

河南省 2024 年普通高考适应性测试

英语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的考生号、姓名、考点学校、考场号及座位号填写在答题卡上。
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。如需要改动, 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, 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What will Chris do next?

- A. Drink some coffee. B. Watch the World Cup. C. Go to sleep.

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Strangers. B. Classmates. C. Relatives.

3. What is the woman's attitude to the man's suggestion?

- A. Favorable. B. Tolerant. C. Negative.

4. What can we learn about Tom?

- A. He's smart for his age. B. He's unwilling to study. C. He's difficult to get along with.

5. What did Kevin do yesterday?

- A. He went swimming. B. He cleaned up his house. C. He talked with his grandparents.

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；完后，各小题给出 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. Who is arranging the meeting?

A. Peter. B. David. C. Janet.

7. When does the man prefer to have the meeting?

A. This Wednesday. B. This Friday. C. Next Monday.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Travel experiences. B. Vacation plans. C. Favorite seasons.

9. What does the man want to do?

A. Go to the beach. B. Find a summer job. C. Move to Washington.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the news say about big online spenders in the US?

A. The number of them grows slowly.

B. There are more men than women.

C. They make up half of all shoppers.

11. How much did Americans spend shopping online last year?

A. \$453 billion. B. \$990 billion. C. \$1, 500 billion.

12. What did George buy online last Sunday?

A. An adventure novel. B. A software package. C. A note by Mark Twain.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What has Richard been doing?

A. Visiting a museum. B. Watching TV. C. Studying.

14. Why does Susan call Richard?

A. To ask for help. B. To give thanks. C. To make an appointment.

15. What does Susan want to do?

A. See an exhibition. B. Buy a new cell phone. C. Take pictures of the snow.

16. What will the speakers probably do?

- A. Go to a park. B. Play football. C. Attend a party.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where did the speaker learn about college?

- A. From the movies. B. From her family. C. From the books.

18. What helped change the speaker's attitude towards study?

- A. Her professor's advice. B. Her graduate program. C. Her trip to Africa.

19. How does the speaker feel when she talks about her past experiences?

- A. Regretful. B. Relieved. C. Grateful.

20. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

- A. Conservation workers. B. High school students. C. College teachers.

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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Yellowstone Poster Exhibition to Be on View at UW's Coe Library

A first-of-its-kind exhibition that focuses on the history of Yellowstone National Park posters will be on display at the University of Wyoming's Coe Library beginning Tuesday, February 1.

"Wonderland Illustrated" will present posters and poster-style illustrations of the park spanning from the 1870s through 2022. The exhibition will be located on Level 3 of Coe Library. It will be on view through Tuesday, May 31.

The exhibition takes place at the same time as this year's 150th anniversary of the creation of Yellowstone National Park. The posters in the exhibition serve the purpose of both advertising and art.

"We're thrilled to be working with Yellowstone collectors Jack and Susan Davis, and Larry and Thea Lancaster to bring this exhibition to the University of Wyoming as part of year-long celebrations recognizing Yellowstone's 150th anniversary," says Tamsen Hert, head of UW Libraries' Emmett D. Chisum Special Collections. "This exhibition involves the history of printing, art, photography and advertising over 16 decades. The images reproduced are found on travel brochures, postcards and maps—many of which are held in our collections."

One poster from the exhibition—Henry Wellge's "Yellowstone National Park" from 1904—was recently purchased with donated funds and is now part of UW Libraries' Emmett D. Chisum Special Collections. Wellge, a

productive bird's-eye-view artist, designed the piece for the Northern Pacific Railroad, which used it to advertise the park. This is a unique piece, as posters such as this one were printed on soft paper and very few have survived.

1. How long will the exhibition “Wonderland Illustrated” last?

- A. Two weeks. B. Three months. C. Four months. D. One year.

2. What is a purpose of the exhibition?

- A. To remember a famous artist. B. To raise fund for Coe Library.
C. To mark the anniversary of a national park. D. To tell the history of the University of Wyoming.

3. What do we know about the 1904 poster Henry Wellge designed?

- A. It is rare in the world. B. It is in black and white.
C. It is printed on cloth. D. It is owned by a professor.

