

华附、省实、广雅、深中 2024 届高三四校联考

英语

命题学校：深圳中学

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本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，共 10 页，满分 120 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的校名、姓名、考号、座位号等相关信息填写在答题卡指定区域内，并用 2B 铅笔填涂相关信息。因笔试不考听力，试卷从第二大题开始，试题序号从“21”开始。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案；不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内的相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。

第一部分选择题（共 65 分）

二、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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Unusual shapes, ambitious designs, new materials and new different styles have come with the modern architecture into construction today. And the world owes some of its strangest buildings to the masterminds of unconventional architects. Here are some of them.

Cubic Houses, Rotterdam, Netherlands

The Cubic Houses are an architectural wonder located in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. They were designed and constructed by architect Piet Blom in the 1970s. Blom was asked by Rotterdam town planners to solve the dilemma of building houses on top of a pedestrian bridge. They are cubes situated in different angles over hexagonal poles, so they look like trees and altogether make a forest. There are 38 small cubes and they are all attached to each other.

National Centre for the Performing Arts, China

The National Center for the Performing Arts (NCPA), described as the Giant Egg, is an arts center in Beijing, China. The construction started in December 2001 and it took almost 6 years to complete. The

building is surrounded by an artificial lake, seats 5,452 people in three halls and is almost 12,000 m² in size. As one of the strangest buildings, it was designed by French architect Paul Andreu.

Forest Spiral, Germany

The Forest Spiral is a residential building complex in Darmstadt, Germany. It was designed by Australian artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser, and constructed by the Bauverein Darmstadt company. The building was completed in 2000. It's a really amazing building with a green roof, resembling a spiral (螺旋).

Habitat 67, Montreal, Canada

Habitat 67, a housing complex in Montreal, Canada, was designed by Israeli-Canadian architect Moshe Safdie. Habitat 67 is shaped like a very interesting arrangement of cubes that kids play with. It looks so original and is a building completely stable and comfortable for living.

21. What makes the four buildings special?

- A. Their sizes.
- B. Their functions.
- C. Their appearances.
- D. Their building materials.

22. Which of the following buildings resembles trees?

- A. The Cubic Houses.
- B. The NCPA.
- C. The Forest Spiral.
- D. Habitat 67.

23. What do the Forest Spiral and Habitat 67 share?

- A. They were completed in 2000.
- B. They were built for living.
- C. They have a green roof.
- D. They look like cubes.

B

Ryan is a good kid. He gets great grades, he plays lacrosse (长曲棍球), and he is well-liked. So Jennifer and her husband didn't see any reason why their sixth-grade son couldn't have an Instagram account, until Ryan posted a photo of himself holding an empty beer bottle that his father had just finished. "My husband saw the photo pop up on Ryan's account and went up the stairs in seconds, demanding that he should take it down," Jennifer says. "I don't think my son realized how bad his picture looked. He was trying to be funny, but he's in sixth grade! Even if he was simply posing, that picture was inappropriate."

With the popularity of photo-sharing site Instagram, it's easy for parents to have a false sense of security. Unlike Facebook or Twitter, Instagram is only for posting pictures and with the 13+ age requirement and privacy feature, so it seems like an almost harmless site for children. How much trouble could they stir up? But that's not the fact.

Shockingly, some kids are paying for attention on social media. When Paula Pryor found a mysterious

\$700 charge on her credit card, the last thing she suspected it to be was payment to a company that helped acquire “likes” on Instagram pictures. “My son Hayden thought it was only ten dollars, but it was ten dollars per ‘like’,” says Pryor.

Often, it’s not your own teen that’s cause for concern — it’s someone else’s kid. Megan Koster couldn’t figure out why her daughter Delaney suddenly became so anxious about whether her panty line could be seen through her jeans. Finally, Delaney said that she was worried someone would take a photo and post it on Instagram. “I don’t think I would have survived middle school if sites like this had existed back then,” Koster says.

24. What made Jennifer think her son Ryan could have an Instagram account?

- A. He gained popularity in school.
- B. He was skilled at using Instagram.
- C. He showed interest in taking photos.
- D. He was old enough and behaved well.

25. What does the underlined word “they” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Instagram accounts.
- B. Social media.
- C. Pictures.
- D. Children.

