

秘密★启封并使用完毕前【考试时间：2024年1月9日下午15:00-17:00】

南充市高 2024 届高考适应性考试（一诊）

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 woman do today?

A. Meet some volunteers.

B. Clean up the park.

C. Study at home.

2. Where are the students of Class One?

A. In the meeting room.

B. In the reading room.

C. In the classroom.

3. Which postcard will the speakers send?

A. The one with a view of the beach.

B. The one with a picture of a castle.

C. The one with a garden picture.

4. What is the woman?

A. A chemist.

B. A nurse.

C. A doctor.

5. What is the conversation about?

- A. When the train leaves.
- B. Which destination the train goes.
- C. Which platform the man should go to.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What did the man go?

- A. To Mexico.
- B. To America.
- C. To Canada.

7. How did the man feel about exploring the cave?

- A. Strange.
- B. Scared.
- C. Interested.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a shop.
- B. In a museum.
- C. In the woman's house.

9. Which country do the chairs come from?

- A. Italy.
- B. Holland.
- C. France.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why was the woman unable to go sailing?

- A. She has basketball training.
- B. There was no wind.
- C. The water temperature was too low.

11. Where did the woman go on Wednesday?

- A. To a mountain.
- B. To a river.
- C. To a sports center.

12. How did the woman spend Friday?

- A. She went cycling.
- B. She played tennis.
- C. She took a boat trip.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the competition try to find this year?

- A. The best dancer.
- B. The best actor.
- C. The best singer.

14. How should people enter the competition?

- A. By fax.
- B. By phone.
- C. By post.

5. What is the conversation about?

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15. What change will be made to the sports hall this week?

- A. The closing time will be later than usual.
- B. All activities must be booked in advance.
- C. The indoor football ground will be repaired.

16. What do we know about the new swimming pool?

- A. It will open next month.
- B. It will be free for one week.
- C. It is bigger than the old one.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do our brains do when we sleep?

- A. Organize and improve our memories.
- B. Re-experience different events.
- C. Come up with new ideas.

18. Which stage of sleep is the most important according to recent experiments?

- A. The first stage.
- B. The third stage.
- C. The fifth stage.

19. What makes our days longer and the nights shorter?

- A. The modern lifestyle.
- B. The lack of darkness.
- C. The increase of age.

20. What will the speaker talk about next class?

- A. Why people get less sleep.
- B. What the two types of sleep are.
- C. How lack of sleep damages our health.

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

The Best War Novels

The God of that Summer

by Ralf Rothmann

The masterful and painful story is set in Germany. Luisa, a young girl growing up in rural Germany during World War Two, has managed to escape the horrors of city bombing. Unafraid of

the realities of life and death, Luisa supports her family until, one day, an incident changes her life forever.

The Librarian of Auschwitz

by Antonio Iturbe

Based on a true story, *The Librarian of Auschwitz* is about fourteen-year-old Dita. Keeping the libraries' eight books safe, Dita knows she is putting herself in danger. But she also knows it can help her and her fellow prisoners maintain hope during the darkest of times.

Pippo and Clara

by Diana Rosie

Pippo and Clara are brother and sister. When their mother goes missing one morning, they both go in search of her regardless of the danger of the war. With Clara turning right and Pippo left, the children's lives are changed forever.

All Quiet on the Western Front

by Erich Maria Remarque

This classic war novel of the First World War is written in the first person by a young German soldier. Paul Bauer is just eighteen and he enters the army with six school friends, each filled with optimistic thoughts. However, they witness such horrors and such severe hardship and suffering that they are unable to even speak about it to anyone but each other.

21. What did Luisa and Clara have in common?

- A. They are brave and sensitive.
- B. Their lives are changed by the war.
- C. They suffer much during World War Two.
- D. They are separated from their family members.

22. How is *The Librarian of Auschwitz* different from the other books?

- A. It is adapted from a real event.
- B. It is written for children to read.
- C. Its main character is a young girl.
- D. It is a novel with a perfect ending.

23. Who wrote the novel in the first person?

- A. Ralf Rothmann.
- B. Antonio Iturbe.
- C. Diana Rosie.
- D. Erich Maria Remarque.

B

This weekend, thousands of motorcyclists are riding on the Black Hills for the annual Sturgis Motorcycle Fair. For many of them, an 8-year-old's lemonade stand has become a popular stop.

