

2023~2024 学年度上期高中 2021 级入学联考

英语

考试时间 120 分钟，满分 150 分

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必在答题卡上将自己的姓名、座位号、准考证号用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔填写清楚，考生考试条形码由监考老师粘贴在答题卡上的“贴条形码区”。
2. 选择题使用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上对应题目标号的位置上，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后再填涂其它答案；非选择题用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔在答题卡的对应区域内作答，超出答题区域答题的答案无效；在草稿纸上、试卷上答题无效。
3. 考试结束后由监考老师将答题卡收回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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. What will Lucy do at 11:30 tomorrow?
A. Go out for lunch. B. See her dentist. C. Visit a friend.
2. What is the weather like now?
A. It's sunny. B. It's rainy. C. It's cloudy.
3. Why does the man talk to Dr. Simpson?
A. To make an apology. B. To ask for help. C. To discuss his studies.
4. How will the woman get back from the railway station?
A. By train. B. By car. C. By bus.
5. What does Jenny decide to do first?
A. Look for a job. B. Go on a trip. C. Get an assistant.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What time is it now?
A. 1:45. B. 2:10. C. 2:15.

7. What will the man do?
A. Work on a project. B. See Linda in the library. C. Meet with Professor Smith.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Having guests this weekend.
B. Going out for sightseeing.
C. Moving into a new house.
9. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Husband and wife. C. Host and visitor.
10. What will the man do tomorrow?
A. Work in his garden. B. Have a barbecue. C. Do some shopping.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. Where was the man born?
A. In Philadelphia. B. In Springfield. C. In Kansas.
12. What did the man like doing when he was a child?
A. Drawing. B. Traveling. C. Reading.
13. What inspires the man most in his work?
A. Education. B. Family love. C. Nature.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 17 四个小题。

14. Why is Dorothy going to Europe?
A. To attend a training program.
B. To carry out some research.
C. To take a vacation.
15. How long will Dorothy stay in Europe?
A. A few days. B. Two weeks. C. Three months.
16. What does Dorothy think of her apartment?
A. It's expensive. B. It's satisfactory. C. It's inconvenient.
17. What does Bill offer to do for Dorothy?
A. Recommend her apartment to Jim.
B. Find a new apartment for her.
C. Take care of her apartment.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. What are the tourists advised to do when touring London?
A. Take their tour schedule.
B. Watch out for the traffic.
C. Wear comfortable shoes.
19. What will the tourists do in fifteen minutes?
A. Meet the speaker. B. Go to their rooms. C. Change some money.
20. Where probably is the speaker?
A. In a park. B. In a hotel. C. In a shopping centre.

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Architecture is among the most valuable and respected careers in India. We've all heard stories about the great architectural designs, but behind these huge and artistic designs is the workmanship and crafted skills of amazing architects who are not appreciated enough. And below is a list mentioning the most notable Indian architects of all time.

Hafeez Contractor

The man responsible for the three tallest buildings in India, The 42 in Kolkata, The Imperial twin-towers of Mumbai, and Hafeez Contractor, is a recipient of the 2016 Padma Bhushan. He completed his master's degree in Columbia after winning a scholarship for Columbia University and later designed several skyscrapers in India.

Chitra Vishwanath

The Principal Architect and MD of Biome Environment Solutions, this Bangalore based architecture is a conservationist whose works are based on ecology. Chitra is recognised for over 500 projects, she also built her own mud house in Bangalore which includes unique features such as rain-water harvesting well and is ventilated naturally with the help of trees.

Bijoy Jain

After working in Los Angeles and London, Bijoy came to Mumbai and opened his architectural firm, Studio Mumbai. He also received the Global Award for Sustainable Architecture in 2009 and is a Professor of architecture at Yale University.

Nariman Gandhi

He is considered a legend for his unconventional architectural creations which specialised in organic architecture. His ideologies and philosophies deviated (偏离) from the mainstream architectural thought. Nariman is notable for making exceptional use of rock, brick, wood, glass and leather in his works, for instance, the famous Dawood Shoe House in Mumbai.

21. What do Hafeez Contractor and Bijoy Jain have in common?

- A. They designed skyscrapers in India.
- B. They were recipients of Padma Bhushan.
- C. They had experiences of going abroad.
- D. They opened their own architectural firms.

22. Which architect attaches great importance to the friendliness to ecology?

- A. Hafeez.
- B. Chitra.
- C. Bijoy.
- D. Nariman.

