


2024九省联考英语讲评

1. What will Chris do next? A. Drink some coffee. B. Watch the World Cup.

 **Go to sleep.**

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers? A. Strangers. B.

 **ssmates. 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.



(Text 1)W: Hey, Chris, you're alright?M: Yeah, I'm just a bit sleepy.
The World Cup final last night, you know.W: Sure. Want some
coffee?M: **I wouldn't say no.**

(Text 2)W: Excuse me, **could you possibly move your car forward a bit, so I
can get mine out.**M: Just a second. Is it okay now? Do you need any
help?(Text 3)M: Wow, these dogs are so adorable. Can we take one? My
friend Joy has a cat.W: **No, Bill, I'm afraid we can't. We live in a small
apartment.**

(Text 4)W: Well, is Tom doing well in school these days?M: Oh, well, like boys at his age, you know, I can't get him to do his homework without a struggle.

(Text 5)W: Hi, Kevin. I didn't see you at the pool yesterday. What happened?M: Oh, my grandparents came over to my place for a visit. I got the idea to interview them, and I saw how much they loved being listened to.

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.



(Text 6) W: Peter, I don't know if Janet has told you, but Wednesday afternoon's sales meeting is cancelled. M: Oh, yeah? When is our next meeting then? W: Either this Friday morning or next Monday afternoon. **Janet is checking David's schedule.** M: **Why don't we have it this Friday? I'll be away on a business trip next week.**

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.



W: I just bought a ticket to New York. I'm so excited to see the city.
M: Good for you. When are you leaving?
W: Next week. I'm taking the red-eye flight. It's cheaper.
M: New York City is a magical place. You'll have so much fun.
W: I hope so. I'll stay for a week and then take the train down to Washington, D.C.
M: That sounds like a great vacation. I'm looking forward to a week at the beach for my summer vacation. I just want to relax.

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 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 e by Mark Twain.




W: Hi, George. I've just heard the news. Americans are not just shopping online, they are buying expensive products on the Internet. Nearly three out of ten online shoppers in the United States have bought a product that costs \$1,000 or more. Those **big online spenders are much more likely to be men than women**. M: I'm not surprised. You know, men are usually the early adopters when it comes to technology. W: I can't imagine that back in the 1990s, online shopping wasn't just awkward, it felt risky. People were afraid to give out their credit card numbers. They worried if products didn't arrive in time. M: But now people are talking about the explosion in Internet shopping. W: Yes, indeed. Last year, **U.S. shoppers spent \$453 billion** in shopping online, and many of them went big. What did they buy? Just about anything. M: Well, I am no exception. Last Sunday, **I purchased a short note that Mark Twain had written regarding a missing package**, and I paid about \$1,500 for it. W: You're really a more adventurous online shopper than me.

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.



W: Hi, Richard. This is Susan.**M:** Hi, Susan.**W:** What are you doing?**M:** **Just watching TV.** Pretty bored. You?**W:** Well, I was planning to go to the Science Museum today with Elaine, but it snowed.**M:** I hope it snows all night, because I don't want to go to school tomorrow.**W:** **Do you know anyone who has a camera?** I left mine at home. I want to take pictures of all this snow.**M:** No, I don't. But why don't you use your cell phone to take pictures?**W:** Well, I don't think cell phones do a good job. **I want to take some really nice pictures of this wonderful snow scene.** You know, the college **is preparing a photography exhibition** next month. I hope my pictures will be selected. Oh, I know now. Have you seen Sarah today? She has a camera.**M:** No, she hasn't been around lately. But do you know Mike? He has a camera. In fact, I know he's interested in photography.**W:** Mike? You mean that tall boy, captain of our school football team? Okay, let's ask him to go with us.**M:** Well, I don't mind doing something interesting. **We can go to Waterloo Park, a good place to take pictures.**

