

2024 年四川高考英语试题及答案

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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。

1. Where are the speakers going?

A. A new restaurant. B. A convenience store. C. Their office.

2. When is the class presentation according to Vicky?

A. On Thursday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Tuesday.

3. Why does the woman make the call?

A. To check the price. B. To make an apology. C. To cancel her order.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife. B. Boss and employee. C. Salesperson and customer.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their move to a new place. B. Tom's friends at school. C. A sports center.

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；听完后，各小题将给出 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. What does the girl tell her dad?

A. She decides to quit college.
B. She worries about her academic ability.
C. She is unpopular with her classmates.

7. How does the father help his daughter?

A. By telling a funny joke. B. By sharing his own story. C. By planning a school tour.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Who is the man?

A. A researcher. B. A bird watcher. C. A radio host.

9. When do birds sing quieter?
A. On weekend mornings. B. During rush hours. C. In early evenings.

10. What is Dr. Zollinger going to do next?
A. Summarize her studies. B. Play some recordings. C. Answer more questions.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where was Jena born?
A. In Canada. B. In Japan. C. In Australia.

12. How old was Mike when he left Glasgow?
A. Five. B. Six. C. Ten.

13. What do we know about Mike's parents?
A. They enjoy living abroad.
B. They first met at the age of 20.
C. They will start their own company.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is the first question to Mr. Green about?
A. His adventure in space. B. His physical condition. C. His doctor's advice.

15. How does Mr. Green feel about traveling to Mars?
A. It's unlikely to happen.
B. It's physically demanding.
C. It's a chance not to be missed.

16. Which is Mr. Green's favorite movie?
A. Apollo 13. B. Blue Earth. C. Space Station.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker doing?
A. Giving a report.
B. Introducing a musical play.
C. Making an announcement.

18. What are the students expected to do?
A. Carry school flags. B. Wear fun clothes. C. Design fancy masks.

19. Where can the parents stand and watch?
A. On the sidewalk. B. On the playground. C. In front of the office.

20. What should the students do if they don't take part?

- A. Let their teacher know. B. Stay in the lecture hall. C. Do some reading.

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

Each ARTS FIRST festival is a unique annual celebration of the Harvard community's artistic creativity. We invite you to join us for the coming ARTS FIRST. We look forward to welcoming you as we showcase the creativity of the Harvard arts community through performances, art exhibitions and art-making activities. The festival is a public event for Harvard and community members of all ages.

Light Awash in Watercolor

Learn about the materials and qualities of watercolor paint with experts from the Harvard Art Museums Materials Lab. Try your hand at some of the painting tricks used by artists whose works will be in the upcoming exhibition of *American Watercolors 1880-1990: Into the Light*.

Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity

From webs to cocoons, invertebrates (无脊椎动物) create some of nature's most delicate and beautiful designs. Join Javier Marin from the Harvard Museum of Natural History to learn how insects and other invertebrates dance, inspire fashion and create art, while making your own spineless artists out of craft (手工艺) materials.

Wheel Throwing

Join instructors from the Ceramics Program and great potters from Quincy, Cabot and Mather Houses for demonstrations using the potter's wheel. Then create your own masterpiece!

Knitting and Pom-Pom Making

Join the Harvard Undergraduate Knitting Circle to make pom-poms and tassels out of thread, or pick up a pair of needles and learn to knit (编织).

1. What do we know about ARTS FIRST?

- A. It is an exhibition of oil paintings. B. It offers art courses for all ages.
C. It presents recreational activities. D. It is a major tourist attraction.

2. Which program will you join if you're interested in drawing pictures?

- A. Light Awash in Watercolor. B. Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity.

- C. Wheel Throwing. D. Knitting and Pom-Pom Making.
3. What can you do together with Javier Marin?
- A. Practice a traditional dance. B. Make handcrafts.
- C. Visit a local museum. D. Feed invertebrates.

【答案】1. C 2. A 3. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 ARTS FIRST 艺术节的相关艺术展览和艺术制作活动，并且邀请热爱的学生或社区成员加入。

