**2024届新高三开学摸底考试卷（新高考专用）01**

**英 语**

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

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和试卷指定位置上。

2．回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡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。听每段对话前，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 long has the woman been in hospital?

A. For 4 days. B. For 5 days. C. For 6 days.

【答案】B

【原文】

W: When do you think that I can go home, Doctor Smith?

M: Well, you came in on Monday and today is Friday. I’d say that you could probably leave tomorrow, but I don’t want you to go back to work in several weeks.

2. What does the woman want to do?

A. Stop the TV. B. Look for her watch. C. Watch a TV program.

【答案】A

【原文】

W: Shall I turn off the TV since you are not watching anything?

M: Wait! I'm going to watch a special program in a minute.

3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a bookstore. B. In a post office. C. In a hospital.

【答案】A

【原文】

M: I’m looking for an English-Chinese dictionary. Do you have any?

W: Yes, we do. You’ll find them in the dictionary section on the top shelf.

4. Who will probably pick up Anne tonight?

A. Michael. B. Jenny. C. John.

【答案】C

【原文】

M: Hi, Anne. I’m not going to see the performance tonight, but John is. Do you need a ride?

W: Yeah. But Michael, do you suppose he’d mind picking me up?

M: I don’t think so.

5.What is the matter with the man?

A. He is not interested in his English class.

B. He is not satisfied with his English.

C. He fails to pass the English test.

【答案】B

【原文】

W: Jason, you look unhappy today!

M: Yes. However hard I try, my English is still not good enough.

**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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. What does the agent want Lily to do today?

A. Act in an advertisement. B. Perform in a song. C. Dance for a movie.

7. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Doctor and patient. C. Husband and wife.

【答案】6. A 7. C

【原文】

M: Do you remember the agent we met, the one who said Lily might be the child actress they are looking for?

W: Oh, I remember. He gave us his card, and I threw it away.

M: I picked it out of the trash. They’re shooting a children’s-furniture-store advertisement today. And they want Lily!

W: Look,I threw away that card for a reason.

M: Come on, it’ll be fun, and Lily will be on TV,and we can put the money in her college account.

W: No, let’s just give our daughter a normal childhood, huh?

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. What is the problem with the man?

A. He feels cold. B. He has a headache. C. He drinks too much.

9. What is the man doing?

A. Lying in the bed. B. Drinking water. C. Smoking.

10. Where are the speakers?

A. At a clinic. B. At home. C. At a cafe.

【答案】8. B 9. C 10. B

【原文】

W: Shall I phone and tell your boss you’re not going today?

M: Yes, please, dear. Tell her I’ve got a cold and a headache. You’d better say I’m staying in bed.

W: But you’re not in bed! Do you want me to tell a lie?

M: Oh, it’s only a very little one, dear. I’m not making a false excuse. I really have a bad headache.

W: Then put the cigarette out.

M: Well, dear. You’re quite right.

W: Look, here’s some boiling water. Do as I tell you now. I’ve put something in the water. That’ll do you a lot of good. Put your nose over the water. That’s right. Breathe in deeply.

M: It smells nice.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. Why does the man feel surprised about Betty?

A. She went to the concert late.

B. She didn’t enjoy the concerts.

C. She hardly argues with others.

12. What did the boy do in the concert?

A. He  kicked the seat.

B. He threw the rubbish everywhere.

C. He argued with Betty.

13. What would the man have done if he was there?

A. Turn to the security. B. Talk to the boy C. Argued with the woman.

【答案】11. C 12. A 13. A

【原文】

M: Betty, how was the concert last night?

W: It was fine. But I didn’t enjoy it because I had an argument with a person.

M: You? It’s unbelievable that you could have an argument with anybody. What happened?

W: It was a woman, with her son, about 6 years old. They sat behind me and talked all the way through the concert. It was so annoying.

M:So you argued with them?

W: No. I just told them not to talk and they nodded. But a minute later, they began talking again. The boy even kicked my seat. I felt quite uncomfortable so I turned my head and stared at them. Guess what? The woman said I should be nice to kids. Then we started to argue. What would you have done?

M: I wouldn’t have argued with her. I would have asked the security guard to remove her.

W: You’re right.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. When will the first course end?

A. On July 3. B. On July 20. C. On August 10.

15. Where is the man from?

A. England. B. France. C. Finland.

16. How much is the the second course?

A. £50. B. £500. C. £550.

17. How should the man pay?

A. In cash. B. In a bank. C. Through the website.

【答案】14. B 15. B 16. C 17. C

【原文】

M: Hi, I’d like to have some information about the summer courses at Swan School.

W: Certainly, Sir. We have two full-time summer courses. The first course begins on July 3 and lasts until July 20, and the second from July 24 till August 10.

M: What about the fees for each course?

W: The former course costs £500, and the latter costs £50 higher.

M: I see. Do we have to find our own accommodation?

W: No, we have a lady who arranges the accommodation for you with Oxford families here.

M: Good, how much does it cost?

W:£140 a week.

M: OK. I’d like to choose the second course, please.

W: Sure, Sir. Can I have your name and nationality, please?

M: Dominick Dobuwa. DO-B-U-W-A. I’m from France.

W:OK, Mr. Dobuwa, you choose the second course from July 24 to August 10. Please pay before July 15 through our official website.

