

2024 年全国高考·仿真模拟卷(五)

英 语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡的相应位置。
3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试题卷上无效。
4. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 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,再涂其他答案标号。
5. 考试结束后,将本试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man want to be?
A. A taster. B. A teacher. C. A cook.
2. Who will take the woman home today?
A. Betty. B. Tommy. C. Eric.
3. What is the speakers' destination?
A. England. B. Germany. C. The Netherlands.
4. What's the matter with the woman?
A. She is under work pressure.
B. She pressed the wrong button.
C. She broke the printing machine.
5. Where are the two speakers?
A. At a drugstore. B. In their office. C. In a street.

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. Why did the man choose the cafe around the corner?
A. For its better taste.
B. For its shorter distance.
C. For its lower price.

座位号

考号

姓名

班级

学校

答 案 标 号 不 能 在 此 线 内 填 写

7. How much will the woman pay in all?
A. 10 dollars. B. 16 dollars. C. 20 dollars.
听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. What should Mary hand in next Monday?
A. A film review. B. The exercises on page 167. C. A summary.
9. What does the man ask Mary to do?
A. Remember the new words.
B. Recite the text.
C. Copy the words three times.
听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
10. What's happened to the woman's T-shirt?
A. It becomes smaller.
B. It becomes pink.
C. It becomes dirty.
11. What does the woman want the man to do?
A. Follow the instructions.
B. Dry-clean the T-shirt.
C. Throw away the label.
12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Boss and employee. B. Teacher and student. C. Husband and wife.
听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。
13. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Shopping for Christmas.
B. Performing at Christmas.
C. Selecting Christmas lights.
14. Why will the event get press attention?
A. The lead actors are well-known.
B. The market is in a famous location.
C. The new actors have good images.
15. How does the woman feel about the opportunity?
A. Excited. B. Uninterested. C. Worried.
16. What must be perfect on the day according to the woman?
A. The ticket sales.
B. The visuals and sound quality.
C. The costumes.
听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. How long is the storm warning?
A. For 12 hours. B. For 13 hours. C. For 24 hours.
18. What does the speaker advise people to particularly stay away from?
A. The windows. B. The ocean. C. The roads.
19. What makes the storm dangerous?
A. The rain. B. The fast winds. C. The pressure.
20. What does the speaker suggest people do?
A. Turn off their power.
B. Keep up with the latest news.
C. Board their windows and doors with wood.

【24 仿真模拟·英语(五) 第2页(共8页) X】

N

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

Lavenham, Suffolk

In the town, ancient buildings lean casually into one another. As a result, wandering down the street feels like walking through a fairy tale or a Hollywood movie, as Lavenham has appeared in many Hollywood movies. Behind the high walls are several excellent restaurants, but first-time visitors should go to the Lavenham Guildhall, where you can drink tea in a well-preserved Tudor room.

Shaftesbury, Dorset

Home to Gold Hill, Shaftesbury is a major charmer, with the cobblestone street known as “one of the most romantic sights in England”. The tiny Dorset town is also home to the ruins of Shaftesbury Abbey, built in 888 AD by King Alfred, the man well-known for creating England. Shaftesbury is also surrounded by a wealth of incredible countryside rich in picnicking potential, including Duncliffe Wood and Melbury Beacon.

St. Ives, Cornwall

St. Ives used to be little more than a traditional fishing village, but now it has developed into a popular coastal town. Its soft, sandy beaches regularly win awards, and there are also plenty of top seafood dining options. The town has even gained a reputation as a serious arts center, with lots of outstanding galleries led by the Tate St. Ives, which features attractive modern art exhibitions focusing on British artists.

Castle Combe, Wiltshire

Recognized as the “prettiest village in England”, Castle Combe is famous for its handsome honey-colored stone houses and flower-lined lanes (小巷), which have decorated countless covers of the postcards and magazine over the years, not to mention TV series like *Downton Abbey* and Hollywood movies such as *Stardust*.

21. What do Lavenham and Shaftesbury have in common?

- A. They offer delicious local foods.
- B. They are known as a great film shooting base.
- C. They provide a sense of historical experience.
- D. They have many places suitable for picnicking.

22. Where will you choose to go if you enjoy seafood?

- A. Lavenham, Suffolk.
- B. Shaftesbury, Dorset.
- C. St. Ives, Cornwall.
- D. Castle Combe, Wiltshire.

