

绝密★启用前

## 2023-2024 学年第一学期天域全国名校协作体联考

### 英语

注意事项:

1. 本卷共 8 页满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前, 在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。
3. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后, 只需上交答题纸。

#### 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. How old is the woman now?

A. 20 years old.

B. 45 years old.

C. 65 years old.

2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At home.

B. At a hospital.

C. At a drugstore.

3. What is the man most satisfied with about the new job?

A. The location.

B. The pay.

C. The vacation time.

4. What time of day is it now?

A. Morning.

B. Afternoon.

C. Evening.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Interviewer and interviewee.

B. Boss and secretary.

C. Host and guest.

##### 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 Amanda want to do?

A. Send a card.

B. Make a call.

C. Hold a party.

7. What is John doing?

A. Giving an explanation.

B. Sharing an experience.

C. Making an apology.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why is the woman going to Greece?

A. To visit a famous park.

B. To attend university.

C. To see her family.

9. How can the man be best described?

- A. A professional tour guide.                      B. A helpful travel partner.                      C. A friendly stranger.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How is the woman probably feeling?

- A. Upset.    B. Confident.    C. Satisfied.

11. Which part of the woman's car is broken this time?

- A. Its window.    B. Its engine.    C. Its door.

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Do some research online.                      B. Find cheaper service.                      C. Buy a Ford car.

第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man doing?

- A. Cooking.    B. Exercising.    C. Preparing for a meeting.

14. How does the woman sound after learning the man's weight loss?

- A. Serious.    B. Surprised.    C. Happy.

15. How does the man get to work now?

- A. By train.    B. By bus.    C. By bike.

16. What will the man do to help the woman?

- A. Make salads for her.                              B. Go jogging with her.                              C. Lend a book to her.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker?

- A. A social psychologist                              B. A TV host    C. A publisher

18. What is David Clinton doing?

- A. Introducing a speaker.                              B. Conducting a class.                              C. Recommending a book.

19. What is Professor Putnum's book about?

- A. Tips for escaping unhappiness.  
B. Benefits of painful experiences.  
C. Ways to develop reading ability.

20. What is Professor Putnum going to do next?

- A. Discuss his plans.                                      B. Share his stories.                                      C. Explain his views.

## 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

### Camping tips: Which overnight wilderness experience is right for you?

If you're an experienced backpacker, read no further. This article is for camping cookies, those who have never slept beneath the stars or haven't pitched a tent since their youth but are seriously thinking about overnighing in the wilderness.

#### Car camping

At its most basic, car camping involves packing a tent, sleeping bag, fold-up chair, cooler and camp stove into your vehicle and staying at a drive-up campground. Nearly every national park, and many state and county parks and private facilities, offer drive-up campgrounds with restrooms, potable water, fire rings or pits, and maybe even

hot showers. So there are lots of choices.

The downside of car camping is the fact that these campgrounds are often packed with other campers. Not a lot of privacy, they can be noisy, and possibly hinder your quest of communing with nature.

### Backpacking

No vehicle required; just your feet and a good pair of hiking boots or shoes to get you to the next overnight spot. A multi-day hiking trip is without doubt the most immersive way to experience the great outdoors.

Different from maybe car camping, it requires the least expense and equipment. All you really need are a backpack, sleeping bag, water bottle, small first-aid kit, enough food to last the entire travel. It can be done just about anywhere on the planet.

### Boat Camping

While this does involve owning or renting a watercraft or using a ferry or water taxi service to reach the overnight site, camping via canoe, kayak, raft or boat offers a similar get-away-from-it-all adventure as backpacking.

Experienced paddlers and boaters usually prefer to camp on their own along a secluded shoreline. But many adventure or wilderness outfitters offer guided trips that can last anywhere from a couple of days to two or three weeks. With a boat, you can sometimes camp places that not even backpackers can reach.