M: OK, I’m looking forward to going to your school in person.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

18. How long has the man been riding the New York Subway?

A. For 50 years B. For 110 years C. For 60 years

19. What did the subway mean to the speaker’s childhood?

A. Tiring journeys. B. Great adventures. C. Frightening experience

20. What do we know about Rosie Ruiz during the New York marathon?

A. She won the first prize. B. She run through tunnels. C. She cheated by taking a subway.

【答案】18. A 19. B 20. C

【原文】

W: Study the faces of the subway riders, and you’ll see what it means to live in a city. They are all traveling in a busy world that exists under another busy world. The New York subway is one of the oldest public transportation systems in the world. It has been underneath this city for 110 years now, and I’ve been riding it for half that time. When I was a kid, there wasn’t any fear, only adventure. I would stand at the window of the front car and dream through the great network of tunnels, watching the red and green lights go by. A subway is like a secret, a child’s game. You go in one hole and you come out another. You move fast, much faster than a taxi, or walking or running. Years ago, a woman named Rosie Ruiz tried to steal a victory in the New York marathon by taking a subway to the finish line. Rosie was right. The subway was faster. I think what people like most about the subway, apart from the basic transportation, still comes from the magic feeling of rushing around fast in a train underground.

**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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

Here, our selection of Britain’s strangest museums has something for everyone. Every exhibit tells a unique and captivating story. Explore our collections and discover the rich history and culture of the nation.

**Glasgow Riverside Transport Museum**

The museum houses steam engines, motorbikes, Glasgow buses and just about anything else that has a set of wheels, wrings or sails. One of the last tall ships in existence is moored (停泊) outside, and you can take a boat there from Govan. For those not in love with transport, there’s a copy of a 19th-century Glasgow street with traditional shops and an old subway station.

Entrance is free and for children of all ages.

**The Natural History Museum, Hertfordshire**

The Victorians were mad about collecting, and this is essentially the personal collection of just one home-educated boy, which began when he was 5 years old. But as a member of the Rothschild family, Walter took 40 years to do it. There’s just about every stuffed animal you could ever imagine, and quite a few you couldn’t: a polar bear; George, a mandrill (山魈) from London Zoo and a four-ton elephant seal.

Entrance is free.

**The Pencil Museum1, Cumbria**

It is a museum all about the history of the everyday pencil. There are free daily artists’ demonstrations and workshops, so you can enter from one end of the museum and go out with a drawing from another end. The lovely Lake District location adds to the experience and the wonderful shop is especially enjoyable for stationery (文具) lovers.

Entrance: adults £8, children £6.

**The Time Machine Museum of Science Fiction, Hertfordshire**

This is the result of 30 years of crazy collecting by Andy Glazzard. There are artworks from sci-fi classics, but most of the museum artworks center on Doctor Who.

Entrance: adults £4.25, children f3.25.

21. What can visitors see in Glasgow Riverside Transport Museum?

A. Stuffed animals. B. Various vehicles.

C. Old bus stations. D. Some modern shops.

22. How much would a couple with two children pay for admission to The Pencil Museum?

A. £14 B. £20 C. £28 D. £32

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A news report. B. A science fiction.

C. A history textbook. D. A travel guidebook.

【答案】21. B 22. C 23. D

【解析】

【导语】本文一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了英国的四个奇妙博物馆。

【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据Glasgow Riverside Transport Museum部分中“The museum houses steam engines, motorbikes, Glasgow buses and just about anything else that has a set of wheels, wings or sails. (博物馆里有蒸汽机、摩托车、格拉斯哥公共汽车和其他任何有轮子、翅膀或帆的东西)”可知，游客在Glasgow Riverside交通博物馆可以看到各式各样的交通工具。故选B。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据The Pencil Museum1, Cumbria部分中“Entrance: adults £8, children £6. (门票：成人8英镑，儿童6英镑)”可知，一对带着两个孩子的夫妇要付：8×2+6×2=28英镑。故选C。

【23题详解】

推理判断题。文章介绍了英国四个最奇怪的博物馆的相关信息，所以文章很可能出自一本旅游指南。故选D。

**B**

Bill Gates doesn’t pretend he lives in an egalitarian household. When it comes to parenting his three children, the billionaire says his wife Melinda has done more than her share of the work raising the kids. “My wife does 80%,” Gates told a crowd of Harvard students. He said he and his wife have been quite careful about the model they’ve used to raise their three children, who are now 15, 18, and 22 years old.

They followed a 1970s “Love and Logic” parenting model. It’s a formula that was created by a group of three men. The core idea of their philosophy is centered on the idea of emotional control, mainly reducing emotional reactions like shouting or reprimanding (训斥) kids. Aside from controlling parent tempers, the model also stresses the importance of not providing rewards for kids, but instead showing unconditional love and admiring kids for who they are, not what they do (or don’t) achieve. “Many highly successful people struggled with grades as children,” co-founder of this model, Charles Fay wrote on his site. “What’s most important is that our children develop good character, curiosity, and problem-solving skills.”

