**绝密★启用前**



2024年高考押题预测卷01【北京卷】

英 语

**注意事项：**

1．答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2．回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

3．考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**第一部分知识运用（共两节,满分30分）**

**第一节完形填空（共10小题;每小题1.5分,共15分）**

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Sports are important in our family. Both of our sons were high-school athletes. So, I shouldn’t have been 1 when Lauren announced she was going out for the girls’ basketball team. But I was, because she has Down syndrome(唐氏综合症). My wife and I never told Lauren that she was 2 . We treated her like our other children. We didn’t want her to feel disabled.

“I’m gonna play basketball, Daddy.” Lauren ran to meet me when I came in from work. She flew into my arms and lingered long in my embrace. “That’s 3 , honey,” I patted her shoulder and walked into the kitchen. My wife spoke slowly, her tone steady. “What Lauren’s trying to say is that she’s joining the girls’ high-school basketball team.” Her words 4 in. Everything that could happen flashed through my mind. But what could we do?

Mid-November, the season’s first basketball game arrived. It got off to a good start, but soon Verden, Lauren’s team, was behind. Lauren 5 followed the movement on the court and reacted to every shot. Even though she wasn’t playing, she looked as if she were having the time of her life.

Just less than two minutes were left, and Verden was down by seventeen points when Lauren was called in for the game! She 6 the others fairly well. From her agile movement and eager expression, I knew she was desperate to score for her team. Then they passed Lauren the ball. She 7 it. She shot. She scored! A few minutes later, Lauren joined us in the stands. “Did you see? I scored! I made a 8 !”

For sixteen years, I’d tried hard to 9 Lauren from feeling like she was different. But watching Lauren in the game, I saw that she really was different—not physically or emotionally, but 10 .

1．A．disappointed B．surprised C．depressed D．embarrassed

2．A．normal B．ordinary C．different D．typical

3．A．awful B．strange C．hard D．nice

4．A．sank B．poured C．came D．kicked

5．A．frequently B．carelessly C．attentively D．repeatedly

6．A．kept pace with B．gave way to C．put up with D．broke away from

7．A．threw B．missed C．cast D．caught

8．A．mistake B．record C．mess D．basket

9．A．excuse B．shelter C．discourage D．prohibit

10．A．consciously B．spiritually C．literally D．socially

**第二节语法填空（共10小题;每小题1.5分,共15分）**

**A**

阅读下面短文，在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

My time was my own after the afternoon board, Saturdays, and I was accustomed to putting it in on a little sail-boat on the bay. One day I ventured too far, and 11 (carry) out to sea. Just at nightfall, when hope was about gone, I was picked up by a small boat which was bound for London. It was a long and 12 (storm) voyage, and they made me work my passage without pay, as a common sailor. When I stepped ashore in London my clothes were ragged and shabby, and I had only a dollar in my pocket. This money 13 (feed) and sheltered me twenty-four hours. During the next twenty-four I went without food and shelter.

**B**

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空，在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Gather a couple of friends and take a leisurely walk through the streets—this is 14 many youngsters enjoy doing when they visit a new city. To them, citywalk means wandering around the city on foot. Participants can follow a distinctive urban route, 15 (explore) the city at their own pace. Compared with famous 16 (spot) and big crowds, they prefer to gain a more inclusive experience of the places they visit.

**C**

阅读下面短文，在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

The Government’s sugar tax on soft drinks 17 (bring) in half as much money as Ministers first predicted, the first official data on the policy has shown. First 18 (announce) in April, 2016, the tax which applies to soft drinks containing more than 5g of sugar per 100ml, 19 (introduce) to help reduce childhood obesity(肥胖). It is believed that today’s children and teenagers are consuming too much, almost three times the recommended level of sugar, putting them at a 20 (high) risk of the disease than those in the past decade.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节, 38分）**

**第一节（共14小题; 每小题2分, 共28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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

Join the Sydney City Library

**1. Create a City of Sydney account and join the library**

Experience greater security and access to our library and other services by joining with a City of Sydney account. Your City of Sydney account uses your email address and a password as the login. You’ll be able to use the same login to access other City of Sydney services.

