2023-2024 学年高三上册英语期末模拟试卷 3

(考试时间:150分钟 试卷满分:150分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。

8. Why does the man ask for help?

A. He will go on holiday.

B. He will be in hospital.

做题时,请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。 | | | | | | |
| 1. Why does the woman call the man? | | | | | | |
| A. To get a phone number. | B. To find an address. | C. To borrow a book. | | | | |
| 2. When will the speakers meet? | | | | | | |
| A. At 10:30. | B. At 11:00. | C. At 12:00. | | | | |
| 3. What happened to the painting Simpson's Mother? | | | | | | |
| A. It was burned. | B. It was spotted. | C. It was tom. | | | | |
| 4. What is the woman unsatisfied with about the table? | | | | | | |
| A. Its shape. | B. Its size. | C. Its colour. | | | | |
| 5. What will the man probably have tonight? | | | | | | |
| A. Burgers. | B. Pizzas. | C. Sandwiches. | | | | |
| 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。 | | | | | | |
| 听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。 | | | | | | |
| 6. What did the man do last night? | | | | | | |
| A. He visited a friend. | B. He had an interview. | C. He fixed the radio. | | | | |
| 7. How does the man feel about the woman's plan? | | | | | | |
| A. Interested. | B. Surprised. | C. Disappointed. | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

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| C. He will be away on business. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| 9. Who will probably take care | of the dog? | | | | |
| A. Marina. | B. Robin. C. Thomas. | | | | |
| 听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。 | | | | | |
| 10. What does the man sugges | t the woman do? | | | | |
| A. Increase her study time. | | | | | |
| B. Manage her time properly. | | | | | |
| C. Follow his revision schedule. | | | | | |
| 11. When will the speakers hold | d a party? | | | | |
| A. On the 25th. | B. On the 26th. | C. On the 27th. | | | |
| 12. What will the woman do ne | ext? | | | | |
| A. Prepare some food. | B. Play some music. | C. Do some revision. | | | |
| 听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。 | | | | | |
| 13. What is the relationship between the speakers? | | | | | |
| A. Fellow workers. | B. College friends. | C. Teacher and student. | | | |
| 14. How did the woman get int | 14. How did the woman get into volunteer work? | | | | |
| A. She founded a local organiza | ation. | | | | |
| B. She followed a group of you | ng people. | | | | |
| C. She got the information from | n a friend. | | | | |
| 15. What does the man think of his manager? | | | | | |
| A. Strict. | B. Generous. | C. Energetic. | | | |
| 16. What is the man going to do? | | | | | |
| A. Join in the project. | B. Visit the company. | C. Write an email. | | | |
| 听下面一段独白,回答以下小题。 | | | | | |
| 17. When did the storm happe | n? | | | | |
| A. Last Thursday. | B. Last Friday. | C. This Friday. | | | |
| 18. How many people were back | dly injured in the storm? | | | | |
| A. 15. | B. 14. | C. 9. | | | |
| 19. Where was the farmer when the storm came? | | | | | |
| A. In the kitchen. | B. In the bedroom. | C. In the field. | | | |

20. What did the woman do when she saw her house shaking?

A. She took out her belongings quickly.

B. She rushed out with her children at once.

C. She told her husband to leave immediately.

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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Α

Throughout the world, museums allow people to explore new cultures and topics through their collections and exhibitions. Check out this comprehensive list of the best museums and galleries throughout the world with one-of-a-kind displays that educate and inspire.

Musée D'Orsay in Paris

The Musée D'Orsay, once a railway station, houses an internationally famous collection of Impressionist art and other Western pieces from 1848 and 1914. Started in 1986, the white limestone walls are now home to some of the most notable artworks in France, like sculptures by Auguste Rodin and paintings by Paul Gauguin.

Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa in Cape Town

With the help of design firm Heatherwick Studio, the once century-old grain silo (谷粮仓) in the heart of Cape Town transformed into a museum which hosts international events and exhibitions to provide an intercultural look into the world of African art. Works from revolutionary artists such as Kudzanai Chiurai of Zimbabwe and Wangechi Mutu of Kenya decorate the nine floors of the museum.

