

江苏省徐州市 2024 届部分学校高三上学期 期初试卷

一、短对话

1. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A birthday party. B. The man's daughter. C. Something to drink.
2. Why is the man worried?
A. Tim got lost in the market.
B. Tim always goes out late with friends.
C. The woman didn't arrive home on time.
3. How many students are there in the woman's class?
A. 60. B. 40. C. 20.
4. What is Helen going to do?
A. Buy some books. B. Attend a history class. C. Study in the library.
5. When will the flight arrive?
A. At 18:20. B. At 18:50. C. At 18:35.

二、长对话

听下面一段较长对话，完成以下小题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Whether to have lunch.
B. What to have for lunch.
C. Where to have lunch.
7. What do we know about the man?
A. He prefers expensive restaurants.
B. He wants to eat fast food today.
C. His neighborhood is a bit far from the market.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. How does the woman suggest the man travel to Paris?
A. By plane. B. By coach. C. By train.
9. Who will the man travel with?
A. Lily. B. Peter. C. Dieter.
10. Where are Alvaro's friends?
A. In France. B. In Germany. C. In Mexico.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What is the man's plan for the weekend?
A. To climb mountains.
B. To do snowboarding.
C. To go dirtboarding.

12. What is the woman going to Paris for?
A. Sightseeing. B. Taking photos. C. Learning art.
13. How long will the woman stay in Paris?
A. One weekend. B. Four days. C. One week.
14. What is the woman's big interest?
A. Art. B. Sports. C. Photography.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

15. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a park. B. At a hotel. C. In the street.
16. What is the weather like today?
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.
17. How will the man probably go to Wrigley Field?
A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By subway.
18. What time is it probably now?
A. 3:00 p.m. B. 4:00 p.m. C. 5:00 p.m.

三、短文

听下面一段较长独白，完成以下小题。

19. When did the consultants do the survey?
A. Several months ago. B. Several weeks ago. C. Several days ago.
20. What was the company's score for friendliness as a whole?
A. 8 out of 10. B. 7 out of 10. C. 6 out of 10.
21. How did the consultants suggest the company improve their friendliness?
A. By using classic music.
B. By answering the calls cheerfully.
C. By using some good phrases on the phone.
22. What did the company staff do well in?
A. How quickly they answered the calls.
B. How efficiently they dealt with inquiries.
C. How exactly they remembered the callers' names.

四、阅读理解

Too often young people get themselves employed quite by accident, not knowing what lies in the way of opportunity for promotion, happiness and security. As a result, they are employed in doing jobs that afford them little or no satisfaction. Our school leavers face so much competition that they seldom care what they do as long as they can earn a living. Some stay long at a job and learn to like it; others leave one for another looking for something to suit them. The young graduates who leave the university look for jobs that offer a salary up to their expectation.

Very few go out into the world knowing exactly what they want and realizing their own abilities. The reason behind all this confusion is that there never has been a proper vocational (职业的) guidance in our educational institution. Nearly all feel their way in the

dark. Their chief concern when they look for a job is to ask what salary is like. They never bother to think whether they are suited for the job or, even more important, whether the job suits them. Having a job is more than merely providing yourself and your dependants (受贍养者) with daily bread and some money for leisure and entertainment. It sets a pattern of life and, in many ways, determines social status in life, selection of friends, leisure and interest.

In choosing a profession you should first consider the type of work which will suit your interest. Nothing is more pathetic than taking on a job in which you have no interest, for it will not only ruin your talents but also discourage your desire to succeed in life.

23. The difficulty in choosing a suitable job lies mainly in that _____.
- A. certain fierce competition has to be faced
 - B. many employee have no working experience
 - C. the young people only care about how much they can earn.
 - D. schools fail to offer students appropriate vocational guidance
24. The reason why some people are unlikely to succeed in life is that they _____.
- A. have ruined their talents
 - B. have taken on an unsuitable job
 - C. think of nothing but their salary
 - D. are not aware of their own potential
25. The word “pathetic” in paragraph 3 most probably means _____.
- A. unsatisfactory
 - B. miserable
 - C. annoying
 - D. astonishing

We all know that music is a powerful influencer. A movie without a soundtrack doesn't inspire the same emotional journey. A workout without a pump-up can feel very boring. But is there a way to quantify these reactions?

In a new paper, researchers at the University of Southern California mapped out how things like pitch, rhythm, and harmony trigger different types of activity, psychological reactions, and emotions and how machine learning could use those relationships to predict how people might respond to a new piece of music. The results, presented at a conference show how we may one day be able to engineer targeted music experiences for purposes ranging from therapy(医疗) to movies.

