北京市丰台区2023～2024学年度第二学期综合练习（二）

高 三 英 语

2024.04

本试卷共12页，100分。考试时长90分钟。

考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分　知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

During the first weeks of his retirement from the fire service, Max had felt lost. And that's when Polly, a library manager, helped him sign up as a ___1___, for Robot Club in the library.

Max hadn't volunteered before and he didn't know anything about ___2___. He opened the packs containing the robots, nervously staring at the mess of parts. A dozen primary-age children gathered around the table, ___3___ eagerly. Almost double the number of adults crowded around them, watching.

Glancing around the library at the many parents and carers accompanying the robot builders, Max knew he had to face this ___4___.

"Okay, team," he started ___5___, adopting the tone he'd used to brief his unit during his firefighting days. "We're going to build these robots one step at a time."

The children nodded, their hands busy with screws and plastic limbs. Max wandered from table to table, ___6___ words of encouragement, and slowly but surely, piecing together the instructions in his mind.

An hour passed, and the room was filled with the sound of chatter and clinking parts. As the final minutes of Robot Club ticked away, Max stood back and ___7___ the room. Robots of all shapes and sizes stood on the tables. The children were excited, ___8___ their creations to anyone who would look.

As they began to leave, many children stopped to thank Max. Each "thank you" and "see you next week" chipped away at the sense of ___9___ he had felt since retiring. He hadn't put out a fire today, but perhaps he had lighted something far more important—a new ___10___ for himself.

1. A. volunteer	B. writer	C. builder	D. fireman
2. A. books	B. programs	C. children	D. robots
3. A. searching	B. waiting	C. reading	D. arguing
4. A. competition	B. consequence	C. challenge	D. conflict
5. A. calmly	B. coldly	C. casually	D. weakly

6. A. processing	B. offering	C. exchanging	D. understanding
7. A. surveyed	B. cleaned	C. decorated	D. left
8. A. bringing up	B. calling on	C. showing off	D. giving away
9. A. freedom	B. relief	C. loss	D. guilt
10. A. version	B. belief	C. approach	D. purpose

第二节　语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写一个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Before some of the greatest explorers in history were born, Vikings had already navigated (航海) their way around the world. But with no ___11___ (compass), satellites or radios, how did they manage ___12___ (map) the globe so impressively? The answer is ___13___ (simple) than you might expect—experience. Viking travelers studied the positions of the stars and the sun. Even the colour of the sea and movement of the waves would give them an ___14___ (indicate) of how close they were to land.

B

The Port of Shanghai has been the busiest in the world for 14 years running after ___15___ (overtake) the Port of Singapore in 2010. The seaport, situated at the mouth of the Yangtze river, ___16___ (grow) to cover an area of 1.5 square miles since it was opened in 1842. From here, 500 million tonnes of goods is handled in a year. There's enough space at Shanghai to receive this huge shipment, most of ___17___ consists of coal, steel and machinery.

C

When a severe car crash occurs on a deserted road, the injured may not rely on nearby witnesses to call the emergency services. Now many modern smartphones ___18___ (equip) with crash-detection technology that uses data to determine when a car crash has occurred. An alarm ___19___ (play) by the smartphones will be sent to the services automatically. In an emergency situation the device detects ___20___ the crash takes place to share the location with first responders so that there's a higher chance of survival for the crash victims.

第二部分　阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Around the world, coral reefs (珊瑚礁) are in danger. Now, let's check out a few ways conservationists are protecting these habitats.

Seaweed Smackdown

Hot ocean temperatures can supercharge seaweed growth—and that's not good for a reef. So, in Hawaii, scientists have used an underwater vacuum (真空吸器) to suck up lots of seaweed into the device's long tube. In Australia, scientists are studying a low-tech solution: pulling seaweed by hand.

21

Some polyps (珊瑚虫) are harmed by heat waves and pollution. Scientists cut parts of coral from a healthy reef. Then these polyps are taken to a nursery, which could be in shallow protected areas underwater. After about a year, the healthy coral parts are attached to damaged reefs. The nursery-grown corals can bring new life to a struggling habitat.

Sound Saver

Healthy reefs are noisy. Fish make different sounds, and thousands of shrimp create and pop bubbles with their claws to create a sound. The biologists play sounds of healthy reefs through underwater speakers. They found that six weeks of broadcasting healthy reef sounds doubled the amount of fish in the area.

