**金华十校2024年4月高三模拟考试**

**英语试题卷**

**本试卷分为第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题），共150分，考试时间120分钟。请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂写在答题纸上。**

**第Ⅰ卷（选择题 共95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，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. What will the woman drink?

A. Coffee. B. Coke. C. Tea.

2. How does the man probably feel?

A. Satisfied. B. Stressed. C. Bored.

3. When will the next bus leave for downtown?

A. In 5 minutes. B. In 10 minutes. C. In 15 minutes.

4. What will the weather probably be like tomorrow?

A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.

5. What does the man think of the movie?

A. Tragic. B. Touching. C. Inspiring.

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，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 does the boy suggest the girl do?

A. Wear something unusual. B. Watch Frozen with him. C. Dress as a princess.

7. What does the woman think of a vampire dog costume?

A. Boring. B. Frightening. C. Thrilling.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Where is the woman planning to go?

A. Italy. B. Austria. C. England.

9. Where did the man buy his walking shoes?

A. At a market. B. In a new mall. C. In a holiday inn.

10. What does the man advise the woman to do during her trip?

A. Climb mountains. B. Wear enough clothes. C. Protect herself from the sun.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What does the man probably do?

A. He’s a cook. B. He’s a waiter. C. He’s a restaurant owner.

12. How long does the man have to work a day?

A. 5 hours. B. 6 hours. C. 11 hours.

13. According to the man, what is one of the keys to doing the work well?

A. Having enthusiasm. B. Making plans for future. C. Paying attention to exams.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. Why is the man moving?

A. To be closer to his office.

B. To save some money.

C. To have more space.

15. When will the apartment be available to the woman?

A. In early August. B. In mid-August. C. In early September.

16. What does the man offer to do?

A. Hire movers for the woman.

B. Find the woman an apartment.

C. Recommend the woman to the landlord.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Where did the wedding take place?

A. In New York. B. In South Carolina. C. In Virginia.

18. Who conducted the wedding ceremony?

A. Charles Johnson. B. Michael Smith. C. William Scott.

19. What did the bride study in college?

A. History. B. Art. C. Psychology.

20. What can we learn about the couple?

A. They enjoyed a month-long honeymoon.

B. They graduated from the same university.

C. They sent gifts to the wedding planning company.

**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**

Dear readers,

“*Persist.*”—Viet Thanh Nguyen

“*Success is no accident.*”—Chris Bohjalian

“*Keep writing and it’ll get easier.*”—Lisa Jewell

“*Be patient with yourself*.”—Min Jin Lee

These are words of advice taken from our interviews with award-winning and bestselling authors. Notice, though, not a single mention of their status, prizes, or advances—in other words, their success. And while status, literary awards, and money can be indicators of a successful writer, one must actually sit down and write for any of those things to happen. That’s what all of these pieces of advice have in common: putting words on the page.

In this issue, you’ll find articles to help you succeed, no matter your goals. If it’s to figure out whether that mess of a novel you’ve got sitting in a drawer can be rescued or if you need to move on, Andromeda Romano’s article will offer questions to ask yourself. Michael La Ronn’s essay will give you an example of how an unexpected opportunity might be just the push you need. Or, if you’ve had trouble finding an agent, Ryan Van Cleave’s collection of tips and advice from 22 literary agents on every aspect of the business might change your luck. Matty Dalrymple shares ways to reach more readers and build a community with them.

Wish you success and happy new year!

21. The advice mentioned at the beginning highlights the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a big dream B. constant practice C. earning money D. achieving success

22. Whose article may help those who are unsure whether to save an unsuccessful novel?

A. Matty Dalrympl. B. Michael La Ronn.

C. Ryan Van Cleave. D. Andromeda Romano.

23. Who might be the target readers of this issue?

A. Writers. B. Businessmen. C. Booksellers. D. Literary agents.

**B**

I’m in a coffee shop in Manhattan and I’m about to become the most disliked person in the room. First, I’m going to interrupt the man reading quietly near the window and ask for a drink of his latte. Next, I’m going to ask the line of people waiting to pay if I can cut to the front of the queue. This is how I chose to spend my last vacation. Here’s why.

Growing up, all I ever heard about was “EQ.” It was the mid-1990s, and psychologist Daniel Goleman had just popularized the concept of emotional intelligence. Unlike IQ, which tracked conventional measures of intelligence like reasoning and recall, EQ measured the ability to understand other people — to listen, to empathize(共情), and to appreciate.