Wyatt started the free lemonade stand last year as a way to raise some money to buy a Lego set. But on the first day, he not only made enough cash to get his toys, but he was able to donate \$200 to St. Jude Children's Hospital. "So now, 50 percent goes to college," he explained. "30 percent goes to St. Jude and the rest goes to... last year it was Legos, this year it's a dirt bike."

This year, Wyatt's lemonade stand went viral after someone posted about it on social media. "I'm still trying to figure out exactly what happened," said his mother Robin Dennis. "This just blows my mind."

So far, the post has been shared more than 60,000 times and encouraged hundreds of bikers from all over the U.S. to the Sturgis motorcycle rally. "He loves it," said Robin. "He loves seeing the people. He loves waving to the people. Even if they don't stop, they ride by and honk their horn. He makes many friends and becomes more confident."

Whether he's serving lemonade, posing for pictures, or sitting on a motorcycle, Wyatt has become something of a local celebrity. He's raised enough to donate \$4,500 to St. Jude this year and he has no plans to pump the brakes anytime soon.

"As long as he's having fun doing it and it's what he wants to do, we'll be out here every year serving lemonade to everyone who's here," his mother said.

24. Why do people stop by a lemonade stand?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. To advocate the annual fair. | B. To worship the local celebrity. |
| C. To support the little boy. | D. To make lemonade for the charity. |

25. What is Robin's attitude toward Wyatt's popularity?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| A. Relieved. | B. Moved. | C. Content. | D. Amazed. |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|

26. Which is closest in meaning to "pump the brakes" in Paragraph 5?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| A. Speed. | B. Stop. | C. Decline. | D. Expand. |
|-----------|----------|-------------|------------|

27. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Roses given, fragrance in hand.
- B. Birds of a feature flock together.
- C. A fall into a pit, a gain in your wit.
- D. Love shows more in action than in words.

C

"It's too sugary, I can't manage very many," said a friend. She wasn't talking about dessert but about some fresh cherries. I bit into another cherry and realized she was right. The fruit was so sweet that it was as if it had been pre-sugared.

But the cherries of my childhood were much less sweet than today's cherries. Some of them were hardly sweet at all, which made it all the more exciting when you happened upon a super sweet one.

Is modern fruit getting sweeter? The answer is yes. Some of the most powerful evidence comes from zoos. In 2018, Melbourne Zoo in Australia had stopped giving fruit to most of its animals because cultivated fruit was now so sweet that it was causing tooth decay and weight gain.

Breeding isn't the only reason that modern fruit is sweeter; there's also climate change. It's found that since the 1970s, with rising temperatures, Fuji apples have become significantly sweeter and softer.

But the sweetness of modern fruit is not without its problems, especially for people with diabetes, who have to be careful to moderate their intake of higher-sugar fruits such as pineapple. Fruit that is bred sweeter also tends to be lower in the phytochemicals (植物化学成分) that make it so healthy.

Health aside, maybe the real problem with modern fruit is that it has become yet another sweet thing in a world filled with sugar. Even grapefruit, which used to be quite bitter, is sometimes now as sweet as oranges. If you've never tasted a sour cherry, how can you fully appreciate a sweet one? Experts put forwards some thoughts about how to appreciate the various tastes of modern fruit.

28. Why does the author mention her friend's words in Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the topic of the extreme sweetness of modern cherries.
- B. To highlight the content of friend's preference for sour cherries.
- C. To emphasize the importance of pre-sugaring fruits.
- D. To show the breeding and selection of modern fruit.

29. What's the author's view on the rise of consistently sweeter fruit?

- A. The author believes it has no impact on health.
- B. The author sees it as a triumph of plant breeding.
- C. The author thinks it is a bit worrying in today's world.
- D. The author is concerned that it will lead to bitterness in fruit.

30. What is a shortcoming of the modern fruit according to the passage?

- A. It is short of healthy phytochemicals.
- B. It may not be as tasty as it used to be.
- C. It could lack variety and contrast in taste.
- D. It doesn't meet people's need for sweetness.

31. What might the author continue talking about?
- A. The advice on selecting modern fruit.
 - B. The approaches to breeding bitter fruit.
 - C. The comments about cultivated grapefruit.
 - D. The research into the health of zoo animals.

