

2024 年全国高考·仿真模拟卷(三)

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,再选涂其他答案标号。
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。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 size does the woman need now?

- A. A six. B. A six and a half. C. A seven.

2. What does Lisa want to do in the summer vacation?

- A. Hunt for a job. B. Take an online course. C. Visit her grandmother.

3. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and employee. B. Driver and passenger. C. Co-workers.

4. How much should the man pay?

- A. 30 dollars. B. 60 dollars. C. 100 dollars.

5. What is the woman going to have?

- A. Beef. B. Soup. C. Cold noodles.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What's the man's aim of collecting the information?

- A. To improve his teaching.
B. To prepare for a report.
C. To develop new technology.

座位号
考号
姓名
班级
学校

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7. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a bookstore. B. In a library. C. In a classroom.
- 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。
8. Why does the man make the call?
A. To change an appointment.
B. To invite the woman to lunch.
C. To arrange Dr Wilson's schedule.
9. What will Dr Wilson be doing on Wednesday morning?
A. Receiving the man.
B. Having a meeting.
C. Handling two appointments.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. What kind of flowers does the man want?
A. Those looking wonderful.
B. Those requiring a lot of water.
C. Those doing well in the shade.
11. What does the man dislike?
A. Apples. B. Roses. C. Lilies.
12. What will the man do next?
A. Get flowers wrapped.
B. Go back to his garden.
C. Look at other trees.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. Which room does the woman see first?
A. The dining room. B. The living room. C. The bathroom.
14. What does the woman's husband like best about the kitchen?
A. The dishwasher. B. The fridge. C. The microwave.
15. What will most probably be put into the small bedroom?
A. Old carpets. B. Musical equipment. C. Office supplies.
16. How does the woman feel about the apartment?
A. Satisfied. B. Disappointed. C. Unconcerned.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What can the speaker do at Lion Country Safari?
A. Have a drink. B. Catch some fish. C. Go for a drive.
18. When will the speaker probably visit the oldest historic site in America?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
19. Who wants to watch a baseball game?
A. Ivan. B. Susan. C. Nelson.
20. What is the speaker talking about?
A. A guide to a park.
B. A get-together plan.
C. A visit to an exhibition.

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

Go to Air Zero G

Almost everyone dreams of floating (漂浮) effortlessly like astronauts in space. Currently, France uses a special plane to create simulations (模拟) of a weightless environment, both for training purposes and to conduct weightlessness experiments without the enormous costs of space travel. Until recently, only a select few had the privilege of experiencing these flights. Today, a company called Novespace offers this experience to the general public.

The programme

The adventure flying to space is an unrealistic choice for most of us, but space fans can recreate the experience by taking a zero-gravity flight on board a specially modified airplane. Usually the place of trainee spacemen and scientists, the plane flies in parabolic arcs (抛物线圆弧) that give those on board the feeling of weightlessness for 30 seconds during the sudden fall. A five-hour flight includes 15 parabolic arcs, each taking around 16 kilometres of airspace to perform.

The Vomit Comets

Passengers have a terrible feeling the first time the plane reaches the highest point of its climb and their backsides begin to lift off the floor. An empty space of the plane enables them to roll, turn and float without being influenced by seats and others as the plane enters its free fall stage. Walls with soft surfaces make sure there are no accidents, but that doesn't stop some people from needing to use the sick bags in their pockets. So these planes are named as "the Vomit Comets". Half a minute seems to pass in a moment. Passengers roll back to the floor and feel heavier as the plane pulls up and begins to climb again.

Fees

This space flight still isn't for everyone. An Air Zero G Airbus A310 operates out of Bordeaux and costs around \$7,000. However, a flight aboard a zero-gravity plane really is an out-of-this-world experience.

21. How long can a passenger experience zero-gravity in a five-hour flight?
A. 30 seconds. B. 45 seconds. C. 7.5 minutes. D. 15 minutes.
22. Why are the planes called the Vomit Comets?
A. Passengers fly safely in them. B. Passengers become lighter in them.
C. They ensure people fly at high speed. D. They make people want to throw up.
23. Which word best describes the space flight?
A. Worthwhile. B. Impractical. C. Popular. D. Professional.

B

Harvey Sutton, started the thousands of miles that make up the complete Appalachian Trail (阿巴拉契亚国家步道) with his parents when he was four. He celebrated his fifth birthday on the trail.

The Appalachian Trail is a 2,193-mile hiking trail that runs through the forests of the Appalachian Mountains, from Georgia to Maine. The trail, which is also called the "AT", passes through 14 states in all. The path goes up and down through the Appalachian Mountains. The amount of up and down on the trail is about the same as climbing up and down Mount Everest 16 times.

