

人大附中 2024 届寒假自主复习检测

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英 语

命题人：高三英语备课组

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说明：本试卷共 9 页，共 100 分；考试时间 90 分钟；请在答题卡上填写个人信息，并将条形码贴在答题卡的相应位置上。

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Gang (团伙) tensions were rising at Southwood High School. Some community activists held a(n) 1 meeting with parents and the principal. A group of the fathers 2 decided it was time to make their 3 known on campus.

That's how Dads on Duty was born with its goal – make sure the kids are safe. Around 40 men organized into six-person shifts, with two shifts on campus every day. They 4 the day after the meeting. These people 5 their own schedules and commitments without complaint. Some of them are fathers of kids at the school, while others are not but expect the youth in their community to know they have an entire village behind them.

Now, anyone who wants to enter the school with 6 will have to avoid energetic papa bears, big smiles and many dad jokes. It's hard to be a tough guy when somebody's uncle has just 7 you into checking your shoelaces for countless times, only to find that they are not, in fact, untied.

Since Dads on Duty arrived on campus, gang battles have dramatically declined. "The school has been happy, you can feel it," said one student. Another told the Washington Post, "They 8 all the kids like we're their own children."

The dads aren't meant to 9 security guards. If they do see a fight may occur, they get security on the scene as soon as possible. Their presence is meant to be more 10 than reactionary.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. private | B. difficult | C. emergency | D. scheduled |
| 2. A. on duty | B. in attendance | C. at work | D. under guard |
| 3. A. voice | B. status | C. effort | D. presence |
| 4. A. started | B. practiced | C. gathered | D. prepared |
| 5. A. check | B. maintain | C. sacrifice | D. arrange |
| 6. A. confusion | B. anger | C. fright | D. shock |
| 7. A. tricked | B. persuaded | C. forced | D. scared |
| 8. A. trust in | B. interact with | C. make fun of | D. look up to |
| 9. A. change | B. become | C. replace | D. criticize |
| 10. A. practical | B. extraordinary | C. temporary | D. preventive |

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 1 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

By the time Michael Phelps retired at 31, he _____ (collect) a total of 23 golds, three silvers and two bronzes at the Olympics, a record that looks unlikely to be broken for many years 12 (come). Phelps suffered hyperactivity disorder as a child and 13 (encourage) to take up swimming at seven to control his energy. Over the years he developed into a champion swimmer, beating record after record. "I was trying to see _____ I could really do and where my potential could go", said Phelps.

B

How to stay positive when things don't go as 15 (plan)? One effective strategy is to focus on what you can control. While certain aspects of a situation may be 16 your influence, identifying and taking action on the elements within your control can empower you. This proactive approach helps shift your focus from dwelling on the disappointment to _____ (take) constructive steps toward a positive outcome.

C

Language learning not only improves your ability to express yourself but also 18 (deep) your understanding of others. It means exposure to different cultures, traditions and customs, 19 helps you gain a greater appreciation for diversity and foster empathy and understanding towards others. Apart from that, when you learn a language spoken in a particular region or country, it enhances your travel experiences by allowing you to communicate with 20 (local), understand their culture, and navigate unfamiliar places more easily.

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, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

The 2022 World Cup has come to an end. Let's review some facts about the hi-tech *turf* (草皮) that Qatar had spent much of its energy on.

Qatar, a desert nation, had three main challenges: water, air and light. It got almost every condition going against it. The water used to irrigate the grass is low quality, mainly treated seawater. Because of the desert sun, Qatar's stadiums were built for maximum shade – great for preventing heatstroke, but less ideal for *photosynthesis* (光合作用). Inside the nearly-closed stadiums, there's very little air movement.

Qatar identified pitch quality as a particular issue and set up the Aspire Sport Turf Research and Development Centre to find the best types of grass for use in the harsh climate, testing 24 different varieties. Eventually, Atlas Turf's grass was chosen as much for its appearance as its tolerance for the tough conditions Qatar faces.

