

2024 届高三开学摸底联考 新高考卷
英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡上。
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。

考试时间为 120 分钟,满分 150 分

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。

1. When did the woman leave the bus stop?
A. At about 7:00. B. At about 7:30. C. At about 8:00.
2. What are the family probably going to do?
A. Prepare a meal. B. Go on a trip. C. Eat in the restaurant.
3. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a party. B. At a clothing store. C. At a hairdresser's.
4. What do we know about Julia?
A. She is the most popular student in class.
B. She is worried about the math score.
C. She is good at calculating.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. What to eat for supper.
B. How to cook fish pie.
C. Where to learn cooking skills.

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 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What is Harley going to do?
A. Watch TV. B. Work overtime. C. Meet Lily.
7. What does the man ask Haley to do?
A. Buy some sweets.
B. Pay attention to her study.
C. Avoid coming home too late.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

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8. What's the problem with Johnny?
A. He is often absent from school.
B. He is sick of raising cats.
C. He is lack of communication.
9. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Doctor and patient.
C. Teacher and student.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 四个小题。
10. Why does the man look fat now?
A. He lost his job. B. He exercises less.
C. His wife told him to eat more.
11. What does the woman want to do?
A. She is too busy to work out in a health club.
B. It's too expensive for membership.
C. She can't find time to exercise every day.
12. How often do most members of the health club work out a week?
A. Three times. B. Five times.
C. Seven times.
13. What does the man think of the woman?
A. Thin. B. Fat.
C. Weak.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 四个小题。
14. Why does the woman call the man?
A. To recommend some jobs.
B. To tell him a piece of news.
C. To inform him of her secretary's information.
15. What's the man's address?
A. Apartment 26, 9 Republic Avenue.
B. Apartment 26, 26 Republic Avenue.
C. Apartment 26, 9 Republic Avenue.
16. What should the man bring with him when he comes?
A. Proof of work experience. B. Certificates.
C. A recommendation letter.
17. What is the woman probably?
A. A secretary. B. An advisor.
C. A candidate.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 三个小题。
18. How many people are there on the plane in all?
A. Four. B. Six.
C. Seven.
19. What problem did the plane meet with?
A. Engine failure. B. Lack of gas.
C. Bad weather
20. What helps the children survive according to the speaker?
A. The President's encouragement.
B. Local villagers' assistance.
C. Their knowledge of what to eat.

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。

The University of Alaska Museum of the North is the only research and teaching museum in Alaska. The museum opened a new wing in 2005, which itself has become an architectural icon for the state and a must-see for visitors.

The museum's research collections—2.5 million artifacts (文物) and specimens—represent millions of years of biological diversity and thousands of years of cultural traditions in the North. The collections are organized into 10 disciplines and serve as a valuable resource for research on climate

change, genetics and other issues facing Alaska and the North.

See Alaska Native cultures, natural wonders, and diverse wildlife. Explore 2,000 years of Alaska art. The museum's exhibits are the best introduction to Alaska's diverse wildlife, people and lands. Highlights include Alaska's largest gold display, extensive displays of Alaska Native art and artifacts, and the world's only restored Ice Age bison mummy (木乃伊). Our museum is as unique as the Arctic cultures we celebrate.

Be sure to plan time to explore the Museum Store. With a wide variety of Alaska Native art, books, jewelry and other Alaska products, you'll find the perfect Alaska souvenirs.

Museum Hours

SUMMER HOURS 2023

May 21 to August 18 (Open 7 days a week; 9 a.m.-7 p.m.)

WINTER HOURS 2023

August 20 to March 30 (Open 7 days a week; 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.)

Closes: Nov. 23, Dec. 31, and Jan. 1.

SPRING HOURS 2023

March 31 to April 30 (Tues.-Sat.: 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.)

General Admission

Adult (ages 13+) \$16

Youth (ages 5-12) \$9

Children (ages 4 and Under) Free

Membership at the Museum of the North

Our new membership program features lower prices, new benefits, and packages to accommodate families of all sizes. Once your membership is purchased, you'll receive:

- * free admission for one year;
- * a 15% discount for select departments in the Museum Store
- * invitations to exclusive Member events, discounts for workshops and these events.

