**2024届嘉兴市高考适应性考试**

**英语试题**

**第I卷**

**第一部分：听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节：短对话(共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

1. What will the speakers do on the woman’s birthday?

A. Hold a party. B. Take a trip. C. See a movie.

2. What does the man think of driving to work?

A. Annoying. B. Satisfactory. C. Time-consuming

3. When will the speakers meet?

A. 3 P.M. B. 5 P.M. C. 6 P.M.

4. Where is the woman’s phone?

A. On the sofa. B. Near the TV set. C. On the table.

5. Who are the speakers talking about?

A. An old friend. B. An American tourist. C. A German tourist.

**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 is the relationship between the man and Jack?

A. Workmates. B. Neighbours. C. Schoolmates.

7. Why does Jack stand close when talking to someone?

A. He doesn’t hear well.

B. He’s interest in the topic.

C It’s the custom of his country.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. Who will the man live with?

A His friends. B. His family. C. Nobody else.

9. Where does the man work?

A. At college. B. In a Bank. C. In a car factory

10. How many bedrooms does the man prefer to have?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four,

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. What did Paul do when he left school?

A. A waiter. B. A shop assistant. C. A zookeeper

12. How did Paul’s relative help him?

A. She introduced him to her boss.

B. She gave him some advice.

C. She offered him a job.

13. What did Paul say about the job at the animal rescue center?

A. It was highly-paid. B. It was perfect for him.

C. It required few qualifications.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. What is the man doing?

A. Placing an order. B. Selling insurance. C. Conducting an interview.

15. What did the woman study for a degree?

A. Finance. B. Insurance. C. Public relations.

16. What is an advantage of a smaller business according to the woman?

A. Greater contributions to the neighbourhood.

B. Closer employer-employee relationship.

C. More flexibility in providing services.

17. What is the woman’s plan for the next two weeks?

A. To stay with her parents.

B. To call her relatives.

C. To finish her work.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What kind of tour is Sally talking about?

A. A bus tour. B. A train tour. C. A walking tour.

19. What were the original buildings in this area?

A. Houses. B. Industrial buildings. C. Shops.

20. What did the local residents want to use the site for?

A. Leisure. B. Apartment blocks. C. A sports center.

**第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，满分35分)**

**第一节：(共15个小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

**Eggs-perimenting with eggs**

*What can you do with eggs other than eat them?*

**Naked Eggs**

What does an egg look like without its shell? You may be picturing the white and yolk in a bowl after cracking it but that isn’t the only way to remove the shell.

**Materials:** an egg, white vinegar, a bowl, a spoon

**Directions:** Fill a bowl with one cup of vinegar. Add the egg to the bowl, and wait at least 24 hours. When you check it after a day, you’ll notice some bubbles on the egg and a residue (残留物) in the water. Use the spoon to gently remove the egg from the bowl. Dump out the old vinegar, and add a cup of fresh vinegar. Return the egg to the bowl, and wait another 24 hours. When you remove the egg this time, the shell should be completely dissolved. What remains will be the contents of the egg.

**Walking on Eggshells**

*Can Eggs hold the weight of your entire body?*

**Materials:** six cartons (硬纸盒) of eggs, a garbage bag

**Directions:** Place the garbage bag on the floor to make any necessary clean up easier. Place the cartons of eggs into two rows of three. Make sure all the eggs are pointing in the same direction— either all pointy end up or all rounded end up. Step onto the first carton of eggs carefully. Make sure your foot is as flat as possible and that you are distributing your weight evenly. If you’re careful, you will succeed. Eggs are actually incredibly strong. The arch shape at the top and the bottom of the egg allows pressure to be distributed evenly over the egg. If you were to place the eggs on their sides instead, you’d be likely to wind up with a gooey (胶粘的) mess.

