**深圳高级中学（集团）2024－2025学年高三第二次诊断考试**

**英语**

满分120分，考试用时120分钟

命题人：高三英语备课组 审题人：高三英语备课组

**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和D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Are you planning to escape your busy schedule? Here are some fascinating, newly-appointed national-level tourist resorts for you to choose from for your next getaway. Would you like to ski down the slopes (斜坡) of a well-equipped ski resort? Or perhaps you’d like to relax in the lush mountains and clear waters? Let’s begin your new adventure.

**Xiling Snow Mountain & Huashui Bay Tourist Resort**

**Address**: Chengdu city, Sichuan province.

It is centered around two main areas: The Xiling Snow Mountain Ski Resort and the Huashui Bay Scenic Area. The ski resort, featuring seven trails, is the best in the market in Southwest China and the largest and most well-equipped ski resort in the region. Huashui Bay Town has been praised by the United Nations Human Settlements Program as a livable town. The resort offers a variety of accommodation options, including star-rated hotels, inns and campsites.

**Mulan Lake Tourism Resort**

**Address**: Wuhan city, Hubei province

Covering a total area of 50 square kilometers, the resort contains distinctive attractions, including Mulan Lake, Mulan Flower Valley and museums steeped in profound history and “Jingchu” culture. “Jingchu” refers to Hubei province and its surrounding areas in ancient China. Here, visitors can be absorbed in a number of activities, including slow and leisurely boating, gentle valley explorations, relaxed walking among museums, as well as appreciation of the lake scenery.

**Yixian International Rural Tourism Resort**

**Address**: Huangshan city, Anhui province

Yixian International Rural Tourism Resort is located in Yixian county, which is known as a “Village in a Chinese Painting”. This resort is a concentrated display and presentation area of Huizhou culture. It is the first village-themed international rural tourism resort in the country. The resort has a good natural ecological environment and a profound Huizhou culture. Moreover, it also has many international brand hotels, good standard guesthouses, and high-quality homestays.

21. What can people do at Mulan Lake Tourism Resort?

A. Admire the beauty of flowers and snow. B. Hold an intense rowing competition.

C. Participate in professional valley exploration. D. Conduct a regional cultural tour.

22. What do Xiling Snow Mountain & Huashui Bay Tourist Resort and Yixian International Rural Tourism Resort have in common?

A. They are countryside-themed tourist attractions.

B. They are centered around two main regions.

C. They offer a variety of accommodation options.

D. They have received recognition from the United Nations.

23. Who is the text intended for?

A. An office worker planning her vacation. B. An adventurer who enjoys tough challenges.

C. A student passionate about history and culture. D. A painter who doesn’t want to be disturbed.

**B**

My daughter is a smart kid, but she’d never read an entire chapter book for pleasure. She had never developed any habit of classic deep reading — with two eyes in front of paper, and nothing else going on. When I faced this truth, it felt like a **parenting failure**. Even though we’d read many storybooks when she was younger and we lived in a house stuffed with books, I hadn’t managed to instill (灌输) one of life’s fundamental pleasures in my kid.

As a lifelong reader, I understand how reading enhances the fabric of our experience. Yet my daughter claimed to dislike reading. I told her reading novels was the best way to learn about how people’s insides work. She said she could learn more from the people on social media, who were all about spilling their insides. I said books offered storytelling. She said, “Smartphones.” I said books taught history. She said, “The Internet.”

I could not win our debates, because few of my daughter’s arguments against reading seemed wrong to me. Yes, reading is a way to discover new worlds — so is the entire Internet. But that’s not why I wanted my daughter to pick up a book. It was about experiencing a certain magic. You know when an author describes a feeling you didn’t have, and a hundred lightbulbs go off on the top of your head? I wanted her to have a chance at feeling that. A screen-based medium can’t create this kind of relationship because, by its nature, the medium must fill in all the blanks for you. Books leave space for blanks — and for the internal invention they can inspire.

So I decided to cut through all the reasoning with a cold, hard practicality: cash. I told my11-year-old I would pay her $100 to read a novel within a month. Of course, she said yes. She finished the book in seven days. Then she even asked for the sequel (续集) — at no extra charge. Will this lead to her reading *Little Women*? Will it result in a lifelong habit of reading? I don’t know. What I do know is that I finally opened a new door for her to the printed page. That feels like the best money I ever spent.