【1 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段的 “We look forward to welcoming you as we showcase the creativity of the Harvard arts community through performances, art exhibitions and art-making’ activities. (我们期待着您的到来，我们将通过表演、艺术展览和艺术创作活动来展示哈佛艺术界的创造力。)” 以及下文的四个小标题 “Light Awash in Watercolor (水彩中的淡光)”；“Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity (没有骨气的艺术家:无脊椎的创造力)”；“Wheel Throwing (投掷轮子)” 和 “Knitting and Pom-Pom Making (编织和制作毛绒球)” 可推知，ARTS FIRST 是提供娱乐活动的。故选 C 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章 “Light Awash in Watercolor (水彩中的淡光)” 部分中的 “Learn about the materials and qualities of watercolor paint with experts from the Harvard Art Museums Materials Lab. Try your hand at some of the painting tricks used by artists whose works will be in the upcoming exhibition of American Watercolors 1880 — 1990: Into the Light. (与哈佛艺术博物馆材料实验室的专家一起了解水彩颜料的材料和质量。在即将到来的 “1880 — 1990 年美国水彩画：进入光” 展览中，尝试一下艺术家们使用的一些绘画技巧。)” 可知，如果对画画感兴趣，可以参加 **Light Awash in Watercolor**。故选 A 项。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章 “Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity (无脊椎艺术家:无脊椎动物的创造力)” 部分中的 “Join Javier Marin from the Harvard Museum of History to learn how insects and other Natural invertebrates dance, inspire fashion and create art, while making your own spineless artists out of craft materials. (和哈佛历史博物馆的 Javier Marin 一起学习昆虫和其他自然无脊椎动物是如何跳舞、启发时尚和创造艺术的。同时用手工材料制作你自己的无脊椎艺术家。)” 可知，参与者能跟 Javier Marin 一起进行手工制作。故选 B 项。

Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. But cats are special creatures who possess amazing vocalization skills. They are able to have entire conversations with humans using meows and you're able to interpret it. If a pet cat is hungry, it will keep meowing to attract attention and find food. However, when a cat is looking for affection, they tend to produce stretched and soft meows. Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed.

Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger. They will sniff out specific areas before they choose a place to relax. However, another way the cats are able to distinguish between situations is by looking for familiar smells. Your cat will likely smell your face and store the smell in its memory and use it to recognize you in the future. That's why most pet cats are able to tell immediately if their owners were around any other cats, which they don't usually like.

Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, but cats take this behavior up a notch. Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. This is a very old habit that's been present in all kinds of predators (食肉动物). Cats bring gifts for their owners to show they love you. These adorable little hunters are just doing something that it's been in their nature since the beginning of time. So just go along with it!

4. What can be learned about cats' meowing from the first paragraph?
 - A. It's a survival skill.
 - B. It's taught by mother cats.
 - C. It's hard to interpret.
 - D. It's getting louder with age.
5. How does a pet cat assess different situations?
 - A. By listening for sounds.
 - B. By touching familiar objects.
 - C. By checking on smells.
 - D. By communicating with other cats.
6. Which best explains the phrase "take. . . up notch" in paragraph 3?
 - A. Perform appropriately.
 - B. Move faster.
 - C. Act strangely.
 - D. Do better.
7. What is a suitable title for the text?
 - A. Tips on Finding a Smart Cat
 - B. Understanding Your Cat's Behavior
 - C. Have Fun with Your Cat
 - D. How to Keep Your Cat Healthy

【答案】4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了猫通过叫声、嗅觉和带回礼物来表达需求、评估环境和展示爱意。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. (动物可以用很多方式来表达他们的需求。例如，几乎所有的动物都有独特的声音，它们依靠这些声音来寻求帮助，吓跑危险的动物或寻找庇护。)”和“Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother’s attention and be fed. (猫宝宝一出生就开始喵喵叫，喵喵叫是为了引起妈妈的注意和被喂食。)”可知，猫叫声是一种生存技能。故选A。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger. (猫有许多敏锐的感官，但它们的嗅觉令人印象深刻。它们用鼻子来评估周围的环境，寻找任何危险的迹象。)”可知，宠物猫通过检查气味来评估不同情况。故选C。

【6题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段划线词前半句

“Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, (狗以其令人印象深刻的抓取习惯而闻名)”和后句“Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. (许多猫会在外面随意找到一些东西，并把它们带给主人。)”可知，狗以取回东西而闻名，但猫可以从外边找到东西带回来，因此在这一行为上更上一层楼。短语 take ... up a notch 是用来形容猫在带回东西这一行为上做得更好或更出色。故选D。

【7题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. (动物可以用很多方式来表达他们的需求。)”及全文可知，文章都在介绍和解释猫的各种行为方式，包括叫声、嗅觉和带回礼物的习惯，以及这些行为背后的原因和意义。所以“Understanding Your Cat’s Behavior(了解你的猫的行为)”作为文章标题最为合适。故选B。

C

The Saint Lukas train doesn’t accept passengers—it accepts only the sick. The Saint Lukas

is one of five government-sponsored medical trains that travel to remote towns in central and eastern Russia. Each stop lasts an average of two days, and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural (乡村) populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions.

“People started queuing to make an appointment early in the morning,” says Emile Duce, a German photographer who traveled with the staff of the Saint Lukas for a two-week trip in November through the vast regions (区域) of Krasnoyarsk and Khakassia.

Russia’s public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor’s appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk.

