

北京市东直门中学 2022-2023 学年度第二学期阶段性考试

高二英语 2023. 3

命题人: 赵芯悦 刘丹薇 杜思静 王子妍

审稿人: 杜思静

考试时间: 90 分钟 总分 100 分

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 考号 _____

第一部分 (选择题)

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, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

They're tough breeds and they have complicated names to match. But free-spirited Aussie dogs Tank the Rottweiler-cross and Muck the Staffie-cross instinctively (本能地) knew when a small child was in danger, and their protective ___1___ prevented a tragedy.

One December afternoon, Georgie Hillier thought her two-year-old son Max was playing in the back garden of their home. But when she went to check, there was no ___2___ of Max or their dog Tank. When she couldn't find them, she jumped in her car and started to ___3___ the neighboring property. She was frightened that her son could have fallen into one of the dams.

Then she found Tank with the neighbor's dog Muck. They were both running around the dams, barking furiously and ___4___ in mud.

"I just panicked. I was running around, checking the sides of the dams," Georgie told Sara Hicks. ___5___ she kept searching, a neighbor called the police. Eventually, a woman who had found Max heard Georgie's calls and brought the ___6___ kid out to her.

There was no one there to ___7___ what exactly happened, but Michael Beattie from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took up the story. "When the police arrived on the ___8___, they saw quite distinct drag marks. It was ___9___ that young Max had actually been pulled out of the dam by one of the dogs - most likely Tank. Max was making moves to go back into the dam and Muck was virtually heading him off at the pass. It was the police's opinion that the only way that Max was ___10___ from drowning was by the two dogs."

For saving the toddler's life, the daring two dogs received the RSPCA's Purple Cross award for bravery- plus two very large bones.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A.measures | B.natures | C.skills | D.effects |
| 2. A.response | B.exhibition | C.shadow | D.sign |
| 3. A.approach | B.search | C.guard | D.discover |
| 4. A.stuck | B.covered | C.hidden | D.trapped |
| 5. A.After | B.Though | C.Unless | D.While |
| 6. A.untouched | B.unwrapped | C.unknown | D.unharmed |
| 7. A.prove | B.witness | C.indicate | D.explain |
| 8. A.edge | B.island | C.scene | D.beach |
| 9. A.apparent | B.essential | C.pleasant | D.pitiful |
| 10. A.separated | B.discouraged | C.freed | D.rescued |

第二节 阅读理解（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。（共14小题；每小题2分，共28分）

A

The Best of Alaska

Nothing evokes (唤起) Alaska like a whale exploding out of the water or an eagle pulling a silver fish from the river. Combine these images with high mountains, and wonderful meals, and you really do have the Best of Alaska!

Join us for an unforgettable 7-day journey to the last border!

HIGHLIGHTS:

JUNEAU: Juneau, the state capital, is rich in culture and scenic beauty. It is here that we start and end our trip.

HAINES: Haines is a small community located along the fiords (峡湾). The natural beauty and expansive wilderness found here have made Haines a most important center for adventure in Alaska. In 2004, Haines was listed by *Outside Magazine* and *National Geographic Adventure* as one of the best places for recreation and living.

ALASKA INDIAN ARTS: Alaska Indian Arts is a nonprofit corporation devoted to the preservation and continuation of traditional native craft and culture of the Northwest Native Tribes. Alaska Indian Arts is also the headquarters for several of Alaska's outstanding craftsmen. We spend a few hours learning carving, native beading (串珠饰) and culture from these master artists.

SKAGWAY: Skagway is famous for its role in the Klondike Gold Stampede over 100 years ago. Today, it is a historic yet lively town, which still reflects its gold rush roots and contains colorful shops. In Skagway, we stop by the Klondike Gold Rush National Park Visitor's Center and ride the White Pass Yukon Route Railway.

GUSTAVUS: Gustavus is the gateway to the Glacier Bay National Park. We'll stay at a comfortable lodge (房子) here for two nights. This will be the base for both the whale-watching journey and a full-day voyage in Glacier Bay.

DATES / PRICES:

May 16, June 20, July 18, August 15. 7 days—\$3,500, including lodging, all meals, guides, park fees, sales taxes, and transportation between Juneau, Skagway, Haines, and Gustavus. Not included: alcohol, personal items, airfare to and from Juneau.

