**2024届高三模拟考英语科试卷**

**第一部分 听力理解（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，并标在试卷的相应位置，听完每段对话你都有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 will the speakers do today?

A. Visit a zoo. B. Climb a bridge. C. Watch a play.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Language teaching in middle school.

B. Spanish speaking in the US.

C. Karen’s career plan.

3. Why did Mark fail to finish the game?

A. He got a red card. B. He fainted suddenly. C. He didn’t feel very well.

4. How does the woman sound in the end?

A. Relieved. B. Worried. C. Disappointed.

5. What is Henry’s solution to his problems?

A. Turn to friends. B. Apply for a loan. C. Do a full-time job.

**第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分12.5分）**

**听下面几段对话或独白。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项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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至7题。**

6. How long did the festival last?

A. Two days. B. Three days. C. Four days.

7. Which activity appealed to Amy most?

A. Dragon boat races. B. Musical performances. C. Water splashing.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. How old is Calvin now?

A. 16 years old. B. 26 years old. C. 35 years old.

9. Where did the woman go last Sunday night?

A. A theater. B. The man’s home. C. A friend’s house.

10. Why was the final performance of the show special?

A. Some famous singers watched it.

B. The creator gave a speech after it.

C. Many former actors returned to it.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. What is the woman doing?

A. Chairing a meeting. B. Hosting a program. C. Conducting an interview.

12. What was Miles’s mother’s attitude toward his plan?

A. Indifferent. B. Supportive. C. Disapproving.

13. What does the non-profit organization do?

A. Donate money from sales.

B. Clean up plastics in the ocean.

C. Call on kids to clean waterways.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. What is a feature of the kayak tour?

A. It’s allowed to book as a family.

B. It just accepts four tourists.

C. It’s a small-group one.

15. What can tourists do during the tour?

A. Watch Sea animals. B. Have a beach party. C. Go hunting in a forest.

16. What does the woman think of the price?

A. Very low. B. Quite expensive. C. Fairly reasonable.

17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends. B. Husband and wife. C. Guide and tourist.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What does Wisconsin expect to do through the new bill?

A. Improve social media services.

B. Get rid of poor social media apps.

C. Limit youngsters’ usage of social media.

19. Where are children forbidden to use social media services after 10:30 pm?

A. In Utah. B. In Arkansas. C. In Wisconsin.

20. What are the social media companies required to do?

A. Check users’ age.

B. Monitor users’ health.

C. Send messages to users’ parents.

**第二部分 阅读理解（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**

Is your teen bored after school? Perhaps it’s time to consider signing up for an activity. Here are some for young teenagers to participate in after school.

**MUSIC AND ARTS**

For your child, growing into a young adult may be all about changes. They may start to feel awkward while expressing new tastes and styles.

Luckily, music and arts offer great outlets to help channel their energy and frustrations in a creative method. Not to mention, they both strengthen creative thinking and math skills which can help build on all their subjects.

**SPORTS**

Participating in sports is much more than just losing weight. For most teens, there are plenty of sports-based activities for boys and girls after school. With sports programs, there are plenty of chances for teens to work together while building strength and leadership skills in co-operation.

If your teenager’s school doesn’t offer school clubs, you can always try the local parks and recreation department activities.

**TUTOR OR OTHER AFTER-SCHOOL JOBS**

What’s better than learning in school? Helping other students learn. If your kid has a good command of certain school subjects, it may be a great choice for them to help tutor younger students in their off time, getting some income.

If tutoring is not your child’s strong suit, consider helping them apply for an after-school job. These jobs help teens learn real world skills and they look great on college applications.

**VOLUNTEER WORK**

Volunteer work is constantly on the rise with plenty of chances for your teen to get involved. Working on volunteer projects will not only give your child a positive sense of accomplishment but also provide beneficial experiences for your kid’s college application to help the approval process.