21. What do we know about the museum?

- A. It has been open to the public since 1907.
- B. It focuses on Alaska's wildlife, people and lands.
- C. It has the largest Alaska Native art display.
- D. It reflects millions of years of natural traditions in the North.

22. When can you visit the museum?

- A. At 9 a.m., April 20, 2023.
- B. At 8 a.m., August 18.
- C. At 11 a.m., October 20, 2023.
- D. At 6 p.m., December 23, 2023.

23. What is one benefit of the membership?

- A. Getting a discount on all souvenirs.
- B. Attending various workshops for free.
- C. Saving admission fees for the entire year.
- D. Having a chance of studying at the University of Alaska.

As a child, Darrin, who was born and raised in Cameroon, was fascinated by Chinese martial arts. He dreamed about learning the discipline and visiting China one day.

In 2016, Darrin, who was a university student majoring in material science in Cameroon, started to learn Chinese at the Confucius Institute (孔子学院). Aside from martial arts, he got to know about the country through photos and videos. After a year of learning Chinese, Darrin arrived in Kaifeng, as a language student at Henan University.

"When I saw the kung fu masters practice, it was like a dream come true. I was told that martial arts is more than the powerful movements. Like self-defense, it is about a way of life, which is full of Chinese philosophy," says Darrin.

K-12 career and now is a social media manager, offered words of encouragement to students who may be going through similar experiences. "People with dyscalculia can become engineers, and they can become scientists."

28. What can we learn about "dyscalculia"?
- A. About 40% students are experiencing dyscalculia nationwide.
 - B. Its general recognition is 40 years later than its first appearance.
 - C. Students with dyscalculia refuse to memorize numerical symbols.
 - D. Students with dyscalculia struggle more with abstract math problems.
29. According to advances, what contributes to researching on "dyscalculia"?
- A. Application of technology.
 - B. Most patients' strong appeal.
 - C. National math teachers' demand.
 - D. Public awareness of learning disabilities.
30. What does the author want to say by mentioning Cladek's experience?
- A. Cladek has fantastic memories of schooling.
 - B. It's better to have dyscalculia diagnosed earlier.
 - C. Growing up with dyscalculia is a big challenge.
 - D. Academic demands outweigh struggling with dyscalculia.
31. In which part of a website may this text appear?
- A. Culture.
 - B. Education.
 - C. Fashion.
 - D. Psychology.

D

A new research in *Nature* reveals that a warming world is increasing human-wildlife conflicts. "We found evidence of conflicts between people and wildlife exacerbated by climate change on six continents, in five different oceans, in marine systems, in freshwater systems—involving mammals, birds, fish and so on," said lead author Briana Abrahms.

To identify trends, the team studied published peer-reviewed incidents of human-wildlife conflicts and identified cases that were linked specifically to the effects of climate change. These include both short-term climate events—such as drought—as well as longer-term changes. Warming in the Arctic, for example, is leading to loss of sea ice which has left polar bears short of food. They increasingly travel on land, sometimes entering human settlements and attacking people, as a recent incident in Alaska illustrates.

Most cases of human-wildlife conflicts linked to climate involve a shift in resources—not just for wildlife, but also for people.

A majority of cases on land also involved a change in precipitation (降水), which will continue to be affected by climate change. Many resulted in human deaths or injuries—as well as property damage. "Identifying and understanding this link between human-wildlife conflicts is not only a conservation issue," said Abrahms. "It is also a social justice and human safety issue. These types of conflicts are likely to rise as climate change intensifies (加剧), particularly as mass migrations of people and wildlife increase and resources shift."

But, it doesn't have to be all bad news. "One major motivation in studying the link between climate change and human-wildlife conflicts is finding solutions," said Abrahms. "As we learn about specific incidents, we can identify patterns and trends, and come up with interventions (干预) to try to address these conflicts."