1. In the first experiment, what causes the eggshell to dissolve?

A. Vinegar. B. Water. C. Bubbles. D. Residue

2. What makes the eggs strong enough to walk across?

A. The position of eggs. B. The number of eggs.

C. The weight of eggs. D. The distribution of eggs.

3. What was the author’s purpose in writing this text?

A. To persuade readers to use eggs in new ways.

B. To entertain readers with funny use for eggs.

C. To tell readers some ways to experiment with eggs.

D. To inspire readers to conduct experiments carefully.

**B**

Nick Verel, a 53-year-old kidney transplant (肾脏移植) recipient in Ohio, should have been near the top of the list to receive a COVID-19 vaccine (疫苗). Yet like millions of others, he wasn’t having any luck scheduling an appointment. Nick would sit with computers on his lap trying for hours to book an appointment on different sites, which ended up in vain no matter how concentrated he was. “I felt hopeless,” Nick says.

Then he heard about Zwinggi, a 40-year-old mother of three who was helping to secure appointments for **vulnerable individuals** like Nick. So he messaged Zwinggi on Facebook: Can you help? Thirty-five minutes later, Zwinggi reported back—Nick successfully had an appointment to get the vaccine.

Zwinggi’s vaccine hunting started on February 1, when she learned that her parents—her father has diabetes and her mother is a breast cancer survivor with a heart condition—were unable to get appointments themselves. She hated that they had to wait. Clicking around on vaccine registration sites, Zwinggi, who has helped her husband develop websites, says “It was like trying to get a ticket to the Baseball World Series final”.

She applied strategies that web insiders are familiar with (keeping multiple browsers open, refreshing sites every 20 seconds, erasing cookies) and added a few of her special skills. “I drink a lot of coffee, and I’m a fast typer,” she says. Soon enough, Zwinggi had secured appointments for both of her parents. “I felt like a rock star,” she says.

Zwinggi decided that helping others would be her way of giving back. “I feel like I need to will us out of this pandemic,” she says. On February 10, she logged on to Facebook to let people know that she was assisting with bookings. By March 2, she’d secured appointments for 400 people, a feat (壮举) that made Nick conclude, “Marla is an angel.”

4. The underlined words “vulnerable individuals” in paragraph 2 refer to those \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. who are too old to book an appointment. B. who need vaccine badly with serious disease.

C. who have little experience with computers. D. who have little spare time with many kids.

5. Why did Zwinggi start to search for vaccines online?

A. Because she has helped her husband develop websites.

B. Because Nick made contact with her on Facebook for help.

C. Because her parents failed to secure appointments themselves.

D. Because she was familiar with the vaccine registration sites.

6. Which of the following best describes Zwinggi?

A. Caring and confident B. Passionate and persevering

C. Thoughtful and talented D. Supportive and skillful

7. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. A Tough Battle Against COVID- 19 B. The Vaccine Hunter

C. A Great Way to Get the Vaccine D. The Vaccine Chaos

**C**

Top European hotel chains are hiring workers without experience or even a resume as executives admit years of underpaying staff have come back to bite, leaving them unable to meet post-pandemic travel demand.

Thousands of workers left the hospitality industry (酒店业) when international travel shut down during the COVID- 19 pandemic. Many chose not to return, finding better paid employment elsewhere, leaving hoteliers facing a desperate shortage.

Europe’s largest hotelier Accor ACCP. PA is running trial initiatives to recruit people who haven’t previously worked in the industry, Chief Executive Sebastien Bazin said at the Qatar Economic Forum last month.” We tried in Lyon and Bordeaux 10 days ago and this weekend we’re having people interviewed with no resume, no prior job experience and they are hired within 24 hours. The new recruits are given six hours of training and learn on the job,” he said.

In the short term, Accor is filling roles in France with young people and migrants while also limiting services. “It’s students, people coming from North Africa,” Bazin said. “And basically closing restaurants for lunch or opening them only five days a week. There’s no other solution.”