My mother, an elementary school principal, prized brains and hard work, but she placed a special emphasis on Goleman’s new idea. To her, EQ was the elixir(万能药) that separated the good students from the great after they left school. She was determined to send me into the adult world with as much of this elixir as possible.

But when I finally began my first job, I noticed a second elixir in the pockets of some of my colleagues. It gave their opinions extra weight and their decisions added impact. Strangest of all, it seemed like the anti-EQ: Instead of knowing how to make others feel good, this elixir gave people the courage to do the opposite — to say things others didn’t want to hear.

This was assertiveness(魄力). It boiled down to the command of a single skill: the ability to have uncomfortable conversations. Assertive people — those with high “AQ”— ask for things they want, decline things they don’t, provide constructive feedback, and engage in direct confrontation(对峙) and debate.

A lifetime improving my EQ helped me empathize with others, but it also left me overly sensitive to situations where I had to say or do things that might make others unhappy. While I didn’t avoid conflict, I was always frustrated by my powerlessness when I had to say or do something that could upset someone. This is my problem and I’m working on it.

24. Why did the author act that way in the coffee shop?

A. To improve a skill. B. To test a concept.

C. To advocate a new idea. D. To have a unique vacation.

25. What do we know about the author’s mother?

A. She thought little of IQ.

B. She popularized Goleman’s idea.

C. She was a strict mother and principal.

D. She valued EQ as the key to greatness.

26. What does the word “it” underlined in the fourth paragraph refer to?

A. EQ. B. AQ. C. Empathy. D. Courage.

27. According to the passage, those with high EQ but low AQ are likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. successful leaders B. people pleasers

C. terrible complainers D. pleasure seekers

**C**

Sometimes we only appreciate something when we realize we may lose it. That is the story of the Everglades. A shallow slow-moving river, the Everglades once covered about 18,000 square miles of southern Florida. Until the 1900s, few people lived in the grassy wetlands. Not much was understood about the unique balance of nature that existed there. Plants, creatures, and water had formed a remarkable ecosystem.

By the early 1900s, Florida’s pleasant winters attracted more people. Visitors became new permanent residents. They built homes and roads. The conditions looked good for farming, so the newcomers planted large agricultural crops. But South Florida’s cycle of flooding was a problem. To address that, developers attempted to drain(排水) the land. They also built structures to control water levels and flow.

Those changes made it easier for more people to live year-round in South Florida. However, they also disturbed life in the Everglades, which depends on freshwater regularly refilling the land. The area’s growing human population needed freshwater. And large farms consumed large quantities of freshwater. By the mid-1900s, water levels in southern Florida began to go down. Lack of freshwater wasn’t the only problem. As more and more land was developed for people and farms, the Everglades’ historic boundaries contracted. Loss of habitat and hunting threatened the survival of native species in the Everglades.

Some people hoped that the government’s recognition might save the Everglades. They fought for it. Everglades National Park was established in 1947. It became the first park in the United States created for its biodiversity.

Now, Everglades National Park protects 1.5 million acres along the southern tip of Florida. An amazing variety of creatures live there. About 360 different species of birds have been sighted in the park. Nearly 300 different species of fish have been identified. About 40 species of mammals and 50 species of reptiles inhabit the park. Nature still rules in the Everglades, a place worth understanding, appreciating, and protecting.

28. What was the Everglades like before the 1900s?

A. Naturally wild. B. Partly explored.

C. Completely lifeless. D. Thickly populated.

29. What problem did new residents cause for the Everglades?

A. A cycle of flooding.

B. Pollution of freshwater.

C. Possible extinction of native species.

D. The extension of historic boundaries.

30. Why are the figures mentioned in the last paragraph?

A. To attract visitors to the park.

B. To stress the great power of nature.

C. To call for more efforts to protect nature.

D. To show the successful conservation of the park.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. How people adapted to life in the Everglades.

B. How Everglades National Park was established.

C. How humans harmed and saved the Everglades.

D. How the ecosystem of the Everglades was formed.

**D**

American families don’t save money like they used to. In 2018 the personal saving rate was somewhere around 7%, which is well below the rate of a few decades ago.

There are a lot of potential explanations for this. Wage growth has slowed while necessities such as housing and medical care have grown more expensive. The rise of easy credit has made overspending easier than ever. And the number of people who make a budget is decreasing.

