**绝密★启用前**



2024年高考押题预测卷01【全国卷】

英 语

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

**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 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）**

做题时，请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试卷上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。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1．Who did the woman want to call?

A．James. B．Drake. C．Daniel.

2．What season is it now?

A．Autumn. B．Winter. C．Spring.

3．How does the woman probably feel?

A．Excited. B．Annoyed. C．Puzzled.

4．When is Carol’s birthday?

A．On January 16th. B．On January 19th. C．On January 30th.

5．Why didn’t the man answer the phone?

A．He lost it. B．He didn’t hear it. C．His phone ran out of power.

**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，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，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

听下面一段对话，回答以下小题。

6．Which place is the hostess going this time?

A．India. B．Africa. C．The South Pole.

7．How did the hostess travel to her destination?

A．By ship. B．By plane. C．By train.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8．What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A．Buying a present. B．Attending a concert. C．Planning a birthday party.

9．What will the speakers do later?

A．See a movie. B．Read a novel. C．Meet up with Jane.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10．What is the man’s plan for Saturday evening?

A．To go shopping. B．To attend a concert. C．To walk by a lake.

11．Where will the man stay during the weekend trip?

A．At his uncle’s. B．In a country cottage. C．In a five-star hotel.

12．What will the woman do this weekend?

A．Read some novels. B．Go boating. C．Visit her parents.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

13．What does the man want to do this summer?

A．Sit around. B．Earn some money. C．Take a vacation.

14．Who is Jane?

A．The man’s sister. B．Mr Smith’s neighbor. C．The woman’s classmate.

15．What should Jane do when house-sitting?

A．Take care of the pets. B．Get rid of the houseplants. C．Empty the house.

16．What can we learn from the conversation?

A．The man took care of kids last summer.

B．The woman called the student employment office.

C．The man doesn’t have a lot of friends.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17．Who is Wang Ming?

A．A student. B．An employer. C．An engineer.

18．What does the speaker say about the college job market this year?

A．It’s unpredictable. B．It’s quite stable. C．It’s not optimistic.

19．What percentage of student job seekers have found a job by now?

A．20%. B．22%. C．50%.

20．Why are engineering graduates more likely to accept a job?

A．They need more work experience.

B．The salary is usually good.

C．Their choice is limited.

**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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

**Elite Summer School Program for High School Students**

Harvard’s Elite Program for high school students is an intensive two-week summer program designed to give you a glimpse of college life. You will live on the Harvard campus during your two-week session while taking a college-level course with other Elite Program students.

**The application for Summer 2024 is now open.**

Cost: $5,550+$75 application fee

2024 Session Ⅰ: June 23-July 5, 2024

2024 Session Ⅱ: July 7-19, 2024

2024 Session Ⅲ: July 21-August 2, 2024

**Who Can Participate in the Elite Program?**

Harvard’s Elite Program is designed for mature, academically motivated students who are interested in exploring a potential major or simply finding out what college is really like.

Our Elite Program is open to rising juniors and seniors. To be qualified for Summer 2024, you must meet both of the following criteria:

●Will graduate from high school and enter college in 2025 or 2026.

●Are at least 16 years old by June 22, 2024, and will not turn 19 years old before July 31, 2024.

**Important Deadlines:**

●Early Application and Priority Financial Aid Deadline — January 10, 2024

●Regular Application and Financial Aid Deadline — February 14, 2024

●Late Application Deadline — April 10, 2024

See the Elite Program Calendar for all important dates and deadlines.

21．Who can be the applicant for the Elite Program 2024?

A．Lucy, 14, with excellent academic performance.

B．Jerry, 16, expected to enter college in 2025.

C．Tina, 17, a college student with broad interests.

D．Tim, 19, an office worker with motivation to learn.

22．When is Priority Financial Aid Application available?

A．April 10, 2024. B．February 14, 2024.

C．January 9, 2024. D．July23, 2024.

23．Where is this text most likely from?

A．A news report. B．A travel brochure.

C．An academic paper. D．A college website.

**B**

One Saturday in June, I got off the train from Vienna at Altenberg station, in the midst of a gathering of bathers, such as often flock to our village at fine weekends.

