

天津市部分区 2024 届高三下学期一模考试英语试卷

学校：_____ 姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 考号：_____

一、单选题

1. —Jenny, You' re so excited.

— I have just finished my project on time!

A. Guess what? B. Pardon?

C. That' s not the point. D. You must be kidding.

2. Linda as well as her two close friends into universities in Beijing last year.

A. was admitted B. were admitted

C. has been admitted D. had been admitted

3. I' ll see you at the theatre unless I can call me to say you' re not coming.

A. because B. unless C. since D. if

4. Just wait for one minute, I' m busy right now filling the application form.

A. fill B. have filled C. will fill D. am filling

5. Liu Cixin has written many scientific fiction books, some of which have been translated into other languages.

A. them B. that C. which D. what

6. Healthcare workers are at risk of getting infectious diseases because of their close contact with patients.

A. guidance B. response C. exposure D. advantage

7. The professor said that he was interested only in his research and his opinions.

A. care about B. rely on C. believe in D. refer to

8. Greenhouse gases have been speeding up the process of global warming and affecting our climate.

A. affecting B. challenging C. promoting D. creating

9. Thirty years ago, the common way of getting news from faraway friends was writing letters that took weeks.

A. delivering B. delivered

C. to deliver D. to be delivered

10. I have seen the film and I think what impresses me most is the plot about family and love.

A. that B. where C. what D. which

11. I' m glad to accept the award from the school and it is great pleasure to give a lecture here.

A. on behalf of B. in pursuit of C. at the mercy of D. by means of

12. The Natural History Museum has a large collection of wildlife from butterflies to dinosaurs.

A. to range B. ranged C. ranging D. range

13. Look, double yellow lines! You park here.

A. wouldn't B. mustn't C. needn't D. daren't

14. Play is a(n) part of a child's development, just as the saying goes, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy".

A. accurate B. essential C. impressive D. temporary

15. —May I borrow this book?

— . Just remember to give it back after you read it.

A. Forget it B. That's right

C. By all means D. Anything but that

二、完形填空 (20 空)

After my dad passed away, my mom went into her room and shut the door. She sat on the bed with the lights 1 and curtains drawn. That's where she 2 for the next two months. I had never seen my mom so 3. I didn't know how to 4 her until I rode past my Aunt Ruby's house one day. 5 just to see if she was all right. I walked to her door and 6. A 92-year-old lady asked, "Who's there?"

"It's me, Aunt Ruby. It's Debbie."

"I need you," she 7. "Bob's family fell ill and Bob has to leave to take care of his family."

Bob was her personal 8. For years, she had someone living in her home to help her after her 9, she was alone on this particular day. Aunt Ruby was trying to take care of herself.

As I got home, I talked to my mom through the bedroom door after 10 her dinner. "Mom, do you know Aunt Ruby has been over there all by herself?" I said. Mom made a 11 "Umm." I knew she was listening and wanted to help. Then she asked me a 12 about Aunt Ruby.

"Did she say she need someone?"

"Yes," I answered.

13, my mom came out. She asked me to drop her off at Aunt Ruby's house. I couldn't 14 to get her out of the house. Aunt Ruby 15 my mom with a

My mom cooked meals and helped Aunt Ruby. They enjoyed their 16 time together.
Mom became 17 again.

There was a spirit of 18 and love between them. I thought that maybe
gave them a bond, but caring about each other made a big 20 to their li

16. A. beyond B. behind C. out D. over
17. A. disappeared B. stayed C. recorded D. missed
18. A. frightened B. depressed C. embarrassed D. disappointed
19. A. protect B. tolerate C. face D. assist
20. A. stopped by B. went ahead C. set off D. hung around
21. A. kicked B. hesitated C. witnessed D. knocked
22. A. sharply B. warmly C. weakly D. wisely
23. A. caregiver B. tutor C. coach D. expert
24. A. Therefore B. However C. Besides D. Otherwise
25. A. sampling B. ordering C. collecting D. delivering
26. A. complaint B. claim C. response D. remark
27. A. option B. solution C. question D. comment
28. A. Eventually B. Generally C. Initially D. Additionally
29. A. fail B. wait C. refuse D. agree
30. A. followed B. reminded C. entertained D. greeted
31. A. special B. embarrassed C. stressful D. funny
32. A. creative B. intelligent C. dynamic D. ambitious
33. A. reflecting B. fighting C. pioneering D. sharing
34. A. sadness B. loneliness C. tiredness D. bitterness
35. A. difference B. contribution C. donation D. commitment

三、阅读理解

Free online courses

Greek and Roman Mythology

Instructed by Peter Struck, an associate professor of classical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, this three-week course introduces students to mythology, specifically with reference to Greek and Roman cultures. Each week students will be required to watch video lectures, ending with a quiz reviewing that week's lessons.

