

2024 届高三一轮复习联考(二) 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。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. What is Jennifer going to do this Saturday?
A. See a doctor. B. Go to church. C. Go to the cinema.
2. How many gallons of gas are put into the car?
A. 15. B. 45. C. 50.
3. What is the man?
A. A headmaster. B. A doctor. C. A student.
4. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Interviewer and interviewee. B. Baby and mom. C. Wife and husband.
5. What is Patti's phone number?
A. 763-4565. B. 736-4565. C. 736-4564.

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、7 题。

6. What will the woman do in the club?
A. Cook a lunch. B. Do the washing-up. C. Work as a driver.
7. When will Mrs. Clara go to the hospital?
A. Next Tuesday. B. Next Wednesday. C. Next Friday.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Where is the Pink Flamingo?
A. On Pine Street. B. On 2nd Street. C. On 3rd Street.
9. When does the restaurant close on Monday?
A. At 10:30 p.m. B. At 11:30 p.m. C. At 12:00 p.m.

一轮复习联考(二) 新高考卷 英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. Where has the man travelled with his parents?
A. China. B. Thailand. C. Mexico.
11. What makes the woman's parents' travel easier?
A. Smartphone apps.
B. Travel brochures.
C. Friendly local guides.
12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their parents. B. Different cities. C. A travel plan.
13. What will the man do this summer vacation?
A. Work hard to earn extra money.
B. Explore tourist attractions.
C. Have a rest at home.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How does the woman look now?
A. Tired. B. Upset. C. Excited.
15. What does the woman think of Linda?
A. Intelligent and pretty. B. Popular and lovely. C. Hard-working and smart.
16. What's the weather probably like now?
A. Cloudy. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.
17. What will the man probably do next?
A. Borrow some books. B. Study with the woman. C. Return to the teaching building.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why did Felix give up studying engineering?
A. He didn't like the professor.
B. He was badly treated by his classmates.
C. He had no confidence to learn it well.
19. What talent did Felix have?
A. Managing a business. B. Communicating with others. C. Doing the accounts.
20. Where did Felix get a job?
A. In Japan. B. In Canada. C. In the USA.

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 is a guide of what to watch in 2023.

Mission: Impossible—Dead Reckoning Part One

Mission: Impossible film series has become one of the most popular action films. Even people with a limited appetite for action or Tom Cruise are often swept away by these films. The seventh chapter of the series, *Mission: Impossible—Dead Reckoning Part One*, features even bigger stunts (特技表演) than ever before. Writer-director Christopher McQuarrie of the sixth film *Mission: Impossible—Fallout* is back for *Dead Reckoning*, which will arrive in two parts, this summer and next.

When: July 12

Elemental

If Pixar Animation Studios' digitizers could bring emotions to vivid life in *Inside Out*, imagine

what they can do for more physical substances like Air, Earth, Fire and Water. And if a friendship should blossom where co-existence appears a little tricky, what better way to make a case for folks learning to get along.

When: Aug. 19

The Last Voyage of the Demeter

Even if you think the story of Dracula has been done to death—or undeath, technically—the makers of this film found a new way in by cutting down the thinnest slice of Bram Stoker’s novel, namely, the chapter that takes place on the ship that, unknown to its crew, is transporting Dracula to England. Things don’t go well. Put it that way: This high-seas horror, directed by André Øvredal, has a lot of fun with different creatures.

When: Aug. 11

Being Mary Tyler Moore

With her sunny smile, humor and modest style, Mary Tyler Moore became a situation comedy queen with a 60-year career in TV, stage and film. HBO’s film reflects the reality of her life, including struggles against diseases. At times, the narrative is a bit too careful, content to only indicate the darker side of a performer.

When: May 26

21. What can we know about *Dead Reckoning Part One*?

- A. It is an action film as well as a horror.
- B. Its second part will be filmed this summer.
- C. It records Tom Cruise’s life on a ship to England.
- D. It shares the same director with *Mission: Impossible—Fallout*.

22. Which film is most suitable for children to watch?

- A. *Elemental*.
- B. *Being Mary Tyler Moore*.
- C. *The Last Voyage of the Demeter*.
- D. *Mission: Impossible—Dead Reckoning Part One*.

23. What makes *Being Mary Tyler Moore* special?

- A. It was produced 60 years ago.
- B. It tells of a true person’s life.
- C. It reveals the dark side of society.
- D. It was directed by Mary Tyler Moore.