Gates says the “Love and Logic” method is a far cry from the way he grew up, but he knew he wanted to do things differently with his own kids. It wasn’t the only way he set boundaries (界线) for his children. None of his kids owned a cell phone until they were 14 years old. The children also attended Catholic church regularly with their parents. And they will each get about $10 million of their parents fortune as inheritance (遗产), a mere small part of roughly $90 billion net worth. “We want to strike a balance where they have the freedom to do anything, but not a lot of money showered on them so they could go out and do nothing,” Gates once told TED．

24．What does the underlined word “egalitarian” in paragraph 1 mean?

A．Believing in wealth. B．Having a lot of knowledge.

C．Believing in equality. D．Having an interest in kids.

24．What do we know about “Love and Logic” parenting model?

A．It is not a good choice for Bill Gates.

B．It focuses on emotional control.

C．It stresses the importance of rewarding kids.

D．It was created by a group of three women.

25．Which of the following does Charles Fay agree with?

A．Shaping good character is more important than problem-solving skills.

B．Showing unconditional love is always the most effective way.

C．Many highly successful people had good grades as children.

D．Shouting at kids is not a wise choice for parents.

26．What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A．Bill Gates is strict with his kids. B．Bill Gates’ kids will get about 10 million.

C．Bill Gates doesn’t love his children. D．Bill Gates’ kids hate “Love and Logic” method.

【答案】24．C 25．B 26．D 27．A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了比尔·盖茨是如何教育孩子的。

24．词句猜测题。根据划线词后的“When it comes to parenting his three children, the billionaire says his wife Melinda has done more than her share of the work raising the kids. ”（谈到养育他的三个孩子，这位亿万富翁说，他的妻子梅林达在抚养孩子方面做得比她应该做的那部分还要多）可知，在抚养孩子方面，盖茨和妻子是不平等的，因此此处是说比尔·盖茨并没有假装他生活在一个平等主义家庭，由此可知划线词词义为“平等主义、信奉平等”，故选C。

25．细节理解题。根据第二段“They followed a 1970s “Love and Logic” parenting model. It’s a formula that was created by a group of three men. The core idea of their philosophy is centered on the idea of emotional control, mainly reducing emotional reactions like shouting or reprimanding kids.”（他们遵循20世纪70年代的“爱与逻辑”育儿模式。这是一个由三个人组成的小组创造的公式。他们哲学的核心思想是情绪控制，主要是减少情绪反应，如冲孩子大喊或斥责孩子）可知，“爱与逻辑”育儿模式注重情绪控制，故选B。

26．推理判断题。根据第二段“They followed a 1970s “Love and Logic” parenting model. It’s a formula that was created by a group of three men. The core idea of their philosophy is centered on the idea of emotional control, mainly reducing emotional reactions like shouting or reprimanding kids.”（他们遵循20世纪70年代的“爱与逻辑”育儿模式。这是一个由三个人组成的小组创造的公式。他们哲学的核心思想是情绪控制，主要是减少情绪反应，如冲孩子大喊或斥责孩子）以及“co-founder of this model, Charles Fay”（这一模式的联合创始人查尔斯·费伊）可知，查尔斯·费伊是“爱与逻辑”育儿模式的创始人之一，而这一模式的核心思想就是情绪控制，主要是减少情绪反应，如冲孩子大喊或斥责孩子，因此查尔斯·费伊会同意“对父母来说，对孩子大喊大叫不是明智的选择”这一说法，故选D。

27．推理判断题。根据最后一段“None of his kids owned a cell phone until they were 14 years old. The children also attended Catholic church regularly with their parents. ”（他的孩子直到14岁才拥有手机。孩子们还定期与父母一起参加天主教会）可知，比尔·盖茨对他的孩子要求很严格，故选A。

**C**

Crocodiles today look very similar to ones from 200 million years ago. There are also very few species alive today---just 25. Other animals such as lizards（蜥蜴）and birds have achieved a diversity of many thousands of species in the same amount of time or less.

Prehistory also saw types of crocodile we don't see today, including giants as big as dinosaurs, plant-eaters, fast runners and snake-like forms that lived in the sea. The rate of their evolution is generally slow, but occasionally they evolve more quickly because the environment has changed. In particular, their evolution speeds up when the climate is warmer, and their body size increases.

The body size of crocodiles is important because it interacts with how fast animals grow, how much food they need, how big their populations are and how likely they are to become extinct. The limited diversity of crocodiles and their apparent lack of evolution is a result of a slow evolutionary rate. It seems the crocodiles arrived at a body plan that was very efficient and perfect enough that they didn't need to change it in order to survive. This perfection could be one explanation why crocodiles survived Cretaceous period（白垩纪）, in which the dinosaurs died out.

Crocodiles generally develop better in warm conditions because they cannot control their body temperature and require warmth from the environment. The climate during the age of dinosaurs was warmer than it is today, and that may explain why there were many more varieties of crocodiles than we see now. Being able to draw energy from the sun means they do not need to eat as much as a warm-blooded animal like a bird or a mammal（哺乳动物）.

28．What influenced the evolution of crocodiles most?

A．Their number. B．The climate. C．Their habits. D．Food resources.

29．Why did crocodiles go slowly in evolution?

A．As a result of their good appetite.

B．Because of their perfect body type.

C．Owing to so many dinosaurs around.

D．Due to their limited ability to reproduce.

