

2024 届河南省名校学术联盟高考信息卷&押题卷英
语试题（二）

学校:_____ 姓名: _____ 班级: _____ 考号: _____

一、阅读理解

The following are our monthly top picks among the recent nonfiction publication.

Four Battlegrounds

By Paul Scharre

Scharre examines the trends and expectations for the future applications of AI, whose battlegrounds are data, computing power, talent, and institutions. This study of the struggle over AI is well-written, widely sourced, and detailed. Readers knowledgeable about computer science will find it clarifying, while others will gain understanding of an important subject.

Saving Time

By Jenny Odell

With Saving Time, Odell aims at our concept of time. The idea of making as much output as possible from our time is fully rooted in modern life. Odell mixes cited research, philosophy, ecology, and history, finding the hidden markers of time along the highways and coast of her Bay Area home. Saving Time will find a long life on any library's shelves.

Wisdom of the Wild

By Sheri Mabry

This title provides easygoing spiritual guidance inspired by everyday wonders of the natural world. Each section concentrates on an aspect of nature with a desirable quality, consisting of a one-page, science-based observation with advice and encouragement. Readers seeking inspiration will appreciate this charming offering.

Microjoys

By Cyndie Spiegel

During hard times, Spiegel began searching for a way to gently hold sadness in one hand and joy in the other. In a series of thoughtful essays, Spiegel begins with observations about various experiences, opening her heart to share emotional events made by what she calls "microjoys". And finally, she urges readers to open their hearts and welcome glimpses (一瞥) of joy and beauty.

1. Whose book should you read if you are a fan of future technology?

- A. He showed great love for his family. B. His company was going out of business.
- C. His salary was very low in his company. D. He couldn't adapt to the working environment.
5. What did the author intend to do after leaving his job?
- A. To become a house husband. B. To be a distinguished scholar.
- C. To engage in fiction writing. D. To establish his own company.
6. What does the author say in paragraph 4?
- A. His decision to resign showed great will. B. His leaving the job offered a high return.
- C. His dream of being a rich man came true. D. His exchange for family life was valueless.
7. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Any Dream Is Worth Pursuing B. Family Needs Our Company
- C. Every Decision Has a Price D. Writing Makes One Content

Emotions come in many ways: facial expressions, gestures, tone of voice and so on. Susan Goldin-Meadow sums up how people use gestures with speech in her new book, *Thinking With Your Hands*. It is a masterly tour through a lifetime's research.

Virtually everyone gestures. Like words, gestures are fixed within cultures and accompany speech as a second channel of information. Subjects watch a film in which a cat runs but they are told to lie and say it jumps. They do so in words, while their hands make a running motion.

Gesture isn't sign language. Sign languages have clearly defined words and grammar, and differ geographically just as spoken ones do. Professor Goldin-Meadow spends a lot of time on home sign-systems of signs typically developed by deaf children in hearing families who aren't exposed to a conventional sign language. Such children are essentially inventing rough but rich languages out of nothing, with features such as fixed word order and grammatical structures much like those in fully qualified languages.

Returning to conventional gesture, the author keeps her focus on child development. Some students who fail at a tricky mathematics problem may gesture to indicate they begin to understand it; they should be taught differently from the ones whose gestures suggest that they are entirely at sea. Children who still use only one word at a time may combine a word and a gesture; this successfully predicts that two-word phrases are just around the corner. And

those taught to move their hands about when discussing a moral question from several angles soon start to see the problem from different points of view.

The final section of the book offers practical advice. Teachers are encouraged to use gestures and to observe those their students make. Parents are taught to fill in the word a child misses when they gesture rather than adding information. Those who gesture less are more likely to need early intervention. Doctors can be trained to look out for gestures meaning that patients are thinking something they aren't ready to say.

8. What does the text show in paragraph 2?

- A. Every country has its own gestures.
- B. A lie detection is used in many areas.
- C. Cats are well skilled at using gestures.
- D. Gestures can reflect human real thoughts.

9. How do the deaf children communicate with family members according to paragraph 3?

- A. By home sign.
- B. By sign language.
- C. By spoken words.
- D. By written means.

10. Why should a teacher observe the kids' gestures in class?

- A. To predict the final outcome.
- B. To prevent kids from failure.
- C. To conduct the targeted teaching.
- D. To see the problems from all sides.

11. Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. A guidebook to a language.
- B. An introduction to a book.
- C. An essay on the art of gesture.
- D. A review of sign language.