The research is part of the lab's broader goal to understand how different forms of media, such as films and TV ads as well as music, affect people's bodies and brains. “Once we understand how media can affect your various emotions, then we can try to productively use it for actually supporting or improve human experiences,” says Shrikanth Narayanan, a professor at USC and the chief researcher in the lab.

The research first searched music sites like Spotify for songs with very few plays, tagged either “happy” or “sad”. Through a series of human tests, 60 pieces for each emotion were narrowed down to a final list of three: two that reliably caused sadness and one that reliably caused happiness. One hundred participants who hadn't heard the songs before split into two groups, listened to all three pieces, and either took an FMRI scan or wore pulse, heat, and eccentricity sensors on their skin and rated their emotions on a scale of 0 to 10.

The research then fed the data, along with 74 features for each song into several machine-learning algorithms(算法) and examined which features were the strongest predictors of responses. They found, for example, that the brightness of a song and the strength of its beat were both among the best predictors of how a song would affect a listener's heart rate and brain activity.

The research is still in very early stages, and it will be a while before more powerful machine-learning models will be able to predict your mental and physical reactions to a song with any precision. But the researchers are excited about how such modes could be applied: to design music for specific individuals, to help patients with mental health challenges stimulate(刺激) specific part of their brain. The lab is already working with addiction treatment clinics to see how other forms of media could help patients.

More simply, the research could be use to general playlists. “ You wouldn't want to listen to a song that's gonna make your heart rate speed up right before bedtime, but maybe you do if your 'r going on a long drive and you haven't had much coffee,” says Greer.

26. The writer mentioned the movie, workout at he beginning of the passage in order to _____

- A. Show the importance of music
- B. introduce the issue about relaxation
- C. remind people of entertainment
- D. discuss the relationship between music and brains.

27. According to the passage, why do researcher think we may be able to engineer targeted music for different purposes?

- A. Because it can improve life experiences
- B. Because it has been proved successful.
- C. Because it can benefit humans.
- D. Because it can be profitable.

28. The problems faced by the research is that _____

- A. It lacks the financial support from the government.
- B. It will take a long while to search for various styles of songs.
- C. The machine-learning models that predict reactions is still on the way
- D. The data collected form the participants are not reliable

29. what do paragraph 4 and 5 mainly talk about?

- A. The contents of the research.
- B. The drawbacks of the research.
- C. The process of the research
- D. The findings of the research

30. What is not mentioned about the fields the music modes could be applied?

- A. engineer different music for individuals
- B. treat mental problem patients by stimulating their brains
- C. make people feel more energetic for driving
- D. keep people informed of the latest music

31. Which best describe the researchers' attitude in the passage?

- A. doubtful
- B. objective
- C. negative
- D. enthusiastic

The weather is getting hotter. You are thirsty playing basketball or riding home from school. A cold drink may be just the thing. But be careful what you are drinking. Something that looks cool may not be good for your health. There are plenty of “energy drinks” on the market. Most of them have beautiful colors and cool names. The lists on them tell you they are helpful to your health. Sounds great!

But after a careful check you may find that most energy drinks have lots of caffeine (咖啡因) in them. These drinks are especially aimed at young people, students, busy people and sports players. Makers sometimes say their drinks make you better at sports and can keep you awake. But be careful not to drink too much. Caffeine makes your heart beat fast. Because of this, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has limited (限制) its use. Caffeine in most energy drinks is at least as strong as that in a cup of coffee or tea. Possible health dangers have something to do with energy drinks. Just one box of energy drink can make you nervous, have difficulty sleeping and can even cause heart problems. Scientists say that teenagers should be discouraged from taking drinks with a lot of caffeine in them.

32. What does the underlined word “discouraged” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Encouraged.
- B. Stopped.
- C. Helped.
- D. Disliked.

33. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Advertisements are important in getting people to buy energy drinks.
- B. Energy drinks are helpful to teenagers’ study.
- C. Sports players need to drink a lot of energy drinks.
- D. Energy drinks are especially aimed at teenagers.

34. Many people like drinking energy drinks because of the following EXCEPT that_____.

- A. they have beautiful colors and cool names
- B. they have lots of caffeine
- C. they can keep them awake and better at sports
- D. they are said to be helpful to health

35. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A. What’s the Use of Energy Drinks?
- B. Who Can Drink Energy Drinks?
- C. What’s That in Energy Drinks?
- D. Why Can’t We Buy Energy Drinks?