30．We can infer from the last paragraph that crocodiles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．are warm-blooded animals B．like cold living conditions

C．eat less than mammals D．are fiercer than dinosaurs

31．What is the text mainly about?

A．The history of crocodiles,

B．Ancient animals' evolution.

C．Residents of the Cretaceous period.

D．The "stop-start" pattern of crocodiles' evolution.

【答案】28．B 29．B 30．C 31．D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了鳄鱼的进化主要受气候的影响最大，他们的体型适应了生存的需求。

28．推理判断题。根据第二段的“The rate of their evolution is generally slow, but occasionally they evolve more quickly because the environment has changed. In particular, their evolution speeds up when the climate is warmer, and their body size increases.”可知，鳄鱼的进化速度通常很慢，但由于环境变化，它们有时进化地更快了。特别是当气候变暖时它们的进化加快，并且它们的体型增大。由此可知，气候因素对鳄鱼的进化影响最大。故选B项。

29．细节理解题。根据第三段的“It seems the crocodiles arrived at a body plan that was very efficient and perfect enough that they didn’t need to change it in order to survive.  ”可知，似乎鳄鱼的身体结构非常有效和完美，它们不需要为了生存而改变它。由此可知，鳄鱼进化缓慢是因为拥有了完美的体型。故选B项。

30．推理判断题。根据最后一段的“ Being able to draw energy from the sun means they do not need to eat as much as a warm-blooded animal like a bird or a mammal.”可知，能够从太阳中吸收能量意味着他们不需要像鸟类或哺乳动物这样的温血动物进食那么多。由此可知，鳄鱼比哺乳动物吃得少。故选C项。

31．主旨大意题。文章主要讲的是鳄鱼，因此B项的“古代动物的进化”不正确；文章主要讲的鳄鱼不只生活在白垩纪时代，因此C项的“白垩纪时期的居民”不正确。文章的第二段主要讲的是“鳄鱼的进化受气候的影响最大”，第三段主要讲的是“鳄鱼进化缓慢是其身型的因素”，最后一段主要讲的是“鳄鱼更适应温暖的气候而且能够从太阳中吸收能量”。由此可知，文章的主要讲述鳄鱼的进化。故选D项。

**D**

It’s late in the evening, time to close the book and turn off the computer. You’re done for the day. What you may not realize, however, is that the learning process actually continues in your dreams.

It might sound like science fiction, but researchers are increasingly focusing on the relationship between the knowledge and skills our brains absorb during the day and the often strange imaginings they generate at night. Scientists have found that dreaming about a task we’ve learned improves performance in that activity (suggesting that there’s some truth to the popular idea that we’re “getting” a foreign language once we begin dreaming in it). What’s more, dreaming may be an essential part of understanding, organizing and retaining what we learn.

While we sleep, research indicates, the brain replays the patterns of activity it experienced during waking hours, allowing us to enter what one psychologist calls a neural (神经的) virtual reality. A vivid example of such replay can be seen in a video researchers made recently about sleep disorders. They taught a series of dance moves to patients suffering from sleepwalking and related conditions. They then videotaped the subjects as they slept. Lying in bed, eyes closed, one female patient on the tape performs the dance moves she learned earlier.

This shows that while our bodies are at rest, our brains are drawing what’s important from the information and events we’ve recently encountered, then integrating that material into the vast store of what we already know. In a 2010 study, researchers reported that college students who dreamed about a computer maze (迷宫) task they had learned showed a 10-fold improvement in their ability to find their way through the maze compared with participants who did not dream about the task.

That study’s chief researcher Herbert Smith suggested that studying right before bedtime or taking a nap following a study session in the afternoon might increase the probability of dreaming about the material. Think about that as you go to sleep tonight.

32．What happens when one enters a dream state?

A．The body continues to act as if the sleeper were awake.

B．The neural activity of the brain will become intensified.

C．The brain once again experiences the learning activities of the day.

D．The brain behaves as if it were playing a virtual reality video game.

33．What does the brain do while we are sleeping?

A．It replaces old information with new material.

B．It processes and absorbs newly acquired information.

C．It regroups information and places it in different files.

D．It systematizes all the information collected during the day.

34．How can learning be enhanced according to Herbert Smith?

A．Staying up late before finally going to bed.

B．Having a period of sleep right after studying.

C．Having a dream about anything you are interested in.

D．Thinking about the chances of dreaming about the material.

35．What is the research discussed in the passage mainly about?

A．How study affects people’s dreams.

B．Why people learn more after sleeping.

C．What time students should study and sleep.

D．How dreaming may lead to improved learning outcomes.

