

2024 北京东城高三一模

英 语

2024. 4

本试卷共 11 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In 2019, Thierry Henry, a bus driver, found there was a rise in bike thefts in his city, Reykjavik. Rather than 1 that the bike was gone forever, he decided to take matters into his own hands and started to track down the bikes and return them to their 2 owners.

The 44-year-old has helped return hundreds of stolen bikes in the past 4 years. His social media account has over 14,500 members and helps people track down more than just lost bikes. His page 3 to people who have lost tools, cars and other items of high value. On top of his noble act, Henry has helped the bike 4 to reform in the process.

5, Henry would deal with the thieves with anger. However, over time, he realized that most of the thefts were driven out of poverty and other issues. He went from feeling 6 towards the thieves, to developing empathy (同理心) for their situations. It was very tough at first. But Henry decided to try to 7 them and just talk to them.

From this moment onward, he reached out to the thieves, offering help and guidance. After the change in his 8, Henry found that the bike thieves began to often hand back the bikes to him. Amazingly, some former thieves that Henry helped now 9 him in looking for the stolen bikes.

"It's like a 10 that has got bigger and bigger," says Henry. "It's not only me. Many times, someone spots a bike hidden in a bush and takes a picture. Then someone else comments, 'hey, that's my bike'."

Thanks to Henry, everyone's looking out.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. claim | B. expect | C. accept | D. realize |
| 2. | A. new | B. honest | C. careless | D. rightful |
| 3. | A. belongs | B. extends | C. returns | D. refers |
| 4. | A. owners | B. makers | C. thieves | D. sellers |
| 5. | A. Initially | B. Unknowingly | C. Incredibly | D. Unwillingly |
| 6. | A. regretfully | B. negatively | C. guiltily | D. helplessly |
| 7. | A. level with | B. reply to | C. side with | D. apologize to |
| 8. | A. plan | B. occupation | C. habit | D. approach |
| 9. | A. assist | B. trust | C. engage | D. drag |
| 10. | A. dream | B. snowball | C. rainbow | D. balloon |

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 I lived in Boston, I taught English as a second language to adult students from around the world. On the last day, they threw a nice party. I was amazed they had learned enough English 11 (organize) such an event altogether. At the end of the party, they proudly handed me a gift box. After the box 12 (open), I gently lifted a beautiful coat from it. "We went shopping for a new coat!" they all shouted 13 wonderfully perfect English.

B

In early November in 2023, a diver, swimming off the coast of Sardinia, 14 (notice) pieces of metal on the ocean floor. He called the authorities and more divers were sent to look. The pieces turned out to be ancient Roman coins. The coins mostly lay 15 (bury) in sand and seagrass not far from the coast. It is said that more than 30,000 coins have been found, 16 are close to 2,000 years old. Experts call this a major historical discovery.

C

ChatGPT is a chatbot. Some schools 17 (ban) it since its birth. They need time to make rules about 18 it's to be used properly in class. Some teachers see it as a 19 (cheat) tool. But many principals believe it's too late to keep AI out of classrooms. A growing number of 20 (educate) say the panic about AI is a lot like the panic caused by the Internet when it was new. One of them says, "ChatGPT is to English and to writing what the calculator is to math.

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 looking for teen volunteer opportunities for 2024 that provide a rewarding experience that will stay with you for life? Every year thousands of teens choose to volunteer abroad with International Volunteer HQ (IVHQ) -the world's most trusted provider of safe and affordable volunteer programs for teens.

Service trips for teens are available in more than 50 destinations and there are 17 teen volunteer programs for 16 to 18 year-olds. Some of the best programs in 2024 include Turtle Conservation in Bali, Animal Care in Costa Rica and Childcare in Tanzania. Or, if you're wanting to volunteer with a group of students from your high school, IVHQ can tailor a program for your group too!

➤ **Benefits for volunteers:**

- There is no doubt that volunteering as a teenager is a meaningful way to broaden your education and add experiences that will stand out on your college application.
- Crossing boundaries to work with partners from different parts of the world fosters global understanding.
- Living in a country different to your own means that you will be involved in a new culture, cuisine, and way of thinking.

