

2023~2024 学年上学期高三年级 9 月联考卷

英 语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围:高考范围。

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。

1. What will the speakers do on Thursday?
A. Play football. B. Watch a movie. C. Go hiking.
2. What does the man want to do?
A. Place an order. B. Select a style. C. Buy a baseball.
3. Which city is best known for its buildings according to the woman?
A. Paris. B. Madrid. C. Venice.
4. What are the speakers going to buy?
A. A cup of coffee. B. Some dessert. C. A book.
5. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Salesman and client. C. Colleagues.

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. What is the man doing?
A. Washing his hands. B. Repairing a car. C. Comforting the woman.
7. How does the man sound in the end?
A. Sad. B. Hesitant. C. Confident.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man say about Steven Johnson?
A. He seems to be experienced.
B. He is good at communicating.
C. He is a big international trader.

Mahali Hlasa

I love my family. I was brought up in a very close family. Of course we fight, but we also laugh together. We share all the joys and the pains and find comfort in that. When I want to be happy, my family is always there for me. With these people who I love, I know that I am safe.

Rodrigo Paris Rojas

I find optimism in villages and slums (贫民窟). That's because despite the difficult environment around them, they still come together and celebrate at different times of year. They bring so many smiles and so much joy. When I see that, I say, "I have more money and more education than them, but they're way happier than me." So I find optimism in those ways of celebrating life and building community.

Edgard Gouveia Jr.

I've found optimism among kids—Black, white, poor, rich. They play. They enjoy life. They connect. It's only later that they learn about differences and start to behave differently. But when I see how they interact as children, it's all about playfulness. Even during war times or in very poor neighborhoods, I see kids finding ways to create joy among themselves.

21. What is Lonnie Holley?

- A. An artist. B. A consultant. C. A teacher. D. A waste collector.

22. What did Mahali Hlasa stress in the speech at the Skoll World Forum?

- A. Charity and voluntary work. B. Positive thinking and creativity.
C. Money and comfortable life. D. Family life and close relationship.

23. What did Edgard Gouveia Jr. most likely mean?

- A. Don't send children to schools.
B. Try to grow up as slowly as possible.
C. Being playful is still important in adult life.
D. It is necessary to help kids affected by wars.

B

On early Sunday morning, a walrus, named Freya, was put to death by the Norwegian government after the public failed to follow recommendations to keep a safe distance away from the huge sea animal.

"We have sympathies for the fact that the decision can cause reactions with the public, but this decision was based on careful assessments," said Nadia Jdaini, a spokesperson for the Norwegian government. "Human life and safety must be our priority."

The young female walrus had been spending time at the Oslo seaport this summer and had attracted global attention. The walrus was seemingly unafraid of humans, unlike most walruses. Several popular videos showed that it had even climbed onto small boats to sunbathe.

In the past week, the authorities warned the public to stay away from Freya, saying that they had observed visitors swimming with it, throwing objects at it, and getting dangerously close to it to take photos.

Previously, the government said that it was considering multiple solutions, including transporting Freya out of the seaport. But the complexity of such an operation made it conclude that this was not a practical option.

Usually, walruses just stay on the outer edges of Norway's coast. The last time a walrus was documented so close to the seaport was 2013. "Normally, walruses will show up on some islands, but they will leave quite soon, because they're afraid of people," added Nadia Jdaini. "But Freya was not afraid of people. Actually, it liked people."

In a Facebook post after Freya's death was announced, Rune Aae, who teaches biology at the University of South-Eastern Norway, condemned the government's decision. "All previous experience has shown that Freya would have sooner or later gotten out of the seaport," he wrote. "What a shame to make the decision in such a hurry."

24. Which of the following directly led to the death of Freya?
- A. Freya often tried to attack the boaters.
 - B. The public ignored the official warning.
 - C. Freya enjoyed sunbathing on small boats.
 - D. The walrus kept begging food from visitors.
25. What is the fifth paragraph mainly about?
- A. Walruses' living habits.
 - B. The public's angry reactions.
 - C. The walrus' dangerous behavior.
 - D. Failed efforts to save the walrus.
26. What can we know about walruses?
- A. They are small in size.
 - B. They live near seaports.
 - C. They are shy animals.
 - D. They are friendly to humans.
27. What did Rune Aae think of the government's action?
- A. It was unnecessary.
 - B. It was practical.
 - C. It was understandable.
 - D. It was very humane.

C

In 1954, computer scientists from Georgetown University and IBM invented a machine that could translate sentences from Russian into English. The machine translator became known as Georgetown-IBM experiment and it was the first electronic translator in the world.

The scientists believed that a universal translator was just around the corner. Leon Dostert, who led the experiment, even suggested that people might be able to use electronic translators to bridge several languages within five years, or even less. However, the process proved far slower and more than 60 years later, a true universal translator is still the stuff of science fiction.

Then how far are we from inventing a real one? Experts' opinions vary.

"We're very close to turning science fiction into a reality," says Vikram Dendi, the technical adviser to Microsoft. "Microsoft has produced apps that can translate voice to voice and voice to text in addition to the familiar text to text in different languages."

