**青岛市2024年高三年级第一次适应性检测**

**英 语**

**注意事项：**

**1．答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。**

**2．回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。**

**3．考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**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，选出最佳答案。

**A**

**Monet: The Immersive（沉浸式）Experience**

*Monet: The Immersive Experience* in Liège invites you to step into the world of the French painter Claude Monet, one of the greatest artistic geniuses of the nineteenth century!

Explore some of the most breathtaking paintings by Claude Monet with the help of a digital 360-degree presentation. The unique exhibition concept is staged with state-of-the-art multimedia technology, which shows very large images of Monet’s paintings on the walls and floors of the building．It has music, the smell of flowers, and voice-over in several languages to make the paintings come alive in a way never seen before．

To fully get into the world of the French painter, visitors are guided through three experience rooms．Each room is a highlight on its own and provides visitors not only with an insight, but also with new experiences and new viewpoints on Monet’s life, his work and his masterpieces．

**Practical info**

·Date: from March 2024

·Opening hours:

Wednesday, Thursday: 10: 00 am-7: 00 pm

Friday: 10: 00 am-8: 00 pm

Saturday: 9: 00 am-8: 00 pm

Sunday: 9: 00 am-7: 00 pm

Monday and Tuesday: Closed

·Duration: the visit will take around 60 to 75 minutes

·Location: Eglise Saint-Pholien, Rue Saint-Pholien, 4020 Liège

·Please consult the FAQs of this experience here

1．How does the exhibition help visitors explore Monet’s paintings?

A．It uses digital technology． B．It gives lectures on art．

C．It offers stages to visitors． D．It provides language services．

2．What will visitors experience in the three rooms?

A．An exploration on French art． B．An introductory tour of painters．

C．A unique journey to Monet’s world． D．An encounter with Monet-inspired artworks．

3．Which of the following is a recommended visiting time?

A．11: 30 am（Wed, Feb 21）． B．10: 00 am（Tue, Mar 19）．

C．6: 30 pm（Thur, Mar 28）． D．4: 00 pm（Sun, Apr 7）．

**B**

The Music Educator Award, this year, went to Annie Ray, an orchestra（管弦乐队）director at Annandale High School．She was recognized for her efforts to make music accessible to all students, particularly those with disabilities．Ray got to attend the awards ceremony in Los Angeles and bring home a $10,000 prize．

Ray created the Crescendo Orchestra for students with severe intellectual and developmental disabilities, as well as a parent orchestra that teaches nearly 200 caregiver s a year to play the same instrument as their child．Ray also works with a local charity to give damaged instruments a second life in her classroom．

The orchestra is about much more than just making music．The most important is to give students a chance to develop their cooperation skills, make mistakes and learn the art of refining something．Ray pushes her students to be brave, go outside their comfort zone and realize they have to learn how to make bad sounds before learning how to make good sounds．And they teach her a lot in return．“They changed my educational philosophy．I understand what it truly means to meet a student where they’re at and apply that elsewhere,” she said．

The warm reception on the ceremony was meaningful．Actually, not many people understand what exactly music educators do or how much their work matters．While her administration is supportive, that lack of understanding is a problem facing the profession in general．Another is resources．She says her school “desperately” needs new instruments．She will use some of her prize money to buy more

Ray also plans to put some of the money towards an ongoing scholarship for students who want to pursue music when they graduate．She knows of several, those particularly interested in music, and aims to offer financial support needed to realize their musical dreams．“It is hard but truly satisfying,” Ray said．“And there’s nothing else like it for them.”

4．What can we learn about Ray from the first two paragraphs?

A．She hosted the award ceremony． B．She brought music to more people．

C．She gave away instruments to the poor． D．She founded a local charity for children．

5．What do students benefit most from the orchestra?

A．They acquire in-depth musical knowledge． B．They make friends with the like-minded．

C．They gain personal growth from playing music． D．They improve their connections with educators．

6．What is paragraph 4 of the text mainly about?

