河南省中原名校联盟 2024 届高三上学期 9 月调研考试

英 语

全卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

- 1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上, 并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
- 2. 请按题号顺序在答题卡上各题目的答题区域内作答,写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 3. 选择题用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上把所选答案的标号涂黑; 非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题 卡上作答; 字体工整, 笔迹清楚。
 - 4. 考试结束后,请将试卷和答题卡一并上交。
 - 5. 本卷主要考查内容: 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 $A \times B \times C$ 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 C 10 15

A. £19. 15.

B. £9. 18.

C. £9. 15.

答案是C。

1. What colour does the girl need?

A. Green.

B. Blue.

C. Yellow.

- 2. How will the woman reduce her carbon footprint?
 - A. She will take a bus.
- B. She will buy a bike.
- C. She will walk to work.

- 3. What is the woman going to do?
 - A. Go to work.
- B. Pick up her daughter.
- C. Take her son to school.

- 4. What happened to the woman?
 - A. She lost her balance.
- B. She forgot a move.
- C. She missed a dance show.

- 5. Where are the speakers?
 - A. On the train.
- B. In the restaurant.
- C. At the airport.

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. How does the woman feel about what the man's eating?
 - A. Satisfied.
- B. Surprised.
- C. Amused.

- 7. What resolution will the man keep on?
 - A. Losing 10 kilogrammes.
 - B. Reading one book a month.

C. Doing what he loves.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

| 8. | What is the man's job? | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | A. A driver. B. A lawyer. | C. | An office worker. | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Which of the following is the right route? | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Hongtai Building→King Street→University Avenue. | | | | | | | | | |
| B. King Street→Hongtai Building→University Avenue. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. King Street→University Avenue→Hongtai Build | ling. | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | 0. How much should the woman pay if they can't arrive in time? | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Full price. B. Half the price. | C. | Nothing. | | | | | | | |
| | 听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | 1. How long did the woman work in Australia? | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. For a year. B. For a couple of mon | nths. C. | For a few weeks. | | | | | | | |
| 12. | What does the woman say about her job in the café? | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. It is far from her home. | It is not very easy for her. | | | | | | | | |
| | C. It is better than working on the farm. | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | Where does the man want to work? | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. On a farm. B. In a café. | C. | In a school. | | | | | | | |
| | 听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Why does the woman intend to return the dress? | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. It costs too much. | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. She doesn't like its colour. | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. Something is wrong with the dress. | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. What does the woman want to get after returning the dress? | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. The whole money back. | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Another purple dress. | C. | Another item with a discount. | | | | | | | |
| 16. | What is the probable relationship between the speaker | rs? | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Husband and wife. B. Boss and employee. | C. | Salesman and customer. | | | | | | | |
| | 听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。 | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | When will they arrive at the farm? | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. At 8: 00 a. m. B. At 8: 30 a. m. | C. | At 9: 00 a. m. | | | | | | | |
| 18. | What will the farmers teach the students to do? | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Do all farm work. B. Make cherry puddi | ing. | C. Design cherry-themed postcards. | | | | | | | |
| 19. | What are the students asked to do before going back h | home? | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Take exercise. B. Have a rest. | C. | Do some cleaning. | | | | | | | |
| 20. | What is the speaker mainly talking about? | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Rules on safety. B. Schedules of a trip. | C. | Tips on having a good day. | | | | | | | |
| | 二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分) | | | | | | | | | |
| 第- | 一节(共5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: | 选项中的 | 选出最佳选项。 | | | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023 CAMP REGISTRATION NOW OPEN! | | | | | | | | | | |

For more information on the guidelines we will be taking to help ensure the safety and health of our campers and staff this summer, click here!

Our Tennis Camps Are the Best Around

We currently offer our adidas Tennis Camps in 19 states, and at every single one we put an emphasis on creating a positive atmosphere for children aged 8 to 18 to receive tennis training from the experts. It doesn't matter what skill level your child is currently at, they will be able to receive tennis lessons designed just for them, ensuring they leave our tennis camp a better player than when they arrive.

What Your Child Will Learn at Our Tennis Clinics

Whether your child attends our overnight tennis camp or our day tennis camp, they will learn everything they need to stand out on the court. A few of our tennis training focuses are:

• Being a good sport

• Improving form

• Perfecting the serve

• Playing with integrity

• Setting goals

• Preparing mentally

What Can Be Expected at Our Summer Tennis Camps

Once there, each player will be evaluated so they can receive the proper tennis lessons for their experience level. After that, the fun will begin. They will receive both individual and team instruction, play exhibition tennis matches, and even win prizes. After the instruction part of the day is over, your child will spend the night in the dorms so they can get a good night's sleep to prepare for the next day. Of course, all meals will be provided and your child will even receive an adidas Tennis Camp T—shirt to take home with them. If you want your child to improve their tennis skills by learning from the experts, there is no better place to send them than to one of our adidas Tennis Camps.

