2024年深圳市高三年级第一次调研考试

2024. 2

试卷共8页,卷面满分120分,折算成130分计入总分。考试用时120分钟。

注意事项:

- 1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上, 并将准考证号条形码粘贴在 答题卡上的指定位置。用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上试卷类型 A 后的方框涂黑。
- 2. 选择题的作答:每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂 黑。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 3. 非选择题的作答: 用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草 稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 4. 考试结束后, 请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

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。

Whistler Travel Guide

Snow-capped peaks and powdered steeps; sparkling lakes and rushing waterfalls; challenging hiking routes and inviting restaurants — Whistler's offerings suit every season.

Things to do

The entire town displays the ski-chic atmosphere, hosting dozens of ski and snowboard competitions and festivals annually. In the warmer months, more outdoor enthusiasts come out to play. Visitors can try hiking or cycling up the mountains. While Whistler is an ideal vacation spot for the active types, other travelers can enjoy the local museums and art galleries filled with informative exhibits. Plus, there are family-friendly activities and attractions like summer concerts, along with plenty of shopping options.

When to visit

The best times to visit Whistler are from June through August and between December and March.

How to get around

The best ways to get around Whistler are on foot or by bike. Or, you can take the shuttle buses from Whistler Village, which transport visitors to Lost Lake Park and the Marketplace. Meanwhile, having a car will allow you the freedom to explore top attractions like Whistler Train Wreck and Alexander Falls without having to spend a lot of cash on a cab.

What you need to know

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- Whistler receives feet of snow each year. If you're driving in winter, slow down and make sure to rent or come with a reliable SUV.
- Snowslides are likely to occur on Backcountry routes, so only advanced skiers should take to this off-the-map area.
- Whistler's wilderness is home to many black and grizzly bears. Keep your distance and do not feed them.
- 21. What are active travelers recommended to do in Whistler?

A. Bike up the mountains.

B. Host ski competitions.

C. Go shopping at the malls.

D. Visit museum exhibitions.

22. Which of the following is the most popular among travelers?

A. Whistler Village.

B. Lost Lake Park.

C. The Marketplace.

D. Whistler Train Wreck.

23. What are travelers prohibited from doing in Whistler?

A. Driving a rented SUV.

B. Feeding grizzly bears.

C. Exploring the wilderness.

D. Skiing on Backcountry routes.

B

I used to believe that only words could catch the essence of the human soul. The literary works contained such distinct stories that they shaped the way we saw the world. Words were what composed the questions we sought to uncover and the answers to those questions themselves. Words were everything.

That belief changed.

In an ordinary math class, my teacher posed a simple question: What's 0.99 rounded to the nearest whole number? Easy. When rounded to the nearest whole number, 0.99 = 1. Somehow, I thought even though 0.99 is only 0.01 away from 1, there's still a 0.01 difference. That means even if two things are only a little different, they are still different, so doesn't that make them completely different?

My teacher answered my question by presenting another equation (等式): 1 = 0.9, which could also be expressed as 1 = 0.9999999... repeating itself without ever ending.

There was something mysterious but fascinating about the equation. The left side was unchangeable, objective: it contained a number that ended. On the right was something endless, a number repeating itself limitless times. Yet, somehow, these two opposed things were connected by an equal sign.

Lying in bed, I thought about how much the equation <u>paralleled</u> our existence. The left side of the equation represents that sometimes life itself is so unchangeable and so clear. The concrete, whole number of the day when you were born and the day when you would die. But then there is that gap in between life and death. The right side means a time and space full of limitless possibilities, and endless opportunities into the open future.

So that's what life is. Objective but imaginative. Unchangeable but limitless. Life is an equation with two sides that balances itself out. Still, we can't ever truly seem to put the perfect words to it. So possibly numbers can express ideas as equally well as words can. For now, let's B. Their literary origins.

