

2023—2024 学年第一学期高三四校联考（三）

英语试卷

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说明：本试卷共 8 页，满分 120 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

- 注意事项：1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、班别、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。因笔试不考听力，选择题从第二部分的“阅读”开始，试题序号从“21”开始。
2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。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相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

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。

A

You've probably tried easy center-city Beijing rides if you enjoy riding. Now it's time to level up your rides, so they will take you out into the countryside and attractive mountains.

Death Valley

Approximate distance: 100km loop (环线)

It may sound terrifying, but Beijing's cyclists named this northern route “Death Valley” on account of the huge tomb it passes, not the number of on-road accidents it has witnessed. In reality, it's the closest, mostly car-free loop to the city center.

Tuesday/Thursday TTT

Approximate distance: 54km loop

This Team Time Trial is very popular among the Beijing cycling community as an early morning ride before work. While it's not particularly scenic, there are few traffic lights, and the roads are not too busy and have adequate bike lanes (车道) on each side, making it a relatively trouble-free ride. If you'd like to ride with a group, seek out early morning Beijing rider groups and join them on Tuesday or Thursday mornings at 5 am or 6 am depending on the season.

The Verse

Approximate distance: 120km loop

It passes a café with good (although expensive) food and even high-end accommodation, but the best part is their super welcoming attitude towards cyclists. It's a bit of hike to get there but

well worth the effort, as you are rewarded with amazing views of the Great Wall upon arrival, and a ride back that is mostly downhill.

Tongzhou Grand Canal Forest Park

Approximate distance: 70km loop

This park is the closest place for riders to enjoy the Grand Canal in Beijing. The Tongzhou Grand Canal is a true wonder in China, and one of the greatest civil engineering projects in history. The oldest parts of it date back hundreds of years BC. It will be a fun ride here.

21. Why was the northern route named “Death Valley”?

- A. It has deadly loops for cars. B. It is located in a distant place.
C. There is a large tomb on the route. D. Numerous accidents had happened along the road.

22. Which of the following covers the shortest distance?

- A. Death Valley B. Tuesday / Thursday TTT
C. The Verse D. Tongzhou Grand Canal Forest Park

23. What do the last two routes have in common?

- A. They both offer a view of historical sites. B. They both have an adequate bike lanes.
C. They both pass a second-to-none café. D. They both offer a downhill ride.

B

I live in Xizhou in Yunnan Province, on the historic Tea Horse Road. I have to admit that when I first heard that Paul Salopek was going to walk the entire globe on his own two feet, I was blown away. I couldn't imagine that there could be such an unusual person in the world.

Last May, I met Paul. He told me that it was his first time in China. He talked to me with great excitement about the history, migrations, and discoveries in my region of China. He spoke of the Shu-Yandu Dao (the Southern Silk Road), the travels of the 17th-century Chinese explorer Xu Xiake, the Tea Horse Road and the early 20th-century American botanist Joseph Rock. He also talked of Xuanzang. Paul considered many of them heroes and in a sense Chinese pioneers of slow journalism.

I decided to accompany Paul on his walk toward Yunnan. On September 28, 2021, we set out. Our days were simple: walk, eat, sleep, and repeat. We woke up at sunrise, set off in high spirits, and rested at sunset, dragging ourselves into exhausted sleep.

We met many people on the road. Some were curious, surrounding us and watching us; some gave us directions; some invited us into their home to take a rest; some spoke of the charm of their hometown. We met many beautiful souls, simple souls and warm souls. We were walking with our minds.

Together, we were impressed by the biodiversity of the Gaoligong Mountains. As I walked on ancient paths through mountains, I seemed to hear the antique voices of past travelers urging me to be careful on the road.

Looking back on the more than 200 miles I walked with Paul, I came to a realization. Walking for its own sake, while healthy and admirable, is only a small part of the benefit of moving with our feet. A deeper reward is rediscovering the world around us, shortening the

distance between each other, and sharing each other's cultures.

