

# 2024~2025 学年度高三十一月

## 英语试卷

(考试时间: 120 分钟 试卷满分: 150 分)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名,考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

### 第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When will the flowers come out probably?  
A. In March. B. In June. C. In September.
2. What does the woman mean?  
A. She is not interested. B. She is busy now. C. She is glad to go.
3. Why does the man refuse to drink cola?  
A. He doesn't feel well. B. He is on a diet. C. He doesn't like it.
4. What makes the man feel good about the new job?  
A. The salary. B. The traveling. C. The working time.
5. What will the man do in the afternoon?  
A. Meet Miss Lee. B. Make a phone call. C. Have a meeting.

#### 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 is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Waiter and customer. B. Professor and student. C. Taxi driver and passenger.
7. What do we know about the woman?  
A. She studied drama in the U. K. B. She has the same accent as the man.  
C. She is a tourist to the Big Apple.

听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。

8. Why does the man look pale?

A. He has got a cold. B. He is afraid of heights. C. He is a little airsick.

9. What do we learn from the conversation?

A. The man will chew some gum. B. The man has never flown before. C. The plane took off from Ontario.

听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。

10. What can we know from the conversation?

A. The woman got her ideas from a cook book.

B. The man is probably a regular customer.

C. The man has never been to the shop before.

11. What desserts does the man choose to buy?

A. Lemon pie and strawberry cake.

B. Strawberry cake and green tea cupcake.

C. Green tea cupcake and lemon pie.

12. How much should the man pay in total?

A. \$ 4. B. \$ 7. C. \$ 10.

听下面一段较长对话,回答以下小题。

13. Why did Mel Flynn become interested in diving?

A. To learn more about things living underwater.

B. To join a group of teenagers to learn diving.

C. To help with her parents' biology research.

14. How old was Mel Flynn when she started diving?

A. 3. B. 7. C. 10.

15. What did Mel Flynn do to stay safe underwater?

A. She didn't go deeper than twelve meters.

B. She stayed away from dangerous fish.

C. She always kept close to other divers.

16. Why does Mel Flynn like working with the scientists?

A. She can earn more money. B. She can build self-confidence. C. She can gain some experience.

听下面一段独白,回答以下小题。

17. From whom did the speaker get the information of the project?

A. Her cousins. B. Her neighbors. C. Her parents.

18. Where does the speaker come from?

A. Australia. B. Thailand. C. China.

19. What does the speaker ask her family to do?

A. Recycle as much as possible. B. Teach her how to recycle. C. Pick up rubbish on the seaside.

20. What will the project focus on next year?

A. Sorting garbage. B. Cleaning rivers. C. Saving sea animals.

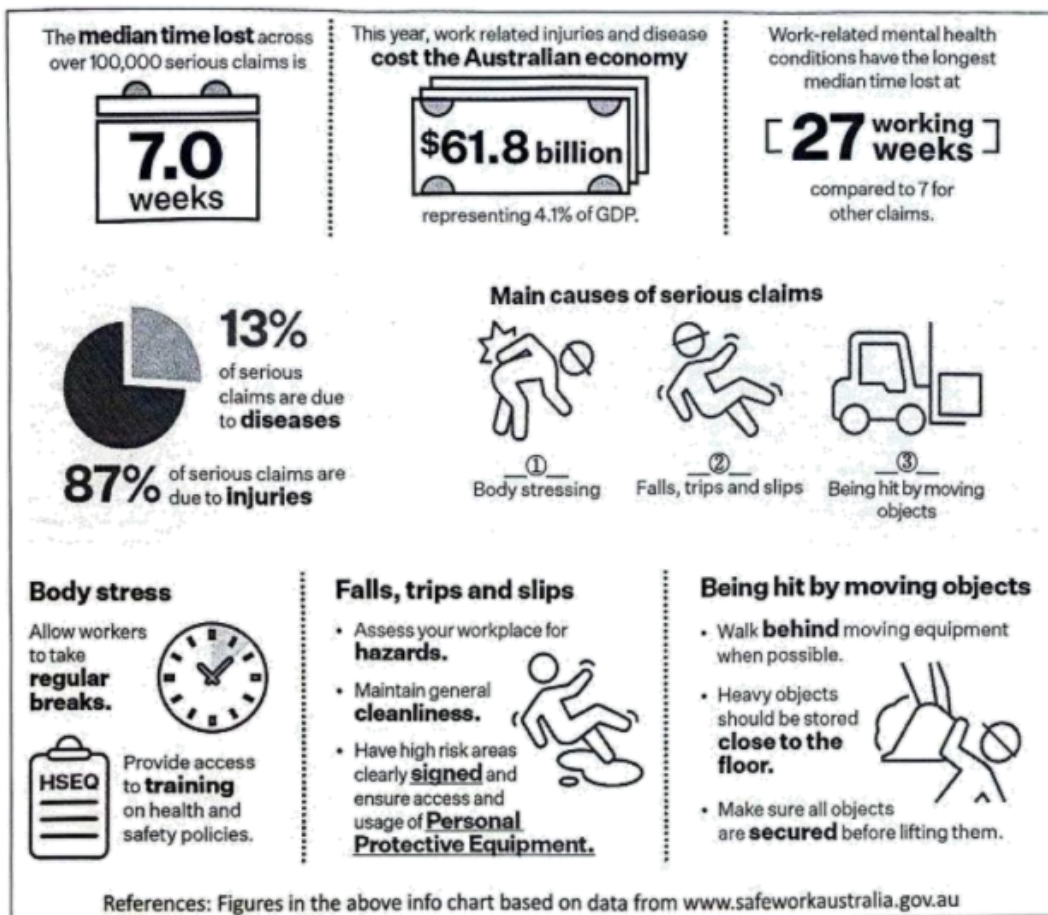
第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

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。

A