From packing food at the local food storage to walking animals at a local animal center, there are always chances, no matter what your child’s interests are. Check with your local town hall for more chances for your teen to participate in.

21. What is special about “music and arts”?

A. They require participants to be energetic.

B. They make teens start to feel awkward.

C. They have nothing to do with creativity.

D. They improve teens’ math performance.

22. Sports can benefit teenagers in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. working together better B. strengthening tutoring skills

C. gaining more confidence D. becoming a bossy leader

23. What do the last two activities have in common?

A. They involve helping younger students.

B. They give teens a sense of achievement.

C. They help teens with their college admission.

D. They help teens earn some pocket money.

**B**

At first look, the playground at the Children’s Guild-Transformation Academy in Baltimore, Maryland, looks like any other. It has swings, slides, and places for children to climb and crawl. But the playground is not just a place for fun. It is also a place where students can learn, grow and gain independence. Everything—from the kind of surface it sits on, to the color of its sitting areas, to the placement of the surrounding fence—is specifically designed for kids with autism (自闭症).

Mark Rapaport is the managing director of autism services at the Transformation Academy. He told VOA Learning English the school accepts students aged 5 to 21 with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and are lower- functioning.

Rapaport said the goal of Transformation Academy is to make the students as independent as possible in an effort to help them prepare for adult life. The school aims to provide help with developing communication and social skills, as well as practical abilities like cleaning or cooking.

“The playground, designed by Maryland company Sparks@Play, using structures manufactured by Landscape Structures, Inc., took months to develop,” said Dan Hack. He works for Sparks@Play and helped lead the playground’s design. Hack said he and others spent weeks getting to know the students and understanding their needs before any building was started. The design process involved physical therapists, occupational therapists, and other specialists. The $500, 000 project was funded with support from the state of Maryland and the nonprofit Orokawa Foundation.

Parts of the playground that seem small are very important for children with autism and other disabilities. The surrounding fence extends into a wooded area to make it seem more open, And the ground under the play areas is made of soft, but solid materials to support students using wheelchairs or crutches. The benches on the outside of the playground look simple from far away, but are “one of our most inclusive sensory” elements, Hack said. They have many different colors that bring about feelings of calm and curiosity. They are also made with smooth material that can be felt and moved. The academy’s Rapaport said if a child starts to feel uneasy, they can sit down and feel the bench, which can help them relax.

24. Why is the playground at the Transformation Academy different from any other?

A. It has equipment and places for kids to climb and crawl.

B. Kids can become healthy mentally and physically in the playground.

C. Only students aged 5 to 21 are allowed to play in the playground.

D. It is designed with special materials for ASD kids.

25. What does the Transformation Academy intend to do?

A. Provide practical life skills for students with ASD.

B. Teach students with ASD to exercise gradually.

C. Help students with ASD get ready for their adulthood.

D. Sharpen the communication skills of students with ASD.

26. How did Sparks@Play design the playground?

A. By launching a fundraising campaign in the state of Maryland.

B. By figuring out and considering students’ special needs at first.

C. By decreasing the size of the playground to ensure students’ safety.

D. By asking specialists to gather advice from students and teachers.

27. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. The surrounding fence is made of wooden materials.

B. The ground under the play areas avoids the falling of students.

C. The benches can relieve students’ stress and nervousness.

D. The playground is small but open enough for students.

**C**

Amblyopia is the most common cause of vision loss in children. In all cases of amblyopia, there’s a stronger eye and a weaker eye, and it’s winner-take-all in the cortex (大脑皮层), The cortex learns to ignore the signal from the weaker eye. By ignoring the weaker eye, the brain doesn’t fuse (融合) images from both eyes. As a result, people with amblyopia can have trouble seeing in 3D.

In an attempt to solve this problem, doctors start treating patients with amblyopia at a young age, while their brain pathways are still developing. The children, usually under 7 years old, are often told to wear an eye patch over their strong eye to force the brain to rely on the weaker. But whenever the eye patch is removed, the competition can start over. For lasting improvement, new treatments need to teach the brain to stop suppressing (抑制) key visual cues coming from the weaker eye, says neuroscientist Dennis Levi of the University of California.

