

吉安市 2024 届高三吉水中学 吉安县立中学 峡江中学永丰中学
井冈山中学 泰和中学六校协作体 5 月联合考试

英语试卷

试卷共 8 页, 67 小题, 满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡指定位置上。
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。
3. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后, 请将答题卡交回。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15. B. £9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What will the man do tonight?

A. Do some work. B. Go to the concert. C. Go on a business trip.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What's the woman's advice?

A. Relax a bit. B. Wait for a chance. C. Start reviewing.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

How does the man feel about getting the project?

A. Uncertain. B. Confident. C. Anxious.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

Why did Tom sleep early?

- A. He worked too hard.
- B. He was in a bad mood.
- C. He was tired from body exercise.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

What does the woman like most about Vancouver?

- A. Its parks.
- B. Its museums.
- C. Its food.

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。

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

6. How much did the man charge for the souvenir at first?

- A. \$20.
- B. \$30.
- C. \$40.

7. How will the woman pay?

- A. By card.
- B. Through WeChat.
- C. In cash.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

8. What happened to Jim?

- A. He hurt his leg.
- B. He broke his finger.
- C. He lost a basketball game.

9. Who had a surgery last year?

- A. Jim.
- B. Susan.
- C. Jack.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

10. How long did the trip probably take?

- A. One week.
- B. Two weeks.
- C. Three weeks.

11. What's the relationship between the speakers?

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。

A

Here are several not-to-be-missed events. Mark your calendar!

Flowers on the Mimosa Route

The Mimosa Route covers 130 km of wilderness and coastal towns in France, with stops and festivals in bloom to honour a flower that has become the symbol of the Cote d'Azur. This is the perfect opportunity to discover gardens with their feet in the water or the flower floats (花车) of the corsos.

* From 3 to 18 February

Nice Carnival

Mimosa, roses, lilies thrown to the public... The Battle of the Flowers is a highlight of the Nice Carnival and a nod to this France city's gardening history. The biggest festival on the Cote d'Azur also includes a carnival-style parade, with floats competing in creativity, with dizzying figures up to twenty metres high. The theme of the 2024 edition is "Pop Culture".

* From 17 February to 3 March

The Menton Lemon Festival

The programme of the Lemon Festival in Menton, France includes various floats. For 15 days, the town celebrates its golden fruit with a touch of madness. With the Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games just a few months away, the 90th edition of the Lemon Festival promises to be a great event with the theme "From Olympia to Menton".

* From 17 February to 3 March

The Trail des Merveilles

The Roya Valley in France is the setting for the Trail des Merveilles, which starts in Breil-sur-Roya. Over a distance of around 30 kilometres, with a positive difference in altitude of 2,000 metres, the race takes competitors along wild paths with views of the snow-capped peaks of the Mercantour National Park and the Mediterranean Sea. A shorter, more accessible 17-kilometre route will delight lovers of running and beautiful scenery. Ready, set, go!

*5 March

21. What is the significance of the Battle of the Flowers?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. To popularize the tradition culture. | B. To vote for the most creative float. |
| C. To prove people's passion for flowers. | D. To show respect for the city's gardening. |

22. Which event appeals to sport lovers?

A. Nice Carnival.

B. The Trail des Merveilles.

C. Flowers on the Mimosa Route.

D. The Menton Lemon Festival.

23. What do these four events have in common?

A. They are around the theme of flowers.

B. They are of the same duration.

C. They take place in the same country.

D. They are to celebrate the end of winter.

B

Harpreet Kaur has a passion for connecting with others of different faiths. She said “yes” when Zahabia Ahmed-Usmani, program manager at the Kaufman Institute for Interfaith Understanding(KIIU), asked her to introduce Valarie Kaur at a February event at Grand Valley State University. Valarie Kaur is a well-known author of *See No Stranger: A Memoir and Manifesto of Revolutionary Love*. The women share more than just a last name; **both** have a faith tradition rooted in service and equality.

The book’s message struck Harpreet as she listened to the author’s online presentations about welcoming all. “Valarie was such a good speaker. I wish I could be like her,” the freshman from Forest Hills Eastern High School thought.

