

厦门一中 2024 届高三三年英语科期中考试卷

英语试卷

一、阅读理解(共 30 分)

FIVE UNUSUAL SPORTS

What sports are you into? Football? Tennis? Swimming? If you're looking for a change, you might like to try one of these.

Octopush

Octopush (or underwater hockey as it's also known) is a form of hockey that's played in a swimming pool. Participants wear a mask and snorkel and try to move a puck (水球) across the bottom of a pool. The sport has become popular in countries such as the UK, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. An ability to hold your breath for long periods of time is a definite plus.

Zoobombing

Zoobombing involves riding a children's bike down a steep hill. The sport originated in the US city of Portland in Oregon in 2002. Participants carry their bikes on the MAX Light Rail and go to the Washington Park station next to Oregon Zoo (which is why it's called "zoobombing"). From there, they take a lift to the surface, and then ride the mini-bikes down the hills in the area.

Office Chair Racing

Office Chair Racing consists of racing down a hill in office chairs that can reach speeds of up to 30kph. Strict rules are in place for competitors: they're allowed to fit in-line skate wheels and handles to their chairs, but no motors. "We check each chair carefully in advance," one of the organizers explained. The participants race in pairs wearing protective padding as they launch themselves from a ramp (坡道). Prizes are given to the fastest competitors and also for the best-designed chairs.

Fit 4 Drums

Fit 4 Drums is a new form of cardio-rhythmic exercise. Led by an instructor, the class involves beating a specially-designed drum with two sticks while dancing at the same time. It's the first group fitness activity where you get to play a drum while getting an intense workout. A sense of rhythm is a definite advantage!

Horse Boarding

Horse Boarding involves being towed behind a horse at 35mph on an off-road skateboard. Professional stuntman Daniel Fowler Prime invented the sport after he strung a rope between his off-road "mountain board" and a horse. Participants stand on a board while holding onto a rope, attempting

to maintain their balance as the horse gallops (疾驰) ahead. “The horse rider and the horse have to work together because if they don’t, the horse goes flying,” Daniel explained.

So, which sport would you like to try?

1. What do you need to do if you want to play Octopush?

- A. Swim on the surface of the water. B. Hold your breath before the sport.
C. Play it by the side of the seashore. D. Wear underwater breathing devices.

2. Which activity will you choose if you want to take part in collective fitness?

- A. Zoobombing B. Office Chair Racing
C. Fit 4 Drums D. Horse Boarding

3. What proverb does Horse Boarding tell us?

- A. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.
B. Never let your feet run faster than your shoes.
C. The bigger they come, the harder they fall.
D. Every chess master was once a beginner.

【答案】 1. D 2. C 3. B

【导语】

这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了五种不同寻常的运动。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Octopush** 中 “Participants wear a mask and snorkel and try to move a puck (水球) across the bottom of a pool. (参与者戴着面具，戴着通气管，试着在泳池底部移动一个冰球。)” 可知，如果你想玩 Octopush，你需要佩戴水下呼吸装置。故选 D 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Fit 4 Drums** 中 “Fit 4 Drums is a new form of cardio-rhythmic exercise. Led by an instructor, the class involves beating a specially-designed drum with two sticks while dancing at the same time. It’s the first group fitness activity where you get to play a drum while getting an intense workout. A sense of rhythm is a definite advantage!(Fit 4 Drums 是一种有节奏的有氧运动。在教练

的带领下，该课程包括用两根棍子敲击一个专门设计的鼓，同时跳舞。这是第一项集体健身活动，你可以在进行高强度锻炼的同时打鼓。有节奏感是绝对的优势！)”可知，如果你想参加集体健身，应该选择 Fit 4 Drums。故选 C 项。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 **Horse Boarding** 中 “The horse rider and the horse have to work together because if they don't, the horse goes flying.(骑手和马必须合作，因为如果他们不合作，马就会飞起来。)”可知，**Horse Boarding** 告诉我们 “不要让你的脚跳得比你的鞋子快”，说明运动中必须合作一致。故选 B 项。

Eliana Yi dreamed of pursuing piano performance in college, never mind that her fingers could barely reach the length of an *octave* (八度音阶). Unable to fully play many works by Romantic-era composers, including Beethoven and Brahms, she tried anyway — and in her determination to spend hours practicing one of Chopin's compositions which is known for being “stretchy”, wound up injuring herself.