B

“Thank you for letting me observe your classes. It was an unusual experience,” the email began, which got my heart racing.

I am an industry scientist, and in my spare time I was teaching a course for computer science students at a local university. By that point in the semester, I hadn’t asked the students to solve any technical problems or even open their computers. Instead, I taught them teamwork and communication and skills they’d need in industry. My approach caught the attention of the university, so a teaching expert appeared in my class. This made me wonder whether university officials would agree with the unique view I brought from industry—or remove me from the classroom.

I thought of these lessons when I started to develop the university class. The part-time role was appealing because I was eager to share my expertise and get back to working with students. But I didn’t want to use my old teaching style, which focused on lectures and whiteboard exercises. I wanted to develop the same qualities I was looking for in job candidates at my company.

I decided to use games and challenges to encourage teamwork and creativity. In one, students had to work together to decide how to survive a tough desert environment. In another, they built the tallest structure they could out of spaghetti and candies. The teaching expert sat in on one such class.

I worried they might have been taken aback (吓到). But after that unsettling opening, their email was positive: "I understand the important message you're conveying," they wrote. "Today's industry is about people, not just computers. Keep up the good work." Hearing that my teaching had a positive impact on their career paths was truly rewarding.

In the end, education is not just about sharing knowledge. It's also about helping students develop soft skills that will help them succeed wherever they plan to go, be it academia or industry.

24. What made the author's heart race?
A. Uneasiness. B. Excitement. C. Heart failure. D. Lack of sleep.
25. Why did an expert come to the author's class?
A. To teach communication skills. B. To take over the author's work.
C. To learn about the author's teaching. D. To help solve technical problems.
26. What does the author teach in class?
A. Survival skills. B. Soft skills. C. Game design. D. Book knowledge.
27. What can we infer about the teaching expert?
A. He has a great impact on the author's career.
B. He attaches importance to sharing knowledge.
C. He points out the leading role of the computer.
D. He shares the same teaching idea with the author.

C

While some critics claim that history curricula (课程) teach unnecessary content, others argue that these curricula need to be more comprehensive. Despite ongoing debates about content, one universal truth remains: strong history curricula are necessary for developing the productive citizens of tomorrow.

The greatest academic value that history curricula provide is not the recall of important dates and names. Rather, understanding the historical inquiry process is the most important component. This process teaches students how to become critical thinkers and understand the dynamic nature of the telling of history.

Through strong history curricula, students are shown both a variety of primary and secondary sources and are taught to critique them. This is where the historical inquiry process begins. Students not only begin to analyze and ask questions about the content, but they also learn about the author's credibility and potential bias (偏见). Students are then able to contextualize the information they learn and can think more critically about historical context and those who tell it.

With this framework, students can then understand the causal relationship between human nature, values, philosophy, actions, and their consequences. It teaches students to recognize recurrent themes and lessons that are necessary to understand modern society. Most importantly, it teaches students to develop a healthy skepticism (怀疑论) when presented with information today because our actions are history in the making.

Forty years ago, renowned scholar James Fitzgerald argued that no education is complete without the teaching of historical inquiry. He believed that the only way to move forward in life is to understand what's behind us.

Today, this principle still holds true. Students take both the factual knowledge and the historical inquiry skills they learn in the classroom and apply them to real world circumstances. Throughout their lives, students who are taught with strong history curricula will take the lessons they learn from our predecessors and become involved, active, productive citizens who want to create a history that tomorrow's students will be proud to learn about.

28. What is the biggest academic significance of history learning?
A. Passing down Chinese culture. B. Grasping historical inquiry skills.
C. Making people more knowledgeable. D. Enriching people's everyday life.

29. What does the underlined word “critique” in paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Protect. B. Combine. C. Comment. D. Remember.
30. Why is James Fitzgerald mentioned in the passage?
A. To stress the importance of history.
B. To point out the essence of education.
C. To indicate famous people learn from history.
D. To show history contributes to people’s achievements.
31. What can be the best title for the passage?
A. It Is the People that Create History
B. History Pushes the Wheel of the Times
C. History Curricula Are Gaining More Attention
D. History Curricula Shape Tomorrow’s Decision Makers

D

Elephants eat plants. That’s common knowledge to biologists and animal-loving schoolchildren alike. Yet figuring out exactly what kind of plants they eat is more complicated.

