long-term health.
C. Their academic performance.

18. What is to blame for teenagers lacking sleep?

- A. Poor diet. B. Lack of exercise. C. Too much entertainment.

19. How can teenagers fall asleep easier?

- A. Reading a book before sleeping.
B. Listening to music before sleeping.
C. Drinking hot chocolate before sleeping.

20. What does the speaker suggest schools do?

- A. Offer art classes. B. Shorten the school day. C. Start and end the school day later.

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

Welcome to the Virtual Broadcom MASTERS!

You're invited to attend a virtual public exhibition of the Broadcom MASTERS finalists' original research projects. These 30 finalists were selected from a pool of 3,476 entrants (参赛者) nationwide. Between October 16 and 21, they'll gather online to compete for an award of more than \$100,000 and to be recognized as the nation's most promising young scientists and engineers. You'll be provided with an opportunity to connect with these young scientific leaders who are bringing fresh perspectives to solving global challenges from wildfires and eye disease to data security.

Major Activities for the Finalists

- ◆ Participate in a private judging process with a group of top scientists from 10:30 am to 11 am on October

20.

- ◆ Engage in team challenges where the finalists will be judged on their mastery of critical thinking.

communication, creativity and cooperation in each area from 11 am to 11: 30 am on October 20.

◆ Respond to questions at their booths (展示台) from 2 pm to 4 pm on October 20.

Time for Virtual Exhibition

It will open at 10 am on October 20 and will be available to the public through November 4.

More about Virtual Exhibition

◆ The Broadcom MASTERS is taking place virtually for the first time to keep finalists and their family safe during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

◆ The Society will be providing educational materials for educators who are interested in bringing students to the exhibition for a digital field trip.

◆ Visitors to the exhibition will also have an opportunity to visit the STEM Experiential Hall where you can get access to interactive and immersive (沉浸式的) STEM experiences.

◆ Please plan on watching the Winners Award Ceremony on October 21 at 7 pm and see who will bring home the prize.

21. What will the finalists do on the afternoon of October 20?

- A. Cooperate with other participants at the booths.
- B. Participate in the question-and-answer session.
- C. Show their abilities in team challenges.
- D. Communicate with top scientists.

22. How long will the virtual exhibition last?

- A. For about a week.
- B. For about half a month.
- C. For about a month.
- D. For about two months.

23. What do we know about the virtual Broadcom MASTERS?

- A. It helps make the exhibition more acceptable.
- B. It announces the winners on October 20.
- C. It benefits educators and students.
- D. It offers a field trip to the winners.

B

On Christmas Eve, a team of reindeer (驯鹿) will help Santa Claus deliver gifts to children all around the world. The reindeers, led by their fearless leader Rudolph, won't be the only ones doing something special. Back in the highest Arctic, their cousins have a remarkable ability changing their eye color.

During the summer months, when the days are long and the sun is bright, reindeer's tapetum lucidum (荧光膜), a mirror-like layer at the back of their eye, appears golden, which helps bounce the majority of light off the eyes, effectively acting like a pair of natural sunglasses. As winter comes, and the days become shorter and darker, the tapetum lucidum turns blue to absorb more light, allowing reindeer to improve their night vision and see clear in low light conditions.

With these adaptations, reindeer can adapt and thrive in one of the harshest environments on Earth. Unlike humans, reindeer can see well into the shorter Ultra Violet (UV) range. This UV vision enables them to spot food and predators more effectively in the snowy landscape. Lichens, a key part of their winter diet, absorb UV, so they show up dark against UV-reflecting white snow. Wolf and polar bear fur also absorb UV, so instead of disappearing against snow they pop out in high contrast, allowing reindeer to spot potential threats from a distance.

Reindeer change their eyes by adjusting their tapetum lucidum, which is made of collagen fibers. In winter, the collagen fibers become packed tighter, causing the tapetum lucidum to mainly reflect blue light. This change happens when reindeer dilate their pupils (瞳孔). In summer, the reindeer's pupils return to a smaller size, which helps reindeer reduce the amount of light entering the eye.

