

# 南京市 2024 届高三年级学情调研

## 英 语

2023.9

### 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. What does the man plan to do?

- A. Take a lift.                      B. Buy a pair of shoes.                      C. Go to a shopping center.

2. Why is the man looking for a roommate?

- A. He is tight on budget.  
B. The flat is too big for him.  
C. His brother just moved out,

3. What is the weather like now?

- A. Rainy.                              B. Bright.                              C. Grey.

4. What was Simon doing just now?

- A. Cleaning the floor.                      B. Washing the dishes.                      C. Clearing the table.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At a restaurant.                      B. At a gas station.                      yabot2ilizs

C. At a theater.

#### 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，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 和 7 两个小题。

6. How does the woman sound?

- A. Angry.                              B. Worried.                              C. Excited.

7. What makes the man feel good?

- A. Getting a good seat.                      B. Playing a football match.                      C. Interviewing pop stars.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What does Mrs. Edward probably teach?

- A. Maths.                              B. History.                              C. Chemistry.

9. What does the man offer to do for the woman?

- A. Recommend a book to her.  
B. Collect information for her.  
C. Share his ideas on Confucius.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 13 四个小题。

10. How did the accident happen?

- A. The woman drove too fast.  
B. The red car tried to avoid a dog.  
C. A dog suddenly turned left onto the street.

11. When did the ambulance come?

- A. At about 8:30.                      B. At about 8:45.                      C. At about 9:00.

12. Which of them got injured in the accident?

- A. The driver in the red car.                      B. The female speaker.                      C. The black dog

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Policeman and driver.      B. Doctor and patient.      C. Professor and student.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 17 四个小题。

14. What month is it now?

- A. September.      B. August.      C. July.

15. What is Kathy going to do this September?

- A. Go back to college.      B. Give training courses.      C. Work in a primary school.

16. Where did Kathy teach as a volunteer before?

- A. In Prague.      B. In London.      C. In Manchester.

17. What attitude does Kathy's father hold to her decision?

- A. Tolerant.      B. Supportive.      C. Cautious.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. How old is George?

- A. 10.      B. 6.      C. 4.

19. What do we know about George?

- A. He likes frozen foods.  
B. He is tall with dark hair.  
C. He is wearing a black cap.

20. What should we do if we see George?

- A. Phone George's mum.      B. Treat him to some pizza.      C. Take him to the security desk.

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

Dubai's Museum of the Future, named as one of the 14 most beautiful museums on the planet in a list by National Geographic magazine this July, opened in February 2023. It promises visitors an immersive (沉浸式的) experience that uses technology to represent art and encourages guests to imagine what the future could be like.

#### What are the exhibitions inside?

Five of the seven floors are main exhibition spaces, each designed to look like a futuristic film set. The museum takes visitors on a journey to the year 2071 and creates scenes of what the future could be like in topics such as outer space resource development, ecosystems and bioengineering, health, wellness and spirituality.

#### How to get tickets?

Entry to the museum costs Dh150, but is free for pre-school children, persons with disabilities and citizens aged 60 and over. Half price for students.

The tickets are on sale on the museum's website [www.motf.ae](http://www.motf.ae).

#### General rules of the museum

- Visitors are allowed to take photos and videos for personal use, except in the exhibitions that are labeled as the "special exhibition galleries". Flash photography is not allowed.
- Selfie (自拍) sticks are not permitted.
- Guests can bring their own food that can be eaten in garden areas. No food or drink is allowed in any exhibition.
- There are restrooms on each floor of the museum.
- Free Wi-Fi is available.

21. Which topic is covered in the exhibitions inside the museum?

- A. Magazines.      B. Film.      C. Travelling.      D. Fitness.

22. How much should a young couple with a primary school kid pay for their tickets?

- A. Dh150.      B. Dh300.      C. Dh375.      D. Dh450.

23. What is forbidden in the museum?

- A. Accessing the Internet of the museum.  
B. Having some bread in the garden areas.  
C. Taking selfies in the special exhibition galleries

D. Videoing the regular exhibition to share with friends.

### B

They talk about the straw that broke the camel's back, but really it should be the password that wiped out my memory bank.

I was going along fine -with instant recall of my bank PIN (密码), my mobile phone number and the date of my cousin's birthday before I downloaded a gas station payment app for its new customer discount. It asked me to create a password. When I typed in "gas 1", it was rejected for not being complex enough. I tried again: "IHateHearlessOilCompanies@". But that was too long and didn't include "at least one number". But here is the thing: as soon as I added the fresh password into my memory, I instantly forgot all the others. My brain had hit its limit for passwords. I now know nothing.