Scandinavian Film and Television

This six-week course is perfect for those wanting to get familiar with Scandinavian film and television scene throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Instructor Eva Novrup Redvall, an assistant professor of film and media studies at the University of Copenhagen, leads students through weekly modules, kicking off with the history of Scandinavian cinematic work. Film and TV clips (片段) help bring each lesson to life, as do supplemental (补充的) readings.

A Virtual Tour of the Ancient City

This class starts off with the following question: “What has Rome ever done for us?” Professor Matthew Nicholls in the Department of Classics at the University of Reading starts with that question head-on during his five-week course, focusing on the building of the ancient city of Rome and how it laid the groundwork for the construction of cities throughout the world. In addition to online discussions, the course includes digital models that students can download and view, giving them a 3-D perspective of Rome without setting foot there.

The Bard’s Life and Work

Reading Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet or any of the other works by William Shakespeare is practically a rite of passage in high school English classes, but this four-week course explores the life of the English playwright and poet. Stephen Greenblatt, the John Cogan University Professor of the Humanities at Harvard University, leads students through different approaches to literary analysis and examines how his writing has been interpreted over centuries.

36. How does the first course help students strengthen what they have learned?

- A. By playing film clips. B. By giving weekly tests.
C. By offering online discussions. D. By providing supplemental readings.

37. Which of the following courses has the longest duration?

- A. The Bard’s Life and Work B. Greek and Roman Mythology.
C. Scandinavian Film and Television D. A Virtual Tour of the Ancient City.

38. What will be discussed in the course “A Virtual Tour of the Ancient City”?

- A. Historical cities in England. B. Greek and Roman classics.
C. Ancient Roman architecture. D. Scandinavian traditions and customs.

39. Whose course might be favored by a Shakespeare fan?

- A. Eva Novrup Redvall’s. B. Stephen Greenblatt’s.
C. Matthew Nicholls’s. D. Peter Struck’s.

40. What is the main focus of the “The Bard’s Life and Work” ?

- A. Studying the life and works of Shakespeare.
- B. Exploring the history of English literature.
- C. Reading the passage about Shakespeare.
- D. Analyzing different modern playwrights.

Many of our family traditions centered around ~~and~~ We’d gather in the kitchen for every birthday and holiday and enjoy delicious food. My grandparents always held Christmas dinner, which included chicken cacciatore, sausage, meatballs and salad. But right before I sat down to eat, my grandmother would pull me aside to show me the dish she made just for me: fresh pasta (意大利面) with tomato sauce.

It was a simple dish, but to me it was warm food that filled me with happiness. But more than that, it made me feel like I belonged. I was a shy kid and, in many situations, I felt ignored. And here was my grandmother, showing me that I mattered.

Years went by; I moved away and got married. I’d visit throughout the years and my grandmother would serve up a plate of pasta.

When my daughter was born in 2020, for the first time in my life I wasn’t about to make the trip back home for Christmas. I cooked my family’s traditional foods and my husband and I had a big meal that included, of course, fresh pasta. I had a video call with my grandmother and showed her the pasta. Shortly after the holidays she passed away unexpectedly.

It seemed so unfair that my grandmother passed away soon after I became a parent. I’d hold my daughter and think about how I could tell her what an amazing great-grandmother she had.

In my sadness I came to an answer: food. Late at night after my daughter had gone to bed, I’d go to the kitchen and learn how to make fresh pasta, cooking my grandmother’s recipes. Before long I started experimenting making a bit changes to classic recipes. When my daughter got a little older, I began making special dishes for her with my grandmother’s flavors in mind.

I know that no matter how hard I try, my daughter will never have a bowl of pasta with sauce exactly like the ones my grandmother would make for me. While that makes me sad, she’ll still get to have my pasta sauce. I know there’re two things she’ll never lack in her life: pasta and love.

41. What did the author say about her grandmother’s homemade pasta?

- A. It was a special birthday gift for her brought her a sense of belonging.