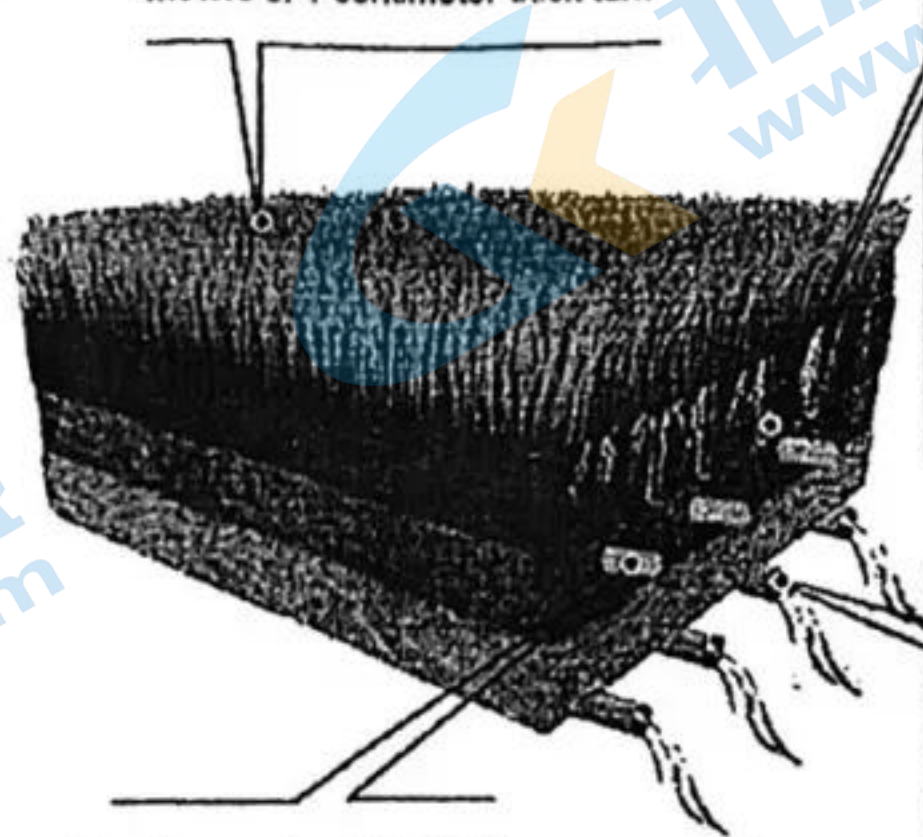
The following pictures show some tech facts about the turf, which ensures a consistent and durable surface for the players in all weather conditions.

24 types of grass were tested in extreme climate. It is tested with 30-70 percent shade, as half of the pitch at the stadium is in shadow.



There are aeration and drainage networks below the turf.

Technology in the grass:
The pitch is covered by 7,848 square meters of 4-centimeter-thick turf.



Aeration system: Cool air is provided, which regulates temperature and gas exchange in root zone.

Artificial threads:

They are sewn 18 centimeters deep into the natural turf, which enables faster recovery of the turf.

Drainage system:

It prevents the turf from being too wet due to rainfall.

21. What information can we learn from the passage?

- ① the conditions against grass growing in Qatar
- ② the material the stadiums were built with
- ③ the supplier of the turf grass
- ④ the efforts Qatar made to select the most suitable grass
- ⑤ the technology involved in making the turf
- ⑥ the tough challenges facing the football players

A. ①③④⑤

B. ①③⑤⑥

C. ②③④⑤

D. ②④⑤⑥

22. Atlas Turf's grass is chosen probably because _____.

A. it has very little air movement

B. it becomes rough in windy weather

C. it is shade-tolerant

D. it appears to have a golden color

23. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the turf?

A. 24 types of grass have been planted on the turf.

B. Damage to the turf can be recovered quickly.

C. Artificial grass covers 70 percent of the turf.

D. Water can be saved at the bottom of the turf.

B

Every April I am troubled by the same concern that spring might not occur this year. The

landscape looks dull, with hills, sky and forest appearing grey. My spirits ebb, as they did during an April snowfall when I first came to Maine. "Just wait," a neighbour advised. "You'll wake up one morning and spring will just be here."

And look, on 3 May that year I awoke to a green so amazing as to be almost electric, as if spring were simply a matter of flipping a switch. Hills, sky and forest revealed their purples, blues and greens. Leaves had unfolded and daffodils were fighting their way heavenward.

Then there was the old apple tree. It sits on an undeveloped lot in my neighbourhood. It belongs to no one and therefore to everyone. The tree's dark twisted branches stretch out in unpruned (未经修剪的) abandon. Each spring it blossoms so freely that the air becomes filled with the scent of apple.