Now, several research teams are taking a new way that aims to get the brain to make better use of the information coming from both eyes, Several companies are working on treatment s based on this new angle. One is called Luminopia.

Luminopia’s therapy involves having children watch videos through a virtual reality headset. As the children watch, the headset blocks out certain parts of the display for each eye, so the patients actually have to combine input from the two images to get the full video.

The company conducted a trial showing that children with amblyopia begin to see better on eye chart assessments after three months of one-hour sessions done six days a week, But they have yet to measure improvements in long-term effectiveness. It is believed that if people with amblyopia don’t learn to fuse signals from both eyes from a young age, they never will. So some scientists think attempting to treat adults, whose brains have suppressed signals from their weak eye for decades, is a lost cause.

28. Why does a person with amblyopia have trouble seeing in 3D?

A. His brain is unable to receive images.

B. His cortex overlooks signals from the weaker eye.

C. His stronger eye can’t send signals to the brain.

D. His weaker eye fails to receive signals.

29. Which of the following best describes the effect of an eye patch?

A. Ineffective. B. Temporary.

C. Wonderful. D. Comprehensive.

30. What is the working principle of Luminopia’s therapy?

A. Activating the weak eye to get the full video.

B. Forcing the brain to rely on the weaker eye.

C. Improving the situations with eye chart assessments.

D. Blocking out the images received from the stronger eye.

31. What can we learn about Luminopia’s therapy from the last paragraph?

A. It has an instant effect. B. Adults are is main targets.

C. More trials need to be conducted. D. It has long-term effectiveness.

**D**

One evening in February 2007, a student named Paula Ceely brought her car to a stop on a remote in Wales. She got out to open a metal gate that blocked her path. That’s when she heard the whistle sounded by the driver of a train. Her Renault Clio parked across a railway line. Second later, she watched the train drag her car almost a kilometre down the railway tracks.

Ceely’s near miss made the news because she blamed it on her GPS device (导航仪). She had never driven the route before. It was dark and raining heavily. Ceely was relying on her GPS. But it made no mention of the crossing. “I put my complete trust in the device and it led me right into the path of a speeding train,” she told the BBC.

Who is to blame here? Rick Stevenson, who tells Ceely’s story in his book *When Machines Fail Us*, points the finger at the limitations of technology. We put our faith in digital devices, he says, but our digital helpers are too often not up to the job. They are filled with small problems. And it’s not just GPS devices: Stevenson takes us on a tour of digital disasters involving everything from mobile phones to wireless keyboards.

The problem with his argument in the book is that it’s not clear why he only focuses on digital technology, while there may be a number of other possible causes. A mapmaker might have left the crossing off a paper map. Maybe we should blame Ceely tor not paying attention. Perhaps the railway authorities are at fault for poor signaling system. Or maybe someone has studied the relative dangers and worked out that there really is something specific wrong with the CPS equipment. But Stevenson doesn’t say.

It’s a problem that runs through the book. In a section on cars, Stevenson gives an account of the advanced techniques that criminals use to defeat computer based locking systems for cars. He offers two independent sets of figures on car theft; both show a small rise in some parts of the country. He says that once again not all new locks have proved reliable. Perhaps, but maybe it’s also due to the shortage of policemen on the streets. Or changing social circumstances. Or some combination of these factors.

The game between humans and their smart devices is amusing and complex. It is shaped by economics and psychology and the cultures we live in. Somewhere in the mix of those forces there may be way a wiser use of technology.

If there is such a way, it should involve more than just an awareness of the shortcomings of our machines. After all, we have lived with them for thousands of years. They have probably been fooling us for just as long.