① Go to the library online catalogue and select Join

② Select Create an account and follow the instructions

③ When the account is created, select Join the library

**2. Join the library without an email address**

If you don’t have an email address you can still join the library.

① Go to the library online catalogue and select Join

② Select Create an account and then the option I don’t have an email

③ Follow the prompts to complete the library membership form

**3. Activate (激活) your membership**

To ensure your full membership and collect your library card, visit a branch open for browsing and borrowing. You need to show proof of identity and permanent residential address. Official documents such as a driver licence, student card, bank statement or rates are accepted.

Applicants under 18 years old

A parent or guardian is required to approve your application. They need to visit a branch with you to show proof of identity, including their residential address and medicare card listing your name. For online memberships this proof of identity should be emailed to librarymemberships@cityofsydney. nsw. gov. au

21．What’s the benefit of having a City of Sydney account?

A．You can spend less money. B．You can borrow more books.

C．You can enjoy safer access. D．You can log in without a password.

22．What do you need to activate your membership?

A．Library card. B．Email address.

C．Identity documents. D．Bank password.

23．What is this text?

A．A guide. B．A poster. C．A report. D．A notice.

**B**

“I am so sorry,” I tearfully said to my principal investigator (PI), explaining I would not be able to return to work as originally planned. Before I became a parent, I had assumed a baby would fit right into my academic plans. But now, as the end of my leave approached, I realized I couldn’t simply carry on as I always had. I was worried this decision might signal the end of my academic career-but I felt I had no other choice.

Thankfully, my PI had more foresight. He told me I didn’t need to resign and that he could offer me a contract that would allow me to contribute to our project from afar. It proved to be an absolute career lifeline tailored to me.

Then five years after stepping back from academia, I felt ready to re-enter more fully. Because I had been able to keep my hand in during my time away, the prospect was much less dauntingthan it would have been otherwise. I ended up landing a lecturer position that allowed me to slowly ease back in, focusing on teaching and scholarship with research taking a back seat. And when, 4 years on, a senior lectureship position came up in the very group I had left a decade earlier, the timing was right. With both of my children in “big school,” I was ready to really put my foot down on the career accelerator. I got the job.

Now, 6 months into my new role, I am happy to be right where it all began, with involvement in so many interesting projects. But what truly made the difference for me was the offer of what I needed during that time away. I hope more institutions and PIs can come up with creative provisions for those in their workforce who don’t want to give up their careers but want-or-need to take extended periods of leave. And to those who are taking such breaks, or considering it, know that returning is possible. Above all, on both sides: Please do not discount extended leavers. We have a lot to offer — if we are given the chance.

24．What can we learn about the author from the first paragraph?

A．She chose to sacrifice her family for her career.

B．Her path to PI began when she became a parent.

C．She struck a balance between work and family.

D．She had intended to stick to her academic plans.

25．What does the underlined word “daunting” in paragraph 2 mean?

A．Realistic. B．Scary. C．Unlikely. D．Attractive.

26．What contributed most to her success according to the author?

A．Supportive work environment. B．Academic researches.

C．Involvement in engaging projects. D．Interest in the projects.

27．What’s the author’s purpose of writing the passage?

A．To analyze. B．To entertain. C．To promote. D．To report.

**C**

Researchers have long known that the brain links kinds of new facts, related or not, when they are learned about the same time. For the first time, scientists have recorded routes in the brain of that kind of contextual memory, the frequent change of thoughts and emotions that surrounds every piece of newly learned information.

The recordings, taken from the brains of people awaiting surgery for epilepsy (癫痫), suggest that new memories of even abstract facts are encoded (编码) in a brain-cell order that also contains information about what else was happening during and just before the memory was formed.

