2024北京门头沟高三一模

英　　语

2024.3

考生须知	1. 本试卷共12页,共 100分, 考试时长90分钟。 2. 请将条形码粘贴在答题卡相应位置处。 3. 试卷所有答案必须填涂或书写在答题卡上， 在试卷上作答无效。请使用2B铅笔填涂，用黑色字迹签字笔或钢笔作答。

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。

I was preparing for dinner with my husband when our daughter Rikki stormed into the sitting room and marched to the sofa. I glanced out of the window and saw our neighbor Lexi walking slowly back to her house with her head down, looking so __1__.

"Why didn't Lexi stay longer?" I asked her.

"I don't want to play with her," Rikki complained, "I wish she would stop coming over here all the time. Her dress looks terrible and smells disgusting. Everyone in our class chooses to __2__ her."

"That's not her __3__ , Rikki. Maybe she doesn't have anyone to help her." I said.

"You see, baby," her father began to say, "I really know how she felt when you showed your __4__ to her because I had the same experience when I was a kid. I was the poor kid with hand-me-down clothes, the kid who others looked down on. That __5__ never goes away." He told her he wanted her to be kind and __6__ , not judgmental and hurtful. Tears were streaming down her face.

Then we __7__ Lexi to come over and have dinner with us. I remembered Lexi coming in all smiles. We gathered together and soon I saw the girls talking and __8__ .They had a great time. I could even see a sweet glow in Rikki's eyes.

Rikki began to think __9__ from that day on. Lexi came over a few times after that. They became good friends. Today, Rikki has a heart of gold. She is always the first to welcome those whom others might __10__ and is generous in helping others. I truly believe that day made a major difference in the person she has become today.

1. A. funny　　B. upset　　C. relaxed　　D. silly
2. A. punish　　B. inspire　　C. respect　　D. ignore
3. A. habit　　B. attitude　　C. fault　　D. quality
4. A. coldness　　B. selfishness　　C. strictness　　D. nervousness
5. A. dream　　B. thought　　C. feeling　　D. smell
6. A. honest　　B. curious　　C. normal　　D. helpful
7. A. assumed　　B. invited　　C. reminded　　D. warned

8. A. laughing B. arguing C. crying D. shopping

9. A. actively B. creatively C. professionally D. differently

10. A. worry about B. turn away C. depend on D. communicate with

第二节 (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个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

When he was 7 years old, Francis Kere left his family to attend school because his village did not have one of __11__ (it) own. Thirteen years later, he moved to Germany. He dreamed of returning home to build the classroom that didn't then exist. In 2001, Kere completed his first school __12__ (build). He then __13__ (creative)transformed his village and other communities in Africa. In 2022, he won “Nobel Prize in architecture”, the Pritzker Prize.

B

To develop a snack we all know and love, companies have to work out __14__ people have an appetite for. Today, companies often ask customers to choose the flavors they fancy on apps, __15__ (look) out for the latest taste trends. Snack trends also change over time. When supermarkets __16__ (encourage) to remove unhealthy snacks from the cashier desk, companies are quick to provide healthier treats.

C

__17__ February 10, the first day of the Year of the Dragon, the crowd in a public square in London burst into cheers. Sixteen dancers performed the Chaoshan Yingge dance, a traditional Chinese folk dance __18__ (celebrate) Chinese New Year. In the Chaoshan region of Guangdong province, __19__ the dance originated, people believe it brings good luck for new year. This performance __20__ (attract) millions of tourists since 2023.

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

Are you ready to become an international UN Volunteer?

You can contribute your time, skills and knowledge through volunteering with the UN. This is an opportunity to create a positive impact and be a significant force for achieving peace and development. Make a difference to the lives of many!

The first step to volunteer abroad with the UN is to determine whether you meet the minimum requirements. If this is the case, register your profile in our Unified Volunteering Platform. Then, you may apply for assignments that are in high demand or even in highly specialized areas.

The minimum age to serve as an international UN Volunteer is 18 years old. However, there are specific requirements for various categories: UN Youth Volunteers, including University Volunteers, must be aged 18-26, UN Volunteer specialists must be at least 27years old, and UN Expert Volunteers must be 35 years of age

and above.

There may also be requirements of relevant professional and academic experience, as well as language proficiency (熟练). Refer to the Description of Assignment for the UN Volunteer assignment for the position you are applying for because different assignments have their specific requirements.

All UN Volunteers must display a commitment to the values and principles of volunteerism and the activities of the United Nations and the UN Charter, and an ability to

work in a multicultural environment and with local partners and communities. They should be prepared to adjust to difficult living conditions in sometimes remote locations. UN Volunteers should be professional, with strong interpersonal and organizational skills.