32. The phrase “near miss” (paragraph 2) can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. close hit B. heavy loss C. big mistake D. narrow escape

33. Which of the following would Rick Stevenson most probably agree with?

A. Modern technology is what we can’t live without.

B. Digital devices are more reliable than they used to be.

C. Digital technology often falls short of out expectation.

D. GPS error is not the only cause for Celery’s accident.

34. In the writer’s opinion, Stevenson’s argument is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reasonable B. one-sided C. puzzling D. well-based

35. What is the real concern of the writer of this article?

A. The shortcomings of digital devices we use.

B. The relationship between humans and technology

C. The major causes of traffic accidents and car thefts.

D. The human unawareness of technical problems.

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

**根据短文内容，从短文后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。**

Agriculture has come a long way from its ancient beginnings. Long ago. farmers would work hard on their individual plots of land, using simple tools or even their bare hands. They tended to their crops for many hours each day so that the crops grew well. 36 For example, a single storm could destroy a whole year’s work, while a summer of good weather could ensure a good harvest.

Modern science and technology have helped to greatly reduce the back-breaking labour involved in farming, along with the reliance on luck and guesswork. 37

Probably one of the most beneficial innovations is drip irrigation, which has made it possible to develop big, green farms in the middle of the desert. Simcha Blass, an Israeli scientist, discovered this new way of irrigation in the 1930s. Through this discovery, farmers can now produce crops on dry land without needing much water. 38 The limited and focused use of just the right amount of water also denies moisture (水分) to weeds, keeping them from harming the crops.

 39 However. what if an area has plenty of water, but little usable soil? As it turns out, it is possible to grow plants without using soil at all. With hydroponics (水培), plant roots are supported by rocks or a fiber mat. Nutrient-rich water is then provided so that the plants can grow. Recent research has centered on vertical hydroponics farming. With a vertical farm, the crops are planted in containers that are piled into plant skyscrapers. 40

With such technological advances, the image of a farmer pushing a plough will eventually become a thing of the past.

A. Luck played a great part in farming.

B Some areas would be too dry to grow crops.

C. Drip irrigation deals with a lack of water in an area.

D. There have been experiments to make drip irrigation a reality.

E. This irrigation method uses far less water than other methods.

F. Farmers have benefited greatly from innovations in crop production.

G. Furthermore, nearly all hydroponic farms partially or fully automated.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面的短文，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。**

I used to find award show speeches inspiring when celebrities encouraged people to “chase their dreams.” However, as I grew older, I 41 the toxicity (毒性) behind this notion. Pursuing our dreams is not always easy due to various 42 . For instance, I 43 to be a singer but lacked the financial means to audition for competition shows. Later, my dream 44 to becoming a manga editor, but I faced 45 like language barriers, travel costs, and difficult exams.

Though there is hope, considering many celebrities started from humble beginnings, achieving dreams remains 46 . As someone who once had ambitious aspirations, these “chase your dreams” speeches gave me 47 hope. I take issue with such celebrity speeches because they suggest that anyone can 48 whatever they desire simply by wishing for it. 49 , reality tells us otherwise. I am not trying to be 50 , but rather realistic. Growing older has taught me that some dreams are meant to stay as dreams.

Nonetheless, I am grateful that my dream of becoming a singer did not materialize. I have found other passions — writing and editing — and 51 pursued them as a career through college. I have no regrets about this path. If we do not 52 exactly where we want to be, it is alright. Life sometimes presents obstacles that 53 us from choosing our first preference for the future. Our dreams may not always be 54 , but that does not mean good things are not in store for us. Life often takes us on different paths. Do not lose hope, for you have a bright future ahead, 55 the choices you make.