23. What is special about Nariman Gandhi?

- A. His design breaks tradition.
- B. He follows the trendy ideas.
- C. He receives various awards.
- D. His works are controversial.

B

There's nothing more fascinating than an inspiring, unputdownable read. Whether it's the latest autobiographical hit or gripping cult novel, finding a book you really connect with is always a cherished win.

As we say goodbye to our summer beach reads, we've already begun stockpiling a list of winter page-turners. Top of the pile: Fiona McCallum's new novel, *A Life Of Her Own*.

Labelled one of Australia's master storytellers, Fiona McCallum is known for her heart-warming stories of self-discovery and already boasts 10 bestsellers.

Her latest release is set to be no different, telling the uplifting story of overcoming adversity (逆境) and following your dreams.

The tale centres on Alice Hamilton, a recently-graduated mature-age student who is looking to make her next career move. Struggling to navigate her way through the job market, Alice is faced with the dilemma of finding a financially-secure job that she enjoys — a feat that she soon discovers to be difficult — while maintaining a healthy and committed relationship with her partner David.

Faced with the increasing pressure of unemployment, Alice interviews for a role at a major real estate agency in Melbourne and lands the job. Excited about the prospect of the new role, yet filled with anxiety about having to make new friends, Alice's circumstances unfortunately take a turn for the worst.

Bullied and exploited (压榨) by her boss Carmel on a daily basis, Alice has to find the courage to face her fears, prioritise her wellbeing and stand up for herself. However, the consequences of her actions lead her into further trouble. As Alice's life continues to spiral, an unexpected trip back to the country town she once fought to escape provides her with a newfound perspective on her career path and relationship.

Returning to Melbourne with clarity and a fresh outlook, Alice decides to take charge of her life. Faced with making tough decisions in order to do so, Alice has two possible outcomes: crumble under the pressure or find the strength to chase her dreams.

24. Which is closest in meaning to “page-turners” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Summer reads.
- B. Readable books.
- C. Reading lovers.
- D. Latest novelists.

25. What does Alice decide to do upon her graduation?

- A. Make a career plan.
- B. Study a job market.
- C. Find a secure job.
- D. Seek a new partner.

26. What is Alice probably like?

- A. Indecisive.
- B. Weak-willed.
- C. Courageous.
- D. Kind-hearted.

27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To introduce an Australian novel master.
- B. To help readers understand a new novel.
- C. To encourage to fearlessly chase dreams.
- D. To recommend a winter fascinating read.

C

Warmer oceans can cause coral (珊瑚) bleaching. Bleaching happens when the coral, colonies of tiny animals called polyps, lose colored algae (藻类) living in their bodies and turn completely white. Without the algae, the coral loses its main food source and can die.

In 2021, the United Nations reported a 14 percent loss of corals across the world largely from rising sea temperatures in the previous 13 years. Australia declared mass bleaching events in 2022 across large parts of the Great Barrier Reef, the fourth since 2016.

Reefs in Hawaii, Florida, and the Caribbean were all severely affected, but thankfully some coral areas were not. Scientists looked into the characteristics of these corals and their ecosystems to see how others could be protected. Warm water reefs in the tropics are the worst affected by bleaching, but they also contain corals with better heat resistance.

Research is focused on finding genes for heat tolerance so that they can be passed on to future generations. Biologists mix corals that are more resilient to higher temperatures with those that are not and the resulting hybrid generation has a better chance of survival.

Researchers in Florida's reefs have been using ocean nurseries to replant coral with batches that contain genes resistant to heat, acidification, and disease. Those areas have recovered within a year.

Other projects like Revive and Restore are using methods like preserving older coral populations' sperm and eggs (biobanking) and using corals with better adaptability characteristics in breeding. The project also believes that boosting biodiversity by restoring (恢复) seabirds to islands, and ridding them of invasive species like rats, helps coral reefs thrive.

Ultimately, scientists say that without a serious reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, 99 percent of the world's coral reefs will be gone by the end of the century. There is a limit to how quickly coral can adapt, especially given the rate of climate change. Computer simulations have shown that mild or moderate warming allows coral to adapt, but if temperatures rise rapidly then extinction is certain.

28. What mainly causes coral bleaching?

- A. Loss of algae.
- B. Lack of food.
- C. Warm oceans.
- D. Ocean pollution.

29. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. Coral reefs in tropics are easier to bleach.
- B. Some corals are found better to resist heat.
- C. Coral reefs in some areas are badly affected.
- D. Ecosystems in some coral areas are destroyed.

30. What measure helps coral reefs survive?

- A. Breeding hybrid generation with heat resistance.
- B. Replanting batches of corals containing diseases.
- C. Restoring seabirds of islands and invasive animals.
- D. Setting no limitation of greenhouse gas emissions.

31. Which section may the text come from?

- A. Botany.
- B. Culture.
- C. Nature.
- D. Education.

D

I was born in a small Chinese village in the 1990s. My grandmother was a humble, hardworking farmer, but she was never able to earn much money from the land. After my parents' divorce, I went to live with her and discovered that she had a secret part-time job. After school each day, I would join her in the landfill as a trash (垃圾) picker. She collected recyclable bottles while I hunted for unfinished ballpoint pen refills to reuse. The landfills were my first encounter with the world outside of my small town — some of the trash had come from the West.

Although she had never finished primary school, my grandmother always dreamed that I would go to college. With the money she made selling bottles, she bought food and supported my education. Throughout my upbringing, she raised me to believe that the possibilities were limitless. The confidence she instilled allowed me to move to the United States, earn a PhD in mechanical engineering, and pivot into chemical engineering during my postdoc fellowship.

I now understand that the trash from rich countries redirected to the landfills in China is part of a cycle of environmental injustice. My grandmother considered the plastic bottles she found to be treasures because they could support us financially, but millions of tons of plastic trash are still exported from developed countries every year to be stored or burned in emerging economies, polluting the ground, water, and air.

As I came to see my childhood experiences in a different light, I developed an interest in designing technologies that can address environmental injustice. I decided to work toward transforming carbon emissions into sustainable commodities, with the goal of benefiting marginalized communities. My grandmother inspired these efforts, and I hope my work will improve the lives of those like her.

When I visited my grandmother in 2019, I discovered that the town government had posted a tribute to education in the central square, which includes my story and encourages others to pursue their dreams. The display reminds me how far I have come, but the square also holds the memory of where I began: It was one of the places my grandmother and I frequented to collect trash.

32. What can be inferred about “me” from Paragraph 1?
- A. I was born into a poor family.
 - B. I was abandoned by my parents.
 - C. I had no money for primary education.
 - D. I began to know the west from the landfills.
33. How did grandmother influence “me” during “my” growth?
- A. She offered me hope and confidence.
 - B. She taught me to love my job and life.
 - C. She satisfied everything that I desired.
 - D. She advised me to design technology.
34. What does the author think of the trash from the west now?
- A. It is still a resource of living.
 - B. It is a threat to environment.
 - C. It is a great benefit to China.
 - D. It is a treasure of grandmother.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Trash Can Also Yield Gold
 - B. Every Coin Has Two Sides
 - C. Grandmother: A Hard-working Trash Picker
 - D. One's Trash: Another's Treasured Education

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

One day, someone had to pick colors for the traffic lights and they decided on green, yellow and red. Why is that? Maybe you have never really thought about this. Or maybe you have wondered this for years. 36. Find out more below.

To find out why these colors were chosen, it would be helpful to know where traffic lights (and their colors) come from. In 1910, the first traffic signals were installed in the country. Officers were using whistles and lights to maintain the flow of cars by letting drivers know when to stop or go. 37. At that time, there were no rules about the kind of lights or patterns that had to be used. In 1935, the Federal Highway Administration set up the “Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices” that held standards for all signs and signals. 38.

So, where did the specific colors come from? 39. In these traffic lights red meant stop, white meant go and green meant “proceed with caution”. But the color white could be easily mistaken for something else by train drivers, they moved from white to green for the sign for “go”. And they made yellow the color for “proceed with caution”.

But then why red? The color red is the color with the longest wavelength. 40. And that is very helpful when it comes to warning signs and traffic lights that want you to stop for safety.

- A. This is why traffic lights are green, red and yellow
- B. In 1920, William Potts created the first traffic light
- C. And that means that you can see it from further away
- D. These lights would look different everywhere you went
- E. Trains already used light signals before the traffic lights
- F. Either way, you will get an answer to this question today
- G. That manual required the traffic lights to be red, yellow and green

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节（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A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Do you remember the name of your kindergarten teacher? I 41, mine. Her name was Mrs White.

