

# 2024 年中华人民共和国普通高等学校

## 联合招收华侨港澳台学生入学考试 英语

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。

### I. 听力(共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分; 满分 30 分)

听完录音后, 从各题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。所有录音材料均仅读一遍。

例: Man: I wonder why the office is still not open.

Woman: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

When does the office open?

- A. At 8:30.                      B. At 8:15.                      C. At 8:00.                      D. At 7:45.

答案是 C。

听第 1 段材料, 回答第 1 小题

1. Where are the speakers?

- A. At a bookstore.                      B. In the library.  
C. At home.                              D. In a cafeteria.

听第 2 段材料, 回答第 2 小题

2. Who are the two speakers?

- A. Brother and sister.                      B. Doctor and patient.  
C. Saleswoman and customer.                      D. Tour guide and tourist.

听第 3 段材料, 回答第 3 小题

3. When does the film start?

- A. At 2:00.                              B. At 5:00.  
C. At 2:05.                              D. At 5:05.

听第 4 段材料, 回答第 4、5 小题

4. What season is it when the speakers are talking?

- A. Winter.                              B. Spring.  
C. Summer.                              D. Autumn.

5. What does the man plan to do?

- A. Take winter school.
- B. Stay at home.
- C. Attend more classes.
- D. Enjoy the summer vacation.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 6、7 小题

6. Why does Tina want to eat out?

- A. The fridge broke down.
- B. The food's gone bad.
- C. They seldom eat at home.
- D. There's no food at home.

7. What is Ryan going to do now?

- A. Find a restaurant.
- B. Cook the meal.
- C. Lie down and relax.
- D. Make a phone call.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 8 至第 10 小题

8. Why does the woman want to know something about the student center?

- A. She's a visitor.
- B. She's a new student.
- C. She'll apply for a job here.
- D. She'll apply for membership.

9. Which of the following is free to use for the students?

- A. The drinks at the bar.
- B. The chairs in the quiet zone.
- C. The wi-fi.
- D. The computer at the workstation.

10. What is the woman going to do probably in the student center?

- A. To rest.
- B. To meet friends.
- C. To study.
- D. To do a part-time job.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 11 至第 15 小题

11. Why does Ainsley want to explore the Caribbean?

- A. He feels attached to it.
- B. He wants to explore his homeland.
- C. He finds it attractive to older people.
- D. He can get away from the English weather.

12. What will Ainsley do in this series?

- A. To try more food.
- B. To tan his skin.
- C. To spend some time alone.
- D. To set up a kitchen.

13. What will Ainsley achieve by doing all the things in the Caribbean?

- A. Improvement of his health condition.
- B. A better understanding of the place.
- C. A good memory of his parents.
- D. Pleasant meetings with his fans.



23. Frank was a smart kid \_\_\_\_\_ teenage hormones kicked in: excellent at maths, science and history.  
A. although                      B. unless                      C. until                      D. since
24. Sheila's one of those women who runs everything brilliantly, like a well-oiled machine, and whenever she's not \_\_\_\_\_ it all falls apart.  
A. on hand                      B. off hand                      C. in hand                      D. by hand
25. Before I worked here, I had never realized that \_\_\_\_\_ is a real art.  
A. garden                      B. gardens                      C. gardening                      D. the garden
26. The furniture is \_\_\_\_\_ arranged that the interviewee and the interviewer are not physically separated by a desk.  
A. carefully                      B. such                      C. well                      D. so
27. Just to help things along, perhaps you could all say a few words about \_\_\_\_\_, and why you decided to do the course?  
A. yourselves                      B. myself                      C. themselves                      D. herself
28. Now, all quiet down \_\_\_\_\_ I make a very important announcement.  
A. after                      B. while                      C. where                      D. before
29. Have you decided which prize you'd take? Or do you need time to \_\_\_\_\_ your mind?  
A. make up                      B. make for                      C. make out                      D. make off
30. Now Moira is talking about some kind of prize I've been awarded, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not paying full attention.  
A. if                      B. but                      C. though                      D. or
31. I know I \_\_\_\_\_ but it all happened in such a hurry. I had to make a decision right away.  
A. can explain                      B. must have explained  
C. would explain                      D. should have explained
32. Maybe, being famous, he's sick of people firing questions \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. with                      B. at                      C. for                      D. from
33. — You look ridiculous. Would you get up?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ you forgive me.  
A. Just as                      B. And then                      C. Only if                      D. Even though
34. Winning a prize is the part \_\_\_\_\_ Jenny's life takes a turn for the better.  
A. where                      B. that                      C. which                      D. when

