2024 北京丰台高三二模

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)

A

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。

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

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。

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

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。

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 Most coral species survive by partnering with tiny algae (藻类), which make food for the coral by changing sunlight into sugar.		Under stress But when the ocean water gets too hot, the algae produce too much oxygen, which can hurt the coral.		Bleaching 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 anew 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)

44. 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

参考答案

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)

【答案】1. A　2. D　3. B　4. C　5. A　6. B　7. A　8. C　9. C　10. D

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。从消防部门退休的头几个星期里，马克斯感到很失落，图书馆经理波莉帮助他报名成为图书馆机器人俱乐部的志愿者，在第一次完成志愿活动后，他找到了新的人生目标。

【1 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：就在那时，图书馆经理波莉帮助他报名成为图书馆机器人俱乐部的志愿者。A. volunteer 志愿者；B. writer 作家；C. builder 建立者；D. fireman 消防员。根据后文“Max hadn’t volunteered before(马克斯以前没有做过志愿者)”可知，此处是指帮助他报名成为图书馆机器人俱乐部的志愿者。故选 A。

【2 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：马克斯以前没有做过志愿者，而且他对机器人一无所知。A. books 书籍；B. programs 计划；C. children 孩子；D. robots 机器人。根据后文“He opened the packs containing the robots, nervously staring at the mess of parts. (他打开装着机器人的包装，紧张地盯着那堆乱七八糟的零件)”可知，此处是指他对机器人一无所知。故选 D。

【3 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：十几个小学生围在桌子周围，急切地等着。A. searching 搜索；B. waiting 等待；C. reading 阅读；D. arguing 争论。根据前文“He opened the packs containing the robots, nervously staring at the mess of parts.(他打开装着机器人的包装，紧张地盯着那堆乱七八糟的零件)”可知，此处是指十几个小学生急切地等待着。故选 B。

【4 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：马克斯环顾图书馆，看到许多陪伴机器人制造者的家长和护工，他知道自己必须面对这个挑战。A. competition 比赛；B. consequence 结果；C. challenge 挑战；D. conflict 冲突。根据前文“He opened the packs containing the robots, nervously staring at the mess of parts.(他打开装着机器人的包装，紧张地盯着那堆乱七八糟的零件)”可知，此处是指面对这个挑战。故选 C。

【5 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：“好了，队员们，”他平静地开始说，用的是他当消防员时向队员们汇报的语气。A. calmly 平静地；B. coldly 冷淡地；C. casually 随意地；D. weakly 虚弱地。根据“adopting the tone he’d used to brief his unit during his firefighting days”可知，此处是指他平静地说。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：马克斯从一张桌子走到另一张桌子，一边说着鼓励的话，一边缓慢而坚定地在脑海中拼凑出指示。A. processing 加工；B. offering 给予；C. exchanging 交换；D. understanding 理解。根据“words of encouragement”可知，此处是指给予鼓励的话。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：机器人俱乐部的最后几分钟一分一秒地过去了，马克斯退后一步，审视着房间。A. surveyed 审视；B. cleaned 清洁；C. decorated 装饰；D. left 离开。根据“Max stood back and”和后文“Robots of all shapes and sizes stood on the tables.(各种形状和大小的机器人站在桌子上)”可知，此处是指退后一步审视着房间。故选 A。

【8 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：孩子们很兴奋，向任何愿意看的人炫耀他们的作品。A. bringing up 抚养；B. calling on 拜访；C. showing off 炫耀；D. giving away 泄露。根据“their creations to anyone who would look”可知，此处是指向任何愿意看的人炫耀他们的作品。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：每一句“谢谢”和“下周见”都让他退休后的失落感一点点消失。A. freedom 自由；B. relief 缓解；C. loss 失落；D. guilt 内疚。根据“he had felt since retiring”可知，此处是指退休后的失落感。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他今天没有扑灭一团火，但也许他点燃了更重要的东西——一个新的人生目标。A. version 版本；B. belief 信仰；C. approach 途径；D. purpose 目标。根据“He hadn’t put out a fire today, but perhaps he had lighted something far more important”可知，此处是指一个新的人生目标。故选 D。