Bangkok National Museum

The first national museum in Thailand, whose structures can date back to 1782, when they served as the palace of Prince Wang Na. Nearly 100 years later, the grounds were transformed into a museum with three differently themed galleries: a Thai History Gallery, an Archaeological and Art History collection, and a Decorative Arts and Ethnological Collection.

The National Palace Museum in Taipei

The National Palace Museum included artwork from the Ming and Qing dynasties. The permanent collection features nearly 700,000 pieces of imperial artifacts and includes calligraphic works by Tang Yin.

Click here for more information about this list.

21. If you take interest in Chinese traditional culture, which museum may you visit?

A. Musée D'Orsay in Paris.

B. Bangkok National Museum.

C. The National Palace Museum in Taipei.

D. Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa in Cape Town.

22. What do the first three museums have in common?

A. All used to have other uses.

B. All are more than 100 years old.

C. All are redesigned by architects.

D. All contain works by Western artists.

23. From which is the text probably taken?

A. A travel brochure. B. A local newspaper.

C. A cultural website.

D. A business magazine.

В

The bell for lunch rang at Glendale Primary School. However, instead of heading to the canteen like all the other children did, Jonah, a new student at the school, went to the library. Other than the noise of the air-conditioner, the library was quiet and there was barely a soul in sight. Far in a corner, he spotted Mrs. Lim, the librarian, who was too busy shelving some books to pay any attention to him. The library was near to the canteen. Jonah could hear children laughing and chatting. He wished he was outside playing with some friends but he did not let this bother him.

Suddenly, Jonah heard a sound in the corner. He looked around and saw a pair of eyes looking at him from behind, the bookshelves. Jonah turned back, eyes as wide as saucers (茶碟). "Oh dear!" he whispered. He peeked (窥视) over his shoulder again and saw a smaller boy walking towards him.

The boy pulled out the chair next to Jonah and sat down. "I' m Henry. Why are you reading here when you could be playing with your friends instead?" asked he. "Uh..." Jonah looked around the library, avoiding Henry's gaze (注视). He did not want Henry to know the real reason why he was in the library. What would Henry think of him if he knew Jonah did not have any friends? It would make Jonah feel more uncomfortable.

As Jonah turned the page, he realized Henry was still sitting there, watching him steadily.

"I know how you feel. Just say hello to someone today," Henry encouraged Jonah. "I promise they' ll respond. Once you' ve made the first move, it just gets easier."

Jonah appreciated the advice and thanked him before making his way out of the library. In the hallway outside the library, a boy from Jonah's class was crouched on the floor, picking up pens and pencils that had dropped out of his pencil case. Jonah remembered what Henry had advised him to do.

"Hello, I' m Jonah. Let me help you," he offered.

The boy looked up at him. "Thank you! My name is Ruben."

Victory at last, Jonah thought, feeling proud of himself.

- 24. What can we know from the text?
- A. The thought of playing outside bothered Jonah.
- B. The library was not crowded at lunchtime.
- C. The librarian was annoyed by the noise outside.
- D. Jonah had had lunch before going to the library.
- 25. Why were Jonah' s eyes "as wide as saucers" in paragraph 2?
- A. He turned too quickly and felt a little dizzy.
- B. He was shocked by the pair of eyes peeking at him.
- C. He was too thin because of lacking enough nutrition.
- D. He didn't expect the smaller boy would come to him.
- 26. What does the underlined word "It" in paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Jonah' s not having any friends in the school.
- B. Henry's impoliteness in asking the question.
- C. Jonah' s shyness after he found Henry' s gaze.
- D. Henry's thought of Jonah if he knew Jonah's real situation.
- 27. Why was Jonah proud of himself at last?
- A. He had never doubted or forgotten Henry's advice.
- B. He had completed a good deed of helping a classmate.
- C. He had managed to overcome his fear and shyness.
- D. He had met a classmate who was in the same situation.