CONTACTS:

E-mail: info@alaskamountainguides.com Call:(800)766-3396 Write: Alaska Mountain Guides Climbing School P.O. Box 1081, Haines AK 99827

11. According to the advertisement, the participants of the journey _____.
A. will spend one day experiencing the local culture at Alaska Indian Arts
B. can contact Alaska Mountain Guides Climbing School by e-mail or fax
C. are able to experience some adventurous activities in Haines
D. can get lots of traditional native artworks free of charge
12. You can feel the history of the local place at _____.
A. Juneau B. Skagway C. Haines D. Gustavus
13. Which of the following requires participants to pay additional fees?
A. Going from Gustavus to Juneau by train. B. A full-day voyage in Glacier Bay.
C. Having the last supper at Juneau. D. Flying to Juneau
14. What can you learn from the advertisement?
A. Juneau is much more beautiful than Haines.
B. The culture of the Northwest Native Tribes is dying out.
C. Alaska is famous for its culture, history and natural beauty.
D. Skagway was the richest town in Alaska in the past.

B

It was a cold March day in High Point, North Carolina. The girls on the Wesleyan Academy softball team were waiting for their next turns at bat during practice, stamping their feet to stay warm. Eighth-grader Taylor Bisbee shivered a little as she watched her teammate Paris White play. The two didn't know each other well – Taylor had just moved to town a month or so before.

Suddenly, Paris fell to the ground. "Paris's eyes rolled back," Taylor says. "She started shaking. I knew it was an emergency."

It certainly was. Paris had suffered a sudden heart failure. Without immediate medical care, Paris would die. At first, no one moved. The girls were in shock. Then the softball coach shouted out, "Does anyone know CPR?"

CPR is a life-saving technique. To do CPR, you press on the sick person's chest so that blood moves through the body and takes oxygen to organs. Without oxygen, the brain is damaged quickly.

Amazingly, Taylor had just taken a CPR course the day before. Still, she hesitated. She didn't think she knew it well enough. But when no one else came forward, Taylor ran to Paris and began doing CPR. "It was scary. I knew it was the difference between life and death," says Taylor.

Taylor's swift action helped her teammates calm down. One girl called 911. Two more ran to get the school nurse, who brought a defibrillator, an electronic device (器械) that can shock the heart back into work. Luck stayed with them: Paris's heartbeat returned.

"I know I was really lucky," Paris says now. "Most people don't survive this. My team saved my life."

Experts say Paris is right: For a sudden heart failure, the single best chance for survival is having someone nearby step in and do CPR quickly.

Today, Paris is back on the softball team. Taylor will apply to college soon. She wants to be a nurse. "I feel more confident in my actions now," Taylor says. "I know I can act under

pressure in a scary situation.”

15. What happened to Paris on a March day?
- A. She caught a bad cold.
 - B. She had a sudden heart problem.
 - C. She was knocked down by a ball.
 - D. She shivered terribly during practice.
16. Why does Paris say she was lucky?
- A. She made a worthy friend.
 - B. She recovered from shock.
 - C. She received immediate CPR.
 - D. She came back on the softball team.
17. Which of the following words can best describe Taylor?
- A. Enthusiastic and kind.
 - B. Courageous and calm.
 - C. Cooperative and generous.
 - D. Ambitious and professional.

C

While many people aren't getting enough calcium (钙), new research cautions that some people may have the opposite problem: They could be getting too much. Americans spend more than \$1 billion a year on calcium supplements (补充剂) in hopes of delaying osteoporosis, the brittle bone disease that cripples many elderly women and some men. Yet recent studies link calcium supplements to a higher risk of heart attacks. Last month, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force issued a draft recommendation against taking calcium and vitamin D, saying there wasn't enough evidence of benefit to justify the risk.

For generations of Americans who grew up encouraged to drink milk to maintain strong bones, the reports raised troubling questions: Is calcium not so important after all? Are the supplements unsafe? And how much is too much? “It's gotten very confusing but it doesn't need to be,” says Ethel Siris, director of the Toni Stabile Osteoporosis Center in New York. How much calcium people need varies by age and gender. “Adults generally need 1,000 mg daily, rising to 1,200 mg for women over 50 and men over 70, according to guidelines issued in 2010. Children need 1,300 mg daily during the peak growing years of 9 to 18.”

