

2022 北京东直门中学高三（上）期中

英 语

2022.11

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。

My Hero

To me, a hero is someone who goes out of his way to make others happy. My hero is Mr. Wright, my chorus teacher.

When I was 12 years old, my dear grandparents passed away. Losing them was the hardest thing I had to go through. It was as if my whole world had fallen down from under me, and I 1 into this huge hole of depression.

2 I was battling depression, I was determined to make my high school years the best of my life. So I joined Women's Choir. Mr. Wright was the choral director and he was so funny that the first day, I knew I had made the best 3 of my life. As the year progressed, I began to smile again.

Then one day that all changed. My friends started talking about me behind my back. I was 4, and I sat by myself. Mr. Wright came over and asked what was wrong. The look in his eyes told me that I could trust him. Trying hard to 5 back tears, I told him the whole story.

When I finished, he told me, "If you never learn anything from me, learn this: No one is worth 6 your joy." What Mr. Wright said really struck me. He 7 cared about me and what was going on. I'll never be able to thank him enough, because he not only saved me but has 8 every day of it since. Any time I feel like giving up, I remember Mr. Wright's words and 9.

I'm glad I had the opportunity to meet you, Mr. Wright. You are an 10 teacher, and I hope you realize that. You're my hero.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. looked | B. broke | C. fell | D. turned |
| 2. A. If | B. Although | C. Because | D. Once |
| 3. A. suggestion | B. decision | C. effort | D. offer |
| 4. A. refused | B. forgotten | C. hurt | D. trapped |
| 5. A. set | B. fight | C. take | D. call |
| 6. A. stealing | B. sharing | C. hiding | D. feeling |
| 7. A. cheerfully | B. normally | C. exactly | D. truly |
| 8. A. made | B. started | C. understood | D. influenced |
| 9. A. break out | B. hold up | C. take over | D. push forward |
| 10. A. amusing | B. ambitious | C. amazing | D. advanced |

第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）（2020海淀一模）

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。

A

At 8, I started taking art lessons 11 _____ (improve) my painting skills. However, later, I found that I focused too much on mastering different techniques. Eventually, I became more distressed when my expectations weren't matched.

So, in the 11th Grade, I returned to the basics. On 12 _____ sketchbook I forced myself to draw whatever interested me. Over time, I have been released from the tight control. I have learned that a good painting is not about having perfect technique. In fact, all I need to do is trust my 13 _____ (create) talents and find moments of joy in life.

B

In recent years, trampolining (蹦床) has become a new craze among Chinese youths. Short videos 14 _____ (show) people's excitement about jumping back and forth on the colourful trampolines are regularly uploaded to social media. Most videos feature teenagers, but adults too have jumped on the trend, hoping to relive their childhood.

Compared with soccer, basketball, tennis or any other competitive sports, 15 _____ various injuries occur from time to time, trampolining is relatively 16 _____ (safe). However, preparation and safety always come first. You must do warm-up exercises before playing and you can't lose concentration during the movements.

C

A news report shows that China's urban pet consumer market 17 _____ (expect) to break through the 200 billion yuan threshold this year. Young people in big cities are the main contributors.

Nowadays, with the cost of living rising, young people 18 _____ (suffer) from greater loneliness and pressure. They are busy working all day in a competitive environment, leaving little time for fun and friends. That may explain 19 _____ more and more young people are choosing to keep pets 20 _____ companionship. Apart from relieving loneliness, many scientific studies have shown that keeping a pet reduces stress and may even improve overall health.

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

THE OLYMPIC STUDIES CENTRE

YOUR SOURCE OF REFERENCE FOR OLYMPIC KNOWLEDGE

The IOC Olympic Studies Centre is the world source of reference for Olympic knowledge.

Our mission is to share this knowledge with professionals and researchers through providing information, giving access to our unique collections, enabling research and stimulating intellectual exchange.

As part of the IOC, we are uniquely placed to collect and share the most up-to-date and accurate information on Olympism. Our collections include the IOC archives (档案), the official publications of the IOC and the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games as well as books, articles and journals.