C

For the first time, scientists have provided clear evidence that tropical tree lifespans(寿命) decrease <u>above a</u> critical temperature threshold. Findings published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences show that across the tropics, tree lifespans decrease for temperatures above 25°C.

As temperatures are rising rapidly across large parts of the tropics, the tree death rate is likely to rise in most parts of the tropics, including the Amazon, Pantanal and Atlantic forests, with possible effects on animal habitats, air quality and carbon stocks. Although tropical rainforests account for only 7% of all land, they are home to about 50% of all animals and plant species, and approximately 50% of forest carbon stocks on earth. Thus, small changes in the functioning of tropical forests can significantly change the atmospheric levels of CO2-the most important greenhouse gas caused by humans.

Professor Manuel Gloor and Dr Roel Brienen, the Leeds School of Geography, are co-authors of the new study. Professor Gloor said: "Many regions in the tropics are heating up particularly rapidly and a large number of areas will become warmer, on average, than approximately 25 °C. Our findings suggest that for trees in these regions, their lifespans are likely to be negatively affected."

Dr Brienen added, "This indicates that tropical forests may be more vulnerable(易受伤害的) to increasing heat than previously thought. As a result of global warming, we therefore expect the shortening of tree lifespans in the tropics. These results are a warning sign that, along with deforestation, global warming puts extra stress on the Earth's tropical forests." The research team, led by Dr Giuliano Locosselli, from the Institute of Biosciences, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, spent four years examining tree-rising data from more than 100,000 trees worldwide belonging to 400 different tree species from 3,000 sites across the globe. Dr Locosselli said, "In the tropics, trees grow, on average, twice as fast as those in cooler regions of the world. But they also have a shorter average lifespan of 186 years, compared to 322 years for trees in other climates. Our analysis suggests that the lifespans in the tropics will likely decrease further still."

"If tropical trees die earlier, this will affect how much carbon these forests can hold, raising concerns about the future potential of forests to balance CO2 emissions(排放) from fossil fuels burning. It could also cause changes in biodiversity and a decrease in the number of species on the planet."

Currently, average temperatures in tropical rainforests vary between 21° C and 30° C. According to the latest forecasts, tropical temperatures on land will continue to rise, reaching on average a combined 2.5 °C above pre-industrial levels over the next 10 to 20 years. The study also shows that temperature effects on tree longevity(长寿) will be further worsened by dry conditions.

- 28. What does the underlined word "threshold" in the first paragraph probably mean?
- A. Assumption.

B. Boundary.

C. Controller.

- D. Distinction.
- 29. What do we know about tropical rainforests from the passage?
- A. They occupy a large part of the land on earth.
- B. They stock the carbon of almost the whole forest.
- C. Their ability to absorb CO2 is weaker than expected.
- D. They are home to about half the creatures on earth.
- 30. What is a special point about trees in the tropics compared to trees in other climates? A. They live for a much shorter time on average.
- B. They have fewer species and living sites globally.

- C. They are not as strongly affected by temperature.
- D. They grow much slower than those in cooler regions.
- 31. What will dry conditions lead to, according to the passage?
- A. Tropical trees dying much faster.
- B. Tropical trees releasing more heat.
- C. Tropical trees catching fire more often.
- D. Tropical trees standing hotter temperatures.

D

Coogle's parent company is winding down a project that used high-lying balloons to provide Internet services to hard-to-reach areas of the world.

The project, known as Loon, started in 2011. It was managed by Alphabet Inc. It aimed to bring connectivity to areas of the world where ground-based cell towers (手机信号塔) were too expensive or too difficult to set up.

But Loon was unable to reduce costs enough to make its business model run, the project's leader, Alastair Westgarth, said in a blog post. "While we've found a number of willing partners along the way, we haven't found a way to get the costs low enough to build a long-term, competitive business," Westgarh said.

Loon's shutdown isn't surprising, economists said.

