

2024 届高考考点滚动提升卷·英语(一)

必修第一册(下)+滚动内容

(40 分钟 100 分)

第一部分 阅读(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 7 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 17.5 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

Fantastic Fire Festivals Around the World

Quema del Diablo

In Central America, Quema del Diablo, or “burning of the devil(魔鬼)” takes place in Guatemala on December 7, when the devil is driven from Guatemalans’ homes and chased into the streets. By holding firework displays, bonfires(篝火), and burning devil statues, locals believe they are ridding themselves of bad spirits.

Guy Fawkes Night

The most famous fire ceremony of all happens in England. Guy Fawkes Night, also known as Bonfire Night, is held on November 5 and goes back all the way to 1605. The most famous and biggest celebration is in Lewes in Sussex, also known as the bonfire capital of the world. Whole streets are shut down and tens of thousands of people take to the streets to watch parades(游行).

Fire and Snow Festival

In mid-February every year, the Fire and Snow Festival lights the district of Kakunodate in Japan. Originally, this festival had its roots in a purification ceremony, when farming communities would try to rid the bad spirits. The festival is now more of a community event. A sweet cake is served up there. At the peak of the festival, participants light a basketball-sized rice straw ball that’s attached to a rope and keep it spinning above their heads.

Jeongwol Daeboreum Deulbli Festival

Another fire celebration taking place in February is the Jeongwol Daeboreum Deulbli Festival in South Korea, which takes place on the island of Jeju. Although the festival is fairly new, having only been around for two decades, it goes back centuries to when local families would keep cows. To maintain the grass, farmers would set fire to the mountains to destroy old grass and kill harmful insects. Now, a hilltop is set alight to pray for health and a good harvest in the coming year—as well as a torchlight march, rock lifting, and a straw rope making competition.

1. Where is the bonfire capital of the world?

A. In Japan.

B. In England.

C. In South Korea.

D. In Central America.

2. What is the original purpose of the Fire and Snow Festival?

A. To drive away bad spirits.

B. To celebrate a good harvest.

C. To get precious fire for farming.

D. To promote different ball games.

3. What do the last two festivals have in common?

- A. Sweet cakes are served up there.
C. They are held in the same month.

- B. There are insects producing light.
D. They feature various competitions.

B

I checked my phone again. Still nothing from my 13-year-old granddaughter, Noelle.

For years, Noelle and her family lived close by, and she and I spent a lot of time together. It made my day to see Noelle's face light up whenever I arrived. Then my husband and I moved to a different part of the San Francisco Bay Area. It wasn't an impossible distance, but the pandemic spread, and then my regular visits to Noelle came to an abrupt end.

For a while, Noelle and I kept up via text messages and occasional phone calls. Gradually, her text replies took longer to arrive. Phone calls became brief and a bit awkward.

Nothing I tried seemed to break through Noelle's sudden wall of indifference(冷淡). What was I doing wrong?

Noelle got six chickens to raise during lockdown. I asked about them every time we talked. But caring for the chickens seemed more interesting to her than talking to me. She was often busy with them and didn't come to the phone when I called the house.

Was I being supplanted in my granddaughter's heart by a bunch of... chickens?

At last, my husband and I scheduled a visit to Noelle's house. We pulled up to Noelle's house. Out she came with the rest of her family.

Who was this girl? My eyes widened. The last time I saw Noelle was when she was 11. Nearly two years later, she was a teenager on the way to becoming a young woman. Her face wore an expression that somehow seemed to combine independence with self-consciousness.

All at once it was clear. I hadn't been replaced by chickens. Our relationship had not been worsened by the pandemic. I hadn't done anything wrong. Noelle was a teenager. Her lack of communication with adults was totally normal for anyone of her age. It was I who'd been holding on to unrealistic and outdated expectations. I needed to let go and welcome this new stage in my granddaughter's life.

