

2024 届全国高考分科调研模拟测试卷(一)

英 语

注意事项:

1. 本卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上,并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答:每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答:用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后,请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

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。

1. When should the meeting have started?
A. At 9:00 am. B. At 10:00 am. C. At 11:00 am.
2. Where are the speakers?
A. In a zoo. B. In a library. C. At home.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A narrow road. B. A car accident. C. A nice car.
4. Which name was suggested by the woman's husband?
A. Amy. B. Louise. C. Elizabeth.
5. What does the woman need to do?
A. Print a report. B. Buy a computer. C. Borrow a phone.

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。

6. What's the matter with the woman?
A. Her hand hurts. B. She is too tired. C. She is very sick.
7. What does the doctor suggest the woman do?
A. Quit her job. B. Take some medicine. C. Have a break.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When will a special copy of the magazine be sent to the woman?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

9. Which of the following helps the man learn better?

- A. Lectures. B. Recordings. C. Pictures.

10. What is the woman?

- A. An editor. B. A scientist. C. A shopping assistant.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where will the speakers have dinner tonight?

- A. At the man's house. B. At a BBQ restaurant. C. At a Mexican restaurant.

12. What will the speakers buy?

- A. Chocolate. B. Bread. C. Ice cream.

13. How will the speakers go to the cafe on Main Street?

- A. By car. B. By train. C. On foot.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where was Charlie last seen by the man?

- A. At the park. B. In the yard. C. On the street.

15. What do we know about Charlie?

- A. He is young. B. He has brown eyes. C. He has long white hair.

16. What is the woman doing?

- A. Searching for a missing pet.
B. Looking for a mailman.
C. Helping the man make a poster.

17. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Strangers. B. Neighbors. C. Father and daughter.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the small device mentioned by the speaker?

- A. A television. B. A mobile phone. C. A radio.

19. How old is the speaker?

- A. Forty. B. Sixty. C. Ninety.

20. What message does the speaker want to convey to the audience?

- A. The world is changing very fast.
B. They should study some history.
C. He is too old to accept new things.

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

Feeling hungry? Well, get your chopsticks ready! Ho Chi Minh City Food Tours are the tastiest way to travel around the city.

Big eat & small seat

This afternoon food tour by motorbike is focused on family-run local restaurants. These places are often small and tight with little stools. This is a tour we recommend for travelers that want to be thrown into the city's delicious street food. It lasts from 1pm to 5pm at \$65 per person.

A taste of Vietnam

This tour is absolutely comfortable for everyone with indoor seating and atmosphere. The menu is diverse, featuring some hands-on cooking experience and a bowl of whole crab soup that you can only find in Ho Chi Minh City. It lasts from 6pm to 10pm at \$73 per person.

Chef's tour

The concept for Chef's tour is simple: We will drive you from location to location to try some of our favorite street eats in the city while adjusting the menu as much as possible to meet your tastes and personality. It lasts from 5pm to 10pm at \$123 per person.

Street food stroll

This tour will leave you happy, full, and filled with a new appreciation for our history and culture. We will eat delicious street food while exploring the French architecture and the unique culture in the heart of Ho Chi Minh City's District Three. A bit different from other tours, we will not use any taxi or motorbike to get from place to place. The walk tour lasts from 5pm to 9pm at \$38 per person.

Note: During all the above tours, all food and drinks are included in the prices and we will also take digital photos during the trip that we send to you the next day by email.

21. How much should a tourist pay for the tour with hands-on cooking experience?

- A. \$38. B. \$65. C. \$73. D. \$123.

22. What is unique about the last tour?

- A. The tourists have to walk all the way. B. The tourists can have free digital photos.
C. The tourists will eat in big restaurants. D. The tourists can try the whole crab soup.

23. Which tour lasts the longest?

- A. Big eat & small seat. B. A taste of Vietnam.
C. Street food stroll. D. Chef's tour.