Hiking the AT is tough and only a small part of people are able to finish it. The people who hike it must carry everything they need with them, including tents, sleeping bags, and

【24 仿真模拟·英语(三) 第3页(共8页) X】

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other supplies, along with food and water. Harvey's parents have been hiking with him since he was two years old. They prepared him for hiking the AT by starting out with lots of shorter walks and hikes.

It took Harvey and his parents 209 days—about seven months—to complete the entire AT. Every day the family would wake up around 5:30 in the morning. They would have breakfast and pack up their tent and sleeping bags before setting off through the woods. In general, the family hiked about 10 miles a day before stopping to set up camp again.

During his days on the AT, Harvey liked to use his imagination. He played games with his mom and dad and other hikers. Harvey says he especially enjoyed playing the “cellphone game” where you pretend you are a different person. These made him walk more quickly and have fun while he hiked.

Completing the AT taught Harvey and his parents how to work as a team and how to take on challenges together. Harvey's mom Cassie says, “We're closer than ever before because of the experience.” Harvey has now turned five and has started kindergarten. But he says, “I want to hike the AT again at some point in the future!”

24. What can we know about the Appalachian Trail?
- A. It spreads across 14 countries.
 - B. It goes through mountain forests.
 - C. It can be completed by most people.
 - D. It's 16 times the length of Mount Everest.
25. How did Harvey's parents help him start the hiking?
- A. They made him carry tents and bags.
 - B. They practiced sleeping outside together.
 - C. They took him for short-distance exercise.
 - D. They encouraged him to eat and drink a lot.
26. Why did Harvey play the “cellphone game” during the hiking?
- A. To improve his imagination.
 - B. To help him keep on walking.
 - C. To learn to work as a team.
 - D. To gain different experiences.
27. What does Harvey think of the hiking?
- A. It proves everything is possible.
 - B. It brings his parents closer.
 - C. It is interesting and worth trying again.
 - D. It helps him adapt to the kindergarten.

C

Trash from humans is constantly traveling into the ocean—so much so that there are five gigantic garbage patches (巨型垃圾带) in the seas. They hang out near the world's ocean currents, changing shape with the waves. The largest is the North Pacific Garbage Patch, widely known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.

These areas were long thought to have been uninhabited, the plastics and fishing equipment too harmful to ocean life. But researchers have recently uncovered floating animals in this largest collection of trash. “This research has shown me that there is more life than we expected there,” says ocean biologist Fiona Chong.

Fiona is part of a team of researchers that published a paper in *PLOS Biology* documenting the inhabitants of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch earlier this year. The most common inhabitants include: Porpita, a small disc-like animal, closely related to jellyfish; Velella, which looks like a flat disc with a kind of “sail” running across the top; and Janthina, a sea snail. These and other organisms that float freely atop the water are called neuston (漂浮生物). Janthina are known to eat both Velella and Porpita. *Glaucus atlanticus*, another neuston observed in very small quantities in the patch, has been known to eat both Porpita and Velella.

【24 仿真模拟·英语(三) 第4页(共8页) X】

N

“It’s a shame that we humans have such large impacts on the ocean that our footprint is so far out,” Fiona says sadly. “Plastic being in the patch could be harmful to other ocean organisms.”

For Fiona, the realization that animals call the Great Pacific Garbage Patch home has made her reconsider efforts aimed at indiscriminately cleaning up the trash. She also hopes that what has been found will make people and the fishing industry more aware of their footprint and lead to better waste management systems. That’s because for her, one of the most ideal solutions to the ocean garbage problem is curbing plastic use. If less is used in the first place, less will make its way to the ocean.

“That is probably quite difficult, but we should try it,” she says.

28. Why was the Great Pacific Garbage Patch considered unfit for organisms?
A. Organisms don’t have enough food to eat.
B. Ocean currents make organisms lose habitats.
C. The terrible waves can destroy organisms.
D. Trash from humans does harm to organisms.
29. What can we know about the four floating animals from paragraph 3?
A. They change their size with waves’ help.
B. They are closely related to young fish.
C. The number of them is large in the patch.
D. They form a food web among themselves.
30. What does the underlined word “curbing” in paragraph 5 probably mean?
A. Controlling. B. Banning. C. Maintaining. D. Accepting.
31. What is the text?
A. A book review. B. A research finding.
C. An innovative proposal. D. An official announcement.

D

Muscle contraction hardening is not only necessary for enhancing strength but also enables rapid reactions in living organisms. Taking inspiration from nature, a team of researchers from Queen Mary University of London (QMUL) has successfully created an electronic artificial muscle that changes between soft and hard states while also possessing the remarkable ability to sense forces and deformations.