Workplace injuries still happen, In a statistical report produced by Safe Work Australia, there were a total of 104, 770 personal injury claims for a work-related incident last year alone. The most typical type is related to repetitive body movements, followed by unexpected falls and contact with moving equipment. Prioritizing health and safety is essential in creating a positive and productive working environment.



1. According to the info chart, workplace injuries may lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. long leave of absence at work                      B. tax avoidance for companies  
C. nationwide salary reduction                      D. increased mental alertness

2. Which group of percentages best fits the blanks numbered 1, 2 and 3?

- A. ①17%;②24%;③38%                      B. ①26%;②43%; ③ 18%

C. ①78%;②23%;③30%

D. ①39%; ②25%;③17%

3. To ensure safety in the workplace, it is suggested that one should \_\_\_\_\_.

A. make themselves clean before working      B. wear safety equipment when necessary

C. stretch arms and legs before lifting objects      D. receive proper training on taking breaks

## B

I used to think I was a good person. I was caring to my friends, my partner, my family; I gave to charity and I volunteered. But when I started training to become a *therapist* (治疗师), I began to understand that however much we might like to think of ourselves as good people, we don't actually know ourselves very well. I learned about how we might, without consciously realizing it, deny the feelings and motivations we consider to be bad, pushing them down into our unconscious and projecting them out on to others, so they become the bad people. I learned that deep in the human mind, alongside love and kindness, run currents of anger, need, greed, envy, destructiveness, superiority — whether we want to acknowledge them or not.

It was 22-year-old Boru who taught me what it really means to be a good grown up. We first spoke two years ago. He was unemployed, living with his parents, watching his friends' lives progress. A good grown-up, he told me, is “someone who has his ducks in a row” — and that wasn't him.

I also didn't feel like the competent, confident grown-up I thought I should be — and neither did most of the adults I knew. I researched statistics about people hitting the traditional landmarks of adulthood later and later, if at all — from buying a home to getting married or starting a family. I recognized what made me feel like a bad grown-up: that I'll sit with a broken fridge rather than call an engineer to repair it.

Then I saw Boru again. He told me how, over two years, he'd found a job he loves, rented a flat with a friend. He's now cycling round the world, having adventures that will keep him strong for the rest of his life. So what changed? “You start to have those conversations with yourself, and you become more of an honest person. I don't feel like I'm hiding from anything anymore, because I'm not hiding from myself.” I think growing up must involve finding your own way to have those conversations. Boru does it on his bike, I do it in psychoanalysis, others I spoke to do it while cooking or playing music. That, for Boru, and for me, is what it means to “have his ducks in a row”.