Until last year, I thought I was the only one aware of this tree. And then one day, in a bit of spring madness, I set out to remove a few disorderly branches. No sooner had I arrived under the tree than neighbours opened their windows and stepped onto their porches. These were people I barely knew and seldom spoke to, but it was as if I had come uninvited into their personal gardens.

My mobile-home neighbour was the first to speak. "You're not cutting it down, are you?" she asked anxiously. Another neighbour frowned as I cut off a branch. "Don't kill it, now," he warned. Soon half the neighbourhood had joined me under the apple tree. It struck me that I had lived there for five years and only now was learning these people's names, what they did for a living, and how they passed the winter. It was as if the old apple tree was gathering us under its branches for the purpose of both acquaintanceship and shared wonder. I couldn't help recalling Robert Frost's words:

The trees that have it in their pent-up buds

To darken nature and be summer woods

One thaw led to another. Just the other day I saw one of my neighbours at the local store. He remarked how this recent winter had been especially long and complained of not having seen or spoken at length to anyone in our neighbourhood. And then, he looked at me and said, "We need to prune that apple tree again."

24. By saying that "my spirits ebb" in paragraph 1, the author means that _____.
 A. he feels relieved B. he is tired
 C. he is surprised D. he feels blue
25. The apple tree mentioned in the passage is most likely to _____.
 A. be appealing only to the author
 B. have been abandoned by its original owner
 C. be regarded as a delight in the neighbourhood
 D. have been neglected by everyone in the community
26. According to paragraph 4, why did the neighbours open their windows and step onto their porches?
 A. They wanted to get to know the author.
 B. They were concerned about the safety of the tree.

- C. They wanted to prevent the author from pruning the tree.
D. They were surprised that someone unknown was pruning the tree.
27. It can be inferred that the author's neighbour mentioned in the last paragraph most cared about _____.
- A. when spring would arrive B. how to survive the long winter
C. the pruning of the apple tree D. the neighbourhood gathering

C

A baby born today will be thirty-something in 2050. If all goes well, that baby will still be around in 2100, and might even be an active citizen of the 22nd century. What should we teach that baby to help them survive and flourish in the world of 2050 and beyond? What kind of skills will they need in order to get a job, understand what is happening around them, and navigate their tough life?

At present, too many schools across the world focus on providing pupils with a set of predetermined skills, such as writing computer code in C++ and conversing in Chinese. Yet since we have no idea how the world and the job market will look in 2050, we don't really know what particular skills people will need. We might invest a lot of effort in teaching kids how to write in C++ or to speak Chinese, only to discover sooner or later that AI will have been able to code software far better than humans, and that a new translation app will have enabled you to conduct a conversation in almost flawless Mandarin, Cantonese or Hakka, even though you only know how to say *ni hao*.

So what should we be teaching? Many experts argue that schools should downplay technical skills and emphasize general-purpose life skills: the ability to deal with change, to learn new things, and to preserve your mental balance in unfamiliar situations. In order to keep up with the world of 2050, you will above all need to reinvent yourself again and again.

To succeed in such a demanding task, you will need to work very hard on getting to know your operating system better – to know what you are and what you want from life. This is, of course, the oldest advice in the book: know thyself. This advice was never more urgent than in the mid-21st century, because unlike in the days of Laozi or Socrates, now you have serious competition. Coca-Cola, Amazon and Facebook are all racing to hack you.

Right now, the algorithms are watching where you go, what you buy, and who you meet. Soon they will monitor all your steps, breaths and heartbeats. They are relying on big data and machine learning to get to know you better and better. And once these algorithms know you better than you know yourself, they could control and manipulate you. In the end, authority will shift to them.

Of course, you might be perfectly happy giving up all authority to the algorithms and trusting them to make decisions for you and for the rest of the world. If, however, you want to maintain some control over your personal existence and over the future of life in general, you have to run faster than the algorithms. To run fast, don't take much luggage with you. Leave all your illusions behind. They are very heavy.

28. According to the article, _____ plays a vital role in children's bright future.
A. imagination B. adaptability C. self-discipline D. a good sense of balance
29. It's important to know our operating system because _____.