Staff shortages are particularly pressing in Spain and Portugal. Spain’s hospitality industry is 200,000 workers short and Portuguese hotels need at least 15,000 more people to meet growing demand, according to national hospitality associations.

Bazin said that while hotels are only 60 percent or 70 percent occupied they can cope with staff shortages, but the time will come when they’re fully booked.

“In the past, the industry has neither paid enough or focused on developing staff,” Bazin said, “Half of it is that we’ve been blind, we’ve been not paying attention to a lot of people and probably underpaying some people for too long as well,” he said. “So it’s a wake-up call.”

8. What problem is the European hospitality industry facing?

A. Shortage of resources. B. International travel bans.

C. Staffing challenges. D. Dissatisfactory service.

9. What’s the essential reason for the problem?

A. The travel demand is increasing. B. The job is highly demanding.

C. The hospitality industry isn’t developed. D. The staff hasn’t been fairly paid.

10. What needs to be done before someone starts working in Accor at present?

A. Explaining previous work experience. B. Sending the resume in advance.

C Receiving a six-hour training for the job. D. Going through a competitive interview.

11. Which of the following would Bazin agree with concerning the problem?

A. Hoteliers have been turning a blind eye to the problem.

B. The problem is a reminder that hotel staff deserves attention.

C. The problem is too pressing for hoteliers to address right now.

D. The problem can be solved with the help of students and migrants.

**D**

New research found that children with positive, early interactions with their care givers - characterized by warmth, responsiveness, and a stimulating home environment -were at reduced risk of childhood obesity.

“A lot of the discussion around childhood obesity and other health risks focuses on identifying and studying the exposure to risk,” said Professor Brandi Rollins. ”We took a strength-based approach in our analysis. We found that a supportive family and environment early in a child’s life may outweigh some of the cumulative (累计的)risk factors that children can face. ”

The study recently appeared in the journal Pediatrics. In the article, Rollins analyzed data from over 1,000 mother-child pairs and found that children’s early exposures to family psychosocial assets (有价值的 事物)- including a quality home environment, emotional warmth from the mother, and a child’s ability to self-regulate - reduced the risk of developing childhood obesity.

“Research on parenting has shown that these types of family assets influence children’s behavior, academic success, career, and-not surprisingly - health,” Rollins said. “It’s inspiring to know that, by providing a loving, safe environment, we can reduce the risk that children will develop obesity.”

This work is based on research in parenting and child development. Responsive parenting, one of the family assets measured in the study, involves responding to children in a timely, sensitive, and age-appropriate manner based on the child’s presenting needs. This study focused on childhood obesity, but the researchers said that parents may improve many outcomes for their children by learning responsive-parenting skills. Knowledge of responsive-parenting skills, however, may not lead directly to implementing those skills in the home.

“No one can read a pamphlet (小册子) about cars and suddenly expect to drive,” said Rollins. “Driving is a skill that requires education and practice. The same is true of responsive parenting. Public health professionals, clinicians, and researchers must collaborate to help families develop psychosocial assets, including responsive parenting and a structured home environment. This could improve childhood obesity rates and other important quality-of-life outcomes,” she continued.

12. What was the focus of the new research?

A. The potential psychosocial causes of childhood obesity.

B. Contributing factors to children’s reduced risk of obesity.

C. The link between childhood obesity and other health risks.

D. The harmful impacts of obesity on kids’ psychosocial health.

13. According to the text, kids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are less likely to develop obesity.

A. living in a loving home environment B. leading a high quality life

C. good at expressing their emotions D. having a balanced diet

14. Why does the author mention driving in the last paragraph?

A. To show reading instructions isn’t a good way to learn driving.

B. To indicate not everyone can acquire driving skills without training.

C. To illustrate responsive-parenting skills require education and practice.

D. To stress it’s necessary to learn knowledge of responsive-parenting skills.

15. Which of the following would Professor Rollins agree with?

A. Kids’ early exposures to family psychosocial assets are hard to measure.

B. Kids’ academic success largely depends on family psychosocial assets.

C. Responsive parenting is the most important family psychosocial asset.

D. Developing psychosocial assets is a joint effort of experts and families.

**第二节：(共5个小题；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。**

Who would win in a fight, a lion or a tiger? Well, if size has anything to do with the matter, the tiger would win. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ They are also fast. They can sprint as fast as 40 miles per hour for short distances and leap as far as 30 feet horizontally. This makes for an extremely dangerous attack. You might not think that such large, fast, and ferocious creatures need help to survive, but they do. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_

