姓名\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_准考证号\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（在此卷上答题无效）

绝密★启用前

**2024 届高三入学摸底考试**

**英语**

本试卷共 8页。全卷满分150分, 考试时间120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上, 并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 请按题号顺序在答题卡上各题目的答题区域内作答, 写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3. 选择题用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上把所选答案的标号涂黑；非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上作答；字体工整, 笔迹清楚。

4. 考试结束后, 请将试卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力（共两节, 满分30分）

第一节 （共5小题；每小题1. 5分, 满分7. 5分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 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?

Α. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. How long has the man been waiting for the woman?

A. 5 minutes. B. 15 minutes. C. 20 minutes.

2. What will the woman probably do next?

A. Park the car. B. Turn back. C. Turn left.

3. What does the woman mean?

A. Their kids will be a great help.

B. They will work harder than now.

C. She hardly has time to clean the house.

4. How will the man probably go downtown?

A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By subway.

5. What is the man offering to do for the woman?

A. Carry her suitcases. B. Help her to check in. C. Take her to her room.

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. When does the conversation probably take place?

A. At night. B. In the afternoon. C. In the morning.

7. What is the woman probably doing?

A. Listening to the radio. B. Writing some reports. C. Watching TV.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。

8. What does the woman ask the man for?

A. His full name. B. His child's last name. C. His child's passport.

9. What does the man ask to bring to the gate?

A. A blue backpack. B. A baby carriage. C. Two bags.

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Guide and tourist. B. Driver and passenger. C. Airport employee and passenger.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. How has the woman been trying to lose weight?

A. By eating more healthy food.

B. By taking some medicine.

C. By eating less.

12. What do we know about the woman?

A. She prefers hamburgers.

B. She wants to find a new job.

C. She is really wealthy.

13. What advice does the man give the woman?

A. Going to a gym at regular times.

B. Taking the bus one stop fewer.

C. Stopping using the elevator.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至16题。

14. Where does the man notice the red things first?

A. On the woman's arms. B. On the woman's face. C. On the woman's legs.

15. What might cause the red things?

A. Oily skin. B. Some food. C. A plant.

16. What will the woman probably do next?

A. Go to the drugstore. B. Eat something different. C. Receive medical treatment.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. Which fact of Sydney does the speaker mention?

A. It has a population of less than three million.

B. It is a place of natural beauty with green parkland.

C. It has the world's biggest deep water harbor.

18. What date（s） back to the early nineteenth century?

A. The Rocks. B. Houses in Paddington. C. The Koala Bear Park.

19. Why do many people think the Opera House outstanding?

A. Because of its history. B. Because of its size. C. Because of its design.

20. What is the temperature difference between summer and winter in Sydney?

A. 8℃. B. 12℃. C. 20℃.

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

**Why Subscribe to Reader's Digest?**

The world's best-loved general-interest publication contains something for everyone. Reader's Digest magazine is bursting with stories, articles, advice, recipes, reviews, tips, jokes and anecdotes. Each issue is small enough to fit in your handbag or pocket, but big enough to keep you entertained for weeks on end.

From regular columns packed with information to gripping（扣人 心弦 的） human-interest stories and helpful how-tos, our magazine offers knowledge, positivity and humour. In this month's issue you'll find. . .

**An interview with Hugh Dancy:**

The newest addition to the cast of Downton Abbey on New York, Law & Order, and the nostalgia（怀旧） of playing an English gentleman.

**Saving the sound of the Stradivaius:**

Meet the experts fighting to save the unbeatable sound of history's greatest violins, meeting the love of her life.

**Community Power:**

Across the UK, communities are coming together to save their pubs, shops, and more.

**If Grace Dent ruled the world:**

The restaurant critic shares her manifesto （宣言） for world domination.

**SUBSCRIBE TODAY FROM AS LITTLE AS £ 22. 99**

Our best price yet-It's only £22. 99 for a full one-year subscription-A Saving of over 50% OFF the usual £47. 88 retail price-and what's more, we will deliver it direct to your door for free!

If you don't want to commit to a full year, we have the perfect taster package.

