

秘密★启封并使用完毕前【考试时间: 2024年3月19日下午15:00-17:00】

南充市高2024届高考适应性考试(二诊)

英语试题

本试卷分为试题卷和答题卡两部分, 其中试题卷共12页, 答题卡共2页。满分150分, 考试时间120分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 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。不能答在本试卷上, 否则无效。
3. 考试结束后将答题卡收回。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分30分)

回答听力部分时, 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你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, 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. What will the speakers probably do first?

A. Look for the car key. B. Drive into town. C. Cook dinner.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

A. The weather. B. Future plans. C. A sports report.

3. What did the man's uncle want to be?

A. A rock star. B. A taxi driver. C. A café owner.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Brother and sister. C. School friends.

5. Why is Carly late for the meeting?

A. She missed her train. B. She got the time wrong. C. She had a family emergency.

第二节(共15小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分22.5分)

“二诊”英语试卷第1页(共12页)

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 unbelievable about Eileen Gu according to the speakers?

- How talented she has been.
- How much attention she has got.
- How many gold medals she has won.

7. What does the man think of Gu's performance at the Olympics?

- It was crazy.
- It was surprising.
- It was competitive.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至9题。

8. Where are the speakers probably?

- In a care center.
- In a medical school.
- In a hospital.

9. What does Steve think is the most important?

- Team spirit.
- Enough experience.
- Careful preparation.

听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题。

10. How many bedrooms does the woman's house have now?

- Two.
- Three.
- Four.

11. What does the man want to do?

- Sell his house at a high price.
- Have his own house.
- Rent a good place.

12. What is the main reason why the woman chose to use steel?

- It is cheaper.
- It is the strongest.
- It is eco-friendly.

听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。

13. What is the man meeting the woman for?

- Giving a lesson.
- Hosting an interview.
- Applying for a job.

14. Which rule is the most important?

- Dealing with problems properly.
- Serving from the guests' right side.
- Being positive all the time.

15. Who will come to join the speakers next?

- The restaurant's guests.
- The restaurant's owner.
- The restaurant's hiring manager.

“二诊”英语试卷第2页(共12页)

16. How does the man probably feel now?

A. Tired. B. Confident. C. Upset.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker probably do?

A. A video presenter. B. A restaurant owner. C. A website planner.

18. What is the first step of making wraps?

A. Cutting vegetables. B. Cooking rice. C. Boiling noodles.

19. What should one do before the wraps are soft?

A. Make them thinner.
B. Heat them for four minutes.
C. Put them in cold water for two minutes.

20. What are the wraps supposed to be eaten with?

A. A salad. B. Hot water. C. A little salt.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

Teenage years are an unforgettable season of life and books read at that time also make a difference. Much like the best children's books ever written, these following top teen-centered books offer hope for the future and nostalgia for young life.

The Fault in Our Stars by John Green

Because of cancer, protagonist (主人公) Hazel Lancaster believes her life is over. But then she meets Augustus Waters, and the way he makes her laugh—the way he makes her feel seen—makes her want to live again. *The Fault in Our Stars* will attract young adults with themes of life and death, true love, and friendship that surpass circumstances. This book is especially worth reading if you love sad books.

The Hobbit by J.R.R. Tolkien

In this classic book, Bilbo Baggins is summoned (召唤) on a great adventure that will change his life forever. With themes of friendship, loyalty, sacrifice, and more, *The Hobbit* is an adventure waiting to happen for those willing to experience the dangerous business of stepping into the story.

Dune by Frank Herbert

A science fiction novel for the ages, *Frank Herbert's Dune* tells the adventures of Paul Atreides—who will become known as Muad'Dib—as he and his family strive to bring humankind's greatest dream to life while living on a desert planet. Though written in 1965, much of *Dune*'s story may be more relevant to 21st-century readers than it was to bookworms who picked it up in the 1960s.

Nancy Drew series by Carolyn Keene

This collection of classic mystery novels was actually written by various authors under the pen name of Carolyn Keene. Over the past few decades, Nancy has evolved with the times—to the point where she's now using a cell phone to investigate her never-ending mysteries. Today, Nancy is attracting a whole new generation of fans, thanks to a television show launched in 2019.

21. What do *The Fault in Our Stars* and *The Hobbit* have in common?

A. They both tell great adventures. B. They both have heartbreak endings.
C. They both contain the theme of friendship. D. They both focus on how to change life better.