A new study from a global team that included Brown University conservation biologists used innovative methods to efficiently and precisely analyze the dietary habits of elephants in Kenya. Their findings on the habits of individual elephants help answer important questions about group food searching behaviors, and aid biologists in understanding the conservation approaches that best keep elephants not only sated(饱的) but satisfied.

“When I talk to non-ecologists, they are surprised to learn that we have never really had a clear picture of what all of these large animals actually eat in nature,” Kartzinel, an expert botanist who has conducted field research in Kenya, said. “The reason is that these animals are difficult and dangerous to observe from up-close, they move long distances, they feed at night and in thick bush and a lot of the plants they feed on are quite small.”

Then the team compared the diets of individual elephants through time. In their analysis, they showed that dietary differences among individuals were often far greater than what had been previously assumed, even among family members that ate together on a given day.

This study helps address a classic paradox(悖论) in wildlife ecology. Kartzinel said: “How do social bonds hold family groups together in a world of limited resources?” In other words, given that elephants all seemingly eat the same plants, it’s not obvious why competition for food doesn’t push them apart and force them to search for food independently.

“The simple answer is that elephants vary their diets based not only on what’s available but also their preferences and physiological needs,” said Kartzinel. These findings help inform theories of why a group of elephants may search for food together: The individual elephants don’t always eat exactly the same plants at the same time, so there will usually be enough plants to go around.

These findings may offer valuable insights for conservation biologists. To protect elephants and create environments in which they can successfully grow their populations, they need a variety of plants to eat.

32. What did the new study focus on?
A. The results of conservation approaches. B. The eating habits of elephants.
C. Ways to protect elephants from starving. D. Elephants’ social behavior and needs.
33. What can we infer from paragraph 3?
A. Elephants are hard to monitor. B. Elephants only live in thick bush.
C. Elephants are kind and friendly animals. D. Elephants seldom eat with humans around.

34. What message can conservation biologists get from the study?
A. It is necessary for elephants to live together.
B. It is possible to observe elephants up-close.
C. It is social bonds that hold elephants together.
D. It is important to protect the variety of plants.
35. Which word can be used to describe the study?
A. Inaccurate. B. Shocking. C. Beneficial. D. Subjective.

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。

How To Stop Being A People Pleaser

As a recovering people pleaser, I spent much of my life keeping others happy. Breaking this habit meant stepping on a few toes. However, I've become a happier person as a result. Here are some tips I used to stop being a people pleaser.

Identify your priorities. Take a moment to think about why you are trying to learn how to stop being a people pleaser. 36 Why do you feel the need to keep them happy? Answering these questions will help you set a goal that you can hold yourself accountable to.

Just say "no". One reason why people pleasers say "yes" to everything is that they fear disappointing others. 37 If you are a people pleaser, you are likely to spend lots of energy trying to control how people feel about you. The best thing you can do is let them feel their feelings. It will feel liberating to free yourself from being responsible for someone else's reaction.

38 Saying "no" is a good way to set better boundaries in your important relationships. All healthy relationships have their own boundaries. If you haven't set boundaries in your relationships, the odds are that at some point you will end up feeling pressured to do something you don't want to do.

Accept yourself. Many people pleasers are insecure about who they are. 39 Check out our summary of Brené Brown's the *Gifts of Imperfection* to learn how to accept your imperfections and love yourself.

Remember that you cannot please everyone. No matter what you do there will always be someone who is unhappy with your choices. 40

- A. Learn to set healthy boundaries.
- B. Don't mix up your boundaries with others'.
- C. Who are the people that you feel the need to please?
- D. Spend some time learning to love yourself for who you are.
- E. So why bother trying to please everyone if it isn't possible?
- F. But saying "no" is the best way to take care of your own needs.
- G. That is why the more you seek security, the less of it you have.

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。

A curious and eager 6-year-old boy went on a journey that took him to a place filled with wonder and heroism: a fire station. But this young explorer was 41, so this wasn't just any adventure. His 42 was to "see" what a fireman looked like.

The little boy's wish was realized by a 43 fireman, who made sure the boy could "see" his uniform in a magical way. Together, they began an extraordinary 44 that challenged traditional sight.

Then, the child 45 his walking stick, touching and discovering the firefighter's uniform with both hands. This kind firefighter explained everything 46 as the boy's hands moved with wonder. His 47 painted a picture that his eyes couldn't see.

And just when you thought this touching 48 couldn't get any more magical, the little boy 49 for a hug, though he met the fireman for the first time. It's a 50 that spoke volumes about the impact of this brief, yet unforgettable 51.