Dr Ketao Zhang, a lecturer at QMUL and the lead researcher, explains the importance of variable-hardness technology in artificial muscle-like actuators (执行器). “Empowering robots, especially those made from flexible materials, with self-sensing capabilities is a key step towards true bionic(仿生) intelligence,” says Dr Zhang.

The advanced artificial muscle developed by the researchers exhibits flexibility and stretchability similar to natural muscle, making it perfect for integration into complicated soft robotic systems and adapting to different shapes. With the ability to bear over 200% stretch along the length direction, this flexible actuator shows exceptional durability.

By applying different voltages(电压), the artificial muscle can rapidly adjust its hardness, achieving continuous hardness changes over 30 times. Its voltage-driven nature provides a significant advantage in terms of response speed over other types of artificial muscles. Additionally, this wonderful technology can monitor its deformation through resistance changes, removing the need for additional sensor arrangements and simplifying control mechanisms while reducing costs.

This flexible variable-hardness technology can be widely used, ranging from soft robotics to medical applications. The integration with the human body opens up possibilities for aiding individuals with disabilities or patients in performing necessary daily tasks. By integrating the

self-sensing artificial muscle, wearable robotic devices can monitor a patient's activities and provide resistance by adjusting hardness levels, facilitating muscle function restoration.

"While there are still challenges to be addressed before these medical robots can be employed in clinical settings, this research represents an important step towards human-machine integration," highlights Dr Zhang. "It provides a blueprint for the future development of soft and wearable robots."

32. What is a feature of the muscle developed by the researchers from QMUL?
- A. It responds slowly in speed. B. It is able to stretch flexibly.
C. It functions without electricity. D. It is equipped with extra sensors.
33. What does paragraph 5 focus on about variable-hardness technology?
- A. Its working principles. B. Its design inspirations.
C. Its potential applications. D. Its future improvements.
34. What can we infer about the research from Dr Zhang?
- A. It is of great significance. B. It lacks experts' responses.
C. It hardly meets challenges. D. It has been applied to hospitals.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. A Promising Device—an Artificial Muscle-like Actuator
B. A Science Blueprint—the Future Development of Robots
C. An Unsolved Challenge—Perfect Human-Machine Integration
D. A Bionic Breakthrough—Self-Sensing Electric Artificial Muscles

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。

For centuries, Antarctica (南极洲) has attracted people around the world. Explorers sought to travel there and crossed dangerous waters full of ice. Scientists have studied weather, wildlife, and geology (地质) there for decades. 36.

On average, Antarctica's ice sheet is about 1.5 miles thick. The ice of Antarctica is the result of thousands of years of compacted (压实的) snow. In the last few decades, though, scientists have reported that the ice is melting. The loss of ice in Antarctica isn't a steady decrease. 37. Still, scientists warn that the continent's ice sheet is becoming smaller.

Experts say the melting of Antarctica's ice sheet is caused by rising temperatures around the globe. Climate change is warming the world's oceans and affecting the currents of the Earth's oceans. 38.

Today, the planet is warming at a rate that alarms scientists. Depending on human actions to control climate change, this could have varied results. Antarctica's melting ice sheet could cause the seas to rise between three and six inches by 2100. That may not sound like much. 39. It will increase flooding, especially in areas near the shore. A large rise in sea level could even make some regions uninhabitable. This could cause millions around the world to become climate refugees (难民).

40? Probably not—but experts do believe people can slow the process. We all should pay attention to our carbon footprint and reduce our use of fossil fuels as much as possible.

- A. Does all of this matter
B. Can humans stop Antarctica from melting
C. But this puts Antarctica in a complex situation
D. In fact, the rate of melting can vary greatly from year to year
E. However, the effects of such a rise could cause major problems
F. You may wonder what Antarctica can teach us about climate change
G. These currents are bringing more warm water to Antarctica than ever recorded

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。

Gas. Brake(刹车). Gas. Brake. My foot was starting to cramp(抽筋) from 41 between the gas and the brake. It was 42 in the rush hour. My office was 30 miles from home. Before my first day, I'd 43 several routes. But I discovered that no matter when I 44 or which route I took, my commute(通勤) ended up the same—aggressive drivers, one car after another. . . Evenings were the worst. After a long day at work, I wanted to relax, not moving along the highway.

Every day when I saw signs for a high-end mall, I let out a sigh of relief. It 45 I was halfway home. Though I couldn't afford to shop there, the mall had become a landmark I 46 looked forward to.