Tigers are hunted for many reasons. People have long valued the famous striped skins. Though trading tiger skins is now illegal in most parts of the world, they are worth around $10,000 on the black-market. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ Many Asian cultures believe that various tiger parts have healing properties.

\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ However, perhaps more damage has been caused through the destruction of habitat. Tigers once ranged widely across Asia, but over the past 100 years, tigers have lost 93% of their historic range.

A major obstacle to preserving tigers is the enormous amount of territory that each tiger requires. Each wild tiger demands between 200 and 300 square miles. Tigers are also both territorial and solitary (独居的) animals. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ Since tigers need so much territory, it is difficult for conservationists to acquire land enough to support a large population of tigers. Even when these considerable spaces are provided, it is even more difficult to move around such large areas to prevent the illegal hunting. There is no easy way to preserve the wild tiger population without making large sacrifices.

A. The tiger is an endangered species.

B. Restoring the world’s tiger population is possible.

C. Other parts of the tiger can also fetch a pretty penny.

D. That’s because tigers are the largest of all cat species.

E. Traditional Chinese medicine use tiger bones in some prescriptions.

F. This means they generally do not share with other tigers the areas they claim.

G. Humans have done considerable damage to the tiger population through hunting.

**第三部分：语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节：完形填空(共15个小题；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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

Devi had never been to a swimming lesson in her life. But now that her mother had found a new job in the city, Devi faced a new \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_—school field trips to the local pool.

The first time Devi went with her class to the pool, she had no \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ what she was in for. Devi \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ into the water and held onto the side of the pool, expecting to be able to touch the \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ with her feet. But when Devi \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ the side of the pool, she sank under the water. Devi soon \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ the cement ledge (水泥平台) to prevent herself drowning. Then, seized by \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_, she just sat on a bench, too embarrassed to try again.

When she came home, her mother \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ right away that Devi was upset. “Honey, I made a call to the local pool, and you start lessons this weekend.” Devi felt \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ that lessons would help, but she had to \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ her fear.

\_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_, when the time came to take her first lesson, Devi was even more embarrassed than before. “I’m 13, and I’m taking lessons with all little kids! This is \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_!”

When she was standing there, her \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ came over and said, “Hi, Devi! I’m Angela. You know what, I didn’t learn to swim until I was 20, and now I’m a swimming teacher!”

Angela’s words put Devi \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_. She couldn’t help but smile, realizing that she might never be a fearless swimmer, but she would sure have fun \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_.

21. A. platform B. opportunity C. challenge D. project

22. A. idea B. hope C. view D. intention

23. A. dived B. sank C. leapt D. slipped

24. A. side B. bottom C. surface D. edge

25. A. took hold of B. let go of C. got rid of D. caught sight of

26. A. grabbed B. obtained C. recalled D. fixed

27. A. puzzle B. delight C. horror D. regret

28 A. imagined B. concluded C. noticed D. wondered

29. A. content B. grateful C. curious D. doubtful

30. A. hide B. overcome C. support D. convey

31. A. Still B. Therefore C. Otherwise D. Moreover

32. A. fantastic B. ridiculous C. tolerant D. accessible

33. A. parent B. friend C. partner D. instructor

34. A. at ease B. in trouble C. at risk D. in need

35. A. competing B. playing C. trying D. winning

**第Ⅱ卷**

**注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。**

**第三部分：语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第二节：(共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

China’s top legislature (立法机构) passed the Yellow River Protection Law on Sunday. Due \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (come) into effect from April 1, the law explains water conservation on the river basin, ecological protection and \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (restore), conservation and intensive use of water resources, flood control and pollution prevention among other measures.