22. Which is true about *Dune*?

A. It is a science magazine. B. It became a hit in the 1960s.
C. It is the best young adult book. D. It is more suitable for modern readers.

23. What has contributed to *Nancy Drew*'s appeal to a new group of readers?

A. A TV programme. B. The appearance of television.
C. Its different authors. D. Its never-ending mysteries.

B

Electronic sports such as "Fortnite" are vastly more popular than Olympic events such as dressage (花式骑术) or curling (冰壶). In fact, they are more popular than most mainstream sports. Only 28% of British boys aged 16-19 watch any traditional live sports; 57% play video games.

Stick-in-the-muds may complain that e-sports are not proper sports. Many parents, observing their bad-tempered teenagers sitting on the sofa all day twiddling their thumbs and shouting "Quick, pass me the shotgun!" at a screen, would agree. Yet video games are highly competitive, with professional leagues that play in crowded stadiums.

There are perhaps only 200 tennis stars in the world who can make a living from playing in tournaments. By contrast "League of Legends", a fantasy game played by teams of five, supports over 1,000 on good wages. Its World Championship final last year was watched by 44 million people.

Critics of e-sports offer moral objections, too. They are **addictive**. Prince Harry has called for "Fortnite" to be banned for this reason. They are violent. Surely, at a time of global disharmony, it is a bad idea to make simulated killing an Olympic sport. The Olympics aim to promote peace. Finally, video games are commercial. Nobody owns basketball; "League of Legends" is owned by Tencent, a Chinese megacorporation.

None of these arguments is very convincing. The idea that an activity, rather than a substance, can be addictive is controversial among doctors, as is the existence of a causal link between gaming and violence. And the idea that warlike sports have no place in the Olympics is hard to consist with history. Javelin-throwing (掷标枪) and wrestling were introduced in 708 BC. They are still there.

24. What does the underlined word "Stick-in-the-muds" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. People who are crazy about sports.
- B. People who prefer traditional values.
- C. People who are in a difficult situation.
- D. People who are addicted to video games.

25. Which of the following is **NOT** the moral objection offered by critics?

- A. People get addicted to video games easily.
- B. E-sports contain certain elements of violence.
- C. Global disharmony arises from the popularity of e-sports.
- D. The industry of e-sports is concerned with making profit.

26. Why are Javelin-throwing and wrestling mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. To compare the difference between the two sports.
- B. To show the close connection between gaming and violence.
- C. To prove the fact that warlike sports can exist in the Olympics.
- D. To present the phenomenon of people's addiction to the warlike sports.

27. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

- A. Sports.
- B. Fiction.
- C. Science.
- D. Education.

C

As a university professor, I have been immersed in theory and guess for so long that it recently struck me: I don't know how to do anything. By "do", I mean something material, something done with my hands that produce an actual product.

The trades come to mind. Whenever I call an electrician, or a mason, or a carpenter, I look on in wonder as they smoothly employ their skills. For example, I recently had a new kitchen sink

installed by a young man. He kept singing as he worked at the pipes. Minutes later, he turned on the water and it flowed forth with nothing similar to a leak. Is this not a minor miracle?

All of this brought me to a decision: I registered for an adult evening course at a local technical school. The title: Basic Electricity and Wiring (线路). When we began, I felt immediately overwhelmed. So many new terms. In an instant, I was a student again in all respects: The anxiety, the self-doubt, the wondering if I had made a mistake. And then I recalled: "Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence... Education will not; the world is full of educated failures." So I worked my way through my basic wiring course. My initial impulse to jump ship gradually gave way to the awareness that I was, indeed, acquiring a useful new skill.

What followed ahead was the course's climax: Each student was presented with a switch and a lighting fixture (照明设备). The task was to install them in a door frame and wire them, but not throw the switch until the instructor was present. There I was, an experienced professor, standing like a fresh-faced schoolboy. I worked away, using my tools to connect wires. When I was done, I raised my hand. The instructor looked over my job and glanced at me. "Hit the switch," he said.

It's hard to characterize that moment. But I did feel that learning is not something that ends early in life. I need to widen my horizon through constant learning. The broader the horizon, the more opportunities there are to learn something new.

I hit the switch.

There was light.

In more ways than one.

28. Why did the author register for an adult evening course?

- A. Because he met several problems in the daily life.
- B. Because he wanted to learn the secret of the miracle.
- C. Because he needed to strengthen his theoretical knowledge.
- D. Because he desired to make actual products with his own hands.

