

遂宁市高中 2024 届三诊考试

英语试题

本试卷分第I卷（选择题，共100分）和第II卷（非选择题，共50分）两部分。总分150分，考试时间120分钟。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、班级、考号用0.5毫米的黑色墨水签字笔填写在答题卡上。并检查条形码粘贴是否正确。
2. 1-60小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡对应题目标号的位置上，非选择题用0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔书写在答题卡对应框内，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
3. 考试结束后，将答题卡收回。

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. What are John and Mary going to do tonight?
A. Look after the baby. B. Go to the concert. C. Visit the woman.
2. When will the man have his next fitness lesson?
A. On Saturday. B. On Friday. C. On Wednesday.
3. How does the woman probably feel now?
A. Anxious. B. Confused. C. Pleased.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the bakery. B. By the roadside. C. In the car.
5. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?

- A. Co-workers. B. Husband and wife. C. Old classmates.

第二节(共15小题； 每小题1.5分， 共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，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题。听完后，每小题将给出 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 至 7 小题。

6. What was the normal price of the back pillow?

- A. £36. B. £40. C. £46.

7. How does Claire exercise her back?

- A. By lifting weights.
B. By going swimming.
C. By doing yoga.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What trouble does the woman have?

- A. Communicating with her mom.
B. Understanding her mother.
C. Expressing her feelings.

9. Which suggestion will the woman most probably take?

- A. Writing a letter.
B. Drawing a picture.
C. Leaving a message.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who lives above the speakers' apartment?

- A. Mrs. Green. B. Mr. Black. C. Mr. Jones.

11. Where is Mr. Jones now probably?

- A. In his apartment.
B. In another city.
C. At the fire department.

12. What will the man do next?

- A. Phone for help.
B. Break down the door.
C. Prevent more water into the carpet.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What happened to the woman at the beginning?

- A. She lost her phone.
B. She couldn't find the way.
C. She was trapped in heavy snow.

14. Why did the woman turn off the engine?

- A. The car was running out of gas.

- B. She stopped to answer a call.
C. The engine couldn't work properly.
15. How did the woman keep warm all night?
A. By drinking hot tea.
B. By having more clothes on.
C. By using the car heater.
16. What did the emergency services do?
A. They called an ambulance.
B. They led the woman to her home.
C. They helped the woman go to the main road.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker doing?
A. He is advertising a house.
B. He is showing people around a house.
C. He is constructing a house.
18. What do we know about the house?
A. It was completed before 1904.
B. It was designed in an old style.
C. It was named after the architect.
19. What material was used in constructing the house?
A. Wood. B. Brick. C. Concrete.
20. Why can the badly damaged furniture be replaced?
A. Their plans have been preserved.
B. Some of them are copies.
C. They are uniquely designed.

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 A, B, C, D 选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

ABCmouse

ABCMouse is one of the most well-known learn to read apps for children. With its expert-made curriculum, the program offers endless hours of content for children aged 2 to 8. The interactive app offers thousands of activities to help develop this essential skill, with lessons that expose students to math, arts, and science at age-appropriate levels too. The cost after free trial is around \$15 per month. Families who purchase a full year's subscription can get about 40% off the price.

Homer

Homer provides a personalized learning path for children aged 2 to 8.

Children will learn reading, math, creative thinking, and problem-solving skills in a fun and engaging way. Instead of a one-size-fits-most approach, Homer customizes learning plans and allows students to take the lead in deciding what they want to work on. The price point is in line with similar apps at about \$5 per month after a free trial, or roughly \$60 for a full year or \$100 for lifetime access.

Hooked on Phonics

Hooked on Phonics is an exceptional tool for homeschoolers, with a wide range of lessons, games, and fun activities. It is one of the most popular brands for teaching kids to read, and its integrated system makes it an ideal option for homeschooling students. Children are introduced to each new concept through a series of fun activities, videos, and even songs. The system is a little bit pricier than other apps, at about \$16 per month after a trial month for roughly \$1.

FarFaria

FarFaria invites children to join in on a magical adventure that includes island hopping and the choice between reading the story or having it narrated completely with fun, magical animation. While the free membership offers one story a day, paid subscribers unlock access to unlimited adventures at roughly \$8 per month. Readers can either read the books themselves or take advantage of the “read to me” option to have stories read aloud by professional narrators.

21. For an annual subscription to ABCmouse, how much does a family need to pay?
 A. \$72. B. \$108. C. \$126. D. \$180.
22. Which app best suits children who are taught at home?
 A. ABCmouse. B. Homer.
 C. Hooked on Phonics. D. FarFaria.
23. Which section of newspaper is this text probably taken from?
 A. Education. B. Science.
 C. Culture. D. Finance.