17. Where did the speaker learn about college? A. From the movies.

 **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.

W: Hey, everyone. I'm really excited to be here to share my experiences since graduation. When I was leaving here about 10 years ago, I decided to go to college, which, when I think about it, is a little strange, because I come from a family where no one had ever gone to college. **Everything I knew about college came from the movies. Once in college, I got a classic case of too much fun and too little class time. At the end of my second year, my major professor warned me, you're never going to graduate unless something big changes. **But it wasn't until I entered my graduate program in conservation ecology that I felt I was on the right path.** My conservation work has brought me joy, excitement, and adventure. I've done some research in the remote mountains of California. I've had dinners with important politicians. I've even stepped over snakes in Africa. But most important of all, it gave me something bigger than myself to fight for. **When I look back, I feel fortunate to have chosen college and particularly science,** through which I have rediscovered myself and achieved liberation. **And I'm sure you all can do the same.****

二、阅读 A篇



- 语篇 | 说明文类型
- 主题 | 人与社会语境
- 语篇 | 文章介绍了在怀俄明大学Coe图书馆展出的“Wonderland Illustrated”内容黄石国家公园海报展览，其展示了从1870年代到2022年的黄石公园海报和插画。展览旨在庆祝黄石国家公园创立150周年，涵盖了印刷、艺术、摄影和广告的历史。

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机构传播

矿业局大楼137室

拉勒米

怀俄明州拉勒米 82071

电话: (307) 766-2929

电子邮件: cbaldwin@uwyo.edu

黄石公园海报展将在威斯康星大学科图书馆展出

已发表 2022 年 1 月 31 日

**YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.**

亨利·威尔格 (Henry Wellge) 于 1904 年创作的海报《黄石国家公园》(Yellowstone National Park) 是展览“仙境画报”将于2月在威斯康星大学科图书馆展出。1-5月27日。这张海报是最近用捐赠基金购买的, 现在是威斯康星大学图书馆的 Emmett D. Chisum 特别馆藏。(威斯康星大学图书馆照片)

首创的展览, 重点介绍黄石国家的历史 公园海报将从怀俄明大学科图书馆开始展出 2月1日, 星期二。

“仙境画报”将展示海报和海报风格的插图 公园从 1870 年代到 2022 年。展览将位于 Level 3 科图书馆, 位于威斯康星大学图书馆 Emmett D. Chisum 特别馆藏外的大厅。展览将持续至5月27日(星期五)。

此次展览恰逢今年黄石公园成立150周年 国家公园。展览中的海报既起到了广告的作用 和艺术。

“我们很高兴能与黄石公园的收藏家杰克和苏珊戴维斯合作, 并且 拉里和西娅·兰开斯特 (Larry and Thea Lancaster) 将这次展览带到怀俄明大学 为期一年的庆祝活动的一部分, 以纪念黄石公园的百年诞辰, “塔姆森说 Hert, 威斯康星大学图书馆 Emmett D. Chisum 特别馆藏负责人。”这次展览 跨越了 16 多年的印刷、艺术、摄影和广告历史。这在旅游手册、明信片 and 地图上都可以找到复制的图像 - 其中许多 都保存在我们的收藏中。

展览中的一张海报——亨利·威尔格 (Henry Wellge) 的《黄石国家公园》

(Yellowstone National Park) 1904 -- 最近用捐赠基金购买, 现在是威斯康星大学图书馆的一部分 Emmett D. Chisum 特别收藏。Wellge是一位多产的鸟瞰艺术家, 设计 北太平洋铁路公司 (Northern Pacific Railroad) 的作品, 用它来宣传公园。这是一件独特的作品, 因为像这样的海报是印在软纸上的, 并且很少有人幸存下来。

威斯康星大学图书馆还与蒙大拿州立大学 (MSU) 图书馆合作, 以 6 月 5 日至 8 日在密西根州立大学举办“关于收集黄石公园的对话”。会议将重点讨论材料的收集、保存和使用 记录了黄石国家公园的历史。有关更多信息, 请转到 www.collectingyellowstone.com。

有关展览的更多信息, 请致电 (307) 766-6245 联系 Hert 或发送电子邮件至 thert@uwyo.edu。

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

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

P1-2 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.**

22. 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.

P4 “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.

23. 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.

P5 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.

二、阅读 B篇



- 语篇 | 说明文类型
- 主题 | 人与自然语境
- 语篇 | 文章主要介绍了鸮鹗作为被捕食动物的行为特性和生存策略。



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PARROTS AND PREDATORS

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Parrots are prey animals which means that other predators in the wild, such as hawks or snakes, are looking to make them into a meal. This one factor influences parrots behavior in captivity more than any other.