But their unique adaptation may hurt them. Today, the increasing use of artificial lighting, especially during the winter months, poses a potential threat to their sensitive eyes. It can make reindeer lose their way, affecting their ability to survive in their challenging environment. So it is crucial for us to be mindful of our use of electricity and make efforts to minimize light pollution to ensure the well-being and survival of these magnificent creatures.

24. What do we know from paragraph 2?

- A. The shape of reindeer's eyes varies with seasons.
- B. It is difficult for reindeer to live in low light conditions.
- C. The tapetum lucidum helps reindeer adapt to seasonal changes.
- D. Reindeer's eyes appear golden in winter while blue in summer.

25. What is the use of UV vision for reindeer?

- A. To help them see clear in dark nights.
- B. To distinguish food of different colors quickly.
- C. To protect their eyes from harsh sunlight in summer.
- D. To better locate food and enemies during snowy days.

26. What does the underlined word "dilate" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Relax.
- B. Expand.
- C. Narrow.
- D. Hide.

27. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To call on people to protect reindeer from light pollution.
- B. To show the reasons for the decline in reindeer population.
- C. To present humans' great efforts to reduce artificial lighting.
- D. To prove reindeer's strong adaptability to harsh environments.

C

“Practice makes perfect” is a very popular expression. However, can we take this saying literally?

One popular theory (理论) is that if a person practises for at least 10,000 hours, they will reach “perfection”—or, in other words, become an expert in their field. This theory was made famous by Malcolm Gladwell in his 2008 best-selling book, *Outliers: The Story of Success*. He gave the examples of the music group The Beatles and Microsoft co-creator Bill Gates, who clearly put in over 10,000 hours of practice before they became successful.

However, Gladwell's book has been said by many to be too simplistic and generalising. Although Gladwell's work was largely based on research done by Anders Ericsson, Ericsson argued that 10,000 hours was just an average figure. Some people, for example, needed far fewer than 10,000 hours, and others many more. More importantly, Ericsson said that just practising a lot was not enough; the type and quality of practice were also significant. He went on to explain the importance of “deliberate practice”, which is when a person practises a specific part of a skill in depth rather than practising a skill as a whole. Deliberate practice is said to be much more effective, though more tiring.

Many other studies argue that practice alone is far from enough. In fact, a more recent study from Princeton University stated that practice only accounted for up to 26% of reaching an expert level. Many other factors contribute to people becoming experts. Natural talent is an important factor, which is especially evident in sports. For instance, many baseball players in America have amazing vision that allows them to see the ball much sooner than others do. Besides, IQ, personality, attitude, and starting age are decisive factors, too. It is also important to note that becoming an expert doesn't equal instant success. Success also relies on social factors, environmental factors, and even just being in the right place at the right time!

In conclusion, practice may not make perfect, but deliberate practice has been shown to lead to significant improvement.

28. Why does the author ask a question in the first paragraph?

- A. To make a comparison.
- B. To highlight his opinion.

- C. To inspire a reflection. D. To give a definition.

29. What can we infer from paragraph 3?

- A. Gladwell's theory is easy to understand.
B. Gladwell misinterprets Ericsson's research.
C. Ericsson objects to deliberate practice.
D. Ericsson believes quality outweighs number.

30. What makes many American baseball players outstanding?

- A. Their personality. B. Their physical talent.
C. Their identity. D. Their deliberate practice.

31. Which statement will the author probably agree with?

- A. Attitude is everything. B. Patience determines success.
C. Talent counts most. D. Practice makes a difference.

D

The key to a happy life has nothing to do with getting ahead at work, making money, or traveling the world. Instead, living your best life and creating meaning is all about one thing: relationships.

A study of adult development has been running at Harvard since 1938, and is now on its second generation of participants—the children of the original study's subjects. Over decades, the research team collected data about their lives, including their physical and mental health, marital (婚姻的) status and quality, career happiness, etc.

They found the most important aspect in how happy and healthy these men were over time was their relationships. In other words: Finding happiness in life is all about the people you love.

The research doesn't only include romantic relationships and marriage. Quality, close relationships are important whether they are in the situation of romantic relationships or closeness between friends or family members. The kind of relationship you have is less important than how close you feel with them.