【答案】1. C 2. C 3. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了黄石海报展览的时间安排以及特色等信息。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “A first-of-its-kind exhibition that focuses on the history of Yellowstone National Park posters will be on display at the University of Wyoming’s Coe Library beginning Tuesday, February 1. (从 2 月 1 日星期二开始, 怀俄明大学图书馆将举办一场首次以黄石国家公园历史海报为主题的展览)” 以及第二段 “It will be on view through Tuesday, May 31.(展览将持续到 5 月 31 日星期二)” 可知, “仙境画报” 展览将持续四个月。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段 “We’re thrilled to be working with Yellowstone collectors Jack and Susan Davis, and Larry and Thea Lancaster to bring this exhibition to the University of Wyoming as part of year-long celebrations recognizing Yellowstone’s 150th anniversary(我们很高兴能与黄石收藏者杰克和苏珊·戴维斯以及拉里和西娅·兰开斯特合作, 将这次展览带到怀俄明大学, 作为纪念黄石公园 150 周年的为期一年的庆祝活动的一部分)” 可知, 展览的目的是纪念一个国家公园的周年纪念。故选 C。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “This is a unique piece, as posters such as this one were printed on soft paper and very few have survived.(这是一件独特的作品, 因为像这样的海报是印在软纸上的, 很少有幸存下来)” 可知, 1904 年亨利·韦尔奇设计的海报在世界上很罕见。故选 A。

B

Parrots are prey animals, which means that other predators (捕食者) in the wild, such as hawks or snakes, are

looking to make them into a meal. This one factor influences parrots' behavior in your house more than any other.

Parrots are most easily hurt when feeding on the ground. Membership in a group plays an important function in ensuring their safety and improving their chances of survival from attacks by predators. The most common predators of parrots include hawks, snakes, cats, monkeys, and bats. Some predators make attacks only during the day while others hunt in the night.

As prey animals, parrots are constantly watching out for danger and they instinctively (本能地) react to risks. Their first choice is to take flight. However, if this is not possible, they will fight with their powerful beaks to defend themselves.

Because their biggest enemy is the hawk, parrots are especially reactive to quick movements from above and behind. For this reason, it is wise to avoid quick, sudden movements near your bird. This is a built-in reaction not subject to logic or reason. Simple and relatively harmless household objects can draw extreme fear responses from a bird. For example, a balloon may represent a hawk or a vacuum hose (吸尘器软管) may be the same as a snake in your bird's mind.

As prey animals, parrots are often frightened by exposure to new household items or strangers. It is important to expose your bird to safe experiences and changes starting at a very young age to build flexibility and improve their adaptability. Variety in diet and toys, travel, and exposure to new people and places all help to make your bird more flexible and adaptable to change.

4. What is important for parrots to better survive from attacks in the wild?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Living in a group. | B. Growing beautiful feathers. |
| C. Feeding on the ground. | D. Avoiding coming out at night. |

5. What is parrots' first response to an immediate risk?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| A. To attack back. | B. To get away. |
| C. To protect the young. | D. To play dead. |

6. Why would a balloon frighten a parrot?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. It may explode suddenly. | B. It may be in a strange shape. |
| C. It may have a strong color. | D. It may move around quickly. |

7. What is the author's purpose of writing the text?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. To explain wild parrots' behavior. | B. To give advice on raising a parrot. |
| C. To call for action to protect animals. | D. To introduce a study on bird ecology. |