41. A. worried B. changed C. realized D. controlled

42. A. barriers B. shelters C. excuses D. thoughts

13. A. failed B. agreed C. used D. desired

14. A. focused B. shifted C. continued. D. happened

45. A. efforts B. challenges C. demands D. choices

46. A. straightforward B. common C. complicated D. rare

4/. A. false B. true C. great D. special

48. A. confirm B. appreciate C. accomplish D. distribute

49. A. Therefore B. Moreover C. However D. Furthermore

50. A. optimistic B. pessimistic C. energetic D. enthusiastic

51. A. unexpectedly B. unavoidably C. uneventfully D. unnecessarily

52. A. come up B. turn up C. set up D. end up

53. A. save B. protect C. prevent D. guard

54. A. comfortable B. attainable C. bearable D. adjustable

55. A. instead of B. in terms of C. by means of D. regardless of

**第二节：语法填空（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。**

Baduanjin, a form of 56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fit), has been popular with Chinese younger people thanks to its health benefits.

Last year, fashion designer Jiang Xi took up Baduanjin. She posted videos of her practicing Baduanjin on social media, and attracted more than 10, 000 followers in four months. Most of her followers 57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (age) between 20 to 30. “58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ practicing Baduanjin, all you need to do is to focus on your body and health, moving slowly in 59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comfortable rhythm, and liberate yourself from the anxiety of living alone in big cities,” said Jiang Xi. Under her influence and persuasion, Jiang Xi’s older brother Jiang Nan also became a vlogger of Baduanjin. 60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in different cities, the siblings (兄弟) have found new kinship ties in Baduanjin.

Every week, a group of youngers practice Taichi by the lake in Xiaogang Park of Guangzhou city, south China’s Guangdong Province. Feng Junhua is the organizer of martial arts practicing. He gathers youngsters 61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in martial arts and health maintenance, and finds a 62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (delight) place in the park to relax their bodies. “Practicing martial arts is low-cost and people are free 63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the burden of socializing. These factors attract young people in the metropolis to participate.” said Feng.

Traditional Chinese culture requires the inheritance of young 64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (generation). Young people are seeking their inner “order” in an evolving world. Traditional martial arts have brought a concrete and natural way of life in line with their inner selves. They are 65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young people and traditional Chinese culture blend (融合).

**第四部分：书面表达（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

**假定你是校英语戏剧社社长李华，在排练英语剧时遇到困难，希望得到外教Betty老师的指导。你发邮件邀请她来现场，并请求帮助。内容包括：**

**1. 发出邀请：**

**2. 说明排练难处：**

**3. 请求指导。**

**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。**

**参考词汇：排练v. rehearse n. rehearsal**

Dear Betty,

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

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Yours,

Li Hua

**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 didn’t like Del so much. He always called me the nickname “Germy,” which meant “dirty”, instead of my real name “Jamie.” Besides, he was known as a trouble-maker in school. So when the head teacher Mr. Smith asked Del to come to his office, I naturally thought that Del had done something mean to someone. Through the window, I caught sight of a smaller boy crying. Del seemed unhappy, too.

He did not return to class that day. All of us were discussing what had happened to him. What else could such an annoying boy do? “He must have hit the boy and was sent home,” I whispered to my friends. Their eyes widened. It felt good to see them so interested in what I said.

The next morning, the whole school was talking about Del being expelled (开除) for beating up a kid. I was surprised that my assumptions were passed on so quickly. So when Del walked into the classroom, all the kids were shocked. The kids next to him shifted their desks away. “What’s your problem?” Del asked. “I don’t want you to attack me,” one kid said. Some laughed. “Yeah, I might, said Del. I could tell he was joking, but many kids thought he admitted he did beat up someone.

During recess (课间休息), Del tried to join the kickball game. “Neither team wants you,” one of the players said. “Why?” Del asked, looking confused. “I always play with you guys.” They ignored him and went on playing. Del sat by himself while the rest of the school enjoyed their recess away from him. Del looked lonely and sad, much different from before. I started to feel sorry for him.

Later that day, I learned what really happened. The kid was Del’s little brother and he was crying because their mother fell ill and was sent to hospital. I felt even sorrier for what I said before. I started a rumor (谣言).