【答案】32．C 33．B 34．B 35．D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。“日有所思，夜有所梦”能让你学习更好。本文通过讲述一项研究阐述了做梦如何让你的学习效果得到提高。

32．细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“While we sleep, research indicates, the brain replays the patterns of activity it experienced during waking hours, allowing us to enter what one psychologist calls a neural (神经的) virtual reality.(研究表明，当我们睡觉的时候，大脑会回放它在清醒时间所经历的活动模式，让我们进入一位心理学家所说的神经虚拟现实)”，句子中的“the brain replays the patterns of activity it experienced during waking hours(大脑会重复它在清醒时所经历的活动模式)”，与D选项“大脑再次经历白天的学习活动”为这句话的同义转述，因此可知，当一个人进入梦境状态时，大脑再次经历白天的学习活动。故选C。

33．细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“This shows that while our bodies are at rest, our brains are drawing what’s important from the information and events we’ve recently encountered, then integrating that material into the vast store of what we already know.(这表明，当我们的身体处于静止状态时，我们的大脑正在从我们最近遇到的信息和事件中提取重要的东西，并且把这些信息存入我们已有的记忆库中)”，B选项中的process是extract的同义替换，absorb是integrate的同义替换。因此当我们在睡觉时，大脑在处理并吸收新习得的数据信息。故选B。

34．推理判断题。根据第二段的“Scientists have found that dreaming about a task we’ve learned improves performance in that activity (suggesting that there’s some truth to the popular idea that we’re “getting” a foreign language once we begin dreaming in it). (科学家发现，如果梦到所学习的任务，那么在任务活动中的表现会更好。表明这种流行的观点有一些道理，即一旦我们开始做梦梦到英语，我们就会学会一门外语)”以及最后一段的“That study’s chief researcher Herbert Smith suggested that studying right before bedtime or taking a nap following a study session in the afternoon might increase the probability of dreaming about the material.(这项研究的首席研究员赫伯特·史密斯建议，在睡觉前学习或在下午的研究会议后打个盹可能会增加梦到这种材料的可能性)”可推断，Herbert Smiths建议在学习之后有一段时间的睡眠，有助于加强学习效果。故选B。

35．主旨大意题。根据第二段的“Scientists have found that dreaming about a task we’ve learned improves performance in that activity (suggesting that there’s some truth to the popular idea that we’re “getting” a foreign language once we begin dreaming in it). What’s more, dreaming may be an essential part of understanding, organizing and retaining what we learn.(科学家发现，如果梦到所学习的任务，那么在任务活动中的表现会更好。暗示着这种流行的观点有一些道理，即一旦我们开始做梦梦到英语，我们就会学会一门外语。更重要的是，梦想可能是理解、组织和保留我们所学到的东西的重要组成部分)”以及下文对这个观点的解释说明可推断，文章主要介绍了做梦如何导致学习结果的提高。故选D。

**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。

**Helping Your Teen Understand the Value of Money**

It seems that there are more things for teens to spend money on than ever. 36 If you aren’t made of money, it’s hard to give your kids everything they want. That’s why it’s important to help them understand the value of money.

Start teaching your children about money early. Starting around age 10, give them a few dollars every week for them to spend however they want. Make the pocket money dependent on doing housework. 37 Don’t set limits on what they can spend it on, and don’t continually buy them things they want. They’ll soon learn that if they spend all their money as soon as they get it, they won’t be able to afford more expensive things they want.

You should also start early introducing your children to budgets and how much things cost. 38 Soon they’ll realise how much some things really cost.

As your child gets older, about 13 or 14, increase their pocket money as you increase their responsibility. Once they’re more responsible, give them a budget for something bigger like clothes and make hem stick to it.

Eventually, your child will probably get a job. Take this opportunity to teach them about savings. 39 Let them use the rest as mad money to spend however they want. If you’re worried about what they’re buying, open them a checking account you can monitor.

Teaching your child the value of money will not happen overnight. 40 Remember that they will probably mess up along the way, but mistakes are how they learn.

A．It takes many small steps.

B．But let them choose what they want to do.

C．You should refuse them wisely if they ask you for money frequently.

D．Have them go to the store with you or watch you pay the bills.

E．There are expensive clothes, video games, phones and more.

F．Knowing how to save money can help children find a good job in the future.

G．Have them put some into a savings account to use for college or other pursuits.

【答案】36．E 37．B 38．D 39．G 40．A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章对如何教育孩子认识到金钱的价值提出了建议和方法。

36．上文“It seems that there are more things for teens to spend money on than ever. (现在青少年可以花钱的东西似乎比以往任何时候都多。)”提出现在的青少年有很多花钱的地方，E项“There are expensive clothes, video games, phones and more. (有昂贵的衣服、电子游戏、手机等等。)”对“花钱的地方”进行举例说明，上下文语意连贯。故选E。

37．上文“Make the pocket money dependent on doing housework. (靠做家务赚零花钱。)”建议让孩子靠做家务赚零花钱，B项“But let them choose what they want to do. (但让他们选择自己想做的事。)”承接上文，对其进行补充说明，提出要让他们选择自己想做的事，上文构成转折有关系，衔接自然。故选B。

38．上文“You should also start early introducing your children to budgets and how much things cost. (你还应该尽早让你的孩子了解预算和东西的价格。)”提出让孩子了解预算和价格，D项“Have them go to the store with you or watch you pay the bills. (让他们和你一起去商店，或者看着你付账单。)”给出具体的做法，通过去商店看着大人付账单就可以达到目的，下文“Soon they’ll realise how much some things really cost. (很快他们就会意识到有些东西的真正价值。)”描述这样做的效果，衔接自然。故选D。

39．上文“Take this opportunity to teach them about savings. (抓住这个机会，教他们如何存钱。)”提出要教孩子存钱。G项“Have them put some into a savings account to use for college or other pursuits. (让他们存一些钱到储蓄账户中，用于上大学或其他追求。)”告知其存钱的目的，句中“some”与下文“the rest”相照应。故选G。

40．上文“Teaching your child the value of money will not happen overnight. (教你的孩子金钱的价值不会一蹴而就。)”提出教育孩子不能一蹴而就，需要一小步一小步地来。A项“It takes many small steps. (它需要很多小步骤。)”表达了同样的意思，上下文语意连贯。故选A。

**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。

A woman is volunteering in a shelter. It all started because she missed her own 41 .