C. It was loved by every family member. It took a lot of time and energy to prepare.

42. What made the author's 2020 Christmas dinner different from previous ones?

A. She didn't share pasta with her husband.

B. She didn't give her grandmother a call.

C. She didn't prepare many traditional family foods.

D. She didn't have a chance to eat her grandmother's pasta.

43. Why did the author learn to make fresh pasta late at night?

A. To honour her grandmother. B. To give her daughter a surprise.

C. To meet her grandmother's wish. D. To be a role model for her daughter.

44. What can we learn about the author's pasta sauce?

A. It isn't easy to make. B. It isn't to her daughter's liking.

C. It tastes exactly the same as her grandmother's. D. It shows her love for her daughter.

45. What's the best title for the text?

A. Different types of pasta B. The origin of pasta

C. Love through pasta D. Pasta for Christmas

Dogs have been man's best friends for 30,000 years—scientists think they know why.

Dogs are usually not relaxed in a lab environment, but with a little petting and treats, they can be trained to sit still—even in an MRI (磁共振成像) scanner. That's how researchers at Hungary's ELTE University were able to get their brains at work.

Researcher Attila Andics said it helped them better understand the dogs' relationship with humans. "We have known for a long time that dogs and humans share similar social environment, but now our results show that dogs and humans also have similar brain mechanisms (方法; 机制) to process social information," said Andics.

After training 11 dogs to stay motionless while their brains were scanned, the researchers checked their neurological (神经系统的) responses to about 200 emotionally significant sounds, from whining and crying to playful barking and laughing. They then compared their responses from human subjects. They found great similarities. Andics said it opened new possibilities for the research.

"It establishes a foundation for a new branch of comparative neuroscience, because until now it was not possible to measure the brain activities of a non-primate (灵长) and a primate."

类) brain in a single experiment,” said Andies.

Evan Maclean, Professor in Duke University, said that the Hungarian results were an important step forward.

“We’ve known for a long time that dogs have a lot of behavioral similarities compared to humans. But we don’t know anything or very little at least about whether some of these behaviors are represented similarly inside the brain of the dog, so this research is our first glimpse into whether these behavioral similarities are underlined by similar neural processes,” said MacLean.

The Hungarian scientists tell ordinary dog owners to treat their dog companions as intelligent friends, not mere animals, because they evidently understand human feelings.

46. Why were treats used in the research?

- A. To reduce dogs’ nervousness.
- B. To help dogs live a still life.
- C. To find out dogs’ favorite food.
- D. To analyze dogs’ ages of brains.

47. Through the new research, the scientists find that .

- A. dogs are unlikely to understand human feelings
- B. dogs eagerly accept human beings as their best friends
- C. dogs tend to have different responses to different sounds
- D. dogs are close to humans in processing social information

48. The researchers compare the neurological responses of the dogs with those of human subjects by .

- A. analyzing their physical movements
- B. observing their facial expressions
- C. measuring brain activities through scanning
- D. assessing their different vocalizations

49. How should we treat dogs according to the scientists?

- A. Treating them as private property.
- B. Considering them as smart creatures.
- C. Regarding them as wild animals.
- D. Viewing them as tools for specific tasks.

50. What is the value of the research?

- A. To call on dog owners to treat dogs well.

- B. To advance the research on dogs' brains.
- C. To establish comparative neuroscience.
- D. To reveal why dogs are men's best friends.

We sometimes think that everything was much better and easier in the past. It's one of the tricks our minds play on us, especially when we are in low spirits.

Actually, it's unlikely that things were objectively better in the past. This form of thinking is called rosy retrospection, which is a well-studied cognitive bias. It happens because when we think about the past, we are more likely to focus on positive generalizations than annoying details.

If you think back to a holiday with your family five years ago, you're likely to remember beautiful views rather than the uncomfortable bed. In other words, the negative details disappear from our memory over time while the positive ones remain.

Rosy retrospection can influence how we make decisions, and it's one of the reasons we easily return to problematic relationships. The longer it is since we experienced the negative influence of a relationship, the more likely we are to let the good memories outweigh the bad memories and to perhaps forgive unforgivable behaviors. It's a good idea to review our nostalgic feelings with a healthy degree of doubt.

But rosy retrospection does serve an important purpose. It keeps us in a positive state of mind in the present and is important to our psychological wellbeing. In fact, people who tend to remember negative experiences more than positive ones are likely to exhibit psychological disorders. Research generally suggests that our happiest days are still to come. And if they're not, it's still important to believe that they are. Don't shy away from looking at the past with a certain degree of nostalgia. But, for the same reason, don't use the past as an excuse to be unhappy in the present.