D. Their expression leave it at that: 1 = 0.9999999... and live a life like it.

24. What does the author emphasize about words in paragraph 1?

A. Their wide variety.

C. Their distinct sounds.

25. What made the author find the equation fascinating?

A. The repetition of a number.

B. The way two different numbers are equal.

C. The question the teacher raised.

D. The difference between the two numbers.

26. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "paralleled" in paragraph 6?

A. Measured.

B. Composed.

C. Mirrored.

D. Influenced.

27. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. The Perfect Equation

B. Numbers Build Equations

C. An Attractive Question

D. Words Outperform Numbers

"Why does grandpa have ear hair?" Just a few years ago my child was so curious to know "why" and "how" that we had to cut off her questions five minutes before bedtime. Now a soon-to-be fourth grader, she says that she dislikes school because "it's not fun to learn." I am shocked. As a scientist and parent, I have done everything I can to promote a love of learning in my children. Where did I go wrong?

My child's experience is not unique. Developmental psychologist Susan Engel notes that curiosity — defined as "spontaneous (自发的) investigation and eagerness for new information" - drops dramatically in children by the fourth grade.

In Wonder: Childhood and the Lifelong Love of Science, Yale psychologist Frank C. Keil details the development of wonder — a spontaneous passion to explore, discover, and understand. He takes us on a journey from its early development, when wonder drives common sense and scientific reasoning, through the drop-off in wonder that often occurs, to the trap of life in a society that devalues wonder.

As Keil notes, children are particularly rich in wonder while they are rapidly developing causal mechanisms (因果机制) in the preschool and early elementary school years. They are sensitive to the others' knowledge and goals, and they expertly use their desire for questioning. Children's questions, particularly those about "why" and "how," support the development of causal mechanisms which can be used to help their day-to-day reasoning.

Unfortunately, as Keil notes, "adults greatly underestimate young children's causal mechanisms." In the book, Wonder, Keil shows that we can support children's ongoing wonder by playing games with them as partners, encouraging question-asking, and focusing on their **abilities to reason and conclude**—<mark>点通(微信号:bjgkzx)</mark>, 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

A decline in wonder is not unavoidable. Keil reminds us that we can accept wonder as a desirable positive quality that exists in everyone. I value wonder deeply, and Wonder has given me hope by proposing a future for my children that will remain wonder-full.

- 28. What is a common problem among fourth graders?
 - A. They upset their parents too often.
- B. They ask too many strange questions.
- C. Their love for fun disappears quickly.
- D. Their desire to learn declines sharply.
- 29. What can be inferred about children's causal mechanisms in paragraph 4?
 - A. They control children's sensitivity.
 - B. They slightly change in early childhood.
 - C. They hardly support children's reasoning.
 - D. They develop through children's questioning.
- 30. How can parents support children's ongoing wonder according to Keil?
 - A. By monitoring their games.
- B. By welcoming inquiring minds.
- C. By estimating their abilities.
- D. By providing reasonable conclusions.

- 31. What is the text?
 - A. A book review.
- B. A news report.
- C. A research paper.
- D. A children's story.

D

Each year, the world loses about 10 million hectares of forest — an area about the size of Iceland — because of cutting down trees. At that rate, some scientists predict the world's forests could disappear in 100 to 200 years. To handle it, now researchers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have pioneered a technique to generate wood-like plant materials in a lab. This makes it possible to "grow" a wooden product without cutting down trees.

In the lab, the researchers first take cells from the leaves of a young plant. These cells are cultured in liquid medium for two days, then moved to another medium which contains nutrients and two different hormones (激素). By adjusting the hormone levels, the researchers can tune the physical and mechanical qualities of the cells. Next, the researchers use a 3D printer to shape the cell-based material, and let the shaped material grow in the dark for three months. Finally, the researchers dehydrate (使脱水) the material, and then evaluate its qualities.