26. Why did Pryor’s son pay the company \$700?

- A. To obtain the picture he liked.
- B. To pay attention to social media.
- C. To get his photos noticed and liked.
- D. To pay the charge on his credit card.

27. What’s the text mainly about?

- A. Teen’s problems with Instagram.
- B. Inappropriate pictures from children.
- C. The influence of the Internet on young users.
- D. Concerns for the Internet security for children.

C

Is there actual evidence that a coin toss — the act of spinning a coin in the air with your thumb and catching it in your hand — tends to favor one side over the other? Or is a coin flip 50/50? A new study questions the fairness of the flip.

One side of the coin is, in fact, more likely to come up than the other, according to a team of scientists led by University of Amsterdam PhD candidate František Bartoš. Their study, which is still undergoing peer review, collected and analyzed the results of 350,757 coin flips in 46 different currencies and registered that the coins landed on the same side they started on 51% of the time. This research was done in an effort to

confirm a hypothesis (假设) proposed earlier by Stanford University statistics professor Persi Diaconis and his team. According to that theory, “vigorously flipped coins tend to come up the same way they started.”

According to Diaconis’s team, when people flip an ordinary coin, they introduce a small degree of “precession”, meaning a change in the direction of the axis (轴) of turning throughout a coin’s track. Consequently, the coin tends to spend more time in the air with the initial side facing up. This makes a coin flip not quite 50/50.

In 2007, Diaconis’s team estimated the odds of a “same-side outcome” as approximately 51%. Nearly a decade and a half later, Bartoš and his team found this very result. They published a preliminary report stating, “Our data lend strong support to the previous hypothesis — The coins landed on the same side more often than not.”

Moreover, this was true for both sides of the coin and for all of the different coins tossed. As Diaconis stated back in 1986, “The more you think about randomness, the less random things become. But sometimes, you can take advantage of a lack of randomness.” Indeed, when it comes to flipping a coin, the quickest shortcut to making your own luck might just be calling it literally as you see it.

28. What’s the purpose of conducting the study?

- A. To find evidence for the fairness of a coin toss.
- B. To prove an assumption put forward years ago.
- C. To state the definite chance of one side of a coin coming up.
- D. To analyze the result of over 300,000 coin flips in different currencies.

29. What does the underlined word “precession” in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Progressing.
- B. Spinning.
- C. Bouncing.
- D. Dropping.

30. Which of the following may Diaconis agree with?

- A. There is no need to consider randomness too much.
- B. We have to make good use of a lack of randomness.
- C. Whatever coin it is, randomness turns out to be fair ultimately.
- D. The harder we flip a coin, the greater chance we will gain its randomness.

31. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Is a Coin Flip 50/50? A Perfect Randomness.
- B. Is a Coin Flip 50/50? A Mysterious Guess.
- C. Is a Coin Flip 50/50? Think Twice!
- D. Is a Coin Flip 50/50? You Bet!

D

Wild turkeys are a familiar sight throughout New Hampshire, where flocks wander along roadsides and through backyards.

In 1975, Ted Walski, the biologist for New Hampshire Fish and Game, released 25 turkeys from the back of his truck in Walpole, a town in the western part of the state. It was part of a reintroduction effort to bring back a species that had been wiped out in New England before the Civil War, where it used to suffer heavy blows — forests vanished for unknown reasons and people got their own way to hunt.

“Originally, I never thought it would get beyond a few thousand turkeys,” says Walski, who spent nearly 50 years working with the birds before retiring in 2019.

Instead, New Hampshire’s turkey population has exploded beyond all expectations, now around 45,000 animals — the highest since the reintroduction, and probably the most the state can approach. Reintroduction efforts in neighboring states and around the country have created a similar story — there are 70,000 wild turkeys in Maine, up to 50,000 in Vermont, and more than 30,000 in Massachusetts — all of which total up to about six million animals reproducing in all states but Alaska.

So what made the wild turkey one of the most successful wildlife reintroduction programs in American history? Most likely, it’s due to the bird’s surprising and unexpected ability to live among humans. In the suburbs, turkeys can take advantage of edge habitat, like woods and open spaces, and dine on a never-ending buffet of food provided by people — particularly birdseed. Besides, it doesn’t hurt that native predators, such as wolves and cougars, have largely disappeared from most parts of the turkey’s range.

