

# 乐山市高中 2024 届第三次调查研究考试

## 英 语

(本试卷共 8 页, 满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟)

### 注意事项:

- 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名, 准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 作答时, 务必将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷及草稿纸上无效。
- 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 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。每段对话后面有一个小题, 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.                      B. £ 9. 15.                      C. £ 9. 18.

答案是 B。

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。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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 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.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9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.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12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.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16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.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20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40分)

### 第一节 (共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

## A

We track down some of the world's greatest rail journeys.

### **The Canadian**

The trip from Toronto to Vancouver is sleepy 83 hours long — but considering you'll be winding through snow-capped Rocky Mountains and Canadian Shield forests, the pace suits anyone looking for relaxation, rest and peaceful views. Huge glass windows make the most of the scenery as the train travels across 4,466 km of Canada's diverse landscape.

### **The Blue Train**

The train spans 1,600 km of track linking Pretoria with Cape Town. More like a hotel on rails than a train, there are carriages where passengers can rest in comfort and have full-sized baths. The journey takes 27 hours from start to finish and crosses some of the most diverse and picturesque scenery on the African continent. Don't expect to feel the rush of wind through your hair though, as its average speed is just 57 km/h.

### **The Indian Pacific**

Departing from Sydney, it takes about 70 hours for the Indian Pacific to cross the Australian continent on its way to Perth. Stopping at the mining town of Broken Hill, Adelaide, and Kalgoorlie you'll cover 4,352 km at an average speed of 85 km/h. At that rate, you'll catch the full glory of the sun setting across the horizon on the longest stretch of straight rail track in the world. Travel in spring for the best of Western Australia's wildflowers.

### **Jinghu High Speed Rail**

The showcase of China's modern rail fleet was launched in 2012 and shaves 20 hours off the 1,303 km trip from Beijing to Shanghai, delivering passengers to their destination in five super-fast hours. It is currently the fastest long-distance passenger train in the world, reaching speeds of 300 km/h.

21. What do the Canadian and the Blue Train have in common?
  - A. They travel in a leisurely pace.
  - B. They both operate in Africa.
  - C. They cross a whole continent.
  - D. They have large windows.
22. What can we learn about the the Indian Pacific?
  - A. It covers the longest distance.
  - B. It offers beautiful scenery.
  - C. It provides full-sized baths.
  - D. It only serves in spring.
23. Which of the following train has the fastest speed?
  - A. The Canadian
  - B. The Blue Train
  - C. The Indian Pacific
  - D. Jinghu High Speed Rail

## B

If someone asked you to name a species in need of conservation, it wouldn't take long for you to land upon the polar bear. As the most symbolic animal of the Arctic, polar bears perfectly adapt to such a tough environment. Although most are born on land, polar bears spend the majority of their lives around water and on the sea ice of the Arctic Ocean. While they are not facing upcoming extinction, the destruction (破坏) caused to their habitats by climate change puts their long-term survival at risk and their numbers are predicted to decline by 30% by 2050.

It is estimated that there are 26,000 polar bears in the wild, living across countries that border the Arctic Ocean. They are excellent swimmers, able to reach a top speed of 6 mph. They have been known to travel areas of up to 600,000 sq km to find their prey (猎物). Polar bears have an incredibly well-developed sense of smell and can discover prey up to 1 km away.

The Arctic is warming twice as fast as the global average melting the sea ice that is vital to the polar bears' ability to find food. The polar bear's food supply is directly impacted by the melting ice. Seals, their main meal, also breed on the ice. So the whole seal population dwindles too as a consequence of that change. And it has forced polar bears to look further for seals. This has increased conflict between humans and polar bears, as they come closer to human settlements looking for food.

The fight to save polar bears is in fact linked to the joint efforts of us humans. There are several organisations aimed to aid polar bears. Polar Bears International is the only conservation group aimed to help polar bear. Consisting of scientists and conservationists, they are expanding our knowledge about polar bear using the most advanced technology. Another is the International Association for Bear Research and Management (IBA), a group with over 500 members from over 60 countries who work together to share research and information on eight bear species including the polar bear.