A．The reception on the ceremony． B．Importance of music education．

C．Challenges for music educators． D．Plans to obtain resources．

7．What does Ray find satisfying according to the last paragraph?

A．Winning a scholarship． B．Developing interest in music．

C．Making musical achievements． D．Transforming dreams into reality．

**C**

An ancient Latin proverb says “Aquila non capit muscas” —cagles don’t hunt flies—meaning that important ones shouldn’t concern themselves with small, insignificant matters．But the lions in East Africa should concern themselves with the seemingly insignificant ants, because these ants are changing their lifestyles．

The story start s with the acacia trees（金合欢树）in an African wildlife area in central Kenya．Some of these acacia trees provide food and shelter for specific an t species, which in turn defend the tree against herbivores（食草动物）．The ants are actively attacking and driving away herbivores that attempt to feed on the tree’s leaves．This is highly effective; the ants not only physically harm the herbivores but also release chemicals that can **deter** other potential attackers．

But these ants are in trouble．Another species called the “big-headed” an t is destroying entire groups of tree-protecting ants．This, in turn, sets off an entire chain of events that ends up influencing when and how lions can hunt．

This ant invasion（入侵）affects one thing after the other．It leaves the acacia trees defenseless against herbivores especially elephants．The elephants come in and eat the acacias at five to seven times the rate observed in uninvaded areas．The lions, while hunting for food, have no more trees to use for hiding．This reduced tree cover makes lions less successful at hunting and pushes them to find different areas to hunt in．

“These tiny invaders are pulling on the ties that put an African ecosystem together, determining who is eaten andwhere,” said Todd Palmer, an ecologist from Florida．

The lions, which are already endangered, are managing to cope with this by no longer focusing their attention on zebras．The zebras, of course, can see them much better on the approach given the lack of cover．Instead, they are targeting water buffalo．But this also isn’t the end of the story．Who knows what the lions’ changing strategy will mean for the ecosystem down the line?

8．What does the underlined word “**deter**” in paragraph 2mean?

A．Direct． B．Discourage． C．Identify． D．Seek．

9．What role do the elephants play in the chain reaction?

A．Cooperating with “big-headed” ants． B．Damaging the hiding place for lions．

C．Protecting the acacias from herbivores． D．Starting off the disturbance of the chain．

10．The author mentions lions, zebras and water buffalo to show that \_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．animals fall victim to bigger ones B．the ecology is on the road to recovery

C．animals are corelated in the ecosystem D．species are firmly positioned in the food chain

11．What is the text mainly about?

A．What ecologists find about animals． B．Why African lions are endangered．

C．How tiny ants affect the way lions hunt． D．How the law of the jungle works in Africa．

**D**

At a conference last week, I received an interesting piece of advice: “Assume you are wrong.” The advice came from Brian Nosek, a fellow psychology professor．He wasn’t objecting to any particular claim I’d made—he was offering a strategy for pursuing better science, and for encouraging others to do the same．

To understand the context for Nosek’s advice, we need to take a step back—to the nature of science itself. Despite what many of us learned in elementary school, there is no single scientific method．Just as scientific theories change, so do scientific methods．

Assuming you are right might be a motivating force, sustaining the enormous effort that conducting scientific work requires．But it also makes it easy to interpret criticisms as personal attacks, and for scientific arguments to develop into personal battles．Beginning, instead, from the assumption you are wrong, a criticism is easier to be viewed as a helpful pointer, a constructive suggestion for how to be less wrong—a goal that your critic probably shares．

Nosek’s advice may sound pessimistic, but it’s not so foreign to science．Philosophers of science sometimes refer to the “pessimistic meta-induction（元归纳）” on the history of science: All of our past scientific theories have been wrong, so surely our current theories will turn out to be wrong, too．That doesn’t mean we haven’t made progress, but it does indicate that there is always room for improvement—ways to be less wrong．

I like the advice because it builds in an awareness of our limitations and a readiness to accept the unknown（“there are things I do not know!”）along with a sense that we can do better（“there are things I do not know yet!”）．It also builds in a sense of community —we’re all in the same boat when it comes to falling short of getting things right. Perhaps the focus on a shared goal—our goal as scientists and humans of being less wrong—can help make up for any harm in scientific motivation or communication．

12．Why did Nosek send the advice?