21. Who are the intended readers?

- A. Red-blooded males
- B. White-collar staff
- C. Blue-blooded tourists
- D. Green-hand campers

22. What can you learn from the passage?

- A. Backpacking allows you to communicate with nature deeply.
- B. Car camping is the most economic way to experience nature.
- C. The drive-up campgrounds provide people with private environment.
- D. Boat camping offers the same adventures as backpacking.

23. In which column will you find this passage?

- A. Feature
- B. Style
- C. Travel
- D. Entertainment

B

I settled into my seat on a plane to Cuba feeling frustrated. When I planned the trip, I had assumed that my Cuban partner and I would go to the field directly to collect water samples from rivers. That's how I'd done fieldwork in Namibia and Bolivia. But not in Cuba, it seemed. Five days earlier, a Cuban scientist had emailed to inform me that we would only be meeting to talk about our planned project. Sampling would happen during a later trip.

At the airport, one of my partners greeted me. We drove to the research center where he worked, and then toured every lab in the building. I met scientists, technicians, students and even the cook. I was impressed that I was introduced to each person. The lack of hierarchy(等级制度) was unlike anything I had experienced before in academia(学术界).

The next day, we met again to brainstorm. Together, we looked at maps to plan how we were going to collect samples. Had it not been for the Cubans, I would have been unaware that the map I had left out some new reservoirs(水库). Local involvement and knowledge were key—making me wonder what I'd missed working without such a team in other places.

Six months later, I flew back to Cuba and this time, we headed to the field. I was impressed again by the

lengths to which my Cuban partners went to ensure that all team members were treated equally. We drove around Cuba in bright yellow minibuses, and each minibus had a mix of members at all seniority levels. In the field, all members sweated together.

On the last night of the trip, we searched for a restaurant that could seat all 14 of us at one table. When a restaurant couldn't accommodate the team without separating us, my partners insisted that we move on and find a place with a large enough table.

In 26 years as a professor, I have never been a fan of academia's hierarchy. I want everyone working with me to feel as though they are part of a team. But my Cuban partners take teamwork to another level entirely. They make it clear that all team members are valued, that everyone is equal, and that true team work makes for better science.

24. Why did the author feel frustrated in paragraph 1?

- A. He was asked to host a meeting in Cuba.      B. He was told to change his planned project.  
C. He couldn't do his work in his usual way in Cuba.      D. He spent a long time waiting for his plane to Cuba.

25. What was wrong with the author's map?

- A. It was torn up.      B. It was outdated.  
C. It was too old to read.      D. It was about another water area.

26. What can prove that the Cuban team didn't have hierarchy?

- A. They drove minibuses to the field.      B. They were friendly to the author.  
C. They worked in different groups.      D. They had dinner at one table.

27. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. A fruitful trip in Cuba      B. Impressed by a Cuban team  
C. Respect seniors in the team.      D. You'll never know until you try

### C

"I like pigs," Winston Churchill supposedly once said. "Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals." Whether Churchill's contemporary George Orwell also liked pigs is less clear. But he, too, surely saw something in them that was lacking in many domestic (驯养的) animals, for it was they who ended up running the show in his novel, *Animal Farm*. Pigs, then, are intelligent social creatures.

And, like all animals, they sometimes fight. Some pigs tend to be attackers; others tend to be victims. Who is what depends largely on weight. Among pigs, pounds mean power. The attacker might bite, kick or push the victim. Most conflicts end in seconds, but some last a minute or two.

In most animal species fights would be like that. However, many of the conflicts among pigs Dr Norscia, a biologist, observed had interested parties beyond the fighters. He therefore wanted to understand the role of these bystanders in solving conflicts — and what this says about pigs' cognitive (认知的) abilities.

Since there was usually not enough time for a bystander pig to become involved in the heat of a conflict, though this did occur, Dr Norscia looked at what happened in the three minutes immediately following a fight. Sometimes, he found, the fighters **reconciled** with each other on their own. The more distantly related the fighters were, the more frequently this happened. Dr Norscia guessed that relations between close relatives are more secure to start with, so rebuilding friendly relations rapidly is less necessary for them.