The annual arrival of the Saint Lukas is another attempt to improve the situation. For 10 months every year, the train stops at about eight stations over two weeks, before returning to the regional capital to refuel and restock (补给). Then it starts all over again the next month. Most stations wait about a year between visits.

Doctors see up to 150 patients every day. The train’s equipment allows for basic checkups. “I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,” says Duce. “They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want.”

8. How is the Saint Lukas different from other trains?

- A. It runs across countries.
- B. It reserves seats for the seniors.
- C. It functions as a hospital.
- D. It travels along a river.

9. What can we infer from paragraph 3 about Krasnoyarsk?

- A. It is heavily populated.
- B. It offers training for doctors.
- C. It is a modern city.
- D. It needs medical aid.

10. How long can the Saint Lukas work with one supply?

- A. About a year.
- B. About ten months.
- C. About two months.
- D. About two weeks.

11. What is Duce’s attitude toward the Saint Lukas’ services?

- A. Appreciative.
- B. Doubtful
- C. Ambiguous.
- D. Cautious.

【答案】8. C 9. D 10. D 11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要讲述政府赞助了五辆名为圣卢卡斯的医疗列车为俄罗斯中部和东部偏远地区每年提供为期 10 个月的巡回医疗服务，为乡村居民提供基本医疗检查和治疗，改善当地医疗条件。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题，根据文章第一段 “The Saint Lukas is one of five government-sponsored medical trains that travel to remote towns in central and eastern Russia. Each stop lasts an average of two days, and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural(乡村)populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions. (圣卢卡斯号是五列政府资助的医疗列车之一，前往俄罗斯中部和东部的偏远城镇。每一站平均停留两天，在此期间，船上的医生和护士为农村人口提供基本医疗服务、X 光扫描和处方。)” 可知，圣卢卡斯号与其他火车的不同之处在于它是政府资助的医疗火车，充当医院。因此选 C。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题，第三段提到 “Russia’s public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor’s appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk. (俄罗斯的公共卫生保健服务迫切需要现代化。政府一直在努力提出解决这一问题的措施，特别是在伏尔加河以东较贫穷的农村地区，包括通过视频聊天安排医生预约，扩大财政援助计划，激励医生到克拉斯诺亚尔斯克等偏远地区行医。)” 可以推断，Krasnoyarsk 需要医疗援助，故选 D。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题，根据第四段 “For 10 months every year, the train stops at about eight stations over two weeks, before returning to the regional capital to refuel and restock (补给). ” (每年有 10 个月，火车在两周内停靠大约八个车站，然后返回地区首府进行补给和重新装货。)” 可知，圣卢卡斯号一份补给可以工作大约两周，故选 D。

【11 题详解】

推断判断题。根据最后一段的 “ “I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned, ” says Duce. “They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want. ” (“医生和他们的助手在这么小的空间里工作和生活，但仍然保持专注和非常关注，这给我留下了深刻的印象，” Duce 说。这是许多农村人获得他们想要的治疗的最好机会。)” 可知，Duce 对 Saint Lukas 的服务持赞赏的态度，故选 A。

D

“I didn’ t like the ending,” I said to my favorite college professor. It was my junior year of undergraduate, and I was doing an independent study on Victorian literature. I had just finished reading *The Mill on the Floss* by George Eliot, and I was heartbroken with the ending. Prof. Gracie, with all his patience, asked me to think about it beyond whether I liked it or not. He suggested I think about the difference between endings that I wanted for the characters and endings that were right for the characters, endings that satisfied the story even if they didn’ t have a traditionally positive outcome. Of course, I would have preferred a different ending for Tom and Maggie Tulliver, but the ending they got did make the most sense for them.

This was an aha moment for me, and I never thought about endings the same way again. From then on, if I wanted to read an ending guaranteed to be happy, I’ d pick up a love romance. If I wanted an ending I couldn’ t guess, I’ d pick up a mystery (悬疑小说). One where I kind of knew what was going to happen, historical fiction. Choosing what to read became easier.

But writing the end—that’ s hard. It’ s hard for writers because endings carry so much weight with readers. You have to balance creating an ending that’ s unpredictable, but doesn’ t seem to come from nowhere, one that fits what’ s right for the characters.

That’ s why this issue (期) of *Writer’ s Digest* aims to help you figure out how to write the best ending for whatever kind of writing you’ re doing. If it’ s short stories, Peter Mountford breaks down six techniques you can try to see which one helps you stick the landing. Elizabeth Sims analyzes the final chapters of five great novels to see what key points they include and how you can adapt them for your work.

This issue won’ t tell you what your ending should be—that’ s up to you and the story you’ re telling—bu it might provide what you need to get there.