【答案】4. A 5. B 6. D 7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了鹦鹉作为被捕食动物的行为特性和生存策略。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “Membership in a group plays an important function in ensuring their safety and improving their chances of survival from attacks by predators.(群体中的成员在确保其安全和提高其从捕食者袭击中幸存下来的机会方面起着重要作用。)” 可知，鹦鹉要想更好地在野外躲避攻击，重要的是要进行集体生活，故选 A 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “As prey animals, parrots are constantly watching out for danger and they instinctively (本能地) react to risks. Their first choice is to take flight.(作为猎物，鹦鹉会时刻警惕危险，并本能地对风险做出反应。他们的第一反应是飞走)” 可知，鹦鹉对直接风险的第一反应是逃跑，故选 B 项。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “Because their biggest enemy is the hawk, parrots are especially reactive to quick movements from above and behind.(因为它们最大的敌人是鹰，鹦鹉对来自上方和后方的快速移动特别敏感。)” 和下文 “This is a built-in reaction not subject to logic or reason.Simple and relatively harmless household objects can draw extreme fear responses from a bird. For example, a balloon may represent a hawk or a vacuum hose (吸尘器软管) may be the same as a snake in your bird’s mind.(这是一种不受逻辑或理性约束的内在反应。简单且相对无害的家居用品会引起鸟类的极度恐惧反应。例如，在你的鸟心目中，气球可能代表鹰，或者真空软管可能与蛇相同)” 可知，气球能够吓到鹦鹉是因为气球可能移动速度快，让使鹦鹉联想到鹰，故选 D 项。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “Parrots are prey animals, which means that other predators (捕食者) in the wild, such as hawks or snakes, are looking to make them into a meal. This one factor influences parrots’ behavior in your house more than any other.(鹦鹉是猎物，这意味着野生的其他捕食者，如鹰或蛇，正在寻找将它们作为食物。这一个因素比任何其他因素都更能影响鹦鹉在家里的行为)” 、倒数第二段 “Simple and relatively harmless household objects can draw extreme fear responses from a bird. For example, a balloon may represent a hawk or a vacuum hose (吸尘器软管) may be the same as a snake in your bird’s mind.(简单且相对无害的家居用品会引起鸟类的极度恐惧反应。例如，在你的鸟心目中，气球可能代表鹰，或者真空软管可能与蛇相同)” 以及最后一段 “As prey animals, parrots are often frightened by exposure to new household items or strangers. It is important to expose your bird to safe experiences and changes starting at a very young age to build flexibility and improve their adaptability. Variety in diet and toys, travel, and exposure to new people and places all help to make your bird more flexible and adaptable to change.(作为猎物，鹦鹉经常被新的家庭用品或陌生人吓到。从很小的时候就开始让你的鸟接触安全的体验和变化，以建立灵活性并提高它们的适应性，这一点很重要。饮食和

玩具的多样性、旅行以及接触新的人和地方都有助于让你的鸟更灵活，更适应变化)”可知，本文的写作目的是对饲养鹦鹉提建议，故选 B 项。

C

In his 1936 work *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, Dale Carnegie wrote: “I have come to the conclusion that there is only one way to get the best of an argument — and that is to avoid it.” This distaste for arguments is common, but it depends on a mistaken view of arguments that causes problems for our personal and social lives — and in many ways misses the point of arguing in the first place.

Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights, which is how we often think of them. Like physical fights, verbal (言语的) fights can leave both sides bloodied. Even when you win, you end up no better off. You would be feeling almost as bad if arguments were even just competitions — like, say, tennis tournaments. Pairs of opponents hit the ball back and forth until one winner comes out from all who entered. Everybody else loses. This kind of thinking explains why so many people try to avoid arguments.

However, there are ways to win an argument every time. When you state your position, formulate (阐述) an argument for what you claim and honestly ask yourself whether your argument is any good. When you talk with someone who takes a stand, ask them to give you a reason for their view and spell out their argument fully. Assess its strength and weakness. Raise objections (异议) and listen carefully to their replies. This method will require effort, but practice will make you better at it.

These tools can help you win every argument — not in the unhelpful sense of beating your opponents but in the better sense of learning about what divides people, learning why they disagree with us and learning to talk and work together with them. If we readjust our view of arguments — from a verbal fight or tennis game to a reasoned exchange through which we all gain respect and understanding from each other — then we change the very nature of what it means to “win” an argument.

8. What is the author’s attitude toward Carnegie’s understanding of argument?

- A. Critical. B. Supportive. C. Tolerant. D. Uncertain.

9. Why do many people try to avoid arguments?

- A. They lack debating skills. B. They may feel bad even if they win.
C. They fear being ignored. D. They are not confident in themselves.

10. What does the underlined phrase “spell out” in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Defend. B. Explain. C. Conclude. D. Repeat.

11. What is the key to “winning” an argument according to the author?

- A. Sense of logic. B. Solid supporting evidence.