People also need sufficient levels of vitamin D to absorb the calcium. The IOM recommends 600 international units a day for most adults, and 800 daily after age 70, although many physicians recommend more. It is difficult to take in that much vitamin D from food sources, so experts say many people should take vitamin D in supplement form.

Getting adequate (充足的) calcium from food is easier. For example, 8 ounces of milk or 6 ounces of yogurt has 300 mg of calcium, and one cup of spinach has 270 mg.

But studies linking calcium supplements to heart attack have made experts more cautious of excess calcium than before. A study of 24,000 Germans published in the journal *Heart* last month, found that those who got their calcium exclusively from supplements were more than twice as likely to have a heart attack as those who took no supplements.

Exactly how calcium supplements might contribute to heart attacks baffles cardiologists (心脏病学家). “Nobody has associated the calcium in your bloodstream with calcification (钙化) in

your arteries,” says Nieca Goldberg, medical director of the Joan H. Tisch Center. Still, she says she now urges patients get their recommended calcium from food than from supplements to avoid possible problems.

Osteoporosis experts also urge patients not to take more than the recommended amount of calcium. “People should definitely stop taking two big calcium supplements a day,” says Dr. Dawson-Hughes. Even if the risks remain unclear, taking more than the body can absorb doesn’t benefit bones, “so it’s not worth any risk.” She adds.

18. What is Ethel Siris’ opinion on taking calcium supplements?

- A. Taking calcium supplements is unsafe.
- B. Adults need more calcium than children.
- C. Age and gender determine how much calcium is needed.
- D. It is safer to take calcium from food than from supplements.

19. What does the underlined word “baffle” in Paragraph 6 mean?

- A. Interest. C. Amaze. D. Frighten. D. Puzzle.

20. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Taking two calcium supplements a day is good for health.
- B. It might be wiser to take recommended calcium from food.
- C. It is easy for people to obtain enough Vitamin D from food.
- D. The benefits of taking calcium supplements outweigh its risks.

D

Wilderness

“In wilderness is the preservation of the world.” This is a famous saying from a writer regarded as one of the fathers of environmentalism. The frequency with which it is borrowed mirrors a heated debate on environmental protection: whether to place wilderness at the heart of what is to be preserved.

As John Sauven of Greenpeace UK points out, there is a strong appeal in images of the wild, the untouched; more than anything else, they speak of the nature that many people value most dearly. The urge to leave the subject of such images untouched is strong, and the danger exploitation(开发) brings to such landscapes is real. Some of these wildernesses also perform functions that humans need — the rainforests, for example, store carbon in vast quantities. To Mr. Sauven, these “ecosystem services” far outweigh the gains from exploitation.

Lee Lane, a visiting fellow at the Hudson Institute, takes the opposing view. He acknowledges that wildernesses do provide useful services, such as water conservation. But that is not, he argues, a reason to avoid all human presence, or indeed commercial and industrial exploitation. There are ever more people on the Earth, and they reasonably and rightfully want to have better lives, rather than merely struggle for survival. While the ways of using resources have improved, there is still a growing need for raw materials, and some wildernesses contain them in abundance. If they can be tapped without reducing the services those wildernesses provide, the argument goes, there is no further reason not to do so. Being untouched is not, in itself, a characteristic worth valuing above all others.

I look forward to seeing these views taken further, and to their being challenged by the

other participants. One challenge that suggests itself to me is that both cases need to take on the question of spiritual value a little more directly. And there is a practical question as to whether wildernesses can be exploited without harm.

This is a topic that calls for not only free expression of feelings, but also the guidance of reason. What position wilderness should enjoy in the preservation of the world obviously deserves much more serious thinking.

21. John Sauven holds that _____

- A. many people value nature too much.
- B. exploitation of wildernesses is harmful.
- C. wildernesses provide humans with necessities.
- D. the urge to develop the ecosystem services is strong.

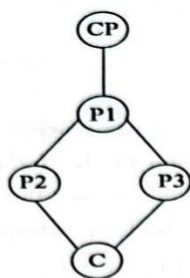
22. What is the main idea of Para.3?