On other occasions, however, a third pig stepped in. Sometimes this bystander interacted with the attacker, which reduced the number of attacks coming after. Sometimes, the bystander interacted with the victim. This appeared to calm the victim down, for it reduced anxiety-related behavior.

Social intelligence need not, though, be entirely selfless. Pigs are more likely to step in after a conflict if they are closely related to either the attacker or the victim. This is probably an example of kin selection (亲属选择),

which favors the development of behavior.

28. Why are Churchill and Orwell mentioned at the beginning?

- A. To show their preference for pigs.
- B. To add some related backgrounds.
- C. To introduce the topic of the text.
- D. To present their attitude to animals.

29. What is special about pigs' fights?

- A. They aim to show power.
- B. They have audiences.
- C. They last a little bit longer.
- D. They happen more often.

30. What does the underlined word "**reconciled**" probably mean in paragraph 4?

- A. Caught up.
- B. Kept in touch.
- C. Made up.
- D. Changed in tune.

31. Which of the following reflects pigs' social intelligence?

- A. Offering comfort to victim pigs.
- B. Forming special bonds with strangers.
- C. Sticking to their behavior.
- D. Caring for others with selfless devotion.

D

In the midst of an already record-breaking heat wave, Phoenix, Arizona, set a particularly eye-popping record: the temperature only dropped to 97 degrees Fahrenheit overnight between Tuesday and Wednesday, setting an all-time record high for a nighttime low. When temperatures stay high overnight, they place a particularly heavy burden on the body, raising the risk of heat illness and death.

The U. S.—and the world—has seen a spate of extreme heat so far this year, including the planet's hottest-ever June and hottest week on record during the first week of July. Rising global temperatures from burning fossil fuels are the main driver of more frequent and more intense heat waves. And an El Niño event is also boosting global temperatures this year.

A heat dome has been in place for weeks over the U. S. Southwest and Texas, and it has fueled many heat records. Phoenix has now seen 20 days in a row with a daytime high of 110 degrees F or higher, a record that is likely to continue for several more days. A heat dome is an area of high pressure that parks over a region. High-pressure ridges, as they are also called, feature sinking air, which compresses and heats up. These ridges' typical clear skies also allow the sun's rays to beat down on the ground, further raising temperatures.

Prolonged heat extremes pose a major public health threat because heat is the number-one weather-related killer in the U. S.; it causes more human deaths than hurricanes, tornadoes and floods combined. Heat can cause dehydration, which leads the blood to thicken and makes the heart pump harder. That organ and others can be damaged by too much exposure to heat.

The soaring, triple-digit high daily temperatures grab the headlines, and they definitely are a concern—but when temperatures only drop into the 80s and 90s at night, the body doesn't get a chance to cool down. This is particularly a concern for those who lack air-conditioning, including unhoused populations. And heat is especially a health risk for the very young, the elderly and those with preexisting health conditions such as asthma and heart disease.

32. What can be inferred from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Extreme temperatures can cause damage to our hearts.
- B. Burning fossil fuels contributes to the hottest-ever June and July.
- C. El Niño is the dominant cause of soaring global temperature.
- D. The temperature at night has reached a record high in Phoenix, Arizona.

33. What is a heat dome according to the passage?
- It's a weather phenomenon that contributes to high temperatures.
  - It's a peak that the low pressure should reach.
  - It's the damage caused by too much exposure to heat.
  - It's the extra heat trapped in the sinking air.
34. According to the passage, what's the influence high overnight temperature has on humans?
- It is the top one killer in America.
  - Exposure to heat contributes to heart diseases.
  - Human organs might be impaired.
  - People accommodate to 80s and 90s Fahrenheit at night.
35. What's the passage mainly talking about?
- Soaring temperatures are hitting the headlines.
  - A new eye-popping overnight low record is set.
  - Hot overnight temperatures threaten human health.
  - Global heat waves are causing concerns.