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

【答案】11. compasses

12. to map　13. simpler

14.indicator##indication

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章对维京人是如何在没有指南针、卫星或无线电的情况下绘制出如此令人印象深刻的全球地图的进行了介绍。

【11 题详解】

考查可数名词的单复数。句意：但在没有指南针、卫星或无线电的情况下，他们是如何绘制出如此令人印象深刻的全球地图的呢？compass 意为“指南针”，为可数名词，根据“satellites or radios”可知，此处应用复数形式。故填 compasses。

【12 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：但在没有指南针、卫星或无线电的情况下，他们是如何绘制出如此令人印象深刻的全球地图的呢？manage to do 意为“成功做某事”，此处应用 to do 不定式。故填 to map。

【13 题详解】

考查比较级。句意：答案比你想象的要简单——经验。形容词 simple 意为“简单的”，根据“than you might expect”可知，此处应用比较级。故选 simpler。

【14 题详解】

考查名词。句意：甚至海洋的颜色和波浪的运动也能告诉他们离陆地有多近。根据“of how close they were to land”可知，此处作宾语应用名词 indication 或 indicator 表示“指示，标示”，不定冠词 an 表明用单数，故填 indicator/indication。

【答案】15. overtaking

16. has grown

17. which

【导语】这是一篇说明文。自 2010 年超过新加坡港以来，上海港已连续 14 年成为世界上最繁忙的港口。文章对此进行了介绍。

【15 题详解】

考查动名词。句意：自 2010 年超过新加坡港以来，上海港已连续 14 年成为世界上最繁忙的港口。动词 overtake 意为“超过”，在介词 after 后应用动名词形式作宾语。故填 overtaking。

【16 题详解】

考查现在完成时和主谓一致。句意：这个海港位于长江口，自 1842 年开放以来，占地面积已扩大到 1.5 平方英里。根据“since it was opened in 1842”可知，此处应用现在完成时。主语 seaport 为第三人称单数。故填 has grown。

【17 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：上海有足够的空间来接收这批庞大的货物，其中大部分是煤炭、钢铁和机械。在非限制性定语从句中缺少介词 of 后的宾语，且先行词为 shipment，所以应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

【答案】18. are equipped

19. played　20. where

【导语】这是一篇说明文。现在，许多现代智能手机都配备了碰撞检测技术，该技术使用数据来确定何时发生了车祸。文章对其进行了介绍。

【18 题详解】

考查一般现在时的被动语态。句意：现在，许多现代智能手机都配备了碰撞检测技术，该技术使用数据来确定何时发生了车祸。此处描述客观事实，应用一般现在时。动词 equip 意为“配备”，和主语构成被动关系。故填 are equipped。

【19 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：智能手机播放的警报将自动发送到服务。动词 play 意为“播放”，和谓语之间没有连词，根据“by the smartphones”可知，和主语构成被动关系，且动作已完成，所以应用过去分词形式。故填 played。

【20 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：在紧急情况下，该设备检测到撞击地点，并与急救人员共享位置，以便车祸受害者有更高的生存机会。在宾语从句中不缺少主语、宾语或表语，且根据“to share the location”可知，此处是指检测到坠机地点，所以应用连接副词 where。故填 where。

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)

【答案】21. A　22. D　23. C

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章介绍了自然资源保护主义者保护珊瑚礁的几种方法。

【21 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第三段第二句到最后一句“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.(科学家们从健康的珊瑚礁上切下部分珊瑚。然后这些珊瑚虫被带到苗圃，苗圃可能位于水下的浅水保护区。大约一年后，健康的珊瑚部分会附着在受损的珊瑚礁上。苗圃生长的珊瑚可以给挣扎中的栖息地带来新的生命。)”可知，第三段主要对水下育苗场进行了介绍。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Bleaching Killer 部分中的“Most coral species survive by partnering with tiny algae (藻类), which make food for the coral by changing sunlight into sugar.(大多数珊瑚物种通过与微小的藻类合作而生存，这些藻类通过将阳光转化为糖来为珊瑚提供食物。)”和“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.(生物学家发现，红海的许多珊瑚组织中都有一种其他地方没有的藻类，所以它们可以在热浪中生存。生物学家希望他们的工作能激励政府和环保组织保护这些珊瑚。)”可知，和藻类合作能主要帮助阻止珊瑚白化。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Around the world, coral reefs (珊瑚礁) are in danger. Now, let’s check out a few ways conservationists are protecting these habitats.(世界各地的珊瑚礁都处于危险之中。现在，让我们来看看自然资源保护主义者保护这些栖息地的几种方法。)”可知，作者写这篇文章的目的是介绍保护珊瑚的方法。故选 C。