She found out about the Kaufman Interfaith Leadership Scholars from her dad. This is her first year participating in this group that helps youth build bridges to help communities value, respect, and love all. The group of scholars meet every other Sunday and include students from many faiths. “I was surprised by how much I didn’t know about other faiths—and by how many similarities there are,” she said. “And it’s fun!”

She’s learned a lot about herself, too. “I’m always trying to better myself. I’ve always been really shy.” So, she decided to accept the opportunity to practice public speaking by introducing Valarie Kaur at the Grand Valley State University event—a clear indication of her drive to improve her own leadership skills.

While Harpreet may see herself as shy, Ahmed-Usmani sees the leadership qualities in her: “Since the first day I met her, I was impressed by how earnestly she learned, worked and played with her peers. She is a powerful young woman with the ability to convince others of following her lead.”

In the future, Harpreet will keep her hope for interfaith understanding: “The biggest lesson I have learned from my involvement in all these activities is that you never know what others are going through. Be open-minded. Hear other people’s side.”

24. What does the underlined word “both” in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Valarie Kaur and her book.
- B. Harpreet Kaur and Valarie Kaur.
- C. KIIU and Grand Valley State University.
- D. Harpreet Kaur and Zahabia Ahmed-Usmani.

25. What is the Kaufman Interfaith Leadership Scholars' main job?

- A. Researching on building bridges.
- B. Connecting people of different beliefs.
- C. Learning about different communities.
- D. Finding similarities of different values.

26. What kind of person is Harpreet Kaur according to Ahmed-Usmani?

- A. Persuasive.
- B. Respectful.
- C. Considerate.
- D. Generous.

27. Which of the following best describes the lesson Harpreet Kaur got?

- A. Hard work pays off.
- B. One good turn deserves another.
- C. Strike the iron while it is hot.
- D. Put yourself in other's shoes.

C

A century ago, kids were transported to school by all kinds of random vehicles. Because there were no national standards, it was up to states or individual school districts to hire buses, trucks and even horse-drawn wagons to convey kids to and from school.

Frank Cyr didn't like this system. Back in the 1930s, Cyr was a professor at Teachers College, Columbia University, and an advocate for rural education. Cyr traveled the country conducting a study of school transportation. "In many cases, standards have been set up by more or less **hit-and-miss** methods," reported Cyr in a New York Times article. He decided that something needed to be done to keep America's schoolkids safe.

So in 1939, Cyr organized a conference in New York City dedicated to improving and standardizing the American school bus. He invited educators, transportation officials from 48 states and bus manufacturers to design a newer, safer school bus. At the meeting, Cyr hung up 50 paint samples on the walls of the conference room and formed a special committee to pick a winner. They chose the symbolic yellow-orange color that was originally known as "National School Bus Chrome".

Cyr wasn't a scientist or a safety expert, but he instinctively made the connection between bright colors, visibility and vehicle safety. "Based upon the standards of 1939, yellow was a very intelligent choice," says Dr. Stephen Solomon, a retired optometrist (验光师) and founder of Visibility in Motion, which does consulting for

emergency services providers. “The colors that are most easily seen by the human eye are the yellows — the yellow-green to yellow to greenish-yellow,” says Solomon. “That’s at the peak of the visibility range.”

Solomon explains that color vision is determined by photoreceptor cells in the retina (视网膜) called cones (视锥细胞). There are three types of cones, each tuned to detect different wavelengths of light: red, green and blue. Yellow light stimulates both the red and green cones at the same time, which is why the eye is most sensitive to colors in the yellow range.

28. What does the underlined word “hit-and-miss” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Random. B. Similar. C. Effective. D. Special.

29. What do we learn about the 1939 meeting?

- A. Many schoolkids were invited.
B. A prize was chosen to award a winner.
C. Cyr was appointed as a transportation official.
D. The color yellow was selected for school buses.

30. Why is yellow a distinct color for the eye?

- A. It has different wavelengths. B. It determines photoreceptor cells.
C. It affects two cones at the same time. D. It covers the most visibility range.