I had entered some passwords in a notebook. Of course, I didn't write down the actual passwords, in case it fell into the wrong hands. Instead, I masked them in a way that only a family member could figure them out. For example, I combined my bank PIN with our postal code, then added it to a list of phone numbers. It would fool even Albert Einstein.

Maybe we need a system like the one we use to remember people's names. You know, you form an association between a person's characteristics and their name by whispering "Skinny George, Skinny George" in heart after meeting them. The risk is that, upon seeing him, you'll burst out the phrase. "Skinny George" might not mind, but it's possible "Boring Betty" will. As for remembering passwords as you change them, you could simply use the first and last letters of your favorite singer's greatest hits, together with the year of their release.

Maybe I'll try that one out- -but only after describing the system in the notebook. Then I'll hide it in a place so secret that I'll never remember where it is.

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

- A. He fell for a marketing trick.
- B. He was driven mad by passwords.
- C. He had a serious memory disorder.
- D. He was rejected by the gas station.

25. By mentioning Albert Einstein in paragraph 3, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show how secure his passwords were
- B. challenge the intelligence of scientists
- C. prove the uselessness of his passwords
- D. promote a more scientific password system

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

- A. To encourage readers to use password notebooks.
- B. To recommend a password-remembering method.
- C. To complain about the trouble caused by passwords.
- D. To point out the importance of using complex passwords.

27. What is the tone of the text?

- A. Inspiring.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Serious.

### C

Getting rid of old tyres (轮胎) has long been a problem. Most are thrown into landfills or piled up in storage. Energy recovery is another common method. This involves burning tyres to generate electricity or heat for industries, but that produces planet warming pollution; or we use them to repair roads, but chemicals from them might pollute the ground.

Some firms, therefore, have begun exploring an alternative. One such firm is Wastefront, which owns a big tyre-recycling plant in north-east England. In a couple of years, it will be able to turn 8 million old tyres into new products, including a black liquid called TO (轮胎衍生油).

The process works by deconstructing a tyre into steel, rubber, and carbon black. After tearing down the steel, the remaining material is exposed to high temperatures in the absence of air to make the rubber change into a mix of hydrocarbon gases, and then they're removed. What is left behind is pure carbon black. Once the removed gases cool down, a part of them liquefies into TDO. The remaining gases are to be burned to fuel the process. This creates a closed-cycle system that prevents emissions (排放).

The carbon black can be reused to make new tyres. That is of interest to tyre-makers because it helps efforts to become carbon neutral- achieving a balance between the amounts of carbon dioxide produced and the carbon dioxide removed from the atmosphere. Producing new carbon black requires burning heavy oil or coal, which lets off plenty of greenhouse gases.

The recovered TDO is well-suited for making diesel (柴油). While not completely carbon-neutral, it does produce an 80-90% reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide, compared with the conventional fuel. The future market for such cleaner fuels will remain large, even though electric vehicles are on the rise. Fossil-fuelled vehicles will exist for decades, particularly the big burners of diesel—trucks, which are harder to electrify. The fuel is also needed by trains and ships. So, anything that helps clean up overall emissions is useful—especially if it also eases a mountainous waste problem.

28. What's the purpose of the first paragraph?

- A. To analyze causes.
- B. To present problems.
- C. To reach solutions.
- D. To make comparisons.

29. What can be inferred about the tyre-recycling process?

- A. Air boosts the burning of the old tyres.
- B. The remaining gases are emitted into the air.
- C. Pure carbon black is an unprocessed substance.
- D. TDO comes from the removed hydrocarbon gases.

30. Why are tyre-makers interested in tyre-recycling?

- A. They hope to gain financial rewards.
- B. It helps reduce greenhouse emissions.
- C. It helps improve production efficiency.
- D. They hope to expand the future market.

31. What does the underlined word “it” in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. Diesel made from TDO.
- B. Clean electric energy.
- C. Carbon-neutral process.
- D. Recovered TDO from old tyres.

#### D

Since we are vulnerable (脆弱的) when we sleep, sleep must play a critical role, or evolution wouldn't have selected for it. Early humans had to hunt, gather food and protect themselves. Those activities consumed much time, so unless sleep served very important purposes, those who slept less would have an advantage. Yet sleeping for long hours of the night was kept for years, but scientists had only general ideas about what happened during sleep. Recently, Dr. Chiara Chiarelli, a neuroscientist, shared what sleep neuroscience research has discovered.