In third-world countries such as Swaziland and Haiti, a \$ 15-dollar invention is making a world of difference. Nokero, a company started by Brian Rants, sells lamps that do not require kerosene (蓖麻油). These solar lamps have become a staple (主流产品) in countries in Africa, to provide light for reading and safety at night.

Nokero has sold over 500,000 lamps in over 120 countries since it was first founded in

2010 and Rants thinks the demand for his product will only continue to increase. Most lamps found in third-world countries currently require kerosene to run. but kerosene causes indoor pollution and has been linked to fires that have caused over a million deaths.

Instead of experiencing the effects of smoking 40 cigarettes a day from kerosene lamps, Rants thinks his solar lamps could be the answer for third-world countries. The Economist agrees, calling solar lights “the next big innovation for the world’s poor”. Nokero’s solar lamps are higher in quality and less expensive than a lot of solar technology, making them a practical option for many people in third world countries.

Rather than giving solar lamps to individuals in need. Nokero’s mission is to make them affordable. Through research Rants has realized that individuals who buy a solar product take better care of it and value it more than if they had received it for free. Families who buy Nokero’s solar lamps make up the cost in just a few months of not having to buy kerosene or pay for off-the-grid electricity.

Some activists have attacked companies such as Nokero for selling products to the poor rather than simply giving them out for free. They argue that these companies unfairly profit off the poor. However, Rants disagrees. Families receive a product that is much higher in quality than what they might receive for free and feel a sense of ownership having purchased it for themselves.

36. What do we know about the solar lamps in the passage?
- A. They save energy and cause no pollution.
 - B. They equal the effect of 40 cigarettes a day.
 - C. They are given to the individuals free of charge.
 - D. They help to save kerosene in third-world countries.
37. According to Rants, if the poor are given the lamps for free, they _.
- A. will have to pay for kerosene or electricity
 - B. will not take good care or value the lamps
 - C. will feel a sense of ownership of the lamps
 - D. won’t help to increase the sales of the lamps
38. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. An innovation of the world.
 - B. Advantages of the solar lights.
 - C. Solution to world’s poverty problems.
 - D. Heavy pollution caused by kerosene lamps.
39. Which word describes Brian Rants?
- A. Honest.
 - B. Thoughtful.
 - C. Charitable.
 - D. Greedy.

五、七选五

Most people ride the bus to get from point A to point B, and many find it easy to fall asleep during a long bus trip. But why? _____40_____.

White noise

White noise is a type of noise produced by combining sounds with different frequencies (频率) together. Buses often get crowded every day with people going to and

from work. Therefore, they are the perfect environment for white noise. 41 , which is helpful for people to get sleep.

Rocking motion

Another popular view on why it's easy to fall asleep on buses is because of the rocking motion. The motion of buses is like a mother swaying (摇晃) a baby in her arms. 42 . Rather, it's the association between rocking and sleeping. If you were rocked to sleep as a baby, you'd associate that rocking motion with going to sleep.

43

On buses, you don't move around very much. You just sit down and enjoy the scenery as the vehicle moves along the road. Basically, you're away from the things that keep your mind and your physical body busy. This situation also slows your brain activity down because there's no stimulus (刺激物) to keep it awake.

Increase in carbon dioxide (二氧化碳)

44 , and carbon dioxide increases when there are lots of people in a small place. This reduces oxygen to the brain and slows it down, causing people to feel sleepy.

- A. Consistent quiet
- B. Long periods of inactivity
- C. People forget disturbing things
- D. Buses are crowded with people
- E. There are several possible reasons
- F. White noise masks distracting sounds
- G. However, it's not exactly the motion that works

六、完形填空

Aeron McQuillin, 18, Bailey Campbell, 17, and Billy Tarbett, 15, were on their way to a Tim Hortons donut shop in Fonthill, Ontario. Then suddenly they 45 a woman on the side of the road with smoke coming out of her car.

They quickly 46 the problem as an oil leak(渗漏) and determined the car was too 47 to drive. However, the driver, low on cash then, couldn't 48 a tow truck(拖车). So, Billy put forward a(n) 49 that guys push the car back home. Then, they started their long and 50 journey with Morrison, a driver passing by, driving behind them with his hazard lights(警示灯) on for 51.

After more than two-and-a-half hours of pushing, they 52 delivered the car back home. The motorist, amazed and 53 , exchanged hugs with the teens, and went home for some much-needed 54.