D

The traditional school year, with three months of vacation every summer, was first performed when America was an agricultural society and the summer months were needed for farm work. Since then, America has completely changed as a nation. Students no longer spend summers farming, but they aren't in school, either. The average American student receives 13 weeks off from school each calendar year—with about 11 of those during the summer. Few other countries have more than seven weeks off in a school calendar.

With the U.S. left behind other countries in academics, it's time to consider year-round schooling. One benefit of this change is that students will not fall victim to the “summer slide,” or the well-documented phenomenon where students forget some of the knowledge they have acquired when too much time is taken off from school. Decades of research shows that it can take from 8 to 13 weeks at the beginning of every school year for students to get back to where they were before the summer holiday.

But year-round schooling isn't just about academics. Teachers and students experience a closer relationship in year-round schools than they do in traditional schools and, in the absence of any long-term break, students do not feel detached from the school environment. These closer bonds and greater attachment pay off. Research shows that students in year-round schools are more self-confident and feel more positive about their schooling experience.

But don't kids need time to relax? Some childhood development experts believe that time off from school is vital to healthy development as kids are not designed to spend so much of their time inside classrooms and the summer break provides a perfect opportunity to get outside. The problem with this argument is that most children aren't playing outside or even spending time with other kids. While some children visit summer camps, most stay at home, watching TV or playing games on electronic devices, which hardly benefits them.

The U.S. has changed from a farming economy to a knowledge-and innovation-based economy, so it makes sense for the school year to change as well.

32. Which is **NOT** mentioned as the benefit of year-round schooling?
- A. It will improve students' academic performance.
 - B. It will strengthen students' relationship with teachers.
 - C. It will enable students to learn about the outside world.
 - D. It will familiarize students with the school environment.
33. What can be learned about a long summer vacation from Paragraph 4?
- A. It allows most students to play outside.
 - B. It does little good to most students.
 - C. It makes students addicted to computer games.
 - D. It leads students to neglect their studies.
34. How does the author find the the traditional school year in the U. S. today?
- A. Well-grounded. B. Culture-bound. C. Welcomed. D. Outdated.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Why the U.S. Is Left Behind in Academics
 - B. How the U.S. Society Has Been Changed
 - C. The Longest Vacation Needs to Be Changed
 - D. The U.S. Should Switch to Year-round Schooling

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 We Talk about Fear Matters

Lately, there seems to be plenty to fear in the world. How we talk about what we fear might offer clues to how we perceive that emotion socially and culturally.

Get the root of fear.

36. In Anglo-Saxon times, "fear" primarily referred to sudden danger. The root of the word dates back to "pēr" from Indo-European about 6,000 years ago. This root suggests that fear developed from a sudden (frightening) experience you passed through.

Figure out the emotional meaning of fear.

Whether emotions are viewed positively or negatively varies from culture to culture. 37. For instance, in English, the word "anxious" can be used to mean "worried" or "eager". But the word meaning "anxious" just means "regret" in Dargwa. Therefore, many English speakers

may not view anxiety as negatively as Dargwa speakers.

Find out a fearful pattern.

In looking at such patterns across the major language families, researchers found that the word “fear” was often associated with anxiety, envy and grief in Indo-European languages. But in Austronesian languages, “fear” more often was associated with surprise. 38.

39

How we talk about fear changes how we react to it. When we talk about what frightens us, it may be useful to disrupt associated meanings. In addition, how our language categorizes an emotion seems to impact whether we perceive those emotions negatively or positively.

In conclusion, fear is something that can be changed by cultural and linguistic experience. 40. Perhaps Roosevelt was right when he infamously said “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”

- A. Talk more about fears
- B. Change our perception of fear
- C. The word fear has a long history in English
- D. There seemed a fearful pattern across the major language families
- E. This is based on what people have learned to associate with emotion words
- F. It opens the door to potential ways to change how we talk about and react to it
- G. This makes speakers of the latter languages associate this emotion with a less negative sense

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。

Many parents dream of their children growing up and seeing the world. But Edith Lemay, a 41 of four from Canada, worried her children were running out of 42 to do that.