Parrots are most vulnerable when feeding on the ground; membership in a flock plays an important function in ensuring their safety and improving their odds of survival from attacks by predators. The most common predators of parrots include:

- Raptors (hawks, eagles, owls)
- Snakes
- Cats (jaguars, ocelots)
- Monkeys
- Bats

Some predators pose risks only during the day while others are night stalkers (owls, bats).

As prey animals, parrots are on constant alert for danger and they instinctively react (fight or flight response) to perceived threats. Their first choice is to escape (flight) however, if this is not possible, they will attack (fight) with their powerful beaks to defend themselves.

Because their most threatening opponent is the hawk, parrots are especially reactive to quick movements



24. 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.

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.”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。

25. 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.

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.*”

可知，鹦鹉对直接风险的第一反应是逃跑，故选B。

26. 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.

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“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.”可知，气球能够吓到鹦鹉是因为气球可能移动得太快，使鹦鹉联想到鹰，故选D。

27. 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.

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.”、**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.”以及**最后一段**“As prey animals, parrots are often frightened by

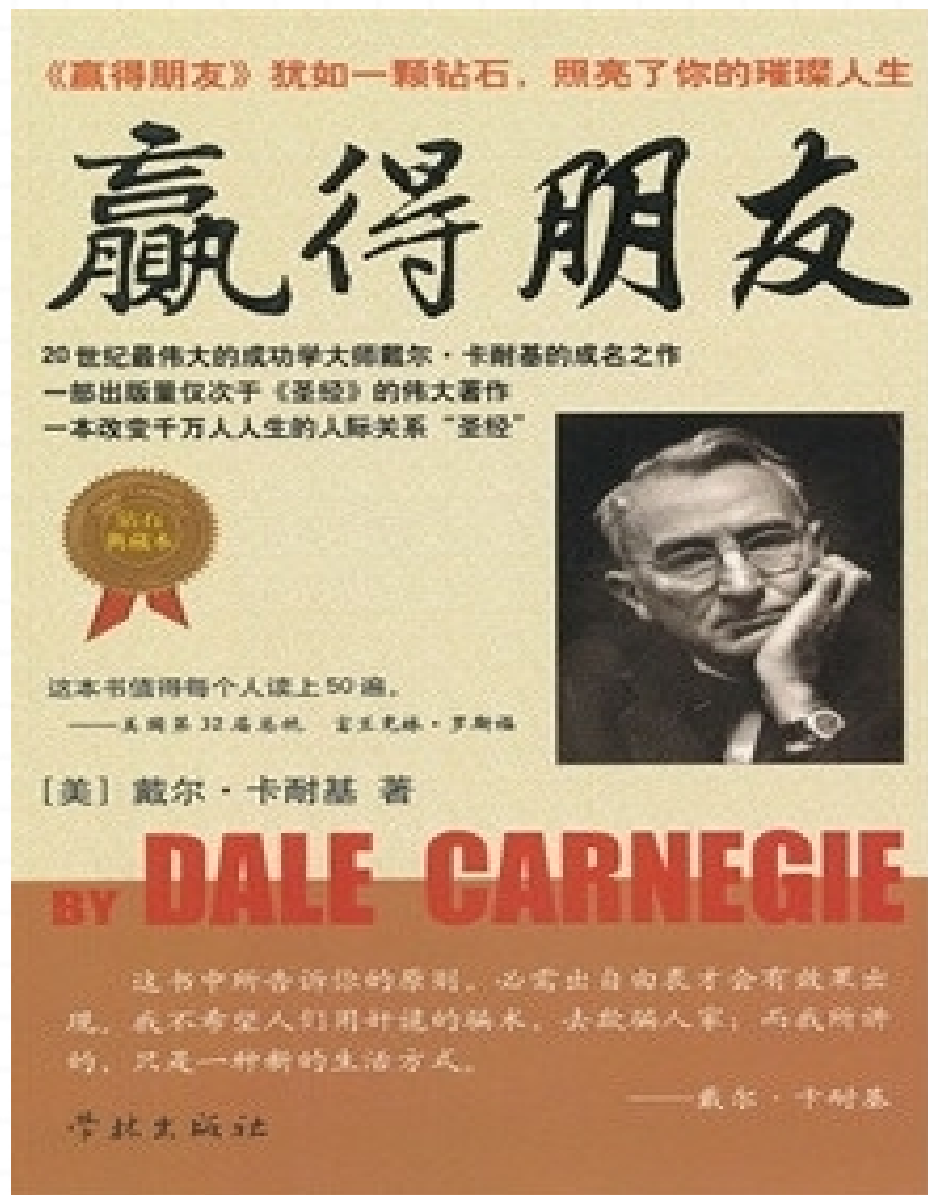
exposure to new household items or strangers. It is important to expose your