Now, a team of U. S. and Canadian economists have proposed a new explanation for the declining savings rate, one rooted in individual psychology. At its heart lies a simple observation: Spending is a lot more visible than not spending. Humans are social creatures, and we have a tendency to evaluate our own standing in life relative to how our friends and neighbors are doing. We want to keep up with the Joneses, and stay ahead of the Smiths. Because of this, when we see other people spending money we have a tendency to believe that we can — or should — be spending too. Nowadays, changes in the media landscape have made other people’s spending more visible than ever. That, in turn, is making all of us spend even more — and save even less.

David Hirshleifer, one of the economists, said that “it’s easy to think that you’re saving enough because you are not throwing luxury parties or taking expensive journeys the way some people you know are.” But, he warned, “those journeys and parties may not really be typical of your acquaintances — they just stand out in memory.”

The economists imply that finding ways to make non-spending more visible might help individuals develop more realistic views of overall spending and saving behavior. “Make a special effort to notice when your friends are careful with money, such as holding on to their 15-year-old car,” Hirshleifer said.

32. Which of the following is a potential explanation for the low saving rate in America?

A. The reduction in the income. B. The easy access to money.

C. The growing desire for housing. D. The difficulty in sticking to a budget.

33. The “individual psychology” mentioned in paragraph 3 refers to a tendency to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. show off wealth B. connect with others

C. compare oneself to others D. adapt oneself to social change

34. What is the warning of David Hirshleifer?

A. It is improper to copy others’ spending habits.

B. It is unwise to spend more than one can afford.

C. One may spend too much on journeys and parties.

D. One may have misunderstanding of others’ spending habits.

35. What do the economists suggest people do?

A. Make good use of money.

B. Save as much money as possible.

C. Pay attention to non-spending behavior.

D. Change overall spending and saving behavior.

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。

Have you ever wondered why you want to do something, or what causes people to go through extraordinary pain or personal investment just to achieve a particular outcome? 36 Motivation.

Motivation is the reason for people’s actions, goals, and willingness to pursue the goals. Sometimes it seems difficult to find, but we all have that spark at our core. Here are some ways you can turn that spark back into a flame.

 37 If your motivation is fading, notice when this starts to happen and what events could have driven it. You’ll find that you’re more likely to feel bored when you’re in certain environments. As you become more aware of this, you can put yourself in situations where you’re more likely to thrive.

Keep a thankfulness journal. 38 When they’re aware of what they’re thankful for, it drives them in specific areas of their lives. Considering this, you may find value in keeping a thankfulness journal where you regularly list blessings.

Design an accomplishment book. Creative people may do well to design an accomplishment book with images of past work and accomplishments as a form of encouragement. It can be as informal or formal as you’d like. It might be a simple scrapbook you keep at your desk, or a professionally printed booklet that you keep by your bed. 39

Get out of the house. If your life consists of going to work, coming home, watching Netflix, and going to sleep, you shouldn’t be surprised that you’re unmotivated. 40 Stretching yourself will expose you to new ideas, activities, and people, which will either strike up new motivation or rekindle things you have forgotten about.

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| --- |
| A. What’s the possible solution?B. Identify when motivation slips.C. What’s at the heart of this issue?D. Decide what works best for you and give it a try.E. A thankfulness journal is a perfect way to show your gratitude to others.F. Some people find that thankfulness and motivation are directly connected.G. Make it a point to go outdoors and try new things even when you don’t want to. |

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

第一节（共15个小题；每小题1分，满分15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。

I found a brown bag outside after our move. “Grass Seed,” it said in big letters. My husband and I 41 the seeds all over the dirty yard in front of our new house. “I have no idea if they will 42 ,” I told him, “but it’s worth a shot.” Just like our 43 to move to the rural Arizona.

Near our new house sat a charming cottage, which was 44 to tourists. I got a job offer to 45 the cottage. I’d worked in hotels for years, so when offered the 46 , I jumped at it. Still, it was a big change. I 47 that it would be a right move.

While we waited for our grass to grow—or not—we 48 settled into our new house through our efforts. We made it a cozy home, despite the 49 in the front yard, which was still bare now. Meanwhile, many of the cottage guests became 50 , and I got to know them well. I felt 51 to make their stays memorable. Perhaps I was better at that than 52 .

But after a monsoon(季风) swept through, I woke up to a beautiful morning and looked out the window. There was no grass growing in the sunlight. 53 , our yard was covered in a rainbow of zinnias(百日菊)! The front yard turned out even better than I could have 54 , just like our new life. And it remains a powerful 55 of the beauty that awaits us in our new chapter.