Sandy was at a loss when her beloved Angus died last year — terribly lonely, yet not quite 42 for a new dog in her life. 43 , she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter and spend some quality time with furry friends who, like her, were 44 their old buddies (伙伴).

Remembering that her dog had loved being read to, she brought along a 45   there.

It's now been 18 months since Sandy first began 46 her chair beside the dog house. Shelter workers say it really calms down the dogs, but Sandy says it does more 47 to her than it does to the dogs.

Sandy was 48 that photos of her reading to dogs were spreading on the Internet until the media started calling. Kathleen, a fellow shelter volunteer was so touched by the sight of her    49 to an old dog that she took a photo and posted it on the Internet. She was so 50 with the dogs — I watched her read to several — and they just loved being 51 by her, "Kathleen said.

Inspired by Sandy's style of 52 , the shelter has announced that a reading marathon is being 53 for next September. The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood 54 in reading to the animals, with the added benefit of reading practice for the two-leggers, along with plenty of friendly 55 for the four-leggers.

41．A．husband B．kid C．dog D．animal

42．A．ready B．free C．sorry D．grateful

43．A．However B．Meanwhile C．Besides D．Therefore

44．A．comforting B．admiring C．missing D．helping

45．A．toy B．book C．camera D．photo

46．A．settling into B．stealing into C．heading for D．looking for

47．A．duty B．work C．good D．wrong

48．A．uneasy B．unsure C．unhappy D．unaware

49．A．reading B．attending C．waving D．whispering

50．A．content B．patient C．strict D．careful

51．A．interviewed B．trained C．petted D．photographed

52．A．teaching B．living C．thinking D．volunteering

53．A．accepted B．predicted C．recorded D．organized

54．A．involved B．experienced C．united D．relaxed

55．A．competition B．company C．service D．advice

【答案】

41．C 42．A 43．D 44．C 45．B 46．A 47．C 48．D 49．A 50．B 51．C 52．D 53．D 54．A 55．B

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。本文介绍了Sandy为动物阅读的故事感动了很多的人，由此引起了人们对于阅读的兴趣，让周围的人加入进来的故事。

41.考查名词词义辨析。句意：一切都是因为她想念自己的狗。A.husband丈夫；B.kid孩子；C.dog狗；D.animal动物。根据后文“yet not quite 2 for a new dog in her life”可知她想念的是一只狗。故选C。

42.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：去年，当她心爱的安格斯去世时，Sandy感到很失落，她非常孤独，但还没有准备好迎接一只新的狗。A.ready 准备好； B.free自由的；C.sorry 抱歉的；D. grateful感激的。be ready to do sth.意为“准备好做某事”，根据前文“Sandy was at a loss when her beloved Angus died last year — terribly lonely, yet not quite”可知，此处指她还没准备好接纳一只新的狗。故选A。

43.考查副词词义辨析。句意：因此，她决定去当地的动物收容所做志愿者，和那些像她一样想念老朋友的毛茸茸的朋友们一起度过一段美好时光。A. However然而； B. Meanwhile 同时； C.Besides况且；D.Therefore因此。根据前文“yet not quite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for a new dog in her life.”后文 “she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter”可知，她很想念自己的狗，但没有准备好接纳新的狗，所以就决定去动物收容所做志愿者，两句之间是因果关系。故选D。

44.考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A.comforting安慰；B.admiring崇拜；C.missing思念；D.helping帮助。根据前文“It all started because she missed her own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”可知，那些朋友和她一样，在想念自己的伙伴。故选C。

45.考查名词词义辨析。句意： 记得她的狗喜欢别人读书给她听，她带了一本书来。A.toy 玩具；B. book书；C.camera 相机；D.photo照片。根据前文“Remembering that her dog had loved being read to”可知，带来的应该是一本书。故选B。

46.考查短语词义辨析。句意：自从Sandy第一次坐在狗屋旁边的椅子上，已经过去18个月了。A.settling into安顿；B.stealing into潜入； C.heading for前往；D.looking for寻找。根据后文“her chair beside the dog house”可知， Sandy应该是阅读了18个月了，应该是坐在椅子上阅读的。故选A。

47.考查名词词义辨析。句意：收容所的工作人员说这样能让狗平静下来，但Sandy说这样对她比对狗好。A.duty职责；B.work工作；C.good 好的；D. wrong错的。根据前文“Shelter workers say it really calms down the dogs”及后文“than it does to the dogs.”可知，Sandy说这对她来说更好。故选C。

48.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Sandy不知道她给狗读书的照片在网上传播，直到媒体开始报道。A.uneasy不容易的；B.unsure不确定的；C.unhappy不高兴的；D.unaware不明白的。根据后文句子“that she took a photo and posted it on the Internet.”可知Sandy并不知道她的照片在网上流传的事。故选D。