Later, Morrison posted some pictures of the teens pushing the car on social media. Immediately, his Facebook post was 55. Aeron, one of the teenagers, said, "Our phones and Facebook were 56 with messages from total strangers, showing their 57 and gratitude for our random act of 58." He added, "We hope more people can learn from this situation and not be afraid to lend a helping hand to those 59."

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|-------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 45. A. comforted | B. stopped | C. spotted | D. robbed |
| 46. A. identified | B. solved | C. analyzed | D. adopted |
| 47. A. heavy | B. costly | C. dangerous | D. difficult |

48. A. select B. rent C. assess D. book
 49. A. comment B. schedule C. message D. suggestion
 50. A. right B. familiar C. enjoyable D. tough
 51. A. safety B. control C. exploration D. effect
 52. A. deliberately B. obviously C. eventually D. consequently
 53. A. thankful B. embarrassed C. relaxed D. calm
 54. A. help B. praise C. effort D. rest
 55. A. well-preserved B. newly-made C. well-received D. recently-revised
 56. A. growing up B. blowing up C. showing off D. taking over
 57. A. sympathy B. appreciation C. experience D. expectation
 58. A. trust B. courage C. kindness D. devotion
 59. A. in search B. in place C. in vain D. in need

七、用单词的适当形式完成句子

60. To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces to _____ (strength) your leg muscles. (所给词的适当形式填空)
61. _____(bury) deep down in the earth for thousands of years, the dead forest rotted away and became coal. (所给词的适当形式填空)
62. We are taking a _____ (globe) view of our business. (所给词的适当形式填空)
63. With the _____ (destroy) of the rainforest, many species are in danger of extinction. (所给词的适当形式填空)
64. We want to expose the kids _____ as much art and culture as possible. (用适当的词填空)
65. _____ (surround) by fields, mountains and rivers, the town of He Gang is beautiful. (所给词的适当形式填空)
66. If they have problems with registration, Wilson is there _____(assist)them. (所给词的适当形式填空)
67. The village has changed beyond recognition, _____rows of factories built on what used to be a farmland. (用适当的词填空)
68. They kept their collection at home until it got too big _____ until they died, and then it was given to a museum. (用适当的词填空)
69. The musician performed with _____(nervous) before he began to play the piano. (所给词的适当形式填空)
70. You must arrange and finance your travel to and from the _____(locate) where you will do your internship. (所给词的适当形式填空)
71. She _____ (gentle) took hold of the door handle, turned it, entered the room and laid the baby down on the bed. (用所给词的适当形式填空)
72. Those suffering from _____(infection) diseases were separated from the other patients. (所给词的适当形式填空)
73. I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Green without whose _____ (generous) my company couldn't have been set up. (所给词的适当形式填空)

74. _____ you have to do is to insert your credit card in this machine.

八、建议信

75. 假定你是李华，你发现许多学生倒掉午餐到学校的小卖部去买零食，于是在同学中做了调查。请给校长写封信，内容包括：

- 1.产生此现象的原因；
- 2.解决问题的具体建议。

注意：

- 1.词数 100 词左右；
- 2.信的开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear School President,

I am Li Hua, a senior student in your school. Recently, I found a lot of students pouring lunch in the school canteen and going to buy snacks instead.

Your student,
Li Hua

九、读后续写

76. 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。

It was an ordinary school day. I was in the fifth grade. Children like me who didn't live close enough to go home for lunch brought their paper wrapped meals and gathered under the shade of a tree.

Such lunches usually consisted of a sandwich, hard-boiled egg, cookie and a piece of fruit. If a schoolmate's sandwich or cookie appeared to be more appetizing than your own, you tried to negotiate a trade. I always tried to trade something I didn't want anyway--a mashed-bean sandwich or an overripe banana. It never occurred to me to trade a slice of Mama's Old Kentucky walnut cake for my schoolmate's offering of a boring-looking sweet cookie, even though I could see longing in the exchanger's eyes.

Sometimes Mama put two pieces of fruit in my lunch package, one to be eaten at morning recess if I was hungry. Quite often, though, I saved that piece of fruit as my bargaining piece for a sugary doughnut or fried apple pie.

Unashamedly, I always examined the looks and quality of my fruit to see which piece was better and then offered my classmate the poorer, less attractive piece. I felt no guilty of selfishness. It was just a good trading sense.

That autumn day after the lunch-bringers had eaten their food, got rid of the wrappings and walked to various parts of the playground, I wandered under the shade of a maple, watching butterflies flying lazily southward. I was still hungry and Mama had put no fruit in my lunch that day.

I saw my classmate Stella coming up a path.

Without hesitation, Stella handed me the apple.