In the new study, doctors from the University of Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt University took recordings from a small piece of metal implanted in the brains of 69 people with severe epilepsy. The implants allow doctors to pinpoint the location of the flash floods of brain activity that cause epileptic happening. The patients performed a simple memory task. They watched a series of nouns appear on a computer screen, and after a brief disturbance recalled as many of the words as they could, in any order. Repeated trials, with different lists of words, showed a predictable effect: The participants tended to remember the words in groups, beginning with one and recalling those that were just before or after.

This pattern, which scientists call the contiguity effect, is similar to what often happens in the card game concentration, in which players try to identify pairs in a row of cards lying face-down. Pairs overturned close are often remembered together. The way the process works, the researchers say, is something like reconstructing a night’s activities after a hangover: remembering a fact (a broken table) recalls a scene (dancing), which in turn brings to mind more facts, like the other people who were there.

Sure enough, the people in the study whose neural (神经) updating signals were strongest showed the most striking pattern of remembering words in groups. “When you activate one memory, you are reactivating a little bit of what was happening around the time the memory was formed, and this process is what gives you that feeling of time travel,” said Dr Michael J. Kahana.

28．What does “contextual memory” refer to according to the text?

A．Memories about the past facts.

B．Unrelated facts linked together.

C．Ideas and feelings around new facts.

D．New facts encoded into brain alone.

29．What is the purpose of studying patients with epilepsy?

A．To track the brain activity of contextual memory.

B．To find the brain activity causing epilepsy.

C．To show the formation of memory.

D．To test the new cure for epilepsy.

30．What do the underlined words “contiguity” mean in paragraph 4?

A．Implication. B．Similarity. C．Contrast. D．Neighborhood.

31．What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

A．The feature of the research method. B．The category of the research subjects.

C．A brief summary of the research process. D．A further explanation of the research results.

**D**

Below are several things that will have happened by the mid-point of this century both for the good and bad.

Right now, people are focused on AI potentially causing job losses but the reality could be far worse. George Stakhov said, “By 2050, AI will have profoundly(深刻地) reshaped the world. There is a dark AI future where those who control AI will gain huge power, while 99 percent of the population will be disenfranchised(剥夺权利) .The AI lords will control the world’s data and turn the rest of us into their serfs. The alternative is a bright AI scenario, where everyone benefits from AI through better healthcare, faster transport and less pollution.”

Futurist and former Google engineer Ray Kurzweil says that people will merge with machines by 2025. In an event he describes as the “Singularity”, Kurzweil predicts that by 2045, people will connect their brains to machines. “I have set a date for the Singularity in 2045, which is when we will increase our effective intelligence a billionfold by merging with the intelligence we have created.”

Alien-hunting astronomer Seth Shostak bet fellow astronomers that we should find aliens within two dozen years. That means we could be in contact with ET by 2036. Shostak has since doubled down on his prediction, saying that newer measurements suggest there could be billions of Earth-like worlds. That means if the Earth is the only place with life, it’s like a winner in a lottery where the odds are a billion to one. That may be the strongest argument for life in space.

Soaring humidity (湿度) and heat will lead to heatwaves where it is almost impossible for humans to survive outdoors in areas including South Asia, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea. By 2070, this will also be true in areas of Brazil and China. “Wet bulb” temperatures refer to conditions where temperature and humidity are high, making it hard to survive outdoors. Humans can survive temperatures of up to 50℃ when humidity is low, but in high humidity, humans cannot survive because there is no way to cool down by sweating. Even extremely strong and fit people die within hours. Large areas of the Earth might be uninhabitable.

32．What is the dark AI future according to George Stakhov?

A．AI will hold power over humans.

B．Humans will earn a basic low wage.

C．Humans will have to serve as AI’s masters.

D．AI will become the owner of the Earth.

33．What is Shostak’s attitude towards the existence of aliens?

A．Doubtful. B．Approving. C．Cautious. D．Negative.

34．What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A．Heatwaves occur in most areas in the world.

B．High humidity causes people to sweat a lot.

C．Huge areas of the Earth might be uninhabitable.

D．People can’t live in low humidity for a long time.