“I would just go to pieces,” the Southern Methodist University junior recalled. “There were just too many octaves. I wondered whether I was just going to play Bach and Mozart for the rest of my life.”

The efforts of SMU keyboard studies chair Carol Leone are changing all that. Twenty years ago, the school became the first major university in the U.S. to incorporate smaller keyboards into its music program, leveling the playing field for Yi and other piano majors.

Yi reflected on the first time she tried one of the smaller keyboards: “I remember being really excited because my hands could actually reach and play all the right notes,” she said. Ever since, “I haven't had a single injury, and I can practice as long as I want.”

For decades, few questioned the size of the conventional piano. If someone's hand span was less than 8.5 inches — the distance considered ideal to comfortably play an octave — well, that's just how it was.

Those who attempt “stretchy” passages either get used to omitting notes or risk *tendon* (腱) injury with repeated play. Leone is familiar with such challenges. Born into a family of jazz musicians, she instead favored classical music and pursued piano despite her small hand span and earned a doctorate in musical arts.

A few years after joining SMU's music faculty in 1996, the decorated pianist read an article in *Piano and Keyboard* magazine about the smaller keyboards. As Leone would later write, the discovery would completely renew her life and career.

In 2000, she received a grant to retrofit a department Steinway to accommodate a smaller keyboard, and the benefits were immediate. In addition to relieving injury caused by overextended fingers, she said, it gave those with smaller spans the ability to play classic compositions taken for granted by larger-handed counterparts.

Smaller keyboards instill many with new confidence. It's not their own limitations that have held them back, they realize; it's the limitations of the instruments themselves. For those devoted to a life of making music, it's as if a cloud has suddenly lifted.

4. What is the similarity between Eliana Yi and Carol Leone?
 - A. Their interest in jazz extended to classical music.
 - B. Short hand span used to restrict their music career.
 - C. They both joined SMU's music faculty years ago.
 - D. Romantic-era composers' music was easy for them.
5. Why did SMU initiate an effort to scale down the piano?
 - A. To reduce the number of octaves.
 - B. To incorporate Bach into its music program.
 - C. To provide fair opportunities for piano majors.
 - D. To encourage pianists to spend more hours practicing.
6. How did Yi probably feel when she played the retrofitted piano?
 - A. Confident.
 - B. Frustrated.
 - C. Challenging.
 - D. Determined.
7. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
 - A. Who Qualifies as an Ideal Pianist?
 - B. Traditional or Innovative Piano?
 - C. Hard-working Pianists Pays off
 - D. The Story behind Retrofitted Pianos

【答案】 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D

【导语】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了南方卫理公会大学的音乐系教授 Carol Leone 如何引入小钢琴键盘来改变钢琴教育的现状和 Eliana Yi 使用小钢琴键盘的经历。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中 “Eliana Yi dreamed of pursuing piano performance in college, never mind that her fingers could barely reach the length of an *octave* (八度音阶). (Eliana Yi 在大学时梦想着

从事钢琴演奏，尽管她的手指几乎达不到一个八度音程的长度。)”以及第二段中““I would just go to pieces,” the Southern Methodist University junior recalled. “There were just too many octaves. I wondered whether I was just going to play Bach and Mozart for the rest of my life.”(“我会崩溃，”这位南卫理公会大学的大三学生回忆说。“八度太多了。我想知道我的余生是否只会演奏巴赫和莫扎特。”)”以及第六段中“Leone is familiar with such challenges. Born into a family of jazz musicians, she instead favored classical music and pursued piano despite her small hand span and earned a doctorate in musical arts.(Leone Leone 对这些挑战很熟悉。她出生在一个爵士音乐家的家庭，但她更喜欢古典音乐，并且尽管她的手指距离较小，她还是选择了追求钢琴，并获得了音乐艺术博士学位。)”可知，短手距限制了她们的音乐事业，这是 Eliana Yi 和 Carol Leone 之间的相似之处。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“Twenty years ago, the school became the first major university in the U.S. to incorporate smaller keyboards into its music program, leveling the playing field for Yi and other piano majors.(20 年前，该校成为美国第一所将小型键盘纳入音乐课程的主要大学，为 Yi 和其他钢琴专业的学生创造了公平的竞争环境。)”可知，SMU 将小型键盘纳入音乐课程是为 Yi 和其他钢琴专业的学生创造了公平的竞争环境。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Smaller keyboards instill many with new confidence. It’s not their own limitations that have held them back, they realize; it’s the limitations of the instruments themselves. (更小的键盘给许多人注入了新的信心。他们意识到，阻碍他们前进的不是他们自身的局限；这是仪器本身的局限性。)”可知，当她弹奏这架改装过的钢琴时，她感觉到非常有信心。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，文章主要讲述了南方卫理公会大学的音乐系教授 Carol Leone 如何引入小钢琴键盘来改变钢琴教育的现状。过去，人们对于传统钢琴的尺寸几乎没有质疑，导致手指长度不够的人无法舒适地演奏八度音阶。然而，通过引入小钢琴键盘，这些人可以更轻松地演奏，并且不再受到手指过度伸展而导致的伤害。这一改变不仅让那些手指长度较短的人有了更多的机会演奏经典作品，也给他们带来了新的信心和动力。D 选项“The Story behind Retrofitted Pianos(改装钢琴背后的故事)”概括文章主要内容。故选 D。