24. What does the “parenting failure” in paragraph 1 refer to?

A. Failure to get along well with her daughter. B. Failure to meet her daughter’s emotional needs.

C. Failure to develop a reading habit in her daughter. D. Failure to provide enough storybooks in the house.

25. Why does the author want her daughter to read books?

A. To help her discover new worlds. B. To help her fill in all the blanks.

C. To help her spend less time on the Internet. D. To let her feel a moment of deep connection.

26. How does the author feel about spending $100 to encourage her daughter to read?

A. She regrets spending the money. B. She is unsure if it will lead to a love of reading.

C. She feels disappointed with the final outcome. D. She is confident in her daughter’s future choices.

27. What could be the best title for the passage?

A. Creating a Reader: A Mother’s Journey B. Encouraging Reading: Tips for Children

C. The Magic of Books in a Digital Age D. The Decline of Reading Among Children

**C**

For decades it’s been hoped that seawater could be desalinated (淡化) to resolve the problem of drinking water shortage. Yet desalination plants still provide only around one percent of the world’s drinking water. The progress goes slowly as desalination plants are expensive to build and use enormous quantities of energy to run. Energy accounts for one-third to more than half the cost of producing desalinated water.

In Saudi Arabia, the world’s largest producer of desalinated water, the process accounts for up to a fifth of the nation’s energy consumption. But all this may be changing. A 2020 study found that, globally, the average cost of desalinated water could more than halve if solar power and battery storage systems were used. Across the world, there are around 180 facilities currently under construction, or in their design phase, mostly in the Middle East and North Africa. New sources of renewable energy like solar power mean it’s getting cheaper to power energy-hungry desalination equipment in sunny and water-stressed areas.

Egypt and Morocco, for example, are building renewable-powered plants designed both to provide drinking water and to water crops. In South Australia, a self-cooling greenhouse design that uses wind to desalinate seawater for crops is part of a commercial project producing 15 percent of Australian-grown tomatoes. Scientists are also making major breakthroughs, such as new self-cleaning membrane (膜状物) technology, which improve the desalination process.

One start-up, Core Power, is developing nuclear-powered offshore plants. Another, Oneka, is employing wave power for desalination units. This wave of growth and innovation is set to continue. A global desalination equipment market valued at 17 billion dollars in 2023 is expected to grow to 32 billion dollars by 2030.

But serious challenges remain. Most facilities still use non-renewable fuels to power the plants, and the pouring of processed seawater into the sea poses a threat to sea life. These problems will have to be addressed as a thirsty world looks to the desalination industry to provide its fresh water.

28. What results in the slow progress of desalination?

A. High production costs. B. Environmental concerns.

C. Little demand for fresh water. D. Lack of official support.

29. What do the facts in paragraphs 3 and 4 imply concerning the desalination industry?

A. It promises a bright prospect. B. It’ll end water shortage soon.

C. It’s merely a temporary success. D. It faces huge investment risks.

30. In which of the following publications would this text be printed?

A. *Motor Trend*. B. *Runner’s World*.

C. *Psychology Today*. D. *The Economist*.

31. What would the author probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

A. Why we depend on fresh water to live.

B. How to lessen negative effects of desalination.

C. What to do to store fresh water against droughts.

D. How desalination technologies boost water supply.

**D**

Awe(敬畏) experiences typically involve the perception of something incredibly vast or powerful, something that challenges one’s understanding of the world. These are often, but not always, encounters with nature, such as looking over mountains from an airplane, or standing at the foot of an enormous tree. New developmental research suggests the experience of awe is crucial for a child to grow stronger.

Historically, awe has featured in psychological accounts of peak experiences. William James spoke extensively about various spiritual moments that intensely moved him and shaped his viewpoint. He felt strongly these peak experiences made for the deeper development of a person’s inner world.

Contemporary researchers theorize that awe may have helped our ancestors survive throughout history and continues to impart positive effects today. Previous studies have shown awe can be instrumental to the formation of social groups and can set off helpful social behaviors among adults.