4. What did the author do when her granddaughter lived nearby?

A. She just made calls to her.

B. She visited her regularly.

C. She kept her distance from her.

D. She busily cared for chickens.

5. How did the author feel about her granddaughter's sudden indifference at first?

A. Disturbed.

B. Delighted.

C. Uninterested.

D. Relieved.

6. What does the underlined word "supplanted" in paragraph 6 probably mean?

A. Assessed.

B. Attracted.

C. Saved.

D. Replaced.

7. What did the author decide to do at last?

A. Hold on to previous expectations.

B. Be stricter with her granddaughter.

C. Stop contacting her granddaughter.

D. Accept her granddaughter's change.

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。

You may find that you have two friends that may have a lot in common or be in a similar place in life. 8. 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. 9.

Make the necessary introductions. Once you have brought your friends together, introduce them to each other. 10, or let them do the introduction. However, it may be less awkward and more formal if you do the introduction.

11. 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. 12, 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 语言运用(共两节,满分 70 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 45 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。

Judy Burton's hands keep shaking as she looks at what has been her third-floor apartment. She can 13 her clothes that still hang in the closet, through the building's 14 walls. Across the street, the 15 where neighbors often met for lunch is lost in ruins, too. Hundreds of buildings are reduced to nothing and streets are littered with fallen 16 and their branches.

Standing among the noise of heavy machines that are clearing the ruins, Judy is very worried about her 17 neighbors. They're feared among the dead, as they were probably 18 to escape in time.

On receiving the warning in the middle of the night, she took her dog and helped a neighbor to her basement 19. Down there, she watched the tornado 20 from the window and saw the buildings were leveled to their foundations in a few 21. At the very moment, she realized that she and her neighbors, who have survived, would have nothing and 22 to go in the morning.

23, she has found hope at a shelter. Donations have poured in. Volunteers from surrounding counties have come in hundreds. People from Mayfield take care of each other.

"That is the spirit of my country. If you're in a trouble, there's always somebody going to 24," she said.

The destructive tornado cut a 3.2-kilometer-long 25 through Mayfield, killing 8 people and 26 homes and businesses. It continued into the nearby counties. But no place saw more destruction than Mayfield, where hundreds of people were left 27.

13. A. receive

14. A. damaged

15. A. office

16. A. shops

17. A. unkind

18. A. ready

19. A. impatiently

20. A. fly

21. A. months

22. A. somewhere

23. A. Unluckily

24. A. set off

25. A. highway

26. A. destroying

27. A. alone
- B. see

B. new

B. home

B. grasses

B. rich

B. willing

B. immediately

B. form

B. weeks

B. nowhere

B. Recently

B. stop by

B. neighborhood

B. cleaning

B. satisfied
- C. show

C. high

C. restaurant

C. bricks

C. missing

C. glad

C. reliably

C. approach

C. days

C. anywhere

C. Sincerely

C. run away

C. bank

C. running

C. homeless
- D. hide

D. dry

D. shade

D. trees

D. frightened

D. unable

D. carelessly

D. disappear

D. seconds

D. everywhere

D. Fortunately

D. pull through

D. path

D. making

D. impressed

选择题答题卡

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	
答案														

第二节（共 10 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 25 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。

English, besides forming new words from existing words and their roots, also borrows words from other languages. This process of 28 (add) words from other languages is common in many world languages, but English is especially open to borrowing foreign words throughout the last 1,000 years.

The most commonly 29 (use) words in English are German 30 account for 26% of the total English vocabulary. The words in English learned first by children as they learn 31 (speak), particularly the grammatical words, are the Germanic words coming from the earliest periods of the 32 (develop) of Old English.

The consequence of long language exchange between French and English is that the vocabulary of English has 33 very high percentage of French words, which make up a 34 (three) of the vocabulary of English. Many of these words are part of English basic vocabulary, like egg or knife.

English has also borrowed many words 35 (direct) from Latin or Greek. Latin or Greek words are still widely 36 (employ) to form vocabulary of subjects learned in higher education, such 37 the sciences, philosophy and mathematics.

28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____ 31. _____ 32. _____
33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____ 36. _____ 37. _____