HERE TO HELP

Whatever your interest in the Olympic Movement—academic or professional—we will help you find the information you need, quickly and easily. We're here to:

- **Answer your questions:** share factual and historical information, Games results and statistics
- **Give personalized guidance:** help you find what you need in our extensive library and archives
- **Lend you books and publications,** even internationally
- **Give you online access:** to our electronic documents

•**Award research grants:** to PhD students and established researchers

•**Connect you to our network:** of academic experts in Olympic studies

Join the academic community interested in Olympic studies

One of our key roles is to facilitate communication and cooperation between the IOC and the international academic community in order to promote research and stimulate intellectual exchange.

This worldwide community is mainly composed of over 40 Olympic Studies Centers and hundreds of individual scholars and university students working on academic projects related to the field of Olympic studies.

Thanks to this regular exchange and the work conducted by the academics, we enrich the world's Olympic knowledge, share new analysis on key topics related to the Olympic Movement and can provide guidance to universities wishing to launch initiatives on Olympic studies.

Join our academic mailing list

University professors and researchers are invited to join our academic mailing list to be informed about our future activities and other updates concerning Olympic studies initiatives. To join, email us with a brief description of your academic status and your full contact details.

VISIT US

You'll find us next door to the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland. We're open Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm, except on public holidays and on Christmas. You don't need an appointment to use the library and the study rooms. If you would like to see the historical archives or need personal guidance to find your way around our collections, please fill out our visitor request form.

21. The Olympic Studies Center mainly aims to _____.

- A. give personalized guidance
- B. provide resources on the Olympics
- C. receive Olympic fans across the world
- D. update information on Olympism for officials

22. What can be learned about the academic community?

- A. It is organized by Olympic officials.
- B. It launches projects at universities.
- C. It promotes academic exchanges.
- D. It provides electronic documents.

23. If you want to visit the center, you have to _____.

- A. fill out a visitor request form
- B. enter the Olympic Museum
- C. make an appointment
- D. arrive on workdays

B

Kylie Kirkpatrick was getting ready for work when her 9-year old son, Ryan Kyote, burst into her bedroom. The Napa, California-based third-grader had just watched a news story about a kindergarten student in Indiana who was forced to return her school lunch because her account balance couldn't cover the meal.

"Ryan was upset," Kirkpatrick told TODAY Parents. "He said, 'Mom, how does something like this happen?' Then he asked what he could do to help."

After a bit of brainstorming, Kyote-pronounced “coyote” -decided he would use six months' worth of allowance he had saved up to pay off the lunch debt of his entire class at West Park Elementary School. The bill came up to \$74.50.

Though Kyote had been eyeballing a new pair of basketball sneakers, this was far more important to him. So, on May 24, he happily donated his six months of savings to the Napa Valley Unified School District food services department.

"Ryan told them, 'Please let my friends know that they no longer owe any money,'" Kirkpatrick recalled. "Lunch is his favorite part of the day and it broke his heart to think that it's a stressful time for some children."

The fourth-grader-to-be wanted his act of kindness to be unknown to others, but his proud mother couldn't resist sharing a photo on Twitter, where it spread quickly.

"Give this kid his money back. No child should be covering lunch debt for his class with his allowance," wrote one person. Added another: "Love this story ... Special kid."

Practicing good deeds is nothing new for Kyote. "I'll go into the garage and Ryan's bike is missing because he gave it to a friend in need," Kirkpatrick, a sign language interpreter, told TODAY parents. "One time, a friend didn't have any shoes that fit, so Ryan gave him a pair of his own shoes."

Recently, an investor got wind of what Kyote had done for his classmates and he contacted Kirkpatrick. "He wanted to give Ryan money to put in his savings account," she said.

Kyote, who recently lost his father to ALS, had another idea.

"Ryan told the man to pay it forward," Kirkpatrick said. "So he made a donation to the ALS Association. I can't even begin to tell you what that meant to Ryan. All he wants is to make the world a better place."

24. How did Ryan feel after watching the news story, about a kindergarten student?

- A. Shocked. B. Relieved. C. Excited. D. Bored.

25. What do we know about Ryan Kyote from the passage?

- A. He tried his best to help his friends in need.
B. He couldn't resist sharing his photos on Twitter
C. He accepted a donation from the ALS Association.
D. He argued against negative reviews on social media.