They found that lower hormone levels lead to plant materials with more rounded, open cells of lower density (密度), while higher hormone levels contribute to the growth of plant materials with smaller but denser cell structures. Lower or higher density of cell structures makes the plant materials softer or more rigid, helping the materials grow with different wood-like characteristics. What's more, it's to be noted that the research process is about 100 times faster than the time it takes for a tree to grow to maturity!

Research of this kind is ground-breaking. "This work demonstrates the great power of a technology," says lead researcher, Jeffrey Berenstain. "The real opportunity here is to be at its best with what you use and how you use it. This technology can be tuned to meet the requirements you give about shapes, sizes, rigidity, and forms. It enables us to 'grow' any wooden product in a way that traditional agricultural methods can't achieve 光题资料及排名分析信息。

y as resolutions at their contract	2000
A. To grow more trees.	B. To protect plant diversity.
C. To reduce tree losses.	D. To predict forest disappearance.
33. What does paragraph 2 mainly tel	
A. Its theoretical basis.	B. Its key procedures.
C. Its scientific evidence.	B. Its key procedures. D. Its usual difficulties. out the plant materials?
34. What does the finding suggest about	out the plant materials?
A. The hormone levels affect their	r rigidity.
B. They are better than naturally a	grown plants.
C. Their cells' shapes mainly rely	
D. Their growth speed determines	
35. Why is the research ground-break	
A. It uses new biological material	
B. It revolutionizes the way to ma	
C. It challenges traditional scienti	
D. It has a significant impact on v	
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。	
Art comes in two main categorie	es: realistic and abstract. Realistic art aims to show real-life
	is they appear. It involves paying close attention to details,
	36 . It's more about expressing feelings, emotions,
and ideas.	
	d. Viewers can easily recognize what is portrayed. Take the
	istic painting of a lady with a mysterious smile. 37,
helping us to learn about the past.	,
	is more about being creative38 They use shapes,
	s and ideas. Abstract art means different things to different
people. Some people enjoy trying to f	
	precision in drawing or sculpting to make things look real.
	ise shapes and colors in new ways. Many artists are skilled
	to demonstrate their technical skills and abstract ones to
display their creativity.	to delice to delice to
As for personal preference, some	e people prefer the clear stories of realistic art while others
	tract art, interpreting meanings in the shapes and forms.
	ne art world diverse and engaging40
大往北京尚有住线目力微信: 只有一点 2024 年深圳市高三年级	<u>通 (微信号:bjgkzx)</u> ,获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。 第一次调研考试 英语试题 第5页(共8页)

32. Why do researchers at MIT conduct the research?

- A. Both types of art take skills to make B. Photographs preserve faces of folks from long ago C. Grasping abstract art demands more artistic training D. Both ways of creating art have their own value and beauty E. In contrast, abstract art focuses less on realistic appearances