51. When we think about the past, we usually .

- A. improve present living conditions
- B. beautify past experiences
- C. focus on mind mapping
- D. play games to forget bad things

52. What does the underlined phrase "rosy retrospection" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Having a preference for good memories.
- B. Remembering exactly about the details.
- C. Concentrating on impossible things.
- D. Thinking objectively about the past.

53. Which of the following is encouraged by the author according to Paragraph 4?

- A. Reviewing the nostalgic feelings critically.
- B. Ignoring the nostalgic feelings absolutely.
- C. Forgiving the unacceptable behavior generously.
- D. Getting back to the problematic relationships bravely.

54. What's the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. The good excuse for present unhappiness.
- B. The accuracy of remembering past details.
- C. The importance of maintaining a positive mindset.
- D. The negative impact of recalling past experiences.

55. What is the author's attitude toward rosy retrospection according to the passage?

- A. Negative.
- B. Subjective.
- C. Favorable.
- D. Objective.

When 16-year-old Colin Moore is out on the football field, he is putting his heart into the game and looks just like any other teenage athlete out there. But what makes him different than the rest, is that he's playing without part of his arm.

Moore was born without the lower part of his right arm, but he's never let that stop him from achieving anything he's put his mind to in his life, including football. "I've always tried to have a mind of steel, heart of gold, and just move forward no matter what." Moore says.

Although his arm difference has never got in the way of anything, it's been a challenge for him. But in everything he does, he's worked twice as hard as everyone else to make sure he would succeed. Moore's goal is to be a starting center, which requires a lot of body strength. Even though he is missing an arm, he makes up for it with his fast movements and strength, making him the perfect choice for this position.

Moore looks up to the Philadelphia Eagles center Jason Kelce, and aims to be just like him one day. Moore's hard work got him noticed by his hero. After seeing a video of Moore playing football, Kelce sent him one back. Kelce told Moore that his perseverance was a great encouragement to him. He even invited Moore to join him and the Eagles at their training camp so they could meet him.

Moore's coach Frank Holmes agrees with Kelce's compliments of Moore's perseverance.

"The thing I can say about Colin is this: he was born with a challenging situation, but every day he has a positive attitude and focuses fully on whatever he does. He trains hard."

56. What makes Moore different from other athletes? (no more than 10 words)

57. How did Moore achieve his goal? (no more than 5 words)

参考答案

1. 答案: A

解析: 考查交际用语。句意: ——Jenny, 你太兴奋了。——你猜怎么着? 我刚刚按时完成了我的项目! A. Guess what?你猜怎么着? B. Pardon?你说什么? C. That's not the point这不是重点。D. You must be kidding你一定是在开玩笑。“guess what?”用于引起对方的注意并引出要说的令人兴奋、惊讶或有趣的事情, 符合语境。故选A。

2. 答案: A

解析: 考查动词语态和主谓一致。句意: 琳达和她的两个密友去年被北京的大学录取了。动词 admit 意为“准许……加入; 接收入院”, 结合 last year 可知, 事情发生在过去, 故句子用一般过去时, 且 Linda as well as her two close friends 有 admit 为被动关系, 句子用一般过去时的被动语态, as well as 连接两个成分作主语时, 其后的谓语通常要与前面一个主语保持一致, 本句谓语与 Linda 一致, be 动词用 was。选项 A 为一般过去时的被动语态, 选项 B 为一般过去时的被动语态, 选项 C 为现在完成时的被动语态, 选项 D 为过去完成时的被动语态。故选A。

3. 答案: B

解析: 考查状语从句。句意: 除非你打电话告诉我你不来了, 否则我们剧院见。A. because因为; B. unless除非; C. since自从; D. if如果。引导条件状语从句, 表示“除非”应用 unless 故选B。

4. 答案: D

解析: 考查时态。句意: 请等一分钟, 我现在很忙。我正在填写申请表。根据上文 I'm busy right now 可知动作正在进行, 应用现在进行时。故选D。

5. 答案: C

解析: 考查定语从句。句意: 刘慈欣写了许多科幻小说, 其中一些已被翻译成其他语言。此处为“介词+关系代词”引导的非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 many scientific fiction books, 先行词指物, 关系词替代先行词作介词 of 的宾语, 应用关系代词 which。故选C。

6. 答案: C

解析: 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 医护人员由于与被感染的病人接触而有感染传染病的危险。A. guidance指导; B. response反应, 回复; C. exposure接触; D. advantage优

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