B

If you ask 100 people what subjects they wish they had been taught in school, there is a chance that the vast majority of them will complain about the lack of personal finance education. In my case, I did learn a bit about financing while in school — just not in the classroom. One of my earliest lessons on the basics of budgeting came from an unlikely source: the cafeteria.

My lunch budget was a set amount each week. Without a plan, it would be all too easy to blow through the budget long before meeting all expenses. Therefore, my very first budgeting lesson was to make a budget well. A bit of simple arithmetic (算术) helped me determine exactly how much money I

could spend each day if I wanted to actually have lunch all week.

Besides, my school had relatively diverse lunch offerings. You could not only get the common hot school lunch but also find many other foods of varying attractions. As far as I was concerned, what attracted me most was the ice cream. Unfortunately, I couldn't blow my daily lunch budget on ice cream. And I'd already figured out that splurging early in the week made for a rough time for the rest of the week. Hence, I learned my second important budgeting lesson: save for a goal. Because of this lesson, when Friday rolled around, I would have just enough left over for a wonderful lunch and the highly desirable ice cream.

Nowadays, my budget is a bit more complicated than the lunch budget in the past. Although I no longer have to save my pennies for a frozen treat, budgeting my money today uses the exact same skills I learned all those years ago. Actually, whether you're budgeting for school lunches or credit card bills, the basics remain the same. And it's never too early — or too late — to learn how to make a proper budget.

24. What can we learn about the author while she was in school?
- A. She showed no interest in financial affairs.
 - B. She often complained about her school subjects.
 - C. She learned about financing from her own experience.
 - D. She eagerly expected to get personal finance education.
25. What did the author probably realize after eating at the cafeteria?
- A. She should plan her lunch budget carefully.
 - B. Her health mattered more than anything else.
 - C. Her budget for lunch was far from reasonable.
 - D. She should improve her arithmetic as much as possible.
26. What does the underlined word "splurging" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Trying to save money.
 - B. Making a plan for money.
 - C. Spending much money freely.
 - D. Being concerned about money.
27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To introduce some lessons about making a budget.
 - B. To encourage people to learn some budgeting skills.
 - C. To stress the significance of saving money in our life.
 - D. To remind people to pay attention to their lunch budget.

C

In recent years, labels have increasingly been used by the food industry. Whether "non-GMO (转基因)" or "zero trans fat", "no added hormones" or "sugar-free", consumers are demanding more information about what's in their food.

A report by Nielsen found that 39 percent of consumers would switch from the brands they currently buy to others that provide clearer, more accurate product information. Food manufacturers are using the new labels to

meet consumers' demand, with an eye towards giving their products a leg up over the competition, and their bottom lines a boost as well.

On its face, the new marketing strategy makes sense. But these so-called "absence claims" labels are harmful both to the consumers who purchase the products and the industry that supplies them. For example, Hunt's put a "non-GMO" label on its tomatoes a few years ago — despite the fact that, at the time, there was no such thing as a GMO tomato on the market. Over the long term, this strategy will have the opposite effect: by creating fear, we run the risk of damaging consumers' trust.

Eventually, it becomes a question in consumers' minds: Should I have ever been eating these foods in the first place? By purchasing and consuming these types of products, have I already done some kind of harm to me?

For food manufacturers, it will damage consumers' trust, which in turn would lower sales for the whole food industry. And this isn't just supposition. A recent study by a group of academics at the University of Delaware found that "absence claims" labels can stigmatize(污名化) food produced with conventional processes even when there is no scientific evidence that they cause harm.

In addition to the likely negative long-term impact on sales, it sends a message that innovations in farming and food processing are unwelcome, eventually leading to less efficiency, fewer choices for consumers, and, ultimately, more costly food products. Therefore, it's clear that food manufacturers must be careful when using "absence claims" as a marketing strategy. If we allow this kind of label fear-mongering to continue, the losers will be all of us.

28. What is food manufacturers' new marketing strategy?
- A. Handing out free samples for consumers to taste.
 - B. Using creative wrappers to catch customers' eyes.
 - C. Attracting consumers by labelling "absence claims".
 - D. Offering more detailed goods information to customers.
29. What does the author intend to indicate by mentioning Hunt's?
- A. The Hunt's takes a lead in the food-marketing strategy.
 - B. Products without "non-GMO" labels are usually unhealthy.
 - C. Consumers tend to purchase products with "absence claims" labels.
 - D. The "absence claims" labels will have negative effects on consumers.
30. What impact does the new marketing strategy have on food manufacturers?
- A. It will increase the cost of food processing.
 - B. It will help remove the stigma of their brand.
 - C. It will cut down the sales of their food products.
 - D. It will damage the trust of their cooperative partners.
31. What does the author advise food manufacturers to do?