But our research shows that perceptions of awe start much earlier in life. Four to nine-year-old children perceive and respond to awe-inspiring experiences and differentiate them from everyday experiences. When watching fantastic footage (影片片段) of sweeping natural scenes, the children perceived themselves as smaller — a phenomenon known as the “small self”— in comparison with how they felt after watching footage of everyday nature imagery. They further reported being filled with power, believing they were capable of achieving great things. Additionally, they felt a sense of curiosity and a desire to explore more, seeing themselves as adventurers on a journey of discovery.

In our busy lives, nevertheless, potential moments of awe often get overlooked. With the pressure to achieve seeping (渗透) into childhood earlier and earlier, it’s easy to understand why you, as a parent, might be more focused on getting your children to the next activity or competition. However, as you become more receptive to sources of awe and knowledgeable about its importance during development, you’ll most likely see them obtain considerable advantages when giving awe experiences greater priority.

32. Which aspect of awe experience does the new study highlight?

A. Its historical origin. B. Places of its occurrence.

C. Its benefits for kids. D. Its impacts on adults’ behavior.

33. What does the underlined word “impart” mean in paragraph 3?

A. Restrict. B. Withdraw. C. Generate. D. Transform.

34. How did the children feel when viewing footage of breathtaking scenery?

A. Contented. B. Motivated. C. Panicked. D. Confused.

35. What’s the purpose of the author in writing the last paragraph?

A. To appeal to parents for a change. B. To advocate a care-free childhood life.

C. To state his point on the fast-paced society. D. To describe a common cultural phenomenon.

**第二节（共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

Imagine you buy a new shirt and have no intention of buying a new jacket because you are perfectly happy with the old one. However, once you put on the new shirt, you start to feel that the old jacket looks worn out. Then you can’t help but buy a new jacket, or even more to better fit the shirt. 36 The simplest description of it is the scenario (情况) of buying something new and replacing our old possessions with items to match the new one, even if that means an empty bank account. 37

**Become aware that it is happening.** Observe when you are being drawn into consumption not because you are in actual need of an item, but only because something new has been introduced.

38 A store may be having a great sale on a new outfit—but if the new outfit forces you to buy a new pair of shoes or handbag to match, it will just become a more expensive purchase than originally assumed.

**Avoid unnecessary new purchases.** Realize the Diderot Effect is a significant force and overcoming it is very difficult. You may avoid replacing those end tables at first, but eventually, at some point down the road, you are going to break down and buy new ones that better match the new couch. 39 But the best way to overcome the Diderot Effect is to never allow it to overpower you in the first place.

**Remind yourself that possessions do not define you.** 40 Your possessions do not define you or your success—no matter what marketers will try to tell you.

A．Analyze and predict the full cost of future purchases.

B．Buy things for their usefulness rather than their status.

C．We actually can employ this mind trick in the following ways.

D．The true abundance of life is not found in the things that you own.

E．Then how can we resist this pattern of unnecessary consumerism?

F．The phenomenon can be owed to the so-called “Diderot Effect”.

G．There are times when we have an overwhelming urge to buy new things, admittedly.

**第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 完形填空 （共15小题; 每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

 As a first-generation Asian immigrant (移民) who had grown up in poverty, I knew I was beyond 41 to be admitted into Harvard. I loved books, but it never crossed my mind to become a(n) 42  of any sort. I didn’t 43 to have unrealistic dreams.

Still, something 44 me. My deskmate had 45 our friendship recently. There wasn’t a dramatic fight or disagreement. He had 46 moved on to new friends. I felt an ache in my chest that 47 night. I started doodling (涂鸦) on my notepad and then, suddenly, my hand started writing words. I’d written a poem about him. There on the page was the truth about how much it hurt to 48 him.

That tiny poem was a 49 that was rooted in my heart. I realized I could possibly become a writer and from that moment on, it was all I 50 to do. So I changed my field of study to English. I 51 my first short stories while I was still a student. I went on to write my first novel, Girl in Translation, which became an international 52 and is taught in schools around the world.

That night, I learned that art isn’t a 53 . It’s at the core of what makes us human. Although I’d believed that immigrants couldn’t afford to be 54 , I understood then that we had always been the ultimate artists, 55 ourselves again and again as we try to adapt to a new landscape.