23. What attracts visitors to Castle Combe?

- A. Its unique architecture.
- B. Its interesting movies.
- C. Its beautiful postcards.
- D. Its traditional culture.

B

The number of deaths had risen to about 280 as rescuers in eastern India continued to search the wreckage of one of the country's deadliest train derailments (脱轨) in decades. The crash happened at about 7 pm local time on Saturday. It's reported that one of the derailed trains was a Coromandel Express traveling to Chennai. The other train, a Howrah Superfast Express, was traveling to Howrah. Local media reported a third train carrying goods was also involved in the accident.

“This is very, very tragic and frightful. I have never seen anything like this in my career,” said Sarangi, director of Odisha state's fire and emergency department.

Officials said they found no more survivors and they were recovering the bodies of people killed in the crash overnight.

【24 仿真模拟·英语(五) 第3页(共8页) X】

N

About 200 of the most severely injured survivors were transported to specialty hospitals in the region. Hundreds more injured people were being treated at local hospitals.

“The challenge now is identifying the bodies. Wherever the relatives are able to provide evidence, the bodies are handed over after identifying. If not identified, maybe we have to go for a DNA test,” Sarangi said.

About 1,200 rescuers worked with 115 ambulances, 50 buses and 45 mobile health units through the night, officials said, who declared Saturday a day of mourning in the state. Residents from the local village also rushed to the site to help.

It wasn't immediately clear which train derailed first. An initial government report cited a signal error as a possible cause of the derailment. Aditya Kumar Chaudhary, the chief public relations officer for Southern Eastern Railways, said that the cause of the crash Saturday had to be further inquired to confirm.

There were several other crashes in the history of India. The crash Friday was also one of India's worst in decades. In 2016, 146 were killed and over 200 were injured. In 2018, a train ran over a crowd of people watching a fireworks show in northern India, killing approximately 60. Several hundred train accidents occur every year in India, which has the largest train network under one management in the world.

24. What do we know about the crash Saturday from the text?

- A. It involved three trains in all.
- B. It's India's deadliest train crash.
- C. It caused over one thousand deaths.
- D. It happened in the early morning at weekend.

25. In Sarangi's opinion, what difficulty do officials face at present?

- A. Providing timely rescue to the trapped.
- B. Contacting the relatives of the injured.
- C. Doing a DNA test on the dead.
- D. Recognizing the victims of the crash.

26. What did Aditya think of the cause of the crash Saturday?

- A. It was related to a fireworks show.
- B. It needed further investigation.
- C. It raised doubts about the government's management.
- D. It was given as a signal error.

27. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A research paper.
- B. A course plan.
- C. A public speech.
- D. A news report.

C

Regina Betz of University Hospital Bonn in Germany and her team linked three genes(基因) to a rare disease with eye-catching symptoms: silvery, shiny hair that just will not lie flat. Patients, who suffer from Uncombable Hair Syndrome(蓬发综合征), can have dry, shiny hair that stands away from the skin like a cloud of dandelion fluff. Only about 100 cases had ever been recorded.

But after the study, which looked at 18 cases, people from all over the world began to contact the team. “They said, ‘Oh, I have a child like this’ or, ‘Oh, I looked exactly like that as a child,’” said study co-author Buket Basmanav, a geneticist also at University Hospital Bonn. “And Regina said, ‘Send us your samples.’” Now, the team has analyzed DNA samples from 107 people with Uncombable Hair Syndrome. Variants of just a single gene accounted for 71 percent of the cases, the researchers reported in *JAMA Dermatology*.

The gene, PADI3, encodes an enzyme(酶) involved in hair formation. Changes in PADI3 can disrupt the process, affecting the hair's structure. “People with the syndrome have the hair like a paper straw that has collapsed in on itself,” says Gillian Westgate, a hair biologist at the University of Bradford in England who was not involved in the study. Basmanav and her

colleagues also linked nearly 4 percent of the cases to variants of TGM3 or TCHH, the two other hair genes that the team had previously studied. Nearly a quarter of the cases in the new study remain genetically unexplained.

The work could help doctors diagnose the disorder, which often improves with age and isn't typically tied to health problems, Westgate said.