Loon's technology sent gas-filled balloons the size of tennis courts into the air. They usually stay at heights of around 60,000 to 75,000 feet. There, onboard communications equipment sent Internet signals back down to earth. The system was able to offer mobile coverage to an area 200 times larger than a traditional ground-based cell tower. However, a carrier would need several balloons at once, each would cost tens of thousands of dollars and last only about five months.

Alphabet wasn' t alone in running projects aimed at offering Internet connection to hard-to-reach areas. Companies such as Amazon. com Inc. and Elon Musk' s SpaceX have been making efforts to provide Internet connection in such places, using satellites in near Earth orbit.

Over the last few years, Loon's technology has proved successful in some suffering communities. In 2017, the project sent balloons into the skies above Puerto Rico after a terrible hurricane damaged the island's communications facilities. Two years later, soon after a 7. 8 earthquake struck parts of Peru, Loon's balloons began to provide the locals with mobile connectivity.

Rich Devaul, a founder of the project, said the need for mobile connectivity was rapidly rising recently. This made cell towers more cost-effective than he had expected ten years ago, reducing the need for Loon, "The problem got solved faster than we thought," he said in an interview.

- 32. Why is Alphabet shutting down Loon?
- A. Many local communities disliked the project.
- B. It was too costly to continue the project.
- C. The technology was no longer advanced.
- D. It was too difficult to set up the systems.
- 33. How does the author introduce Loon's technology in paragraph 5?
- A. By describing difficulties in using it.
- B. By providing research results about it.
- C. By explaining is advantages and disadvantages.
- D. By showing its differences from traditional ones.
- 34. What can we learn about the technology of Loon?
- A. It helped areas hit by natural disasters.
- B. It suited the need of developed countries,
- C. It was unable to work in terrible weather.
- D. It was less elective than traditional systen9.
- 35. What was unexpected for Rich Devaul?
- A. Communications problems became worse.
- B. Cell towers became more economical in a short time.
- C. Other companies would run similar projects
- D. The Internet connections were getting faster.

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。

Why do Hiccups Happen?

Most of us have been hic, hic, hiccupping since before we were born. Hiccups are the loud noises our throats make without us wanting them to.___36___But why do we hiccup, and how can we stop them?

According to WebMD, hiccups start in our diaphragm—which is the <u>muscle between our lungs and</u> stomach that helps us to breathe. When we breathe in, our diaphragm pulls down to let air into our lungs.___37___But if something irritates our diaphragm, it can cause it to spasm(痉挛). The spasm makes us inhale air suddenly. When this air hits our voice box, our vocal cords immediately shut, creating a "hic" sound.

___38___Swallowing air while sucking on candy—or drinking fizzy drinks like Coca-Cola, or too much alcohol—

| can also cause us to hiccup. Emotions—like being nervous, excited, or even stressed—cause hiccups too. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| But how can we get rid of them?39The official recommendations from the UK's National |
| Health Service (NHS) say that holding your breath for a short time is a good idea. Breathing into a paper |
| bag is another option the NHS gives, as well as pulling your knees up to your chest and leaning forward, |
| or very slowly drinking ice-cold water40However, if your hiccups still haven't gone away after two |
| days, WebMD says you' Il need to contact a doctor. |
| A. More haste, less speed. |
| B. It then relaxes when we breathe out again. |
| C. They can be funny or embarrassing depending on where we are. |
| D. Some of the reasons we hiccup include eating too quickly or too much. |
| E. They get in the way of breathing, eating, or sleeping comfortably. |
| F. Some people believe holding your breath and slowly counting to 10 |
| can work. G. Stranger suggestions from the NHS include biting on a |
| lemon or tasting vinegar. |
| 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。 |
| I was driving on the freeway when I saw the sign. It41 drivers that chains would be required to |
| cross the mountain. It took me quite some time to get the chains on. When I got to a spot where it was |
| no longer snowing, I took the chains off so I could drive at a(n)42 speed. |
| Suddenly, I43 another snowy, icy patch of road. My car spun out into a snowdrift. I thought of |
| 44 some tree branches and placing them under my tires, but it was so cold outside that my hands |
| weren' t working45 I got inside the car and called American Automobile Association (AAA). |
| A Russian man came up to my window and said hello. Before I could say too much, he and his three |
| sons were already46 to push my car. I got out of my car and47 them. |
| It was past midnight and they easily could have decided that AAA would48 the situation |
| after our initial49 failed. Yet, they stayed with us for nearly 45 minutes as we kept trying50 |
| things to get the car out of the snow, insistent that they wouldn't leave until I was51 |
| At first, I was a little52 about being stuck in the freezing weather at such a late hour, but their |
| cheerful attitude changed the whole53 of the situation and lifted my spirits. |

