

七校联合体 2024 届高三第一次联考试卷（8 月）

英语

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本试卷满分 120 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

**第二部分 阅读理解（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

Volunteering is a great way to develop new skills, gain experience and connect with others. If you are interested in volunteering, here are some recommended opportunities.

**Invasive Species Management**

Placencia, Belize

Make a difference by removing lion fish, an invasive species destroying reef ecosystems of the Caribbean. Learn to dive while removing lion-fish. Each week will differ but you will be participating in the following areas: Removing Invasive Lion-fish, Whale Shark Observation (if spotted), Biodiversity Identification Dive and Beach Clean-ups.

**Marine Research Expedition**

Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy

You will join an international crew aboard a sailboat to work for the protection of our seas. And you will learn to collect data, organize and enjoy the sea at its best! Experience the sailing life in one of the world's best spots for water sports. Gain experience in Marine Research in the field (under water). Get close up to dolphins and whales in the wild.

**Wildlife Supporter**

Port Elizabeth, South Africa

Volunteer at a Game Reserve that hosts the Big 5 and support the local staff in monitoring the animals. Work up close with the famous Big 5! Join our reserve for orphaned and injured non-dangerous animals. Make a difference in the rescue, rehabilitation (康复) and release of wildlife, giving them a second chance at being free and wild again.

**Climate and Environmentalist Supporter**

Hanga Roa, Chile

Be a volunteer on the amazing Easter Island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and get involved in climate and nature protection. Responsibilities include teamwork in the climate protection program, collection of plant seeds, control of seed settlement on the plantation, conservation of native plants and reforestation work.

1. What activity will volunteers do depending on good luck?  
A. Clean dolphins stuck on the beach.    B. Dive under water to see lion-fish.  
C. Collect data on a marine animal.    D. Monitor whale sharks carefully.
2. What is Tyrrhenian Sea famous for?  
A. Its marine life in deep water.    B. Its perfect place for sailing.  
C. Its wild dolphins and whales.    D. Its best spot for marine researches.
3. Which activity is suitable for volunteers with medical experiences?  
A. Wildlife Supporter.    B. Marine Research Expedition.  
C. Invasive Species Management.    D. Climate and Environmentalist Supporter.

**B**

Have you ever fancied a tennis lesson from one of the world's greatest tennis players at your local court?

This dream came true for two young players, who got to train with 20-year-old superstar Emma Raducanu after she appeared as a hologram (全息图) -a photographic recording of the image. While Sam Clague, 14, and Diamond Paisley, 12, were both in London, the British number one was in Abu Dhabi.

During the world's first holographic lesson, Ms Raducanu's avatar (头像) appeared to feed balls to the players and gave live feedback on their shots, like "that was fast and there was lots of topspin on that". Even Sam said he thought she had been prerecorded at first until she spoke with him directly.

Their holographic training session offers a glimpse into how advancing technology could revolutionize tennis coaching, according to Dr Ian Pearson.

Dr Pearson thinks that mixed reality headsets will soon allow tennis players to feel they are playing in unusual virtual environments, like on a space station or the middle of a lake. Through 5G, the future of tennis will see increased interaction between real life tennis courts and the rich imagination we see in computer games - playing whenever, wherever and whoever you want.

Full sensory virtual reality could even place the viewer inside the tennis player's shoes in real time. Dr Pearson said: "By 2030, with active skin technology, the playing styles and even the sensations of top-level players could be captured, so that anyone could experience how it actually felt to play that game through full sensory virtual reality."

Finally, sportswear made from smart materials could allow for a digital coach powered by artificial intelligence(AI) to provide feedback on a player's form. Dr Pearson said: "AI- controlled suits made from smart materials, such as fabrics with sensors, can help players find the perfect stroke when hitting or returning a serve by quickly learning the muscle memory of a flawless forehand. Using direct feedback from friendly virtual AI coaches, new players can develop and learn much more quickly."

4. What did Ms Raducanu do in the first holographic lesson?  
A. Give players a real time guidance.  
B. Require players to follow her shots.  
C. Record coaching contents in advance.  
D. Share her experiences through the hologram.
5. What can full sensory virtual reality make viewers do?  
A. Increase their imagination of sports.

- B. Take the place of top level players.
  - C. Experience the feeling of players on the spot.
  - D. Have a sense of playing in an unusual place.
6. What's Dr Pearson's attitude towards virtual AI coaches?
- A. Critical.      B. Skeptical.      C. Cautious.      D. Favorable.
7. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The future of coaching.      B. The threat from AI to coaches.  
C. The first live coaching online.      D. The appearance of digital coaches.

C

People trained to detect lies often rely on multiple signs, such as eye contact, length of responses and the details in what people say, but studies have shown that assessing a wide range of behavioural information can make it harder to decide if someone is lying. Bruno Verschuere at the University of Amsterdam and his colleagues wondered whether solely focusing on the detail of statements could provide more consistent results.