➤ **Guaranteed support:**

Chances are your parents will also want to learn more about IVHQ, whether or not they will go abroad with you. Having placed more than 130,000 volunteers abroad, we're always happy to speak with parents to ensure all their questions are fielded. Through our online safety training, comprehensive information brochures, on-going support

from experienced program managers and round-the-clock support from our local teams, IVHQ volunteers are well supported to make the most of the time abroad.

If you're ready to pack your bags and experience a completely different lifestyle and widen your global perspective, please contact us. IVHQ will be more than happy to offer a service.

21. What can IVHQ provide for a high school group?

- A. Rewards for volunteering.
- B. A free service trip.
- C. An opportunity to study abroad.
- D. A specialized program.

22. What does IVHQ promise to volunteers?

- A. Local teams' assistance.
- B. Partners' support.
- C. College recommendation letters.
- D. Parents' company

23. The main purpose of the passage is to

- A. advocate volunteering
- B. introduce requirements
- C. advertise a service
- D. suggest a lifestyle

B

An Art Class

When Kelly was twelve, she started taking classes at Miss Grace's School for Art. She didn't like it at first: the "novice artists"-the kids who hadn't really done art before-worked mostly with clay, and Kelly was a terrible sculptor.

It wasn't until her third year that Kelly found something she was really good at-charcoal drawing (素描). She loved watching the lines spread unevenly across the page as she moved the bits of charcoal back and forth over the paper.

One day, Sophia, the best artist in her class, sat down and set up her easel (画架) next to Kelly. Kelly felt a sinking feeling in her stomach. She'd actually found an art form that she enjoyed-and was good at--and now Sophia was going to outshine her again? Kelly fought back tears when Miss Grace entered the room.

"Hello class," Miss Grace said. "We'll continue to work on the project today."

What masterpiece would Sophia have come up with?

Kelly looked at Sophia's easel and she couldn't believe it—it was a mess! For a brief moment, Kelly couldn't actually believe her drawing was better than Sophia's. But then she looked at Sophia, who was watching Kelly with an anxious expression.

"I.... I couldn't decide what to do," Sophia said. "And you're so good. Sometimes I feel like my stuff is just so bad in comparison."

Kelly looked to see if Sophia was joking, but she seemed completely serious. Now Kelly was shocked. "I'm not talented ... Miss Grace seldom praises me. You're the best one in our class!"

Sophia raised her eyebrows. "I might be a really good copier of the stuff, but I have no idea what to do when it comes to making up my own images. You are so great at making new things out of the old stuff. I've loved your works."

"I've loved yours, too," Kelly said.

"Well, definitely not this one," Sophia said.

Kelly smiled. "Maybe not right now. But if you move these lines up. . ." she said, pointing her finger on Sophia's paper.

Sophia was quiet for a moment. "That's a great idea!" she said finally.

Kelly smiled and turned back to her drawing, looking every so often at Sophia's work to see that she was taking her advice, down to the last line.

Research spanning several decades demonstrates that you are more likely to think the information that is repeated to be true than the information you hear only once. You usually assume that if people put in effort to repeat a statement, this reflects the truth of the statement. This tendency—also called the truth effect—is a bias (偏见) that can lead you to draw incorrect conclusions.

To what degree are people aware of the truth effect? This question was addressed in a paper in the journal Cognition early this year.

In the critical study in this paper, participants did two sessions. In one session, they read about a hypothetical (虚构的) study in which they were exposed to some statements and then were asked whether both statements they had heard before as well as these new statements were true. They were asked to predict the proportion (比例) of each statement that would be judged as true. They did this both as a prediction of other people's performance as well as a prediction of how they would do in this study.

At another session a few days later, participants actually performed this study, reading a set of 20 statements in the hypothetical study again and then judging the truth of altogether 40 statements, half of which were from the hypothetical study and the other half of which were new.

This study did replicate the well known truth effect. People were more likely to judge statements they had seen before as true than statements that were new. Two interesting findings emerged from the prediction. First, participants tended to underestimate the size of the truth effect for everyone. That is, while they did expect some difference in judgments between the statements seen before and those that were new, they thought this difference would be smaller than it actually was. Second, participants more significantly underpredicted the truth effect for themselves compared to that for other people.

This study is particularly important in light of the amount of misinformation present in social media. Many people have the power to influence public opinion about important matters. Flooding social media feeds with misinformation will lead people to believe this information is true just because it is stated. Recognizing that we are all **susceptible** to this influence of repeated information should lead us to mistrust our intuition (直觉) about what

is true and to look up important information prior to using it to make important judgments and decisions.

28. In the first paragraph, the author intends to _____.

- A. clarify a misconception
- B. present a phenomenon
- C. challenge a statement
- D. confirm a theory

29. What can we learn from the study?

- A. Impacts of the truth effect require further studies.
- B. Making predictions before judgments is significant.
- C. People have hardly any awareness of the truth effect.
- D. People tend to believe they can make wiser judgments.

30. What does the word "susceptible" underlined in the last paragraph most probably mean?

- A. Critical.
- B. Subject.
- C. Opposed.
- D. Adapted.

D

When I teach research methods, a major focus is peer review. As a process, peer review evaluates academic papers for their quality, integrity and impact on a field, largely shaping what scientists accept as "knowledge"- By instinct, any academic follows up a new idea with the question, "Was that peer reviewed?"

Although I believe in the importance of peer review and I help do peer reviews for several academic journals-I know how vulnerable the process can be.

I had my first encounter with peer review during my first year as a Ph. D student. One day, my adviser handed me an essay and told me to have my written review back to him in a week. But at the time, I certainly was not a "peer"--I was too new in my field. Manipulated data (不实的数据) or substandard methods could easily have gone undetected. Knowledge is not self-evident. Only experts would be able to notice them, and even then, experts do not always agree on what they notice.

Let's say in my life I only see white swans. Maybe I write an essay, concluding that all swans are white. And a "peer" says, "Wait a minute, I've seen black swans. "I would have to refine my knowledge.

The peer plays a key role evaluating observations with the overall goal of advancing knowledge. For example, if the above story were reversed, and peer reviewers who all believed that all swans were white came across the first study observing a black swan, the study would receive a lot of attention.

So why was a first-year graduate student getting to stand in for an expert? Why would my review count the same as an expert's review? One answer: The process relies almost entirely on unpaid labor.

Despite the fact that peers are professionals, peer review is not a profession. As a result, the same over-worked scholars often receive masses of the peer review requests. Besides the labor inequity, a small pool of experts can lead to a narrowed process of what is publishable or what counts as knowledge, directly threatening diversity of perspectives and scholars. Without a large enough reviewer pool, the process can easily fall victim to biases, arising from a small community recognizing each other's work and compromising conflicts of interest.

Despite these challenges, I still tell my students that peer review offers the best method for evaluating studies and advancing knowledge. As a process, peer review theoretically works. The question is whether the issues with peer review can be addressed by professionalizing the field.

31. What can we learn about peer review in the first paragraph?

- A. It generates knowledge.
- B. It is commonly practiced.
- C. It is a major research method.
- D. It is questioned by some scientists.

32. What can be inferred about the example of swans?
- A. Complexity of peer review ensures its reliability.
 - B. Contradictions between scientists may be balanced.
 - C. Individuals can be limited by personal experiences.
 - D. Experts should detect unscientific observation methods.

33. What is the author's major concern about peer review?

- A. Workload for scholars.
- B. Toughness of the process.
- C. Diversification of publications.
- D. Financial support to reviewers.

34. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. what fuels peer review
- B why peer review is imperfect
- C. how new hands advance peer review
- D. whether peer reviewers are underrated

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。

Today, what we have, is an always-in-your-pocket, 24/7 news cycle. When you open a news app, you'll notice a brief moment when the "old news" is still there. In a flash, the ancient history of a few hours ago is swept away for the next "breaking news". 35 It's endless, but you had better keep up.

Researchers introduce this world to the phrase, "noise bottleneck". A noise bottleneck is where we are overwhelmed with so much information or noise that our cognitive (认知的) abilities can't keep up. 36 Thus, while our attention can watch hours of videos, our long-term learning processes can't.

37 We watch TV holding our phones, and we listen to music while shopping. However, the human brain might have structural limitation rooted in the cognitive architecture which causes the slowing down that occurs when two tasks are performed at the same time.

In short, your brain is not as good as you think it is. You are a human being who can only take in so much a day. Understanding the noise bottleneck allows us to fix it. So, here are three tips to get you going:

Clear your content-set up a new account on social media and follow only accounts or people that you think are really valuable.

Single-task-you don't need to rid the phone but do rid the distractions. 38 Say, "I will only read this magazine after dinner. Multitasking is for show; single-tasking is for pros.

Accept your limits-you'll never read all the news. Accept you can only choose two or three and embrace that fact. 39 You're getting more out of those few than that "super-productive" person on social media who says they read five books a week. After all, it's better to have a little remembered than a lot forgotten.

- A. Give yourself a time limit or restriction if it helps.
- B. Don't beat yourself up that you're being unproductive.
- C. Every second, you are presented with new information.
- D. Breaking through the noise bottleneck is a legendary idea.
- E. The matter is made worse by our modern addiction to multitasking.
- F. Multitasking has dramatically changed the way we use information.
- G. Our brains have limited resources, spread across numerous functions.

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。

If you are a psychology enthusiast, you have probably heard of the famous marshmallow test (棉花糖实验).

In this task, kids are given a marshmallow, and are told that they can eat that marshmallow now, or wait a little while, and have two marshmallows instead. Some kids eat the marshmallow immediately, but most try their best to wait for two.

When the researchers followed up with those kids later in life, children who waited longer had better life outcomes: more academic success, better social behavior, and even markers of better health. They believe those children who keep waiting are the ones with the most self-control—a key factor in success, and that's why they are so successful later.

But what if the behavior in the marshmallow test has more to do with cultural norms than self-control?

A 2022 study tested the idea that children may decide how long to wait for rewards based on what they are accustomed to waiting for in their culture. For example, in the United States, there is no widespread mealtime custom of waiting until everyone is served. In Japan, however, there is.

Because of this difference in norms, the researchers hypothesized that Japanese children would wait longer in the marshmallow test than the American children. This is exactly what they found later in experiments.

But this isn't conclusive evidence; after all, maybe Japanese children actually have better self-control, or maybe they differ from American children in other ways that could explain the result.

In the U. S., gifts are usually given on special occasions and children usually have to wait before they can unwrap their presents. In Japan, however, gift-giving happens more often, and children usually open presents immediately.

Given these cultural differences, scientists expected that if they ran the test with gifts instead of marshmallows, American kids would wait longer. Once again, their hypothesis was correct.

This is a powerful result because it demonstrates the importance of culture and habit in shaping behavior. If a child waits only few minutes before giving up on two marshmallows but much longer to unwrap a gift, can we really say that child lacks self-control? I don't think so. I think it just means that they are adjusting well to their social settings.

40. According to the researchers, why do children who wait longer have better life outcomes?

41. What was the purpose of the 2022 study?

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

➤ **When scientists ran the test with gifts, American kids behaved the same as they did in the test with marshmallows.**

43. Besides the cases mentioned in the passage, please give one or two examples to show how culture shapes your behavior. (In about 40 words)

第二节（20分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。今年世界地球日的主题为“Planet vs. Plastics”，你校将举办相关活动。你的笔友 Jim 发来邮件，询问该活动的情况。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1. 活动内容；
2. 你的任务。

- 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

(请务必在答题卡指定区域内作答)

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. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. B

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

11. to organize 12. was opened 13. in
14. noticed 15. buried
16. which 17. have banned
18. how 19. cheating 20. educators

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）

21. D 22. A
23. C 24. A 25. C
26. A 27. C 28. B
29. D 30. B 31. B 32. C 33. D 34. B

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

35. C 36. G 37. E 38. A 39. B

第三部分书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节

40. Because they believe those children are the ones with the most self-control.
41. To test if the behavior in the marshmallow test has more to do with cultural norms than self-control
42. When scientists ran the test with gifts, American kids behaved the same as they did in the test with marshmallows.

When scientists ran the test with gifts instead of marshmallows. American kids waited longer than Japanese kids.

43. 略