26. What does the story intend to tell us?

- A. Life is always tough for school children.
B. A kid can make a difference in the world.
C. Social media can make young people popular.
D. Friendship is an important part of being a youth.

C

A crucial period for learning the rules and structure of a language lasts up to around age 17 or 18, say psychologist Joshua Hartshorne of MIT and his colleagues.

Previous research had suggested that grammar-learning ability developed in early childhood before hitting a dead end around age 5. However, Hartshorne's team reports online in *Cognition* that people who started learning English as a second language in an English-speaking country by age 10 to 12 ultimately mastered the new tongue as well as folks who had learned English and another language at the same time from birth. Both groups, however, fell somewhat short of the grammatical fluency displayed by English-only speakers. After ages 10 to 12, new-to-English

learners reached lower levels of fluency than those who started learning English at younger ages because time ran out when their grammar-absorbing ability fell starting around age 17.

Aiming for a sample of tens of thousands of volunteers, Hartshorne began by contacting friends on Facebook to take an online English grammar quiz, which used a person's responses to guess his or her native language and dialect(方言)of English. Then volunteers filled out a questionnaire asking where they had lived, languages they had spoken from birth, the age at which they began learning English and the number of years they had lived in an English-speaking country.

In the end, the researchers analyzed responses of 669,498 native and nonnative English speakers. Statistical calculations focused on estimating at what ages people with varying amounts of experience speaking English reached peak grammar ability.

Researchers who study language learning regard the new study as fascinating, but exploratory. According to psycholinguist David Barner of the University of California, San Diego, Hartshorne's team can't yet say that language skill develops along a single timeline. Different elements of grammar, such as using correct word order or subjects and verbs that agree with one another, might be learned at different rates, Barner says. It's also unclear whether the responses of volunteers to an online,132-item grammar test reflect how well or poorly they actually speak English, he says.

What's more, language learning involves more than a crucial period for acquiring grammar, cautions linguist David Birdsong of the University of Texas at Austin. For instance, growing up speaking two languages at once puts still poorly understood burdens on the ability to grasp grammar, he says.

In the new study, people who were bilinguals from birth fell short of peak English grammar scores achieved by English-only speakers. That's consistent with evidence that bilinguals cannot easily turn off one language while speaking another, Birdsong says. Interactions between tongues spoken by one person may slightly depress how much can be learned about both languages, even if bilingual communication still reaches high levels, he suggests.

27.Hartshorne and his colleagues found that

- A. one reaches a higher level of fluency at age 10
- B. one learns a second language fastest at about age 12
- C. one gets a good grasp of English grammar before age 5
- D. one's ability to master grammar declines at around age 17

28.Hartshorne collected data through

- A. social media
- B. experiments in the lab
- C. literature review
- D. face-to-face interviews

29.David Barner believes that

- A. language skill develops along a single timeline
- B. online volunteers do not cover a wide enough range
- C. different grammar items may be acquired at different paces
- D. the quiz in the new study does not include enough questions

30.What can we know about bilinguals from the last two paragraphs?

- A. They can achieve a perfect grammar score.

- B. Grammar learning is the biggest burden for them.
- C. They are able to make a swift shift between languages.
- D. Speaking two languages affects their language acquisition.

D

Neurotech-new, potentially revolutionary technology-promises to transform our lives. With all the global challenges of today, we need revolutionary technology to help the world cope.

There are different types of neurotech some are invasive, some are not. Invasive brain-computer interfaces involve placing microelectrodes or other kinds of neurotech materials directly on to the brain or even embedding them into the neural tissue. Such technology has already improved the quality of life and abilities of people with different illnesses or impairments, from epilepsy to Parkinson's Disease to chronic pain. There is also noninvasive neurotech that can be used for similar applications. For example, researchers have developed wearables to infer a person's intended speech or movement. These are already quite impressive, but there is also neurotech that really pushes the envelope. Not only can it sense or read neurodata but it can also modulate (调节) -invasively and noninvasively. This research is still in early stages, but it's advancing rapidly.

As neurotech becomes more commonplace, we must consider the risks it might present, the morals around it, and the necessary regulation. We have to anticipate and deal with the implications related to the development and use of this technology. Any neurotech applications should consider potential consequences for the autonomy, privacy, responsibility, consent, integrity and dignity of a person.