4. What does the first paragraph imply about understanding ourselves?

A. Recognizing our positive traits is enough for growth.

B. Our understanding of our motives and feelings is accurate.

C. True self-awareness means accepting both good and bad sides.

D. Ignoring our negative traits does not affect our self-perception.

5. What critical lesson did the author learn from Boru about being a good grown-up?

A. It involves having a clear career path and financial stability.

- B. It requires constant self-improvement and education.
  - C. It means being employed and living independently.
  - D. It is like a journey of self-discovery and honesty.
6. What does the author identify as a reason for feeling like an inadequate adult?
- A. Escaping basic responsibilities.
  - B. Delaying reaching traditional life milestones.
  - C. Comparing personal achievements to others.
  - D. Investigating changing patterns of adult life.
7. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
- A. Why Hide Harms
  - B. How to Be Better Adults
  - C. Why Growing up Matters
  - D. How to Have Effective Conversations

## C

What makes a certain piece of writing great? Well, it depends on whom you ask. There are, in my mind, three different readers: casual readers, lit critics, creative writers. They would say the following about Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*:

**Casual reader:** Jane's story is very relatable, especially to women who survived their teenage years. The story's elements of romance, mystery, and coming-of-age make it enjoyable to read.

**Literary critic:** *Jane Eyre* pulls inspiration from the Gothic and romantic literary traditions. The atmospheric setting mirrors Jane's inner world and serves as a character itself.

**Creative writer:** Jane has an appealing character and her pursuit of a fulfilling life is timeless. While Jane's emotions are often verbose (冗长的), each word still feels necessary in most passages.

All of these responses are reasonable interpretations of the great literary work *Jane Eyre*. What's the difference between these three? The casual reader is primarily interested in the story's relatability and entertainment value; the literary critic, who knows how to read literature like a professor, looks for ways to situate this work in its broader literary context.

The creative writer must do both: the job of the casual reader and the job of the critic. He/she engages with the work on a personal level while also researching what makes a work successful. This is Reading Like a Writer (RLW), which means being impacted by a piece of literature while investigating how the writer did it. Successful works of writing succeed for different reasons—a distinctive voice, moving storytelling, an empowering message, etc. Writers don't make the achievement randomly: they earn it by crafting every plot point and character, every line break, with care and precision. It's up to you to pay attention to these craft elements, the choices the writer makes and how they contribute to the work as a whole.

Yes, reading like a writer is extra work. But it's **necessary work** to the writing practice. By observing the strategies

writers employ to tell convincing stories or write engaging arguments, you equip yourself with the knowledge to perform these strategies yourself.

8. The author cites three reader responses to *Jane Eyre* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to argue that the novel is poorly written
  - B. to explain different reading perspectives
  - C. to prove how detailed literary analysis can be
  - D. to show the misinterpretation by creative writers
9. According to the passage, which of the following most probably demonstrates RLW?
- A. Discussing fascinating plots and characters in a novel.
  - B. Examining the literary sources a Greek classic draws on.
  - C. Analyzing why a short story is popular and how it is structured.
  - D. Summarizing the main events of a short story for a class assignment.
10. What does the underlined pronoun “it” refer to?
- A. Care and precision in writing
  - B. Recognition of works as success
  - C. Investigation of writing style
  - D. Character analysis through words
11. The author suggests RLW is “necessary work” (para.7) because readers can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. write lengthy novels like *Jane Eyre*
  - B. gain knowledge in employment
  - C. become professional literary critic
  - D. improve their own writing craft

## D

*In the past, jobs were about muscles. Now they're about brains, but in the future, they'll be about the heart. – Minouche Shafik, the president of Columbia University*

LinkedIn researchers recently looked at which skills any given job requires and then identified over 500 likely to be affected by generative A.I. technologies. They then estimated that 96 percent of a software engineer’s current skills — mainly in programming languages — can eventually be possessed by A.I. Skills associated with jobs like legal associates and finance officers will also be highly exposed. In fact, given the broad impact A.I. is set to have, it is quite likely to affect all of our work to some degree or another.

Circling around this research is the big question emerging across so many conversations about A.I. and work, namely: What are our core capabilities as humans?