35. You're trying to do too many things \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. step by step                      B. all the same      C. after all                      D. at once

**B) 完形填空(共 20 小题)**

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36 至 55 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Ever wondered why dinosaurs were so gigantic? A team of German paleontologists believes they may have 36 the answer—the giant creatures didn't chew their food!

As you probably know, large animals 37 enormous amounts of time eating. An elephant for instance, eats for 18 hours to 38 its nutrition needs. While part of it is because it needs a lot of food, the other 39 is also because they chew the food, which 40 a lot of time. It seems that 41 did not spend anytime chewing. 42, they swallowed huge amounts of food, and then 43 it all digest inside their large 44.

Also, animals, that chew a lot, 45 to have large teeth and muscles, which need to 46 somewhere—that is why elephants have huge 47. Dinosaurs on the other hand, had very small 48 skulls (头骨). The lighter skulls also 49 their necks to grow long, which 50 helped with their intake in the forest.

The food the dinosaurs ate 51 many days to digest since they had large stomachs and also a pair of very sophisticated lungs, which were much more 52 than even those of human beings. Also, some of the largest dinosaurs like the Sauropods ate a diet that included plants such as horsetails, which are very 53 to the teeth. However, it mattered little for the Sauropods because they had another secret weapon which 54 animal had the capability to grow new teeth, sometimes as 55 as every month!

- |                     |                    |                    |                       |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 36. A. found        | B. given           | C. received        | D. thought            |
| 37. A. spend        | B. pay             | C. cost            | D. have               |
| 38. A. take care of | B. get rid of      | C. keep up with    | D. keep in touch with |
| 39. A. theory       | B. belief          | C. cause           | D. reason             |
| 40. A. adds up      | B. looks up        | C. takes up        | D. divides up         |
| 41. A. elephants    | B. dinosaurs       | C. paleontologists | D. creatures          |
| 42. A. Frequently   | B. Increasingly    | C. Still           | D. Instead            |
| 43. A. let          | B. permit          | C. hope            | D. keep               |
| 44. A. mouths       | B. stomachs        | C. chests          | D. throats            |
| 45. A. prepare      | B. require         | C. demand          | D. need               |
| 46. A. fit          | B. fix             | C. hold            | D. store              |
| 47. A. noses        | B. ears            | C. heads           | D. eyes               |
| 48. A. beautiful    | B. light           | C. simple          | D. over-weighted      |
| 49. A. allowed      | B. forbade         | C. asked           | D. permitted          |
| 50. A. in result    | B. on the contrary | C. for this reason | D. in turn            |
| 51. A. spent        | B. expended        | C. waited          | D. took               |
| 52. A. effective    | B. efficient       | C. special         | D. productive         |
| 53. A. helpful      | B. harmful         | C. healthy         | D. dangerous          |
| 54. A. some other   | B. any other       | C. no other        | D. the other          |
| 55. A. quickly      | B. usually         | C. often           | D. soon               |



B

Elizabeth Blackwell had no interest in medicine until a friend of hers died from cancer. Her friend said she might have experienced less pain and suffering if only she had had a female doctor. This put Elizabeth on the path to becoming the first woman medical doctor in the United States.

Elizabeth was born into a family which valued justice and equality. While working as a school teacher, she learnt from male doctor friends and read books from their medical libraries. Although many didn't believe it was possible, she was accepted into Geneva Medical College.

