

2024 届高三期初学业质量监测试卷

英语

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)

听下面的 5 段对话。每段对话后都有一个小题，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. Why was the man late for work?

A. He was stuck in traffic.

B. He had a traffic accident.

C. His car broke down on the road.

2. What does the man like about the new shop?

A. The location.

B. The assistants.

C. The clothes.

3. What is the man doing?

A. Placing an order.

B. Asking about an item.

C. Requesting a delivery service.

4. Who might Lily be?

A. The woman's babysitter.

B. The woman's boss.

C. The woman's child.

5. What does the woman agree to do?

A. Change seats.

B. Call off her trip.

C. Travel on a different day.

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、7 题。

6. How does the woman describe the furniture store?

A. There are goods of a high quality.

B. There are good bargains on sale.

C. They sell goods online as well.

7. What will the man do first?

A. Surf the Internet.

B. Go to the store.

C. Compare prices.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. When does the conversation take place?

A. In the morning.

B. At noon.

C. In the afternoon.

9. Why doesn't the mango to the conference room now?

A. He needs to meet the clients.

B. He is working on another task.

C. He has checked the heater before.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers discussing?

A. The woman's cousin.

B. Their weekend plans.

C. A local band.

Classic Music City Attractions

When one thinks of Music City, there are several attractions that immediately come to mind, namely the Grand Ole Opry, The General Jackson Showboat Dinner Cruise, and the Ryman Auditorium.

Some of the most amazing stars have taken the stage at the Grand Ole Opry. Another historic venue in Music City is the Ryman Auditorium. As well as attending concerts and shows, visitors to the Ryman can take leisurely tours to learn all about the history of the performing center.

Architectural Wonders

As one of the most beautiful cities in the United States, it is no wonder that this city is home to some of the most impressive pieces of architecture. From landmarks to universities and everything in between, those who have a passion for history are sure to have an amazing time exploring these places.

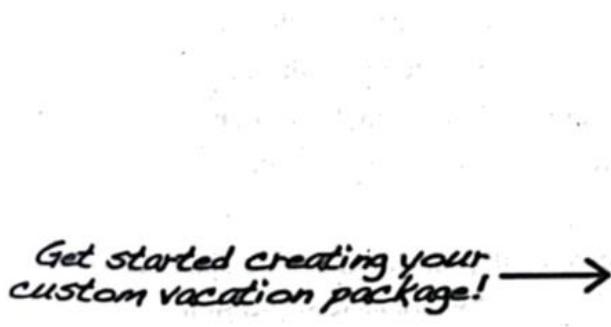
Music City Art & Museums

For those who love art, the Frist Center is a must-have activity. This art museum features approximately 24, 000 sq ft filled with a variety of exhibitions and displays that are sure to impress. This non-profit center is open seven days a week and features rotating exhibits so there's something new with each visit.

Shopping, Dining & More

Downtown is among the most popular areas of the city as it holds some of the greatest attractions and more.

East, the ever-growing region is a bustling(熙攘的) place to visit while in Music City! From an eclectic atmosphere to historic landmarks and more. From local delicious eats to breweries and shopping opportunities, this neighborhood is well worth a visit!



1 Arrival Date	
Month: Jul	Day: 27

2 Lodging Options	
Nights: 2	Rooms: 1

3 How many People?	
Adults: 1	Children: 0

Search

1. In Nashville TN, visitors can _____.
 - A. have a chance to perform on the stage.
 - B. explore some impressive historic buildings.
 - C. meet some hot stars and pickup fiction stories.
 - D. go shopping in Downtown, the most popular area.
2. What is special about the Frist Center?
 - A. Live concerts can be enjoyed.
 - B. It is the largest museum in Nashville TN.

- C. The center is accessible every day except on holidays.
- D. Visitors can get different visiting experiences every time.

3. What's the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce the city of Nashville TN.
- B. To help people to tailor vacation plans.
- C. To arouse visitors' interest in music and art.
- D. To remind visitors of protecting Nashville TN.

B

Black students reported facing barriers that prevent them from completing their undergraduate studies in six years or less, regardless of the type of certificate or degree program, according to research published Thursday by Gallup and the Lumina Foundation. The most significant factors contributing to the lower rates among Black students, the study found, were experiencing acts of discrimination and managing multiple priorities that can interfere with completing coursework.

The report compiled data in fall 2022 from 6, 008 college students across different certification and degree programs, including 1, 106 Black students.

21% of Black respondents said they felt discriminated against frequently or occasionally compared to 15% of other students. Black students were also more likely to have shared that they felt disrespected or psychologically unsafe at an institution while learning. 28% of Black students who attended an institution with little diversity felt physically unsafe, while 26% felt disrespected and 27% felt psychologically unsafe.