**第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 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。

If you look at a carpenter, they have a toolbox; a dentist, they have their drills. In our era and the type of work most of us are doing, we also have our tool. The tool we most need is centered around being able to give and receive feedback well. However, a recent Gallup survey found that only 26 percent of subjects strongly agree that the feedback they get is brain-friendly and useful to their work. Those numbers are pretty depressing. \_\_\_36\_\_\_

**Ask micro-yes questions.**

Propose your feedback by asking a question that is short but important. \_\_\_37\_\_\_. You can ask "I have some ideas for how we can improve things. Can I share them with you?" This micro-yes question can serve as a pacing tool. It lets the other person know that feedback is about to be given.

**Give data point.**

\_\_\_38\_\_\_. Instead of saying, "You aren't reliable," you are supposed to say, "You said you'd get that email to me by 11 a. m, and I still don't have it yet 4 p. m ." The reason for that is that you want to be able to specify exactly what you want the other person to increase or diminish.

**State the impact.**

\_\_\_39\_\_\_. For example, you might say, "Because I didn't get the message, I was blocked on my work and couldn't move forward" or "I really liked how you added those stories, because it helped me grasp the concepts faster." It gives others a sense of purpose and meaning and logic between the points.

**Wrap the feedback with a question.**

Great feedback givers incline to ask something like, "Well, how do you see it?" Or "This is what I'm thinking we should do, but what are your thoughts on it?". \_\_\_40\_\_\_. Instead, try to make it a joint problem-solving situation. Now that you know this four-part approach, you can mix and match it to make it work for any difficult conversation.

- Name exactly the difference data point makes to you.
- Four methods can be employed to make your feedback brain-friendly.
- It lets the brain know that feedback is actually coming.
- Make the conversation no longer a monologue(独白).
- There's a mistaken tendency that we use vague, or not specific words
- Here comes a four-part approach that you can adopt to say any difficult message well.
- It creates a moment of buy-in for the speaker.

**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。

Nicole Salgado and her family woke up due to a burst of panic knocking at the front door of their home in Avondale, Arizona. Her house was on fire, and she didn't know it. "We were all \_\_\_41\_\_\_," Salgado said. "Then suddenly we heard banging on our door and our doorbell was going off. And we got \_\_\_42\_\_\_."

Salgado, a mother of four, ran to check on the kids \_\_\_43\_\_\_ her husband hurried to the front door. There, he found their neighbor, Carolyn Palisch, \_\_\_44\_\_\_ the family to leave the house. He opened the door and Carolyn said their house was on fire and told them to leave. Salgado \_\_\_45\_\_\_ grabbed her kids and escaped from the burning home.

Making sure that everyone was out, they realized the full \_\_\_46\_\_\_. They were just in \_\_\_47\_\_\_ as they watched their home burning. Minutes after they escaped, the roof collapsed(坍塌) and \_\_\_48\_\_\_ filled their home. Firefighters said if the family had still been sleeping, they would have breathed the smoke and immediately \_\_\_49\_\_\_.

"We are so \_\_\_50\_\_\_ to be alive," Salgado said. The doorbell camera \_\_\_51\_\_\_ the moment Palisch saved their lives. Salgado decided to post the video to \_\_\_52\_\_\_ with the world what Palisch did for them. In the footage(摄像头), Palisch is seen yelling outside the Salgado family's door, surrounded by smoke and flames. She \_\_\_53\_\_\_ to pound at the door until she is able to help the family escape. "If it weren't for her, it'd be a totally \_\_\_54\_\_\_ story. We feel so thankful to her. Her \_\_\_55\_\_\_ and commitment saved our whole family."