- A. algorithms will hack all our devices if we do not know it.
 B. it is an essential skill for us to succeed in the world of 2050.
 C. we need to learn how algorithms work and make full use of them.
 D. we need to outrun algorithms to keep some control over our life.
30. The article mainly talks about _____.
 A. the importance of knowing yourself
 B. the threats and dangers of technology
 C. what skills we might need in the future
 D. benefits of algorithms to humankind

D

We have been defending humanities for many decades now, but the crisis of the humanities only grows. In the face of declining student interest and mounting political scrutiny (审查), universities and colleges are increasingly putting humanities departments on the chopping block.

As a humanist, I am prepared to admit that I do not know what the value of the humanities is. I once asked the best teacher I ever had why she no longer taught her favorite novel, and she said that she stopped teaching a book when she found she was no longer curious about it. The humanistic spirit is, fundamentally, an inquisitive one.

In contrast, defenses of the humanities are not – and cannot be – conducted in an inquisitive spirit, because a defensive spirit is inimical to an inquisitive one. Defensiveness is, it must be admitted, an understandable response when the chopping block is brought out and you need to explain why you shouldn't be on it, which requires their participants to pretend to know things that they do not actually know.

Nonetheless, we should be alert to the danger of becoming accustomed to putting our worst foot forward. An atmosphere of urgency and calls for immediate action are hostile to fields of study like literature and philosophy that require a reflective mood, and the pretense (假装) of knowing what one doesn't actually know is hostile to forms of inquiry that demand an open mind.

A defensive mindset also encourages politicization. If the study of literature or philosophy helps to fight sexism or to promote democracy – and everyone agrees that sexism is bad, and democracy is good – then you have your answer as to why we shouldn't cut funding for the study of literature or philosophy. Politicization is a way of arming the humanities for its political battles, but it comes at an intellectual cost. Why is sexism so bad? Why is democracy so good? Politicization silences these and other questions, whereas the function of the humanities is to raise them.

Humanists are not alone in their ignorance about the purpose of their disciplines. But scientists are under a lot less pressure to explain why they exist because the society at large believes itself to already have the answer to that question. If at some point I am called on to defend the study of Homer or Descartes at some official hearing, I will do my best, but I will not run to battle; the battle will have to come to me.

The task of humanists is to invite, to welcome, to excite, to engage. And when we let ourselves

be ourselves, when we allow the humanistic spirit that animates us to flow out not only into our classrooms but also in our public-self presentation, we find we don't need to defend or prove anything: We are irresistible.

31. What is the main concern regarding the crisis in humanities?
 - A. Students' lack of interest in studying humanities courses.
 - B. People's little knowledge regarding the purpose of humanities.
 - C. The mounting political scrutiny faced by humanities departments.
 - D. The pressure on humanists to argue for the value of their disciplines.
32. What does the word "inimical" underlined in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?
 - A. contrary. B. relevant. C. sensitive. D. immune.
33. What can be inferred about a defensive mindset?
 - A. It is the worst action to take in the face of the crisis.
 - B. It leads to a compromise on human's intellectual depth.
 - C. It requires a reflective mood on the study of humanities.
 - D. It brings about a lower chance of survival for humanities.
34. Which of the following might the author most probably agree?
 - A. Humanities may not need any defense.
 - B. Science is more useful than humanities.
 - C. The future of humanities remains cloudy.
 - D. The battle of humanities is a hard one to fight.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Endless studies show the physical, mental and longevity-based benefits of working out, while plenty suggest that avoiding activity is bad. But headlines about someone collapsing after a row always stick in the mind. So, how risky is training too hard? 35

The NHS recommends that healthy adults aim for at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity – but doesn't suggest where to stop. This is because the ability to handle excess exertion (过度努力) depends on many varied factors.

The exact cause of "overtraining", in the sense of doing too much over an extended period, is still being debated. 36 Others suggest the intestinal microbiota (肠道菌群) are involved. Whatever the case, it can hurt the rest of your life, making you moody, tired, or injury-prone.

The best advice is to pay attention when you lack energy or feel unwell and back off a bit. If you are a runner, this can also help with the common complaint of shin splints (胫骨骨膜炎), or more serious stress fractures, which are tiny cracks in the bone itself. The latter, which can be due to a sudden increase in training intensity, won't heal until you ease off. 37

"The obvious risk factors are linked to impact and exertion," says Steve Hoyles, a personal trainer and gym owner. "Running is a high-impact activity and analysis shows that inexperienced runners suffer an average of 17.8 injuries per 1,000 hours, whereas in gym users the average is 5.3

injuries per 1,000 hours. 38 Combining these with a form of resistance training would be helpful. Strong muscles, bones, and connective tissues are more resistant to injury than weaker tissues, so prioritise some form of strength training, regardless of your exercise of choice.”