Recent research revealed that the workplace is the perfect birthplace for “misergonia”, or desk rage, a name for deep anger caused by certain aspects of office life.

Sounds are often the cause of misergonia. The routine fire alarm test is a case in point. “Attention please,” shouts a voice impossible to ignore. “This is a test, it roars, making it clear that your attention isn't in fact required. More shouting and noises follow. Then came a message of thanks for your attention. By the end of it all, an outburst would be sweet release.

Other noises are just as annoying. The noise of clicking keys fills offices everywhere. But there's someone hitting the keyboard hard, whose goal seems to be not producing a document but destroying the equipment before one can be created. Another tripwire for misergonia sufferers comes verbally (口头地). Large numbers of people start to make a point that has already been made. It's a waste of time for listeners. Why not just say “I don't value your time” and have done with it?

For individual IT failures, the printer jams repeatedly, the headphones never work, or the mouse gives up at just the wrong moment. When it's your turn to speak on a Zoom call, you move your mouse toward the button and nothing happens. And then there is the reply-all email. It starts with someone asking for help with a problem. In come one or two replies, and then suddenly, it's as if nothing else matters other than weighing in on this one question. Deadlines are put off while staff members devote themselves to the matter at hand. But there's a silent, suffering group for whom every new message lands as a hammer blow to them. Individuals have their own starters of misergonia, tiny things to which they are extremely sensitive.

There is no cure for misergonia. The workplace is where many people have to go and spend most of their time. Their habits and noises turn into something familiar for some colleagues and uncomfortable for others. The only release is to go home, close the door and relax yourself in a quiet environment.

12. How does a person with a desk rage feel about the fire alarm test?

- A. Concerned. B. Intolerable. C. Indifferent. D. Sweet.

13. What does the underlined word "tripwire" mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Starter. B. Equipment. C. Solution. D. Assumption.

14. What leads to desk rage according to paragraph 4?

- A. The lack of work efficiency. B. Unfamiliarity with the office facilities.
C. Some unexpected and unpleasant events. D. Improper interpersonal skills in the office.

15. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To show how to get rid of desk rage. B. To explain the harm of noise pollution.
C. To demonstrate the cause for desk rage. D. To describe working conditions in the office.

You can assess your opportunities and see the big picture by reflecting on the following questions:

What are your hard and soft skills? Hard skills are teachable abilities and skill sets that are fairly easy to quantify. In contrast, soft skills are interpersonal skills or people skills.

16 For example, if you are expert at multiple languages, you could pursue a career as a translator or a multinational content writer. Likewise, if you are excellent at collaborative (协

作的) teamwork but have poor time management skills, you may want to seek a collaborative working environment with flexible work schedules.

What kind of work-life balance are you aiming for? Some people are happy to work 9, 10, or even 12 hours a day for the sake of advancing their careers. Others need more time to spend with their families and friends, on their studies, or on other ventures. 17

What industries interest you? Once you have a list of industries that arouse your interest, start seeking out opportunities within those sectors. Ensure that they agree with your preferred work-life balance and skill set as well. 18 Instead, think about the kind of impact you want to have and how you want to work.

19 In some cases, you may need to return to college or sign up for online courses to gain the right qualifications for your dream career. With microlearning, there are plenty of educational and engaging ways to learn new skills and information. Returning to school could be key to boosting your marketable skills and credentials (资质). 20 It could also broaden your horizons and introduce you to new career opportunities you hadn't considered before.

- A. What is your current educational level?
- B. What kind of education is suitable for you?
- C. So don't get too hung up on a specific title or industry.
- D. In turn, this makes you more competitive in the overall job market.
- E. Then, take opportunities that can provide the balance you are looking for.
- F. Consider the type of work-life balance that suits your needs and preferences.
- G. Identifying your hard and soft skills will help you measure available opportunities.

二、完形填空

Brian, an artist, had just moved to Santa Ana. He would pass a homeless man on his way home from work. One day, when Brian was reading a book in his living room about the power of 21 in action, the homeless man passed by outside the window. A second later, he made a(n) 22. He was going to go outside and 23 himself.

In that first conversation, Brian learned that the man was Matt Faris, who ended up living on the street after his unsuccessful career in 24. Inspired by his personality and life story, Brian 25 a portrait (肖像画) of the man. Brian sold the portrait for a few

thousand dollars and put it into a “love account” for his ____26____. He formed Faces of Santa Ana, a non-profit organization that ____27____ painting portraits of homeless members of the community. He then used the ____28____ to help people get back on their feet.