- |                      |              |                 |                  |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. playing       | B. working   | C. sleeping     | D. dining        |
| 42. A. depressed     | B. puzzled   | C. disappointed | D. scared        |
| 43. A. because       | B. while     | C. unless       | D. though        |
| 44. A. instructing   | B. allowing  | C. inviting     | D. alerting      |
| 45. A. instantly     | B. abruptly  | C. gently       | D. hesitantly    |
| 46. A. potential     | B. extent    | C. nature       | D. significance  |
| 47. A. anger         | B. shock     | C. doubt        | D. curiosity     |
| 48. A. smoke         | B. water     | C. dust         | D. air           |
| 49. A. passed out    | B. went away | C. woke up      | D. came around   |
| 50. A. hopeful       | B. content   | C. grateful     | D. proud         |
| 51. A. distinguished | B. captured  | C. recognized   | D. froze         |
| 52. A. communicate   | B. reward    | C. share        | D. honor         |
| 53. A. happens       | B. pretends  | C. refuses      | D. continues     |
| 54. A. different     | B. ordinary  | C. adventurous  | D. controversial |
| 55. A. generosity    | B. diligence | C. integrity    | D. bravery       |

**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。

Manufactured by Shanghai Guan Sheng Yuan Food, Ltd, White Rabbit Creamy Candy is milk-based, with a soft, chewy texture(口感), \_\_\_56\_\_\_ is formed into cylinders(圆柱). Each \_\_\_57\_\_\_ (wrap) in a thin edible paper-like packaging made from \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (stick) rice. The butter-plum flavour, characteristic of China, was also among the new flavours \_\_\_59\_\_\_ (add) through the years. With its low price and attractive packaging, this candy \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (effective) displaced foreign sweets, quickly becoming one of China's most popular items. It has become an \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (inspire) for many of the kids who grew up snacking on them, and exactly these people are the main reason why this sweet treat is still \_\_\_62\_\_\_ high demand today. Growing up in Harbin in northern China, Li remembers.

White Rabbit as being closely linked with festivities in China, but \_\_\_63\_\_\_ inspires Li most is the brand's evolving business philosophy. By collaborating creatively with different brands, the candies \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (become) even more popular globally in recent years, with reports \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (claim) the brand exports its candies to more than 40 countries around the world.

#### 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, 在新西兰的一所高中做交换生。你们小组为世界海洋日(World Oceans Day)设计的海报获一等奖, 请代表你们组做经验分享, 内容包括:

1. 海报主题及制作过程;
2. 活动感受。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右; 2. 可适当补充细节, 使行文流畅。

##### 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。

The year 2013 marked a turning point in my life. In June, my husband was offered a new Job in Ghana. Feeling that I had hit a career bottleneck as a photographer and copywriter(广告文字撰写人), I, without any hesitation, made the decision to relocate with him.

While my husband engaged in work, my visa didn't grant me the same privilege. But that's okay. I didn't know what to do anyway. I was left isolated, homesick and lacking purpose. Our new home was a bungalow near a river that cut across expansive grasslands. With few people around our home, I turned to nature, which had been a fondness of mine since childhood. Every day, I would take my camera and wander around, photographing aimlessly.

It wasn't long before September arrived, bringing the full flow of the rainy season. After one particularly bad thunderstorm, I found a finch(雀)—— a poor little thing barely a month old with one wing broken —— on the ground. Evidently, he had been abandoned by his flock, his nest blown from a tree. The sight was heartbreaking. He was the size of my little finger. His eyes were tightly shut and he was shuddering, too young to survive alone. I somehow felt a connection with it. Immediately I scooped him up and cautiously placed him in a cardboard box with towels, mimicking a nest, and stayed up all night researching how to care for him.

The next day, he seemed to regain some energy. He woke with his mouth open, though still too weak to let out a call. I fed him some food and chirped(叽喳) at him. To my amusement, he chirped back and even climbed into my hand. I affectionately gazed at this adorable creature, who was now boldly pecking(啄) my fingers now and then. A surge of warmth ran through me. Tenderly stroking his feathers, I chirped a lullaby, singing him to sleep. Gradually, his eyes drooped and he drifted off. I couldn't help but chuckle at the scene —— as far as he was concerned, I was his mother.

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 will take care of you." I murmured, making my promise to him.

Paragraph 2. At that moment, I realized that as I dedicated myself to the finch's care, something within me changed.