12. Why did the author go to Prof. Gracie?

- A. To discuss a novel.
- B. To submit a book report.
- C. To argue for a writer.
- D. To ask for a reading list.

13. What did the author realize after seeing Gracie?

- A. Writing is a matter of personal preferences.
- B. Readers are often carried away by character.
- C. Each type of literature has its unique end.
- D. A story which begins well will end well.

14. What is expected of a good ending?

- A. It satisfies readers' taste. B. It fits with the story development.
C. It is usually positive. D. It is open for imagination.

15. Why does the author mention Peter Mountford and Elizabeth Sims?

- A. To give examples of great novelists. B. To stress the theme of this issue.
C. To encourage writing for the magazine. D. To recommend their new books.

【答案】 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇议论文。文章首先通过作者与教授关于小说结局的讨论引发了对结局的思考，接着阐述了不同类型的文学作品结局的特点，最后提出了写作好的结局的重要性并介绍了《Writer's Digest》杂志如何帮助作家写出更好的结尾。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段““I didn't like the ending,” I said to my favorite college professor. It was my junior year of undergraduate, and I was doing an independent study on Victorian literature. I had just finished reading *The Mill on the Floss* by George Eliot, and I was heartbroken with the ending. Prof. Gracie, with all his patience, asked me to think about it beyond whether I liked it or not. (“我不喜欢这个结局，”我对我最喜欢的大学教授说。那是我大三的时候，我正在做一项关于维多利亚文学的独立研究。我刚刚读完乔治·艾略特的《弗洛斯河上的磨坊》，读到结尾我很伤心。格雷西教授耐心地让我考虑一下，不要只看我喜不喜欢)”可知，作者去找格雷西教授是为了讨论小说。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“This was an aha moment for me, and I never thought about endings the same way again. From then on, if I wanted to read an ending guaranteed to be happy, I'd pick up a love romance. If I wanted an ending I couldn't guess, I'd pick up a mystery (悬疑小说). One where I kind of knew what was going to happen, historical fiction. Choosing what to read became easier. (这对我来说是一个顿悟的时刻，我再也没有想过同样的结局。从那时起，如果我想读一个保证幸福的结局，我就会选一部爱情小说。如果我要一个我猜不到的结局，我会选一本神秘小说。一种是我知道会发生什么，历史小说。选择读什么变得更容易了)”可知，见过格雷西教授后，作者意识到了每种类型的文学都有其独特的结局。故选 C 项。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段But writing the end—that's hard. It's hard for writers because endings carry so much weight with readers. You have to balance creating an ending that's unpredictable, but doesn't seem to come from nowhere, one that fits what's right for the characters. (但是写出结局——那很难。对作家来说很难，因为结局对读者来说意义重大。你必须平衡创造一个不可预测的结局，但这个结局又不能显得凭空而来，要适合角色的设定)”可知，人们对一个好结局的期望是结局又不能显得凭空而来，要适合角色的设定，也就是符合故事的发展。故选B项。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“That's why this issue (期) of Writer's Digest aims to help you figure out how to write the best ending for whatever kind of writing you're doing. If it's short stories, Peter Mountford breaks down six techniques you can try to see which one helps you stick the landing. Elizabeth Sims analyzes the final chapters of five great novels to see what key points they include and how you can adapt them for your work. (这就是为什么这期《Writer's Digest》旨在帮助你找出如何为你正在写的任何类型的作品写出最好的结局。如果是短篇小说，彼得·蒙特福德分解了六种技巧，你可以尝试看看哪一种能帮助你完美着陆。伊丽莎白·西姆斯分析了五部伟大小说的最后几章，看看它们包含了哪些关键点，以及你如何将它们应用到你的作品中)”可知，作者提到彼得·蒙福德和伊丽莎白·西姆斯是为了强调这期《Writer's Digest》的主题，即帮助读者写出更好的结尾。故选B项。

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10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。

What is moderation (适度)? Basically, it means eating only as much food as your body needs. You should feel satisfied at the end of a meal, but not too full. 16 But it doesn't mean saying goodbye to the foods you love.

Take your time. It's important to slow down and think about food as something nutritious rather than just something to eat in between meetings. 17 It actually takes a few minutes for your brain to tell your body that it has had enough food, so eat slowly and stop eating before you feel full.

Eat with others whenever possible. Eating alone, “specially in front of the TV or computer, often leads to mindless overeating. And be careful about the foods you keep at hand. It's more challenging to eat in moderation if you have unhealthy snacks at the ready, like cookies. 18

Control emotional (情绪的) eating. 19 Many of us also turn to food to deal with unpleasant emotions such as sadness, loneliness, or boredom. But by learning healthier ways to manage emotions, you can regain control over the food you eat and your feelings.

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/035114223310011230>