Managing multiple priorities was another factor interfering with Black students' education goals. The report found that 22% of Black students overall have caregiving responsibilities, compared to 11% of students in other racial groups, and 20% of Black students overall have full-time jobs, compared to 11% of other racial groups.

Aside from discrimination and the task of managing responsibilities, the data also acknowledged other barriers making it difficult for Black students to complete their education, including the high costs of attending school. An April 2022 report by The Education Trust found that because Black women fall within two marginalized groups, they make less money and often have to takeout more loans to cover the cost of attending college.

4. Which factor **can't** lead to the lower rate of completing education among black students directly?

- A. Management of multiple priorities.
- B. Experiences of discrimination.
- C. The types of certificate or degree programs.
- D. High costs of attending school.

5. How did the researcher draw the conclusion?

- A. By referring to previous studies.
- B. By making some comparisons.
- C. By explaining causes and effects.
- D. By analyzing respondents' psychology.

6. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. About 21% of Black students feel discriminated against frequently.
- B. Black students feel discriminated mainly due to physical in security.
- C. Black students have to take full-time jobs for lack of access to loans.
- D. The black female students may be in the most disadvantaged position.

7. What's the author's attitude towards the phenomenon referred to in the passage?

- A. Objective.
- B. Favorable.
- C. Critical.
- D. Concerned.

C

A new study reveals new clues about the subtle(微妙的) but previously poorly understood evolutionary dance happening between temperatures and changes in the size of animal body parts. The new research offers important insights about how birds may adapt to the rapid rise in temperatures driven by global climate change.

For the study in Nature Communications, the researchers looked at nearly 7, 000 species of terrestrial non migratory birds—which is nearly two-thirds of all bird species—and focused on how bird species has evolved in ambient temperature(温度的梯度) and other factors of selection.

Two widely accepted “rules” in biology indicate that as local temperatures change, animals are likely to adjust heat transfer capabilities by changing the size of their bodies and extremities(四肢).

Biologist Carl Bergmann's rule states that colder climates **spawn** bigger bodies because they help keep heat while smaller bodies help shed it. As a result, a polar bear is more than 2 1/2 times as tall at the shoulder as a sun bear from equatorial regions.

Zoologist Joel Asaph Allen's rule deals with extremities, such as limbs, ears, and beaks, stating that animals in colder climates tend to have smaller extremities because extremities tend to have more surface than volume and are uniquely suited to shed heat. For example, arctic hares have evolved short legs and ears, whereas desert jackrabbits have evolved very long legs and ears.

“The problem is that everything we know about ecology tells us that changing the size of bodies and extremities can be problematic,” says lead author Carlos Botero, an associate professor of integrative biology at the University of Texas at Austin.

For example, if body size decreases, birds may not be able to hunt the same food as their ancestors. Similarly, if the average size or shape of a bill changes, birds may become less efficient foragers(觅食者) or have trouble producing typical mating calls.

It is not surprising that many prior studies have failed to find evidence for these predictions and that these so-called biological rules are currently controversial. The new study could clarify that debate by showing that although the patterns that Bergmann and Allen predicted occur in the wild, the two separate mechanisms complement each other.

8. What is the new study about?

- A. The two rules proposed by previous researchers.

- B. The differences between animals in cold and warm areas.
- C. The effect global climate change has on animals' foraging.
- D. The way birds evolve in response to the rising temperature.

9. What does the underlined word "spawn" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. make for
- B. bring in
- C. arise from
- D. wipeout

10. According to the passage, the birds in the colder areas tend to have_____.

- A. bigger bodies and longer legs.
- B. bigger bodies and shorter legs.
- C. smaller bodies and longer legs.
- D. smaller bodies and shorter legs.

11. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The two rules with separate mechanisms are contradictory.
- B. The new study combines the prior studies and the two rules.
- C. The new study provides supporting evidence for the two rules.
- D. The two rules show animals change the body size to keep heat

D

U.S. forests could worsen global warming instead of easing it because they are being destroyed by natural disasters and are losing their ability to absorb planet-warming gases as they get older, a new Agriculture Department report says.

U.S. forests currently absorb 11 percent of U.S carbon emissions, or 150 million metric tons of carbon a year, equal to the combined emissions from 40 coal power plants, the report says. It predicts that the ability of forests to absorb carbon will start falling quickly after 2025 and that forests could emit up to 100 million metric tons of carbon a year as their emissions from rotting trees exceed their carbon absorption. Forests could become a "substantial carbon source" by 2070, the USDA report says.