**TRIAL NOW with 3 Issues for ONLY £3!**

Plus, make sure you always keep up to date with all of the top stories, news and promotions from Reader's Digest by subscribing to our weekly newsletter.

21. If readers want to know about an actor, which one should they read?

A. Community Power. B. If Grace Dent ruled the world.

C. An interview with Hugh Dancy. D. Saving the sound of the Stradivaius.

22. How much will you save if you take out a full one-year subscription today?

Α. £22. 99. B. £3. C. £47. 88. D. £24. 89.

23. What kind of writing is the passage?

A. A part of a fiction. B. An introduction. C. An advertisement. D. A research report.

B

Before the exams began, God told me in my mind several times, "Don't cheat. " But I did not listen because I knew it was not easy for me to get good marks in exams. Taking out my notebook, I copied the answers from it and passed the exams with very good marks.

I felt guilty and ashamed and asked God to forgive me, which I thought was all I needed to do to give me peace. Using my good exam results I went on further with my education. Studying in Kwara State College of Education, I could not have peace in my mind, thinking, "You have done wrong. The result is not yours. "

At last I went to the leaders of my church to ask for help, who told me that it is not enough to say sorry to God. I must show that I am sorry by putting right what I did wrong. For me, that meant telling the principal of the college that I cheated in the exams and that I should not have got into the college. I wrote a letter to him, telling him what I had done and took the letter to the principal's office and gave it to his secretary, who read it first. "If this gets to the principal you will go to prison, " she said, "Go away and think about it. ”

I went back to the church leaders and told them what the secretary said and they said I must still go to the principal. So the next day, I went back to the secretary, who took me to see the principal this time. To my surprise, he told me not to be afraid but to go to the person who was in charge of the exams. I did as required and that person let me take the exams again. I passed! Now I am back at the college, but, more important, God has taken away the feelings of guilt and I have peace in my mind.

24. What does the writer tell us with the story?

A. Why he cheated in a exam.

B. Why he wrote to the principal.

C. How he recovered a peaceful mind.

D. How he prepared for the college entrance exam.

25. What played the most important part in correcting what the writer did wrong?

A. Working hard at his lessons. B. Doing as the church leaders said.

C. Going to the church to say sorry to God. D. Communicating with the school leaders.

26. How did the principal react when the writer saw him?

A. He was good to him. B. He was angry with him.

C. He refused to accept his apology. D. He thought he had done nothing wrong.

27. What finally helped the writer feel good again?

A. His generosity. B. His tolerance. C. His hard work. D. His honesty.

C

The word "inquiry" （or enquiry） comes from the Latin words "in", or "inward", and "quaere", which is the verb "to question". So inquiry is not just asking questions, it is questioning into something. It has the quality of getting into something, going deeper, so you can see what you haven't been able to see before.

When you begin an inquiry, you are deliberately setting out to search for what you don't know. You have to have the confidence to say that you might be able to figure it out for yourself. And in that process, you get a sense of real excitement and energy. That energy is both part of, and contributes to, what we often call "engagement（参与）”. But in order to use inquiry to answer your question, you have to become good at knowing what you don't know. I would argue that that's exactly the opposite of what happens in schools. Classrooms focus on what you do know （or are supposed to know） and leave you unprepared to deal with the things you don't know.

In some ways, we are all surrounded by a bubble（气泡） of the known. When you "know" something, you identify how your model of the world fits with and explains what you see. Living in the bubble of the known is comfortable and comforting. You see what you know, and you know what you see. But to do inquiry, you have to get good at always looking for the boundaries of your knowledge, and at the limitations and contradictions within what is known. That is what scientists do. They are always looking for the limits, the boundaries and the points at which their theories fail to explain the world. Scientists, basically, are always looking for that "door" from the known to the unknown, **where** they can press forth and push and, in a sense, expand the bubble of the known. Inquiry is the action you take when you deliberately challenge the limits of your knowledge.

