

# 2024 届全国名校高三单元检测示范卷·英语(一)

## 必修 1 阶段性测试一

(120 分钟 150 分)

### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

#### 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。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。

- Why did the woman go to Beijing?  
A. To visit friends. B. To go sightseeing. C. To take a business trip.
- Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. At school. B. At a bookstore. C. In a library.
- Who is the woman?  
A. Henry's colleague. B. Henry's classmate. C. Henry's sister.
- What will the man do next?  
A. Cook dinner. B. Pick Jim up. C. Play with kids.
- What does the woman want to watch?  
A. An Indian film. B. A history programme. C. A dance competition.

#### 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。

- What does the woman suggest doing at first?  
A. Going to a park. B. Watching a movie. C. Resting at home.
- What does the man think of the woman's final idea?  
A. Good. B. Crazy. C. Funny.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- What did the woman have earlier?  
A. Some coffee. B. A sandwich. C. Some apple juice.
- What does the man say about the chocolate cake?  
A. It is healthy. B. It is expensive. C. It looks delicious.
- What are the speakers talking about?  
A. What to eat. B. Where to go. C. When to order.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- How old was the woman when her mother died?  
A. 12. B. 20. C. 32.
- What is the woman's attitude toward smoking?  
A. Uncaring. B. Ambiguous. C. Disapproving.
- What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Interviewer and interviewee.  
B. Doctor and patient.  
C. Father and daughter.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- What does the term "brencheese" mean?  
A. Eating bread and cheese together.  
B. Buying cheese at a local market.  
C. Cutting cheese into many pieces.

- What did the OED do in June, 2018?  
A. It updated its latest print version.  
B. It removed some rarely used words.  
C. It added some words to Oed. com.
  - How long does the OED usually watch usage of a word?  
A. One year. B. Four years. C. At least a decade.
  - When did the term "hip-pop" appear in a US newspaper report?  
A. In 1985. B. In 1991. C. In 2000.
- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。
- What was the speaker's hourly pay at the store?  
A. \$ 0.75. B. \$ 1.00. C. \$ 14.50.
  - What did the store owner ask the speaker to do?  
A. Keep three bikes for him.  
B. Work on weekends for free.  
C. Pay the money through a year.
  - How did the speaker feel after the pennies were counted?  
A. Tired. B. Excited. C. Angry.

### 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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

##### A

#### Four Wonders of Sweden

In this article, you can learn more about four wonders of Sweden.

##### Turning Torso

Turning Torso is currently the highest building in Sweden and that is probably enough to be counted as a Swedish wonder. When it was completed in 2005, it was also the first skyscraper in the world with a twisting design. Since then, Turning Torso has inspired several modern skyscrapers around the world. The highest point of the structure is 1,904 meters.

##### Visby City Wall

The city wall of Visby is located on the island of Gotland with a height of up to 11 meters. The oldest part of the wall dates back to the 12th century and the whole structure is an important part of the city's World Heritage status. Originally, the city wall had 29 larger towers and 22 or 23 smaller towers. Nowadays, there are 27 larger and 9 smaller towers intact(完好无损的).

##### Göta Canal

Göta Canal is the largest building project ever in Sweden, made up of a 1,905-kilometer long canal with 58 locks. The construction was started in 1818 and finished in 1832. The dream of a canal from East to West was already something that came up to talks in the 16th century. However, it took 300 years before an actual plan was realized.

##### Vasa Ship

The Vasa Ship is preserved in the Vasa Museum in Stockholm. The ship made its first voyage in 1628 but sunk shortly thereafter outside Beckaholmen. It

was fully stocked for its journey, so thanks to this, thousands of objects were preserved. However, it remained at the bottom for more than 300 years. It wasn't until 1961 that she was discovered.

21. Which wonder can you see on Gotland?

- A. Visby City Wall.
- B. Göta Canal.
- C. Vasa Ship.
- D. Turning Torso.

22. How many years did it take to build Göta Canal?

- A. 5 years.
- B. 14 years.
- C. 33 years.
- D. 300 years.