31. What can be a suitable title of this text?

- A. Why Are School Buses Yellow? B. Cyr: Father of School Buses
C. 1939: a Year of School Bus Standards D. What Vehicles Are Safe for Kids?

D

The average American gets about 4,000 steps a day—but how much is enough? According to a recent study of more than 72,000 people, getting in 9,000 to 10,000 daily steps cuts the risk of death by more than a third and reduced cardiovascular (心血管) disease risk by at least 20 percent, but even smaller increases showed benefits.

Ashley Goodwin, one of the study’s authors, says the study really builds on the evidence we already know about how walking can help lower cardiovascular risk and death. He found it especially amazing that the benefit differed so little between those who sat for long periods each day and those who sat less. “That’s really great because it drives home the message that simply walking a little bit more than you usually do is going to bring some health benefits, no matter where you’re starting from.”

Past research had shown that higher step counts are linked to better heart health and a longer life, and a separate body of research has shown the increased risks of cardiovascular disease and death associated with more

sedentary (久坐) time. But this study brought those bodies of research together to learn if extra daily steps could offset (抵消) the risks of sedentary behavior even in those who spend much of the day seated.

The results show that both highly sedentary and less sedentary people had statistically similar risk reductions from higher step counts. But the findings also reveal that the more steps people had per day, the more their risk of heart disease or death fell, up until about 9,000 to 9,700 daily steps for highly sedentary people.

In fact, highly sedentary people in the study began experiencing a heart benefit starting as low as 4,300 steps per day, when their risk of heart disease fell by 10 percent. Doubling that step counts to 9,700 steps a day doubled the benefit. Similarly, highly sedentary people began seeing a 20 percent reduced risk of death starting at 4,100 steps per day. Again, that benefit nearly doubled to 39 percent when their daily step counts increased to 9,000.

32. What is newly found in the study?

- A. Higher step counts are linked to a longer life.
- B. Walking 10,000 steps a day is not suitable for everyone.
- C. A small increase in people's usual step counts is beneficial.
- D. The average American gets around 4,000 steps each day.

33. What makes Goodwin surprised?

- A. The more steps people get, the healthier they are.
- B. Walking can treat cardiovascular diseases to some degree.
- C. People can benefit from walking without walking too fast.
- D. Walking has similar effect on sedentary people and active people.

34. What is one aim of the study?

- A. To research how step counts differ from people to people.
- B. To examine how walking can help lower cardiovascular risk.
- C. To know whether extra daily steps offset the risks of being sedentary.
- D. To check whether sedentary life can lead to increased risks of death.

35. What is the function of the figures in the last paragraph?

- A. To list the recommended step counts.
- B. To show the link between step counts and health.
- C. To warn people of the harm of sedentary lifestyle.
- D. To compare the steps of active people and inactive people.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Ways to Employ the Power of Your Strengths

If you have ever had a job interview, you have likely been asked what your strengths are. It's a common question. 36 It's often easier for them to focus on their weaknesses instead. Below are five ways you can identify your strengths and use them to help you.

37 Take an online assessment of your character strengths. Once you have taken the assessment, brainstorm different ways that you can use your core strengths throughout the week, then document your experience each time you use your strength in a new way.

Identify times you've used your strengths in the past. 38 Write out these examples in a journal. Next, reflect on how these strengths have served you in different areas of your life.

Reflect on feedback (反馈) you've received from others about your strengths. Think back to times when others provided you with positive feedback about your strengths. Write out what the positive feedback was.

Use a strengths jar. Anytime you notice that you have used one of your strengths, write down what strength was used and put it in the jar. 39

Engage in new activities and hobbies that test your strengths. Getting out of your comfort zone and trying new activities, hobbies, or classes can help you get in touch with new strengths. 40 Contrary to what you may think, being good at the activity or hobby you try is not needed to get in touch with your strengths. For example, if you decide to try rollerblading (轮滑) for the first time and fall repeatedly, you may discover that humor is a strength.