**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:

At recess the next day, I saw Del sitting alone watching the kickball game.

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

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Paragraph 2:

Now that Del had forgiven me, I decided to do more before the recess was over.

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**24届高三模拟考英语科试卷答案**

**一、听力**

1~5 BCCAB 6~10 BABAC 11~15 CBACA 16~20 CBCAA

**二、阅读理解**

21-23 DAC 24-27 DCBC 28-31 BBAC 32-35 DCBA 36-40 AFECG

**完形填空**

41-45 CADBB 46-50 DACCB 51-55 ADCBD

**语法填空**

56. fitness 57. are aged 58. While/When 59. a 60. living

61. interested 62. delightful 63. from/of 64. generations 65. where

**书面表达**

One possible version:

Dear Betty,

As president of the English Drama Club, I’m feeling fully frustrated since the days has witnessed our unsatisfactory rehearsal. Given that you are an enthusiast in drama performance , we are in desperate need of your expert guidance on the scene.

To start with, wit the lines from the original play, we students encounter great challenges during the rehearsals because of our limited vocabulary and inaccurate pronunciation. Could you please help adapt the lines and correct our pronunciation? What depressed us more is that during the rehearsal, not only does our action stiffen, but our facial expressions seem unnatural on the scene, making the performance unintegrated with the play.

Words fail to express my gratitude if you can make presence and offer us valuable guidance.

Li Hua

**读后续写**

One possible version:

At recess the next day, 1 saw Del sitting alone watching the kickball game. I hated the nickname “Germy,” but seeing him isolated was also not what l wanted. Guilt pushed me to him. “What do you want, Germy?” Del asked, his voice sounding more hurt than angry. 1 sat next to him and gradually uttered the whole thing about how my hasty assumption turned into such a terrible rumor. “I’m sorry. I wish l had never said that,” I apologized, daring not to look into his eyes. Annoyance and surprise flickered across his face. But seconds later, he lowered his head and said quietly, “it’s okay. I guess 1 wasn’t very nice to you, either.” His words soothed me, but l could feel he was still sad.

Now that Del had forgiven me, I decided to do more before the recess was over. I walked towards the kickball players and called for their attention. Everyone stopped in surprise. “Del didn’t beat up anyone” I stated, explaining what actually happened. Whispers of astonishment spread and finally one player shouted, “Alright, Del, do you want to join my team?” A smile broke through Del’s gloomy face. “Yes , and I want Jamie on it, too!” He glanced at me shyly, and 1 could tell his use of my real name was his way of making an apology. Soon the playground was filled with laughter and talks. But this time they made me realize something-words have the power to hurt and heal.

**听力文本**

**Text 1今日计划**

M: Which do you prefer to do today, enjoying a play at Sydney Opera House, or watching animals at Taronga Zoo?

W: I really look forward to climbing Sydney Harbour Bridge. Why don’t we go there today?

M: OK.

**Text 2职业规划**

M: Karen, what do you major in at college?

W: Spanish. It will be helpful for my future work.

M: What are your plans after graduation?

W: I’m considering teaching this language at a middle school in the US.

**Text 3天气炎热中止比赛**

W: Mark, someone said you didn’t finish your first game in the tournament. What happened? Did the referee give you a red card?

M: No. It was too hot yesterday. I had to stop because I didn’t feel comfortable. I’d faint if I kept playing.

**Text 4即将登机**

W: We are going to board. Why hasn’t Jennifer arrived yet?

M: Maybe we should try calling her again.

W: But she doesn’t answer the phone. Oh, there she is. Thank goodness!

**Text 5经济困难**

W: Henry, I heard you come across a few problems with your finances. Why not find a full-time job?

M: My friends give me the same advice, but I cannot afford the time at present. I guess I’ll try to borrow some money from the bank.

W: Good luck, then! I hope you’ll get through it soon.

**Text 6分享云南傣族泼水节的经历**

M: Amy, did you have a good time during your trip in Yunnan Province in China last week?

