

机密★启用前

2024 届新高三开学适应性考试

英语试题

本试卷共 12 页。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项: 1. 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚，将条形码准确粘贴在考生信息条形码粘贴区。

2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂；非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写，字体工整、笔迹清楚。

3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。

4. 作图可先使用铅笔画出，确定后必须用黑色字迹的签字笔描黑。

5. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠，不要弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

第二部分 阅读(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。

A

Four Preschool Winter Stories

Fox Versus Winter by Corey R. Tabor

In this humorous book, Fox does not like winter. His friends hibernate (冬眠) and migrate, leaving him lonely. Fox gets an idea to make new friends out of snow, but they are not as much fun as his old friends. What's Fox to do? He decides to fight winter! Get ready to laugh as Fox gets a flame thrower and tries to melt winter. Winter fights back and Fox gets covered in snow. Just then, Rabbit appears. Rabbit teaches Fox to appreciate winter.

The Mitten by Jan Brett

One snowy day, the forest animals discover a mitten (连指手套) that a little boy dropped. One by one, the animals squeeze into the mitten to be cozy and warm. Amazingly, the mitten stretches to accommodate even a big bear! But when a little mouse tickles the bear's nose, the bear's huge sneeze sends all of the animals flying out of the mitten! The mitten flies through the air and the little boy catches his missing mitten and carries it home.

Snow Day! by Candice Ransom

This is a short, rhyming story about playing in the snow. School is canceled due to snow, so the children put on their winter clothes and head to play! They have a blast sledding and having a snowball fight. They come home cold and wet to warm up with some hot chocolate.

A Loud Winter's Nap by Katy Hudson

Tortoise is just trying to sleep his way through winter, but all of his animal friends are being too loud. Their excitement with winter activities keeps Tortoise from his sleep, who keeps trying to find the perfect nap spot. When Tortoise tries to use a sled (雪橇) as a bed, he accidentally takes off down the hill! Tortoise discovers that enjoying winter activities with his friends is a lot of fun!

21. Who wrote the book in which Rabbit teaches Fox to enjoy winter?

- A. Corey R. Tabor. B. Jan Brett. C. Candice Ransom. D. Katy Hudson.

22. Which book tells a brief and rhyming story?

- A. *Fox Versus Winter*. B. *The Mitten*. C. *Snow Day!* D. *A Loud Winter's Nap*.

23. What do the four books have in common?

- A. They are for preschoolers. B. They tell stories of animals.
C. They are about snowball fight. D. They introduce ways of hibernation.

B

When the Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC) began last Friday, Steve and Janet Kistler of Hart County, Kentucky, joined in. They've done so every year since the now-global tradition began 25 years ago.

For Moira Dalibor, who teaches math at a school, this was the first count. She led a group of students and parents to an arboretum (植物园) for an exercise in data-gathering. They were among hundreds of thousands of people around the world counting and recording over four days. Last year, about 385,000 people from 192 countries took part in the GBBC.

This global data goes into the eBird database used by scientists for research on bird populations, which have declined sharply overall in past decades. It's part of a rise in "citizen science" projects in which volunteers collect data about the natural world for use by researchers.

Many bird-watchers use eBird year-round, and it has collected huge amounts of data — often between 1 million and 2 million bird checklists a month from around the world in the past couple of years, says Becca Rodomsky-Bish, the project's leader at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, in Ithaca, New York. "Observing birds is a good way to connect with the natural world. Birds are everywhere. You don't have to leave your house. They will come. And they're charismatic because they're fun and interesting to watch."

This is how it works: Participants watch birds, whether that means looking out of the window for 15 minutes or taking a longer trip to a nature area. Organizers recommend the Merlin bird ID app to distinguish birds by size, shape, song or other characteristics. Many participants also carry field guides and binoculars (双筒望远镜) along with their phones. They then enter the findings into the eBird app. Those numbers help researchers track the ups and downs of various species, which then help determine the direction of conservation efforts.