- A. The exploitation is necessary for the poor people.
- B. Wildernesses cannot guarantee better use of raw materials.
- C. Useful services of wildernesses are not the reason for no exploitation.
- D. All the characteristics concerning the exploitation should be treated equally.

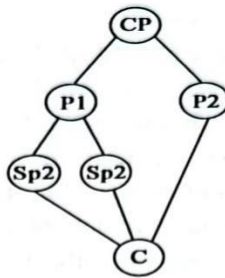
23. What is the author's attitude towards this debate?

- A. Objective. B. Disapproving. C. Doubtful. D. Optimistic.

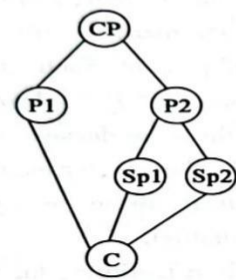
24. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



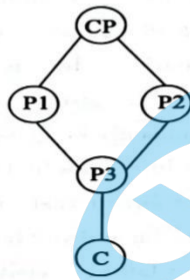
A.



B.



C.



D.

CP : Central Point P : Point Sp : Sub-point (次要点)
C : Conclusion

第三节 七选五 (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。

Can We Stop Food Longing Through Imaginary Eating?

Are you fighting an urge to reach for chocolate? Then, let it melt in your mind, not in your mouth. According to the recent research, imagining eating a specific food reduces your interest in that food, so you eat less of it.

This reaction to repeated exposure to food being less interested in something because you've experienced it too much — is called habituation. ____25____

The research is the first to show that habituation can occur through the power of the mind. "If you just think about the food itself — how it tastes and smells — that will increase your appetite," said Carey Morewedge, a well-known psychologist. "It might be better to force yourself to repeatedly think about chewing and swallowing the food in order to reduce your longing. ____26____ Visualizing yourself eating chocolate wouldn't prevent you from eating lots of cheese," he added.

Morewedge conducted an interesting experiment. 51 subjects were divided into three groups. One group was asked to imagine putting 30 coins into a laundry machine and then eating three chocolates. ____27____ Another group was asked to imagine putting three coins into a laundry machine and then eating 30 chocolates. Lastly, a control group imagined just putting 33 coins into the machine with no chocolates. ____28____ When they said they had finished, these were taken away and weighed. The results showed that the group that had imagined eating 30 chocolates each ate fewer of the chocolates than the other groups.

____29____ Physical signals — that full stomach feeling — are only part of what tells us we've finished a meal. The research suggests that psychological effects, such as habituation, also influence how much people looking to eat more healthily, or have control over other habits.

- A. What's more, this only works with the specific food you've imagined.
- B. People were advised to try different methods to perform the experiment.
- C. For example, a tenth bite is desired less than the first bite, according to the study.
- D. All of them then ate freely from bowls containing the same number of chocolates each.
- E. It meant those who repeatedly imagined eating would concern about some specific food.
- F. This requires the same motor skills as eating small chocolates from a packet, the study says.
- G. This study is part of the research looking into what makes us eat more than we actually need.

第四节 小说阅读（共4小题；每小题2分，共8分）

30. *'That's all right then,' said Bruno. 'As long as it's just for the foreseeable future and not for a month. I hate it here.'*

What does Gretel think of Bruno's view of the place?

- A. Agree B. Disagree C. Unconcerned D. Not mentioned
31. Seeing some one-floor huts in a nasty-looking place, Gretel thinks this must be a ____.
- A. prison B. town C. countryside D. playground
32. Did Bruno like the splendour of the new home at Ergo?
- A. a little B. absolutely yes C. absolutely no D. not mentioned
33. What did Maria think of Bruno's father?
- A. a mean officer B. a handsome commander C. a strict master D. a good man

第二部分 非选择部分

第一节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

A

Beijing residents woke up to yellow sky on Sunday morning as northern China ____34____ (hit) by the largest sandstorm of the decade.

Air pollution readings rose to the upper limit of 500 at 8 a.m., according to data from the city's environmental monitoring center, as visibility was reduced to ____35____ (little) than 1,000 meters in parts of the city.

The city's weather bureau advised residents to stay indoors as much as possible, while experts are working to find out ____36____ the sandstorm came into being.

