

2024 届高考考点滚动提升卷·英语(一)

必修 1(下)+滚动内容

(40 分钟 100 分)

第一部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 20 分)

第一节 (共 3 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Masuma Ahuja can vividly recall what she wore on her first day of school in the United States: black jeans and a gray and orange T-shirt.

It was the early 2000s and her family had just moved from India to Pittsburgh. She remembers an American boy at her middle school asking her, on that very first day, about what she was wearing. He said, “Oh, I didn’t realize that you wore Western clothes in India.”

He thought India was a place where there were snake charmers and elephants on the street. The India that her classmate had pictured was pulled from storybooks and fantasy but the reality was that Ahuja grew up in more wealthy neighborhoods of Mumbai and Bangalore. Those misconceptions about the lives of those in different places—especially women and girls—stuck with her as she went on to become a journalist at *The Washington Post* and CNN.

And it raised a question—what is life really like for girls around the world? She sets out to answer it in her new book, *Girlhood: Teenagers Around The World In Their Own Voices*. Published in February, it captures snapshots(捕获快照) of everyday life from 30 girls around the globe in the form of diary entries.

There’s Claudie, a 13-year-old surfer from Pango Village in Vanuatu who dreams of becoming a lawyer; Halima, a 17-year-old from Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan, who listens to and intends to follow a famous singer Celine Dion and helps her father peel(削皮) potatoes for his job before school; Sattigul, a 16-year-old who comes from a family of nomadic herders(游牧民族) in Mongolia, loves her pet eagle and wants to be an English translator one day.

When asked about what she hoped her readers could take away from her book, Ahuja said, “I hope that every reader will find themselves reflected in unexpected corners of their stories. And I hope that every girl who picks up the book recognizes that her voice is important and unique.”

1. How did Ahuja’s American classmate feel about her dressing?

- A. Frightened. B. Bored. C. Pleased. D. Surprised.

2. Why did Ahuja write her new book?

- A. To realize her dream to be a famous journalist.
B. To help women to fight for their place at work.
C. To advertise her own country around the world.
D. To show the real lives of girls in different places.

3. What do the girls mentioned in paragraph 5 have in common?

A. They do well in schoolwork.

B. They have their own dreams.

C. They live in wealthy families.

D. They make a living themselves.

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。

You may find that you have two friends that may have a lot in common or be in a similar place in life. 4. In that case, you can take the following steps to introduce them to each other.

Bring your friends together. If you are at a party or some social gathering, bring your two friends together so that they can physically meet each other. You can have one friend stay put while you track down the other one, or have one friend come with you while you look for the other one. 5.

Make the necessary introductions. Once you have brought your friends together, introduce them to each other. 6, or let them do the introduction. However, it may be less awkward and more formal if you do the introduction.

7. Your friends will likely be curious about why you think it necessary to introduce them to each other. You should explain your reason and let them know why you think they will be friends. This is helpful because it gives them a point of commonality and an easy starting point for a conversation.

Stick around and facilitate the conversation. Once you do the initial introduction and explanation, stick around to keep the conversation going. 8, so you should stay and keep the conversation from fizzling out(失败). If it slows down, mention other things that your friends have in common.

A. Leaving space for the two friends

B. Meeting new people can be awkward

C. Share what you've experienced together

D. You really want them to get to know each other

E. State why you want to introduce these two people

F. You can choose to do the introduction and say their names

G. Anyway, try to take them to a place where you are able to introduce them

第二部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 60 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 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。

It was the fourth day of my hotel isolation(隔离) after returning to Australia from a trip to Hawaii.

I was on the phone talking to a good friend and I was 9 with her about an idea I had of sticking a sign on my hotel window, which was 10 some offices across the road. She thought it was a 11 idea and we laughed about many things I could write. Though I was a little hesitant to put it into practice, I 12 decided to take action with her 13.

I wrote “Day 4 ISO need chocolate. Room 623” on some pieces of paper and then 14 them up on the window.

We were laughing uproariously(吵闹地) the whole time. Some people in the 15 opposite smiled and some guys working on the rooftop laughed and waved.

The next morning, my room phone 16. A lady’s voice asked if I was the one with the sign 17 chocolate on the window. I first thought it was management about to tell me to take them 18. I hesitantly 19 that it was my window. It turned out that the lady was the wife of one of the rooftop 20, who had rung the hotel reception asking to get put through to my room. The lady wanted to know my 21 chocolates, which made me 22. However, I didn’t answer her 23 because for me, there was no such thing as bad chocolate. We had a(n) 24 for a while and she said a 25 would come soon.

Within an hour, a box of chocolates 26 with a knock at my door. I 27 one of them and it was delicious. I felt so happy and 28.

9. A. arguing

B. joking

C. quarrelling

D. bargaining
10. A. blocking

B. covering

C. facing

D. separating
11. A. boring

B. scientific

C. dangerous

D. fantastic
12. A. gradually

B. immediately

C. eventually

D. rapidly
13. A. intelligence

B. attention

C. amusement

D. encouragement
14. A. stuck

B. threw

C. blew

D. buried
15. A. stores

B. hotels

C. hospitals

D. offices
16. A. burst

B. broke

C. rang

D. fell
17. A. asking for

B. eating up

C. selling out

D. showing off
18. A. on

B. down

C. over

D. up
19. A. proved

B. admitted

C. imagined

D. commented
20. A. workers

B. doctors

C. assistants

D. receptionists
21. A. burnt

B. cooked

C. preferred

D. lost
22. A. worried

B. disappointed

C. terrified

D. astonished
23. A. exactly

B. patiently

C. casually

D. politely
24. A. interview

B. chat

C. appointment

D. debate
25. A. delivery

B. performance

C. meeting

D. chance
26. A. formed

B. exploded

C. arrived

D. disappeared
27. A. bought

B. donated

C. made

D. tasted
28. A. proud

B. grateful

C. sympathetic

D. confident

选择题答题栏

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
答案														
题号	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
答案														

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 20 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。

When I was 29 kid, if my dad threatened to take off his belt, it only meant one thing: One of 30 (we) was going to be punished. That's 31 I remember it and it has been years since I heard anyone use the phrase.

Until last weekend, I dined out at a restaurant with a few good 32 (friend) and our children. Since my daughter was leaving the table 33 (wander) around, her little friend, Ariana, was getting up to do the same. But 34 (Ariana) father wanted her to sit and eat. When she refused, her father threatened to take off his belt. Naturally, I thought he was joking. To my surprise, he got up from the table and 35 (actual) slid his belt off with an angry look on his face.

“Right, that's it,” he said, 36 (fold) his belt over.

He went over and picked up his daughter, who burst into tears, and put her back into the chair. I was really worried that the kid was going to receive an unpleasant 37 (punish) and wanted to protect the poor child. However, her father just used his belt to tie his daughter to the seat. It was 38 funny that all of us laughed. After that, my daughter and her friend managed to sit quietly—at least for a little while.

29. _____ 30. _____ 31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____

34. _____ 35. _____ 36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____

第三部分 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 20 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(Λ),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。

Dali, a small town in China's Yunnan province, combined natural beauty with the rich history of Bai people, who have lived in an area for thousands of years. Visitors can feel their cultural influence immediately in the local food and romantic folktales.

Since the town is small, it's convenience to enjoy its ancient walls and stone streets on feet. The well-protected small town have attracted a lot of foreigners. And Western cuisine such pizza, coffee and pancakes can also be easily found out there. History lovers will find the Dali museum particularly interested, while hikers can explore Cangshan where is famous for beautiful clouds. Another must-see attraction is the nearby Erhai Lake. It is one of the seven large lakes in China.