The curb cut (路缘坡). It’s a convenience that most of us rarely, if ever, notice. Yet, without it, daily life might be a lot harder—in more ways than one. Pushing a baby stroller onto the curb, skateboarding

onto a sidewalk or taking a full grocery cart from the sidewalk to your car—all these tasks are easier because of the curb cut.

But it was created with a different purpose in mind.

It's hard to imagine today, but back in the 1970s, most sidewalks in the United States ended with a sharp drop-off. That was a big deal for people in wheelchairs because there were no ramps to help them move along city blocks without assistance. According to one disability rights leader, a six-inch curb “might as well have been Mount Everest”. So, activists from Berkeley, California, who also needed wheelchairs, organized a campaign to create tiny ramps at intersections to help people dependent on wheels move up and down curbs independently.

I think about the “curb cut effect” a lot when working on issues around health equity (公平). The first time I even heard about the curb cut was in a 2017 Stanford Social Innovation Review piece by Policy Link CEO Angela Blackwell. Blackwell rightly noted that many people see equity as “a zero-sum game (零和游戏)” and that it is commonly believed that there is a “prejudiced societal suspicion that intentionally supporting one group hurts another.” What the curb cut effect shows though, Blackwell said, is that “when society creates the circumstances that allow those who have been left behind to participate and contribute fully, everyone wins.”

There are multiple examples of this principle at work. For example, investing in policies that create more living-wage jobs or increase the availability of affordable housing certainly benefits people in communities that have limited options. But, the action also empowers those people with opportunities for better health and the means to become contributing members of society—and that benefits everyone. Even the football huddle (密商) was initially created to help deaf football players at Gallaudet College keep their game plans secret from opponents who could have read their sign language. Today, it's used by every team to prevent the opponent from learning about game-winning strategies.

So, next time you cross the street, or roll your suitcase through a crosswalk or ride your bike directly onto a sidewalk—think about how much the curb cut, that change in design that broke down walls of exclusion for one group of people at a disadvantage, has helped not just that group, but all of us.

8. What does the underlined quote from the disability rights leader imply concerning a six-inch curb?

- A. It is an unforgettable symbol.
- B. It is an impassable barrier.
- C. It is an important sign.
- D. It is an impressive landmark.

9. According to Angela Blackwell, what do many people believe?

- A. It's not worthwhile to promote health equity.

- B. It's necessary to go all out to help the disabled.
- C. It's impossible to have everyone treated equally.
- D. It's fair to give the disadvantaged more help than others.

10. Which of the following examples best illustrates the “curb cut effect” principle?

- A. Spaceflight designs are applied to life on earth.
- B. Four great inventions of China spread to the west.
- C. Christopher Columbus discovered the new world.
- D. Classic literature got translated into many languages.

11. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

- A. Caring for disadvantaged groups may finally benefit all.
- B. Action empowers those with opportunities for better solutions.
- C. Society should create circumstances that get everyone involved.
- D. Everyday items are originally invented for people in need of help.