I had gone only a few steps along the street and the crowd had not yet scattered when, high above me in the air, I saw a bird whose species I could not at first determine. It flew with slow, measured wing-beats, varied at set intervals by longer periods of gliding. It seemed too heavy to be a hawk; for a stork (鹳), it was not big enough and, even at that height, neck and feet should have been visible. Then the bird made a sudden turn so that the setting sun shone for a second full on the underside of the great wings which lit up like stars in the blue of the skies. The bird was white. By Heaven, it was my cockatoo (凤头鹦鹉)! The steady movements of his wings clearly indicated that he was setting out on a long-distance flight.

“What should I do? Should I call to the bird?” Well, have you ever heard the flight-call of the greater cockatoo? No? But you have probably heard pig-killing in the traditional method. Imagine the loudest long cry a pig could make, picked up by a microphone and amplified many times over by a powerful speaker. A man can imitate it quite successfully, though somewhat weak, by shouting at the top of his voice “O-ah”. I had already proved that the cockatoo understood this imitation and promptly “came to heel”. But would it work at such a height? A bird always has great difficulty in making the decision to fly downwards at a steep angle. To yell, or not to yell, that was the question. If I yelled and the bird came down, all would be well, but what if it sailed calmly on through the clouds? How would I then explain my song to the crowd of people?

Finally, I did yell. The people around me stood still, rooted to the spot. The bird hesitated for a moment on outstretched wings, and then, folding them, it descended in one dive and landed upon my outstretched arm. Once again I was master of the situation.

24．What was the author’s cockatoo like?

A．It looked like a hawk. B．It was blue and shiny.

C．Its neck and feet were long. D．It was white with great wings.

25．How did the author signal to his cockatoo?

A．By waving at it quickly. B．By singing a song loudly.

C．By screaming his head off. D．By using a powerful loudspeaker.

26．What does the underlined part “came to heel” in paragraph 3 mean?

A．Flew about. B．Came back. C．Came around. D．Landed on the ground.

27．Which can be inferred about the author from the text?

A．He knew birds very well. B．He could speak with his bird.

C．He liked showing off in public. D．He often surprised people around him.

C

I recently found myself agonizing over a financial decision. So when I saw a financially savvy acquaintance at a party, I decided to ask for her advice. As the conversation deepened, however, I felt my stomach tighten in frustration. While I’m sure my friend wanted to help, her advice was immediately off the mark. She didn’t ask me questions or consider how my goals might differ from hers. She simply told me what she would do, and I quickly found myself tuning off her speech. The exchange left me feeling discouraged.

To help head off bad advice, get clear on your needs. Are you asking someone to help think through options you might take to resolve a problem? Are you asking someone to provide advice as your friend or as an objective observer? Communicating both your problem and your expectations will help your advice-giver approach your questions thoughtfully and with a goal of their own in mind.

David Eddie was an advice columnist for nearly two decades. At that time, he learned that good advice-givers ask questions that help them better understand where you’re coming from and what your goals are. They don’t assume they know the answer—or that you have the time, resources or ability to approach the challenge in the same way they would. “You want someone who’s going to drill down into the problem with you and take the time to understand the shape of it,” he says.

Personally motivated advice is usually pretty easy to spot. A friend may advise their secret crush to leave their current partner. That’s why Eddie often gathers a range of perspectives. He calls his group of advice-givers The Panel, and it’s made up of his wife, mom and some friends and colleagues. Their advice helps him see different sides of sticky issues—pushing him to consider different angles and outcomes. But in the end, he’s the one who makes the decision. He says, “I believe in the saying, ‘Seek the advice of many, but follow your own counsel.’” After all, everyone is an expert on their own life.

28．What should one do to avoid terrible advice?

A．Ask the advice-giver to help think through options.

B．Be specific about your needs.

C．Make sure the advice-giver is an objective observer.

D．Choose one of your friend as the advice-giver.

29．What can be inferred from David Eddie?

A．Good advice-givers have great experience.

B．Good advice-givers solve the problem personally for clients.

C．Good advice-givers tend to listen to clients.

D．Good advice-givers offer advice in clients’ shoes.

30．What is the suggestion given in Paragraph 4?

A．Trying suggestions from a range of perspectives.

B．Choosing a personally motivated suggestion.

C．Making your own decision after hearing extensive suggestions.

D．Trying to be an expert on your own life.

31．What can be a suitable title for the text?