Medical school is hard for any student, but Elizabeth faced additional challenges. Often met with unfriendliness, she had to sit separately from the male students, and her teachers felt uncomfortable by her presence during anatomy (解剖) lessons. When asked to leave a lecture about reproduction to protect her “delicate sensibilities,” she argued her way into staying. During the summer, she worked in a hospital in Philadelphia and saw how the hospital conditions contributed to the spread of infectious disease. The experience inspired her thesis on how good hygiene (卫生) could prevent the spread of typhus(斑疹伤寒). In 1849, she graduated from Geneva Medical College, first in her class.

Elizabeth's sister, Emily, also became a doctor. Together with Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, they opened the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children in 1857. It was a place for the poor to get treatment and for female medical students and nurses to learn.

In the 1800s, there was little known about communicable diseases, and hand-washing was not a must for doctors like it is today. It was very common for doctors to go straight from treating someone with the flu to delivering a baby without even washing up. This caused the spread of diseases like typhus. Elizabeth realized that “prevention is better than cure,” and in her lectures she called for better hygiene standards in hospitals and homes. Elizabeth went on to found the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1868 and the London School of Medicine for Women around 1874. An inspiration to many women, she also made it possible for many of them to become doctors.

60. What made Elizabeth want to become a doctor?

- A. Her sister's encouragement.
- B. Her readings in medicine.
- C. Her friend's suffering.
- D. Her parents' hope.

61. What was especially difficult for Elizabeth at the medical school?

- A. Being a female.
- B. The courses.
- C. Her health condition.
- D. Lack of communicative skills.

62. What did Elizabeth propose in relation to medical care?

- A. Building more hospitals.
- B. Helping poor patients.
- C. Achieving equality among doctors.
- D. Placing prevention first.

63. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Family values.
- B. A woman's life story.
- C. Medical development.
- D. Communicable diseases.

When was the last time you went to your local library? Last week? A month ago? A year ago?

For many reasons, borrowing books from libraries seems to be out of fashion. With advances in technology, it is now possible for people to download and read whatever they like on electronic devices such as iPads. It has been argued that doing this is cheaper than buying hard-copy books. They are also lightweight, making them ideal for travelling.

Call me old-fashioned, but I've never got into the e-book: I like to have printed books lining my bookshelves; I love the smell of a new book; and I enjoy leafing through paper pages — as long as I avoid the paper cuts! Also, what would I do with my vast bookmark collection if everything I read was electronic?

So, even though I prefer paper books to e-books, I also prefer to own them myself. Libraries only lend books, so what use are they to someone like me, or to someone who only reads electronic books?

Personally, I still love libraries. They offer a quiet space to sit, read, think, do research...a real escape from the outside world. When I was at university, I frequently spent hours at the library and borrowed numerous books and other printed materials, as it was just too expensive to buy brand new books every week to read for seminars and lectures. Libraries are free! Libraries often organize many interesting activities as well.

Since moving abroad to work in Quebec for a year, the importance of libraries has become greater to me. The school I work in has a wonderful library, which is proved invaluable whenever I want a good book to read. I am also getting along very well with the school librarian, who is planning to hold an all-night reading session in the library in the coming months, which I hope to get involved with ... if I can stay awake!

There are still many fantastic ways to use libraries — maybe we just need to be more awake to them!

64. Why does the writer state reasons for some people's not going to libraries?

- A. He realizes hard-copy books are too heavy.
- B. He considers reading e-books fashionable.
- C. He has a positive view about them.
- D. He regards using iPads a challenge.

65. Why does the writer prefer paper books?

- A. He enjoys printing work.
- B. Paper books can be arranged easily.
- C. Paper books are worth collecting.
- D. He likes the feeling of keeping them.

66. What do we know about the writer's college life from paragraph 5?

- A. He bought many books for classes.
- B. He often escaped from the outside world.
- C. He spent lots of time in the library.
- D. He liked doing interesting research.

67. What is the school librarian going to do in the coming months?

- A. Hold a book fair in Quebec.
- B. Arrange a reading activity.
- C. Make the open hours longer.
- D. Have an overnight party.

68. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Connections between the writer and libraries.
- B. The writer's thoughts on using libraries.
- C. People's preferences in reading books.