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~~

二、阅读C篇



- 语篇 | 议论文类型
- 主题 | 人与社会语境
- 语篇 | 文章主要介绍了争论的误解及如何赢得争论。

28. What is the author's attitude toward Carnegie's understanding of argument?

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

推理判断题。根据第一段中“**This distaste**(反感) 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.”可知，作者对于Carnegie对争论的看法持批判态度，故选A。

29. 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.

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.”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。

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

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

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。

31. 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.**

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.”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。

二、阅读D篇



◀ FRIENDS & SIBLINGS

- 语篇 | 说明文类型
- 主题 | 人与社会语境
- 语篇 | 语篇本文讨论了幼儿期对于孩子们社交技能发展的重要性，以及家长如内容何帮助他们学习和理解社交规则。

Suitable for 1-3 years

Toddlers making friends

32. 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.

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.**”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。

33. 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.**

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**”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

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

A. Giving examples.

B. Explaining concepts.

C. Providing evidence.

D. Making comparisons.

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?”)”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”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。

35. 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

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”, 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”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.”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，

二、七选五



搜索...



鞋 ▾ 服装 ▾ 手表 收集 ▾ 辅料 ▾ 营养 ▾ 礼券 ▾ 选购品牌 ▾ 步态分析 ▾ 清仓 我们的门店 ▾



大多数新跑步者常犯的错误

决定开始跑步既令人兴奋又有点令人生畏。这是一个巨大的误解，认为你需要有良好的健康水平才能开始跑步，但事实并非如此。任何人都可以开始跑步，难以捉摸的“跑步者高潮”让穿上运动鞋，在人行道或跑步机上跑步是值得的。

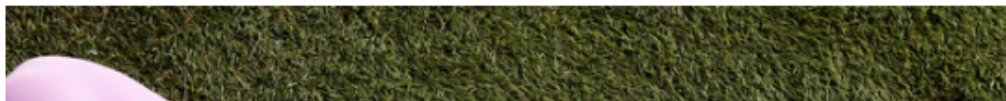
然而，在没有正确的方法或知识的情况下一头扎进任何新型的练习都可能导致错误。有些错误不仅会阻碍您的进步，还会使您面临受伤的风险。因此，在这篇博文中，我们将看看新跑步者最常犯的一些错误以及如何避免这些错误。

得意忘形和过度训练 新跑步者最常犯的错误之一是过度训练

。开始新事物的兴奋很容易让你过火，导致你在短时间内大幅增加你的里程或速度。这可能导致疲劳、肌肉拉伤甚至长期受伤。与其得意忘形，不如遵循逐渐增加里程和速度的跑步计划，还包括休息日。这将使您的身体有足够的时间来适应做新的事情。

忽视正确装备的重要性 初学者的另一个常见陷阱是没有投资于正确的跑步装备

，尤其是合适的跑鞋。穿着不适合跑步的旧运动鞋或鞋子跑步会导致不适和受伤。理想情况下，您应该购买一双适合您的脚型和跑步风格的优质跑鞋。在一家正在经营的商店进行专业的步态分析和试穿可以产生重大影响。



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.

____ 36 ____, 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 ____ 37 ____ .

• ____ 38 ____

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

____ 39 ____, 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

____ 40 ____ 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

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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. **B** 36, keep these things in mind to help you increase your chances of running success.

- 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

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