The prediction suggests that the loss of forests as a natural carbon absorber will require the U.S. to cut emissions more rapidly to reach net zero, said Lynn Riley, a senior manager of climate science at the American Forest Foundation.

"Ten percent of our domestic emissions. That is a really significant portion," Riley said. "As we work to decarbonize...forests are one of the greatest tools at our disposal. If we were to lose that, it means the U.S. will contribute that much more in emissions."

The loss of carbon absorption is driven in part by natural disasters such as wildfires, tornadoes and hurricanes, which are increasing in frequency and strength as global temperatures rise. The disasters destroy forestland, disrupting their ecosystem and decreasing their ability to absorb carbon, Riley said.

Exploitation of forested areas, which the report projects will continue to increase, is having the same effect as people increasingly move to the so-called wild and urban interface.

The trees' ability to absorb carbon weakens overtime. Older, mature trees absorb less carbon than younger trees of the same species, and the U.S. forests are rapidly aging, the report found.

More aggressive forest management can help by cutting down a small portion of aging forests to make ways for younger trees that absorb more carbon, Riley said. A thorough study of each forest should be done before removing older trees, Riley said, comparing forest management to prescribing the proper drugs to a patient.

12. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Coal power plants emit 150 million metric tons of carbon every year
- B. Cutting down all older trees is an effective way to solve the problem.
- C. A new study of forest should be conducted after removing older trees.
- D. Forests are likely to shift from a carbon absorber to an emission source.

13. What can we infer from what Riley said in paragraph 3 and 4?

- A. Forests play a crucial role in holding carbon.
- B. Forests are no longer a natural carbon absorber.
- C. The U.S makes contributions to decarbonization.
- D. Achieving net zero emissions is within easy reach.

14. The following factors can cause the loss of carbon absorption EXCEPT _____.

- A. aging forests
- B. natural disasters
- C. global warming
- D. development of forests

15. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Cutting Carbon Helps Slow Global Warming.
- B. Global Warming Is Becoming Worse Gradually.
- C. Forests Are Losing Their Ability to Hold Carbon.
- D. Planting More Trees Is at The Top of The Agenda.

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。

The World Book Day, also called World Book and Copyright Day, falls on April 23rd. _____ 16 _____ Reading extensively exposes you to new ideas and knowledge, improves your concentration and memory, and enhances your creativity and critical thinking skills.

Despite the importance of reading, many students today don't have a good habit of reading. There are a few reasons for this: lack of time and motivation, abundance of digital distractions and failure to stick to reading. However, these challenges can be overcome with your conscious efforts.

First, you need to make time for reading by limiting time spent on social media or other leisure activities. Start with just 15—30 minutes a day of reading and you can work your way up to longer sessions. _____ 17 _____ Many libraries also have digital book options if you prefer e-readers or audiobooks.

Second, build the habit by scheduling reading time each day and sticking to it. _____ 18 _____ Even just having a regular

routine on certain days of the week, such as reading Monday to Friday after dinner for example, can help you cement(巩固, 加强) it as a habit.

Finally, track your progress to stay on track. Set monthly reading goals to achieve and record the books you read, how long the sessions were and any key insights gained. It is a traditional way to write on a notebook. 19.

By making reading a priority, limiting distractions, setting a regular schedule, and tracking your progress, you can successfully develop the habit of reading. 20 So take the first step to cultivate this important habit today. Your future self will surely thank you for it.

- A. Today using an app may make it easier to achieve.
- B. The goal of the day is to engage people in reading.
- C. Habits are formed through consistency and repetition.
- D. Developing a habit of reading is particularly unnecessary.
- E. Protecting the copyright is likely to be the focus of the day.
- F. A lifelong love of reading will enrich your life in so many ways.
- G. Find books you are genuinely interested in to help build motivation.

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。

The first cable car originated from San Francisco. They were invented before the automobile in the days when horse-drawn streetcars were the popular public transportation.

One day, Andrew Hallidie, whose father was the inventor of the wire rope, witnessed a terrible 21 involving a streetcar for which it was that 22 the idea of the cable railway. He was wandering around the street when he noticed a horse struggling to 23 the streetcar up Jackson Street. It's 24 and was dragged back down a hill, passengers and goods 25 out of the carriage. This scene triggered Hallidie to find a 26 way to transport people and things.

Back home, Hallidie 27 strands of wire ropes to make wire cables, believing the cables would be 28 enough to pull the cable cars. Then he found someone to help him 29 the cars, with difficulty but successfully. He also managed to get the help of William E. Eppelsheimer, a German engineer, who 30 the first cable car line. Finally, Hallidie obtained a formal 31 from a lawyer named Benjamin Brooks to build a valid system.