A．Learning to Give Advice B．Asking Advice From Your Panel

C．Being a Friendly Advice-giver D．Avoiding Bad Advice

**D**

More than 80 percent of global heat is absorbed by the ocean, which has a massive capacity to store and give off heat. High sea-surface temperatures are causing long-term damage to coral reefs (珊瑚礁). Corals are dying. The IPCC (政府间气候变化专门委员会) projects that up to 90 percent of coral reefs could disappear if global warming reaches 1.5℃. Another reason corals are in trouble is because of ocean acidification. Higher carbon dioxide levels have shift ed the chemistry of the ocean, making it more acidic, and corals and sea creatures have trouble growing in acidic conditions.

When ocean water warms, it expands in volume. This is a major cause of the rise in sea levels, along with the water added to the ocean by the melting of land-based glaciers (冰川). The sea level has risen by an average of 20 centimeters since the late 19th century, and the research by scientists studying the last 25 years of satellite data found that the ocean water is rising faster and faster. If it continues at its current rate, the rise in sea level by 2100 will be more than double the current estimates. Sea level rise leads to the destruction of coastal wetlands, flooding and damage to water ecosystems.

Temperature and precipitation (沉淀) are key elements of climate. A warmer climate means that more water rises from both the land and ocean, and a warmer atmosphere holds more of that water. Scientists have noticed that there are more heavy rainfall events. Additionally, higher water temperature in streams, lakes, and rivers lead to lower levels of dissolved oxygen in the water, which impacts the survival and populations of fish and other sea life.

Especially troubling are the extreme weather events that are happening more often around the world. Hurricanes are ramping up in intensity, particularly in North Atlantic. The year 2017 was a busy one for Atlantic hurricanes. Meanwhile, in the western United States, the state of California has had record-setting drought conditions, which began in 2012.

32．What does the author intend to tell us in Paragraph 1?

A．Global warming has little damage to the land. B．Ocean acidification affects the sea temperature.

C．Coral reefs are in danger of disappearing. D．Corals and sea creatures need critical surroundings.

33．What can be known from Paragraph 2?

A．Sea level rise has positive effect on sea animals.

B．By 2100 the sea level will rise 20 centimeters.

C．Global heating is the direct cause of wetlands destruction.

D．The rise of sea level is beyond our imagination.

34．What does the underlined part “ramping up” in last paragraph mean?

A．Increasing. B．Failing. C．Appearing. D．Changing.

35．Which is the suitable title for the text?

A．High Sea-surface Temperatures to Creatures B．Global Warming, What Damages It Causes

C．Ways to Stop High Sea-surface Temperatures D．Extreme Weather Events and Global Warming

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。

Whenever you pick up an apple and prepare to eat it, you may notice a small sticker attached to the fruit with a row of four or five numbers on it.That string of numbers is something called a Price Look-Up (PLU) code. 36 It’s designed to help supermarkets get to know their inventory (库存) of fruits and vegetables, and to make it easy for checkout clerks to know what to charge for a particular item. Thus, you can get through the line and out of the door more quickly.

From the code, you can also know what specific variety of a particular fruit or vegetable you’re going to enjoy — whether it’s a Honeycrisp apple or a Shamouti orange. And it may tell you the size of the fruit or vegetable. 37 You may know whether it was grown conventionally (常规地) or on an organic farm.

A volunteer committee developed PLUs in 1988. One important reason why PLUs were invented was to enable supermarkets to tell the difference between conventionally grown fruits and vegetables and higher-priced organic food. As organic produce was being introduced then, cashiers often wrongly sold it at the conventional price. 38 There are now more than 1,500 different PLUs in use around the globe. 39 Just type in the code from a sticker on a piece of fruit, and it will tell you that 3114, for example, refers to an extra large green mango,belonging to the Keitt or Francis varieties of that fruit.

40 The produce industry has been trying to develop biodegradable (可生物降解的) PLUstickers, but it’s difficult to do that. Eventually, PLUstickers may be replaced altogether by lasers that mark the codes on fruits and vegetables.

A．The function is fairly simple.

B．PLU codes have a long history.

C．You probably think organic food is healthier.

D．The appearance of PLUs helped solve this problem.

E．Besides, it shows where the fruit or vegetable comes from.

F．The future of fruit and vegetable stickers is still uncertain.

G．You can use the PLU search app to know what a particular one means.