If we answer this question from a place of fear about what’s left for people in the age of A.I., we can end up admitting a diminished view of human capability. Instead, it’s critical for us all to start from a place that imagines what’s possible for humans in the age of A.I. When we do that, we find ourselves focusing quickly on people skills that allow us to cooperate and innovate in ways technology can intensify but never replace.

A recent Jobs for the Future survey found that 78 percent of the 10 top-employing occupations classified uniquely human skills and tasks as “important” or “very important.” These, commonly referred to as soft skills, include building interpersonal relationships, negotiating between parties and guiding and motivating teams.

Now is the time for leaders, across departments, to develop new ways for students to learn that are more directly tied to where our economy is going, not where it has been. Critically, that involves bringing the same level of preciseness to training around people skills that we have brought to technical skills.

Ultimately, for our society, this comes down to whether we believe in the potential of humans with as much belief as we believe in the potential of A.I. If we do, it is entirely possible to build a world of work that not only is more human but also is a place where all people are valued for the unique skills we have, enabling us to deliver new levels of human achievement across so many areas that affect all of our lives.

12. According to LinkedIn’s recent research, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. soft engineers are required to identify 500 languages
- B. A.I. will replace humans in jobs requiring certain skills
- C. we humans underestimate the impact A.I. is set to have
- D. A.I. technologies are to influence research to some degree

13. Which of the following is “**a diminished view of human capability**” (paragraph 3)?

- A. Humans are losing control of the world.
- B. Technology intensifies humans’ cooperation.
- C. Humans outsmart A.I in terms of critical thinking.
- D. A.I. and humans are similar in their ability to innovate.

14. Leaders in different departments are advised to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teach students unique technical skills
- B. develop students’ soft skills for their future
- C. remind students where our economy is going
- D. build healthy interpersonal relationships with students

15. According to the writer, what is the core factor of human development?

- A. Practical value set on skills.
- B. Firm belief about A.I. technologies.
- C. Decisive effects brought by A.I.
- D. Confidence in our potential.

## 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。

### Your Life Is Better Than You Think

The undeniable popularity of self-help books, wellness podcasts, and happiness workshops reflects the constant human desire to make life better. 16

While we may have a loving family, a good place to live, and a decent job, 17 It’s not because we are ungrateful

or stupid, but it's because of a basic feature of our brain, known as habituation.

Habituation is the tendency of neurons to fire less and less in response to things that are constant. You enter a room filled with roses and after a short while, you cannot detect their scent any longer; and just as you get used to the smell of fresh flowers, you also get used to a loving relationship, to a promotion, to a nice home, to a wonderful work of art. Like the front page of a daily newspaper, your brain cares about what recently changed, not about what remained the same. 18 You habituate to it — you fail to notice and respond to elements of your life which you previously found amazing.

19 That is, you can suddenly start perceiving and responding to things to which you have become desensitized.

The key is taking small breaks from your daily life. For example, when people return home from a long business trip, they often find their old life has “reshined.” Ordinary things suddenly seem amazing. If something is constant, we often assume (perhaps unconsciously) that it is there to stay, and as a result, we focus our attention and effort on the next thing on our list. 20 If it is good at its core, it may just reshine. This is why time away, however short, will enable you to perceive your life with fresh eyes — and to break up reality.

- A. we need to learn to better our life.
- B. we often fail to notice those things.
- C. The good news is that you can dishabituate.
- D. Habituation to the good drives you to move forward and progress.
- E. And so, what once took your breath away becomes part of life's furniture.
- F. But could it be that many of our lives are already better than we recognize?
- G. But if we can make the constant less so, our attention will naturally turn back to it.

### 第三部分 语言运用（共两节,满分 30 分）

#### 第一节 完形填空（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。

#### In Favour of Simple Writing

Do you edit text messages carefully before sending them? If so, you may be the kind of person who takes pride in 21 even the simplest message. If you do not, you may see yourself as a go-getter, one who values excitement and speed over 22: get it done decently now rather than perfectly later.

People are constantly receiving messages, from the mailbox to the inbox to the text-message alert. What to read, what to *skim* (略读) and what to ignore are decisions that nearly everyone has to make dozens of times a day. A new book titled *All Readers are Busy Nowadays* makes the argument for being the careful kind of 23, even in informal lines. The authors also present well-established 24 that have long been prized in guides to writing.