This small act of kindness has 52 an internet hit and got a lot of likes. In fact, it 53 us all that empathy(同理心) and understanding can create 54 far deeper than what meets the eye.

So, share this article to 55 the warmth of this beautiful interaction and help others "see" the world in a more loving, empathetic light.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. unfortunate | B. unwise | C. dependent | D. blind |
| 42. A. promise | B. assignment | C. dream | D. suggestion |
| 43. A. well-known | B. kind-hearted | C. full-time | D. good-looking |
| 44. A. transformation | B. exploration | C. experiment | D. activity |
| 45. A. turned to | B. depended on | C. held up | D. set aside |
| 46. A. modestly | B. quickly | C. excitedly | D. patiently |
| 47. A. mind | B. hand | C. stick | D. pencil |
| 48. A. scene | B. word | C. video | D. experience |
| 49. A. looked around | B. called out | C. reached out | D. stood up |
| 50. A. phenomenon | B. milestone | C. practice | D. gesture |
| 51. A. lecture | B. encounter | C. lesson | D. holiday |
| 52. A. waken | B. reflected | C. become | D. shared |
| 53. A. persuades | B. reminds | C. surprises | D. advises |
| 54. A. impressions | B. atmosphere | C. connections | D. value |
| 55. A. spread | B. feel | C. create | D. record |

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 Golden Panda Awards, 56 (host) by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Sichuan provincial government, will be held in Chengdu, Sichuan province on Sept. 19 and 20, according to a news conference on Saturday.

It is an international communication award that demonstrates the concept of community with a shared future, rather than a 57 (profession) film and television award. In terms of the composition of the judges, the number of foreign judges will account 58 at least 40% of the judging panel, 59 also demonstrates the internationality and openness of the Golden Panda Awards.

Aiming 60 (be) an international grand event to deepen cultural exchanges, the Golden Panda Awards opens to excellent film and television works. Through the event, the world can get closer to China, let China embrace the world and 61 (well) carry out cultural exchanges and learning.

The First Golden Panda Awards has four 62 (category): film, TV series, documentary and animation with three main activities, as well as three supporting events: visiting events, public film screening 63 new exhibitions. So far, a total of 90 films and TV series from 7,024 submissions by artists of 104 countries and regions like the US, India and Iran 64 (select) for the next stage.

With the panda a cultural symbol and films and TV series as a carrier, the Golden Panda Awards

builds a platform for mutual learning and cultural exchange among civilizations, 65 (present) the diversity of world's civilizations.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,你针对“海洋保护”这一话题在同学们中做了一个调查。请你写一篇调查报告给《中学生英语报》投稿。内容包括:

1. 不同认识;
2. 个人感触;
3. 发出呼吁。

注意:1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,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。

When I was four, my seven-year-old brother received a baseball mitt(手套) for his birthday. Every night, as we went to sleep, I'd listen to him throwing a ball into the mitt over and over to soften the leather. I wanted a mitt so much that I almost cried. But, back then, girls didn't play sports; they played with dolls.

Fast-forward twenty-six years. Now a thirty-year-old mother of three happened to see a notice in my local paper: "Women's Slow-Pitch Softball League opens soon. Anyone interested, sign up at the recreation center." I cut it out and set it on the kitchen counter. Could I? After all these years? Was it even possible to think about playing baseball, a game I'd never actually played but had dreamed of playing my entire life? And I'd certainly watched enough Chicago Cubs games to know how the game was played.

I looked at that notice on my counter every day. I thought of a thousand reasons why I couldn't play. But the idea of playing baseball stuck in my head and wouldn't go away. Finally, I got up my courage and signed up at the recreation center. On the way home, I bought myself a mitt.

On Monday, heart pounding, I walked through the park filled with women of all ages practicing. It took me a while to find my team. They were all high-school girls, seventeen and eighteen years old!

The coach was not at all happy to see me. He had put together top athletes for his team, and he didn't want some old lady messing things up.

That first day, he had me run bases. What that meant was I'd stand near home plate(本垒板) while one of the girls batted, and then I'd run as hard as I could to first base, trying to get there before they threw me out. I did this over and over and over. I never got a chance to bat or play the field. I just ran bases all night. The next morning, I could barely stand.

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。

I was still feeling pain when I showed up to play the next week. _____

Having seen my determination, the coach changed his attitude toward me. _____

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