- 21. What do we know about the adidas Tennis Camp?
 - A. It has personalized tennis lessons.
 - B. It provides free medical insurance.
 - C. It only accepts high school students.
 - D. It offers tennis lessons designed by stars.
- 22. What can the campers do at the Summer Tennis Camps?
 - A. Spend the night playing.

B. Compete for prizes.

C. Learn to make meals.

D. Buy an adidas T-shirt.

- 23. Which of the following best describes the Tennis Camps?
 - A. Useful.
- B. Costly.
- C. Demanding.

D. Profitable.

В

In Saskatchewan, Canada, vegetables have a short growing season. So a very unique farm in Hudson Bay is growing fresh, pesticide-free(无农药的)vegetables in a hydroponic(水培的)farm all year long. There the plants are grown in water instead of soil.

Growing vegetables in the middle of nowhere, about 300 kilometres northeast of Saskatoon, may seem like a big risk, but there is no other place for people to get locally grown food. Produce is available in local supermarkets but it is trucked in from far away.

The idea to turn the no longer used Stewart Hawke school into a farm came to the Nels when Hudson Bay asked for bids (投标) for the building in 2018. It was empty and if an alternative use wasn't found, it would be pulled down. "We started looking for ideas, and we went and proposed doing this," Jan Nel said. "And they loved it."

After the proposal was accepted, the family worked together to prepare the building in January 2019

and they planted the first seeds in just one classroom the next month.

The company has grown and is now using several rooms thanks to the quality of the produce and the fact that it is local, according to June Nel. "It's not two weeks old; it hasn't travelled across the country or across the world," she said. "It actually tastes like lettuce. Lots of people have commented on our herbs. It actually still tastes fresh when you get it, and there's no pesticide used."

She expects more producers to turn to hydroponics in the future but notes that the technology is limited to only some fruits and vegetables and doesn't work for potatoes or grains. "It's not the answer to the food security question or challenge, but it will play an increasingly larger role," she adds.

- 24. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?
 - A. Vegetables are plentiful in Saskatchewan.
 - B. People in Saskatchewan can't get fresh vegetables.
 - C. Hydroponic farms are very popular in Saskatchewan.
 - D. The climate in Saskatchewan is not good for farming.
- 25. What did the farm use to be?
 - A. A supermarket.

B. A school.

C. A garden.

- D. A factory.
- 26. What is the biggest advantage of the Nels' vegetables?
 - A. They are cheap.

B. They are fresh.

C. They are nutritive.

- D. They are delicious.
- 27. What is the best title for the text?
 - A. A New Way Helps Deal with Food Security
 - B. A Family Devote to Improving People's Life
 - C. A Used School Turns into a Hydroponic Farm
 - D. An Innovative Practice Boosts the Future of Farming

C

We know that spending lots of time sitting down isn't good for us, but just how much exercise is needed to match the negative health effects of sitting down all day? Research suggests about 30—40 minutes per day of building up a sweat should do it.

Up to 40 minutes of "moderate (温和的) to vigorous (有力的) intensity physical activity" every day is about the right amount to balance out 10 hours of sitting still, the research says—although any amount of exercise or even just standing up helps to some extent.

That's based on a study published in 2020 analyzing nine previous studies,involving a total of 44,370 people in four different countries who were wearing some form of fitness tracker. The analysis found the risk of death among those with a more sedentary (久坐的) lifestyle went up as time spent engaging in moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity went down. In other words,putting in some reasonably intensive activities—cycling,brisk walking,gardening—can lower your risk of an earlier death.

While analyses like this one always require some detailed dot-joining across separate studies with different volunteers, timescales and conditions, the benefit of this particular piece of research is that it relied on relatively objective data from wearables—not data self-reported by the participants.

The research based on fitness trackers is broadly in line with the 2020 WHO guidelines, which recommend 150—300 mins of moderate intensity or 75—150 mins of vigorous intensity physical

activity every week to balance out sedentary behaviour.

Walking up the stairs instead of taking the lift, playing with children and pets, taking part in yoga or dancing, doing household chores, walking, and cycling are all put forward as ways in which people can be more active—and if you can't manage the 30—40 minutes right away, the researchers say, start off small.

- 28. How does the author start the text?
 - A. By telling stories.

B. By listing numbers.

C. By giving examples.

- D. By raising questions.
- 29. What did the research find?
 - A. The longer you sit still, the earlier you will die.
 - B. The more you exercise, the healthier you will be.
 - C. Productivity can be improved through physical activities.
 - D. Proper intensive activities help reduce the risk of earlier death.
- 30. Why is the research reliable?
 - A. It's based on previous studies.
 - B. Its data is relatively objective.
 - C. It's carried out in different countries.
 - D. Its data is from the participants' reports.
- 31. What is the main purpose of the text?
 - A. To analyze the risk of sitting still.
 - B. To recommend a healthy lifestyle.
 - C. To inspire people to do more exercise.
 - D. To show benefits of physical activities.