- A. Increase food choices for consumers.
- B. Use "absence claims" labels cautiously.
- C. Improve the efficiency of food production.
- D. Innovate the processing methods of food products.

D

It's breathtaking to watch the delicate spring wildflowers come out from their blanket of leaves, bloom, develop and disperse (传播) fruit, all in a matter of a few short days or weeks.

Although they look fragile, these are tough little plants, each focusing its efforts on spreading its species. They have evolved to have a wide range of flower structures and colors, some with fragrances, attracting many different insect species to assist them in pollination (授粉).

There is one strategy that a surprising number of spring blooming native plants have evolved in common: seed dispersal by ants. As many as thirty percent of the spring flowering plant species in the forests of eastern North America have evolved to take advantage of this situation to benefit themselves. These species have evolved to provide food attached to their seeds to encourage ants to disperse those seeds. This food, called an elaiosome (油质体), is a specialized fat body whose chemical composition more closely matches that of the insects that ants prefer than it does that of a seed.

When a fruit opens to disperse its seeds, the elaiosomes are an instant attraction for ants. They take the seed with its attached elaiosome back to their nests for consumption there, but they just eat the elaiosome, their preferred food, and dispose of the seed on their trash pile. This tends to be an environment that is rich in nutrients, and will benefit the growth of the new plant. Just to make sure the ants don't eat the seeds in addition to the elaiosome, some plant species have hard seed coatings that ants can't really bite through.

This evolutionary adaptation is somewhat similar to the strategy of plants that have evolved to surround their seeds with fleshy fruits to attract birds to assist them with seed dispersal. Given the fact that there are fewer birds available in early spring to help with seed dispersal, it makes sense that the early blooming plants evolved to partner instead with the ants for this service.

Did you ever wonder how your Spring Beauty managed to pop up in new locations in your lawn or garden? Thank an ant!

32. What's the ultimate purpose of the evolution of wildflowers according to the text?
- A. To attract insects.
 - B. To progress blooming.

- C. To produce elaiosome.
D. To spread their species.
33. What can be inferred about elaiosome?
A. It's hard to digest.
B. It's impossible for ants to resist.
C. It makes the earth rich in nutrients.
D. It's often thrown into the trash pile.
34. Why do the early wildflowers prefer ants to birds to disperse according to the text?
A. Ants are creative and hardworking.
B. Ants are better at dispersing than birds.
C. The birds in the early spring are not enough.
D. The birds are not interested in their fleshy fruits.
35. What can be the best title of the text?
A. Thank Ants for Wildflowers
B. Wildflowers Discover Their Treasures
C. New Species of Wildflowers are Found
D. Ants Are Superheroes Protecting Environment

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后选项中选出能填入空白处最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Appreciate Art

Unlocking the meaning behind a work of art is one of the many joys of viewing and collecting. But how do you appreciate art and actually interpret it? 36.

Look at the art

37, but it's more than quickly glancing at the art and drawing a conclusion. Before stepping back and taking the artwork in, take a moment to identify the artwork's basic qualities:

Is it a painting or sculpture?

Is the texture (质感) rough or smooth?

Does it appear chaotic (混乱的) or organized?

All of these are elements the artist chose when designing the artwork, so they need to be considered.

Identify the art and artist

Knowing when or how the artwork was made reveals more information. Take for example the famous *Guernica* (1937) by Pablo Picasso, knowing Picasso composed the painting in response to the bombing of the town of Guernica during the Second World War leads to understanding its anti-war ideas. Even if the historical context of an artwork is not apparent, knowing the year of its creation offers an idea as to the broader events taking place at

the time. 38.

39

Use what you observed in the first two steps to think about meanings the artwork could have. Many artists have specific meanings behind their art, but also encourage viewers to come up with their own understandings. In this way, there is no “right” answer that must be reached to unlock the painting's mysteries.

Discover your tastes

Just remember one important fact: You don't have to look at everything. For instance, if you dislike abstract art, skip the abstract. 40, so don't be afraid to stop and observe something outside of your tastes.

The next time you are admiring a work of art, keep these techniques in mind, and its meaning may unfold before your eyes.

- A. Think about the meaning
- B. Maintain your own opinions
- C. Viewing the art seems like an obvious first step
- D. However, keeping an open mind is always encouraged
- E. Applying these techniques to every work of art you come across may seem confusing
- F. Looking at and understanding art is all about taking the time to view, identify and think
- G. In all cases, learning something about the artist undeniably adds to the appreciation of art

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中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was a lecturer for 10 years when I met my greatest teacher. It wasn't in a 41 but in a hospital. She was my daughter Kelsey.

She was born with congenital cerebral palsy (先天性脑瘫). At four, she still 42 to tie her shoes. It was 43 for her. After three years of 44, Kelsey made it. Her accomplishment taught me that pace wasn't going to be crucial—achieving goals according to her own 45 matters most.