24. How did the writer first respond to Paul's travel plan?
A. Puzzled. B. Scared. C. Surprised. D. Disappointed.
25. What can we learn about Paul Salopek from paragraph 2?
A. He had a knowledge of China. B. He was a western journalist.
C. He came to China several times. D. He was Joseph Rock's acquaintance.
26. What does paragraph 4 tell us about the writer and Paul?
A. They built bonds with people. B. They satisfied the locals' curiosity.
C. They set off in high spirits. D. They honored the ancestors.
27. What is the main purpose of the writer's writing the text?
A. To suggest a new way of travel. B. To share and reflect on a journey.
C. To advocate protection of biodiversity. D. To introduce and promote Chinese culture.

C

One key element of human language is semantics(语义). Scientists had long thought that unlike our words, animal vocalizations(发声) were involuntary, reflecting the emotional state of the animal without conveying any other information. But over the last four decades, numerous studies have shown that various animals have distinct calls with specific meanings.

Many bird species use different alarm calls. Japanese tits, which nest in tree holes, have one call that causes their baby birds to get down to avoid being pulled out of the nest by crows, and another call for tree snakes that sends them jumping out of the nest entirely. Siberian jays vary their calls depending on whether an enemy is seen looking for food or actively attacking—and each call gets a different response from other nearby birds.

Two recent studies suggested that the order of some birds' vocalizations may impact their meaning. Though the idea is still controversial, this could represent a basic form of the rules governing the order and combination of words and elements in human language known as syntax(句法), as illustrated by the classic "dog bites man" vs. "man bites dog" example.

Even if some birds share basic aspects of human language, we still know very little about what's actually going on in their minds. Most animal communication research has focused on describing signals and behavior, which on the surface can look a lot like human behavior. Determining if the underlying cognitive(认知的) processes driving the behavior are also similar is much more challenging, as at the heart of this question is intentionality: Are animals merely reacting to their environment, or do they intend to convey information to one another?

28. What was scientists' long-held belief about animal vocalizations?
A. They conveyed no emotion. B. They were semantically related.
C. They varied greatly with species. D. They expressed no intended meaning.
29. How does the author develop paragraph 2?
A. By listing data. B. By giving examples.
C. By providing definition. D. By making comparison.
30. What does the underlined word "this" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. What birds' vocalizations mean. B. How rules govern human language.
C. What the two recent studies indicate. D. How bird's vocalizations are combined.
31. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?
A. Shared aspects of human and birds' languages.
B. Focus of most animal communication research.
C. Underlying cognitive processes of birds' vocalizations.
D. Insufficient knowledge about birds' communication intentionally.

D

As athletes get stronger and faster, the pace of play continues to increase. The burden of making sure games are played according to the rules and that the officiating(裁判) is accurate is now being taken out of human hands and falling more and more into the lap of technology. It's called the video replay.

The National Football League is expanding its replay system this upcoming season to include pass interference(传球干扰). Major League Baseball now relies on it for safe-or-out and home run calls. If you've been watching the FIFA World Cup, you may have noticed that the Video Assistant Referee(VAR) played a key role in almost every game. And in the Kentucky Derby, a horse was disqualified for knocking another horse. No one knew why until a video replay confirmed the call and controversy was avoided.

However, many purists—those who want people to follow rules carefully and do things in the traditional way—especially in soccer, argue it's not the way the game was invented, and that the video replay is tainting the sport. But don't you want to see the proper application of the rules throughout the games? I know I do. Yes, it can slow the game down, but I feel it is worth it. If technological advancements allow fans watching from home to spot mistakes instantly, those same views need to be available to the officiating crews. Another example occurred in the most recent National Football Conference(NFC) Championship Game between the Los Angeles Rams and the New Orleans Saints. When obvious pass interference was committed by the Los Angeles Rams player Nickell Robey-Coleman, with just 109 seconds to play, no flag was raised on the field. It weakened the New Orleans Saints spirits. The Los Angeles Rams won a 26-23 overtime victory. The no-call deeply angered the public. The video replay showed the referees had just missed one of the most apparent pass interference calls.

There are no easy answers regarding replay technology and whether it is a curse(魔咒). But for me, keeping the officiating honest and on task is the right step in limiting controversy.

32. What trend in sports can be observed in paragraph 2?
A. The video replay has been widely used.
B. League games have become competitive.
C. Rules of professional games are becoming stricter.
D. People are showing more interest in sports than before.
33. What does the underlined word "tainting" in paragraph 3 mean?
A. Tricking. B. Promoting. C. Damaging. D. Restoring.