**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。

I was a new teacher, and I gave an honest account of the students’ work. In Jason’s case, the 41 were awfully low. He couldn’t read his own handwriting. 42 he was a bright student. He discussed adult subjects with nearly adult comprehension. His work in no way reflected his 43 .

So when Jason’s mother entered the room, my palms (手掌心) were sweating. I was completely 44 for her kisses on both my cheeks. “I came to thank you.” she said. surprising me beyond speech. 45 me, Jason had become a different person. He talked of how he 46 me, he had begun to make friends, and for the first time in his twelve years, he had 47 spent an afternoon at a friend’s house. Jason’s mother wanted to tell me how grateful she was for the 48 I had nurtured (培养) in her son. She kissed me again and left.

I sat, stunned (惊呆) , for about half an hour, 49 what had just happened. How did I make such a life-changing difference to that boy without 50 knowing it? What I finally came to 51 was one day, several months before, when some students were 52 reports in the front of the class, Jeanne spoke 53 , and to encourage her to raise her voice, I had said, “Speak up. Jason is the expert on this. He is the 54 one you have to convince, and he can’t hear you in the 55 of the room.” That was it. From that day on, Jason had sat up straighter, paid more attention,   56 more, and became happy. And it was all because he 57 to be the last kid in the last row. The boy who most needed 58 was the one who took the last seat that day.

It taught me the most 59 lesson over the years of my teaching career, and I’m thankful that it came 60 and positively. A small kindness can indeed make a difference.

41．A．prices B．works C．friends D．grades

42．A．Or B．And C．But D．So

43．A．courage B．abilities C．feelings D．dream

44．A．desperate B．responsible C．unprepared D．unsuitable

45．A．Because of B．In spite of C．Apart from D．As for

46．A．loved B．envied C．pleased D．criticized

47．A．gradually B．constantly C．recently D．obviously

48．A．self-respect B．self-doubt C．self-pity D．self-defence

49．A．imagining B．observing C．wondering D．regretting

50．A．also B．even C．always D．still

51．A．expect B．remember C．believe D．accept

52．A．writing B．reviewing C．editing D．giving

53．A．quietly B．repeatedly C．quickly D．firmly

54．A．lucky B．lonely C．only D．likely

55．A．entrance B．middle C．front D．back

56．A．slept B．smiled C．shouted D．quarreled

57．A．intended B．pretended C．refused D．happened

58．A．change B．praise C．thanks D．visits

59．A．difficult B．painful C．valuable D．enjoyable

60．A．early B．slowly C．frequently D．occasionally

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。

We’ve all heard that laughter is the 61 (good) medicine, and it’s true. Laughter makes you feel better and it’s also good 62 your relationships. Laughter brings people closer, and is a 63 (power) tool for making you relax when feelings are running high. Whether with your friends and family, or co-workers, you can learn to use humor 64 (solve) disagreements, lower everyone’s stress levels, and communicate in a way that deepens the relationships.

Humor plays 65 important role in all kinds of relationships. In new relationships, humor can be a useful tool not just for 66 (attract) the other person but also for getting over any awkwardness (尴尬) arising when we get to know each other. In old relationships, humor can keep things more exciting and fresher.

Sharing the pleasure of humor 67 (create) a sense of closeness and connection between two people—qualities that are signs of strong and successful 68 (relationship). When you laugh with one another, you create a positive relationship between you, 69 acts as a strong buffer (缓冲剂) against stress, disagreements and disappointments in your relationship. And laughter is spreading—just hearing someone laugh often makes you smile 70 (happy) and join in the fun.

**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：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，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。

During my childhood, my family didn’t have a lot of money, so we had to be creative when it came to be entertainment. One of our favorite thing to do on weekends were to go to the park and have a picnic. My mom would pack sandwiches, fruit, and cookies, and they would bring a frisbee and a soccer ball play with. We would spend hours running around but having fun. It didn’t matter which we didn’t have expensively toys. We were happy just spending time together in the fresh air. Looked back, I know those simple picnics are some of my fonder memories in my childhood.

**第二节 书面表达 （满分25分）**

假如你是红星中学李华， 校英语俱乐部正在组织英语征文比赛。在talent和struggle中，你认为哪一个决定成功，并结合个人经历写篇英语文章参赛，题目自拟，内容包括：

1.你的选择；

2.选择的原因；

3.个人经历。

注意：1.词数100左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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