Microsoft, of course, is far from alone. Google, in addition to its familiar text translations, has just introduced a feature in its Translate app that uses the phone camera to scan an image of foreign text and display the translation.

"All these apps are based on the so-called neural networks which can learn similarly to the way humans learn," adds Vikram Dendi.

However, early on, scientists had to teach computers to translate by typing in every rule for every language pair they wanted them to translate. In the face of the large number of rules and exceptions in every language pair, the approach quickly became impractical. In the 1980s, scientists began moving toward a statistical-based model. Neural networks, which became a popular tool for machine translation researchers in the 21st century, greatly improved the quality of translations.

"But neural networks still face some limits," says Yoshua Bengio, a computer science professor at the University of Montreal. "One of them is the amount of data required. Children need far less to learn the basics of a language than these machines do. But the more you use these machine translators, the better they become."

28. What can we learn about the first electronic translator?
- A. It is able to translate between several languages.
 B. It is one of the best universal translators in the world.
 C. It has become the first computer ever invented in the world.
 D. It can only translate simple sentences from Russian into English.
29. What does the author want to say in paragraph 2?
- A. Leon Dostert's prediction is wrong.
 B. Scientists are usually too conservative.
 C. It is very easy to train a universal translator.
 D. It is unrealistic to invent an electronic translator.
30. According to the text, Microsoft's apps are still unable to translate from _____.
- A. text to text B. picture to text C. voice to text D. voice to voice
31. What might be a limit of the neural-network-based machine translators?
- A. Their statistical-based models are not accurate.
 B. Their ability to learn on their own is very limited.
 C. They need too much data to learn the basics of a language.
 D. They still have to rely on step-by-step rules set by programmers.

D

In the days before the Internet, critical thinking is the most important skill that we could have. To think critically, we need to read carefully, consider the credibility (可信度) of sources, and reason out conclusions on our own. But in the digital age, according to Anastasia Kozyreva, a psychologist at the Max Planck Institute of Human Development, a more important skill is "critical ignoring".

"With so much information, we need to first sort the wheat from the chaff, deciding what's worth our attention and time, and what's not. Now, we live in an 'attention economy' in which we are no longer consumers. Rather, we're the products whose attention is being sold on the advertising marketplace. That means each link we click on is a sale of our time and attention, often with little or no benefit to ourselves. To protect ourselves, we need to develop new ways of interacting with information," she said.

Kozyreva advocates learning the skill of critical ignoring, in which readers intentionally control their information environment to reduce their exposure to false and trash information.

By developing our critical ignoring skills, she thinks we can enjoy the benefits of the Internet while avoiding falling victim to those who try to control our attention, our time, and our minds. Here are three of the strategies recommended by her to avoid the traps of attention economy.

The first strategy is self-control. Of course, we need to stay informed of world events and be in touch with others, so we can't just ignore the Internet altogether. When we do go into social media, Kozyreva recommends setting time limits. Limiting ourselves in this way prevents us from losing track of time as we click on one attractive link after another.

The next strategy is in-depth reading. For example, headlines are often designed to attract attention, not provide information. The contents of the articles may be completely contrary to what the headlines show.

32. What does the underlined phrase "sort the wheat from the chaff" in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Decide which produce is more useful. B. Balance potential harms with benefits.
 C. Select the valuable from the valueless. D. Think about how to divide the profits.
33. What does critical ignoring help us do?
- A. Read every attractive link carefully. B. Reason out conclusions on our own.
 C. Avoid using the Internet altogether. D. Stay away from low-quality information.

34. What might the author continue talking about?
 A. Another recommended strategy. B. The importance of self-control.
 C. The traps of attention economy. D. The value of our time and attention.
35. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
 A. To compare two important concepts. B. To introduce a useful idea to readers.
 C. To show the limits of critical thinking. D. To prove critical ignoring is less important.

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。

Here are the don'ts and do's of showing your support for your friends when they're having a hard time.

36. There are two problematic kinds of helpers: enthusiasts and fretters. Enthusiasts tend to push their advice—to insist on fixing or overcoming the problem. Fretters are so worried about their friend's challenges that they are constantly concerned about whether they are doing enough to help. Try to keep those behaviors in check. No one should have to manage you when they're going through a tragedy.

Don't minimize the pain and stay away from statistics. For example, if a friend failed the college exam, don't tell him that 70% of students end in failure. Remember that it doesn't mean less pain just because it happens to a lot of people. 37.

Keep the focus on your friends. When your friends are talking to you, it's easy for you to share a similar story in an effort to relate and connect. But it's not always welcome. They might feel that you've made their pain about you. 38, let them know that you went through something similar but allow them to decide if they want to hear about it at the moment.

Showing up isn't a one-time thing. Remember that grief(悲伤) is so complex and your friends might go through several stages of sorrow. 39. It means a lot if your friends know that you are thinking about them all the time.

Ask your friends how you can best help. 40. Just ask!