29. What was the author's first thought when he began his course?

- A. Dropping out of the evening course.
- B. Ignoring so many new terms.
- C. Setting a goal and never giving up.
- D. Impressing others with his new skills.

30. Which of the following can best describe the author?

- A. Responsible and sharp-eyed.
- B. Determined and self-motivated.
- C. Creative and well-informed.
- D. Considerate and widely-interested.

31. What does the story intend to tell us?

- A. There is no end to learning.
- B. One good turn deserves another.
- C. Actions speak louder than words.
- D. A fall in a pit, a gain in your wit.

D

It takes courage to live on Montana's short-grass prairie (大草原). The native people successfully adapted to the difficult environment over many centuries. For the last 150 years, wild animals have given the basic habitat up to cows, which makes this rare habitat decline ecologically.

Today, though, parts of the landscape are being shaped by a different resident — the North American plains bison (野牛). Tribes and conservation organizations have recently started bringing the bison back. And scientists studying the returns are discovering that getting the 900 kg grazer back in its native ecosystem could be a key to the future of the prairie.

An adult bison eats about 11 kg of grass a day. The grasses adapt to their search for food. Vegetation across the plains uses the nutrients in their waste. Birds pull out their fur from bushes to keep the heat of nests from passing out.

Bison also shape the land literally. They roll in the dust and create muddy areas that hold water after rainstorms. After the bison move on, insects flourish in these pools and become a feast for birds and small mammals. Pronghorn antelope survive by following their tracks through deep winter snows.

Plains bison spent thousands of years engineering a distinctive grassland ecology from Northern Canada through Montana to Mexico. But more than a century ago, this influence suddenly stopped. A few decades of killing led the number of bison to fall suddenly from 60 million to barely 800 living wild in the US and Canada by 1889.

Today, however, bison are getting a second chance. Tribal reservations are at the forefront of their recovery, taking extra bison from Yellowstone National Park and restoring them to treaty lands. Now some scientists are keeping close watch on the changes of the lands after the return of bison.

32. Why are bison brought back to the Montana's prairie?

- A. They provide food for wild animals.
- B. They play a vital role in its native ecosystem.
- C. They experience a sharp drop in numbers.
- D. They can hardly adapt to other environments.

33. What can we learn from Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4?

- A. Birds keep warm by the leaves from bushes.
- B. Pronghorn antelopes help Bison survive the winter.
- C. Small mammals and birds could get more food.
- D. The bison's waste does harm to the growth of grasses.

34. What might the author continue talking about?

- A. How bison get the second chance.
- B. How the return of bison affects the lands.
- C. How scientists restore bison to treaty lands.
- D. How the number of bison is back to its previous level.

35. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

- A. The Habitat Is on the Ecological Decline
- B. The Wild Animals Are Adapting to Bison
- C. The Bison Transform the Habitat for the Better
- D. The Tribes Try to Bring the Bison Back to Prairie

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 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。

How music boosts brain

Many people believe that learning an instrument contributes to better educational attainment, cognition (thinking) and intelligence scores in children. But does this musicality translate to better cognition later in life?

36

A recent study investigated this question by asking middle-aged and older people to complete a questionnaire on their musical experience and complete cognitive tests. The results showed musical people had better memory and executive function (the ability to stay focused on tasks and control oneself). A good memory, important for playing a musical instrument, translates to people's cognitive performance. 37.

Continuing to play

38. Currently, amateur musicians show the highest cognitive performance of participants. That's because continuing to play an instrument brings continued brain health benefits. By contrast, having played an instrument for three years during childhood might not have that big an impact on our cognitive performance later in life.

The "Mozart effect"

The famous "Mozart effect" was based on a study published in 1993. 39. Sadly, the current study found no association between listening to music and cognitive performance. Cognitive

stimulation depends on being actively engaged in activities. Thus passively listening to music doesn't seem to provide any cognitive benefits.

Study conclusions

Playing an instrument or singing seems to have benefits to our brain health in ageing, according to the study. 40. The study provides no evidence for this yet and it is also not clear how the findings apply to the general population, since most people in the study were female, well-educated and well-off.

- A. Better memory and musical people
- B. Improving cognitive performance
- C. Continued engagement in playing an instrument helps cognitive function
- D. It showed that when played Mozart, students scored higher on intelligence tests
- E. Similarly, executive function required when playing an instrument also improves it
- F. Being musical without playing an instrument could also improve cognitive performance
- G. What is yet to be established is whether this would also help prevent cognitive decline as we age

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 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。

The sun prepared to rest for the evening, and I intended to follow. Looking forward to setting my camera aside for an evening, I 41 back to camp. Suddenly, I heard a voice behind me. "Photo, photo, photo." A young Surma boy about 7 years old 42 me. I breathed a(n) 43 sigh. I had no energy to press the button one more time, no matter how eager he was.