21. Which is a requirement for being an international UN Volunteer?

A. Having a positive impact.

B. Being younger than 18 years old.

C. Having relevant work experience.

D. Being talented in foreign languages.

22. If selected as a UN volunteer, one will need to ___.

A. show his education level

B. improve local living conditions

C. follow the rules of the activities

D. communicate with others efficiently

23. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?

A. Every assignment has its particular requirements.

B. If you meet the requirements, you can register by email.

C. UN Volunteers will work in remote locations independently.

D. As a volunteer, you should make principles of volunteerism.

B

"Your mother needs a new heart," my father told me when I called on that December afternoon. An unrelenting optimist, he spoke as if she merely needed to have a part replaced. But, although my two sisters and I knew that our mother had heart problems, this news still made us frozen for a while with our eyes widening in disbelief.

Dr. Marc Semigran of the transplant team reviewed my mother's medical history. She'd had an irregular and rapid heartbeat for most of her life. Her present treatment——the use of a series of cardioversions, or electric jolts, to restore a normal heartbeat——would not work in the long-term. She had an enlarged and weakened heart, as well as a faulty valve.

"With medication," Dr. Semigran said, "you have a 60 percent chance of living six months. You could have a longer life with a transplant, but there are risks. You're at the

top end of the age group of sixty years old. The lungs and other organs must be healthy and strong. While the transplant surgery is actually a straightforward procedure, acceptance by the body is the difficult thing."

My family came together, trying to provide strength and work out what to do. We'd already gone from shock, over our mother's condition, to worry that she wouldn't be a suitable recipient. Despite of the risk, we chose to believe that she would make it eventually.

Word came later in December that she had been accepted into the programme. Dr. Jeremy Ruskin told us one of the reasons she had been accepted was that she had such strong family support.

One Monday in May, at about 8 p. m., my mother received a phone call from the hospital that a heart was

available. As she was about to be wheeled off, my father took her face in his hands and looked into her eyes. His look said everything about their 42-year relationship.

The heart transplant operation was successful and the conditions could not have been better.

The irony of the transplant process is that one family's loss is another's gain; that tragedy begets fortune. It is a kind of life after death, our hearts beating beyond us. We developed a feeling of love for this new part, of gratitude for the doctors, for the process, and for those people who made a decision just for humanity.

24. How did the sisters feel to the news that their mother needed a new heart?

A. Frightened. B. Astonished. C. Worried. D. Annoyed.

25. Which is the factor to affect the possibility of their mother's heart transplant?

A. Her abnormal heart beat.

B. The age of over sixty years old.

C Her willingness to the transplant.

D. The adaptation of the new heart in the body.

26. What made the transplant team decide to have the operation?

A. That her lungs were healthy.

B. That a new heart had been found.

C That her family were expecting the operation.

D. That her family trusted the doctors' medical level.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Family support is of great importance.

B. Fortune favors those who are optimistic.

C. Confidence helps patients overcome difficulties.

D. Getting prepared before accepting a treatment matters.

C

Artificial intelligence is almost twice as accurate as a biopsy(活组织检查) at judging the aggressiveness of some cancers, experts say. Cancer kills 10 million people globally every year, according to the WHO. But for patients the disease can be prevented if detected instantly and dealt with quickly.

A recent study suggested an AI algorithm (算法) was far better than a biopsy at correctly grading the aggressiveness of sarcomas (肉 瘤), a rare form of cancer. Researchers hope AI will improve outcomes for patients by giving doctors a more accurate way of grading tumours (肿瘤). Because high-grade tumours can indicate aggressive disease, the tool could help ensure those high-risk patients are identified more quickly and treated instantly. Low-risk patients could also be spared unnecessary treatments, follow-up scans and hospital visits.

Researchers say the algorithm could be applied to other types of cancer in future. The team specifically looked at retroperitoneal sarcomas, which develop at the back of the abdomen and are difficult to diagnose(诊断) and treat due to their location. They used CT scans from 170 patients with the two most common forms of retroperitoneal sarcoma——leiomyosarcoma and liposarcoma. Using data from these scans they created an AI algorithm, which was then tested on 89 patients in other countries. In grading how aggressive the tumour was, the technology was accurate in 82% of the cases, while biopsies were 44%.

AI could also recognize leiomyosarcoma and liposarcoma in 84% of sarcomas tested, while radiologists were

able to identify them in 65% of the cases. Christina Messiou, the study leader, said: “We’re incredibly excited by the potential of this state-of-the-art
technology, which could lead to patients having better outcomes through faster diagnosis. As patients with retroperitoneal sarcoma are routinely scanned with CT, we hope this tool will eventually be used globally, ensuring that not just specialist centres can reliably identify and grade the disease.”