- A. Don't let them stay alone
- B. Try not to be over-enthusiastic or over-worried
- C. Keep in touch with them and see if they need your support
- D. If you do feel that your experience might be helpful to them
- E. You don't need to automatically know what kind of help they want
- F. Instead, feel with your friend the bigness of what they're going through
- G. When there isn't a perfect response that is going to make people feel better

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。

It is a long journey of convincing a Hollywood studio to finance a new movie. My 41 began in 1998, when I graduated from college and got into a film school. I had always 42 living in Los Angeles. Rachel, my girlfriend, 43 us to go to Washington DC. Eventually, I 44.

I started writing *Graduation* in the film school and graduated with \$40,000 in debt. That was in 2000. Soon I got a(n) 45 job in Los Angeles: selling gas at a gas station, which freed up my afternoons to 46 the script(脚本).

Finally, in 2003, I 47 the script and sent it all over the town on a Wednesday. That night, Rachel and I waited for the 48 to ring. But nothing happened.

By the winter of 2004, Rachel decided that she had 49 her own dream long enough. She moved to Washington DC. She wanted me to go with her—which meant abandoning my 50 script. I couldn't do it.

Then, believe it or not, the phone finally rang and it was 51 by one of the best-known producers. By August 2005, I was in Pittsburgh for the shoot of the movie while Rachel was in Kenya, Africa. Since then, both of us have had our adventures, though mostly 52. I finished the movie last year, 53 our marriage was in big trouble.

This past October, I finally said goodbye to Los Angeles and 54 to Kenya. Now, I'm no richer than I was when I started. But I'm much happier. It's about 55, not money.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. debt | B. journey | C. education | D. marriage |
| 42. A. given up | B. relied on | C. dreamed of | D. focused on |
| 43. A. asked | B. allowed | C. sent | D. wanted |
| 44. A. won | B. forgot | C. cheated | D. ran |
| 45. A. important | B. well-paid | C. perfect | D. unlucky |
| 46. A. revise | B. find | C. imagine | D. see |
| 47. A. bought | B. finished | C. abandoned | D. lost |
| 48. A. bell | B. clock | C. instrument | D. phone |
| 49. A. made up | B. swept away | C. put off | D. referred to |
| 50. A. failed | B. missing | C. wonderful | D. profitable |
| 51. A. printed | B. accepted | C. published | D. rejected |
| 52. A. together | B. happily | C. carefully | D. apart |
| 53. A. or | B. since | C. but | D. if |
| 54. A. listened | B. moved | C. returned | D. offered |
| 55. A. love | B. hobby | C. movie | D. adventure |

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。

Located in the historic centre of Shenyang, Liaoning Province, Shenyang Imperial Palace, 56 covers an area of about 60,000 square meters, 57 (build) by Nurhaci(1616—1626) in 1625. Eleven years later, it was expanded by his 58 (eight) son, Hong Taiji(1627—1643). 59 royal family lived there until they left for the new capital city, Beijing, in 1644.

In 1926, the palace was changed into a museum 60 (exhibit) artworks and cultural relics from the Qing Dynasty(1644—1911). At first, it was called the Fengtian Palace Museum. Then it was officially named the Shenyang Palace Museum in 1954.

Shenyang Palace Museum is the best-preserved 61 (exist) palace besides the Imperial Palace in Beijing. Consisting 62 114 buildings, the museum has inherited(继承) the 63 (tradition) architectural features of different minority groups in China. Because of 64 (it) historical and artistic value, it was listed by UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage Site in 2004 and it is now the most popular tourist 65 (attract) in Shenyang.

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。你刚刚参观了你市举办的艺术展, 请为你校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 展览概况;
2. 观展感受。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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。

Morty was checking out his library books when a poster caught his attention. Its headline read: "Summer Won't Be Complete Until You Take It To The Adventure Rocks Camp."

"Look at this!" he called Ben and Fred as he tried to catch up with his best friends. "We have less than three weeks until registration ends. Tonight we all try to persuade our parents to let us go AND to pay for it. Let's report back in the morning."

Ben, Fred, and Morty met the next morning and summarized their situations. Ben's parents offered to pay half the price if Ben earned the other half. Morty and Fred had to earn the entire amount for the camp.

"Let's figure this out," Morty said. "We need to stay at least for two days. In total, we still have to earn \$270 for all of us..."

The usually noisy friends sat quietly, staring at the sum. Suddenly, Morty had an idea, "Why don't we sell lemonade and snacks by the roadside? We can use our pocket money to buy the necessary supplies."

"That's a great idea," Ben said.

"I'll make you a big cake," his sister volunteered.

"Thanks!" Morty said with excitement, "We should start the sale this Saturday. By this time next week, we'll be counting our money!"

The sun had barely come up on Saturday morning when the boys set up their business. They had 24 lemons, 30 treats and a big cake to sell. Now they started discussing how to cut the cake.

"We could cut it into three rows of four," suggested Fred.

"No, we should cut it into four rows of four," said Ben. "We need to sell a lot of cakes."

"I think we should make it six rows of six," Morty said.

"They will be too small," Fred argued.

"Yeah. But do the math," Morty said. "We could sell 36 pieces of cakes instead of 12."

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。

Morty was hanging up the sign when his father pulled up by the roadside. _____

Morty looked at his toes and felt ashamed. _____