24. What puts the polar bear at risk?  
A. Illegal hunting.      B. Severe pollution.      C. Climate change.      D. Invasive species.
25. What can we learn about the polar bear from the paragraphs 2 and 3?  
A. They have a sharp sense of smell.  
B. They search for food in a small area.  
C. They are poor at swimming.  
D. They live in harmony with humans.
26. Which is closest in meaning to "dwindle" underlined in paragraph 3?  
A. Expand.      B. Decrease.      C. Recover.      D. Disappear.
27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?  
A. To introduce polar bears' habitats and hunting skills.  
B. To show the influence of climate change.  
C. To display some conservation groups' achievements.  
D. To call on people to protect polar bears.

### C

I was standing in front of a stranger's house, rescue box in hand, my head full of instructions to follow. It would be my first test as a volunteer wildlife rescuer. A call had come through that afternoon from a man: an unknown bird was attacked by other birds. He saved the victim. Could someone please help to transfer (转移) it?

I was anxious even at the door: would I be able to transfer it neatly into my rescue box? I entered the house, lifted a shoebox and saw a bird standing on thin legs, shaking. Hesitating for quite a while, I decided to transfer the whole shoebox into my rescue box.

Back home, I could see no obvious sign of injury, but it refused to eat the bird food I provided. I phoned a specialist. She told me this species hunts insects on the wing, so keeping it longer than overnight would make it starve. I released it and it flew high immediately. "What would be different for this delicate creature this time around?" I wondered. Nothing. But at least it would win its life again.

That was in 2009. My first rescue was a second chance for the bird as well as for me. Five months earlier, I'd received a cancer diagnosis (诊断). After the treatment, I recovered but was told I couldn't take on my former work, which would worsen my physical condition. I was at the point where I didn't know how to schedule my days. Then I heard about a wildlife rescue group that was seeking volunteers and holding a course. I'd been attracted by animals ever since I was a young

girl but had always thought that I'd missed that boat. Then I found the boat again.

I did the course and acquired qualifications. All I had to do was wait for a rescue call. And it came; it was in a box waiting, just for me.

28. What can we learn about the author in her first wildlife rescue?

- A. She experienced high pressure.
- B. She lacked proper tools for rescue.
- C. She forgot rescue instructions.
- D. She was skilled in doing the rescue.

29. What would probably happen to the bird after the release?

- A. It would be too weak and get starved.
- B. It would seek someone for adoption.
- C. It would die from the injuries.
- D. It would find the food it desired.

30. Why did the author take on bird rescue?

- A. To find life's meaning again.
- B. To relieve her work stress.
- C. To cure her disease completely.
- D. To try a new hobby.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. *The Skills of Rescue*
- B. *Our Second Chance*
- C. *Wildlife Protection*
- D. *Thoughts after Cancer*

## D

Another year of record fossil fuel burning leading to record high global temperatures. Time is running out to solve the climate crisis, and great disasters come near us. You're probably used to such headlines, and you may have moments of hopelessness about the future. But can you turn such gloom (灰暗) messaging of climate crisis into meaningful change? Our recent global study says yes — but the messages must be used wisely.

In 2019, in his book, David Wallace – Wells painted a terrifying landscape of the suffering awaiting us if we don't address climate change, leaving many feeling consumed by fear and helplessness. Not everyone is a fan of his gloom messaging. Climate scientists like Michael Mann have warned against it, messaging that it can depress and discourage the public, and lead to further climate inaction. And the title of a new book by Hannah Ritchie states clearly that it's *Not the End of the World; How We Can Be the First Generation to Build a Sustainable Planet*.