But everyone is not thankful for the New England turkey boom. The infamously bold birds are troublesome, disturbing traffic and pecking at front doors, as well as potentially dangerous. In 2019, a 35-year-old pregnant woman was attacked by turkeys on the streets of Cambridge, Massachusetts — twice. As conflicts between these 20-pound birds and people are on the rise, particularly during the spring breeding season, wildlife officials are trying to cope with the reality that the turkey is here to stay.

32. What had made turkeys extinct in New England before the Civil War?
- A. Disappearing forests and unrestricted hunting.
 - B. Ted Walski’s reintroduction policy and its effects.
 - C. Turkeys’ inability to reproduce and coexist with humans.
 - D. Native predators’ occupation of most parts of turkeys’ range.
33. According to the text, which of the following statements is true about wild turkeys?
- A. Their explosive population is completely out of the control of New Hampshire.
 - B. The number of wild turkeys amounts to around six million in Alaska.
 - C. Their abilities to reproduce fall short of people’s expectations.
 - D. They feed on adequate food from human beings.
34. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. It is urgent to protect wild turkeys from being attacked.
 - B. Turkeys are posing a potential threat to natural environment.

- C. Nobody appreciates the increase in turkeys due to their evil deeds.
- D. Measures will be taken to tackle conflicts between turkeys and humans.

35. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. New England witnesses a turkey boom but not all appreciate it.
- B. The wildlife reintroduction program of wild turkeys is quite successful.
- C. Wild turkeys' sharp increase does harm to human beings and environment.
- D. There is a contradictory relationship between wild turkeys and human beings.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Many people have a habit of starting projects but not finishing them. If you're one of them and want to finish what you start, first of all, you must be careful to choose what you want to do. When you start on a project, make sure that it's something you're interested in. If you choose to do something you're half-interested in, you'll stop it halfway. 36 So if you are not sure whether this is something you really want to do, try it out on a small scale and see if it's what you're interested in.

37 Faced with temptations, ask yourself what's more important to you — going out for the weekend or working on what you've planned to do? The former might bring you some joy, but the latter is what truly gives you satisfaction. On the other hand, don't try to be perfect. 38 As a result, you'll put off your work.

Record your progress. You can create a project sheet that records your goals and your present state. And then review your progress every week. 39 What's your task for the next week? This will encourage you to work towards your final goal.

To avoid getting discouraged with all the things that need to be done, celebrate what you've done so far. Remember: everything you've done so far is an achievement! Give yourself a huge pat on the back and a big hug. 40 When you're ready, go on with what you're doing.

- A. They will lose heart and give up finally.
- B. What percent of your goal have you achieved?
- C. Otherwise, you'll be afraid of making mistakes.
- D. Whatever you've planned, never change it easily.
- E. Take the opportunity to get back your strength and energy.
- F. Plan your time and resources accordingly and include them in your schedule.
- G. This will lead to a waste of time and energy that could be better used elsewhere.

三、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，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

An airline loses two suitcases belonging to two different travelers, Lucy and Pete. Both suitcases happen to be the same and also contain 41 antiques. An airline manager 42 to compensate for their loss figures that simply asking them for the price is hopeless, for they may 43 it. Instead, he has them write down the price as any dollar between 2 and 100 44 so that they cannot negotiate with each other. If both write the same number, he will pay each of them that amount. If not, he will assume that the person writing the higher number is 45 and pay both of them the lower number with a 46 and a punishment — the person writing the lower number will get \$2 more as a reward for 47 and the other will get \$2 less instead. For instance, if Lucy writes 46 and Pete writes 100, Lucy will get \$48 and Pete will get \$44. What numbers will Lucy and Pete write?