A．To express opinions about my claims． B．To remind me to be open to criticism．

C．To encourage me to take up science． D．To better my understanding of psychology．

13．How does assuming you are wrong help?

A．It motivates scientists to make efforts． B．It addresses personal attacks and conflicts．

C．It sets a constructive improvement goal． D．It contributes to a deeper insight into yourself．

14．What does the author think of science theories?

A．Dynamic． B．Testable． C．Pioneering． D．Well-established．

15．Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A．Accept the Unknown B．Aim to Be Less Wrong

C．Get Engaged in Psychology D．Dig into the Nature of Science

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

When you think of your closest friends, who will come to your mind? Perhaps your college roommates or the neighbor you played with as a child．Regardless of how you met these people, they most likely have one key thing in common: 16 A 2023 study found that, for those aged 21 to 30, over 80 percent in their social circles, were born within five years of them．Moreover, nearly 63 percent of adults have no close friends 15 years older or younger than them．

Spending our time with such a narrow group of people can fuel age segregation（隔离）and increase our loneliness．These limitations also keep us from other generations’ mindsets and potentially surprising points of connection． 17 Of course, the ones that are older might offer a brief look into the coming years．

A program that runs schools out of senior centers has said a lot about it． 18 Dawn Carr, a sociology professor, said most older people get much from practical help—with new technology, for instance—their younger friends offered． 19 Having fun with someone decades younger definitely takes off their pressure to “act their age”．

20 Lila, aged 75, was proud that her life experiences prepared her to give advice to her young friend with depression, for which the young was grateful．Also, older friends offer more examples of what growing up can look like．If someone’s parents are the only older people they know well, they might fail to picture other possibilities．A greater pool of older friends can help young people create their own blueprint．

A．You befriend those who live around．

B．They’re all roughly the same age as you．

C．Others might find joy in exposure to new ideas．

D．Brought closer, both see more than one benefit．

E．Younger friends can be a reminder of past selves．

F．Forming these kinds of friendship is particularly hard today．

G．Indeed, intergenerational relationship is never a one-way street．

**第三部分 语言知识运用（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。

When my father was a teenager, he had been declared a prodigy（天才）by his art teacher．He 21 to become an art teacher and had some 22 of his paintings．But when my mother got ill, his creative life ceased．

I remembered my father’s 23 for art．One day, I asked whether he was interested in drawing a cartoon. My father was not much of a 24 ．When learning to drive, I had asked if it was more important to 25 the cars ahead or those behind．“Both.” Then he was 26 for the next three miles．

He gave no 27 answer to my query（询问）．I asked again the following day．Still no real 28 ．I ultimately 29 the idea．I understood he had enough on his p late already．But a week later, I received an email from my father —with a（n） 30 ．I downloaded the file and there was the cartoon I had asked him to draw!

We began to draw cartoons．The process of creating gave hi m 31 ．As he built his art muscles back up, his teenage self’s enthusiasm 32 ．

He is now painting, drawing and talking so much I have to 33 I’m getting a call to escape his 34 . If he were to ask me whether I was prouder of the cartoon or of him turning his life around, I would say, “ 35 .”

21．A．went on B．agreed C．seemed D．happened

22．A．records B．copies C．exhibits D．celebrations

23．A．choice B．love C．skill D．idea

24．A．talker B．teacher C．painter D．thinker

25．A．drive off B．rush through C．look into D．concentrate on

26．A．careful B．silent C．impatient D．polite

27．A．definite B．relevant C．simple D．clever

28．A．channel B．response C．message D．word

29．A．dropped B．failed C．forgot D．regretted

30．A．list B．present C．budget D．attachment

31．A．freedom B．safety C．purpose D．trust

32．A．grew B．returned C．appeared D．mixed

33．A．pretend B．state C．joke D．mention

34．A．excitement B．disappointment C．embarrassment D．amusement

35．A．Myself B．You C．Neither D．Both

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。

Chinese Loong is the fifth animal of the 12-year Chinese zodiac cycle, 36 （consider）to be mythical and symbolic of fortune．Recently, sales of things with dragon elements have witnessed explosive growth on e-commerce platforms．