41．A．innocent B．fortunate C．dependent D．voluntary

42．A．surgeon B．lawyer C．artist D．engineer

43．A．expect B．regret C．agree D．refuse

44．A．bothered B．inspired C．interested D．satisfied

45．A．adapted to B．shown off C．broken off D．referred to

46．A．unwillingly B．cautiously C．helplessly D．simply

47．A．fancy B．peaceful C．happy D．lonely

48．A．marry B．upset C．lose D．desert

49．A．romance B．seed C．secret D．shadow

50．A．hesitated B．resolved C．declined D．pretended

51．A．bought B．borrowed C．priced D．published

52．A．gap B．effort C．challenge D．bestseller

53．A．necessity B．luxury C．game D．reality

54．A．practical B．reliable C．energetic D．creative

55．A．rescuing B．recreating C．recovering D．relaxing

**第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。**

Home cooks are wild about it. Chili crisp, a Chinese condiment (作料) that mixes chili peppers with oil and other elements, has become one of the food world’s top 56 (pick). But how did this essential condiment originate?

Chilies weren’t originally from China. In fact, 57 is now considered a symbol of Chinese cuisine wasn’t introduced to the country until the 16th century, when an age of exploration and trade brought chilis to the mainland.

The earliest 58 (record) documentation of chilis in China dates back to 1591. According to Brian Dott, who 59 (pen) “The Chile Pepper in China: A Cultural Biography,” the famous historical figure Gao Lian wasn’t “all that excited” about it, and he used the chili plant more as a 60 (decorate). However, while the upper class of Chinese society admired chili plants for their beauty, 61 general public started consuming them. By 1765, local historians observed that in Hunan, chilis were used 62 (season) sauces, vinegar, and preserve vegetables.

Different 63 other spices, chili peppers were not initially farmed and traded as commodities (商品). Instead, they fell into the hands of skilled farmers 64 (accidental). Over time, chili peppers have become integrated in Chinese cooking, and nowadays, their integration into every level of society has become 65 (popular) than ever before.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）**

假定你是李华，上周你参加了校心理社（Psychology Club）举行的“认识你自己”（Know Yourself）活动。请你给英国朋友 Chris 写一封邮件分享这次经历，内容包括：

1. 活动内容；

2. 你的感想。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Chris,

*I hope this letter finds you well.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

**阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。**

My flight arrived in San Diego around midnight, and by the time I drove home and got into bed it was nearly 2:00 a.m. I was tired and jet-lagged when I dragged myself out of the bed. Nevertheless, I had to be up bright and early that morning: I was the opening keynoter（主旨发言人）at a national conference.

In short, I needed to recover quickly. A hearty breakfast in the early morning sun was what I needed. I headed for Carlos & Annie’s, a popular restaurant located in the heart of the seaside town.

“I’d like steak and eggs, please,” I said to the waitress after I had finally found a table in the restaurant. “Oh, I’m sorry,” she apologized. “We’re out of Special#2. We’ve served the last of our steaks. How about Special#14?” “Oh, no steak and eggs?” I couldn’t seem to accept it.

I'm not sure if it was my heartfelt sigh that caught Carlos the owner’s attention. His warm, caring brown eyes seemed determined to pinpoint the best solution. He then said, “You know, I think I did see one final steak back there.”

Pressing my luck, I quickly declared, “Wow, that would be great. But you know, I’m not sure if I want a breakfast steak at all. What I really want is a steak—one that’s two inches thick, tender and juicy, served medium rare.” “Not to worry,” Carlos assured me and left. The young waitress gave me a wink（眨眼）and said with a knowing smile, “Carlos is being Carlos again!” I did not give her words much thought.

Then, I noticed Carlos as he left the restaurant through the side door and walked into a neighborhood grocery store across the street. Carlos exchanged morning greetings with everyone he knew and even helped the owner of the bookstore next door by holding the items that filled her arms. Then he reentered the restaurant with a bag in his hand.

注意：

1.续写词数应为 150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1: Within minutes, an exact Special#2 was in front of me.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2: I was about to leave when I learned Carlos had already sold the restaurant.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_