| After nearly 45 minutes of hard work when my car was finally free, they didn' | t even54 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| around long enough for me to get their names. They just ran toward their truck, | _55 a bit on the ice, |
| and yelled back "Drive Slowly", like | |

| true smile heroes! | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 41. A. warned | B. encouraged | C. promised | D. taught | |
| 42. A. slow | B. average | C. normal | D. top | |
| 43. A. missed out | B. came upon | C. looked for | D. pulled off | |
| 44. A. removing | B. burning | C. destroying | D. breaking | |
| 45. A. properly | B. casually | C. creatively | D. comfortably | |
| 46. A. proposing | B. continuing | C. starting | D. claiming | |
| 47. A. urged | B. joined | C. stopped | D. left | |
| 48. A. handle | B. improve | C. revise | D. clarify | |
| 49. A. preparations | B. appeals | C. impressions | D. attempts | |
| 50. A. typical | B. unique | C. different | D. difficult | |
| 51. A. approached | B. forgiven | C. protected | D. freed | |
| 52. A. concerned | B. cautious | C. awkward | D. confused | |
| 53. A. analysis | B. dynamic | C. definition | D. truth | |
| 54. A. play | B. walk | C. stick | D. glance | |
| 55. A. moved | B. recovered | C. dashed | D. slid | |
| 第二节 (共10小题: 卷 | 喜小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 | 分) | | |
| 闷渍下面短寸 左2 | 立口从情 à 1 个话半的的 | 自己战坛是内角河的正确形: | - | |

阅读下面短文,在空日处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is a health care system in which patients ____56___ (treat) with natural plant, animal, and mineral remedies (药物). It is assumed, for a person to be healthy, ____57___ yin and yang forces should he in balance. Imbalance causes illness or injury. TCM is about ____58___ (restore) the balance between yin and yang forces in patients. It has been a major part of traditional Chinese culture and continues to play ____59___ vital role in medical treatment in China today.

According to the World Health Organization, nearly 80 percent of the world's population depends for its primary health care needs___60___ medicines from plants and animals. This is especially true in countries where traditional medicines are ____61___ (wide) used.

Increasingly, however, modern medicines also contain substances from animals and plants. Given growing populations, increasing wealth, and the spreading____62___ (popular) of natural remedies around the world, the demand for these medicines and remedies ____63___ (rise) now. The rising demand, ____64___ (combine) with reduced habitat, has caused an alarming increase in the number of plant and animal species used for medicinal purposes at risk for many years. For

| instance, TCM uses about 1,000 plant and 36 animal species, including the tiger, rhinoceros, and sea horse,65 are all in danger. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分) |
| 第一节 (满分 15 分) |
| 66. 假如你是李华,你校将组织高三年级师生去郊区进行公园清扫活动。请你给外教 Chris 写一封邮件。内容包括 |
| 1. 活动时间; |
| 2. 活动内容; |
| 3. 邀请他参加。 |
| 注意:1. 写作此数应为 80 左右; |
| 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。 |
| Dear Chris, |
| |
| |
| · |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

Yours, 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。

When I was a little girl, I was given a bride doll by my father.

The doll was very beautiful with her soft blond hair curling gently around her face. Her small mouth, was curved in a shy smile, and her cheeks blushed. And oh, her eyes were blue, like clean lake water reflecting the summer sky. She wore tiny pearl-drop earrings and white high heels. Despite my own dark hair and eyes and olive skin, I knew that when I became a bride, I would look just like her.

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