I hoped the boy would find someone else to take his 44, but he kept following me. Finally, he 45 to catch my eye. As I looked at him, an idea for a composition 46 in my mind.

I 47 the boy where to stand and how to pose. As I prepared to take the photograph, his energy suddenly shifted from 48 to nervousness to fear. No matter how I told him to look and stand, he just looked at me 49. He'd gone camera shy! In an effort to 50 him, I clapped my hands, saying, "That was great. You were great". The boy's face immediately 51 a smile. I intuitively took a few 52 of the moment. That photograph turned out to be 53 than the composition I'd imagined.

I have learned much about myself and life through photography. The outer 54 of taking

photos take me on inner journeys to heal and transform. 55 on my experience with the Surma boy, I realised I had been 56 my own ideas, and wants. But, all the boy had really wanted was to be 57 for a moment. That was the moment that needed to be 58.

Photography has become my connection to the world. I'm privileged to see others, like that Surma boy, 59 focusing on my own issues, which 60 me of what's truly important in life.

41. A. looked	B. marched	C. headed	D. crawled
42. A. fished	B. dogged	C. foisted	D. petted
43. A. energetic	B. zain	C. shameful	D. tired
44. A. photograph	B. hand	C. advice	D. place
45. A. happened	B. managed	C. turned	D. agreed
46. A. flashed	B. lifted	C. hid	D. disappeared
47. A. awarded	B. instructed	C. noticed	D. evaluated
48. A. eagerness	B. politeness	C. wildness	D. loneliness
49. A. naturally	B. awkwardly	C. angrily	D. ambitiously
50. A. concern	B. force	C. surprise	D. cheer
51. A. reached for	B. went through	C. broke into	D. acted on
52. A. shots	B. signals	C. exercises	D. copies
53. A. worse	B. better	C. riskier	D. clearer
54. A. adventures	B. memories	C. achievements	D. experiences
55. A. Drawing	B. Passing	C. Reflecting	D. Relying
56. A. taught up in	B. fed up with	C. looking up to	D. making up for
57. A. celebrated	B. remembered	C. seen	D. admired
58. A. captured	B. changed	C. identified	D. neglected
59. A. other than	B. rather than	C. regardless of	D. as for
60. A. informs	B. accuses	C. warns	D. reminds

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。

China Before China, 61 eight-episode documentary that tells stories of the origins and early development of Chinese civilization based on archaeological findings, is airing now.

The documentary 62 (start) from the Qin and Han dynasties and then traces key points at the dawn of Chinese civilization. The overall narration of the work remains clear, logical and

63 .(accurate) conveys the sites and relics. “ 64 we want to explore are the characteristics of Chinese civilization and its spirit transmitted through our blood, from which we can trace the cultural genes that make us the Chinese people,” says Jin Ruiguo, chief supervisor of the documentary.

The crew spent months. 65 (examine) archeological reports and articles. For instance, they explored the 66 (symbol) meaning of dragon through dragon-shaped artefacts. To make this brief history of early Chinese civilization work, the production team filmed 230 domestic sites and museums, and these video clips will also be screened at 18-museums 67 (involve). Based on the information, they used digital technology 68 (bring) ancient architecture and cities back to life, and invited actors to re-create scenes of daily life. All of this provides the audience 69 a direct and visual idea of the long past. It vividly illustrates the process of historical development, which is the ultimate goal of historical research and archaeological 70 (explore).

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Last week, a group of foreign students come to our school to experience tea culture, which turned out to be great success.

Upon arrival, they couldn't wait to visit the tea house, that a lot of tea sets were on display. Then, I made a vividly presentation on how to make tea, arouse their interest greatly. Under my guidance, they began to make tea by their own. Although they didn't do good as expected, but they felt pleased with what they'd done. The activity ended in a happy atmosphere. In memory of it, none of us took photos, feeling satisfied and happy. It hit me that traditional tea culture was of great valuable.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 你校英文报新增了“寻访华夏”的栏目, 正在征集以“My Trip to ___”为主题的文章, 请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括:

1. 旅行目的地简介;

2. 旅行中最难忘的时刻;

3. 旅行带来的收获。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。