W: Yes. I was very interested in the Water-Sprinkling Festival of the Dai and some other minority nationalities. I went there mainly to experience the festival.

M: How long did it last?

W: ⑥It lasted from Thursday to Saturday, but I didn’t leave until last Sunday.

M: Did you splash water on others?

W: Of course, and I got wet all over. I also took part in some other activities, such as colorful

dragon boat races and impressive dance, and musical performances. ⑦I was really impressed with the dragon boat races.

**Text 7音乐剧歌剧魅影在百老汇落幕**

W: Calvin, have you ever watched the musical theater show The Phantom of the Opera?

M: Yes. ⑧I watched it on Broadway when I was 16 years old. Ten years has passed in a flash. I heard the show is still on.

W: Not anymore. ⑨It closed on last Sunday night after 35 years on Broadway.

M: What a pity! I went to my friend’s party that night. ⑨Did you watch the final performance of it?

W: ⑨Certainly. I’m a big fan of it.

M: So was there anything special?

W: Yes. It ended with its most famous song, The Music of the Night. The performance included many well-known singers and actors who had parts in the show over the years. The show’s creator, Andrew Lloyd Webber, attended the final performance, too.

M: It’s a pity I missed it.

**Text 8采访环保人士**

W: Good morning, Miles Featherston-Resch. I work for Kids View. I’ve learned something about you from a friend, and I’d like to write an article about you. Can I ask you a few questions?

M: Sure. Go ahead, please.

W: How did you get into such an action of saving oceans?

M: Two years ago, I learned from a TV show that sharks were in trouble and I decided to take action. I persuaded my mom to help me start a non-profit organization. She was very happy to help me. Together we started Kids Saving Oceans.

W: Awesome! What kind of work do you do?

M: We sell T-shirts, hats, and stickers made out of recycled plastics found in the ocean on the website. A portion of every sale is donated to causes that support to clean waterways. So far we’ve donated about $40, 000.

W: Could you give some advice to other kids about how to begin this kind of work?

M: If you have an idea, go for it. The worst thing is having it not work out. And that’s not a loss.

W: You’ve really set a good example to them.

**Text 9 商量参加一个家庭旅游团**

M: Honey, I’m learning about a kayak tour. I think it’s quite suitable for a family.

W: Is this a big-group tour or a small-group tour?

M: Oh, it’s not big. It just accepts six tourists.

W: So what activities are there in the tour?

M: Tourists will row a boat through a sea, searching for wildlife like whales, seals, sea lions and so on. The four-hour tour includes about two and a half hours on the water. After returning to the beach, tourists can enjoy seafood and other snacks.

W: Sounds great. It must be very expensive!

M: Not really! The ticket price starts at $60 per person. It includes round-trip transportation between the start of the kayak tour and the cruise ship docks in downtown Ketchikan.

W: Not bad. Can little children go to it?

M: Yes. The tour is open to participants aged from 6 and above. Both Jim and Tom are 7 years old now. They will be excited. I’ll call the travel agency right now.

W: That’s great!

**Text 10 社交媒体使用限制法案**

W: Good evening, everyone. I’m your old friend Linda Brown. Tonight let’s learn something about a new bill from state lawmakers in Wisconsin. If it passes, it would limit the way young people use social media services such as Twitter. Wisconsin is the third US state, after Utah and Arkansas, to move forward with age restrictions on social media. Both Arkansas and Utah now have laws that require those under 18 to get their parents’ permission before using the services. The law in Utah also prevents children from using apps such as TikTok between the hours of 10:30 pm and 6:30 am. The proposal in Wisconsin includes similar restrictions. The states say they are making the changes to protect the mental health of young people. The laws would permit parents to read private messages sent to their children. In addition, the social media companies are going to be asked to check the age of users in Arkansas, Utah and possibly in Wisconsin. That’s all for tonight’s program. Thank you for listening.