39 By easing in and increasing the difficulty gradually, you will learn to listen to your body, which can help to warn you if something does go wrong. By not thrashing yourself from the start, you will learn to love exercise—and do it for the long haul.

- A. The story is similar for men and women at risk of stroke.
- B. So do your best to avoid them by not pushing too hard, or too fast.
- C. Some experts theorise that it's all about the central nervous system.
- D. Swimming and cycling are low-impact but offer limited strength benefits.
- E. And is there a way to make sure you never cross that red line into dangerous territory?
- F. If you don't have existing problems, the chances of something going wrong are very low.
- G. Exercise will improve your quality of life and almost certainly your chances of living longer.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32 分）

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

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。

Crowd control could soon become an important skill for climbers on Mount Everest, as important as physical strength or watching the weather. In a single day last week, nearly 40 people reached the top of the world – a record. Reports from base camp spoke of queues at dangerous ridges and crowds as people passed each other in the final dash for the 8, 848 meters top.

More traditional mountaineers have been concerned about the circus atmosphere surrounding Everest in recent years, and there are warnings that the crowds are making the mountain more dangerous. In 1996, 14 died on the mountain when the members of several groups were trapped at high altitudes by sudden snowstorms. Bad weather in early May led to this year's jam on the summit ridge, but the loss, luckily, was light. Just four climbers died, including a Nepali Sherpa who had made 11 previous successful climbing.

Traditionalists are also worried about the growing tendency of climbers to set records and achieve “firsts”, rather than simply climb the mountain. This year's crop of mountaineers included the oldest man, 64-year-old Sherman Bull from Connecticut, and the youngest, 16-year-old Temba Tsherpa of Nepal. An American with only one arm was on the mountain this year; an Indian with no legs also tried but failed. Erik Weihenmeyer, an American, became the first blind person to reach the top of the world. His fellow climbers stayed in front of him on the way up, describing the type of land and ringing bells.

Nepal views Mount Everest as something of a cash cow. The government charges journeys a minimum of \$ 70,000. That is probably why officials in Katmandu are ignoring concerns about overcrowding and talking about even more climbers coming next year. But a celebration of the 48th anniversary of the first conquest of Everest, by Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay, was cancelled after violent strikes. Tumultuous (动乱的) Nepali politics, it seems, could be just the crowd-control measure that Everest needs.

40. According to the author, what skills are important for climbers on Mount Everest?

41. What are traditional mountaineers worried about?

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

- *The Nepal government cares little about the overcrowding problem because of its internal tumultuous politics.*

43. Do you think it is a good idea to limit the number of visitors to a tourist attraction? Why?

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 Jim，目前正就读于你校国际部高三年级。他来信说他计划在 3 月开学前一周与朋友出去旅行，但父母不同意，他为此深感困扰。请你给他写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 表示理解并给予安慰
2. 解决该问题的建议

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

完型:1-5CBDAC 6-10BABCD

语法填空:

11. had collected 12. to come 13. was encouraged 14. what

15. planned 16. beyond 17. taking 18. deepens

19. which 20. locals

阅读理解:

21-23: ACB 24-27: DCBD 28-30: BDC 31-34: DABA

35-39: ECBDG

阅读表达:

40. Crowd controls, physical strength and watching the weather.

41. They are worried about the circus atmosphere surrounding Everest in recent years, and the growing tendency of climbers to set records and achieve "firsts", rather than simply climb the mountain.

或者

They are worried that the crowds are making the mountain more dangerous. They are also worried about the growing tendency of climbers to set records and achieve "firsts", rather than simply climb the mountain.

42. The Nepal government cares little about the overcrowding problem because of its internal tumultuous politics.

According to the passage, the Nepal government cares little about the overcrowding problem because it views Mount Everest as something of a cash cow.

43.

Yes, I do. Long queues, limited access, and crowded viewpoints can diminish the enjoyment and create frustration. By controlling the number of visitors, authorities can ensure a more pleasant experience for everyone. Besides, this method can reduce the negative impact on the environment and promote sustainable tourism, allowing for better conservation and management of the site.

应用文写作:略

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