【答案】24. D　25. B　26. C　27. B

【导语】本文是记叙文。文章讲述主人公阿贝德的一次开创性的气球飞行冒险，实现了飞行梦想，充满希望，灵感和分享的快乐。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的“Abeid was born in a village of Tanzania and dreamt of flying a plane, soaring (翱翔) through the sky. (阿贝德出生在坦桑尼亚的一个村庄，他的梦想是驾驶一架飞机，在天空翱翔。)”可知，Abeid 的梦想是开飞机。故选 D。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“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. (然后，他想到了从东到西飞越塞伦盖蒂的想法，这需要连续四天飞行四次，起飞和降落在以前没有人见过气球的地方。)”可知，穿越塞伦盖蒂是开创性的，以前这里没有热见过气球。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的“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. (阿贝德和我都默默对视一眼达成协议。突然，我们帮助一些孩子进入篮子。阿贝德起飞了，我们只飞了几百米，兴奋的人群在旁边奔跑。)”可知，阿贝德和作者达成的协议是带孩子们飞

一段路程。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段的“Abeid was born in a village of Tanzania and dreamt of flying a plane, soaring (翱翔)through the sky. (阿贝德出生在坦桑尼亚的一个村庄，他的梦想是驾驶一架飞机，在天空翱翔。)”，第二段的“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. (然后，他想到了从东到西飞越塞伦盖蒂的想法，这需要连续四天飞行四次，起飞和降落在以前没有人见过气球的地方。)”以及最后一段“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. (我意识到阿贝德的旅程不仅仅是飞行。它是关于希望、灵感和分享激情的快乐。当我写下这段非凡经历的最后几句话时，我知道阿贝德的故事会引起共鸣，远远超出塞伦盖蒂。)”可知，文章主语讲述阿贝德的一次开创性的气球飞行冒险，实现了飞行梦想，充满希望，灵感和分享的快乐，因此推断 B 项“气球冒险：高飞的梦想”为最佳标题。故选 B。

【答案】28. A　29. B　30. C

【导语】本文是说明文。文章讲述了一种利用太阳能发电厂增加降雨的方式。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的“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. (但据气候科学家奥利弗·布兰奇(Oliver Branch)说，也许还有另一种方法来制造“造雨者”:用城市大小的太阳能农场来创造自己的天气。来自黑暗太阳能电池板的热量会引起上升气流，有时会导致暴风雨，为当地人提供水。)”可知，在研究中，Branch 努力通过太阳能发电场形成的上升气流造雨。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“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.(2020 年，布兰奇发现，在撒哈拉沙漠占地 100 多万平方公里的大型太阳能农场可以增加当地的降雨量。)”和第三段的“To find more, researchers turned to a weather model that can account for land surface changes…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.(为了发现更多的信息，研究人员求助于一个可以解释地表变化的天气模型……他们发现, 当太阳能农场达到 15 平方公里时, 他们吸收的热量增加, 大大增加了上升气流, 或对流, 从而驱动云层的形成。)”可知，设计天气模型是为了弄清楚增加降雨的太阳能农场的实际规模。故选 B。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Still they're trying to improve the realism of their solar panel simulations by cross-checking them with field measurements at existing solar farms. (尽管如此，他们仍在试图通过与现有太阳能农场的现场测量交叉检查来提高太阳能电池板模拟的真实感。)”可知，Branch 的方法仍旧需要进一步检验。故选 C。