Neural (神经的) networks in the brain are connected through synapses (神经突触) which allow signals to flow throughout the brain and onto cells. During waking hours, new learning can strengthen the connections. You can think of knowledge acquired over a long time as a group of well-connected neural paths. When you learn something new, new paths are connected to the old. During the waking hours, your brain processes massive amounts of new insignificant information, say remembering where you parked your car. But that memory has to be preserved at least until you reach the car. It establishes a new connection to your memory of what your car looks like, a well-established “old” memory. The brain creates so many connections daily that particular circuits can be heavily burdened.

Dr. Cirelli explained that during sleep, a great many synaptic connections are weakened so that connections are more available for new learning the next day. Continuing with the parked car example, the exact location of the parked car is not needed again, so the connections are weakened. In fact, if it were not, you might memorize hundreds of places where you have parked, leading to considerable confusion!

You don't have to be a scientist to understand that not sleeping well affects next day functioning —this is common cultural wisdom. Dr. Cirelli's research is an example of science showing the “why” and “how” mechanisms that underlie that wisdom.

32. What does the example of early humans show?

- A. Sleep wasn't as important as it is today.
- B. Our ancestors had a hard time surviving.
- C. Sleep is significant in the history of humans.
- D. Whoever sleeps less enjoys more advantages.

33. What message does the author seem to convey in paragraph 2?
- A. Our memory can be kept over a long period of time.  
 B. Our brain can be overloaded with synaptic connections.  
 C. Our brain's neural network is connected through synapses.  
 D. Our new learning is based on well-established old memories.
34. What has Dr. Cirelli's research discovered?
- A. Sleep broadens neural paths.  
 B. Sleep carries cultural wisdom.  
 C. Sleep relieves synaptic burden.  
 D. Sleep stimulates brain development.
35. What's the author's attitude to Dr. Cirelli's research?
- A. Approving.      B. Unclear.      C. Dismissive.      D. Doubtful.

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。

Does your cat or dog suddenly get a burst of energy and perform athletic features around the house? Welcome to the world of **zoomies**—intense periods of high-energy activity including running, jumping and rolling.

You might see post-bath zoomies, midnight zoomies and out of-nowhere zoomies. They have a lot in common with play. 36 If the zoomies are occurring as part of your animal's regular play routine, this implies your animal is enjoying themselves. We don't yet know if zoomies are more likely to occur at certain times of the day, or more in some than others. 37

Zoomies are mentioned a lot, but there is also little scientific research on what causes them, or how often they occur. Yet some conclusions can be drawn from experience. 38 In dogs, this is commonly a play bow—where the dog appears to “bow” to another to signal it is eager to play. In cats, an invitation may include repeatedly rolling over. If this is the case, your animal is likely experiencing excitement and a desire to interact with you.

39 Context is key. You should consult with your vet (兽医) if your dog or cat is displaying the behaviour (in particular, circling) for too long. It might be a sign of a repetitive behaviour disorder. If you struggle to distract or stop the behaviour, or if it is resulting in injuries seek professional assistance.

Even if you don't get the call of the zoomies yourself, take a moment to enjoy and even join your dog or cat in having fun. 40

- A. Sometimes we all need to run wild.  
 B. This makes zoomies a whole load of fun.  
 C. It is our duty to figure out what they want exactly.  
 D. Nothing is more annoying than a midnight zoomie.  
 E. However, we do consider them evidence of a pretty good mood.  
 F. Sometimes, however, zoomies may be a sign of a medical condition.  
 G. In dogs and cat, zoomies can include an invitation for others to join.

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。

Rebecka Peterson, a high school math teacher, is the nation's 2023 Teacher of the Year. Her first year of teaching wasn't without its 41, but she remembered why she was there and wanted to bear those 42 thoughts in mind. So she 43 the One Good Thing blog.

It was 44 and fun, really. Every evening, she would write on her blog, 45 “one good thing she experienced that day. She gave her blog the **tagline**; “Every day may not be good, but there is on good thing in every day.” She encouraged her 46 to do the same in their handwritten journals. Just a few minutes a day to 47 something good that happened—that would be enough, she 48. She believes that it will make them happier and more 49 to learn.

During her eleven years in teaching, Peterson has 50 that some students find math difficult. But her efforts to make it 51 made her the 2023 Oklahoma Teacher of the Year. From there, she made the 52 to win the nation's 2023 Teacher of the Year.