As I passed it today, I prayed for a 47 commute. "Please," I whispered, "I don't want to have to 48 farther than this mall ever again." A few days later, my boss pulled me aside. The company was dissolving(解散) my department. I was 49, effective immediately. I cleared out my desk, feeling disappointed, but luckily for me, the horrible commute was over.

While I looked for a new 50, I gave my resume to a company. The employer had no idea when there would be a(n) 51 for someone with my skill set. "I'll call you if something comes up," he said. For me, it felt like a 52.

Imagine my surprise when the employer called the next Monday. Good pay. Good company. Of course, I accepted. I had just one 53. "I don't know where the company is 54," I said. "Can you give me 55?" "It's easy to find," he said. "You know the mall? The high-end one right off the highway?" "Yes." "The office is just across the street."

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|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. balancing | B. examining | C. switching | D. exploring |
| 42. A. common | B. risky | C. necessary | D. amusing |
| 43. A. provided | B. missed | C. crossed | D. mapped |
| 44. A. thought | B. left | C. followed | D. finished |
| 45. A. reported | B. meant | C. answered | D. explained |
| 46. A. eagerly | B. carefully | C. suddenly | D. freely |
| 47. A. simpler | B. funnier | C. cheaper | D. shorter |
| 48. A. search | B. escape | C. drive | D. enter |
| 49. A. let go | B. knocked down | C. sent away | D. laughed at |
| 50. A. program | B. activity | C. schedule | D. position |
| 51. A. comment | B. test | C. opening | D. example |
| 52. A. change | B. choice | C. refusal | D. request |
| 53. A. challenge | B. question | C. decision | D. secret |
| 54. A. located | B. showed | C. founded | D. rewarded |
| 55. A. suggestions | B. arrangements | C. methods | D. directions |

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 China Oriental Performing Arts Group(COPAG), the producer of the famous dance drama *Poetic Dance: The Journey of a Legendary Landscape Painting*, presented the premiere(首映) of their latest modern dance drama, *Shiyi Dongpo* or *Poet Dongpo* on July 22—23 at the Shanghai Cultural Square.

Created by visual artist Shen Wei, 56 works include choreographing(编排) the opening part, *Scroll*, at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Ceremony, the dance looks deep into Chinese classical philosophy and aesthetics, 57 (present) traditions with a contemporary approach. It features music, dance, poems and paintings, combining traditional Chinese cultural 58 (element) like calligraphy, stone carving, traditional Chinese operas, and martial arts. 59 total of 15 masterpieces by Su 60 (display) on the stage.

Through affectionate performances by over 20 performers from COPAG, alongside dancers 61 (international) accepted, the dance described 62 (variety) aspects of Su Dongpo's life, 63 the joys and sorrows of humanity to an optimistic and broad-minded attitude.

Su Dongpo, also 64 (know) as Su Shi, is one of the most important cultural figures in Chinese history. He was a respectable scholar, poet, painter, calligrapher and statesman. In 2000, the French newspaper *Le Monde* named him one of the world's 12 heroes who lived around the year 1000, 65 he was the only Chinese among them.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校英语报下周末要举办一场主题为 **Patience** 的演讲活动,你有意参加。请写一篇演讲稿,内容包括:

1. 耐心的含义和意义;
2. 如何做到有耐心。

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。

Patience

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。

I'm a language arts teacher, so it's my duty to teach my kids how to use our tools of words well. Use your tool right—this is what I always tell them. But I never expected to learn that lesson from them.

I clearly remembered that sunny day. It was my birthday. My sixth-grade students were seated in a large circle, each holding a different tool in their hand—a hammer, a flashlight etc. The students discussed how words are like tools—they have the ability to build or to destroy, and they discovered how the right tool used at the right time for the right job can bring great results. They freely shared personal stories of how they had experienced someone's words used as a tool, to build or to destroy.

I watched and listened with a sense of satisfaction—the students were engaged, attentive, and enjoying the lesson. They got it! It was one of those times when I sat back and enjoyed the magic of being a teacher—to have the opportunity to watch students discover a greater truth of life about each other, and about themselves. There was no better gift than that.

As we neared the end of that school day, one of my students, Anne, had an unexpected outburst of defiance(违抗) in class. Busy drawing in her exercise book, Anne refused to work with her group. She had struggled with defiant behavior in previous years, but we developed a good relationship and she was always a respectful, thoughtful, and positive contributor to our class. Her behavior caught me off guard. "I'm disappointed in you!" With a sharp tone, I asked her to excuse herself and told her I would visit her in our next-door meeting room after school. She refused to leave and sat silently, staring at me angrily from the back of the room.

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。
- "This was NOT optional," I firmly told her, sounding sharper. _____

The meeting room rang with her response, "However, you're using your tool against me!" _____

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