C. Proper manners.

D. Understanding from both sides.

【答案】8. A 9. B 10. B 11. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文，作者阐述了争论的意义和赢得争论的方法。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中 “This distaste for arguments is common, but it depends on a mistaken view of arguments that causes problems for our personal and social lives — and in many ways misses the point of arguing in the first place.(这种对争论的厌恶是很普遍的，但它取决于对争论的错误看法，这种观点会给我们的个人和社会生活带来问题——而且在很多方面，它首先忽略了争论的意义)” 可知，作者对于 Carnegie 对争论的看法持批判态度，故选 A。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中 “Like physical fights, verbal (言语的) fights can leave both sides bloodied. Even when you win, you end up no better off. You would be feeling almost as bad if arguments were even just competitions — like, say, tennis tournaments.(和身体上的打斗一样，言语上的打斗也会让双方流血。即使你赢了，你最终也不会变得更好。如果争论只是一场比赛，比如网球比赛，你也会感觉很糟糕)” 可知，很多人尽量避免争论，是因为即使赢了他们也感觉很糟糕，故选 B。

【10 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线短语所在句 “ask them to give you a reason for their view” 可知，让他们为自己的观点提供依据，即让他们充分阐明他们的观点，spell out 意为 “解释明白，讲清楚”，故选 B。

【11 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中 “If we readjust our view of arguments — from a verbal fight or tennis game to a reasoned exchange through which we all gain respect and understanding from each other — then we change the very nature of what it means to “win” an argument.(如果我们重新调整我们对争论的看法——从一场口水战或网球比赛转变为一种理性的交流，通过这种交流，我们都能获得彼此的尊重和理解——那么我们就改变了‘赢得’争论的本质)” 可知，作者认为“赢得”争论的关键是通过交流获得彼此的尊重和理解，故选 D。

D

For lots of kids, toddlerhood (幼儿期) is an important time for friendship. Studies show that the earlier kids learn to form positive relationships, the better they are at relating to others as teenagers and adults. Playing together also helps these kids practice social behaviors, such as kindness, sharing, and cooperation.

Even so, how quickly your child develops into a social creature may also depend on his temperament(性格). Some toddlers are very social, but others are shy. In addition, the way that toddlers demonstrate that they like other

children is markedly different from what adults think of as expressions of friendship. Research at Ohio State University in Columbus found that a toddler's way of saying "I like you" during play is likely to come in the form of copying a friend's behavior.

This seemingly unusual way of demonstrating fondness can result in unpleasant behavior. Regardless of how much they like a playmate, they may still grab his toys, refuse to share, and get bossy. But experts say that this is a normal and necessary part of friendship for kids this age. Through play experiences, toddlers learn social rules. That's why it's so important to take an active role in your toddler's social encounters by setting limits and offering frequent reminders of what they are. When you establish these guidelines, explain the reasons behind them.

Begin by helping your child learn sympathy ("Ben is crying. What's making him so sad?"), then suggest how he could resolve the problem ("Maybe he would feel better if you let him play the ball."). When your child shares or shows empathy(同理心) toward a friend, praise him ("Ben stopped crying! You made him feel better.").

Another way to encourage healthy social interaction is by encouraging kids to use words- not fists-to express how they feel. It's also important to be mindful of how your child's personality affects playtime. Kids are easy to get angry when they're sleepy or hungry, so schedule playtime when they're refreshed.

12. What does it indicate when toddlers copy their playmates' behavior?

- A. They are interested in acting.
- B. They are shy with the strangers.
- C. They are fond of their playmates.
- D. They are tired of playing games.

13. What does the author suggest parents do for their kids?

- A. Design games for them.
- B. Find them suitable playmates.
- C. Play together with them.
- D. Help them understand social rules.

14. What is the function of the quoted statements in paragraph 4?

- A. Giving examples.
- B. Explaining concepts.
- C. Providing evidence.
- D. Making comparisons.

15. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. How Children Adapt to Changes
- B. How to Be a Role Model for Children
- C. How Your Baby Learns to Love
- D. How to Communicate with Your Kid

【答案】12. C 13. D 14. A 15. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了幼儿时期友谊对儿童社交能力发展的重要性，并探讨了幼儿表达友谊的方式和可能出现的问题。同时，文章还提供了一些建议和方法，帮助家长在幼儿社交互动中发挥积极作用，培养他们的同情心和表达能力，学会发展友谊。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “In addition, the way that toddlers demonstrate that they like other children is markedly different from what adults think of as expressions of friendship. Research at Ohio State University in Columbus found that a toddler’s way of saying “I like you” during play is likely to come in the form of copying a friend’s behavior.(此外，蹒跚学步的孩子表现出他们喜欢其他孩子的方式与成年人认为的友谊表达方式明显不同。哥伦布俄亥俄州立大学的研究发现，一个蹒跚学步的孩子在玩耍时说“我喜欢你”的方式很可能是模仿朋友的行为)”可知，蹒跚学步的孩子模仿朋友的行为说明他们喜欢玩伴，故选 C 项。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “Through play experiences, toddlers learn social rules. That’s why it’s so important to take an active role in your toddler’s social encounters by setting limits and offering frequent reminders of what they are. When you establish these guidelines, explain the reasons behind them(通过游戏体验，幼儿学习社交规则。这就是在你蹒跚学步的孩子的社交活动中，通过设定限制和经常提醒它们是什么，来发挥积极作用是如此重要的原因，当您制定这些指导方针时，请解释其背后的原因)”可知，作者建议家长在孩子的社交生活中设定限制，并且经常提醒孩子们这些限制，也就是社交规则，帮助孩子理解社交规则，故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段 “Begin by helping your child learn sympathy (“Ben is crying. What’s making him so sad?”)(首先帮助孩子学会同情((本在哭。是什么让他这么伤心?))”以及 “then suggest how he could resolve the problem (“Maybe he would feel better if you let him play the ball.”)(然后建议他如何解决这个问题(“如果你让他打球，也许他会感觉好些。”))”可知，这些引用是通过举例说明这两个建议：帮助孩子学会同情并解决问题，故选 A 项。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “For lots of kids, toddlerhood (幼儿期) is an important time for friendship. Studies show that the earlier kids learn to form positive relationships, the better they are at relating to others as teenagers and adults. Playing together also helps these kids practice social behaviors, such as kindness, sharing, and cooperation(对很多孩子来说，蹒跚学步是建立友谊的重要时刻。研究表明，孩子们越早学会建立积极的关系，他们在青少年和成年人时期就越善于与他人建立联系。一起玩耍也有助于这些孩子练习社交行为，如友善、分享和合作)”、第三段 “Through play experiences, toddlers learn social rules. That’s why it’s so important to take an active role in your toddler’s social encounters by setting limits and offering frequent reminders of what they are(通过游戏体验，幼儿学习社会规则。这就是在你蹒跚学步的孩子的社交活动中，通过设定限制和经常提醒它们是什么，来发挥积极作用是如此重要的原因)”以及最后一段 “Another way to encourage healthy social interaction is by encouraging kids to use words- not fists-to express how they feel.(另一种鼓励健康社交的

方法是鼓励孩子用语言而不是拳头来表达他们的感受。) ”可知，本文主要讲的是家长如何帮助孩子学会爱，学会发展友谊，故选 C 项。

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。

Common Mistakes New Runners Make

Running is a great way to get in shape and just about everyone can do it. However, many make a number of common mistakes, which can interfere (妨碍) with training or lead to injury. 16, keep these things in mind to help you increase your chances of running success.

·Doing too much too soon

One of the biggest mistakes new runners make is doing too much too soon. Slowly easing into a training program will help reduce the risk of injury, so you can continue on with your new running routine 17.

· 18

Beginners might think they need to run every day (or nearly every day) to meet their fitness or weight-loss goals, but this couldn't be further from the truth. Running is a high-impact activity which can be really hard on your body. So it's important to give your body a rest between workouts.

·Not wearing the right equipment

19, it's important that you wear properly for your workouts. The most important piece of equipment for running is a good pair of running shoes, so be sure to do some research before you purchase a pair. Visit a running specialty store and ask an employee to fit you for a shoe.

•Running through pain

20 If something hurts when you run, you need to stop and treat the pain. Remember: It doesn't make you less of a runner if you listen to your body to keep it healthy.

A. Not taking rest days

B. If you're just starting out

C. Comparing yourself to others

D. Running can be uncomfortable at times

E. It's important not to use the same muscles

F. While it may be true that you don't need expensive equipment to take up running

G. Experts suggest increasing your running distance by no more than 10% each week

【答案】 16. B 17. G 18. A 19. F 20. D

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