The Yellow River, the second \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (long) river in China, is called the mother river of the Chinese nation. Since the founding of new China, large-scale protection of the river \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (carry) out and remarkable achievements made. The introduction of the Yellow River Protection Law will further enhance the river’s governance (管理) and protection.

The law \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (cover) a series of key issues, such as ecological environment fragility and water shortage. This means the settlement of some of the “pain points” \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ have long troubled the river now has a legal basis. The law also \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (specific) highlights the need to strengthen the protection, inheritance and promotion of the Yellow River culture.

The Yellow River basin is home \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ a lot of cultural relics, ancient documents and other important cultural heritage, and \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (they) protection is a very important part of the river’s protection and governance, since it is of irreplaceable significance to promoting \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ inheritance (继承) of Chinese civilization.

**第四部分：写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节：应用文写作(满分15分)**

46. 假设你是李华，某国际学校校书画社主席，昨天下午外教Mr. Black应邀给书画社作题为“A Short History of Western Painting”的讲座。请你给外教写一封感谢信，内容包括：

1.感谢对方作讲座；2.同学们的收获；3.希望有机会再次邀请。

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 Mr. Black,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节：读后续写(满分25分)**

47. 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’ve spent my adult life as a college professor teaching people how to think more creatively and use more of their brainpower. Interestingly, this lifetime passion was awakened by a casual contest when I was a child.

At a family picnic for employees of the company where my father worked, they held contests for the children — who could blow the biggest bubble-gum (泡泡糖) bubble, who could hop the longest on one leg. I was 13, full of enthusiasm and the spirit of competition, so I threw myself into the contests. The grand finale, the handkerchief-throwing contest, I realize now, was not meant to demonstrate any real skill, but simply for laughs. But it stirred my love of thinking outside the box.

The judge gave each of the dozen children a cloth handkerchief and told us the winner would be the one who threw it the farthest. The first throwers, the little ones, took mighty wind-ups (挥臂动作), but when the cloth left their hands, it opened and fluttered (飘动) to the ground a few inches in front of them. The crowd roared with laughter, and being 13, I didn’t like adults laughing at us.

So it made me angry to see the kids throwing harder when the handkerchief always opened, caught the air and died. The secret was not to throw harder but to keep the cloth from opening. Suppose I hid a rock in the cloth without tying it. The rock would drive the cloth at least farther than the others, and when they separated, people might not notice a small rock landing in the grass. I had a good chance of getting away with it, but I didn’t want to win by cheating. What I really wanted to do was to show them that a kid could beat them at their own game. I had to make the handkerchief fly like a rock. Like a rock! That was it! But the question was how.

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。

Paragraph 1: I was thinking really hard when suddenly a good idea struck me.

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

Paragraph 2: “It’s just the handkerchief,” the judge declared, holding it up and untying the knots (结).

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

**2024届嘉兴市高考适应性考试**

**英语试题**

**第I卷**

**第一部分：听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节：短对话(共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

1. What will the speakers do on the woman’s birthday?

A. Hold a party. B. Take a trip. C. See a movie.

2. What does the man think of driving to work?

A. Annoying. B. Satisfactory. C. Time-consuming

3. When will the speakers meet?

A. 3 P.M. B. 5 P.M. C. 6 P.M.

4. Where is the woman’s phone?

A. On the sofa. B. Near the TV set. C. On the table.

5. Who are the speakers talking about?

A. An old friend. B. An American tourist. C. A German tourist.

**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 is the relationship between the man and Jack?

A. Workmates. B. Neighbours. C. Schoolmates.

7. Why does Jack stand close when talking to someone?

A. He doesn’t hear well.

B. He’s interest in the topic.

C. It’s the custom of his country.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. Who will the man live with?

A. His friends. B. His family. C. Nobody else.

9. Where does the man work?

A. At college. B. In a Bank. C. In a car factory

10. How many bedrooms does the man prefer to have?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four,

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. What did Paul do when he left school?