Take “less is more”. Most books on writing well advocate the advice to 25 needless words. The authors, however, have 26 the idea. In an email to thousands of school-board members asking them to take a survey, cutting the count



from 127 to 49 words almost 27 the response rate.

Keeping messages to a 28 idea—or as few as absolutely needed—helps ensure that they will be read, remembered and acted on. 29 the number of the available options has the same effect, too. A link in an email, 30, attracted 50% more clicks when presented alone than when it was sent alongside a second additional link.

*Syntax* (句法) and 31 matter, too. It is more 32 to adopt short and active sentences, with common words familiar to everyone. From Facebook posts to online-travel reviews, even brief, informal pieces of writing that follow these rules get more likes and shares.

If everyone is a busy reader, everyone is a busy writer, too. That may make it tempting to send as many messages as 33 as possible and hope for the best. But from essays to text messages organizing dinner plans, devoting time to the needs of readers has provable 34. If you are so busy that you write an undisciplined message which readers scan, ignore and delete, then you might as well have not 35 it at all.

21. A. conveying    B. understanding    C. crafting    D. sending  
22. A. care    B. quantity    C. simplicity    D. technology  
23. A. reader    B. poster    C. learner    D. writer  
24. A. structures    B. principles    C. aims    D. alternatives  
25. A. remove    B. ignore    C. reconsider    D. interpret  
26. A. conveyed    B. translated    C. tested    D. shaped  
27. A. lowered    B. affected    C. doubled    D. maintained  
28. A. basic    B. positive    C. definite    D. single  
29. A. Recording    B. Reducing    C. Counting    D. Estimating  
30. A. in comparison    B. after all    C. for instance    D. in particular  
31. A. word-choice    B. pattern-design    C. target-setting    D. platform-selection  
32. A. difficult    B. suitable    C. challenging    D. common  
33. A. carefully    B. often    C. politely    D. quickly  
34. A. outcomes    B. points    C. figures    D. benefits  
35. A. received    B. written    C. read    D. answered

## 第二节 短文填空 (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。

### DNA analysis reveals two waves of migration

The results of the study, published in the *Science Bulletin*, revealed two major migration waves in history. In this 36 (pioneer) study, scientists from Fudan University have dug into the ancient DNA of individuals buried in Gansu province, revealing interesting insights into the genetic makeup of Hexi Corridor residents dating back over 12 centuries. The research

employed ancient DNA data 37 (explore) human migration along the Hexi Corridor.

The Hexi Corridor was a narrow yet crucial link 38 (connect) the heartland of ancient China to the Western Territory. Characterized by its lofty mountains and deserts, the ancient pathway was dotted with cities 39 (found) along short rivers.

Historical documents attest (证实) to the Hexi Corridor's significance as a crossroads 40 Western and Eastern civilizations mixed through trade, religion and occasional conflicts following the establishment of the Silk Road during the Han Dynasty.

41 technological advances in biology open new avenues for exploration, archaeologists are increasingly drawn to analyzing DNA samples. Led by Wen Shaoqing from Fudan University's Institute of Archaeological Science, the team successfully extracted DNA data 42 the teeth and bones found at two sites near Dunhuang.

The DNA analysis pinpointed two outliers (异常样本) dating to the Wei Dynasty and the Tang. Further examination revealed one had approximately 50 percent western Eurasian ancestry and the other 30 percent, suggesting the individuals were 43 (like) descendants of unions between western Eurasian women and local men.

44 the team concluded was that the genetic mix could be partially attributed to those migrations. Experts said the second major migration period 45 (mark) by a significant shift in the gene pool. Historical records say migration facilitated by Chinese explorer Zhang Qian's visit to the Western Territory from 138 BC resulted in the creation of the Silk Road.

#### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

##### 第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 你校英文报正在举办“我的书桌情怀”主题征文活动,请你写一篇短文投稿,介绍你书桌上对你而言有重要意义的物品,内容包括:

1. 物品介绍.
2. 物品意义。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右.
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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##### 第二节（满分 25 分）

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/487143035025010006>