Dalibor prepared her classes with information about local species and practiced with the Merlin app. The kids recorded bird sightings with pencils and drawing boards, and parent volunteers entered those numbers on phones.

24. Why did Dalibor lead her students to an arboretum?

- A. To do exercise for health. B. To observe different plants.
C. To practice their math skills. D. To collect information about birds.

25. What does the underlined word "charismatic" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Attractive. B. Beautiful. C. Rare. D. Shy.

26. What can people use the Merlin bird ID app to do?

- A. To record their findings. B. To identify different birds.
C. To help determine the birds' habitat. D. To track the ups and downs of various species.

27. What's the best title of the text?

- A. Great Backyard Bird Count: a strange activity
B. Watching birds contributes to students' education
C. Moira Dalibor: a pioneer and responsible teacher
D. Great Backyard Bird Count shows power of citizen science

C

Whales are threatened by a variety of human activities off the West Coast of the United States, including fishing, ship traffic, and pollution. They have bad effects on whale populations, but are rarely addressed by current whale-protection policies in California, according to a study from the University of California, Davis.

The study, published for open access this week in the journal *Marine Policy*, examines the main causes of death for nine whale species in the California Current Ecosystem, which stretches from British Columbia, Canada to Baja California, Mexico. The whales considered in the study include gray, blue, fin, minke, North Pacific right, and killer whales.

"We find that it is people that deem fishing causes whale death," said co-leading author Eliza Oldach. "But a number of human activities have made the modern ocean a really tough environment for whales to survive. We're excited about efforts that look broadly to rebuild healthy oceans."

The report found that main contributors to whale death are currently, targeted with relevant policy responses: noise, water quality and marine (海洋的) rubbish. But three other threats—nutritional stress, disease and predation (捕食)—need

to also be considered to provide a more whole approach toward managing whale deaths.

“Gray whales migrate (迁徙) over 5,000 miles between their breeding grounds at either end of the California Current,” said co-leading author Helen Killeen. “Throughout their journey, they must pass through a large number of human activities, fighting with changes to their environment caused by climate change.”

The study comes as the California Ocean Protection Council (COPC) aims to develop a plan for achieving zero death for whales in the California Current Ecosystem this year. Achieving such a goal requires understanding the key drivers of whale deaths and opportunities for policy change, the report said.

28. Which activity will lead to whales' death?

- A. Going fishing with your friends in a river. B. Playing with your friends beside the sea.
C. Going sailing with your family on weekends. D. Throwing rubbish in the sea as you are playing.

29. What's meaning of the underlined word “deem” in Paragraph 3?

- A. Catch. B. Complain. C. Think. D. Describe.

30. What can we learn from Helen's words?

- A. Gray whales are fond of travelling. B. Gray whales' migration is full of danger.
C. Human being is the only killer of whales. D. Whales' death is mainly caused by climate.

31. What should COPC do prevent whales' death?

- A. Get rid of the present policy. B. Plant more trees along the sea.
C. Know what actually leads to it. D. Find a right place for them to live.

If you've ever emerged from the shower or returned from your walk with a clever idea or a solution to a problem you had been struggling with, it may not be a surprise. Rather than constantly concentrating on a problem, research from the last 15 years suggests that people may be more likely to have creative breakthroughs when they're doing a habitual task that doesn't require much thought.

“People always get surprised when they realize they get interesting, novel ideas at unexpected times,” says Kalina Christoff, a scientist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, “because our culture tells us that we should do it through hard work.”

Now researchers begin to understand why these clever thoughts occur during more passive activities and what's happening in the brain. They have found that the key is a series of brain activities—within what's called the default mode (DM) network—that occur while an individual is resting or performing habitual tasks that don't require much attention.

“Simply put, it is a state that your brain returns to when you're relaxed,” explains Christoff. “By contrast, when you're working on a demanding task, the brain's executive control (EC) systems keep your thinking focused, analytical, and logical.”

Researchers find that the DM network is also involved in the early stages of idea generation, drawing from past experiences and knowledge about the world. When your mind wanders, you're allowing thoughts to playfully cross your mind, which helps you combine information and ideas in new ways and something clicks.