When her first child, Mia, was little, she 43 she would bump into (撞到) things, Lemay worried about her daughter's 44 and brought her to a doctor. In 2018, Mia was diagnosed with retinitis pigmentosa (色素性视网膜炎), which meant there's a chance Mia would be completely 45 by midlife. Because the disease is 46, Lemay's other kids were at risk. Soon, two of her sons, Collin and Laurent, were 47, too.

Fortunately, her daughter Mia is 48 about it. She says “Today my vision is good, so I'm

going to 49 it. In the future, when 50 come, we'll face them and find solutions."

Lemay wanted to 51 her kids for what was to come and thought about 52 them Braille (盲文), but a specialist had another suggestion. "He said the best thing I can do is 53 their visual memories," Lemay said. "And he was talking about reading books and seeing pictures of elephants in books. And that's when it 54. I was like, 'We are not going to do that in books; we are going to see them in 55 life.'"

In March, Lemay, her husband and her four kids left Canada and 56 an epic journey, traveling the 57 for a whole year showing their kids the world, 58 it is too late.

Now, they're in Bali—already having crossed Africa. They plan to 59 their way through Southeast Asia. The family have made a list of fun activities they want to accomplish, so each kid can 60 their dreams come true.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. teacher | B. mother | C. child | D. researcher |
| 42. A. energy | B. money | C. time | D. patience |
| 43. A. noticed | B. worried | C. thought | D. concluded |
| 44. A. head | B. leg | C. taste | D. vision |
| 45. A. blind | B. deaf | C. lame | D. clumsy |
| 46. A. curable | B. fatal | C. genetic | D. irregular |
| 47. A. treated | B. diagnosed | C. infected | D. operated |
| 48. A. sympathetic | B. pessimistic | C. enthusiastic | D. realistic |
| 49. A. make out of | B. make sense of | C. make use of | D. make up of |
| 50. A. diseases | B. opportunities | C. challenges | D. surgeries |
| 51. A. prepare | B. provide | C. present | D. praise |
| 52. A. telling | B. awarding | C. teaching | D. showing |
| 53. A. bury | B. fill | C. ruin | D. search |
| 54. A. clicked | B. struck | C. collapsed | D. occurred |
| 55. A. simple | B. real | C. virtual | D. complex |
| 56. A. broke | B. ended | C. continued | D. started |
| 57. A. landmark | B. country | C. destination | D. globe |
| 58. A. since | B. after | C. before | D. until |
| 59. A. force | B. work | C. lose | D. dug |
| 60. A. see | B. make | C. hear | D. help |

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。

Ink, as one of the Four Treasures of the Study (brush, ink, paper and inkstone), is a 61 (necessary) in Chinese painting and calligraphy. Ink is 62 (typical) produced from an ink stick with a little water. Ink stick, the solid form of ink, can last much longer than the liquid variety and is easier 63 (transport). The most famous ink sticks in China are the Hui Ink Sticks produced in Anhui Province. The Hui Ink Sticks use pine wood 64 its main raw ingredient, 65 is then mixed with another about 20 different materials. The manufacturing procedure includes lighting the smoke, blending the materials together, pressing the ink sticks, drying by airing, filling the margin 66 boxing them up. The ink produced from these sticks is shiny black. For centuries, the Hui Ink Sticks 67 (produce) through the traditional methods. 68 simple and single, ink sticks are essential in Chinese calligraphy and painting, 69 (present) the splendid artistic conceptions to people. What's more, ink sticks make it possible that modern people today still can appreciate the masterpieces 70 (create) tens of centuries ago.

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。

Nowadays, some famous tourist attractions are crowded of tourists during the holidays, which makes it possible for tourists to enjoy themselves. It reflects the fact what it is difficult to travel to crowded tourist attractions. Therefore, to travel in the holidays made no sense. That is why many people prefer to stay at home rather than to go out. In my opinion, the government should devote its energies to relieve the stress of tourist attractions. Some effective measure can be taken. For example, the number of tourists to famous tourist attractions should limited and citizens should not travel at a same time. Only in this way can tourists enjoy our holidays.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，在你校举办的“用英语讲好中国故事”（Chinese Stories Retold in English）活动中，你获得一等奖。你的英国笔友 John 发来邮件向你表示祝贺并想了解你讲的故事，请你给他写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 感谢关注；
2. 故事概况；
3. 参加活动的感受。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear John,

Yours,
Li Hua



锦宏教育
Jinhong Education