B

It's 4:30am in a forest where a small group of scarlet macaws(金刚鹦鹉) are waiting for Montoya Santiago.

"Twice a day, I give them rice with beans. When I can, I buy bird food. I do it with lots of love because they are like my children," says Montoya, who lives in a small village called Mabita, where most of the villagers protect these colorfully feathered birds and the rest of the wildlife surrounding them.

Years ago, Montoya made extra money by selling macaw eggs and babies as pets—not realizing that it would have a detrimental impact on the bird population. When she learned the number of macaws was rapidly declining, Montoya decided to become a protector of the birds. She tried to convince the other villagers to follow in her footsteps.

"They threatened me at first, but I convinced everyone to stop selling the chicks," says Montoya. "Before 1990, the hunting and sale of wild species was legal in my country and thousands of macaws were killed. In 2010, the population dropped to 100, compared to 500 in 2005."

Montoya's work drew the attention of One Earth Conservation based in New York, which decided to provide funds to monitor and strengthen the macaw population with the support of the local villagers. They were paid about \$10 per day to take care of the macaws and Montoya was hired to serve as the community's project director.

"We have similar projects all over the Americas, but the Mabita project is the most successful one because of Montoya's commitment," says LoraKim Joyner, founder of One Earth Conservation. "Despite having her own family to feed, including six children and other young relatives, she shared her precious crops with the birds. Not everyone can do that."

Since the project began, the scarlet macaw population has grown from 100 to 800. However, there is concern that the progress made so far will be rolled back: funding for the community involvement will end the next year.

24. What does the word "detrimental" underlined in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Harmful. B. Little. C. Avoidable. D. Positive.

25. Why did the villagers stop hunting the scarlet macaws?

- A. They were paid by an organization. B. The scarlet macaws had died out.
C. The birds were listed as endangered. D. They were persuaded by Montoya.

26. What can be inferred from LoraKim Joyner's words?

- A. Montoya is a selfish woman. B. Montoya's family is very poor.
C. Montoya is a cruel mother. D. Montoya is an unsuccessful leader.

27. What is the author worried about?

- A. The villagers in Mabita will suffer from hunger.
B. The scarlet macaw population will decline again.
C. One Earth Conservation will run out of money.
D. Montoya will hunt the scarlet macaws very soon.

C

The cotton harvest is about to get underway in the Texas High Plains, the nation's top cotton-producing region. But Barry Evans, like many others, has already walked away from more than 2,000 acres of his bone-dry fields.

"It just didn't come up. We hardly had anything," said Evans, a third-generation cotton grower. "Although cotton varieties grown in this part of Texas are particularly developed and continuously improved to survive dry conditions, we still have to have a little bit of help from Mother Nature since much of the cotton grown in the region is rainfed."

Extreme heat and a dearth of rainfall have severely damaged much of this year's cotton harvest in the US, which produces about 35% of the world's crop. The US Department of Agriculture(DOA) forecast that more than 40% of what US farmers planted in the spring would be abandoned because of drought. Nowhere is more apparent than the flat, dry stretch of the Texas High Plains, which normally receives around 46 to 51cm of rain per year, but saw less than 7cm of rain from August through the summer.

The region's overall recovery from economic losses could take a few years. It is particularly true for factories that are dependent on cotton-processing. Todd Straley owns a cotton factory in the region. It normally processes around 100,000 bags of cotton each harvest. This year, he is expecting to process 12,000. As a result, he has no need to run the factory 24 hours a day as he normally would for the three months after the harvest.

"Farmers have abandoned crops at such high levels that I just need around 18 full-time and seasonal workers this year, compared to 50 in years, while many factories just went out of business," Straley said. "The losses this year will amount to \$1 million for me. But profits from a strong harvest last year would help me to survive a little bit longer."

28. What did Barry Evans mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Better cotton varieties had to be developed.
B. Mother Nature could be defeated by technology.
C. Human beings should live in harmony with nature.
D. Cotton crops in the region were dependent on nature.

29. What can we say about the Texas High Plains?

- A. It suffered extreme heat waves and drought.
B. It produces about 35% of the world's cotton.
C. It is unsuitable to plant drought-resistant cotton.
D. The farms are irrigated with underground water.

30. What are the last two paragraphs mainly about?
 A. The cotton farmers' losses. B. The drought's consequences.
 C. Todd Straley's difficulties. D. The profits of cotton-processing.
31. Where is the text most probably taken from?
 A. An interview. B. A disaster assessment.
 C. A DOA forecast. D. An agricultural report.

D

Sitting along Chicago's southern edge are Ridge's two elementary schools and one middle school. Here, one nurse travels among the three schools, and the two elementary schools share an art teacher and a music teacher.

"We simply can't afford more staff," says Kevin Russell, Ridge's head teacher. "The Chicago Ridge School District in Illinois just spends \$9,794 per child. It's well below the national average of \$11,841."

Rondout School sits less than an hour north, in Chicago's Rondout District. It has 22 teachers and 145 students, and spends \$28,639 on each student. Class sizes in Rondout School are small, and every student has an individualized learning plan. Nearly all teachers have a decade of experience and earn, on average, more than \$90,000.

This inequality isn't specific to Illinois. It plays out across the US and can even date back to the birth of the nation.

In 1647, settlers in Massachusetts were worried that their children wouldn't be able to read the religious texts. So they created a remarkable law: Neighborhoods of more than 50 families hire a teacher and the teacher be paid by the people living in each neighborhood.

"This law reflected the idea that the local community was responsible for the education of all children because the whole community depended on it," says Ben Justice, a professor at Rutgers. "Today, our school funding system is more complex, but is still based on the same idea."

Nowadays, school funding comes from a combination of three sources: 10% from the federal(联邦的) government, 45% from the state government and 45% from local property tax, which is based on the value of the houses at the time they were purchased.

This brings us back to where we began this story: Why is it that one district only has \$9,794 to spend on each of its students, while another, nearby district has three times that? The answer is straightforward: Since property values vary a lot from neighborhood to neighborhood, district to district. And with them, the fund the schools in different districts receive differs greatly.

32. How much is spent on each student in Ridge School District?
 A. \$9,794. B. \$11,841. C. \$28,639. D. \$90,000.
33. What was the main goal of the earliest education system in the US?
 A. Helping children read religious texts. B. Training qualified workers.
 C. Passing the university examinations. D. Providing political leaders.
34. What can we learn about the houses in Rondout District from the last paragraph?
 A. They are new. B. They are expensive.
 C. They are small. D. They are inconvenient.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
 A. How Are Houses Valued and Taxed in the US?
 B. How Much Money Can an American Teacher Earn?
 C. Why Does American Society Have Money Problems?
 D. What Has Led to the Inequality in American Schools?

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Knowing that we have people to rely on and care for us makes us feel confident and assured. So how can we transform the existing relationships into friendships? Franco offers three tips based on her research.

Shower them with affection

We often think of affection as the sort of love we show in romantic relationships. But affection is more than holding hands and kissing. 36.

"There are many ways you can show your appreciation to those around you," says Franco. "Tell them how much they mean to you. Remind them you are grateful to know them. 37. Such a sense of security lets them know it's safe to invest in the relationship."

38

"Sharing your time, attention or resources with them is an easy way to upgrade your relationships," says Franco. "It's an expression of love that shows you want to invest more in the relationship. People want to be friends with people who value them, and generosity is a way to express that."

39. "For example, if you're great with kids, you may offer to babysit for your neighbors who are parents. If you're a gym rat, you could help your teammates train for a race that they are preparing for," she says.

Don't sweep disagreements under the carpet

It's hard to deal with conflicts in relationships. But being able to deal with conflict in a healthy way can strengthen the existing relationships. "It might be painful at first, but it shows you want to be genuine and that you want to make your relationship better," says Franco. "40, don't sweep it under the carpet. Try talking about it."

- A. Be generous with those around us
 B. Franco has shared some acts of generosity
 C. It can be about communicating appreciation, too
 D. It means they accept us for who we really are, the good and the bad
 E. So if you have an issue with a person you have to deal with constantly
 F. If you see them as something that's supposed to be fun and lighthearted
 G. These simple acts of affection provide a layer of security in the relationship

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。

I'm not a climate scientist. I don't know much about 41. I just really like them. Whenever I'm outside or near a window, my eyes are drawn to their ever-changing shapes. I love the different 42 they take. There were times I sat on a beach and found myself unable to 43 if I was looking at the water, sand or clouds.

I've been 44 to clouds since I was a child. I loved to 45 them as animals in the sky. I loved getting lost in 46, staring at them out the windows during a(n) 47 class at school or on a long road trip.

There were moments when I realized how much clouds 48 my experience of the world. A sky of bright white clouds would make me feel 49 and energetic, while a sky covered with 50 clouds can make the same things appear 51.

Watching clouds is a solitary(独处的) activity for me, even when I'm 52 by people. If you have a drink or a meal with me in an outdoor café, my eyes will 53 turn to the sky. I might frequently point out an interesting shape. Mostly, I just 54 enjoy them. Like a piece of art, a vase of flowers, or a passerby in an amazing dress, clouds are one of those 55 things to be noticed and 56 when I'm alone.

Clouds can also 57 me away from the dull parts of life, and away from day-to-day stresses and 58. They get me out of my head and into a(n) 59 land where I can imagine the constraints(束缚) of everyday life don't 60.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. rainfalls | B. droughts | C. forecasts | D. clouds |
| 42. A. books | B. forms | C. drinks | D. clothes |
| 43. A. figure out | B. lie down | C. get along | D. hang up |
| 44. A. moved | B. trained | C. attracted | D. used |
| 45. A. draw | B. imagine | C. raise | D. catch |
| 46. A. forests | B. cities | C. daydreams | D. performances |
| 47. A. short | B. important | C. amusing | D. boring |
| 48. A. colored | B. improved | C. destroyed | D. showed |
| 49. A. annoyed | B. cheery | C. hurt | D. sad |
| 50. A. orange | B. light | C. dark | D. rosy |
| 51. A. bright | B. reddish | C. ugly | D. depressive |
| 52. A. disliked | B. surrounded | C. welcomed | D. seen |
| 53. A. rarely | B. secretly | C. constantly | D. uncomfortably |
| 54. A. privately | B. carelessly | C. occasionally | D. unwillingly |
| 55. A. delicious | B. abstract | C. strange | D. lovely |
| 56. A. appreciated | B. recommended | C. shared | D. discussed |
| 57. A. throw | B. transport | C. hide | D. give |
| 58. A. entertainments | B. jokes | C. excises | D. worries |
| 59. A. unhappy | B. dry | C. magical | D. insecure |
| 60. A. apply | B. fade | C. want | D. forget |

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。

Larry, the 15-year-old cat, was officially appointed 61 Chief Mouser on February 15, 2011, shortly after it was rescued from Battersea Dogs & Cats Home. Since then it has been dutifully protecting No. 10 Downing Street, the official home of Britain's prime minister, 62 countless political decisions affecting the country are made. It has already outlasted four prime ministers so far.

But Larry's record isn't 63 (complete) spotless, either. For example, a 2011 video put its mouse-catching ability into question. However, Larry seems 64 (improve) its impression in the public's eyes by chasing a fox—much 65 (large) than any mouse—away from the prime minister's home.

As the British public waits for the identity of its 66 (five) prime minister in just six years, Larry 67 (declare) in its unofficial account on Monday, "Britain's prime ministers may come 68 go, but I'm here to stay."

Actually, in a period of shaky political leadership, Larry's steady 69 (present) at No. 10 Downing Street led to an enormous loyal 70 (follow) among British citizens.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

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。

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。

A friend gave out me a flowerbed. At first, I didn't understand why she were so crazy about plant flowers in such a tiny pot. Now I do.

After having it for a few month and joining some groups who did the same thing, I just fell in love with my newly find hobby. Then, I started ordering more species and all the necessity supplies to create my own flowerbeds. I even got a few friends into it, which was a nicely experience.

I really love taking care of little creatures and watching them grow up. The hobby has brought me so many fun and it's very easy! The flowers mostly take care of them.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你班正在组织题为“The Most Impressive Class”的英语作文比赛,请写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 这节课的基本信息;
2. 令你印象深刻的原因。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

The Most Impressive Class

much.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. braver | B. cleverer | C. more lovable | D. more faithful |
| 42. A. honesty | B. loyalty | C. diligence | D. generosity |
| 43. A. cured | B. abandoned | C. sold | D. adopted |
| 44. A. gift | B. assistant | C. substitute | D. reference |
| 45. A. won | B. died | C. disappeared | D. flew |
| 46. A. sick | B. lost | C. mature | D. hidden |
| 47. A. Therefore | B. Moreover | C. Meanwhile | D. However |
| 48. A. surprised | B. disappointed | C. horrified | D. embarrassed |
| 49. A. once | B. generally | C. never | D. occasionally |
| 50. A. occupied | B. found | C. built | D. dug |
| 51. A. rolling | B. sleeping | C. strolling | D. crying |
| 52. A. followed | B. led | C. observed | D. welcomed |
| 53. A. terrible | B. cold | C. dark | D. crowded |
| 54. A. attend | B. leave | C. disturb | D. encounter |
| 55. A. give back | B. run away | C. carry on | D. wake up |
| 56. A. struggled | B. waited | C. lived | D. worked |
| 57. A. walked around | B. fell behind | C. passed by | D. turned down |
| 58. A. emerged | B. continued | C. ended | D. failed |
| 59. A. rescued | B. protected | C. trained | D. laid |
| 60. A. eventually | B. immediately | C. secretly | D. probably |

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。

Beijing roast duck, also known as Peking duck, is a world-famous speciality of Beijing with a long history. Beijing roast duck 61 (characterize) by thin and crispy skin, delicious, fat but not greasy meat. The duck 62 (use) as raw material is a high-quality meat duck in the world. In the making process, Beijing ducks with a net 63 (weigh) of about three kilograms are chosen for seasoning (调味) and they are then placed in an open oven or a baking oven for roasting. There are two famous restaurants in Beijing, both of 64 boast hundreds of years of history and different production styles. One is famous 65 using the open oven for baking. The other uses the oldest closed-oven to bake without an open flame.

The traditional way of eating Beijing roast duck 66 (involve) three steps. The first step is to slice the duck skin when it's hot and eat along with sugar and garlic sauce. The duck skin is crispy and delicious, thin 67 not broken. Then you can use steamed pancakes 68 (roll) the sliced duck meat and eat with shallots and sweet bean paste as well as some 69 (vegetable), such as cucumber, radish and so on. The 70 (remain) duck bones

can be reboiled to make bone soup, or stir-fried with the duck meat and sweet bean paste for eating.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

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。

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。

I saw a dress in a shop that I knew my mother would love. Because of money was tight, I asked the storeowner to holding it for me. "May I buy the dress for you?" asked another customers. "Thank you, but I can't accept so a generous gift," I said. Then she told me what it was important for her to help me. She'd been homeless three years, and she could not survived without the kindness of strangers. "I'm no longer homeless, but my situation has improved," she said. "I promised me that I would repay the kindness so many had shown me." Finally she paid for a dress.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校英文报正在以"Choosing Good English Songs for English Learning"为题面向高三学生征稿。请你写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 听歌学英语的益处;
2. 你最喜欢的英文歌曲及理由;
3. 选择英文歌曲的建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 题目已为你写好。