To help figure out the precise impact of climate gloom messaging, we recently completed a large experiment. Our findings revealed that gloom messaging was highly effective for stimulating climate change information sharing, like posting on the Internet or social media. Wallace – Wells was right in this aspect. But Mann and Ritchie were also right. Hearing these messages actually decreased people's positive behaviors against environmental pollution — when faced with the enormous messages of the climate crisis, individual – level actions might seem futile (徒劳的). So gloom messaging can do both things: cause helplessness, discouraging individual – level action; but also motivate people to spread the word.

Our research also found several other messages that moved the needle on climate change beliefs and actions. This suggests that understanding how different messages work, and in what contexts, will be critical to changing beliefs, spreading the word, and motivating action.

32. What message does gloom messaging intend to deliver?

- A. The unstoppable tendency to disasters.
- B. Disastrous effects of burning fossil fuels.

- C. The urgency to deal with climate crisis.  
D. Confidence in environmental protection.
33. Why do some climate scientists disagree with Wallace – Wells’ view?  
A. Because they don’t believe there is severe climate crisis.  
B. Because they fear it will lead to more environmental pollution.  
C. Because they plan to build a new world in another planet.  
D. Because they worry it makes people give up climate actions.
34. How does gloom messaging affect the public according to paragraph 3?  
A. It encourages people to fight against climate change.  
B. It increases people’s awareness of climate crisis.  
C. It has no impact on climate change behaviors.  
D. It misleads people into spreading wrong news.
35. What is the last paragraph mainly about?  
A. The lack of solution for inspiring climate actions.  
B. Gloom messages’ influences on climate behaviors.  
C. The importance of studying different messages’ effects.  
D. Right attitudes to climate change beliefs and behaviors.

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 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。

### Benefits of Lifelong Learning

Lifelong learning has become essential in a constantly changing world due to fast – moving technology, changing job fields, and shifting cultural standards. 36 . In view of this, it is significant for us to explore the benefits of lifelong learning.

It boosts brainpower. According to a research in the *Psychological Science* journal, acquiring new skills not only keeps your brain active and sharp but also helps improve cognitive (认知的) function, delaying memory problems as you age. 37 .

38 . Acquiring new skills not only boosts your confidence but also empowers you, exposing you to a broader perspective (视野) by introducing different views and cultures.

It promotes career. Learning new things can help your career progress. It also helps the companies where you work to keep active. 39 . People who keep learning are more adaptable at work. Another survey reveals that 76% of professionals believe learning new skills is critical to success in their careers.

It increases satisfaction. Gaining new knowledge and developing skills can be a fun and rewarding experience for many people. 40 . Lifelong learners desire to acquire knowledge, which makes their lives more motivating and fulfilled. They often feel a sense of accomplishment.

Finally, remember the wise words of Malcolm X, “Education is your ticket to the future because the future belongs to those who prepare for it today.”

- A. It improves personality  
B. It speeds up communication  
C. It is no longer just a choice; it is a must  
D. People prefer to change their careers fast  
E. Continuously learning could provide enormous self – satisfaction  
F. Additionally, learning new subjects enhances problem – solving skills  
G. That is why the report *The Future of Jobs* highlights that employers value lifelong learners

### 第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Travel inspires adventure, team spirit and growth in children, as I discovered when I took my daughter Maia with me around the world.

When she was four, we had a parent – child 41 through the Fraser River in Canada. I was a travel writer and my job covered from describing the scenery I traveled along to 42 the people I met. So while I was taking pictures, Maia, wanting to prove her 43 as an assistant, began interviewing a couple in the same ship. Unable to spell words, she 44 their answers in crayon. Then when we sat together at lunch, my daughter 45 the kids' meal and requested the salmon (三文鱼). She explained that kids' meals might not always be 46 during travel, so her food 47 was "try everything." That trip proved Maia as such an easy travel 48.

When she was six, we flew to the Riviera Maya in Mexico. I was impressed by how 49 fearless she was when we dived along a reef (礁石). And I was 50 by how she cleverly worked out that she could order chocolate cake from room 51 alone. But it was on the 52 home, when my glued – to – my – arm kid said it was okay that the airline didn't 53 us together, that I realized how much travel was 54 her. It helped her become more 55.