Many of Brian’s new friends used the donations to ____29____ immediate necessities — medical care, hotel rooms, and food. Faris used the fund from his portrait to record an album, ____30____ his musical dream. Kimberly, who had never financially ____31____ her daughter, used the money to pay her daughter’s rent. “When the check was ____32____, they both wept in my arms,” Brian recalls.

And there’s more to the finished ____33____ than the money they bring. He’s discovered that the buyers ____34____ to connect to the story of the person in the painting, finding similarities with someone they might have ____35____ overlooked.

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. speech | B. team | C. love | D. belief |
| 22. A. decision | B. announcement | C. will | D. request |
| 23. A. enjoy | B. introduce | C. help | D. promote |
| 24. A. sports | B. painting | C. literature | D. music |
| 25. A. found | B. chose | C. created | D. bought |
| 26. A. model | B. genius | C. sponsor | D. interviewer |
| 27. A. gave up | B. learned from | C. focused on | D. accounted for |
| 28. A. advice | B. fund | C. resource | D. encouragement |
| 29. A. appreciate | B. reserve | C. discuss | D. secure |
| 30. A. predicting | B. shouldering | C. boosting | D. achieving |
| 31. A. guided | B. supported | C. challenged | D. begged |
| 32. A. delivered | B. donated | C. packed | D. measured |
| 33. A. products | B. designs | C. operation | D. definition |
| 34. A. fail | B. deserve | C. tend | D. expand |
| 35. A. therefore | B. otherwise | C. nevertheless | D. seldom |

三、语法填空

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。

Over the past 10 years, China’s sci-tech strength has grown along with the development of the country’s economic strength, ____36____ (become) a driving force for Chinese

modernization. In terms 37 the quantity and quality of its research, China 38 (maintain) its first-place global position for many years.

In the past decade, China has won major 39 (science) research achievements, including its development of nuclear power technology and AI technology, 40 have not only promoted the development of emerging industries, but have also accelerated the transformation of traditional industries.

The 2023 Zhongguancun Forum 41 (schedule) to take place in Beijing in May. Themed “Open Cooperation for a Shared Future”, it included conferences, exhibitions, research achievement releases, competitions in cutting-edge fields and technology trading.

Science and technology are important guarantees for food 42 (secure). Sci-tech innovation inspires 43 development of smart medical care and the new medicine. Internet hospitals allow medical resources 44 (distribute) in a more balanced way.

45 (additional), the contribution rate of agricultural science and technology has increased from 53 percent 10 years ago to 62 percent in 2022. Agricultural science and technology have contributed a lot to China’s rural vitalization and poverty alleviation (减轻).

四、书信写作

46. 假定你是李华，你最近参加了市博物馆举办的剪纸比赛。请你给校英文报写篇短文，内容包括：

1. 活动过程；
2. 你的感受。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

An Experience of Chinese Paper-Cutting

五、书面表达

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Life is as good as you make it. I made the most of my time and I loved my life, fitting work, school, homework, and fun with my family and friends into my busy schedule. I was an outgoing, energetic, fun-loving twenty-something, with an optimistic attitude and strong faith. I valued my relationships and worked hard at achieving my goals.

I was living with a close friend while working at a few jobs to put myself through university. In my last term, life turned upside down. It was a clear morning on September 25th in 2020. I was working as a traffic controller, wearing my high-visibility jacket. As I was holding up my stop sign, I was hit by a car at about 80 kilometers an hour. I flew across the street, and landed in front of my coworker.

I was in critical condition. I was admitted to the ICU. After several surgeries, the doctor informed me that, according to the medical reports and my condition, I would never walk again.

Because of my brain injury, my memory didn't last longer than the present moments that I was experiencing. My life was very difficult. I had lost all of my independence. For a long time, I required help to be fed, bathed, moved, dressed, and even taken to the toilet. I couldn't stand. I could only lie down or sit in my wheelchair. I had also lost my sense of smell and taste.

I was slow to process information and my vocabulary was very simple. I couldn't follow people's conversations and I lost my creativity. I always felt stupid and confused. Without visual memory, I couldn't distinguish fruits, vegetables, meats, animals, or even people that I should have known.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Just at this moment, my teacher Mr. Martin stepped in to help.

On the other hand, I worked hard to strengthen my muscles and improve my range of motion.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/245003213112011112>