28. What does the writer want to tell us?

A. The meaning of inquiry. B. The way to make an inquiry.

C. The method of classroom teaching. D. The limitation of classroom teaching.

29. From the first paragraph, we can see the word "inquiry"

A. has different meanings B. comes from the English language

C. has little to do with asking questions D. means exploring deeper into something

30. To be good at inquiry, you should be good at \_\_\_.

A. asking for help from others B. knowing what you don't know

C. staying focused in the classroom D. understanding what is taught to you

31. What does the underlined word "where" refer to?

A. The door to the unknown. B. Within the bubble.

C. In the real world. D. In the world of the unknown.

D

When you walk with a backpack, do you know how the things inside move from side to side? Now scientists have figured out how to tap into that movement to produce electricity.

Picture a pendulum（摆锤） fixed to a backpack frame and stabilized with springs on either side. The pack's weight is attached to the pendulum, so the pendulum swings side to side as you walk. Then a machine is driven by that swinging movement, and produces electrical current to charge a battery.

Volunteers carried the pack while walking on a running machine and wore masks to measure the flow of O2 and CO2. When the volunteers were walking with the slightly swinging 20-pound load, the device did not significantly affect their metabolic（新陈代谢的） rate compared to when they carried the same weight fixed in place. In fact, the energy-harvesting pack reduced the forces of acceleration they'd feel in a regular pack, which might mean greater comfort for a long hike. And the device did produce a steady trickle（涓流） of electricity. If you up the load to 45 pounds, it could fully charge a smartphone only after 12 hours. The details are in the journal Royal Society Open Science.

The device produces electricity from human movement and has been identified as a workable solution to providing a renewable energy source for portable electronic devices. It is particularly useful to those who work in remote areas, as these people often carry a lot of weight in a backpack for their exploration.

But here's a real **conundrum**: the energy-harvesting device currently weighs five pounds. The researchers say that's about four pounds too many to be a smart alternative to batteries. So they hope that more research lets them lighten the load so that they can ensure the pack charges your phone up without weighing you down.

32. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

A. How the device works. B. What the device looks like.

C. Who the device is designed for. D. Why scientists designed the device.

33. What can we know about the device from Paragraph 3?

A. It was useless for a long walk.

B. It failed to produce steady electricity.

C. It harvested energy as the volunteers walked.

D. Royal Society Open Service conducted the study of the device.

34. What does the underlined word "conundrum" in the last paragraph mean?

A. bond. B. problem. C. decision. D. method.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Finding Smarter Alternatives to Batteries

B. How Can the Movement of Backpack Help?

C. Charging Batteries When Carrying Backpacks

D. Searching for New Ways to Charge Your Phone

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。

Nearly everyone is shy in some ways. \_36\_ You can build your confidence by following some suggestions from doctors and psychologists.

\_37\_ What you have to say is just as important as what other people say. And don't turn down party invitations just because of your shyness.

Prepare yourself for being with others in groups. \_38\_ Then make a list of ideas, experiences, and skills you would like to share with other people. Think about what you would like to say in advance. Then say it.

If you start feeling self-conscious in a group, take a deep breath and focus your attention on other people. Remember, you are not alone. \_39\_

No one ever gets over being shy completely, but most people do learn to live with their shyness. \_40\_ They work at fighting their shy feelings so that they can face the cameras and the public. Just making the effort to control shyness can have many rewards. But perhaps the best reason to fight shyness is to give other people a chance to know more about you.

A. Friends are worth trusting.

B. Make a list of the good qualities you have.

C. Even entertainers admit that they often feel shy.

D. Make a decision not to hold back in conversations.

E. What you need to do is practice in front of a mirror often.

F. Other people are concerned about the impression they are making, too.

G. If shyness is making you uncomfortable, it may be time for a few lessons in self-confidence.

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 few months ago, I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a bad cough. No matter how many different medicines I tried, I\_41\_ couldn't get rid of the cough. Not only did it\_ 42\_my teaching but also my life as a whole.

Then one day after class, a student came up to me and \_43\_ traditional Chinese medicine. From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that \_44\_. I was\_45\_because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before. \_46\_ , my cough got so much worse that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a \_47\_ . The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue, both of which were new experience to me because they are both\_48\_ in Western medicine, where diagnosis relies heavily on \_49\_ . Then the doctor gave me a scraping（刮） treatment known as "Gua Sha". I was a little \_50\_ at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders.