Some interventions may be as simple as public-awareness campaigns. Governments can also plan for times when extreme climate events will bring people and wildlife into closer contact. "Once you know the root causes of a conflict, you can design interventions to help both people and wildlife," said Abrahms. "We can change."

32. What does the underlined word "exacerbated" in paragraph 1 mean?
- A. Anticipated.
 - B. Perceived.
 - C. Worsened.
 - D. Faded.
33. Why does the author mention the case of polar bears in paragraph 2?
- A. To show climate change can drive conflicts by altering animal habitats.

- B. To compare humans' behaviors with animals' in increasing conflicts.
 C. To inform humans of protecting wildlife in response to climate change.
 D. To prove animals have a hard life in face of global warming nowadays.
34. Which of the following statements would Abrahms agree with?
 A. Human-wildlife conflicts will be settled soon.
 B. Human-wildlife conflicts can increase as resources shift.
 C. There will be no conflicts if people and wildlife stay where they are.
 D. The goal in studying human-wildlife conflicts is gaining support.
35. What does Abrahms think of interventions?
 A. They are too ~~simple~~.
 B. They are out-of-date.
 C. They are ~~disagreeable~~.
 D. They are beneficial.

第二节 (共 3 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

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

Disasters: How to Help

Disasters can happen close to home or far away. ~~But~~ when we hear the news, it affects us. It has a deeper impact if you know people who are affected. 36 It's good to find a way to help. When we turn our empathy into action, we can do ~~something~~ that matters. There are things that everyone can do to help those who need it.

37 Check the website of a group like the Red Cross. Or reach out to a local community center, places of worship, or other organizations that are set up to help. They know what people need most and the best ways to help. You can pitch in to support their efforts.

Get others to join you. Working with others for a good cause is a way to bond. And more people-power means more help for those who need it. You could decide to do something as a family. 38

Get together to talk about the plan. Talk through the details. Figure out who will do what. If you want to do something at school, you might need to ask a teacher to be part of it.

Plan what you'll do, and make it happen. 39 After you find out what's needed, you'll want to post a list of what to bring and when and where to drop it off. You might need a drop-off box and a place to store the items.

40 Giving is a way to make a positive difference in people's lives. Even small acts of kindness and giving have an effect. It reminds others that they are not alone and that there are people who are willing to help.

- A. Your actions help others.
 B. Let's say you want to collect supplies.
 C. Find out what kind of help people need.
 D. Maybe you found a new passion for helping or service.
 E. Did you use strengths like creativity, planning, tech skills, or teamwork?
 F. Or you could do something at school, or with people in a community you belong to.
 G. It can be more stressful if a disaster happens close to home or affects people you know.

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。

Matt Shaha, 27, grew out his hair for two years to make it into a wig (假发) for his mom, Melanie Shaha, who has been 41 with a benign tumor (良性肿瘤) since 2003.

Melanie underwent two 42 to remove the tumor between 2003 and 2006, but it returned in 2017 and doctors 43 radiation treatments. Three months later after radiation, she lost all her hair

44. "When you wear a hat everywhere, it makes you 45 from the crowd," she said. "I don't mind being sick, but I do mind looking sick."



Matt was 46 to make his mom look like herself again when he saw his mother' 47. Although his mother initially didn't want to accept his 48, he persisted and grew 12 inches of hair by March 2022. And Matt had it cut and 49 with a hairdresser to create a wig that month. Matt said, "The whole 50 was super rewarding for me."