At age 5, she won a battle against cancer. Kelsey 46 through creative play. In the hospital, the game was always “restaurant” with her playing waitress and the rest of us 47 as customers. She enjoyed herself in the 48 for several hours 49, as if we weren't in the hospital at all. At home, the play turned to “hospital.” Her game included

medical terms even we adults didn't understand. We'd just play along as she 50 herself in her roles.

At six, she wished to take ballet lessons. I'm embarrassed to admit how much this 51 me. I wasn't just afraid for her body, but for her 52. I worried about the 53 she might get from the class. But she wouldn't 54 and the expectation in her eyes 55 all the drawbacks, so we enrolled her in a ballet school.

Kelsey danced with 56! Did she fall? Of course. Was she awkward? Very. But she was completely 57 by her situation. The sheer joy of dancing was enough. After four years, she 58 to horse riding. This time, I signed her up without 59.

Now a seventh grader, Kelsey continues to embrace her life and teach us invaluable 60 about persistence and the power we could never have otherwise.

Kelsey, I'll never have a greater teacher!

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. | A.classroom | B.family | C.kindergarten | D.restaurant |
| 42. | A.managed | B.continued | C.refused | D.struggled |
| 43. | A.intense | B.challenging | C.impossible | D.confusing |
| 44. | A.resistance | B.persistence | C.assistance | D.acceptance |
| 45. | A.gesture | B.movement | C.timetable | D.interest |
| 46. | A.adapted | B.faced | C.lived | D.coped |
| 47. | A.listed | B.chosen | C.cast | D.named |
| 48. | A.comedy | B.media | C.music | D.game |
| 49. | A.uninterruptedly | B.conveniently | C.unnoticeably | D.exhaustedly |
| 50. | A.dressed | B.lost | C.nursed | D.adjusted |
| 51. | A.frightened | B.excited | C.ashamed | D.encouraged |
| 52. | A.attitudes | B.passions | C.feelings | D.thoughts |
| 53. | A.guiding | B.teasing | C.complaining | D.admiring |
| 54. | A.turn down | B.light up | C.give up | D.break down |
| 55. | A.connected with | B.brought up | C.carried out | D.canceled out |
| 56. | A.abandon | B.worry | C.ease | D.care |
| 57. | A.discouraged | B.unaffected | C.influenced | D.unbalanced |
| 58. | A.switched | B.returned | C.stuck | D.related |
| 59. | A.success | B.result | C.hesitation | D.reason |
| 60. | A.skills | B.rules | C.plays | D.lessons |

第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 请用 0.5 毫米的黑色墨水签字笔在第 II 卷答题卡上作答，不能答在此试卷上。
2. 试卷中横线及框内注有“▲”的地方，请在第 II 卷答题卡上作答。

第二节 语法填空(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。

Sichuanese is China's most thrilling regional cuisine. Although it's most famous for 61 (it) electrifying use of chilies (辣椒) and lip-tingling Sichuan Peppercorns (花椒), the heart of the local style of cooking 62 (lie) in the artful mixing of flavors.

Sichuanese 63 (cook) specialize in combining hot, numbing, sweet, sour, savory and nutty seasonings 64 (create) an astonishing variety of flavors. Some of these are 65 (incredible) hot, some dishes are mildly spicy and some are not hot at all.

While Sichuan pepper is 66 ancient Chinese spice, the chili is a relatively recent import from the Americas. It wasn't widely cultivated in Sichuan 67 the 19th century but went on to become one of its most indispensable local seasonings.

In Sichuanese dialect, chilies 68 (know) as “sea pepper”(hai jiao) too, a reference to their foreign origins. Locals explain their preference for chilies comes from traditional Chinese medicine, 69 people are advised to eat plenty of “heating foods” to counter the damp of the local climate. People 70 (visit) Sichuan are often asked, “ni pa bu pa la”--- “Are you afraid of Chili heat? ”

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：在错的词下划一横线，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仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

During the vacation, I undertook the challenge of learn a new skill: bicycling. I begin with the basic skills of keeping balance and pedaling and gradual improved my command of controlling and navigating.

I enjoyed me and felt the excitement of smoothly moving on two wheels.

Beside, conquering my fears and building my cycling abilities led to a sense of achievements.

In the fact, mastering the skill of cycling reminds me the importance of perseverance, bravery and independence. All the qualities are that we need in our future development. Every daily experience enrich my life and connects me with like-minded individuals.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是校英文网站的负责人李华，你校将于下周开展以“Labor is the Most Beautiful”为主题的劳动周活动，请你在校英文网站上发起倡议，内容包括：

1. 劳动周的意义；
2. 劳动周的活动；
3. 呼吁参加。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear fellow students,

_____▲_____

Li Hua