28. What can be learned about the disease from the first paragraph?
- A. It mainly appears in Europe.
 - B. It was rarely recorded.
 - C. It is easy to cure completely.
 - D. It makes the hair shiny and straight.
29. What do the researchers find according to the text?
- A. A quarter of the cases are due to a gene called PADI3.
 - B. There are exactly 107 cases of the disease globally.
 - C. Once getting the disease, a patient's hair often lies flat.
 - D. Some genes are linked to Uncombable Hair Syndrome.
30. How may parents who have children with the syndrome feel after reading the text?
- A. Relieved.
 - B. Confused.
 - C. Proud.
 - D. Embarrassed.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. A Rare Disease Can Be Cured Soon.
 - B. Scientists Will Research on Hair Problems
 - C. Genetic Variation May Be to Blame for Kids' Uncombable Hair
 - D. People Will Never Give In to Uncombable Hair

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 a 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 conflict linked to climate involve a shift in resources—not just for wildlife, but also for people.

A majority of cases on land also involve a change in precipitation (降水量), which will continue to be affected by climate change. Many result 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, 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 to try to address these conflicts."

Some interventions may be as simple as public-awareness campaigns. Governments can also make a preparation in advance when extreme climate events 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."

【24 仿真模拟·英语(五) 第5页(共8页) X】

N

32. What does the underlined word “exacerbated” in paragraph 1 probably mean?
A. Expected. B. Recognized. C. Worsened. D. Focused.
33. Why does the author mention the case of polar bears in paragraph 2?
A. To show climate shifts 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 living in face of global warming nowadays.
34. What can be inferred about human-wildlife conflicts according to the text?
A. They can be settled soon.
B. They can increase as resources shift.
C. They will disappear if people and wildlife stay where they are.
D. The goal in studying them is gaining little support.
35. What does Abrahms think of interventions?
A. They are too simple. B. They are out-of-date.
C. They are changeable. D. They are beneficial.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 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。

With the change of seasons from summer to fall, it’s important to check your wellness routine. Some of the routines you practiced in the summer may not be feasible with the change in season. While the fall time can be beautiful and cozy, it’s important to prepare yourself for the changes to keep you feeling happy and healthy. 36.

Supply Vitamin D

According to Mayo Clinic, vitamin D is an essential nutrient for building and maintaining healthy bones. Vitamin D is also anti-inflammatory (抗炎的) and supports immune (免疫的) health, muscle function and brain activity. 37. Thus, it’s common to experience a decrease in vitamin D in the fall and winter. To ensure we receive enough vitamin D, it may be helpful to consider taking a vitamin D supplement during the fall and winter months.

38

Flu season typically starts as the weather gets colder, so it’s important for your immune system to be in the best shape ahead of the change of seasons. To ensure you stay healthy this fall, try to add immune-boosting rituals into your routine.

Deep clean your home

39. With so many viruses and the flu season upon us, it’s important to keep the main areas in your home clean and disinfected. While one deep clean can certainly help prevent the spread of viruses, it’s important to maintain this routine weekly, if not daily, during the fall and winter months.

Buy seasonal foods

There are so many delicious fall foods that you can incorporate into your lifestyle to elevate your meals this autumn. 40. With longer nights and a slower pace, fall is the perfect time to experiment with new healthy recipes or even try a new produce item you don’t typically buy.

- A. Drink more water
B. Boost immune system
C. Most of our vitamin D intake comes from the sun
D. So it may be helpful to consider getting the flu shot
E. The fall season is the perfect time to deep clean your home
F. Take the following tips to keep you healthy in this fall season
G. Be sure to take advantage of all the in-season fall produce such as apples

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。

I am an athlete and won many swimming medals in the Paralympic Games (残奥会). When I was 14 months old, I 41 my parents in an accident. But I 42 with all the damage done to my lower legs. After that, I lived with my old grandparents. Fortunately, I was 43 by Gary and Shelly Shepherd from Missouri when I was 20 months old. They were with a(n) 44 called Touch a Life and wanted to come with their friend Pam to 45 me. At that time, I needed medical 46, and they fell in love with me in the process and adopted me at last.

Then I had a new 47 in Carthage, Missouri. I had a 48 American childhood in a place I really love and would describe as a Hallmark movie town. I have four sisters and two brothers. I'm the youngest, so I get to say I'm the favorite. All of them are also 49.