By mid-June, the wig 51 arrived, Melanie—wearing her son's long blonde hair—said she felt 51 that she could feel like herself again. "The coloring is a remarkable 52 to my complexion (面色), as you can imagine, as we are family and 53 the same coloring! Two years was a long time for him to have long hair. Matt 54 so much to give such a thoughtful gift. I am able to have a more normal 55 with it," Melanie said.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. settling | B. battling | C. preventing | D. complaining |
| 42. A. tests | B. examinations | C. registrations | D. surgeries |
| 43. A. received | B. recommended | C. revealed | D. rejected |
| 44. A. permanently | B. merely | C. previously | D. formally |
| 45. A. stand out | B. push forward | C. break down | D. jump up |
| 46. A. stressful | B. regretful | C. determined | D. touched |
| 47. A. occasion | B. failure | C. situation | D. mission |
| 48. A. reminder | B. offer | C. duty | D. comment |
| 49. A. styled | B. spread | C. mixed | D. observed |
| 50. A. process | B. exchange | C. trick | D. collection |
| 51. A. interested | B. confused | C. relieved | D. ashamed |
| 52. A. measure | B. inspiration | C. promise | D. match |
| 53. A. access | B. share | C. manage | D. dominate |
| 54. A. competed | B. sacrificed | C. pressed | D. forgave |
| 55. A. schedule | B. design | C. path | D. appearance |

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。

The 19th China International Cultural Industries Fair kicked off in Shenzhen in South China's Guangdong province on June 7, 2023. 56 is expected to promote the development of the country's cultural industry. The five-day national-level fair, 57 (feature) mainly offline scenes, has attracted more than 3,000 government bodies, cultural organizations and enterprises.

A digital China exhibition area has been set up for the first time to highlight and promote national-level major players, major platforms, and the 58 (late) technological innovations in the cultural industries.

Since its founding in 2004, the cultural fair has seen a continuous 59 (expand) in its exhibition scale, visitor number and degree of internationalization. It has become 60 important platform to promote the development and opening up of the Chinese cultural industries.

Abduk Basit Khan, a Pakistani exhibitor participating 61 the expo for the second time, attended the fair. He showed Pakistani jade (玉器) products 62 (special) designed for the Chinese market, and expressed hope for a better year 63 (compare) to the previous one. He mentioned that the Chinese market is significant for jade products, and his business 64 (operate) in China for 10 years.

Chinese experts noted that China is building 65 (it) as a leading country in culture and improving Chinese culture with the spirit of openness, while the Chinese civilization has also inspired other civilizations across the world through exchanges.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 书面表达(满分15分)

假定你是你校广播站英文频道的记者李华。你校广播站正在筹备一档介绍国外中学生生活的线上采访节目“Youth Life”,目前正在招募嘉宾。请给你的英国朋友 Peter 写信,邀请他参

加线上面试,内容包括:

1. 节目介绍;
2. 面试内容和日期;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(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。

“Hey! Ms. Woodall!”

It was Saturday. My daughter and I were touring a model home in a new development where she and her husband had just purchased a small plot of land. She was showing me something in the backyard—the kind of landscaping she was imagining, I think—when I heard that familiar twang(鼻音) call out my name.

I turned around, standing in the yard was a little boy, stocky, brown-haired and dusted with a fine layer of dirt. “William!” I cried in surprise. “What are you doing here?”

“I’m helping my daddy lay sod(草皮),” he answered proudly, sticking his chest out. William’s father owned a lawn sodding company.

“This is William,” I told my daughter. “One of my students. He’s a joy to have in class.” The seven-year-old beamed, the blazing Florida sun bouncing off his round cheeks.

It was true. Little William was a delight. He adored plants and animals and playing outside during breaktime. And even though he struggled with his reading, he never once complained. There was a brightness he brought with him wherever he went.

I’d never forget the day in class when another student was having trouble understanding the lesson. “Don’t worry,” William told her, eyes wide and sincere. “Sometimes, second grade is really hard.” He was a gentle soul, wise beyond his years.

Still, I couldn’t help but worry. Despite his steadfast determination, William’s grades were poor. Some days, I wondered if he’d be able to pass.

“See you Monday, Ms. Woodall!” he said, running to his father’s side. My daughter and I waved, but William stayed on my mind for the rest of the weekend.

Back at school, William’s grades showed no sign of improvement. Until the last few weeks of the year, when we studied the life cycle of plants, William excelled. As a class project, each child planted a sunflower seed in a container. Planting the seeds was exciting for many of the students, but most kids had little patience for the growing pain and forgot to care for their sunflowers-to-be.

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。

But unlike them, William had great enthusiasm all along. _____

About a month into the summer vacation, I happened to drive by the school. _____

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）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。

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