However, the study only included men, and important gender differences exist in how people experience relationships. Some research suggests that men may benefit more from marriage. But they tend to have a harder time keeping friendships; as men get older, they will more likely say they have nobody to discuss important subjects with. So it's possible that having close relationships throughout their lives might affect men differently than women.

The findings line up with the effects of loneliness. People who are socially isolated have a greater likelihood of strokes (中风), heart attacks, and higher blood pressure, not to mention mental health issues.

Unfortunately for the youngest generations, recent surveys found that young Americans are lonelier than older generations. That will likely have a big impact on how healthy and happy people feel throughout their lives.

32. What's the moral lesson from this passage?

- A. Travel far and wide to learn a lot.
- B. Keep an open mind to be creative.
- C. Treasure your time with your loved ones.
- D. Work hard to be the best of your profession.

33. What's the implication of Paragraph 5?

- A. Women are unwilling to participate in the study.
- B. Men are better at maintaining a close relationship.
- C. Women are not treated equally in scientific research.
- D. The findings of the study may not be true for women.

34. Why is the youngest generation unfortunate?

- A. Because they have nobody to talk to.
- B. Because they are more socially isolated.
- C. Because they can't keep their relationships.
- D. Because they suffer physically and mentally.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Close Relationships Make a Happy Life
- B. Men Look Forward to Close Relationships
- C. Close Relationships Ensure People's Health
- D. Men and Women Differ in Keeping Relationships

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。

Body language mistakes you should avoid at work

Communication is not only about words but also gestures. Therefore, you should be careful about how you use your body when expressing yourself.

Avoiding eye contact (接触)

When speaking with a workmate, avoiding eye contact makes you look unprofessional (不专业的). 36

Therefore, you should always keep eye contact especially when you are making a point.

Crossing your arms

Crossing your arms shows that you are not open to others and that you want to defend (防御) yourself. 37

In order to give others a warm feeling, just keep your arms open.

Checking the time

Checking the time every few minutes makes people feel you are in a hurry or would rather be somewhere else.

38 Therefore, when you are speaking to your workmates, try not to look at the clock very often.

Bad body posture

Having a bad posture such as dropped shoulders or a lower neck can mean that you are not interested in what is going on around you. 39 Also, keep your head high.

Weak handshake

A weak handshake means that you don't care much about the person you are shaking hands with. Try to greet the people with a firm (有力的) handshake. However, don't forget that a handshake that is too firm can be impolite.

40

- A. Therefore, try to find the right balance.
- B. Nod your head to show that you are listening.
- C. It looks like you are not interested in being there.
- D. This shows that you have confidence in yourself.
- E. This is generally considered as a position of defence.
- F. It is important to stand or sit up straight when speaking to somebody.
- G. It also shows that you are not confident or show no interest in the topic.

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 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Sometimes, the life will enlighten you in an unexpected way. I experienced a day when I was extraordinarily 41. I'm never a picture of grace, but on this particular day, I seemed to be 42 everything. It's an old church, and the floor is 43 in some places, so my fall was the floor's fault. But when I fell again on my way out to the car, and yet again in my own home, I began to grow 44. Had I let myself get so stressed out that I had 45 become sick?

Having been raised by devoted Christian parents who also worked in the mental-health field, I tended to look for spiritual and emotional reasons before I headed to the local 46. I have the calming practice that 47

a yoga pose with a breath prayer. I went to 48 more comfortable clothes for the exercise, and as I removed my shoes, I was 49!

I wasn't having a stroke at all. I had completely worn out my favorite pair of sandals. The soles (鞋底) of both shoes were split in two! I had 50 all the possibilities to figure out what was causing my clumsiness. It never occurred to me to check my soles.

So often when we start to feel 51, we look for ways to make things better. But just as it never occurred to me to check the soles of my shoes, our own souls are the very 52 thing we think of to check. Take a moment to remember the last time you sat still, meditating. If you can't remember when that was, it might be a(n) 53.