As Maia grew older, travel continued to 56 her life. We explored the Amazon rainforest, where she learned the importance of 57 our planet. We visited famous 58 in China, where she developed a deep appreciation in its rich cultures and long history. And we 59 at an orphanage (孤儿院) in Africa, where she learned the meaning of love and care.

Travel has also helped Maia develop important life 60 such as independence, problem – solving, and communication. I am grateful for what travel has had on my daughter, and I am excited to see what the future holds for her.

- |                    |                |                 |                     |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. course      | B. talk        | C. journey      | D. quarrel          |
| 42. A. helping     | B. teaching    | C. organizing   | D. interviewing     |
| 43. A. worth       | B. belief      | C. discovery    | D. demand           |
| 44. A. spelled     | B. reported    | C. found        | D. drew             |
| 45. A. picked up   | B. turned down | C. searched for | D. complained about |
| 46. A. affordable  | B. delicate    | C. available    | D. delicious        |
| 47. A. chain       | B. motto       | C. preference   | D. supply           |
| 48. A. agent       | B. client      | C. assistant    | D. partner          |
| 49. A. cheerfully  | B. foolishly   | C. smartly      | D. unpleasantly     |
| 50. A. persuaded   | B. puzzled     | C. criticized   | D. offended         |
| 51. A. cleaning    | B. service     | C. rent         | D. design           |
| 52. A. train       | B. ship        | C. flight       | D. bus              |
| 53. A. invite      | B. see         | C. link         | D. seat             |
| 54. A. shaping     | B. comforting  | C. hurting      | D. ruining          |
| 55. A. intelligent | B. adaptable   | C. respectful   | D. changeable       |
| 56. A. rule        | B. disturb     | C. enrich       | D. save             |
| 57. A. protecting  | B. controlling | C. destroying   | D. creating         |
| 58. A. sites       | B. people      | C. parks        | D. shops            |
| 59. A. survived    | B. played      | C. volunteered  | D. spoke            |
| 60. A. styles      | B. values      | C. attitudes    | D. skills           |

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Yunnan has adopted artificial intelligence (AI) to carry out most routine inspections at 621 power substations(变电站), replacing the need for human workers. The AI inspection, powered by cameras, drones (无人机) and walking robots, 61 (be) capable of completing a task in 62 (little) than five minutes, down from the five hours 63 (require) by human workers.

Yunnan, a major 64 (produce) of hydropower and other forms of clean electricity, has 1, 937 power substations of 35 kilovolts(千伏) or above, many of 65 are located in mountainous areas. Access to nearly half of 66 substations requires travel of more than three hours by road.

AI-powered automatic inspections are expected 67 (free) human workers from lengthy road travels, greatly reducing costs. The China Southern Power Grid has planned to promote AI inspections from the experimental areas 68 the rest of the substations in the province over the next two years.

China is increasingly turning to artificial intelligence, especially robotic technologies to tackle the 69 (short) of technicians in remote mountainous areas. Last year, the mountainous province of Guizhou also started using robots to inspect the power substations that are 70 (easy) influenced by extreme weather conditions.

## 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

### 第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均只限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Last Labour Day, I visited my grandma with my parents, she lives alone in the countryside. When arrive at her house, I immediately began to assist my grandma in doing housework. I watered flower in the yard, cleaned the house and wash the dishes. My grandma smiled, saying she was glad that I had become person respecting but loving labour work. My parents said they felt pride of me, too. They also told of me that we could improve our lives through labour. I was grateful for the time spend with my grandma and I learned many that day.

### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 最近参加了学校举办的“新时代好少年”主题网络短视频制作大赛活动, 请你给学校英文报写一篇短文介绍该活动, 内容包括:

1. 活动设置目的;

2. 你的参与情况和感受。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。

### An Unforgettable Video – clip Story

Recently I participated in a contest of online video – clip making, which was themed “Model Students in New Era”. \_\_\_\_\_

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