【答案】 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. A

【导语】

本文是一篇议论文，主要通过“路缘坡效应”讲述了当社会为弱势群体创造便利时，可能也会同时帮助其他群体，从而惠及所有人。

【8 题详解】

短语猜测题。根据第三段中画线词前一句 “That was a big deal for people in wheelchairs because there were no ramps to help them move along city blocks without assistance.(对于坐轮椅的人来说，这是一件大事，因为没有坡道可以帮助他们在没有帮助的情况下沿着城市街区移动。)” 可知，在没有坡道时，坐轮椅的人没有办法上下路缘，这里一位残疾人权益领导说一个六英尺高的路缘 “might as well have been Mount Everest”，即相当于珠穆朗玛峰，由此可推测出，这暗示了一个六英尺高的路缘对坐轮椅的人来说是一个难以通过的障碍。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中的 “Blackwell rightly noted that many people see equity as ‘a zero-sum game(零和游戏)’ and that it is commonly believed that there is a ‘prejudiced societal suspicion that intentionally supporting one group hurts another.’(Blackwell 正确地指出，许多人将公平视为 ‘零和游戏’，人们普遍认为存在 ‘有成见的社会怀疑：故意支持一个群体会伤害另一个群体。’)” 可知，许多人认为公平是 “零和游戏”，即一方的收益必然造成另一方的损失，他们普遍认为故

意支持一个群体会伤害另一个群体。由此可推测出，许多人认为公平对待所有人是不可能的。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中的 “What the curb cut effect shows though, Blackwell said, is that ‘when society creates the circumstances that allow those who have been left behind to participate and contribute fully, everyone wins.’(不过，Blackwell 说，路缘坡效应表明，‘当社会创造环境，让那些落后的人能够充分参与并做出贡献时，每个人都会赢。’)” 可知，路缘坡效应表明，当社会创造环境，让那些落后的人能够充分参与并做出贡献时，每个人都会赢。结合四个选项可知，代表先进技术中国四大发明传入当时条件落后的西方，让西方国家学习到了新技术，同时为欧洲人开辟新航路、打开世界市场提供了条件，从而给整个世界带来了改变，这是共赢的局面。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文可知，最后一段 “So, next time you cross the street, or roll your suitcase through a crosswalk or ride your bike directly onto a sidewalk—think about how much the curb cut, that change in design that broke down walls of exclusion for one group of people at a disadvantage, has helped not just that group, but all of us.(所以，下次你过马路，或者把行李箱推过人行横道，或者直接骑自行车上人行道时，想想路缘坡，这种设计上的改变打破了对弱势群体的排斥，不仅帮助了这一群体，也帮助我们所有人。)” 进行了总结，路缘坡这种设计不仅帮助了弱势群体，也帮助了所有人，这就是 “路缘坡效应”，当我们关心弱势群体时，也可能最后让所有人受益。故选 A。

Casting blame is natural: it is tempting to fault someone else for a mistake rather than taking responsibility yourself. But blame is also harmful. It makes it less likely that people will own up to mistakes, and thus less likely that organizations can learn from them. Research published in 2015 suggests that firms whose managers pointed to external factors to explain their failings underperformed companies that blamed themselves.

Blame culture can spread like a virus. Just as children fear mom and dad’s punishment if they admit to wrongdoing, in a blaming environment, employees are afraid of criticism and punishment if they acknowledge making a mistake at work. Blame culture asks, “who dropped the ball?” instead of “where did our systems and processes fail?” The focus is on the individuals, not the processes. It’s much easier to point fingers at a person or department instead of doing the harder, but the more beneficial, exercise of fixing the root cause, in which case the problem does not happen again.

The No Blame Culture was introduced to make sure errors and deficiencies (缺陷) were highlighted by employees as early as possible. It originated in organizations where tiny errors can have catastrophic (灾难性的) consequences. These are known as high reliability organizations (HROs) and include hospitals, submarines and airlines. Because errors can be so disastrous in these organizations, it's dangerous to operate in an environment where employees don't feel able to report errors that have been made or raise concerns about that deficiencies may turn into future errors. The No Blame Culture maximizes accountability because all contributions to the event occurring are identified and reviewed for possible change and improvement.

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which supervises air traffic across the United States, makes it clear that its role is not to assign blame or liability but to find out what went wrong and to issue recommendations to avoid a repeat. The proud record of the airline industry in reducing accidents partly reflects no-blame processes for investigating crashes and close calls. The motive to learn from errors also exist when the risks are lower. That is why software engineers and developers routinely investigate what went wrong if a website crashes or a server goes down.

There is an obvious worry about embracing blamelessness. What if the website keeps crashing and the same person is at fault? Sometimes, after all, blame is deserved. The idea of the "just culture", a framework developed in the 1990s by James Reason, a psychologist, addresses the concern that the incompetent and the malevolent (恶意的) will be let off the hook. The line that Britain's aviation regulator draws between honest errors and the other sort is a good starting-point. It promises a culture in which people "are not punished for actions or decisions taken by them that match with their experience and training". That narrows room for blame but does not remove it entirely.