B

I have many goals. The most important one is to travel around the world and I am trying my best to make it come true. The reason is ____37____ our world is so fantastic that I want to explore it. There are so many different things in the world ____38____ (experience). While ____39____ (travel), I can learn different languages and make friends with the local people. I believe I can achieve my dream.

C

From Edmonton, the train headed southeast across the great Canadian Prairie. At school, Daiyu and Liu Qian ____40____ (learn) that Canada's population is only slightly over thirty-seven million. However, they did not anticipate ____41____ (see) such an open country, and were truly ____42____ (amaze). They went through two wheat-growing provinces, ____43____ they saw a bunch of farms that covered a very large area.

第二节 阅读表达 (第 44, 45 题各 2 分, 第 46 题 3 分, 第 47 题 5 分, 共 12 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求回答问题

Is it better for our bodies to work out at certain times of the day? Scientists have known for some time that every tissue in our bodies contains a kind of biological clock that goes off in response to messages related to our daily exposure to light, food and sleep.

However, whether and how exercise timing might influence metabolic (新陈代谢的) health has been less clear, and the results of past experiments have not always agreed. A much-discussed 2019 study found that men with Type 2 diabetes (糖尿病) who completed a few minutes of high-intensity interval (间隔) sessions in the afternoon improved their blood-sugar control after two weeks. Patrick Schrauwen, a professor of nutrition and movement sciences read that 2019 study with interest. He had been studying exercise in people with Type 2 diabetes, but had not considered the possible role of timing. Now, seeing the varying impacts of the intense workouts, he wondered if the timing of workouts might similarly affect how the workouts changed people's metabolisms.

Incidentally, he and his colleagues had a ready-made source of data in their own prior experiment. Several years earlier, they had asked adult men at high risk for Type 2 diabetes to

ride stationary bicycles at the lab three times a week for 12 weeks, while the researchers tracked their metabolic health. They also had noted when the riders showed up for their workouts. The researchers pulled data for the 12 men who consistently had worked out between 8 and 10 a.m. and compared them with another 20 who always exercised between 3 and 6 p.m. They found that the benefits of afternoon workouts far outweighed those of morning exercise.

He says, “This study does suggest that afternoon exercise may be more beneficial for people with disturbed metabolisms than the same exercise done earlier. The particular and most effective exercise for each of us will line up with our daily routines and exercise tendencies because exercise is good for us at any time of day—but only if we choose to keep doing it.”

44. What inspired Professor Schrauwen to carry out the research related to the timing of workouts?

45. What did Schrauwen’s new study figure out?

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

Professor Schrauwen and his colleagues carried out the research by using the newly-collected data and making comparisons between two different subject groups.

47. When do you think is the best time for you to exercise? Why? (about 40 words)

第三节 方框选词 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

owe	bound	consist	pleasant	arise
literal	anticipate	massive	consume	freeze

48. The name of the cheese is Dolcelatte, _____ meaning ‘sweat milk’.

49. Lighting accounts for about 7% of the total electricity _____ in the US.

50. Don’t lie to her. She is _____ to find out.

51. Speaking of his secret of success, he _____ it more to luck than to ability.

52. Remember, even world champion athletes practice their skills on a _____ basis.

53. _____ bananas will last several weeks, depending on their ripeness and the temperature of the freezer.

54. The president is _____ popular and wherever he goes, he is surrounded by the supporters.

55. Those security guards hope to prevent anything _____ from happening.

56. Are there any matters _____ from the minutes of the last meeting?

57. Taylor was excited and full of _____ at the trip.

第四节 完成句子 (共 6 小题; 共 7 分) (使用 U3—U5 所学短语)

58. Our car _____ the prairie. 我们的汽车正向大草原驶去。

59. A student’s education does not only _____ learning academic

subjects.

学生的教育不只是包含学习学术学科。

60. Anyone can join the organization _____ his religion, color, or belief. 任何人都可以加入这个组织，无论他的宗教、肤色或信仰如何。

61. To their disappointment, the result of the competition _____. 令他们失望的是，比赛的结果与他们的期望相反。

62. She must use her _____ to help herself during her routine. 她必须用她的触觉来帮助自己在她的日常工作。

63. After climbing the mountain, _____, we felt that the view _____ . 爬完山，站在山顶上，景色美得令我们窒息。

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。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