A few minutes later, the treatment started to produce a\_51\_effect and my body and mind began to sink deeper into \_52\_. I didn't feel any improvement in my \_53\_in the first couple of days, but after a few more regular visits to the doctor, my cough started to \_54\_. Then within a matter of weeks, it was completely\_55\_ !

41. A. even B. still C. certainly D. currently

42. A. benefit B. facilitate C. change D. inconvenience

43. A. sold B. recommended C. adopted D. prescribed

44. A. brought rewards B. set trends C. worked wonders D. changed rules

45. A. hesitant B. excited C. nervous D. optimistic

46. A. Eventually B. Consequently C. Surprisingly D. Admittedly

47. A. look B. break C. miss D. shot

48. A. nonexistent B. frequently-used C. noneffective D. highly-recommended

49. A. hospitals B. doctors C. machines D. symptoms

50. A. tired B. unsatisfied C. scared D. disappointed

51. A. damaging B. relieving C. cooling D. stimulating

52. A. pain B. relaxation C. depression D. uneasiness

53. A. strength B. capability C. circumstance D. condition

54. A. lessen B. worsen C. quicken D. lengthen

55. A. fine B. unexpected C. gone D. different

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。

Earthquake can be destructive. Unfortunately, we don't have a \_56\_ （rely） way to predict. But technologies can still help us under such a desperate situation. China is building the world's largest earthquake alert system and it's \_57\_ （possible） the most advanced. Engineers \_58\_（set） up over 15, 000 sensors nationwide and wiring them into a web. \_59\_ an earthquake happens, the sensors can send electrical pulses to the control center and then ordinary people's smart-phones.

The signal travels at almost light speed and faster\_60\_ the earthquake shaking, giving local people a little time to prepare. The system sends messages to people \_61\_ （little） than two seconds after the earthquake happens. It's life-saving. The system, \_62\_ can be the most advanced in many ways, will be the largest earthquake observation network in the world, not only \_63\_ （detect） the movement of the continents but also calculating the possible impact of an earthquake. It will automatically warn local people, making \_64\_ much faster than human observation. The system, overseen by China's Ministry of Emergency Management, is set \_65\_（complete） by the end of this year.

第四部分 写作（共两节, 满分40分）

第一节 （满分 15 分）

你所在的地区正在为一次环保活动的口号征文, 请用英文写一篇文章参加这次征文活动, 内容包括：

1. 口号名称；

2. 设计理由；

3. 宣传措施。

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。

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。

In the first and second grades, I was extremely shy. I had friends, but it just wasn't in my personality to be very outgoing, even if I knew someone well. I was even quieter with strangers, and so I wasn't very good at meeting new people. I was afraid that I would do or say something wrong.

So in our school's annual grand play, I usually sat in a secluded（僻静的） corner to watch the performance alone. I hoped to sit in the background and watch the actors sweat in front of all those pairs of eyes.

One day in the third grade, my teacher Mrs. Sally called me into her office and said, "Oh, Mary, you're great at memorizing things, and you have such a sweet personality. Perfect for Jenny!" But I bowed my head and dared not speak. The teacher saw this and then said, "Of course, plenty of girls would love the role, and I could find somebody else. But I hope you could try it for me. I had you in mind for Jenny while writing the play! If you really don't want to, I won't force you. It's your choice. "

My mind was spinning faster than the windmill（风车） on the school playground. Mrs. Sally, whom I loved and admired, wanted me to play this role. She believed in me. My eyes moved across the room to a poster I had never noticed before. It showed a shooting star and read, "If you reach for the stars, you might at least grab a piece of the moon. " I looked into Mrs. Sally's shining blue eyes and said, "Okay, I'll try. " I realized it was time to throw off my shy mask and show the world who I really was.

In the following five months, the teacher taught me how to set, put on makeup, memorize lines, create costumes and so on. Gradually, I mastered my lines and songs.

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。

*The big day came at last.*

*At that time, Mrs. Sally came backstage for her final check-up and noticed my nervousness.*