I don't remember much about what we learned in her class, but my mother once told me that we used to 42 a lot. And I would bring back what I wrote and she would 43 it

and see there were so many 44. But no red corrections. And always a 45. Sometimes even a Good! Scrawling in that would make my heart soar with 46. But it worried my mother, so one day when she went in to 47 Mrs White for one of those Parent-Teacher meetings, she asked her why she never 48 my mistakes and why she never red-penciled in the right 49 of words or pointed out grammatical errors.

And my mother says Mrs White said — The children are just beginning to get 50 about using words, about forming sentences. I don't want to 51 that enthusiasm with red ink. Spelling and grammar can wait. The 52 of words won't...

I used to 53 “beautiful” a lot. Never could I quite remember that the “e” went before the “a”. It always 54 my teacher in high school. She figured if I was going to 55 the word with such frequency the least I could do was spell it 56. Eventually the e's and a's settled into their right places 57. I'm glad I didn't wait on them though. Pretty is easier to spell but it doesn't 58 as much as you mean sometimes.

And thanks to Mrs White I had no 59 about writing what I meant even if I couldn't quite spell it out. Because Life isn't 60. It's Baeutiful.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. have | B. do | C. admit | D. promise |
| 42. A. write | B. read | C. sing | D. smile |
| 43. A. ask about | B. throw away | C. sign on | D. look at |
| 44. A. marks | B. mistakes | C. paintings | D. points |
| 45. A. cross | B. circle | C. question | D. star |
| 46. A. happiness | B. spirit | C. calmness | D. anger |
| 47. A. invite | B. thank | C. persuade | D. meet |
| 48. A. criticized | B. corrected | C. forgave | D. spotted |
| 49. A. spellings | B. formation | C. order | D. definitions |
| 50. A. puzzled | B. concerned | C. excited | D. careful |
| 51. A. feel | B. pass | C. light | D. dampen |
| 52. A. wonder | B. skill | C. use | D. effect |
| 53. A. hate | B. mention | C. misspell | D. misunderstand |
| 54. A. moved | B. irritated | C. frightened | D. inspired |
| 55. A. confuse | B. mix | C. employ | D. ignore |
| 56. A. clearly | B. non-stop | C. well | D. right |
| 57. A. for the sake of it | B. in no time | C. of their own accord | D. for no reason |
| 58. A. hold | B. explain | C. tell | D. gain |
| 59. A. plans | B. chances | C. worries | D. doubts |
| 60. A. Easy | B. Pretty | C. Perfect | D. Dull |

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。

First-time 61 (visitor) to Chengdu, Sichuan province, may find it to be a city with rich cultural heritage.

They may notice the emblem of a circular gold leaf, featuring four flying birds 62 (surround) the sun, in many parts of the city — it is on the overpass of the People's Road South leading 63 Shuangliu International Airport, on souvenirs in visitors' destinations and on the TV screen when one tunes in to the Chengdu station.

The emblem, 64 represents Chengdu, 65 (choose) as the symbol of China Cultural Heritage by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in 2005.

A gold-leaf sunbird, 66 (believe) to be about 3,000 years old, was excavated from the Jinsha Ruins in Chengdu in 2001. The ruins were hailed as one of Sichuan's most important archaeological finds after the 67 (discover) of the Sanxingdui Ruins in the city of Guanghan in 1929.

In 2018, Chengdu made the decision 68 (build) itself into a world cultural city.

In recent years, Chengdu's efforts to globalize have been sped up, 69 a series of major international cultural and sports activities have been held, laying the foundation for it to build itself into a 70 (global) known tourist city, said Guo Degang, an official with the Chengdu Municipal Bureau of Culture, Radio and Tourism.

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。文中共有 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。

Watch the Chengdu Universiade was incredible experience in this special summer holiday of Senior 3. The athletes were amazing, but the atmosphere was electric. Seeing the track and field athletes showcase our strength and the swimmers glide through the water was really inspired. The cheers from the crowd made it even much exciting. The Universiade also celebrate the diversity of different culture and brought people together. It was true unforgettable to witness the talent and determination of these young athletes. I feel so lucky as to have been part of such a remarkable event.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

你校将以“新学期，新气象”为主题，举办英语征文比赛，请你以一名高三学生的身份写一篇短文投稿。内容包括：

1. 对高三的认识；
2. 如何迎接高三。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 题目已为你写好。

New Semester, New Beginnings