What if someone were to face employment discrimination because the algorithms (算法) that power a, neurotech application used for hiring misinterpret his or her neurodata? What if a criminal gets a hold of the previous or current neurodata of the secretary of defense and steals top secret information? Concerns increase when we are not just monitoring someone's neurodata but also interpreting it, decoding the person's thoughts-with implications for accuracy and mental privacy.

One tricky aspect is that most of the neurodata generated by the nervous systems is unconscious. It means it is very possible to unknowingly or unintentionally provide neurotech with information that one otherwise wouldn't. So, in some applications of neurotech, the presumption of privacy within one's own mind may simply no longer be a certainty.

As new, emerging technology, neurotech challenges corporations, researchers and individuals to reaffirm our commitment to responsible innovation, it's essential to enforce guardrails (防护措施) so that they lead to beneficial long-term outcomes-on company, national and interactional levels. We need to ensure that researchers and manufacturers of neurotech as well as policymakers and consumers approach it responsibly. Let's act now to avoid any future risks as neurotech matures-for the benefit of humanity.

31. The first two paragraphs mainly

- A. stress the originality of neurotech
- B. compare the functions of neurotech
- C. prove the effectiveness of neurotech
- D. introduce the development of neurotech

32. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Noninvasive neurotech is much better than invasive one.

- B. Messages within one's mind can be safer with neurotech.
- C. Having neurodata analyzed brings about risks to privacy.
- D. Proper rules have already been set to deal with neurodata.

33. According to the passage, companies, policymakers and consumers should

- A. use neurotechnology in a responsible way
- B. avoid neurotech for the benefit of mankind
- C. interpret all neurodata to improve accuracy
- D. help develop more noninvasive applications

34. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Neurotech Has Long-term Benefits
- B. Neurotech Meets Moral Challenges
- C. Neurotech Becomes Commonplace
- D. Neurotech Transforms Human Lives

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Why does rain seem to make you sleepy?

This spring on the east coast of the US, it feels like we've lost touch with the sun. In Washington, DC, 14 of the first 17 days of May were rainy. (35) _____. It means that for me, May has been one of the months I've felt the sleepiest. The dull weather can hit almost all of our senses in a way that gives a sign to us it is time for a sleep.

First, there's what we see-or rather, what we don't. (36) _____ When it's raining and skies are cloudy, we miss out our body's internal alarm clock. As Naomi, a scientist from Central Queensland University said, when you don't see the sunlight first thing in the morning, your body never gets the signal that it needs to shift into daytime mode.

(37) _____ Plants produce oils during dry periods, possibly to stop seeds from developing. When it rains, the water brings out the oils and they mix with a chemical to create a "musky" smell. (38) _____. Additionally, after a thunderstorm there's a chance you may smell ozone (臭氧), which is generated when lightning interacts with the air. Some compare its smell to that of clean bed sheets.

Rain sounds are also comforting. The rhythmic pattern of rain hitting a roof, umbrella, or the ground below is called "pink noise." Pink noise is a category of background noise that has all of the frequencies that human can hear and has lower volumes at higher frequencies. According to some research, it may improve our quality of sleep by decreasing our brain activity. (39) _____

The difficulty in waking up, the fresh, earthy scents, and the peace of the rain tapping on windows are enough to make anyone want to go back to bed for the day. Sadly, none of this evidence is enough to justify doing so; but it can at least explain why you may feel a little sleepy on these cloudy days.

- A. Noises can make us feel sleepier during the daytime.
- B. The others have been cloudy and dull for at least part of the day.

- C. That earthy smell of rain can make you feel calm and comfortable.
- D. It makes it easier for us to wake up from our sleep the night before.
- E. Sunlight causes our bodies to stop producing what makes us sleepy at night.
- F. And you'll also smell that when you are in your garden turning over your soil.
- G. You can listen to an hour of rain on a window here, if you intend to test it out.

第三部分：书面表达（共三节，32分）（2021 东城二模）

第一节 阅读表达（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，根据题目要求回答问题。

Since there seems to be an app for everything, it may come as no surprise that there is an app for cheating. But it isn't just one app. It's hundreds of companies and apps that can be used to complete students' homework, and even exams.