- F. Artworks like this tell stories about history and everyday life

G. Artists have the	freedom to go beyo	ond real-life representation	ns NN
第三部分 语言运用	(共两节、滞分20	A	
第一节(共15小题;	每小题 1 分, 满分	15 (4)	
阅读下面短文,从	每题所给的 A、B、	C、D 四个洗项中洗出可	「以填入空白处的最佳选项。
Last year, I started	the journey of hein	7 2 Famota and dust design	ner. The thought of a 41
schedule, a comfortable	home office and	the escape from the ar	owded public transport was
However the	he first few weeks w	ere filled with a long lost	feeling of 43
However, the	of working t	Tom home gradually set i	n. I had started my day with
the best intentions, prom	nising myself quick	breaks and regular 4	5 But deadlines, endless
emails, and virtual meet	ings 46 me	to my computer through	out the day, leaving me little
time to Go	one were the short	walks to a colleague's de	sk and the quick lunchtime
walks around the offic	e complex. Finally	, my world was 4	8 to the walls of my
home, my steps49	in mere mete	ers rather than kilometer	s.
One day, I tried _	50 one of m	y favorite dresses and it	wasn't passing through my
waist at all. Glancing at	myself in the mirro	or, I saw a51 p	erson carrying extra weight.
rather than someone en	joying freedom. Th	e 52 of work a	nd personal life had left me
feeling like I was a neve	er-ending motion ma	chine.	a column and a col
This incident mark	ed the o	f a journey of self-discov	ery. I made up my mind that
I needed a(n)54	, not just for m	y waistline but for my	overall well-being. It was a
promise to prioritize m	y physical and mer	ntal health, and a commi	tment that I could55
control over my life and	my body.		
41. A. tight	B. regular	C. full	D. flexible
42. A. appealing	B. amusing	C. challenging	D. disturbing
43. A. direction	B. security	C. freedom	D. responsibility
44. A. duties	B. rewards	C. problems	D. expectations
45. A. visits	B. emails	C. updates	D. stretches
46. A. tied	B. inspired	C. guided	D. introduced
47. A. reply	B. relax	C. react	D. read
48. A. extended	B. limited	C. related	D. exposed
49. A. counted	B. repeated	C. watched	D. followed
50. A. tidying up	B. putting aside	C. fitting into	D. getting back
51. A. lazy 天注北京高考在线	B. tired 百万微信: 京考一	C. rude 点通(微信号:bjgkzx),	D.madz 试题资料及排名分析信息
2024 年深	圳市高三年级第一次	调研考试 英语试题 第6	页(共8页)

52. A. mix B. success C. balance D. value 53. A. distance B. memory C. beginning D. training 54. A. promise B. excuse C. answer D. change D. regain 第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 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。
54. A. promise B. excuse C. answer D. change 55. A. maintain B. ease C. remove D. regain 第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)
55. A. maintain B. ease C. remove D. regain 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)
第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)
第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15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。
Despite being 75 years old, Chai Tixia's expertise in Jianzi is truly impressive. With quick
kicks, he effortlessly sends the Jianzi into the air and gracefully guides it to land 56
(gentle) on his head.
Jianzi, 57 game that dates back to the Han Dynasty, is surprisingly simple: players
must keep the Jianzi in the air, (use) any part of their body except their hands and
arms. However, to master this game59 (require) a lot of practice.
While enjoyed throughout China, Jianzi60 (describe) by Chai as an importan
aspect of hutong culture. The narrow alleyways, situated within Beijing's inner city, provide the
setting for the game's 61 (popular). Each morning, Chai and his fellow hutong residents
gather for their shared passion for Jianzi.
Chai's spirited matches with his neighbors have a big audience62 (draw) to the
artistry and excitement of the game. The onlookers who watch them playing with grea
athleticism are amazed at63 Chai and his fellow players can achieve.
Having practiced Jianzi for over 30 years, Chai cherishes the physical and social 64
(benefit) the game brings. Engaging in lively matches with his neighbors energizes his body
enhances his flexibility, 65 promotes unity within the community. Through Jianzi, Cha
harvests not only health but a sense of belonging and friendship.
数min / 写作 (共平共) # () - ()
第四部分写作(共两节,满分40分)
第一节 (满分 15 分)
在口语课上,外教 Alex 组织同学们讨论是否使用网络投票(online voting)的方式识 24 45 日上 45 第 45 45 年 1 47 45 年 1
选校园十佳歌手。请你代表小组发言,内容包括:
1. 小组观点;
2. 陈述理由。 注意:
注意:
1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。
Hello, everyone!

Thank you for listening!

第二节 (满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In our weekly staff meeting, our editor Ashley was not pleased with the quality of our reporting. "Our readership is way down. We need better stories for this Thursday's school newspaper. Does anybody have any ideas?" she said.

I handed her my article about our basketball team beating Deerfield High School the previous night by one point. "Sports stories are fun," she said, "but not good enough for the front page. We need something to really get people's attention."

After our meeting, we left the newsroom together and heard someone screaming, "Perry is missing!" Perry was a big red parrot and had been our school mascot (吉祥物) for ten years. He played an important role in students' lives, both in and out of class. He had also been a constant presence at school events, inspiring a sense of unity among students.

Everyone gathered around Perry's empty cage, heartbroken. Suddenly, a student from the crowd came over and showed me a photo. "You're a reporter for the school paper, right? I happened to take this yesterday," he said. In the photo was a Deerfield High School basketball player with something large hidden under his shirt around the size of a parrot.

"He must have stolen Perry to get back at us for winning the game!" Ashley cried. We hurried back to the newsroom, agreeing to run the photo on the front page with the headline "Deerfield Stole Perry." "This is just the story we need. Everyone will read it," Ashley said confidently.

After she left, I took a closer look at the photo. The clock in the background read 4:15 pm, but our game against Deerfield hadn't started until 4:30 pm. Why would the boy have taken Perry before we even played? An uneasy feeling came over me that we might have falsely accused someone.

I went to Perry's usual caretaker to ask if he knew Perry was missing. "He's not missing. He's retired. He's ready for some quieter days," he said. Learning the truth, I immediately told Ashley and suggested writing a story to say goodbye to Perry.

注意:

- 1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
- 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

To my surprise, Ashley insisted on reporting the "Deerfield Stole Perry" story.

On Thursday, the paper came out with the headline "Bye-Bye, Perry" on the front page.

2024 年深圳市高三年级第一次调研考试

英语参考答案

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

21-23 ADB 24-27 DBCA 28-31 DDBA 32-35 CBAB

第二节

36-40 EFGAD

第三部分 语言运用

第一节

41-45 DACCD 46-50 ABBAC 51-55 BACDD

第二节

56. gently 57. a 58. using 59. requires 60. is described

61. popularity 62. drawn 63. what 64. benefits 65. and

第四部分写作

第一节

One possible version:

参考范文一

<u>Hello, everyone!</u> Our group believes that online voting is a fantastic idea to select the top ten campus singers.

Firstly, it's important to acknowledge that online voting is convenient and accessible to everyone. With just a few clicks on a computer or a smartphone, we can easily cast votes to support our favourite singers. Besides, online voting allows for a wider reach and engagement, breaking down the boundaries of physical locations and enabling more people to participate in the voting process.

Overall, we think online voting is a convenient and inclusive means for choosing the top ten campus singers. *Thank you for listening!* (97 词)

参考范文二

<u>Hello, everyone!</u> Though online voting is widely used, its drawbacks are undeniable. Let me share our concerns about using it to select the top ten campus singers.

Firstly, not all of us have access to the Internet or electronic devices, so the voting result can not reflect the true preferences of the entire student community. Besides, cheating is a significant concern. Contestants may create multiple accounts to vote for themselves or ask for votes from acquaintances. In this way, the voting result fails to show the contestants' vocal abilities and stage performance.

Overall, while online voting has its benefits, we should also guarantee the fairness and reliability of the contest. *Thank you for listening!* (108 词)

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第二节

To my surprise, Ashley insisted on reporting the "Deerfield Stole Perry" story. 'This is the very story we need to attract more readers," she argued. To convince her, I defended that if we wrote this article, we would be telling a lie. Noticing her hesitant expression, I further explained the potential harm it would cause to the player and our paper's reputation. After some discussion, Ashley finally gave in, "OK, let's try with real stories." Then I went to gather all the necessary information to write an article about Perry and the precious memories we shared over the years. (87

On Thursday, the paper came out with the headline "Bye-Bye, Perry" on the front page. Soon, it sparked heated discussions among students about Perry. Many were disappointed with Perry's sudden departure, but were comforted by the fact that he was in good care. The story also evoked sweet memories of Perry. Some students even requested to share their stories of him in our paper! Seeing the story's success, Ashley came to me and said sincerely, "You are right! It's a good story." Her words brought me a great sense of fulfillment. Indeed, true stories might not always draw attention, but they have the power to touch and connect. (93 🗐)



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