23. What can you do in the Vasa Museum?

- A. Travel in an artificial canal.
- B. Look at a twisting skyscraper.
- C. See preserved objects from 1628.
- D. Board and explore the Vasa Ship.

## B

The email subject line caught my attention: “Still interested in the Cutlass?” Mom's car. My finger paused over the computer mouse.

Mom's 1971 green Cutlass car was a timeless beauty. My favorite childhood memories were of us riding in it. Mom always wore her big sunglasses, with a scarf tied carefully over her head to protect her salon-styled hair. I felt I was riding with a Hollywood star.

These memories were all I had left of Mom. She'd died when I was only 15. Many of her things were given away or sold. The Cutlass had been bought by a collector in Michigan. I'd connected with him years before, asking if he might be interested in selling. He'd politely demurred.

Still, I couldn't let go of the idea of one day owning it, especially after I got married and became a father. With my daughter, Arden, now 11 and my son, Hudson, now 7, I wished my mom was there to see us all. I told my kids stories about their grandmother. But a story wasn't the same as a real connection. I'd often imagined that a ride in Mom's car would change all of that.

Now here was this email. I opened it. “Several people have asked to purchase that classic car,” it read. “It's time to sell, but I wanted to give you the first option to buy if you're still interested.” “Absolutely!” I typed.

The day when I drove to check on the car, the collector passed me a small bag. “Mom's sunglasses!” I cried as I opened the bag.

Finally, the car was transported to my house. My wife took pictures of the “first ride” as the kids climbed in and sat where I had sat so many years ago with my mom behind the wheel. I brought Mom's glasses into the car with me.

“Can I wear them?” Arden asked, as I started the car.

“You bet,” I said.

I knew Mom loved that.

24. What is the author's impression of his mom?

- A. Aggressive.
- B. Distant.
- C. Conservative.
- D. Fashionable.

25. What does the underlined word “demurred” in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Appeared.
- B. Refused.
- C. Answered.
- D. Continued.

26. Why did the collector send an email to the author?

- A. To sell the car at a much higher price.
- B. To see his interest in selling antiques.
- C. To offer him an opportunity to get the car.
- D. To tell him the popularity of his mom's car.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. A surprising email.
- B. A family connection.
- C. A childhood adventure.
- D. A shopping experience.

## C

Consumers in the US spend more money when doing the grocery shopping online, but spend less on sweets and desserts than when they shop in physical stores.

In recent years, online grocery shopping has grown massively. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the amount consumers spend through online shopping has more than doubled in the US.

Laura Zatz at Harvard University and her colleagues have looked at how people's habits change when they're spending in-store compared with shopping online. They hired 137 participants, who were regular consumers of two supermarkets in the US state of Maine. Each participant was the key shopper for their household, and they also had experience in shopping both online and in-store.

The researchers studied each participant for a total of 44 weeks and tracked what items they purchased. They collected data from a total of 5,573 transactions (交易), 1,062 of which were made online and 4,511 in-store. “They purchased more items when shopping online, both in terms of overall number of items but also a greater variety of unique items,” says Zatz. On average, participants spent 44% more per transaction when shopping online than in-store.

The results show that people spent more money on sweets and desserts when shopping in-store, spending on average \$2.50 more per transaction. However, there was no difference in spending on sugary drinks.

It seems that in-store shopping attracts shoppers to healthier food choices. “When you're shopping in-store, you're facing all sorts of stimuli (刺激) that could make you more willing to buy unhealthy food groups when you might not have otherwise planned to,” says Zatz. Unhealthy food choices are often placed in supermarkets at the end of aisles (走道) and at checkouts, where you can easily see, touch or even smell the food.

“The findings could help consumers reflect on how to avoid unhealthy food purchasing choices, especially as complex marketing is coming online,” says Zatz. “Besides offering seemingly appealing discounts, online stores may follow physical stores in many ways. You can never be too careful when shopping online.”

28. According to the text, the participants of the study are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. experienced regular shoppers
- B. unlucky COVID-19 patients
- C. working in large supermarkets
- D. uninterested in online shopping

29. Which of the following is the focus of the study?

- A. The time spent on shopping online and in-store.
- B. The amount of the money spent on healthy food.
- C. The consumers' attitudes towards unhealthy food.
- D. The types of food people buy online and in-store.

30. Why do consumers tend to buy unhealthy food in physical stores?

- A. They have easier access to checkouts.
- B. They are offered appealing discounts.
- C. They are exposed to sensory stimuli.
- D. They consume energy while shopping.

31. What is Laura Zatz's attitude towards shopping online?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Favorable.
- C. Uncaring.
- D. Cautious.

## D

Scientists have been studying Antarctica for over a century, but details as basic as what it looks like beneath all that ice have largely remained a mystery. Now, *Earthar* reports that a team of scientists from Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and the UK has published the most detailed data on the continent's subglacial topography (冰川下的地形) near the South Pole.

As they report in the journal *Geophysical Research Letters*, central Antarctica is home to three large canyons (峡谷), one of which is deeper than the Grand Canyon and nearly as wide at some points. The researchers made the discovery by flying a plane with radar over the South Pole, a spot that isn't covered by imaging satellites. They expected to find mountains beneath the ice sheet, but the wide canyons they found between the mountains came as a surprise.

Of the three canyons, two hadn't been documented previously. The largest, the Foundation Trough, measures 218 miles long, up to 22 miles wide, and 6,260 feet deep, putting it up there with the planet's most impressive canyons.

The discoveries are significant on their own, but the real purpose behind the research is to better understand how the West and East Antarctic Ice Sheets will react to rising temperatures. Human-caused climate change has destabilized some of the continent's ice, and the West Antarctic Ice Sheet especially has been slowly crumbling(崩塌) into the sea. If patterns continue, the coastal glaciers supporting the large ice sheets could fall down, causing sea levels to rise a minimum of 10 feet. If this happens, the canyons could be a major factor in the speed and direction of ice flow from central Antarctica to the coast.

The event isn't likely to happen in the near future, but further study of Antarctica's topography will help scientists to better predict when it might.

32. According to the text, the researchers found the new canyons \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. as planned
- B. by accident
- C. in the sea
- D. with satellites

33. What can be known about the canyons according to paragraph 4?

- A. They are likely to affect ice flow.
- B. They cause ice sheets to crumble.
- C. They stop ice flowing into the sea.
- D. They help to cool ice sheets down.

34. What does the author think of the further study of Antarctica's topography?

- A. It's confusing.
- B. It's quite easy.
- C. It's meaningful.
- D. It's challenging.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Rising Temperatures Cause Sea Levels to Rise
- B. Massive Canyons Are Found Beneath Ice Sheets
- C. Antarctica Still Remains Unknown to the Public
- D. Antarctica's Topography Will Be Predicted Soon

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。

Moving your body regularly and often is a key to good health. But for people who don't feel the urge to exercise, sitting can become a habit that hurts the body and the brain. Here are some easy tips that will invite more movement into your routines.

**Budget in some mobile breaks.**

36 For example, for every hour that you're sitting, you might expect yourself to get up for 10 minutes and move around. Schools and workplaces can be creative about building those breaks into the day.

**Give yourself prompts(提示).**

Are you forgetting to get up? 37 Let it remind you to "break up" an hour of sitting with short breaks for something simple, says Aaron Kandola at University College London. For example, you might use the short break to empty the dishwasher or pick up the dog's toys.

38

"If it's nice weather, you should surely get out for a walk," says Tatiana Warren of Just TATI in Baltimore. If the weather is bad, plan for other options. You can dance around the room or jog in place a bit. 39 For example, the Lake County YMCA in Ohio has free 8- to 12-minute kids' yoga videos. Their themes include Star Wars, dinosaurs and the jungle.

**Use the partner system.**

Work with friends to remind each other to stand up and stretch. Or remind each other to stand when you're on the phone. Get your family involved, too. Warren says her cousins' family likes to play board games. But they often stand to reach for something or even jump during the games. 40

- A. Seek for challenges.
- B. Work with what you have.
- C. Set an alarm clock if you have to.
- D. Or try short online exercise videos.
- E. No one sits still for long, she says.
- F. Make a conscious effort and set simple goals.
- G. Exercise videos help them to realize their health goals.

**第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)**

第一节 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

You may be familiar with the announcement "Mind the Gap" that is often heard on the London Underground. It's a 41 most travelers take for granted, but it has special meaning for Margaret McCollum because it's helping her 42 her husband Oswald, who died in 2007.

Back in 1950, Oswald recorded the announcement used on the underground network. After he died, McCollum, who was retired, would go to the Embankment station every day and 43 her husband's voice.

Sitting on a bench, the lady would hear the 44 voice every few minutes when a new train pulled into the 45. It gave her some comfort.

46, the recording was eventually 47 by an electronic version in 2012. So McCollum went to the London Transport Company to see if they could 48 her a copy of the original recording. She wasn't 49 if they would help, but she insisted on going.

50, they agreed, but the London Underground staff made a lot of effort to 51 the original recording. The digitizing process meant all underground recordings had been placed in archives(档案), and work had to be done to 52 the voice.

But 53 offering a copy to McCollum, the company helped her in another way. They were so moved by McCollum's 54 that they decided to reinstate(恢复) Oswald's 55 at the Embankment station which McCollum could 56 to visit every day.

According to All on the Board, a motivational Instagram account run by two London Underground staff, that is the only 57 on the Northern Line Underground network that has that kind of recording. What's more, for every train 58 the station, Oswald's recording is 59 three times, which must be a 60 for McCollum.

- |                   |                 |              |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 41. A. hobby      | B. joke         | C. route     | D. message       |
| 42. A. rescue     | B. assist       | C. award     | D. remember      |
| 43. A. figure out | B. get over     | C. listen to | D. make up       |
| 44. A. unknown    | B. shocking     | C. familiar  | D. sorrowful     |
| 45. A. platform   | B. waiting room | C. studio    | D. ticket office |
| 46. A. However    | B. Therefore    | C. Besides   | D. Otherwise     |
| 47. A. destroyed  | B. replaced     | C. combined  | D. improved      |
| 48. A. buy        | B. give         | C. pay       | D. return        |
| 49. A. curious    | B. worried      | C. doubtful  | D. sure          |

- 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。

of one of our neighbors to watching it.

She immediately pulled out the piece of paper and a pen but wrote her new mobile number down. Then she said, “If you need help, please ring her.” To be honest, I touched by her kindness then.

假定你是李华,准备参加学校组织的英文歌唱比赛。请给你的英国笔友 David 写封邮件求助,内容包括:

1. 说明比赛要求;
2. 请他推荐英文歌;
3. 请教英文歌的演唱技巧。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;  
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

[illegible]

**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。

Asking to get the coronavirus might sound crazy anywhere. However, in Kibera, Kenya's biggest slum (贫民窟), 61 a new hairstyle similar to the spiky (有尖端的) look of the SarsCov-2 virus was designed, it sounds normal. The new hairstyle 62 (become) a big hit since then.

With the number of consumers becoming smaller and their income becoming less, hairstylists in Kibera had to come up with ways to deal with 63 problem. In the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic, some stylists found 64 (inspire) for a new hairstyle in the shape of the deadly virus 65 (see) under a microscope(显微镜). But it's not just about the design; the new hairstyle is also 66 (cheap) than other popular styles—it costs less than \$1, 67 (make) it an attractive option for consumers with financial problems.

While other hairstyles popular in the Kibera slum cost 300 to 500 shillings (\$ 3 to \$ 5), the coronavirus hairdo 68 (mere) costs 50 shillings (\$ 0. 5) and comes 69 the added bonus of spreading awareness about the actual virus.

“Some grown-ups don’t believe that the coronavirus is real, but then most kids appear willing to wash their 70 (hand) and wear masks. So many adults do not do this, and that is why we came up with the corona hairstyle,” hairdresser Sharon Refa told *Reuters*.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_
66. \_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_

### 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(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。