41. A. sought B. spread C. collected D. removed

42. A. remain B. last C. dry D. root

43. A. need B. intention C. decision D. agreement

44. A. rented B. given C. sold D. introduced

45. A. green B. advertise C. fill up D. look after

46. A. help B. chance C. service D. accommodation

47. A. pretended B. decided C. understood D. prayed

48. A. naturally B. hardly C. gradually D. temporarily

49. A. uncertainty B. potential C. danger D. untidiness

50. A. locals B. employers C. regulars D. gardeners

51. A. proud B. grateful C. curious D. stressed

52. A. house renting B. yard cleaning C. keeping house D. growing grass

53. A. Otherwise B. Instead C. Besides D. Therefore

54. A. imagined B. designed C. remembered D. appreciated

55. A. test B. memory C. reminder D. choice

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。

In celebration of Chinese New Year, a hanfu parade 56 (hold) by China Cultural Centre in Valletta, the capital of Malta, on February 17, 2024.

The parade, well 57 (receive) among the locals and tourists, featured 23 volunteer models from diverse cultural backgrounds coming together to show 58 beauty of traditional Chinese costumes.

The parade attracted local residents and visiting tourists with its display of ancient Chinese elegance and grace. Each model wore delicate hanfu in different styles, reflecting the 59 (rich) and diversity of China’s cultural heritage. From silk garments to elaborate accessories(配饰), the hanfu parade represented the essence of centuries-old traditions passed down through 60 (generation).

The event drew enthusiastic participation from both local residents and tourists, 61 wondered at the exquisite craftsmanship and cultural significance of hanfu. Many 62 (engage)with the models, eager to learn more about the history and 63 (symbol) meaning behind each garment, further fostering cross-cultural exchange and understanding.

By including the hanfu parade into its Chinese New Year celebrations, the China Cultural Centre in Malta showed its commitment to promoting cultural exchange and 64 (strengthen) the bonds of friendship between Malta and China. The event showed the lasting appeal 65 Chinese traditions and their ability to go beyond borders, uniting people from diverse backgrounds in celebration and appreciation.

**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,你校将于4月23日(世界读书日)开展主题为“The Power of Reading”的英语演讲比赛，请你以此为主题写一篇演讲稿参赛，内容包括：

1.你的经历；

2.你的感受。

注意：

1.词数80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| The Power of ReadingGood morning, ladies and gentlemen! |

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。

I was doing homework with my friend Ollie at his home when he randomly started scribbling(乱画) a fish. But not just any fish. This fish was riding a skateboard and blowing a bubble that said “I’d rather be skating!”I laughed and drew a sea star saying “Quit fooling around and get to work!”

Just then, Ollie’s grandma Abuela and her friend Mr. Goldberg came into the kitchen. Mr. Goldberg was in charge of the local animal shelter. Abuela poured their tea and inquired about how things were going at the animal shelter. Mr. Goldberg sighed, shaking his head. He explained that not enough people were adopting pets, resulting in too many animals without homes.

Overhearing the conversation, Ollie offered to adopt some excitedly. But Abuela said that one noisy parrot was plenty for this house.

“Blue isn’t noisy,” defended Ollie. “He’s just musical.”

“I’d have a whole farm full of animals if I could,” I said. “But my parents say two cats and a hamster(仓鼠) are enough.”

Mr. Goldberg said he kept trying to attract people to adopt animals, but found it hard to get people’s attention these days. Ollie drew a sad whale, and I wrote the words “Please adopt me” in the shape of a whale spout(喷水). Mr. Goldberg took a look at our drawings and made favorable comments on them, saying that these clever talking animals just might grab people’s attention. And he asked us if we were willing to design a poster for his animal shelter, a proposal we happily accepted. We decided to draw some ideas on our own and meet up again the next afternoon.

That night, when I was sitting in the living room brainstorming ideas for the poster, my little brother brought in our hamster, Mr. Nibbles, to give him a little run-around time. He made a hamster playground out of couch pillows and Mr. Nibbles began to run around merrily.

*Suddenly, an idea formed in my mind. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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*We decided to make both Mr. Nibbles and Blue the stars of the poster.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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**金华十校2024年4月高三模拟考试**

**英语答案**

**第一部分 听力**

1-5 CBABC 6-10ABBAC 11-15 ACABC 16-20CBCAA

**第二部分 阅读理解**

第一节21-23 BDA 24-27ADBB 28-31 ACDC 32-35 BCDC

第二节 36-40CBFDG

**第三部分 语言运用**

第一节 41-45 BDCAD 46-50 BDCAC 51-55 ADBAC

第二节

56. was held 57. received 58. the 59. richness 60. generations

61. who 62. engaged 63. symbolic 64. strengthening 65. of