Bleaching Killer

One of the biggest threats to coral reefs is bleaching. Here's how it works.

Thriving coral	Under stress	Bleaching
Most coral species survive by partnering with tiny algae (藻类), which make food for the coral by changing sunlight into sugar.	But when the ocean water gets too hot, the algae produce too much oxygen, which can hurt the coral.	So corals kick out the algae. As the algae leave, the color disappears and the coral appears to turn white. This process is called bleaching.

Biologists have discovered that many corals in the Red Sea have a species of algae in their tissue that's found nowhere else, so they can survive heat waves. Biologists hope their work will inspire governments and environmental groups to protect these corals.

21. Which of the following might be the subtitle of Paragraph 3?

A. Underwater Nurseries. B. Fishing Guides.

C. Seaweed Cleaners. D. Colour Designers.

22. What can mainly help stop corals bleaching?

A. Breathing in more oxygen. B. Changing the appearance.

C. Absorbing more sound. D. Partnering with algae.

23. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?

A. To present the serious damages to corals.

B. To explain the reasons for coral habitat loss.

C. To introduce the methods of coral protection.

D. To compare the effects of different solutions.

B

Abeid was born in a village of Tanzania and dreamt of flying a plane, soaring (翱翔) through the sky. Due to financial difficulties, he became a wildlife guide instead.

Abeid didn't give up. He became a chief pilot of hot air ballooning at the age of 20. His passion for flying was matched by his skill both as a pilot and as a guide. Then, he came up with the idea of flying across the Serengeti from east to west, which would take four flights on successive days, taking off and landing where no one had ever seen a balloon before.

As a journalist, I was so lucky to make a journey with Abeid. We were up at 3 am. Abeid walked into the basket and checked the lines and the fastenings. Moments later, he was instructing me to get into it. With barely time to catch my breath, he gave a long blast (猛吹) on the burners and the basket tipped upright.

Over the following days, we gasped at the joy and wonder of the sky; at the beauty and complexity of the land beneath us. There was no fear, just a sense of being part of something fantastic as we floated in the silence of the African sky.

But not everything went entirely to Abeid's carefully worked-out plan. The rains that had started to fall every afternoon slowed the air. On the final day, we landed 20km short of the destination. Luckily, we finally made the crossing the next morning.

When we were returning to the land, crowds of people shouted and waved. Many children looked up as we flew over them, and started to run. As Abeid brought the balloon down, people gathered around the balloon, pressing against the basket. Those children were also there, flushed and breathless, eyes wide with amazement. Abeid and I both looked at each other in silent agreement. Suddenly we were helping some children into the basket. Abeid lifted off and we flew just a few hundred metres with the excited crowd running alongside.

I realized that Abeid's journey was more than just about flying. It was about hope, inspiration, and the joy of sharing one's passion. And as I penned down the last words of this extraordinary experience, I knew that Abeid's story would resonate (回荡) far beyond the Serengeti.

24. What did Abeid dream of?

A. Being a wildlife guide.　　B. Being a journalist.

C. Flying a hot air balloon.　　D. Flying a plane.

25. Which of the following best describes the journey across the Serengeti?

A. Smooth.　　B. Pioneering.　　C. Painful.　　D. Eco-friendly.

26. What agreement did Abeid and the author reach?

A. Showing their technical skills.

B. Teaching the children to be a pilot.

C. Taking the children for a ride.

D. Attracting people to their show.

27. What would be the best title for the passage?

A. A Beautiful View: from East to West

B. A Balloon Adventure: the Dream Soaring High

C. Different Job Experiences: from a Guide to a Pilot

D. A Wildlife Exploration: the Unforgettable Experience

C

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), water is more valuable than oil. To support its citizens, the nation relies on expensive campaigns of cloud seeding from aircraft, which spray particles(喷洒微粒) into passing clouds to make rainfall.

But according to Oliver Branch, a climate scientist, there may be another method to stir up a rainmaker: with city-size solar farms that create their own weather. The heat from dark solar panels can cause updrafts that sometimes lead to rainstorms, providing water for local people. "Maybe it's not science fiction that we can produce this effect," says Branch, who led the work.

Few studies have examined how renewable energy might shift weather patterns. In 2020, Branch found that incredibly large solar farms, taking up more than 1 million square kilometers in the Sahara desert, could boost local rainfall. But the reward would come with a cost, the researchers found: By altering wind patterns, the solar farms would push tropical rain bands north. That's not good news for the Amazon areas.

To find more, researchers turned to a weather model that can account for land surface changes. They modeled the solar farms as nearly black fields that absorbed 95% of the sunlight, surrounded by relatively reflective sand. When the solar farms reached 15 square kilometers, they found, the increased heat they absorbed appreciably increased the updrafts, or convection, that drive cloud formation.

Hacking convection wasn't enough, however: damp air was also needed. When conditions were ripe, the model also found, a 20-square-kilometer solar field would increase a storm's total rainfall by nearly 600,000 cubic meters. If such rainstorms occurred 10 times in one summer, they would provide enough water to support more than 30,000 people for a year.

Solar farms in China and elsewhere are nearly big enough, Branch says. If they were built in the right spots, it wouldn't take much to darken the panels and to plant dark crops between panel rows. Still they're trying to improve the realism of their solar panel simulations by cross-checking them with field measurements at existing solar farms.

The UAE "is committed to studying the potentially dynamic strategies, such as optimizing convection," says Alya Al, director of the UAE's Research Program. For now, she adds, the UAE is deeply committed to its cloud seeding program, carrying out some 300 missions each year.

28. In his study, Branch attempts to produce rainfall _____.

A. by way of updrafts formed on solar farms

B. by spraying particles into passing clouds

C. by means of relatively reflective sand

D. by planting dark crops

29. The model is designed to find out _____.

A. the ripe conditions for building a solar farm

B. the realistic size of a solar farm for rainfall increase

C. the annual amount of water consumption in the UAE

D. the heat absorption rate of the solar panels in the black fields

30. What can we learn about Branch's method?

A. It is not supported by the director.

B. It needs great investment if applied.

C. It remains to be further tested in practice.

D. It has promoted cloud seeding in the UAE.

D

A shopkeeper's son breaks a window, causing a crowd to gather. They tell the shopkeeper not to be angry: actually, the broken window is a reason to celebrate, since it will create work for the glazier (装玻璃的工人). In the story, written by a 19th-century economist, the crowd envisions the work involved in repairing the window, but not that involved in everything else on which the shopkeeper could have spent his money—unseen possibilities that would have brought him greater happiness.

If that window were to be broken these days, people might have a different reaction, especially if they were NIMBYs (Not In My Back Yard) who oppose any local construction that affects their quality of life. Their concern might be with the "embodied carbon". The production of a piece of glass would carry a sizeable carbon cost. Similarly, the bricks and concrete in a building are relics of past emissions. They are, the logic goes, embodied carbon.

Conserving what already exists, rather than adding to the building stock, will avoid increasing these embodied emissions—or so NIMBYs often suggest. At its worst, this idea is based on a warped logic. Greenhouse gases released by the construction of an existing building will heat the planet whether the building is repaired or knocked down. The emissions have been taken out of the world's "carbon budget", so treating them as a

new debit means double counting. The right question to ask is whether it is worth using the remaining carbon budget to repair a building or it is better to knock it down.

Choosing between these possibilities requires thinking about the unseen. It used to be said that construction emitted two types of emissions. Besides the embodied sort, there were operational ones from cooling, heating and providing electricity to residents. Around the world, buildings account for 39% of annual emissions, according to the World Green Building Council, of which 28% come from operational carbon.

These two types of emissions might be enough for the architects designing an individual building. But when it comes to broader questions, economists ought also to consider how the placement of buildings affects the manner in which people work, shop and travel. Density (密度) lowers the per-person cost of public transport, and this reduces car use. Research by Green Alliance, a pressure group, suggests that in Britain a policy of "demolish (拆除) and densify"—replacing semi-detached housing near public transport with blocks of flats—would save substantial emissions. Without such demolition, potential residents would typically have to move to the suburbs instead, saving money on rent but consuming more energy.

Targeted subsidies (补贴), especially for research and development into construction materials, could speed up the pace at which the built environment decarbonises. What will never work, however, is allowing the loudest voices to decide how to use land and ignoring the carbon emissions of their would-be neighbours once they are out of sight.

31. The first two paragraphs are written to _____.

A. exemplify an outlook on energy conservation

B. present a new way of relieving energy crisis

C. explain people's reaction to a broken window

D. introduce an argument on carbon emission

32. What does the underlined word "warped" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Unsound. B. Complicated. C. Distinctive. D. Underlying.

33. What can be learnt from the passage?

A. Operational carbon accounts for a larger share of carbon emission.

B. Repairing old buildings outweighs demolition in energy conservation.

C. Higher residential density near public transport may help reduce emission.

D. Stopping residents from living in new buildings is sensible to energy saving.

34. As for decarbonization of the built environment, which would the author agree with?

A. Interests of NIMBYs are worthy of consideration.

B. A comprehensive insight into emission is essential.

C. Upgrading construction materials should be prioritized.

D. Every resident should do their bit in reducing carbon emission.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中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。

At the end of the day, most of us find ourselves on the couch, eyes glued to the television or to our smartphones, doing everything we can to conserve energy. ___35___ But are we hardwired (本能的) for it?

According to Michael Inzlicht, a social psychologist at the University of Toronto, we're lazy and also, we're not.

All humans, given equal options, will take the easy way out. Does it mean we're lazy? Maybe. ___36___ We always minimize our effort and, at the same time, maximize the amount of reward we get for that effort. A study published in the journal *Neuropsychologia* found that our brains may be hardwired for laziness. Even though we know the benefits of exercise, we stay glued to the couch.

___37___ We can't know for sure whether there is an evolutionary (进化的) purpose to it. But that would make sense. After all, before we were able to go to the grocery store, calories were much more directly linked to effort. Every calorie we burned meant more hunting, fishing, or gathering.

But there are the times when humans are the opposite of lazy and do very difficult things for no apparent reason. Some rewards only come from extensive effort. ___38___ Running this far might even cause more harm than good in terms of running injuries like stress fractures, back pain and so on. But we do it anyway because putting in the effort makes us feel good, says Inzlicht. ___39___

So, in that sense, effort is worth the effort. While humans are economically aware of effort most of the time, "in some cases, the effort itself is rewarding," says Inzlicht.

A. Think about things like running a marathon.

B. It's not completely clear why humans behave this way.

C. It seems that we humans are gifted in the way of laziness.

D. We similarly love to space out, our brain tired of focusing.

E. But it certainly means that we're economic with our effort.

F. Some people who appear to be lazy are suffering from much more serious problems.

G. Likewise, we might get a sense of pleasure or mastery from doing a crossword puzzle.

第三部分　书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（共 4 小题；第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Family values are a set of principles and beliefs that a family agrees upon, such as emphasizing the importance of honest behaviors or valuing effort and persistence in achieving goals. They are fundamental and determine how members of a home interact with each other and with the world.

Family values determine what you think is important and what is good. These values can help you stay consistent when making decisions in everyday life, especially in moments of uncertainty. This is particularly true when you're going to make quick decisions based on an emotional reaction. For example, if honesty and communication are your important family values, you're more likely to approach conflicts with an open mind and a willing heart to talk through issues. When finding your family member has lied to you, instead of acting thoughtlessly, you know what to do—have a talk sincerely.

Family values serve as a guiding force within the home, but their impact extends far beyond, shaping societal norms and behaviors. For example, if several families plant generosity in their values, the next generation will grow up to be more generous. As a result, adults in this generation are more likely to take other people's needs into consideration when making difficult choices. They become positive contributors to the society, developing an atmosphere of care and consideration that enhances communal well-being.

Great influence as it has, family values are not taught consciously. Often, they get passed down without being noticed. Those values don't ever get questioned. Whether you've outlined them or not, they're present. And once you take ownership of those values, you can shape them to be in line with what you expect your family to be.

40. What are family values?

41. How can family values help to make decisions in everyday life?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➢ *Family values have great influence within the home, but they have nothing to do with shaping common behaviors and rules in a society.*

43. Please share one of your family values and explain how it influences you. (***In about 40 words***)

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国好友 Chris 正在策划一次以“科技创新（Technology Innovation）”为主题的社团活动，他发来邮件询问你的建议。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1. 活动形式；
2. 活动内容。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Chris,

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）