【答案】31. D　32. A　33. C　34. B

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了建筑行业中的“隐含碳”问题，指出建筑物中的砖块和混凝土是过去排放的遗迹。从逻辑上讲，它们是隐含的碳。无论是修缮还是拆除现有建筑，建筑所释放的温室气体都将使地球升温。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“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.(一个店主的儿子打破了一扇窗户，引起了一群人的聚集。他们告诉店主不要生气：实际上，打破窗户是一个值得庆祝的理由，因为这将为玻璃匠创造工作机会。在这个由一位 19 世纪经济学家撰写的故事中，人们想象的是修理窗户的工作，而不是店主本可以花钱购买的其他东西，这些东西看不见，可能会给他带来更大的幸福)”以及第二段“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.(如果这扇窗户现在被打破了，人们可能会有不同的反应，特别是如果他们是邻避主义者（不要在我的后院），他们反对任何影响他们生活质量的地方建设。他们担心的可能是“隐含碳”。一块玻璃的生产将带来相当大的碳成本。同样，建筑物中的砖块和混凝土是过去排放的遗迹。从逻辑上讲，它们是隐含的碳)”可推知，前两段是用来介绍一个关于碳排放的论点。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段“Conserving what already exists, rather than adding to the building stock, will avoid increasing these embodied emissions — or so NIMBYs often suggest.(保护已经存在的东西，而不是增加建筑存量，将避免增加这些隐含的排放——邻避主义者经常这样建议)”以及“Greenhouse gases released by the construction of an existing building will heat the planet whether the building is repaired or knocked down.(无论是修缮还是拆除现有建筑，建筑所释放的温室气体都将使地球升温)”可知，邻避主义者的建议是不健康的，故划线词意思是“不健康的”。故选 A。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“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.(人口密度降低了公共交通的人均成本，从而减少了汽车的使用。压力集团绿色联盟的研究表明，在英国，“拆除和密集”政策——用公寓楼取代公共交通附近的半独立式住房——将节省大量的排放)”可知，公共交通附近较高的住宅密度可能有助于减少排放。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“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.(有针对性的补贴，尤其是对建筑材料研发的补贴，可能会加快建筑环境脱碳的步伐。然而，允许最响亮的声音来决定如何使用土地，而忽视潜在邻居在视线之外的碳排放，这是永远行不通的)”可推知，关于建筑环境的脱碳，作者同意对排放的全面了解是必要的。故选 B。

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

【答案】35. C　36. E　37. B　38. A　39. G

【导语】这是一篇说明文。人类有时是懒惰的，最小化付出的努力，同时最大化努力所得到的回报，但是有时候也会毫无理由地做一些非常困难的事情，比如马拉松和填字游戏。文章对此进行了介绍。

【35 题详解】

根据前文“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.(在一天结束的时候，我们大多数人发现自己躺在沙发上，眼睛盯着电视或智能手机，尽我们所能来节省能量。)”可知，此处是指人类在偷懒这方面很有天赋，所以选项 C“看来我们人类在懒惰方面是有天赋的。”切合文意。故选 C。

【36 题详解】

根据后文“We always minimize our effort and, at the same time, maximize the amount of reward we get for that effort.(我们总是最小化我们的努力，同时最大化我们的努力所得到的回报。)”可知，此处是指我们会使自己的努力最经济，所以选项 E“But it certainly means that we’re economic with our effort.(但这肯定意味着我们的努力是经济的。)”切合文意。故选 E。

【37 题详解】

根据后文“We can’t know for sure whether there is an evolutionary (进化的) purpose to it.(我们不能确定这是否有进化的目的。)”可知，此处是指目前并不清楚人类为什么会懒惰，所以选项 B“目前还不完全清楚为什么人类会有这种行为。”切合文意。故选 B。

【38 题详解】

根据后文“Running this far might even cause more harm than good in terms of running injuries like stress fractures, back pain and so on.(跑这么远可能会造成更多的伤害，比如应力性骨折、背部疼痛等等。)”和前文“Some rewards only come from extensive effort.(有些回报只来自于大量的努力。)”可知，此处是用马拉松来对前文进行举例说明，所以选项 A“想想跑马拉松这样的事情。”切合文意。故选 A。

【39 题详解】

根据前文“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.(跑这么远可能会造成更多的伤害，比如应力性骨折、背部疼痛等等。但我们还是会这样做，因为付出努力会让我们感觉良好，Inzlicht 说。)”可知，此处是举出像马拉松这样的类似的例子，所以选项 G“同样地，我们可能会从做填字游戏中获得愉悦感或精通感。”切合文意。故选 G。

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)

【答案】40. Family values are a set of principles and beliefs that a family agrees upon.

