

# 嘉兴市 2024 年高三基础测试

## 英 语

第一部分:听力(共两节,20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

第一节: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。

1. Who is William probably talking to?  
A. His doctor. B. His boss. C. His wife.
2. What will the woman do next?  
A. Arrange a meeting. B. Pick up the man's client. C. Drive the man to his office.
3. What does the woman like about the restaurant?  
A. The service. B. The food. C. The price.
4. What does Jake suggest doing?  
A. Restarting the printer. B. Checking the connections.  
C. Referring to the instructions.
5. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. At home. B. At a supermarket. C. At the man's office.

第二节: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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 are the speakers doing now?  
A. Waiting for Tina. B. Looking for a guide. C. Climbing a mountain
7. When was the bus scheduled to leave?  
A. At 9:30 am. B. At 9:50 am. C. At 10:10 am.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~10 题。

8. Who might the woman be?  
A. An actress. B. A director. C. A hostess.
9. What does the woman think of the award-winning film?  
A. It is her favorite. B. It is worthy of the award. C. It is terribly disappointing.
10. What are the speakers going to do?  
A. Hold a meeting. B. Watch a video. C. Attend an interview.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11~13 题。

11. What kind of book does the man want?  
A. One's life story. B. A fantasy series. C. An adventure novel.
12. Why does the woman buy books today?  
A. To complete her paper. B. To prepare a birthday gift.  
C. To learn more about a great man.
13. Which book series will the woman take?  
A. Harry Potter. B. The Lord of the Rings. C. The Hunger Games.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14~17 题。

14. What made the man notice the problem first?  
A. A call from his bank. B. A bill in his mail. C. A purchase of his own.
15. What did the bank do to fix the problem?  
A. They gave the man his money back at once.  
B. They advised the man to talk to his manager.  
C. They asked the man to provide the evidence.
16. On what occasion did the problem arise according to the man?  
A. Shopping online. B. Opening an account. C. Making a call.
17. What does the problem warn the speakers of?  
A. Information leaks. B. Investment traps. C. Financial crises.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18~20 题。

18. What does Caroline Smith talk about in the Kyrie Belle Show?  
 A. Wildlife extinction. B. Latest campaigning activities.  
 C. Common misunderstandings of animals.
19. What does a monkey's ear-to-ear smile suggest?  
 A. It is quite shy. B. It feels at risk. C. It is very happy.
20. Why does the speaker deliver the speech?  
 A. To present a charity show. B. To advertise a national zoo.  
 C. To introduce a preservationist.

**第二部分: 阅读理解(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)**

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

We will kick off our free Summer Library Program on June 7, offering a variety of programs and activities for all ages. These events are designed to let participants experience the magic of books, engage in creative expression, and connect with the community.

Registration is available at all 30 library locations, the community bookmobile, and online. Those who register in person will receive print materials, including an activity pack for children and teens, and a book bingo card for adults. The program is also available online through the Beanstack website and app, where participants can join virtual reading and activity challenges.

**Monster Detective Collective**

Uncover the secrets of sustainability with Grant County PUD at the library. From discovering the importance of turning off lights to exploring the magic of renewable energy sources, become a qualified Monster Detective and prepare to save the planet!

**Mariachi, Music & Me!**

Join Mariachi for performances that feature traditional Mexican music in an interactive format. Audience members will be able to learn about the band's instruments in this unique cultural and musical experience. This all-ages program is both in English and Spanish.

**Learn To Play Ukulele**

A local musician will lead a high-energy ukulele class at several library locations in August. Ukuleles will be available for use during the program on a first-come, first-served basis. This program is intended for ages 10 and up.

The time for each program is still being determined, so stay tuned for more details!

21. Participants in the "Monster Detective Collective" program can learn about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. energy-saving B. detective work C. music performance D. space exploration
22. What does the "Learn To Play Ukulele" program offer to the earliest arrivals?  
 A. Ukuleles for use. B. Musicians to choose from.  
 C. High-energy games to play. D. Opportunities for front-row seats.
23. Where is the text most likely from?  
 A. A local school newsletter. B. A public library website.  
 C. A regional tourism guide. D. A city government report.

**B**

"Are we alone in the universe? That's the key question we're trying to answer here," Meenakshi Wadhwa, a planetary scientist, tells her class. As she explains, one student takes notes while another holds up an iPhone to take a photo of the slides. In many ways this lecture hall at Arizona State University is like any other. A group of enthusiastic women sit attentively in the front row; the men are spread out in the back. But the hearing aids suggest how unusual this class is.

Mirabella, a 20-storey "university retirement community" on ASU's campus, is home to over 300 retired people. When it was opened in 2020, the senior-living facility was nearly fully subscribed. Most residents are having a ball. They can attend the same classes and cultural events as students, but with the distinct benefit of not having to take exams. In their dorms, facilities include an art studio, a pool and gym, and a games room. Only the second floor feels institutional, with a memory-care centre and rooms for residents who need round-the-clock attention.

This is part of a wider trend. An estimated 85 colleges in America are now connected to

senior living communities. With more than 10,000 baby boomers(生育高峰期出生的人) in America turning 65 every day, the opportunity for alternative forms of retirement is large. Compared with previous generations, boomers are wealthy, educated and picky. They want to remain active and not locked away. These wishes can all be met on a university campus.

For universities, welcoming pensioners(领退休金者) can make sense too. Nationally, undergraduate enrolment(入学) dropped from over 18m in 2010 to below 16m in 2022. As for what to do with the extra space, the smartest ones, Andrew Carle at Georgetown University says, provide a continuum of care—including for the very last stage of life. “The charity is the icing on the cake,” he says of the potential that residents will include universities in their wills.

24. How does the writer introduce the topic?

- A. By raising a question.
- B. By making a comparison.
- C. By offering an explanation.
- D. By giving a description.

25. Why are university retirement communities well-received?

- A. They provide free medical care.
- B. They have various research facilities.
- C. They allow students to take exams flexibly.
- D. They help seniors live an active and engaging life.

26. How can universities benefit from integrating senior living communities?

- A. It improves university teaching programs.
- B. It addresses the university enrolment decline.
- C. It draws public attention to university education.
- D. It earns universities the fame for caring for seniors.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Different forms of retirement.
- B. The education welfare of pensioners.
- C. The trend of retiring on college campuses.
- D. A new way for universities to make profits.

### C

It's the season for friends, family and cheesy holiday movies. Whether you're a fan of Christmas classics or prefer streamable and made-for-TV specials, there's always a reason holiday movies are so popular—even the most predictable. “In fact, this is what keeps us coming back. You would almost be disappointed if they weren't a little predictable,” says Dr. Pamela Rutledge, a media psychologist. “It's not like there's going to be a heart-stopping surprise waiting to catch you off guard.”

And while the plot of a city girl meeting a hometown guy is overused, Rutledge says these romantic holiday movies satisfy our inner desire for social connection and provide our brain with the confidence to anticipate something and have that be the case.

The holiday season itself can be stressful, making these movies an easy go-to for relaxation during a busy time of year. “These movies can act as ‘cinema therapy’, where you can relax with your friends,” says Allison Eden, associate professor of communications at Michigan State. “You don't have to work too hard to enjoy it. They're just gentle, comforting, feel-good movies that can really help, especially during times of stress.”

The most stressed you'll feel during most holiday movies? A silly, low-conflict misunderstanding between love interests that you know will be resolved by the end. “The brain responds to that whole journey with both the dopamine(多巴胺) of reward of having it turn out like you wanted to, but also the oxytocin(催产素) release when you're talking about feelings of warmth and connection and love. So sort of a win-win,” Rutledge says.

If you think you can find the same win-win in other forms of media, it may be harder than you think. People often use social media as a way to escape, for example, but it's not always the pick-me-up you may be looking for. With social media, you really never know what you're going to come up against.

28. What contribute most to the popularity of holiday movies?

- A. Predictable plots.
- B. Appealing themes.
- C. Unexpected endings.
- D. Romantic elements.

29. What does the underlined phrase “cinema therapy” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. A call for easy work.
- B. A form of stress relief.
- C. A chance to enjoy movies.
- D. A way to develop friendship.

30. Why does Rutledge view holiday movies as sort of a win-win?  
A. They enhance our brain function. B. They provide a comforting escape.  
C. They offer emotional satisfaction. D. They assist in resolving low conflicts.
31. What is the writer's purpose in writing the text?  
A. To call on people to watch holiday movies.  
B. To introduce the features of holiday movies.  
C. To explain why your brain loves holiday movies.  
D. To compare holiday movies with other forms of media.

**D**

Rare is the CEO who praises the virtues of a lie-in. According to one survey, two-thirds of the CEOs of large American companies are up by 6 o'clock; for average Americans the share is less than one in three. For future corporate leaders, the message seems clear: you snooze(打盹), you lose.