When I was 10 years old, I 50 swimming. I swam about nine times a week in a clinic for two hours per session and 51 weights three days a week. I didn't have to wear my 52 in the pool. They were so heavy that I had to 53 around my legs every day. They were just such 54. I often look back on those hours in the pool, which made me feel so 55.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. comforted | B. ignored | C. surprised | D. lost |
| 42. A. survived | B. rose | C. succeeded | D. made |
| 43. A. hit | B. adopted | C. examined | D. interviewed |
| 44. A. company | B. organization | C. area | D. game |
| 45. A. rescue | B. find | C. amaze | D. miss |
| 46. A. technology | B. education | C. treatment | D. equipment |
| 47. A. shape | B. risk | C. start | D. fact |
| 48. A. normal | B. violent | C. creative | D. rough |
| 49. A. nurses | B. teachers | C. guides | D. athletes |
| 50. A. failed in | B. gave up | C. got into | D. looked for |
| 51. A. dropped | B. gained | C. checked | D. lifted |
| 52. A. hands | B. caps | C. legs | D. glasses |
| 53. A. drag | B. shake | C. raise | D. wave |
| 54. A. progress | B. trouble | C. fun | D. strength |
| 55. A. slow | B. free | C. short | D. sleepy |

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。

Zujia Biological Museum at Fudan University in Shanghai has become an important witness to the 56 (nature) development and evolution of China's plants and animals.

After opening up to the public, the museum, which has over 100 years of history, has gradually grown in 57 (popular). This is also true of its scholars. Tang Shimin, 70, has worked at the museum since 1982. He 58 (be) eligible to retire 10 years ago, but chose to come back to his post, accepting an offer by the university to return. 59 (devote) to the museum for so long, he was simply not ready to say goodbye to it.

The Tang family has 60 historical significance in the development of taxidermy(动物标本剥制术) in China, as their skills have been 61 (wide) recognized as a provincial intangible cultural heritage. Tang Shimin's ancestor Tang Chunying, a fisherman in Fujian province, learned taxidermy from a British official, 62 worked at Fuzhou Customs in the 1860s.

Tang Chunying then coached other family members in learning taxidermy, and encouraged them 63 (improve) the skill and get ahead, 64 (grow) a tree of outstanding taxidermists within the family. Today, more than 150 of them are engaged 65 the craft at research institutions, museums and universities all over China.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

眼睛是人体重要器官之一,在国际爱眼日到来之际,请你代表学生会用英语写一封倡议信,号召全体同学爱护眼睛。内容包括:

1. 保护眼睛的重要性;
2. 保护眼睛的方法;
3. 发出倡议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

第二节 (满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It had been a long day of driving to Etosha National Park. I needed a break, and the passengers were also happy to get off the truck. I got off and walked to the nearby seating area, where people often come and see the animals drink from the local water source.

I sat on the side of the electric fence dividing the animals of Etosha from people coming there to appreciate them. I leaned back and breathed in the night air with my eyes closed.

I heard it then, the sound of rocks beneath heavy feet. I opened my eyes and looked into the darkness beyond the light and behind the trees.

At a hundred meters out, there was an ancient bull elephant, with his massive ears slowly flapping. I was rooted to the spot and held my breath. Obviously he had come to the waterhole to feed. It is then that I heard two passengers approaching up the boardwalk which led to one of the best moments of their lives.

Both Helena and Mikael had followed me the whole trip. Coming from Finland, they were fascinated by all Africa's creatures. I waved them over with one finger covering my lips, reminding them to stay silent. They came over to me at my position and looked out over the fence. It was the look of wonder on their faces that I lived for in this job.

The elephant was fifty meters out when they reached me. It raised its trunk to smell us as he obviously heard their approach to the fence. Helena wanted to turn and run but I grabbed her arm gently and comforted her, "It's okay. Just don't move."

She nodded fearfully but trustingly. We did not move as the elephant approached us. He was actually undisturbed by our presence and moved straight to us. All of a sudden I was not a hundred percent sure he wasn't going to come right over to the fence. My heart was beating wildly as he approached.

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。

At eight meters, he stopped and looked at us. _____

"Did you see anything?" the group asked excitedly. _____

题 答 线 内 不 要 答 题

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