- A. Make full use of your strengths.
- B. Identify your signature strengths.
- C. What you find may surprise you.
- D. Of course, not everyone has the same hobbies.
- E. However, many people have a hard time identifying their strengths.
- F. Reflect about previous times when you exhibited your signature strengths.
- G. Once every few weeks, set aside some time to review what you have written.

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, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was 3 years into my Ph.D. Yet I still felt in the 41 because I did not know how or when I would graduate. To be 42, I couldn't see the light at the end of the tunnel. Worse still, Erika was 43, the only other woman in the lab. This added to my 44. As she cleared out her lab space, she offered a 45: her old but big computer monitor (显示器). This kind, seemingly minute 46 turned out to be exactly the lifeline (救命稻草) I 47.

To me, this monitor was a 48 that my community supports me even when they aren't 49 with me. After years of using only a small laptop, I was 50 by how much my work benefited from having an additional screen. With this 51 perspective, I started to like writing. I handed in my graduation paper, and the light at the end of the tunnel shined brightly.

Then I graduated. My 52 with the monitor came to an end, and I wanted to 53 the chain of care and sisterhood. So, I offered it to another woman engineer, who told me the monitor allowed her to have focused writing time. It also helped solidify her 54 that she is in community with people who support her — just as it did for me.

And just like that, a ripple (涟漪) effect from an 55 monitor.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. end | B. air | C. past | D. dark |
| 42. A. fair | B. famous | C. frank | D. independent |
| 43. A. volunteering | B. progressing | C. applying | D. leaving |
| 44. A. anxiety | B. surprise | C. annoyance | D. embarrassment |
| 45. A. suggestion | B. gift | C. ride | D. choice |
| 46. A. response | B. change | C. gesture | D. contribution |
| 47. A. shared | B. needed | C. provided | D. experienced |
| 48. A. reminder | B. result | C. form | D. proposal |
| 49. A. eventually | B. fortunately | C. acceptably | D. physically |
| 50. A. kept back | B. looked into | C. turned down | D. blown away |
| 51. A. slower | B. emptier | C. broader | D. heavier |
| 52. A. comparison | B. time | C. communication | D. satisfaction |
| 53. A. continue | B. found | C. restore | D. check |

54. A. sense B. achievement C. dream D. character

55. A. expensive B. artificial C. ordinary D. adjustable

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。

March has barely turned the mountains of the Qinling Range green, but Tianshui, 56 small city at the foot of the Qinling Range has already exploded in popularity for its spicy hot pot, or *malatang*. In recent days, Tianshui has welcomed approximately 40,000 visitors daily.

The 57 (explode) in popularity of the local spicy hot pot in Gansu is closely associated 58 the local eating habits. The local northwestern Chinese cuisine primarily 59 (consist) of boiled beef and mutton, as green leafy vegetables are hardly found in Gansu or its cuisine. In places like the Hexi Corridor, if one attempts 60 (find) leafy greens, the best option would be to visit a Sichuan restaurant.

However, the local spicy hot pot restaurants also provide diners with 61 (variety) vegetables to choose from. In places like Tianshui, 62 cuisine has been influenced by Sichuan and Chongqing traditions, the hot pot's flavor 63 (enrich) using bean sauce and Sichuan peppercorns, adding a spicy fragrance(香味) to both meat and vegetables.

The history of Gansu's spicy hot pot is 64 (relative) short. In the 1980s and 1990s, it was merely known as spicy noodles, later 65 (develop) to achieve its present form.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

66. 假定你是校英语报的编辑李华。你校英语报拟开设一个新栏目“英文电影赏析”, 请你给外教 Johnson 写封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 请他推荐一部英文电影;
2. 说明推荐理由。

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 Mr. Johnson,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

67. 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。

Penny's Present

The sun was shining when Penny woke up. Usually she jumped out of bed with a happy smile for the new day. But today she just lay there frowning (皱眉).

This was the day before Mother's Day, and Penny still had no present for Mama. She had forgotten about Mother's Day until she had heard her brother Peter and sister Elizabeth talking last night. "I made Mama an apron (围裙) in sewing class," Elizabeth had said proudly.

"What are you going to give Mama?" Peter asked Penny. Penny had not answered. She had ducked her head, ashamed to admit that she had spent her pocket money. She had nothing at all to give Mama on her special day.

Penny got out of bed and dressed slowly. The bag of candies she had bought yesterday reminded her of her terrible mistake.

"Well, here's our littlest sleepyhead," Mama said as Penny walked into the kitchen. She gave her a good-morning hug, and the smell of baked apples floated up from her apron. In a way, that made Penny feel worse because it reminded her of all the good things Mama did for her.

She remembered a hot day last summer when Mama had spent a whole afternoon making strawberry jam, because she knew Penny liked it. She thought of the moment when Mama polished her shoes and taught her to cut and arrange flowers. Sometimes she also taught Penny to make paper flowers with colorful petals (花瓣).

"Penny dear, can you eat a little faster?" Mama was talking to her. With surprise Penny noticed that everyone else had finished breakfast.

"I'm sorry, Mama."

"Well, finish up. I have to visit old Mrs. Logan and read for her. But first, I want to get this kitchen cleaned up."

Penny watched her mother hurriedly cleaning up the kitchen. Mama was a very busy person. It seemed to Penny that sometimes Mama could use an extra pair of hands and two more feet. Suddenly she had an idea! There was a present she could give Mama, and it might be better than anything she could buy.

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 next morning, Penny slid into the room with a package.

“Read the petals of the Promise Flower, Mama,” Penny said.

参考答案

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15. B. £9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What will the man do tonight?

A. Do some work. B. Go to the concert. C. Go on a business trip.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】W: We're going to the concert this evening. Will you join us?

M: I'm very sorry I can't. I've been occupied with work since my boss was away on business.

【解析】

【原文】M: Where are you from?

W: I'm from Canada. My hometown is Vancouver.

M: Oh, what's it like?

W: It's nice. It has beautiful parks and delicious food. The best places to visit are the beaches and museums.

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。

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

6. How much did the man charge for the souvenir at first?

A. \$20.

B. \$30.

C. \$40.

7. How will the woman pay?

A. By card.

B. Through WeChat.

C. In cash.

【答案】6. B 7. C

【解析】

【原文】W: Excuse me, sir, how much is this souvenir?

M: Oh, that one is \$30.

W: That's a lot! Is that the best price you can give me?

M: I don't do bargaining. \$25 is the cheapest I can go. You won't find a better price at this market.

W: How about two for \$40?

M: No can do. But I can do two for \$45.

W: Thanks, but no thanks.

M: Ok, ok! Two for \$40!

W: Deal! By card or through WeChat?

M: Cash only, please.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

8. What happened to Jim?

W: Wow! That's a long way!

M: Yes, it was. Each place took one week. I even asked for several days leave from our manager.

W: Oh, it's not like him to give approval of leave. So what was the landscape like?

M: A lot of it was flat and for miles around you could see absolutely nothing, and as you got into Siberia there were some trees from time to time, and when we got into Mongolia you could see some camels every once in a while, but besides that there was a whole lot of nothing.

W: Wow! Just wild camels!

M: Wild camels around the drinking hole.

W: So how did you eat on this train?

M: We stopped several times along the way and upon every platform you could buy food that local people were selling, like dried fish and fried cakes. But we mainly have instant noodles that could be heated up with hot water.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. Why is the idea of having a dinner turned down?

A. The food is not fresh.

B. It's not creative enough.

C. There's no good restaurant nearby.

15. What's the problem of inviting a band?

A. It's over budget.

B. It's space-occupying.

C. It's too noisy.

16. What will be included in the party?

A. Performances.

B. Drinks.

C. Films.

17. Where will the party be held?

A. In the office.

B. In the conference room.

C. At the cinema.

【答案】 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. A

【解析】

【原文】 M: Good news! Our department has some money left in the budget. Do you have any suggestions about how to use it before the new year comes?

W: What about going to a restaurant and treating the employees to a nice dinner?

M: But we've done that many times. I want something fresh this time.

W: Okay, let me think. What about a party-and-movie night? We can invite a band to play some performances in

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