D

Plastic pollution has become an unfortunate fact of life all over the world—including in the oceans. While all that junk floating around can pose a serious threat to many animals, a new study finds some species may have actually turned it into an entirely new ecosystem!

The North Pacific "Garbage Patch" is a huge area in the ocean where a lot of plastic waste gets stuck. However, it's not just wastes that get caught up in this mess. Researchers from Georgetown University found that many sea creatures like jellyfish, snails, and barnacles also live there.

In 2018 and 2019, scientists collected 105 pieces of plastic from the patch, and found 46 different species of invertebrates (无脊椎动物) living on them. About 80% of those species normally live near the coast rather than in the middle of an ocean. The researchers also found that these species have been **breeding** on the patch—meaning there may now be a permanent community of coastal species in the middle of the ocean.

Lead author Linsey Haram said that it's not yet known how this will affect the ocean ecosystem. But she said the coastal species are likely competing for food with ocean species, and they may also be eating each other.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is one of the five areas of garbage that have formed in the middle of huge circular ocean currents called gyres (环流). Another garbage patch is in the South Pacific,two are in the Atlantic Ocean,and the fifth is in the Indian Ocean.

A 2018 study of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch found that about one-third of garbage that could be

linked to Japan. Up to 20% of garbage added since 2011 was created by the huge tsunami that hit northern Japan that year, the study said.

- 32. What makes the plastic waste get stuck in the garbage patch?
 - A. Climate change.

B. Human activities.

C. Sea creatures living there.

- D. Huge circular ocean currents.
- 33. What does the underlined word "breeding" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Reproducing.

B. Restoring.

C. Revising.

D. Refreshing.

- 34. Why does the author mention Japan in the last paragraph?
 - A. To blame Japan for polluting the ocean.
 - B. To indicate one of the sources of the garbage.
 - C. To stress the responsibility of some countries.
 - D. To suggest clues that help with the plastic pollution.
- 35. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

A. Education.

B. Economy.

C. Environment.

D. Entertainment.

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。

Watching a movie can be a magical experience, but do you know that the music in the films we watch has always been an important part of creating that magical experience? 36

The first commercial film with sound came out in 1927. _____ Even back in the early days of silent films,most movie theatres hired a musician or a group of musicians to provide music,mostly to drown out the sound of the film projectors(放映机)and people talking.

As sound-on-film technology developed, composers were hired to create original music for films. Like music written for an opera, film music serves to advance the story and the action.

<u>38</u> In the same way, a film composer needs to support the screenplay's storyline. The music also needs to reflect the screenplay's mood, which includes everything from the action on the screen to sound effects to dialogue.

Music has a language of its own. The right piece of music can improve and sometimes even change a viewer's ideas of what is taking place onscreen. Most of the time, music is used to stress the action onscreen, improve the mood of a scene, foreshadow action that is about to take place or even show the emotion of a character. 39 But in many instances the emotional power of the visuals would not be as great were it not for the music.

- 40 Ask yourself, "How would this scene feel if the music were different? Is the composer trying to tell me how I should feel? Or are they merely pushing me in an emotional direction?"
 - A. So, how is the film music created?
 - B. Without it, it would be hard to imagine the scene.
 - C. An opera composer must follow the text of the opera.
 - D. Usually, composers and filmmakers don't want to overshadow a film.
 - E. So the next time you watch a movie, pay close attention to the music.

- F. The music in a film makes you cheer for the hero and cry at the drama.
- G. Since then, music has been powerfully linked to the movie-watching experience.

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。

While doing some cleaning in my kitchen, I noticed a tiny black pellet (小球) on the shelf.

Gecko (壁虎) dropping, I <u>41</u>. There must be a baby gecko here.

There are lots of geckos here in the Desert Southwest. I' d <u>42</u> the habit of checking the oven and dishwasher before I turned them on. I didn't want one of the little guys to get <u>43</u>.

Nevertheless, the oven or the dishwasher wasn't the biggest 44 for a gecko inside a home. It was 45. A gecko trapped in a house wouldn't find enough bugs to eat. I didn't want that to happen to my current visitor. But to save him, I had to find him first. And that would be 46.

I searched everywhere in the <u>47</u>, but useless. Suddenly, a picture flashed in my mind: a pile of <u>48</u>. "Yes, I know where that is!" I have a basket that holds my collection of oddly shaped or uniquely coloured stones, which caught my eye. Ever so carefully, I <u>49</u> one stone, then another —until I <u>50</u> a tiny yellow tail!