Peterson has travelled around the country, talking to teachers about bringing 53 back to classrooms. Her goals include emphasizing the positive experiences students have not only with math but with learning 54. She hopes her stories will attract new teachers to the profession and give 55 to current ones.

- |                   |                |               |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. surprises  | B. wonders     | C. rewards    | D. struggles     |
| 42. A. complex    | B. positive    | C. colorful   | D. disturbing    |
| 43. A. created    | B. funded      | C. noticed    | D. deleted       |
| 44. A. strange    | B. tough       | C. simple     | D. boring        |
| 45. A. recording  | B. forwarding  | C. discussing | D. recommending  |
| 46. A. friends    | B. workmates   | C. classmates | D. students      |
| 47. A. draw on    | B. carry on    | C. count on   | D. reflect on    |
| 48. A. whispered  | B. insisted    | C. ordered    | D. agreed        |
| 49. A. relieved   | B. independent | C. motivated  | D. humble        |
| 50. A. expected   | B. denied      | C. recognized | D. complained    |
| 51. A. accessible | B. innovative  | C. abstract   | D. logical       |
| 52. A. cut        | B. deal        | C. point      | D. draw          |
| 53. A. rules      | B. games       | C. joy        | D. wisdom        |
| 54. A. in detail  | B. in general  | C. in common  | D. in particular |
| 55. A. title      | B. place       | C. luck       | D. energy        |

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。

The Palace Museum's clock collection, more than 1,500 in number, is arguably one of the most breathtaking clock preservations worldwide. 56 (make) between the 18th century and the 20th century, some were crafted in Britain, France and Switzerland, some were from the Clock Workshop of the Qing Palace, and others were 57 mixture of both the East and the West.

The 58 (major) of British clocks feature bronze cases inlaid with splendidly colorful jewels. They are diverse 59 form, recreating all kinds of architecture and natural sights, and often include automatic 60 (decorate) such as fountains, moving figures, boats and birds. These clocks represent the highest level of craftsmanship in Britain.

Most of the French clocks here are the products of the early 20th century. Whether in terms of theme 61 decorative style, the French clocks in the collection have a style of 62 (they) own, and deserve their place in history.

The Swiss timepieces 63 (most) comprise small, unconventionally shaped desk clocks and delicate pocket watches. They were specially made 64 (suit) the tastes of Chinese customers.

Clocks may turn back in time, but humans may never dream of doing so. Today, The Palace Museum 65 (aim) to carry on this touching tale of "time" as guardians of this traditional craftsmanship.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 在英国某校学习交流期间, 你发现自己的图书馆账号(ID NO. 12345)无法登录。请给学校图书馆写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 陈述问题;
2. 寻求帮助。

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。

<p>Dear library staff,</p>    <p>Best regards,</p> <p>Li Hua</p>
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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。

Taylor Hash wanted to be a career pilot. She had just started building up hours of flight time when disaster struck. As she guided the Diamond Star plane off the runway at Oakland County International airport, on her third-ever independent flight, the front tyre (轮胎) of her plane fell off.

Taylor was unaware at that point that she had just lost crucial landing equipment. “I didn’t feel anything on the takeoff roll (起飞滑跑).” she said.

Experienced pilot Chris Yates, though, saw something on the takeoff roll and immediately took action. He knew that Taylor would have to make a difficult emergency landing. He radioed the control tower and said, “The Diamond Star that just took off lost its nose (头部) wheel tyre on the runway.”

But the control tower operators didn’t know what to do. They’d never seen such a thing happen before. Yates asked them to put him through to Taylor so he could help her.

When Taylor learned what had happened, she was in panic. With only 57 total flight hours under her belt, she didn’t know what her options were and could only imagine how this was going to end.

“I didn’t know what to do in that moment,” said Taylor later. “I’m just panicking and figuring out how I’m going to land this plane safely.”

But Yates knew what to do. He knew that the most important thing would be to keep Taylor calm so that she could follow his instructions effectively.

Yates started by reassuring (使安心) Taylor that everything was going to turn out just fine: “Taylor, this is Chris Yates. My daughter’s name is Taylor, and I taught her to fly! We’re gonna be just fine. Just take your time.” He told her that she could circle the field until she was ready to land. “When you touch down, I just want that stick (操纵杆) all the way back. You’re gonna hold that stick back like you don’t want that nose to touch,” he coached her.

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。

Despite feeling scared and unsure, Taylor trusted Yates and followed his instructions.

Taylor went up to Yates after she stepped out of the plane safely.