A. A waiter. B. A shop assistant. C. A zookeeper

12. How did Paul’s relative help him?

A. She introduced him to her boss.

B. She gave him some advice.

C. She offered him a job.

13. What did Paul say about the job at the animal rescue center?

A. It was highly-paid. B. It was perfect for him.

C. It required few qualifications.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. What is the man doing?

A. Placing an order. B. Selling insurance. C. Conducting an interview.

15. What did the woman study for a degree?

A. Finance. B. Insurance. C. Public relations.

16. What is an advantage of a smaller business according to the woman?

A. Greater contributions to the neighbourhood.

B. Closer employer-employee relationship.

C. More flexibility in providing services.

17. What is the woman’s plan for the next two weeks?

A. To stay with her parents.

B. To call her relatives.

C. To finish her work.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What kind of tour is Sally talking about?

A. A bus tour. B. A train tour. C. A walking tour.

19. What were the original buildings in this area?

A. Houses. B. Industrial buildings. C. Shops.

20. What did the local residents want to use the site for?

A. Leisure. B. Apartment blocks. C. A sports center.

**第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，满分35分)**

**第一节：(共15个小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

【1~3题答案】

【答案】1. A 2. D 3. C

**B**

【4~7题答案】

【答案】4. B 5. C 6. D 7. B

**C**

【8~11题答案】

【答案】8. C 9. D 10. C 11. B

**D**

【12~15题答案】

【答案】12. B 13. A 14. C 15. D

**第二节：(共5个小题；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。**

【16~20题答案】

【答案】16. D 17. A 18. C 19. G 20. F

**第三部分：语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节：完形填空(共15个小题；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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

【21~35题答案】

【答案】21. C 22. A 23. D 24. B 25. B 26. A 27. C 28. C 29. D 30. B 31. A 32. B 33. D 34. A 35. C

**第Ⅱ卷**

**注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。**

**第三部分：语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第二节：(共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

【36~45题答案】

【答案】36. to come

37. restoration

38. longest

39. has been carried

40. covers 41. that##which

42. specifically 43. to

44. their 45. the

**第四部分：写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节：应用文写作(满分15分)**

【46题答案】

【答案】Dear Mr. Black,
 First of all, I would like to thank you for your lecture entitled “A Short History of Western Painting”.
 The lecture was very informative, through which the students have a deeper understanding of the history of Western painting. The students’ interest and enthusiasm for western painting have been greatly improved, and some students even make up their minds to go abroad to learn Western painting.
 All the students hope that we can invite you to give us more lectures.
 Yours,
 Li Hua

**第二节：读后续写(满分25分)**

【47题答案】

【答案】 I was thinking really hard when suddenly a good idea struck me. I secretly tied knot after knot until it was the size of a little rock. When it was my turn, there were a dozen cloth handkerchiefs littering the ground. I took a long wind-up, and the balled handkerchief rocketed off into the trees approximately 60 feet away. The emcee stared at me, with narrowed eyes, shocked, and then ran to locate the balled handkerchief. Before the emcee found my handkerchief, a man said, “He must have cheated.”
 “It’s just the handkerchief,” the judge declared, holding it up and untying the knots (结). “We didn’t say he couldn’t tie it.” The adults burst into applause and I felt proud and thrilled. But it was more than that. What I learned from this contest was the secret to creative thinking. If you want to maximize your brainpower, you can’t accept rules at face value. You should think deeply about the rules, use your imagination as much as possible, and be creative to do what the rules require, so that you can break the rules and be innovative.