I brought the whole basket outside and left it on the ground, where I $\underline{51}$ the baby gecko could find his way home. When I $\underline{52}$ a few hours later, the little gecko was gone.

Now I_{53} peek (窥视) inside the dishwasher and the oven before turning them on. 54, I know not the only one looking out for geckos. No 55 is too small for us to love.

| 1 know not the only one rooking out for geekos. The is too small for us to love. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-------------|----|------------|----|-------------|----|----------|--|
| 41. | A. | remembered | В. | discovered | C. | thought | D. | wished | |
| 42. | A. | approved of | В. | sought for | C. | fed on | D. | got into | |
| 43. | A. | fixed | В. | touched | C. | hurt | D. | lost | |
| 44. | A. | trouble | В. | danger | C. | failure | D. | pleasure | |
| 45. | A. | starvation | В. | thirst | C. | climate | D. | poverty | |
| 46. | A. | different | В. | simple | C. | interesting | D. | tough | |
| 47. | A. | kitchen | В. | bedroom | C. | garden | D. | lab | |
| 48. | A. | books | В. | woods | C. | stones | D. | bottles | |
| 49. | A. | arranged | В. | grasped | C. | cleaned | D. | removed | |
| 50. | A. | dropped | В. | obtained | C | . spotted | D. | rescued | |
| 51. | A. | agreed | В. | hoped | C. | feared | D. | promised | |
| 52. | A. | counted | В. | checked | C. | picked | D. | locked | |
| 53. | A. | even | В. | never | C. | still | D. | already | |

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

B. Instead

B. dream

54. A. Nevertheless

55. A. place

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。

Many countries around Asia have unique ways of observing Lunar New Year. Some of these are famous, but Singapore has one special way, <u>56</u> you may not know about. Each year, cooks across the country prepare *yu sheng*, a salad made with raw fish. The salad is placed at the centre of a dinner table. Diners will gather around and use their chopsticks <u>57</u> (throw) the salad up into the air. This

C. Therefore

C. human

D. Otherwise

D. creature

practice is known 58 Lo Hei.

Since its origins as <u>59</u> simple raw fish dish back in the 1930s, the recipe has undergone a series of transformations, and even until today, people are still finding innovative ways to present this dish. The dish <u>60</u> (bring) to Singapore in the late 19th century by the migrants from China.

"Lo Hei", in Cantonese (广东话) <u>61</u> (literal) translates to "tossing (掷) up good fortune", and it refers to the ritual (仪式) adopted in Singapore that involves a group of people gathered around a <u>62</u> (mass) plate, tossing its contents violently while saying out lucky <u>63</u> (phrase) before eating it. For example, when the golden crackers (薄脆饼干) are added, everyone will say "bian di huang jin". This <u>64</u> (mean) "the entire floor will be covered with gold". Also, it is popularly believed that the higher the toss, the <u>65</u> (good) your prospects and fortune in the year ahead.

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,今天是奶奶的生日,但是你要参加一场重要的考试,无法参加她的生日聚会。 请你根据以下提示,写一封电子邮件给奶奶。内容包括:

- 1. 表达问候和感激之情;
- 2. 说明缺席的原因;
- 3. 期待再次见面。

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。

Dear Grandma,

It's a special day, your birthday!

Love,

Li Hua

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。

Our science teacher always enjoys giving out challenging assignments to our Grade 10 science class. Unlike other teachers who hand out page upon page of textbook questions, Mr. Hussey seems to prefer having the students learn science through a more hands-on, do-it-yourself approach.

"Today," said Mr. Hussey, "everyone will be making an icebox!" As we sat in awe, trying to imagine what kind of device he was referring to, Mr. Hussey handed out the project instructions. In groups of two, we would design a storage(贮藏) device that was capable of keeping its contents at a constant temperature for a certain period of time, regardless of the outside temperature. The competition was quite straightforward: every contestant would receive a cube (立方体) of ice. The team that had the biggest piece left the next day would win!

As always, I partnered with my best friend, Vlad. That afternoon we went straight to the library. After an intense discussion, we agreed on the basic idea of having the ice cube inside a box, which would be put inside another bigger box. Between the two boxes would be the heat insulator (绝缘体).

The first test of the icebox was extremely disappointing. Since this was our first experiment, we

both wanted good results to build our confidence. Before I went to bed that night, I carefully picked out a huge block of ice from our refrigerator and placed it inside the icebox. When I woke up the next morning and looked into the icebox,there wasn't even a bit of ice left. Reflecting on this failure,we were determined to find a better insulating material. Then we tried the same experiment again. This time,we made it. There was 70 percent of the ice left. 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 day of the competition came very fast.

The next day, everybody rushed towards these works of art.