Richard Davison, chief executive of Sarcoma UK, said the results looked “very promising”. He added: “People are more likely to survive sarcoma if diagnosed early. One in six people with sarcoma cancer wait more than a year to receive an accurate diagnosis, so any research that helps patients receive better treatment and support is welcome.”

28. According to the passage, AI is capable of ____.

A. grading the risk of sarcomas

B. measuring the scale of sarcomas

C. providing cancer treatment for clinicians

D. classifying cancers with its advanced algorithm

29. What can be inferred from this passage?

A. More sarcomas can be detected with the help of AI.

B. Biopsies will be replaced by AI algorithm in identifying cancers.

C. More patients suffering from cancers will benefit from AI algorithm.

D. AI algorithm has been applied in hospitals for detecting most cancers.

30. What is the passage mainly about?

A. AI has a profound market in curing cancers.

B. New treatments for sarcomas are well underway.

C. AI helps identify high-risk and low-risk patients.

D. AI does better in assessing some types of sarcomas.

D

A recent global study, which surveyed 10,000 young people from 10 countries, showed that nearly 60 percent of them were extremely worried about the future state of the planet. The report, which was published in The Lancet, also showed that nearly half of the respondents said that such distress affected them daily, and three quarters agreed with the statement that “the future is frightening.” This, along with many other studies, shows
clearly that climate change is not just a threat to the environment that we inhabit. It also poses a very real threat to our emotional well-being. Psychologists have categorized these feelings of grief and worry about the current climate emergency, a common occurrence among youth today, under the label of “eco-anxiety”.

Eco-anxiety doesn't just affect young people. It also affects researchers who work in climate and ecological science, burdened by the reality depicted by their findings, and it affects the most economically marginalized (边缘化的) across the globe, who bear the damaging impacts of climate breakdown.

In 2024, eco-anxiety will rise to become one of the leading causes of mental health problems. The reasons are obvious. Scientists estimate that the world is likely to <u>breach</u> safe limits of temperature rise above pre-industrial levels for the first time by 2027.

In recent years, we've seen wildfires tear through Canada and Greece, and summer floods ruin regions in Pakistan that are home to nearly 33 million people. Studies have shown that those impacted by air pollution and rising temperatures are more likely to experience psychological distress.

To make matters worse, facing climate crisis, our political class is not offering strong leadership. The COP28

conference in Dubai will be headed by an oil and gas company executive. In the UK, the government is backtracking on its green commitments.

Fortunately, greater levels of eco-anxiety will also offer an avenue for resolving the climate crisis directly. According to Caroline Hickman, a researcher on eco-anxiety from the University of Bath, anyone experiencing eco-anxiety is displaying entirely natural and rational reactions to the climate crisis. This is why, in 2024, we will also see more people around the world join the fight for climate justice and seek jobs that prioritize environmental sustainability. Campaigners will put increased pressure on fossil fuel industries and the governments to rapidly abandon the usage of polluting coal, oil, and gas.

It's now clear that not only are these industries the main causes for the climate crisis, they are also responsible for the mental health crisis, which is starting to affect most of us. Eco-anxiety is not something we will defeat with therapy, but something we will tackle by taking action.

31. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The cause of eco-anxiety is emotions existing in our mind.

B. People in developed countries are more likely to suffer from eco-anxiety.

C. Eco-anxiety is a new kind of psychological disease due to climate change.

D. The author is disappointed about government behaviour towards climate crisis.

32. What does the underlined word “breach” in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

A. Break. B. Reach. C. Raise. D. Affect.

33. As for Caroline Hickman's opinion on eco-anxiety, the author is ____.

A. puzzled B. favourable C. suspicious D. unconcerned

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

A. Who Is to Blame for Eco-anxiety?

B. How Should You See Eco-anxiety?

C. How Will Eco-anxiety Be Resolved?

D. Why Do People Suffer from Eco-anxiety?

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。

More than a quarter have to enlarge the font size on their mobile phone so they can read it clearly. __35__ Meanwhile, 28% regularly squint(眯眼看) at the screen. And all of them are signs of eye disorder.

“The research has shown our eyes are not designed to be fixed on a single object for a long time, especially smaller laptops or smart devices. __36__ Even worse, staring at the screen constantly can lead to dry eye syndrome,” says Giles Edmonds, a clinical service director.

Dry eye syndrome is a condition where the eyes do not make enough tears, or the tears evaporate too quickly. Here are some simple solutions to prevent eye strain and irritation, and preserve your eye health overall.