To test this idea, researchers asked 44 students to go for a walk or steal from a mock (模仿的) crime. Students were instructed to lie if they committed the fake theft.

Next, the researchers recruited 171 people to watch six truthful and six deceptive (欺骗的) interviews from these recordings, ranking interviewees' eye contact and detail level. The results revealed that both truth-tellers and liars averted (转移) their gaze a similar amount, but truthful statements were substantially more detailed than deceptive ones, suggesting the latter is a more useful way to tell that someone is lying.

The researchers then asked 405 people to judge the true nature of six truthful and six deceptive statements randomly chosen from the interviews. Around half of the participants used multiple cues to identify liars. The remaining participants solely ranked the level of detail in answers on a scale of 1 to 10, with 6 or above counting as truthful. Those using multiple cues distinguished lies from the truth 59% of the time, while those relying solely on detail achieved 66%.

"Our take is that using just one cue can provide a simpler way to judge lies from the truth," says Verschuere. Nevertheless, in the real world, you would probably need to confirm the accuracy of statements through extra further investigations or follow-up questions, he says.

8. Bruno Verschuere and his colleagues conducted the research to confirm that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. behavioral information played a vital role in finding out the truth  
B. people should be trained to detect lies by referring to multiple cues  
C. truth tellers and liars shared something in common when performing the task  
D. it's relatively easier to identify liars by relying only on the detail of statements
9. What can we learn from paragraph 3 and 4?
- A. Liars turned away their eyes more often than truth-tellers.  
B. Truthful statements included considerably more details than deceptive ones.  
C. It's difficult for participants to detect liars by using multiple cues like eye contact.  
D. Participants who relied on one cue can distinguish lies from the truth faultlessly.
10. What did Verschuere think of the real-life application of his research?
- A. It had some limitations.      B. It made no sense.

- C. It could be perfectly applied.                      D. It had no potential market.
11. What's the purpose of the passage?
- A. To introduce readers to the classification of lies.  
B. To encourage readers to apply the results in real life.  
C. To warn readers of psychological harm of telling a lie.  
D. To inform readers of scientific findings on detecting liars.

D

In the animal kingdom, mimics (模仿) are not rare. Stick insects pretend to be twigs. Hawk moth caterpillars resemble poisonous snakes. The examples, though, are visual. Auditory mimicry is rarer. Danilo Russo of the University of Naples Federico II thinks he has found a novel case of it, as he describes in *Current Biology*. Some bats, he believes, mimic angry bees in order to scare away owls that might otherwise eat them.

Dr. Russo first noticed bat buzzing a few years ago. The noise struck him as similar to the sound of some bees. He wondered whether bat buzzing was a form of mimicry which helped to scare off would-be predators.

To test this idea, he and his colleagues first recorded the buzzing that captured bats made. Then, with protective clothing, they began the more dangerous task of recording the buzzing made by different bees. Computer analysis revealed that bees' and bats' buzzing were, indeed, similar.

Then the researchers recruited several owls. They put the owls, one at a time, in an enclosure with branches for them to stay on, and two boxes with holes in them. They placed a loudspeaker alongside one of the boxes and, after the birds had settled in, broadcast through it five seconds of uninterrupted bat buzzing and a similar amount of insect buzzing three times in a row for each noise. As a control, they broadcast in like manner several non-buzzing sounds made by bats.

During the broadcasts and for five minutes thereafter, they videoed the owls. After analysis, the results were unequivocal. When they heard both the bat buzzing and the bee buzzing, the owls moved as far from the speakers as they could. In contrast, when the non-buzzing bat sounds were played, they crept closer.

Dr. Russo believes this is the first reported case of a mammal using auditory mimicry to scare away a predator. They strongly suspect, however, that it is not unique. Anecdotes suggest several birds also make buzzing noises when their nests are disturbed. And with the result of the experiment, he therefore predicts that auditory mimicry is far more widespread than currently realized.

12. What was Dr. Russo's assumption of the study?
- A. Bats imitate the voice of angry bees to frighten away enemies.  
B. The buzzing of bats is similar to the sound of some bees.  
C. Auditory mimicry is rather common in the animal kingdom.  
D. Only some bats have the capacity of auditory mimicry.
13. How did Dr. Russo test his idea?
- A. By consulting experts in this field.  
B. By referring to other scholars' analysis.  
C. By collecting computer data.

- D. By conducting series of scientific experiments.
14. What does the underlined word “unequivocal” in paragraph 5 possibly mean?  
A. Disappointing. B. Controversial. C. Definite. D. Uncertain.
15. What is a suitable title for the text?  
A. A New Trick to Scare Away Owls  
B. Animal Mimicry: Buzz off  
C. A Self-protection Behavior among Animals  
D. Bats: No More Victim to Owls

## 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。

### How to Set Goals

Whether you have small dreams or high expectations, setting goals allows you to plan how you want to move through life. 16

Find out your life goals. Ask yourself some important questions about what you want for your life. What do you want to achieve today, in a year, and in your lifetime? The answers to this question can be as general as “I want to be happy” or “I want to help people”. 17

Set specific (具体的) goals. Be specific and realistic about what it is that you want to achieve. Research shows that setting a specific goal makes you more likely to achieve it. 18 For example, “Be healthier” is too big and vague to be a helpful goal. “I want to eat more vegetables, and I want to run a marathon” is better.

Write out your goals. Be detailed, be clear, and include your steps. 19 Keep your list in a place where you can get informed frequently. This will help keep you motivated.

20 You may find yourself set in your ways concerning broad life goals, but take the time to reevaluate your smaller goals. Are you accomplishing them according to your timeline? Are they still necessary to keep you on track towards your larger life goals? Allow yourself the flexibility (灵活性) to make some small changes to your goals.

- A. Adjust your goals.
- B. Track and measure your progress.
- C. Having a plan will help push you ahead.
- D. Writing them down tends to make them a little more real.
- E. Here are some important ideas that you may find helpful
- F. Consider what you hope to achieve in 10, 15, or 20 years.
- G. Remember that you may need to break large goals into smaller goals.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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。

Jennifer Webb-McRae always knew what she wanted to be when she grew up.

She really never wanted to be anything else 21 a lawyer when she grew up and that was because her family kind of put that idea in her head. They used to say she 22 every point, so she should grow up and be a lawyer.

Webb-McRae was raised in New Jersey and received her law degree there. 23, Webb-McRae was interested in family law, so she clerked for a judge 24 in that field. Later, she got a chance to work with the juvenile (未成年) justice system. During that time, she found she had a 25 for criminal law and decided to work for that.

Now, she feels fortunate to get a job representing juvenile defendants. Her responsibilities are complex and she says she has a role to 26 in this system. She works to help people make good choices, 27 when they are young. She recognizes the power of peer pressure that children face. She 28 the strong “no-snitching” (禁止告密) culture among young people that can block needed intervention.

To 29 this disturbing and worrying situation, Webb-McRae 30 an Annual Back to School Initiative. After just six years in 31, the program now involves 40 schools. Earlier this year, Webb-McRae also started a community engagement series. She thinks everyone has a right to 32 the justice system is fair and just.

“Our justice system certainly is not 33, but I’m passionate about doing my little 34 to make it better. I believe in action and moving the ball forward.” Webb-McRae hopes her example will 35 girls in New Jersey to pursue their dreams.

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|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. against     | B. besides    | C. but              | D. from            |
| 22. A. argued      | B. consulted  | C. made             | D. supported       |
| 23. A. Before long | B. Early on   | C. At the same time | D. Once in a while |
| 24. A. caught      | B. blessed    | C. involved         | D. trapped         |
| 25. A. motive      | B. passion    | C. demand           | D. tolerance       |
| 26. A. bring       | B. direct     | C. take             | D. play            |
| 27. A. truly       | B. obviously  | C. especially       | D. certainly       |
| 28. A. acquires    | B. notes      | C. predicts         | D. follows         |
| 29. A. track       | B. battle     | C. seek             | D. question        |
| 30. A. instructed  | B. assumed    | C. programmed       | D. launched        |
| 31. A. existence   | B. suggestion | C. treatment        | D. expectation     |
| 32. A. figure out  | B. point out  | C. make sure        | D. make sense      |
| 33. A. complete    | B. persuasive | C. perfect          | D. reliable        |
| 34. A. career      | B. part       | C. mission          | D. thing           |
| 35. A. teach       | B. inspire    | C. help             | D. attract         |

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。

The total floor area of China's green buildings has been over 6.6 billion square meters with the country's efforts to promote high-quality development in urban and rural areas.

36 (note) China's achievements of green development in urban and rural areas, Zhang Xiaohong, vice minister of housing and urban-rural development, 3 (stress) the difficult task of saving energy and reducing carbon emissions in urban and rural construction at a press conference on Monday.

The ministry will make continuous efforts 38 (increase) the proportion of green buildings, raise building energy efficiency standards and popularize buildings with extra-low energy 39 (consume) in regions with suitable climate conditions. It will also promote green renovation of existing buildings to improve energy efficiency and make 40 (low) carbon emissions.

China issued a guideline 41 supports green development in urban and rural areas recently. Institutional mechanisms and policy systems for green development in urban and rural areas will be 42 (basic) established by 2025, while green development will cover urban and rural areas 43 a comprehensive way by 2035, with 44 increased cut in carbon emissions, said the guideline.

The ministry will state a 14th five-year plan on urban and rural living environment planning and take 45 (measure) to bring eco-environment, construction and social and cultural environment into line while promoting green development of regions and cities.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华, 下周学校要接待来自澳大利亚的交换生, 你将作为学生代表致欢迎辞。请为此写一篇发言稿, 内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 介绍活动安排;
3. 表达祝愿。

- 注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;  
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;  
3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Australian friends,

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Thank you for listening!

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