34. What might the New Orleans Saints think of the referees in the NFC Championship Game?
 A. They relied a lot on the video replay. B. They cared too much about details.
 C. They were definitely stressed out. D. They were terribly disqualified.
35. What would be the best title for the text?
 A. Video replays: high-end technology in sports
 B. Is technology like VAR a blessing in sports?
 C. Officiating: a duty that requires honesty
 D. What do qualified referees really mean?

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。

Nutritional advice comes from every corner of our world. 36. _____ . Moreover, we are encouraged to take a multivitamin to fill in any gaps in our diet.

The subject of popping a pill to get the recommended daily allowance (定量) of the various vitamins essential to overall good health may be somewhat controversial. After all, different nutrients may be absorbed at different rates by our bodies. Surely we shouldn't expect one small pill to cover it all. 37. _____ .

One vitamin that is vital for good health in so many ways but is too often taken for granted is vitamin D. 38. _____ . So it can be easy to get into the misconception (误解) that Mother Nature is taking care of this aspect of our balanced nutrition.

While sunlight exposure is beneficial, not everyone benefits from the sun at the same level. Sun exposure near the equator (赤道) is far different from that an Eskimo might receive at the North Pole. 39. _____ . Even in sun-rich areas of the world, people tend to spend much more time indoors to escape the uncomfortable heat produced in sunnier climates.

40. _____ . You can get it from your diet, like fish, orange juice and beef liver. But when you doubt whether your diet can meet your needs, a good multivitamin may be a good first step in supplying additional vitamins and minerals.

- A. It is often associated with exposure to sunlight.
 B. Darker skin also absorbs less vitamin D than paler skin.
 C. We get many tips on how to add nutrients to our everyday menu.
 D. Often attention to our nutritional balance can improve the situation.
 E. It is essential for strong, healthy bones and a well-functioning brain.
 F. Still, it pays to understand the role many vitamins play in staying fit.
 G. There are many sources of dietary vitamin D besides Mother Nature.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

When Marion Sheppard was unable to see in her 40s, she cried. Wasn't it 41 that she'd been partly deaf since childhood? That struggle and the 42 that usually came with it didn't defeat her, but made her 43.

Sheppard had always been an enthusiastic dancer since childhood, but now she was so scared that she 44 left her apartment. She worried about the way she would 45 to the world. Hard as it was, Sheppard later 46 herself to go out.

At 61, Sheppard attended a camp organized by Visions for blind people, where she taught her first dancing class. She 47 to teach her class there after that. But she was 48. She soon convinced Visions to let her teach on a 49 basis. About four years later, her classes won so much 50 that Visions hired her to be on staff. Sheppard's students were mostly seniors whose eyesight had 51 as adults. With confidence-building praise, Sheppard also 52 dignity and independence into them.

As a way to combine movements with her faith, Sheppard 53 a group called The Blind Sisterhood. What is her 54 for maintaining both physical and mental health despite 55 life throws at her? "Keep it moving!"

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|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. enough | B. desperate | C. sorrowful | D. abnormal |
| 42. A. comment | B. separation | C. prejudice | D. sympathy |
| 43. A. different | B. tough | C. gently | D. sensitive |
| 44. A. willingly | B. rarely | C. constantly | D. occasionally |
| 45. A. sound | B. relate | C. appear | D. reply |
| 46. A. educated | B. permitted | C. reminded | D. forced |
| 47. A. guaranteed | B. prepared | C. plotted | D. applied |
| 48. A. interrupted | B. evaluated | C. declined | D. abandoned |
| 49. A. temporary | B. regular | C. weekly | D. voluntary |
| 50. A. popularity | B. encouragement | C. assistance | D. advantage |
| 51. A. recovered | B. worsened | C. improved | D. adjusted |
| 52. A. drilled | B. pressed | C. swept | D. made |
| 53. A. set up | B. opened up | C. took on | D. put on |
| 54. A. purpose | B. wish | C. recipe | D. effort |
| 55. A. rewards | B. blessings | C. surprises | D. barriers |

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。

China has scaled up policy to protect and restore the environment around the Yangtze River, putting 56. _____ place measures to treat industrial and agricultural pollutants and protect grasslands and wetlands.

A policy document 57. _____ (joint) released by 17 central government departments