**第二节(共5小题;每小题2分，共10分)**

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

French parenting isn’t perfect, but there’s a lot we can learn from this kind but no-nonsense style of parenting.

French children are allowed to handle difficult things themselves. 35 The early years are when they discover all the cool ways their new body works and how to use it. To encourage this autonomy, French parents treat children more like adults-in-training than helpless babies. They believe kids feel confident when they’re able to deal with things on their own.

Fearful of hurting feelings, American parents tend to praise every child for everything. 36 However, all that praise eventually turns out to be pointless. By contrast, French adults give children appropriate praise, thus allowing them to feel a true sense of achievement and take pride in what they learn.

Painful experiences are the best learning opportunities and sheltering children from this fact of life will merely delay their emotional development. French doctors never say “sorry” when giving kids shots. The French believe undergoing hurts, is part of life and that there’s no reason to apologize for that. 37

Plus, the expectation of eye contact and a polite hello starts from the minute French children can say hello. They know saying “hello” and good manners are non-negotiable. Teaching them about that will benefit them for a lifetime. 38 Be patient with little ones as they learn.

All the above feels easier said than done, especially as a tired parent facing an intolerable child. 39 Your efforts will end up with children’s better behaviour overall.

A．They mean what they say.

B．This isn’t to say it’ll come easily.

C．It might save tears in the short term.

D．They wish children to suffer sometimes.

E．Bearing a few blow-ups is worthwhile, though.

F．Parents have to spare them such psychological discomfort.

G．“Me do it!” is little kids’ favorite phrase and for good reason.

**第三部分 书面表达(共两节，32分)**

**第一节(共4小题;第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分)**

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

**Electric scooter safety**



If you look around the streets of London, you’ll see the many methods people use to move around. Whether it’s on a commute to work, a trip to the shops, or a sightseeing excursion, there are people on buses, the Tube, cars, motorbikes, bicycles and even roller skates. The roads are already congested (jammed); and now there’s a new addition: electric, or “e-scooters”.

This traditional children’s vehicle has become more sophisticated over the years. And now, with the addition of a small electric motor, it’s become a cheap and easy mode of transport. Scooting around town can be fun and doesn’t involve much effort, so it’s no wonder they’re becoming increasingly popular in cities around the world. But following what’s believed to be the first fatal accident involving an electric scooter in the UK, questions are being asked about their safety and whether traffic laws should be changed.

Some scooter riders have been seen on pavements; others on the road jumping red traffic lights, adding to the frustration of motorists stuck in jams. In the UK, the law states that riding one on the public highway or pavement is forbidden. Riders currently face a £300 fixed-penalty notice and six points on their driving licence for doing so. But, despite this, it seems the increasing popularity of e-scooters means they can be seen everywhere. And now users are calling on regulations to be changed.

The UK government is looking at how safely they can be used on the road and is ‘reviewing’ the law. But its transport minister, Michael Ellis, has told the BBC that: “Micromobility products are appearing in countries across the globe and are an exciting innovation for which we know there is demand. However, safety must always be our top priority when considering their use on public highways in this country.”

There’s no doubt there are dangers in riding a two-wheeled scooter. Despite the fact that some of them can exceed 30mph, they sometimes only have one brake and no lights. They also become unstable if the rider hits a pothole, and however confident the rider may be, larger vehicles on the road make them vulnerable (easy to be hurt). So it seems more work needs to be done to give e-scooters a safe and legal space to travel in.

40．What is it that makes an e-scooter easy to ride?

41．Why are motorists annoyed by those e-scooter riders?

42．Please decide which part is false in the following statement. Then underline it and explain why.

**To answer the call of e-scooter users, the UK government is preparing to change the law about where e-scooters can be used.**

43．Do you think e-scooters should be allowed on public roads? Why? (In about 40 words)

**第二节(20分)**

44．你校将以“我做过的一份兼职”为题，举办英语征文比赛，请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括：

1. 简述这份兼职；

2. 你的收获。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；

2. 短文的题目已为你写好。

A part-time job I have done

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