Bartleby has no such ambitions. But he's experimented with early starts, and found they not only bring the sense of satisfaction that comes from arriving before your editor. Inboxes can be cleared and tricky problems solved before the flood of emails and meetings, leaving you feeling well prepared for the day ahead.

Early birds are certainly held in higher regard. Rolling into the office late is unacceptable in most workplaces. A study published in 2022 found night owls(猫头鹰) were perceived by respondents as being "lazy", "undisciplined" and "immature".

Rising early is not, though, all upside. Those ready to receive work when the boss arrives may be given more of it. If the early bird gets the worm, the clever worm stays in bed. Urgent tasks often come up during the day, meaning early arrivals may end up working just as late as other colleagues.

Waking before sunrise also risks turning you into a bore. Some early risers cannot resist describing how much they get done while night owls hit the snooze button. Others go home early rather than socialize. Night owls, by contrast, let loose. In the eyes of many, late nights are the preserve of youth, while early mornings are seen as for the elderly.

Efforts to change your circadian(昼夜节律的) rhythm are likely to end in disappointment, as it is largely a product of genes. Perhaps the best advice is to stop worrying about your body clock. Most people are neither early birds nor night owls, but in between, struggling both in the morning and late evening. That is why most offices operate between 9 and 5—and why they ought to have break rooms.

32. Why does the writer mention the survey in paragraph 1?  
A. To illustrate the harmful effects of snoozing.  
B. To praise the healthy sleeping habit of the CEOs.  
C. To tell the difference between CEOs and average workers.  
D. To show the possible link between early rising and success.
33. What does paragraph 2 focus on?  
A. The feelings of early risers. B. The challenges on a workday.  
C. The benefits of getting up early. D. The preparations before work.
34. What can be a downside of being an early bird?  
A. Poor public image. B. Increased workload.  
C. Huge social pressure. D. Decreased productivity.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?  
A. Why Do CEOs Prefer Early Mornings?  
B. How Can We Change Our Body Clock?  
C. What Is the Science Behind Early Rising?  
D. Is It Better to Be an Early Bird or a Night Owl?

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可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Boxing has been practiced for centuries—it was even one of the sports in the original Olympic Games in ancient Greece. 36 Hundreds of thousands of people from all walks of life participate in the sport every week. But why? The answer lies in the physical, mental and even social benefits boxing can bring.

Its physical benefits are clear. Whether it's practicing with a punching(拳打) bag, training with a partner or facing an opponent in the ring, boxing can be an intense form of exercise and give a full-body workout. 37 And it can also increase anaerobic(无氧的) fitness—allowing someone to work out harder, for longer. These can, in turn, positively impact other aspects of physical well-being, like heart health and weight management.

38 Boxing can also positively impact someone's mental well-being. Dr Jessica Pinchbeck, Senior Lecturer in Sport and Fitness at the Open University, says that boxing can relieve some of the symptoms(症状) of anxiety and depression. Exercising regularly is already widely known to be good for mental health, but boxing can also bring a sense of discipline and focus.

And there is a third benefit to putting on the boxing gloves. Practicing punches can be done alone, of course. 39 It also involves working with others to train and stay safe. Dr Gavin Williams, Senior Lecturer in Education at the Open University, says that this cooperation and teamwork can create a sense of identity and belonging. 40

- A. It can improve muscular strength.
- B. But boxing is not just an individual activity.
- C. So the interactive elements bring social benefits.
- D. So boxing also strengthens a sense of community.
- E. More recently, boxing has become the mainstream in the UK.
- F. But the high physical demands of the sport aren't just good for the body.
- G. It promotes self-defense skills, helping build confidence to protect oneself.

### 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, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One night in Reykjavik, Thorleifsson was wandering around the main street with his wife and kids. During their walk, his son was 41 and wanted a drink from the corner store. But Thorleifsson discovered he couldn't help with the 42 request: A 20-centimetre step 43 his access to the store.

The barrier was all too 44. Born with muscular dystrophy(营养障碍), Thorleifsson has been using a 45 since age 25. As he waited outside the shop, he 46, "I thought about how strange it is that we 47 families in this way."

Living all over the world as a creative director and digital designer, Thorleifsson had 48 how different cities consider and plan for accessibility, from ramps(斜坡) and sidewalks to public 49. Having sold his digital creative agency to Twitter, Thorleifsson had the means to make a difference in his home city. He 50 a project to make Iceland wheelchair accessible, one ramp at a time.

Ramp Up Reykjavik started as a non-profit with a 51 to build 100 ramps within a year. Unlike portable and 52 solutions in other cities, these ramps are permanent structures that 53 the style of the buildings, making them appear as if they've always been there.