Rest your eyes.

Follow the 20:20:20 rule, looking up from your screen every 20 minutes and look at something 20 feet away for at least 20 seconds. __37__ It in turn reduces eye tiredness.

Adjust your workstation.

Change your screen settings to ensure that the brightness and contrast are balanced correctly, as well as making

fonts larger. Also, be mindful of how your workstation is positioned. Adjust your screen ensuring it is 15-20 degrees below eye level and around 50-70 cm away from the eyes. __38__

Reduce glare(眩光).

__39__. Try reducing this by attaching an anti-glare screen to your monitor or laptop to avoid external light shining onto the screen. Glasses wearers can also have lenses treated with an anti-glare coating.

A. People should try to reduce the time spent on the screen.

B. One can read his favorite paper books instead of e-books.

C. Half confess they're forced to enlarge images to see them clearly.

D. Another thing to focus on is to make sure your room is properly lit.

E. Looking into the distance helps relax the focusing muscles of your eyes.

F. Reflections on your computer screen can cause glare and lead to eye fatigue.

G. They may feel uncomfortable, painful, tired and even start to itch (发痒) or burn.

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。

The first pairs of jeans were designed for blue-collar workers. Over the course of the 20th century, the working-class pants have transformed into fashion icons and become popular around the world. However, each new pair you buy has a much higher cost than
you might think.

Every pair of jeans takes about 0.7 kilograms of cotton. Growing this much cotton requires roughly 10,000 liters of water, not to mention various herbicides and pesticides, which can pollute groundwater. Typically, plastic fibers are mixed with cotton threads to increase comfort and flexibility. In order to dye the cloth, chemical sprays and several cycles of acid-washing are adopted, discharging toxic pollutants into rivers and even turn them into indigo-blue. Also, there are the zippers, buttons, and rivets made of copper and other metals, whose mining is yet another source of environmental degradation. All in all, the manufacturing(制造) process for a single pair of jeans emits over 33 kilograms of carbon ——the equivalent of driving over 110 kilometers.

Like many globally produced products, jeans are made in poor countries and bought in rich ones. Much of the world's cotton is grown in developing countries, with poor labor practices and few protections for workers. Cotton here is often picked by children or forced labor. And their health may be threatened by poisonous chemicals during production. Because of the fast-paced and rough manufacturing with unnatural materials, today, most pairs last no longer than a year. Like most waste, discarded jeans end up in landfills, where their decomposition releases greenhouse gas. Some governments are pursuing policies to make companies more responsible for worker pay and welfare, but unsustainable practices still run crazy throughout the fashion industry.

40. Who may be the first consumers of jeans?

41. Why are plastic fibers used when pairs of jeans are made?

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

Jeans are made in poor countries, where workers' health is well protected.

43. What suggestions would you give to reduce the damage caused by jeans? (In about 40 words)

第二节(20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。国际月季节(International Rose Festival) 将于下周在北京举办。你得知你校外教Jim对花卉十分感兴趣，想邀请他一同参加。请你用英文给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 介绍国际月季节基本信息；

2. 介绍其亮点。

注意: 1. 词数100左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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)

1. B　　2. D　　3. C　　4. A　　5. C

6. D　　7. B　　8. A　　9. D　　10. B

第二节 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

11. its　　12. building(s)　　13. creatively　　14. what

15. looking　　16. are encouraged　　17. On　　18. to celebrate

19. where　　20. has attracted

第二部分：阅读理解 (共两节，40分)

第一节 (共14小题; 每小题2分, 共28分)

21. C　　22. D　　23. A　　24. B　　25. D

26. C　　27. A　　28. A　　29. C　　30. D

31. D　　32. A　　33. B　　34. B

第二节 (共5小题； 每小题2分，共10分)

35. C　　36. G　　37. E　　38. D　　39. F

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)

40. Blue-collar workers.

41. Because they can increase comfort and flexibility./To increase comfort and flexibility.

42. Jeans are made in poor countries, where workers' health is well protected.

According to the passage, their health may be threatened by poisonous chemicals during production.

43. 略

三、 One possible version:

Dear Jim,

Learning you're interested in flowers, I'm writing to invite you to attend International Rose Festival. It will be held in the Rose Valley next Friday.

This event is a celebration of beauty and culture, aiming to attract people from all over the world to appreciate beautiful roses. It starts with a grand parade and is followed by activities including rose exhibitions, cultural performances and rose cultivation workshops.

As a local student, I'm excited about the International Rose Festival. It not only offers chances to enjoy the pleasure of gardening, but also enlarges your knowledge on various kinds of roses.

I'm sure you will enjoy the festival. Would you like to come with me?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua