2024 年深圳市高三年级第二次调研考试英语

试卷共 **10** 页，卷面满分 **120** 分，折算成 **130** 分计入总分。考试用时 **120** 分钟。

注意事项：

1.答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。用 **2B** 铅笔将答题卡上试卷类型 **A** 后的方框涂黑。

2.选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用 **2B** 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3.非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

4.考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

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

What is a GPA?

A GPA, or Grade Point Average, typically ranging from one to four, is a number reflecting your course performance on average. It's used by universities to determine whether students meet academic standards and by students to enhance job prospects or secure admission into post-graduate programs.

How to calculate a GPA?

● Determine the letter grade and the number of credit hours for each course you take in a term;

● Translate the letter grade to grade points using your school's grading system;

● Multiply the grade points by the credit hours for that course;

● Add up all the credit hours for the courses;

● Divide the total number of grade points by the total credit hours and you get the GPA.

Example: Academic Transcript of Jane Smith					
Winter 2023					
Courses	Letter Grade	Grade points	Credit hours	Total points	GPA
Creative Writing	A+	4.0	3	12	-

Psychology	A-	3.7	3	11.1	-
History	B+	3.3	3	9.9	-
Computer Science	F	0.0	2	0	-
Total	-	-	11	33	

What are the consequences of failing college courses?

● Every failing grade (F) significantly impacts your GPA for that academic year, limiting clubs, organizations and program choices, as competitive programs require top GPAs.

● Most financial aid programs require a specific GPA. A sharp drop in GPA due to several course failures may lead to withdrawal from financial aid programs, unless you retake the courses and pass.

● For college athletes on sports scholarships, failing courses repeatedly can lead to losing scholarships and team spots.

● Failing multiple courses can result in school removal and affect future applications.

1. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. An academic course guide.   B. A campus job fair poster.

C. A graduate application form.   D. An athletic team schedule.

2. What is Jane Smith's GPA this term?

A. 3.3.   B. 3.0.   C. 2.8.   D. 1.0.

3. What would be a result if you get one F in college?

A. School removal.   B. Loss of financial aid.

C. Choice limitation.   D. Disqualification in sports.

【答案】1. A   2. B   3. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了平均学分绩点（GPA）的概念、计算方式和大学课程不及格的后果。

【1题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章中的"**What is a GPA?**(什么是平均学分绩点？)" "**How to calculate a GPA?**(如何计算平均学分绩点？)" "**What are the consequences of failing college courses?**(

大学课程不及格的后果是什么？)"以及全文内容可知，这篇文章介绍了大学用来确定学生是否达到学术标准的评价准则——GPA，并介绍了 GPA 的计算方法及课程不及格的后果，应该选自学术课程指南。故选 A。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据"**How to calculate a GPA?**"下面的"Divide the total number of grade points by the total credit hours and you get the GPA.(把总分除以总学时，你就得到了平均绩点。)"并结合表格内容可知，Jane Smith 的所有课程中，总分是 33，总学时是 11，33÷11=3，所以她的 GPA 是 3。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据"**What are the consequences of failing college courses?**"下面的"Every failing grade (F) significantly impacts your GPA for that academic year, limiting clubs, organizations and program choices, as competitive programs require top GPAs.(每一个不及格的分数（F）都会显著影响你在该学年的 GPA，限制俱乐部、组织和项目选择，因为竞争性项目需要顶尖的 GPA。)"可知，如果你在大学得了一个 F 的打分，你的选择将会受限制。故选 C。

B

"The mountains are calling and I must go" — the famous quote is from John Muir(1838-1914), who is described as "the wilderness poet" and "the citizen of the universe." He once jokingly referred to himself as a "poet-geologist-botanist and ornithologist (鸟类学家)-naturalist etc. etc.!" He is known as the Father of American National Parks.

Famed documentary filmmaker Ken Burns recently said, "As we got to know him… he was among the highest individuals in America; I'm talking about the level of Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King Jr., and Thomas Jefferson— people who have had a transformational effect on who we are."

So where is the quote from? Well, John Muir was a productive writer. Whether he was writing poetry or simply letters to his family, John Muir was always putting pen to paper. The quote is from within one of his many letters written to his sister:

September 3rd, 1873

Yosemite Valley

Dear sister Sarah,

I have just returned from the longest and hardest trip I have ever made in the mountains, having been gone over five weeks. I am weary, but resting fast; sleepy, but sleeping deep and fast; hungry, but eating much. For two weeks I explored the glaciers of the summits east of here,

sleeping among the snowy mountains without blankets and with little to eat on account of its

being so inaccessible. After my icy experiences, it seems strange to be down here in so warm and flowery a climate.

I will soon be off again, determined to use all the season in carrying through my work—will go next to Kings River a hundred miles south, then to Lake Tahoe and surrounding mountains, and in winter work in Oakland with my pen.

Though slow, someday I will have the results of my mountain studies in a form in which you all will be able to read and judge them. The mountains are calling and I must go, and I will work on while I can, studying incessantly (永不停息地).

I will write again when I return from Kings River Canyon.

Farewell, with love everlasting.

Yours,

John

4. What can we learn from John Muir's self-description in paragraph 1?

A. He longed to expand his own career.

B. He enjoyed his involvement in nature.

C. He wanted to find his real advantage.

D. He valued his identity as a poet most.

5. What did Ken Burns mainly talk about?

A. Muir's political influence.   B. A documentary film on Muir.

C. Muir's historic significance.   D. The social circle around Muir.

6. How did Muir feel when writing the first paragraph of his letter?

A. Relieved but regretful.   B. Exhausted but content.

C. Excited but lonely.   D. Defeated but hopeful.

7. Why must John Muir go into mountains again?

A. To go on with his mountain studies.

B. To seek freedom from social connection.

C. To attend an appointment in Oakland.

D. To experience the hardship of wilderness.

【答案】4. B   5. C   6. B   7. A

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍约翰·缪尔（John Muir）和他的名言，以及他给妹妹的一封信。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段""The mountains are calling and I must go"—the famous quote is from John Muir(1838-1914), who is described as "the wilderness poet" and "the citizen of the universe." He once jokingly referred to himself as a "poet-geologist-botanist and ornithologist(鸟类学家)-naturalist etc. etc.!" He is known as the Father of American National Parks. （"群山在呼唤，我必须要去"——这句名言出自约翰·缪尔（1838-1914），他被描述为"荒野诗人"和"宇宙公民"。他曾戏称自己是"诗人、地质学家、植物学家、鸟类学家、博物学家等！"他被称为美国国家公园之父。)"可知，约翰·缪尔非常喜欢他在大自然中的探索。故选B。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段"Famed documentary filmmaker Ken Burns recently said, "As we got to know him… he was among the highest individuals in America; I'm talking about the level of Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King Jr., and Thomas Jefferson—people who have had a transformational effect on who we are."(著名纪录片制作人肯·伯恩斯最近说："随着我们对他的了解……他是美国最优秀的人之一；我说的是亚伯拉罕·林肯、马丁·路德·金和托马斯·杰斐逊的水平，他们对我们的身份产生了变革性的影响。")"可知，这一段肯·伯恩斯把约翰·缪尔与亚伯拉罕·林肯、马丁·路德·金和托马斯·杰斐逊放在一起对比，体现出了约翰·缪尔的重要性。故选C。

【6题详解】

推理判断题。根据信件的第一段"I am weary, but resting fast; sleepy, but sleeping deep and fast; hungry, but eating much. (我很累，但休息得很快；昏昏欲睡，但睡得又深又快；饿了，但吃得多。)"可知，缪尔当时身心疲惫但内心却很满足。故选B。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据信件的第三段"Though slow, someday I will have the results of my mountain studies in a form in which you all will be able to read and judge them. The mountains are calling and I must go, and I will work on while I can, studying incessantly(永不停息地). (虽然速度很慢，但总有一天我会以你们都能阅读和判断的形式获得我的山地研究结果。大山在召唤我，我必须去，我会尽我所能继续努力，不断学习。)"可知，约翰·缪尔必须再次上山是要继续他的山地研究。故选A。

C

For decades, scientists thought of the brain as the most valuable and consequently most closely guarded part of the body. Locked safely behind the blood-brain barrier, it was broadly free of the harm of viruses and the battles

started by the immune system (免疫系统). Then, about 20 years ago, some researchers began to wonder: is the brain really so separated from the body? The answer, according to a growing body of evidence, is no.

The list of brain conditions that have been associated with changes elsewhere in the body is long and growing. Changes in the makeup of the microorganisms in the digestive system have been linked to disorders such as Parkinson's disease. There is also a theory that infection during pregnancy could lead to brain diseases in babies.

The effect is two-way. There is a lengthening list of symptoms not typically viewed as disorders of the nervous system, but the brain plays a large part in them. For example, the development of a fever is influenced by a population of nerve cells that control body temperature and appetite. Evidence is mounting that cancers use nerves to grow and spread.

The interconnection between the brain and body has promising implications for our ability to both understand and treat illnesses. If some brain disorders start outside the brain, then perhaps treatments for them could also reach in from outside. Treatments that take effect through the digestive system, the heart or other organs, would be much easier and less risky than those that must cross the blood-brain barrier.

It also works in the opposite direction. Study shows mice have healthier hearts after receiving stimulation to a brain area involved in positive emotion and motivation. Activation of the brain reward centre — called the ventral tegmental area (VTA) — seems to cause immune changes that contribute to it. Working out how this happens could help to destroy cancers, enhance responses to vaccines and even re-evaluate physical diseases that, for centuries, have not been considered as being psychologically driven.

8. What do the researchers focus on about the brain?

A. Its protecting system.   B. Its exposure to diseases.

C. Its controlling function.   D. Its connection to the body.

9. How does the author support his idea in paragraph 2?

A. By explaining a theory.   B. By providing examples.

C. By making comparisons.   D. By presenting cause and effect.

10. Which best describes treatments that do not cross the blood-brain barrier?

A. Cheaper.   B. More specific.

C. Safer.   D. More direct.

11. What does the study suggest in the last paragraph?

A. Brain health depends on immune changes.

B. Brain stimulation leads to negative emotions.

C. The brain can help enhance psychological health.

D. The brain may be key to treating physical diseases.

【答案】8. D　　9. B　　10. C　　11. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍一些研究人员发现大脑并不是身体中保护最严密的部分，它和身体的其它部分产生的疾病是有联系的。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 "Then, about 20 years ago, some researchers began to wonder: is the brain really so separated from the body? The answer, according to a growing body of evidence, is no. (然后，大约 20 年前，一些研究人员开始怀疑：大脑真的与身体如此分离吗？根据越来越多的证据，答案是否定的。)" 可知，研究人员主要研究大脑与身体的联系。故选 D。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 "The list of brain conditions that have been associated with changes elsewhere in the body is long and growing. Changes in the makeup of the microorganisms in the digestive system have been linked to disorders such as Parkinson's disease. There is also a theory that infection during pregnancy could lead to brain diseases in babies. (与身体其他部位变化相关的大脑状况清单很长，而且还在不断增加。消化系统中微生物组成的变化与帕金森病等疾病有关。还有一种理论认为，怀孕期间的感染可能会导致婴儿脑部疾病。)" 可知，这一段作者主要通过消化系统和怀孕期间的感染 2 个例子来论证自己的观点，说明大脑并不是身体中保护最严密的部分。故选 B。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中 "Treatments that take effect through the digestive system, the heart or other organs, would be much easier and less risky than those that must cross the blood-brain barrier. (通过消化系统、心脏或其他器官进行的治疗比必须穿过血脑屏障的治疗更容易，风险更小。)" 可知，不通过血脑屏障的治疗风险更小。故选 C。

【11题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 "Study shows mice have healthier hearts after receiving stimulation to a brain area involved in positive emotion and motivation. Activation of the brain reward centre — called the ventral tegmental area (VTA) — seems to cause immune changes that contribute to it. Working out how this happens could help to destroy cancers, enhance responses to vaccines and even re-evaluate physical diseases that, for centuries, have not been considered as being psychologically driven. (研究表明，在大脑中涉及积极情绪和动机的区域受到刺激后，小鼠的心脏更健康。大脑奖赏中心——被称为腹侧被盖区（VTA）——的激活似乎会导致免疫变化。弄清楚这种情况是如何发生的，可以帮助摧毁癌症，增强对疫苗的反应，甚至重新评估几个世纪以来

一直不被认为是心理驱动的物理疾病。)"可知，大脑可能是治疗身体疾病的关键。故选 D。

D

Ariel Procaccia has thought a lot about how to cut a cake over the last 15 years. As the father of three children, he knows how hard it is to divide a birthday cake to everyone's satisfaction. But it's also because Procaccia's work focuses on exploring the mathematical rules for dividing stuff up fairly. One way to do that is to think abstractly about dessert.

For decades, researchers have been asking the seemingly simple question of how to cut a cake fairly. The answer reaches far beyond birthday parties. A mathematical problem at its heart, cake cutting connects strict reasoning to real-world issues of fairness, and so attracts not only mathematicians, but also social scientists, economists and more. "It's a very elegant model in which you can **distill** what fairness really is, and reason about it," Procaccia says.

The simplest approach is called the "divider-chooser" method, where one person cuts the cake into two equal pieces in his view, and the other person picks first. Each receives a piece that they feel is as valuable as the other's. But when personal preferences are taken into account, even the easiest rule becomes complicated. Suppose Alice and Bob are to divide a cake, and Alice knows Bob prefers chocolate, she may knowingly divide the cake unequally so the smaller piece contains more chocolate. Then Bob will choose according to his preference, and Alice will get the larger piece. Both of them are satisfied with what they get, but the meaning of fairness changes in this situation.

The cake is a symbol for any divisible good. When cake-cutting principles are employed to settle disagreements, they are potentially helping the world find solutions. Procaccia has used fair division algorithms (算法) to model food distribution. Social scientist Haris Aziz is exploring situations ranging from how to divide up daily tasks to how to best schedule doctors' shifts in hospitals.

Even after decades of investigation, cake cutting isn't like a simple jigsaw puzzle (拼图) with a well-defined solution. Instead, over time, it has evolved into a kind of mathematical sandbox, a constructive playground that brings together abstract proofs and easy applications. The more researchers explore it, the more there is to explore.

12. What does the underlined word "distill" in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Get the essence of.   B. Find the opposite of.

C. Keep the focus on.   D. Reduce the impact on.

13. What can we learn about fairness from the example given in paragraph 3?

A. Its standard is stable.   B. It prevents unequal division.

C. Its concept is complex.   D. It dominates personal preferences.

14. What is paragraph 4 mainly about concerning cake cutting?

A. The application of its rules.   B. The details of its process.

C. The problems it produces.   D. The harmony it symbolizes.

15. What is the best title for the text?

A. Who benefits most from fairness?

B. How has fairness changed over time?

C. What method works best in cake-cutting?

D　Why are researchers so interested in cake-cutting?

【答案】12. A   13. C   14. A   15. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍各个领域的研究人员对切蛋糕这一问题的本质和方法的研究以及切蛋糕的规则在解决现实问题中的应用。

【12题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第二段"A mathematical problem at its heart, cake cutting connects strict reasoning to real-world issues of fairness, and so attracts not only mathematicians, but also social scientists, economists and more. "It's a very elegant model in which you can **distill** what fairness really is, and reason about it," Procaccia says. (切蛋糕是一个数学问题的核心，它将严格的推理与现实世界的公平问题联系在一起，因此不仅吸引了数学家，也吸引了社会科学家、经济学家等。Procaccia 说："这是一个非常优雅的模型，在这个模型中，你可以 distill 出什么是公平，并对此进行推理。")"可知，这里说明人们可以通过切蛋糕问题来提炼理解什么是公平，所以 distill 的意思应该是"提炼"，和选项 A 意思一致。故选 A。

【13题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段"But when personal preferences are taken into account, even the easiest rule becomes complicated. Suppose Alice and Bob are to divide a cake, and Alice knows Bob prefers chocolate, she may knowingly divide the cake unequally so the smaller piece contains more chocolate. Then Bob will choose according to his preference, and Alice will get the larger piece. Both of them are satisfied with what they get, but the meaning of fairness changes in this situation. (但当考虑到个人偏好时，即使是最简单的规则也会变得复杂。假设爱丽丝和鲍勃要分一块蛋糕，爱丽丝知道鲍勃更喜欢巧克力，她可能会故意把蛋糕分得不相等，这样小的一块含有更多的巧克力。然后鲍勃会根据自己的喜好进行选择，爱丽丝会得到更大的一块。他们都对所得到的感到满意，但公平的意义在这种情况下发生了变化。)"可知，公平这一概念是很复杂的。故选 C。

【14题详解】