“A cautionary note: While the DM network plays a key role in the creative process, it is the EC systems that help you to evaluate and apply the creative ideas effectively to your problems in the real world,” Christoff says. “So it's unwise to place blind faith in the discovery that creative ideas can be generated in the shower or during any other kinds of mind wandering. Instead, you have to do the work to set the groundwork for creative ideas to emerge in the first place.”

32. What is the most unlikely function of the EC systems?

- A. To start your thinking process. B. To help you analyze.
C. To let you get novel ideas D. To keep you focused.

33. What do the underlined words “something clicks” in paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. A clever idea occurs. B. Something drops down.
C. A memory disappears. D. A funny thought happens.

34. What is Kalina Christoff's attitude to the culture of hard work?

- A. Disapproving. B. Positive. C. Doubtful. D. Unconcerned.
35. Which statement might the author agree with?
- A. Practice makes perfect.
B. Where there is a will, there is a way.
C. Everything comes to him who waits.
D. All work and no break makes Jack a dull boy.

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

Jessica Nabongo longs to set foot in every nation. She started traveling at age four, along with her parents on family trips from Detroit, Michigan and completed her mission when she landed in the Seychelles, having visited 195 countries. 36 Along the way, she became a writer, photographer, and passionate advocate for inclusive and ethical(道德的) tourism.

Here she talks to us about her experience and tips for traveling better.

What inspires your adventures?

37 I have a strong desire to see the differences and similarities in how people live everywhere in the world, even at home in the United States.

Did you ever experience any obstacles?

I don't believe in failure. 38 Embarrassment isn't a natural human personality, in my eyes — it comes from socialization. If I fell over in the middle of Grand Central Station, I'd laugh at myself. I firmly believe that every failure in your life is just an opportunity to learn.

39

My mother has always said “humble(使谦逊) yourself.” I appreciate it because when you travel, depending on your passport, depending on your social class, depending on so many different things, you can go to places with a lot of ego(自我), or you can humble yourself and know that everyone is equal.

What are some things people can do to travel more sustainably(可持续地)?

Single-use plastic is one of the biggest things harming Earth right now, so a lot of my focus is on that. 40 If you're in a restaurant and you don't have a big appetite, ask for a half portion. It's about being a deliberate(慎重的) traveler, just taking that extra minute to think how I can have a lower impact on this place that I'm in and on the planet in general.

- A. But it's not just about the country count.
B. I believe failure is the mother of success.
C. Curiosity — that's what's always inspired me.
D. What did you depend on during your travel?
E. And I don't have the ability to be embarrassed.
F. What's the best piece of advice you've received?
G. But I also think it's important to watch how much you waste.

第三部分 语言运用(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，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

William Thomson

William Thomson was born on 26 June, 1824 in Belfast. He was taught by his father, a professor of mathematics. In 1832, the family moved to Glasgow where Thomson attended university at the age of 10, then studied at Cambridge and Paris Universities. In 1846 he became professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow, a post he 41 for more than 50 years.

In Glasgow, Thomson 42 the first physics laboratory in Britain. He was a pioneer in many different 43, particularly electromagnetism(电磁学) and thermodynamics(热力学). 44 Faraday(法拉第), he was responsible



for the introduction of the 45 of an electromagnetic field where Thomson developed the work of the 46 of the subject, Nicolas Carnot and James Joule. One of the most 47 results of his work was his idea of an absolute zero of temperature — the scale based on this is named 48 him.

Throughout his work Thomson's main goal was the practical use of science. He achieved 49 through his work on submarine telegraphy, a major practical problem of the day. He was 50 as a scientific adviser in the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cables in 1857-1858 and 1865-1866, for which he was knighted in 1866. His 51 in marine issues also inspired him to develop a mariners' compass and 52 a tide machine and depth-measuring equipment. He invented many electrical instruments and his house in Glasgow was the first to be 53 by electric light.

Thomson was raised to the noblemen with the 54 of Baron Kelvin of Largs in 1892. The Kelvin was a small river that flowed near Glasgow University and he was president of the royal Society from 1890 to 1895. He died on 17 December, 1907, in Ayrshire, Scotland and was 55 in Westminster Abbey.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. sought | B. confirmed | C. admired | D. held |
| 42. A. took up | B. broke up | C. set up | D. blew up |
| 43. A. fields | B. countries | C. labs | D. colleges |
| 44. A. In spite of | B. Except for | C. Together with | D. Regardless of |
| 45. A. command | B. condition | C. contract | D. concept |
| 46. A. learners | B. pioneers | C. competitors | D. leaders |
| 47. A. important | B. obvious | C. fortunate | D. positive |
| 48. A. for | B. with | C. after | D. on |
| 49. A. wealth | B. fame | C. contribution | D. enthusiasm |
| 50. A. considered | B. attracted | C. employed | D. accused |
| 51. A. hobby | B. desire | C. success | D. interest |
| 52. A. operate | B. invent | C. control | D. produce |
| 53. A. lit | B. built | C. decorated | D. equipped |
| 54. A. title | B. name | C. honor | D. award |
| 55. A. preserved | B. respected | C. admitted | D. buried |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 1 个单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Amazon Rainforest is home to a great variety of plant life; 56, its soil is 57 (surprising) poor in nutrients. In fact, the soil in the region cannot support agriculture for more than a few years. If we give scientists a report 58 lists the nutrients of that soil, he or she will probably think that only desert 59 (plant) can survive in it! Then why is the soil so poor in nutrients? For one thing, the rainy season has 60 impact on the soil. In the rainy season, the water level can rise to more than 12 metres. 61 the water goes away, it takes away the nutrients in the soil. 62 another thing, due to the Amazon's hot climate, it is difficult for the soil 63 (build) up enough nutrients. Dead plants and animals 64 (break) down more quickly. The nutrients are soon taken in by the roots of the plants deep beneath the ground. As a result, most of the forest's nutrients are locked up in the plants themselves, 65 (allow) them to grow at an unbelievable speed.

第三部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

66. 世界雨林日来临之际, 你校举办了一系列的庆祝活动。请你为校英文报写一篇短文, 报道此次事件。内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
 2. 活动内容;
- 注意:
3. 活动意义。

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Celebrating World Rainforest Day

第二节 (满分 25 分)

67. 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。

One morning, Ann's neighbor Tracy found a lost dog wandering around the local elementary school. She asked Ann if she could keep an eye on the dog and she planned to find its owner. Ann agreed, but she said that she could watch it only for the day because she needed to take care of her son. At the time, her son Thomas was 10 years old, who was recovering from a heart operation.

Later, Tracy took photos of the dog, printed off 400 FOUND fliers, put them in mailboxes and began to find the dog's owner. Meanwhile, Ann bought some pet supplies, warning her son not to fall in love with the dog. However, her son was filled with excitement as he knew that his mother got a dog back home. He planned to provide the dog with some food everyday.

Four days later, Ann and her son were still looking after the dog, whom they had started to call Riley. During the four days, they took care of the dog carefully, provided some food, took a shower and played with it, and they had already become the best friends.

The evening of the fifth day, when Ann arrived home from work, the dog threw itself against the door and barked madly at her. As soon as she opened the door, Riley dashed into the boys' room where Ann found Thomas suffering from a heart attack. Riley ran over to Thomas, but as soon as Ann bent over to help him, the dog went silent.

The doctor said if it hadn't come to get his mother in time, Thomas would have died. Luckily, with the doctor's help, Thomas could go home tomorrow morning.

"Mum, can we keep it if we can't find its owner? Even we can ask for permission if we find the owner," Thomas asked his mother when they came back home.

"Well, since no one has called to claim it, we decide to keep it," his mother replied. Hearing that, Thomas was excited.

- 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。

However, the next day, Ann was told a man named Peter recognized his lost dog.

Peter's car came and Thomas stood silently beside his car.

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址：www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



 微信搜一搜

 自主选拔在线