D. Tips for developing reading skills.

D

Taking a study break? Getting ready for bed? Seems like a perfect time to wind down with your phone, right? It can be more than just a habit-58% of teens in one survey said they used screens to relax. But can games, texts, and social media feeds really help your mind relax?

Not really.

Scientists are still studying all the ways phones, computers and other tech tools can affect your mind, body, and mood. But they do know a few things:

- When you spend a lot of time in front of a screen, you increase your chances of some types of health problems, from weight gain and headaches to anxiety and depression.

- Your phone can make you feel more anxious, especially if you send a lot of texts.

- At night, screens can keep you awake because your mind is too excited to change into sleep mode.

Don't cheat yourself out of what your mind and body need. To really recharge, you need to give all your electronics a little time off.

Get up and move. When you need to relax, step away from screens and move your body. Try a yoga or dance class. Ride your bike or skateboard. Join a team or find some friends to play a game. It doesn't matter what you choose, as long as you get moving every day. That could include doing chores(杂务) like washing clothes and cleaning your room.

Have fun! Take a break from phones and spend time on other things you like to do. Are you a great artist or an amazing cook? Love a good book or meeting up with friends? Find other ways to enjoy yourself.

Turn off way before bedtime. When you do check your phone, make sure you finish about an hour before lights out. The kind of light that shines from your screens can affect the hormones(荷尔蒙) that control sleep, which makes it hard for you to get enough restful shut-eye. Want to cut out the desire to look? Put your phone somewhere outside your bedroom and leave it there overnight.

69. What can we infer about the scientists from paragraph 3?

- A. They have known very well about phones' influences on us.
- B. They want to study how we fall asleep with our phones.
- C. They have already had some findings from research.
- D. They want to research on some other related topics.

70. In what way can you truly relax according to the author?

- A. Learning to draw pictures.
- B. Watching football games.
- C. Playing computer games.
- D. Doing some exercises.

71. What do we know about the relation between phones and sleep?

- A. Light from screens affect the quality of sleep.
- B. Phones can be used smartly to control sleep time.
- C. The desire to check phones influences the hormones.
- D. Putting phones outside the bedroom makes one sleepless.

72. Where can you most possibly read a passage like this?



**Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust Welncy Center**

**Easter Eggsplorers** March 28th to 31st. Free admission for children! Events include storytelling, print making, bird watching etc. Swan feed at 3.30pm. Gift shop and tea room open. 10am to 5pm.

**Birds, Bees and Blossom** July 26th and 27th. Guided walks etc. Gift shop and tea room open. 10am to 5pm.

**National Horseracing Museums**

**Introduction to Racing Tour** 16th April, 9th July, 2nd August, 30th September. Includes accompanied entry to Newmarket Races.

**Crafts Fair** 14th and 15th October.

**Art workshops for Children** 24th March and 23rd July.

**Equine Tours for Artists** 3rd May, 8th August, 17th October.

73. Which of the following opens the whole year round?
- A. House on the Hill Toy Museum.                      B. Linton Zoo.  
C. Langham Glass.    D. The Manor House Museum.
74. What fun can children have free of charge at the end of March?
- A. Print making and bird observation.  
B. Summer costumes and traditions in the past.  
C. Hand-made crystal glasses.  
D. Toy exhibition.
75. Which of the following offers hands-on experience for children?
- A. House on the Hill Toy Museum.                      B. The Manor House Museum.  
C. Factory shop.    D. National Horseracing Museums.

**IV. 短文改错(共 15 小题，每小题 1 分； 满分 15 分)**

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的，在该行右边

横线上画一个勾 (✓); 如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

例:

When I have free time I go ∧ a long walk. S (a) for  
ome people read the books or watch television while (b) the  
(c) ✓  
others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all (d) climbing  
of these things as well as climbed buildings.

#### V. 书面表达(共 1 题, 满分 20 分)

假定你是李华, 你的新西兰朋友 Chris 将到你所在的学校参加夏令营。请你回复他对相关事宜的询问。内容包括:

1. 读书会活动;
2. 两天山区远足;
3. 水上活动或比赛。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头语已为你写好。

Dear Chris,

I'm so glad you' re coming to our school for the summer camp.

Li Hua