August 2, 1873 saw the first trial of the cable car. Originally, Hallidie hired a grip man to operate the car. But after looking down the 32 hill, the man refused firmly. Hallidie decided to 33 it by himself from Jones Street to Kearney Street by way of Clay Street, known as the Clay Street Hill line today. About one month after the test run, the Line opened for 34 use. From then on, other lines opened in San Francisco as well as in other U.S cities and cities overseas. Till now, San Francisco is the only city where the cable car still 35.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. accident | B. horse | C. quarrel | D. game |
| 22. A. reminded | B. conceived | C. recalled | D. convinced |
| 23. A. catch | B. push | C. kick | D. pull |
| 24. A. slipped | B. slid | C. ran | D. jumped |
| 25. A. collapsing | B. falling | C. erupting | D. unfolding |
| 26. A. wiser | B. rougher | C. safer | D. broader |
| 27. A. twisted | B. revised | C. fixed | D. divided |
| 28. A. long | B. thick | C. rough | D. strong |
| 29. A. manufacture | B. sell | C. design | D. advertise |
| 30. A. took on | B. pulled up | C. built up | D. laid out |
| 31. A. announcement | B. permission | C. commitment | D. appointment |
| 32. A. wide | B. steep | C. primitive | D. remote |
| 33. A. fetch | B. drag | C. drive | D. direct |
| 34. A. public | B. personal | C. outside | D. external |
| 35. A. hatches | B. refreshes | C. operates | D. casts |

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。

Torch festival of the Ethnic minority

The Torch Festival, the grandest festival of the Yi people, is held around the 24th day of the sixth month of the lunar calendar. The Yi people think fire possesses a superhuman power _____ 36 _____ can drive away evil and frighten off ghosts. They have _____ 37 _____ a special relationship with fire that they call themselves the “fire nationality”.

During the festival, torches, 20-30cm _____ 38 _____ diameter, are placed upright in front of houses. At the entrance to the villages, a grand “torch tower”, standing more than 20 metres high and _____ 39 _____ (make) of pine branches and dry firewood, _____ 40 _____ (decorate) with fresh flowers and fruits.

At last, with expectation and wishes _____ 41 _____ (come) the long-awaited moment. After dinner, as darkness casts its shadow, young and old, _____ 42 _____ (dress) in their most ceremonial and splendid costumes decorated with sparkling ornaments, rush _____ 43 _____ (excite) to the “torch tower” square. Cheers and screams of delight burst from the crowd, while the soaring flames brighten the darkness of the night and warm everyone present at the scene.

On such a brilliant and marvelous night, the _____ 44 _____ (participate) are overjoyed by the grand spectacle and the atmosphere of celebration. Young men and women sing and dance hand in hand around the bonfire _____ 45 _____ (express) their gratitude for a life of plenty and good wishes for the coming year.

第四部分: 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假如你是李华，你向校报英文版投稿，介绍当下出现的外国人学汉语的热潮的相关情况，内容要点如下：

1. 简单介绍该现象；

2. 该现象产生的原因。

要求：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Editor,

Sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

47. 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。

One day I got stuck in the Tube on my way to work.

The Tube—that's what most people call it—is London's underground railway system.

It was about nine o'clock in the morning, the middle of the rush-hour. Nobody had expected something unusual would happen later and everyone was doing their usual: a pretty girl gave her boyfriend sweet kisses one after another. Sitting next to me, a young woman with a suitcase and a baby took a scarf out of her suitcase and made her baby a nest, so that it could lie more comfortably. In fact, the train had just left Green Park Station when, instead of speeding up, it started to slow down and then came to a stand-still.

Ten minutes passed, though it seemed like half a day. the train didn't move. Had the railwaymen forgotten all about our existence? Had there been a crash on the line in front? How serious was the breakdown? We had no means of knowing. However, to anxious people who are stuck in the Tube, I suppose it doesn't really matter what it is that has broken down. What they care is when they can get out of the trouble.

Twenty minutes passed. All hope of getting to work on time had long since gone. Had the train really broken down? Several people thought so, but they were wrong. A railwayman at last came down the length of the train to tell us that the power supply had failed, and that we were not to worry as they were working to put it right.

We could not leave the train, as it had stopped in the tunnel (隧道), not at a station. There was nothing else to do. The weak signal disabled cellphones. Besides, the train was getting hot and stuffy (闷). I even began to wonder if we were going

to stay there for the rest of the day.

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。

The hopeless waiting in the darkness drove us crazy.

As a commuter (上班族) who traveled to work on the train every day, I thought it my duty to do something.