It's a design detail that helps provide a sense of inclusivity: These ramps, and those who need to use them, 54. "Equal access is not a reality yet," says Thorleifsson. But as he's learnt, 55 starts with just one person.

- |                  |               |              |              |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. sleepy    | B. nervous    | C. thirsty   | D. joyful    |
| 42. A. simple    | B. polite     | C. formal    | D. special   |
| 43. A. ruined    | B. blocked    | C. allowed   | D. provided  |
| 44. A. rare      | B. complex    | C. dangerous | D. familiar  |
| 45. A. stick     | B. wheelchair | C. medicine  | D. sign      |
| 46. A. recalled  | B. admitted   | C. screamed  | D. responded |
| 47. A. educate   | B. separate   | C. challenge | D. support   |
| 48. A. imagined  | B. discussed  | C. witnessed | D. predicted |
| 49. A. welfare   | B. health     | C. appeal    | D. transport |
| 50. A. launched  | B. approved   | C. revised   | D. selected  |
| 51. A. reason    | B. goal       | C. way       | D. duty      |
| 52. A. practical | B. suitable   | C. immediate | D. temporary |
| 53. A. adjust    | B. copy       | C. match     | D. develop   |
| 54. A. appear    | B. survive    | C. belong    | D. remain    |
| 55. A. wisdom    | B. sympathy   | C. optimism  | D. change    |

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。

The terms “high-context culture” and “low-context culture” 56 (introduce) by Edward Hall in the 1970s as part of his research on intercultural communication and understanding.

“High-context culture” countries rely on indirect communication and silent 57 (signal) such as facial expressions and body language. Communication is built on relationships, shared experiences and emotions to make decisions, and avoiding 58 (open) expressing disagreements.

“Low-context culture” countries like Australia and Germany rely on direct communication and 59 (write) rules to convey meaning. They rely less on shared assumptions of the group and the context of the situation, 60 results in the need for being more precise.

Understanding “high-context and low-context cultures” is a huge advantage for global businesses, as it has an impact 61 communication, negotiation, and more. Even websites can differ, with “high-context culture” websites often 62 (feature) more animation (动画), and “low-context culture” websites highlighting textual information.

Besides cultural context, 63 (person) experiences and preferences also shape communication, so it's important 64 (note) that every person, country, companies, and groups have 65 mix of both—so understanding, listening, and observing will always outweigh theories. But they are great tools to better perceive the world around us.

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,你校承办的国际夏令营计划开展体育嘉年华活动(Sports Carnival),现向学生征集趣味运动项目。请你给负责人David写一封邮件,内容包括:①提议一个项目;②阐述实施方案。

注意:①写作词数应为80左右;②请按格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

第二节(满分25分)

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。

**Race at River's Edge**

Like me, my cousin Gabriel is into riding bikes. He's 16 and I'm allowed to join him on longer rides because we're training for a charity cycling event.

One day, after checking our tires(轮胎), we set out for Tournus. Upon arrival, Gabriel and I parked our bikes near the river and walked to the town square. We'd just ridden 33 kilometers, and we were starving. We planned to get lunch and then ride to Mâcon, a small city in France on the Saône River.

It was market day. Locals were busy filling their baskets with groceries. Tourists hunted for gifts. Gabriel and I bought a long, thin loaf of bread and some Brie, a soft cheese which tasted awesome.

As we ate, I noticed a girl wearing a USA Basketball T-shirt. She smiled at us. Basketball is big in France too. You can even watch NBA games on TV. The girl stopped to buy some bread with her mum.

I saw them again by the river. They sat on a bench enjoying their food in front of a long, narrow riverboat named Voyageur. Then they boarded the boat. It was preparing to leave. Suddenly, I spotted a colorful shopping bag on the bench. The girl had left it! I looked up. Some passengers were gathering on the upper deck(甲板) of the riverboat, including the girl and her mum. I held up the bag and waved it to get their attention while Gabriel called to them.

When the girl noticed the bag, she opened her mouth in surprise. But her face fell as the boat started to pull away from the dock(码头). She didn't think she'd get the stuff back.

Running alongside the boat, Gabriel learned from a sailor that the boat's next stop was Mâcon—our destination as well. It would take the boat just under two hours at a speed of 22 kilometers per hour. “What can we do then?” he said.

注意:①续写词数应为150左右;②请按格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

“We have to find a way to return it!” I replied. \_\_\_\_\_

Then it happened: pffft! Flat tire! \_\_\_\_\_