48, Lucy's idea is that she should write the largest possible number, which will earn her \$100 if Pete's similarly 49. Soon, it strikes her that if she wrote 99, she'd make a little more — \$101. But surely this 50 will also occur to Pete, who will choose 99 too. Continuing with this line of 51, when both are unwilling to lose money or get less than the other, they will end up writing down the 52 price of the antique. Experimental studies conducted by economists, however, 53 this narrow view of reason. In their studies, most participants pick \$100 or a number close to it, either without thinking the problem through or tending to believe they'll 54 the “unreasonable” number. By doing so, participants ultimately get a much bigger 55. Based on this, researchers have concluded that people appear to have a natural tendency towards cooperation, which favors seemingly unreasonable but beneficial strategies.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. precious | B. identical | C. missing | D. various |
| 42. A. reminded | B. enabled | C. tasked | D. convinced |
| 43. A. value | B. highlight | C. ignore | D. overstate |
| 44. A. at random | B. precisely | C. with caution | D. separately |
| 45. A. dreaming | B. cheating | C. objecting | D. complaining |
| 46. A. bonus | B. change | C. bill | D. credit |
| 47. A. cooperation | B. honesty | C. selflessness | D. intelligence |
| 48. A. Generally | B. Surprisingly | C. Initially | D. Specifically |
| 49. A. foolish | B. greedy | C. thoughtful | D. generous |
| 50. A. experience | B. message | C. conclusion | D. insight |
| 51. A. reasoning | B. compromise | C. guessing | D. struggle |
| 52. A. fair | B. high | C. real | D. low |

53. A. confirm B. warn C. challenge D. defeat
 54. A. give way to B. get back C. take control of D. benefit from
 55. A. compensation B. tip C. investment D. fee

第二部分非选择题 (共 55 分)

三、语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 56 - 65 的相应位置上。

Traditional Chinese medicine 56 (practise) for around 3,000 years in the Far East, but is relatively recent in the West. People are becoming increasingly worried about the side effects of drugs, and are turning to treatments such as yoga and acupuncture (针灸) 57 (add) to, or sometimes even replace, Western medicine.

An event in my life changed my attitude towards acupuncture. After suffering from insomnia (失眠) for several months, I 58 (feel) mentally and physically exhausted, nearing my breaking point. A trip 59 my doctor and nightly beer and whisky failed to bring any 60 (relieve) from my condition. A friend suggested that I visit an acupuncturist. With a fear of needles, I was reluctant to take his advice, 61 by this time I was so tired that I was ready to try almost anything.

After another nearly 62 (sleep) night, I turned up in the local alternative health centre and met the only acupuncturist in my area. By taking my pulse, looking at my tongue and asking some questions about my diet and lifestyle, he correctly concluded that I was worn out. I found this 63 (extreme) impressive and amazing since he hadn't asked me 64 I had come to see him. He then inserted a fine needle in my right foot, and I fell asleep immediately. The whole experience was like a miracle never 65 (imagine) in my wildest dreams!

四、写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你的英国朋友 Jerry 写信邀请你寒假期间去伦敦游玩, 你因故无法前往, 请你回信表达歉意, 内容包括:

1. 谢绝的理由;
2. 提议暑假去拜访他。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jerry,

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

One of my teachers once asked my class what our favourite memory was. She was asking for the moment in which “you felt the best, you felt that you had the world in the palm of your hand.” Some described grand awards; others described winning a tournament. But I felt the best when I first learned how to ride my bike — at thirteen. I didn’t mind my classmate’s stares and snickering, because I knew there was more to the story.

My brother and I shared a typical brotherly relationship: we couldn’t stand each other. Or, to be honest, he couldn’t stand me. I hero-worshipped him. My clothes mysteriously looked like his, and even my words tended to mimic those I heard from him. Many times, I even wanted to literally follow my brother, sobbing every time I was prevented from hanging around with him. Needless to say, I was an annoyance to him. Any sort of conversation we had usually degraded to fighting, and try as I might, my brother usually won.

After a while, I stopped trying to impress him and learned to be totally indifferent; perhaps the silent treatment would get more approval. I was wrong. We soon fell into a sad pattern — I avoided him, he ignored me, and deep inside, it hurt. Indifferent or hostile, he was only a brother in name. So that’s how it was between us. I believed we would forever be apart, two housemates without conversation, two strangers without warmth. And nothing more.

I still remember the day I learned to ride a bike. I had received it that Christmas, which was great, until I realized I had no idea how to ride it. My mom was too busy and had long since abandoned any attempt to teach me. I decided to teach myself to ride, a little bit each day, but in vain. On that fateful day, it was no different. I was coming to the end of my daily one-hour torture, and I was so frustrated that I threw my bike aside and began to cry.

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。

I guess that was what caused my brother to come outside.

An hour later, I was showing off my riding skill to my mom.