12. According to the research published in 2015, companies that _____ had better performance.

- A. blamed external factors
- B. admitted their mistakes
- C. conducted investigations
- D. punished the under performers

13. According to the passage, what do you learn about the No Blame Culture?

- A. It encourages the early disclosure of errors.
- B. It only exists in high reliability organizations.
- C. It enables people to shift the blame onto others.
- D. It prevents organizations from making any error.

14. What is the major concern about embracing blamelessness according to the passage?

- A. Innocent people might take the blame by admitting their failure.
- B. Being blamed for mistakes can destroy trust in employees.

- C. The line between honest errors and the other sort is not clear.
D. People won't learn their lessons if they aren't blamed for failures.

15. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Why We Fail to Learn from Our Own Mistakes
B. How to Avoid Disastrous Errors in Organizations
C. Why We Should Stop the Blame Game at Work
D. How to Deal with Workplace Blame Culture

【答案】 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. C

【导语】

这是一篇议论文。文章讨论了工作中的责备问题，说明工作中不能一味地指责别人。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Research published in 2015 suggests that firms whose managers pointed to external factors to explain their failings underperformed companies that blamed themselves. (2015年发表的研究表明，那些经理们指出外部因素来解释自己失败的公司表现不如那些自责的公司。)”可知，研究表明，承认自己错误的公司业绩更好。故选 B 项。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“The No Blame Culture was introduced to make sure errors and deficiencies (缺陷) were highlighted by employees as early as possible. (引入‘无责备文化’，确保员工尽早指出错误和不足。)”可知，“无责备文化”就是鼓励及早披露错误。故选 A 项。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“‘There is an obvious worry about embracing blamelessness. What if the website keeps crashing and the same person is at fault? Sometimes, after all, blame is deserved. (人们显然对信奉无可指责感到担忧。如果网站一直崩溃，而罪魁祸首是同一个人，该怎么办？毕竟，有时候，受到责备是罪有应得。)’”可知，对于信奉无可指责的担忧是如果人们不因失败而受到责备，他们就不会吸取教训。故选 D 项。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，根据第一段中“Casting blame is natural: it is tempting to fault someone else for a mistake rather than taking responsibility yourself. (责备别人是很自然的：人们总是倾向于把错误归咎于别人，而不是自己承担责任。但是责备也是有害的。)”等内容可知，本文讨论了工作中的责备问题，说明工作中不能一味地指责别人。选项 C “为什么我们应该停止工作中的指

责游戏”符合主题，故选 C 项。

二、七选五(共 10 分)

You've reached that special time — you are getting ready to leave your job and move on to the next step in your career. But the end of an employment relationship is not necessarily the end of the relationship — with either the leader or the company. 16

I learned this relatively early in my career. At first, I was concerned I might lose my relationship with my now former boss, as I truly liked him. 17 My boss enthusiastically stayed in touch with me, and I helped him onboard my replacement and consulted on other projects. And now, more than 2 decades since I left, we are still in communication and friends.

That isn't to say it always goes like this. When I left another role, in spite of my desire to maintain communication, my former supervisor seemed indifferent and the relationship ended. Sometimes your boss was a nightmare and you want to end the relationship. 18 You don't owe the bad bosses anything. That's exactly what I did when I was fired from a freelance role after I asked to be paid for my completed work!

But for the good bosses and organizations, the ones that invested in your talent and celebrated your achievements, things are different. 19 The breakup can become a breakthrough.

 20 Especially when you have a truly delightful and respectful boss, you may feel guilt, sadness, or regret. But your overall responsibility is to yourself and your career — not to one organization. And given the right circumstances, it is almost always possible — and usually beneficial — to leave gracefully.

- A. But it turned out I had no reason to fear.
- B. So the way I left contributed to this breakup.
- C. It's completely understandable not to engage further.
- D. It is normal to have mixed emotions when you leave a job.
- E. Here are some ways to build a win-win with your former leader.
- F. The conclusion of the employment can start a new era of cooperation.
- G. You can leave your company and keep the relationship at the same time.

【答案】 16. G 17. A 18. C 19. F 20. D

【导语】

这是一篇说明文，作者结合自身经历说明离职并不意味着与前公司和前老板断绝联系，对于好的公司和老板，离职后也可以保持联系，有时也可以是一个新领域的合作。

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/506020055143010130>