49.考查动词词义辨析。句意：凯瑟琳，一个收容所的志愿者，看到她给一只老狗读书的情景非常感动，她拍了一张照片，并把它发到了网上。A.reading阅读；B.attending参加；C.waving挥舞；D. whispering窃窃私语。根据后文句子“I watched her read to several”可知，此处指的是给狗阅读的照片。故选A。

50.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“她对狗很有耐心——我看着她给好几只狗读故事——它们喜欢被她抚摸。”凯瑟琳说。A.content满意的；B.patient有耐心的；C.strict严格的；D.careful仔细的。根据后文句子“I watched her read to several”可知，Sandy给狗阅读的这种耐心。故选B。

51. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. interviewed采访；B.trained 训练；C. petted 抚摸；D.photographed拍照。根据前文“She was so 10 with the dogs”可知，应该是抚摸那些狗，故选C。

52.考查动词词义辨析。句意：受到Sandy志愿服务风格的启发，收容所宣布明年九月将举办一场阅读马拉松。A.teaching教授；B.living居住；C.thinking思考；D. volunteering主动，自愿。根据前文“she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter ”后文“the shelter has announced that a reading marathon is being 13 for next September”可知，受Sandy志愿服务风格的鼓舞，动物收容所宣布明年九月将举办一场阅读比赛。故选D。

53. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A.accepted接受；B.predicted预测；C.recorded记录；D. organized组织。根据后文“The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in reading to the animals,”可知，动物收容所宣布明年九月将组织举办一场阅读比赛。故选D。

54.考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们的计划是让附近的孩子们，参与到给动物读书的活动中来，同时给双腿的孩子们带来阅读练习的额外好处，同时给四腿的孩子们带来很多友好的陪伴。A.involved 涉及到；B.experienced经历；C.united 团结；D.relaxed放松。get involved in，意为“参与……活动”，根据前文“The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood”可知，组织这个活动是为了让孩子们参加到这个阅读的活动中来，故选A。

55. 考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A.competition竞赛；B.company陪伴；C. service 服务；D.advice建议。根据语境可知，人类给动物的阅读同时也是对于动物的陪伴。故选B。

**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。

Liang Shi is 55 years old. He will be taking the Gaokao \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ the 26th time, hoping to score high enough to get admitted to Sichuan University.

Liang, \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ owns a company (公司) in Chengdu, has been taking the Gaokao since 1983. “My grades \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ (are) low at the time, but my wish to attend college was strong,” Liang said.

After learning \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ (he) score in late June last year, Liang decided\_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ (study) art and human sciences this year. Many people told him his “failing memory” \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ (cause) by his age would hold him back from memorizing \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (textbook).

“I just turned 55, and I’m still young, ”Liang said.“And I am having no trouble \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ (learn) history and geography so far.”

While some people find it silly, many others would \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ (encourage) by Liang’s spirit of never giving up. “Although I am not as old \_\_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_\_ he is, he did what I always wanted to do but did not have the courage to do”, someone said.

【答案】

56．for 57．who 58．were 59．his 60．to study 61．caused 62．textbooks 63．learning 64．be encouraged 65．as

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了55岁的梁石一直坚持参加高考，希望实现自己的大学梦的故事。

56．考查介词。句意：他将参加第26次高考，希望能考出高分，考上四川大学。固定搭配for+the+序数词+time“第几次”。故填for。

57．考查定语从句。句意：梁在成都拥有一家公司，自1983年以来一直参加高考。此处是非限定性定语从句，先行词是Liang，关系词在从句中作主语，应用关系代词who引导。故填who。

58．考查动词时态。句意：“当时我的成绩很低，但我上大学的愿望很强烈，”梁说。根据at the time可知，此处描述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时，主语是复数。故填were。

59．考查形容词性物主代词。句意：在去年6月底得知自己的分数后，梁决定今年学习艺术和人文科学。此处修饰名词score，应用形容词性物主代词his。故填his。

60．考查非谓语动词。句意：在去年6月底得知自己的分数后，梁决定今年学习艺术和人文科学。固定搭配decide to do sth.“决定做某事”。故填to study。

61．考查非谓语动词。句意：许多人告诉他，年龄导致的“记忆力衰退”会阻碍他记忆教科书。cause与his “failing memory”是逻辑动宾关系，应用过去分词，作定语。故填caused。

62．考查名词复数。句意：许多人告诉他，年龄导致的“记忆力衰退”会阻碍他记忆教科书。textbook是可数名词，数量大于一，应用名词复数形式。故填textbooks。

63．考查非谓语动词。句意：到目前为止，我在学习历史和地理方面没有任何困难。固定搭配have trouble (in) doing sth.“做某事有困难”。故填learning。

64．考查动词语态。句意：虽然有些人觉得这很愚蠢，但很多人会被梁永不放弃的精神所鼓舞。encourage与many others是逻辑动宾关系，应用被动语态，前有would。故填be encouraged。

65．考查固定搭配。句意 “虽然我没有他那么大，但他做了我一直想做却没有勇气做的事情，”有人说。固定搭配as...as...“像……一样……”。故填as。

**第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

1. 假定你是李华，你的美国笔友Chris要私下存钱购买智能手机，用于打游戏。请你给他写封信，指出他的错误并提出建议。

注意：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。

Dear Chris,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Yours

Li Hua

【答案】参考范文

*Dear Chris,*

I heard that you want to save money secretly to buy a phone for gaming. I think it's not a good idea. It's important to prioritize your needs and make wise decisions. Spending all your money on gaming may not be beneficial in the long run.

Instead, I suggest considering other options. You could save money for something that can contribute to your personal development, such as educational materials or a hobby that can provide valuable skills. It's also important to find a balance between leisure activities and your responsibilities. I encourage you to explore different forms of entertainment that don't rely solely on technology. Engaging in outdoor activities, sports, or joining clubs can provide enjoyment and help you develop new skills. It's also a great way to expand your social circle.

I think if you can be a little bit smarter now, your will have a brighter future. Good luck.

*Yours*

*Li Hua*

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文,符合最新的考试风向。要求考生给美国笔友写封信，指出他得错误并提出建议。

【详解】1.词汇积累

打游戏：game （动词）

优先考虑：prioritize

从长远看：in the long run

拓宽： expand

2.句式

【高分句型1】It's important to prioritize your needs and make wise decisions.

在it’s +adj to do 的句型中运用了 prioritize这个高级词，彰显了构词法的魅力。

【高分句型2】I encourage you to explore different forms of entertainment that don't rely solely on technology.

在定语从句中巧用副词solely做到了意思的精准。

**第二节(满分25分)**

67. 阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

There I was stuck AGAIN. This was the same feeling that overwhelms me every year. But this year it was different, because if I failed this exam I would not graduate. I sat there, panic stricken, unable to move. Pressure crushed in on me. What if I could not go to high school? Would Dad and Mum kick me out of their house?

I took two deep breaths and looked up. I could see the teacher pacing up and down. The classroom was dead silent except for the clock. Tick Tock. Tick Tock. I checked the clock for the third time. Ten minutes left! I clenched (握紧) and unclenched my fist in an attempt to calm myself. Think! I told myself. I knew I could do this. My hand couldn’t help trembling. Then I scribbled (胡乱写下) the first few words that hit me.

“It isn’t my fault...”

I stared blankly at those words. At the comer of my eye, I could see my teacher walking towards me. She was checking on our progress! Dread built up within me. Then, I glanced at the four words again. Without any warning, my hand moved to write.

Hair on my arms stood as the teacher leaned in and started to read my work. I peered over to see my teacher’s expression, praying that my work had not brought in disappointment. To my astonishment, she displayed a clear satisfaction! That was good, wasn’t it? I hurriedly looked down at my essay.

I skimmed it through. I felt proud. Now, there’s something I was still worried about. I checked the clock. Two minutes left! I was still writing!

I bit my lip, took a deep breath, and concentrated on writing. I heard the teacher leave.

“There’s one minute left. Please check your work.” the teacher reminded us.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右;

2.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

“One minute left?” I cried. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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A week later, the teacher handed the papers back to us.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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“*One minute left?*” *I cried*. Everybody looked at me weirdly. I looked down, feeling ashamed. But I had to finish the paper. I tried to ignore everything and continue writing. One more word, I said to myself, come on. Just like this, I forced myself to concentrate and willed my hand to scribble whatever that popped up on my mind. “Time’s up! Put your pens down. Please hand in your test paper to me in the front.” the teacher announced. I finished! I put down my pen, breathing a sigh of relief, and then I stood up and limped towards the teacher to hand it in-my legs felt like noodles, thanks to the extreme tension.

*A week later, the teacher handed the papers back to us*. It was the time for truth! I folded my paper and held it tightly in my hands, shilly-shallying about whether to check the result in front of my classmates. Finally I decided I should face my fate bravely and unfolded it. It was an “A”! I could not believe my eyes. How could it be? It was the first time in my life that I had got an “A”. I turned to look at my teacher. Our eyes met. She nodded and gave me a big smile! At that point, I made a firm resolution: I’d be more hard-working and more confident, so that I wouldn’t be stuck and panic like this again in high school.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者在考场上再一次感到非常焦虑恐慌，害怕自己不及格让父母失望，经过一系列心理斗争强迫让自己平静下来继续答卷的故事。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“还剩下一分钟吗？我喊道。”可知，第一段可描写临近交卷前作者的行为以及交卷后的心理状态。

②由第二段首句内容“一周后，老师把试卷还给了我们。”可知，本段应该写作者本次考试的结果以及之后的心理状态。

2.续写线索：羞愧提出疑问——继续完成答题——交卷后如释重负——试卷下发——勇敢面对成绩——成绩结果优秀——老师满意——下定决心

3.词汇激活

行为类

①集中精力：concentrate/focus

②胡乱写：scribble/scrawl

③犹豫不决：shilly-shally/hesitate

④下定决心：make a firm resolution/make up one’s mind

情绪类

①古怪地：weirdly/oddly/strangely

②勇敢地：bravely/courageously

【点睛】[高分句型1]. I folded my paper and held it tightly in my hands, shilly-shallying about whether to check the result in front of my classmates.（运用了现在分词作伴随状语）

[高分句型2]. I’d be more hard-working and more confident, so that I wouldn’t be stuck and panic like this again in high school.（运用了so that引导目的状语从句）