The local cobbler (鞋匠) said my soles were irreparable. We had a good 54, but it was time to let them go. Fortunately for us, our souls can be mended and restored — once we realize they are in need of 55.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. busy | B. clumsy | C. stressed | D. bored |
| 42. A. going through | B. stepping on | C. falling off | D. tripping over |
| 43. A. uneven | B. sharp | C. stained | D. shallow |
| 44. A. inspired | B. grieved | C. concerned | D. interested |
| 45. A. luckily | B. literally | C. obviously | D. doubtfully |
| 46. A. doctor | B. coach | C. tailor | D. psychologist |
| 47. A. exchanges | B. equips | C. associates | D. combines |
| 48. A. wrap up | B. take off | C. change into | D. look after |
| 49. A. rescued | B. cured | C. injured | D. slipped |
| 50. A. exhausted | B. predicted | C. ignored | D. discussed |
| 51. A. delighted | B. divided | C. overwhelmed | D. thrilled |
| 52. A. best | B. last | C. easiest | D. hardest |
| 53. A. mistake | B. solution | C. test | D. clue |
| 54. A. run | B. exercise | C. yoga | D. gesture |
| 55. A. repair | B. review | C. response | D. replacement |

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。

China's tourism market is set to flourish during the upcoming Spring Festival holiday, 56 bookings

multiplied over the same period last year. A report _____ 57 _____ (release) earlier this week by Chinese online travel giant Ctrip shows that bookings for domestic, outbound (出境的), and inbound travels all have been experiencing significant year-on-year _____ 58 _____ (grow).

Travel bookings to Harbin in northeast China's Heilongjiang province _____ 59 _____ (increase) more than 14-fold to date compared with the same period last year, _____ 60 _____ (primary) by tourists from the south of the country. Sanya in south China's Hainan province and Kunming in Southwest China's Yunnan province are the destinations of choice for many _____ 61 _____ (north) tourists.

As a time known for family reunions, the Spring Festival holiday will see more families _____ 62 _____ (hit) the road. Bookings on Ctrip show that 47 percent of all tourists are choosing to travel with their families. Among them, most have chosen to rent cars, book tailor-made trips, _____ 63 _____ take bus tours with local guides.

Tourists from Japan, the United States, South Korea and many other countries have chosen to visit Shanghai, Beijing and some renowned tourism attractions in China. Harbin, one of the _____ 64 _____ (hot) destinations in the country this winter, _____ 65 _____ has also attracted the attention of foreign media, is also a top choice for overseas travelers.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

10 月 16 日是世界粮食日，你校将举办以“节约粮食”为主题的英语征文比赛，请你写一篇英语短文投稿，内容包括：

1. 节约粮食的意义；
2. 节约粮食的倡议。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 短文题目和首句已写好。

Less Waste, Better World

October 16th was named officially by the UN in 1981 as World Food Day.

第二节(满分 25 分)

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。

A Midnight Rescue

It was not uncommon to carry out tasks at night as rescuers. Harry and David were informed of their task when it was nearly midnight. It was urgent so there was no time to hesitate. They headed into the forest.

The forest was black and silent. A little way into it they reached a fork in the earth path. Harry and David took the left path. They walked in silence, their eyes on the ground, watching out for the traps like big pits (坑) set by the illegal hunters. Every now and then a ray of moonlight through the branches above lit a spot of scarlet (猩红的) blood on the fallen leaves.

David saw that Harry looked very worried, asking, "Could Unicorn be hurt that badly?" Harry answered, "If we can't find it as soon as possible, it doesn't stand much chance to survive." Of course, Unicorn was not the animal in fairy tales but the nickname of a 3-year-old elephant, the last wild elephant in this forest. The nickname was given by the biodiversity rescuers who were protecting every member in this forest. They knew Unicorn was obedient and not afraid of human beings and that sometimes put it in danger. "Without it, the forest was not complete. Those illegal hunters should be thrown into prison." Harry thought, carrying his first aid kit (急救箱) on his back and walking forward with his flashlight.

It seemed that thick fog would come at any time, which would increase the danger. Harry hurried into the heart of the forest with David. They walked for nearly half an hour, deeper and deeper. There were blood splashes (血迹) on the roots of a tree, as though the poor creature had been struggling around in pain close by. "We must hurry up", said Harry.

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。

Paragraph 1:

However, it was really not easy for them to find it.

Paragraph 2:

Without delay, Harry knelt down to do first aid on its wound with David holding the flashlight.