But what surprised me most as an educator playing this cat-and-mouse game for decades is that cheating is now spreading internationally and powered by billion-dollar companies.

Some companies offer monthly subscription formats, in which students pay \$15 a month for round-the-clock access to resources including exam questions and homework "help". They also get on-demand access to many experts with advanced degrees in math, science and other subjects. These experts, available online 24/7, are the source of step-by-step answers.

As an unintended consequence of technology allowing remote learning and exams, students are finding more and more online venues allowing them to earn grades and diplomas by cheating.

How do we limit this global supply chain of cheating?

The answer depends on the motivation behind the decision to cheat. Some students don't think of it as cheating, as they are paying a legit company for the service; many feel pressured to get the grades and so justify the means. Many students who are cheating avoid academic consequences, as there are few technology solutions to capture original answers provided by experts, and plagiarism-catching software can't detect original work bought by these students.

However, in 2020, lawmakers in some countries made it illegal to arrange or advertise for sale certain cheating services such as paid essay writing. Did it have an effect? According to a study, many of the biggest and best-known essay mills are ending operations. But even then, fear of getting caught is probably not enough motivation to stop all cheating students. Thus, tackling this cheating requires a collective effort by educational institutions.

40. Why did the author feel shocked?

41. How do you understand the underlined part in Para. 6?

42. Decide which part of the following statement is wrong. Underline it and explain why.

•Students' academic pressure makes online cheating widespread and some measures have been taken to fight it.

43. As a student, what do you think of online cheating? (In about 40 words)

第二节 作文（20分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你在学校网站上看到国际部将举办“低碳生活方式”推广活动，正在招募活动宣传大使，请你用英语给相关负责人写一封自荐信，内容包括：

1. 说明对低碳生活的认识

2. 介绍个人优势。

提示词: '宣传大使 ambassador

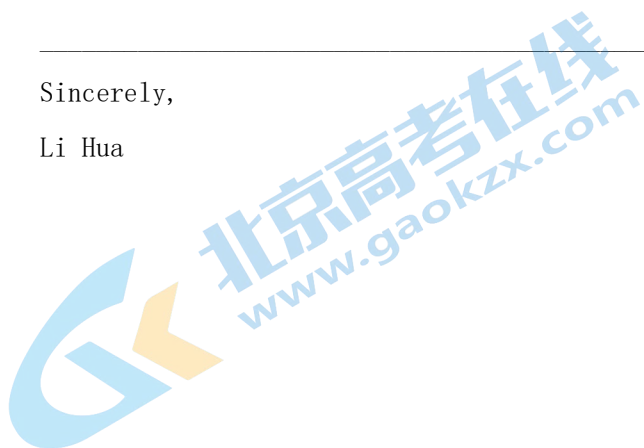
注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Sir or Madam,

Sincerely,

Li Hua



参考答案

完型

1-5 CBBCB 6-10 ADDDC

语法填空

11. to improve 12. a 13. creative 14. showing 15. where
16. safer 17. is expected 18. are suffering 19. why 20. for

阅读理解

A篇 21-23 B C D

B篇 24-26 A A B

C篇 27-30 D A C D

D篇 31-34 C C A D

七选五

35-39 B E C F G

阅读表达

40. Because cheating is now spreading internationally and powered by billion-dollar companies.

41. They consider cheating in this way reasonable/acceptable.

42. Students' academic pressure makes online cheating widespread and some measures have been taken to fight it. According to the passage, technology allowing remote learning and exams makes online cheating widespread.

43. I think online cheating is wrong. As students, we should be honest and get the good grades through hard work rather than online cheating.

作文

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to apply to be a school ambassador for the "Low Carbon Life" activity.

In my opinion, the low carbon lifestyle can contribute to the sustainable development of our earth, so we should raise the awareness of environmental protection and live a green life by saving water, electricity and sorting waste.

I think I am qualified for this position. Firstly, I am thought highly of by my teachers and classmates for communication skills and work efficiency. Besides, I have a better understanding of the low carbon life.

I would appreciate it if you could give me an opportunity. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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