41. They can help you stay consistent.

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

Family values serve as a guiding force within the home, but their impact extends far beyond, shaping societal norms and behaviors.

43. My family value is that we should help those who are in need. It plays a role that guide me to be an excellent individual and do meaningful things. It is my family value that makes me learn about helping others.

【导语】本文是议论文。文章陈述了家庭价值观的概念以及其对一个人的悄无声息的影响。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段的“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.(家庭价值观是一个家庭所认同的一系列原则和信念，比如强调诚实行为的重要性，或者重视努力和坚持来实现目标。)”可知，家庭价值观是一个家庭所认同的一系列原则和信念。故答案为 Family values are a set of principles and beliefs that a family agrees upon.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段的“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.(家庭价值观决定了你认为什么是重要的，什么是好的。这些价值观可以帮助你在日常生活中做出决定时保持一致，尤其是在不确定的时刻。)”可知，在日常生活中，家庭价值观有助于在做决定时保持一致。故答案为 They can help you stay consistent.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段的“Family values serve as a guiding force within the home, but their impact extends far beyond, shaping societal norms and behaviors.(家庭价值观是家庭内部的指导力量，但其影响远不止于此，它塑造了社会规范和行为。)”可知，家庭价值观不仅在家庭内部有重大的影响，但其影响远不止于此，它也塑造了社会规范和行为。故答案为 *Family values have great influence within the home, but they have nothing to do with shaping common behaviors and rules in a society.* Because family values serve as a guiding force within the home, but their impact extends far beyond, shaping societal norms and behaviors.

【43 题详解】

开放性试题。观点正确即可。例如，我的家庭价值观是我们应该帮助那些需要帮助的人。它引导我成为一个优秀的人，做有意义的事情。正是我的家庭价值观让我学会了帮助别人。故答案为 My family value is that we should help those who are in need. It plays a role that guide me to be an excellent individual and do meaningful things. It is my family value that makes me learn about helping others.

第二节(20 分)

44. 【答案】Dear Chris,

Thrilled to hear about your plans for the “Technology Innovation” club activity! I am more than happy to offer

some suggestions.

How about organizing a Tech Innovation Fair? It would serve as a compelling platform to blend different tech elements and activities, catering to everyone's taste and interest.

As for the content, you can set up diverse booths, where students showcase their projects and inventions with interactive displays and demos. Additionally, you can host an innovation challenge for the club members to solve real-world problems using technology. This can add a competitive yet collaborative touch to the event, spotlighting creativity and ingenuity while encouraging teamwork.

How do you think of my suggestions? I wish a great success to your activity! (120 words)

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本文是应用文。要求考生给正在策划以“阳光体育”为主题的社团活动的 Chris 写一封邮件，给他提供建议。

【详解】1.词汇积累

建议：suggestions→advice

关于：as for→in terms of

展示：showcase→present

此外：additionally→furthermore

2.句式拓展

合并句子

原句： Additionally, you can host an innovation challenge for the club members to solve real-world problems using technology. This can add a competitive yet collaborative touch to the event, spotlighting creativity and ingenuity while encouraging teamwork.

拓展句： Additionally, you can host an innovation challenge for the club members to solve real-world problems using technology, which can add a competitive yet collaborative touch to the event, spotlighting creativity and ingenuity while encouraging teamwork.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】 It would serve as a compelling platform to blend different tech elements and activities, catering to everyone's taste and interest.(运用了现在分词短语 catering to 作状语)

【高分句型 2】 As for the content, you can set up diverse booths, where students showcase their projects and inventions with interactive displays and demos. (运用了 where 引导的非限制性定语从句)