Data from an e-commerce platform show that searches 37 dragon-related goods via its online marketplace have reached 23 million． 38 is said that since January, goods with dragon-themed elements, such as daily necessities, alcohol and gold jewelry 39 （prefer）by consumers．The purchasing excitement is expected to 40 （huge）boost consumer confidence and improve the recovery of consumption．

Purchases by the post-1990s and post-2000s generations accounted for nearly 55%, while consumers in Guangdong province, Beijing, Jiangsu province in that order, 41 （be）the top three spenders on dragon-featured items．Because the dragon is an important symbol of Chinese traditional culture 42 good luck, Chinese consumers are expressing their hopes for 43 better life in the new year．

“Brands should capitalize on traditional Chinese culture to launch more innovative 44 （product）,” a research fellow said, 45 （stress）that Spring Festival is the traditional festival Chinese people attach the most importance to, and it’s also a peak season for consumption．

**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，你校今年开设了蔬菜栽培、传统工艺（handcraft）等实践课程。请你给外国好友John写一封邮件，内容包括：

1．你的参与情况；

2．你的体会。

注意：

1．写作词数应为80左右；

2．开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear John,  Yours sincerely,  Li Hua |

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 begged my mom to let me make cookies by myself．Even though I had never attempted baking before, I was nine years old and my friend Emmie had been baking cupcakes by herself for a year．I was determined to prove that I could make it．

My brother, Caleb, laughed at the idea of me cooking alone, calling it a disaster．Having a big brother can be annoying．Despite his laughing, my mom agreed to let me try．She reminded me to take my time and be careful because I’d had some messy spills before I was nine．

I raced to the kitchen and went to work．I cracked eggs and put a cold stick of butter into the bowl．I turned on the mixer at medium speed—and whoa．Whoa．Whoa! What a disaster! I had to wipe butter off my face, then off the table and floor．

Caleb made fun of me again, calling me a mess．I chased him away with a spoon and turned back to the mixing bowl．I started again with softer butter．Referring to the recipe, I poured everything needed into the bowl and mixed it．After that, I put round batter（面糊）onto the cookie sheet and put it into the oven（烤箱）．Within a minute, a fantastic smell filled the kitchen—the smell of cookie success!

I was going to prove that I was responsible．No more eye-rolling from my brother．No more “You’re too young” from my parents．I was grown up and in control．

I stared into the oven, and my heart sank．The neat, little balls had melted（融化）and overflowed to the edges of the cookie sheet．I pulled the pan out just as Caleb wandered back into the kitchen．

“What in the world?” He started to laugh．“Cookie soup?”

“You just be quiet,” I whispered, trying not to cry．“Just leave me alone.”

“How’s it going in there?” Dad called from the living room．

Caleb raised his eyebrows and bit his lip．I responded that everything was fine, pouring the melted batter into the bowl quickly．

注意：

1．续写词数应为150左右；

2．请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1: I picked up the directions, wondering what had gone wrong．

Paragraph 2: I brought a plate of cookies into the living room for my parents．

**英语试题参考答案**

**第一部分 阅读**

1．A 2．C 3．D 4．B 5．C 6．C 7．D 8．B 9．B 10．C

11．C 12．B 13．C 14．A 15．B 16．B 17．E 18．D 19．C 20．G

**第二部分 语言运用**

21．A 22．C 23．B 24．A 25．D

26．B 27．A 28．B 29．A 30．D

31．C 32．B 33．A 34．A 35．D

36．considered 37．for 38．It 39．have been preferred

40．hugely 41．were 42．and 43．a 44．products 45．stressing

**第三部分 写作**

（略）