

2022 北京一零一中学高二（下）期中

英 语

2022.04

命题：高二英语备课组 审核：孙娜
(考试时间：90 分钟，试卷满分：100 分)

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）

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。

I often read of incidents of misunderstanding or conflict. I'm left 1. Why do these people create mistrust and problems, especially with those from other 2?

I was growing up in Kuala Lumpur in the early 1960s, when children from different races and religions played and studied together in harmony. At that time my family lived a stone's throw from Ismail's. And no one was bothered that Ismail was a Malay Muslim and I was an Indian Hindu—we just 3 our differences. Perhaps, our elders had not filled our heads with unnecessary advice, well meant or otherwise.

We were nine when we became friends. During the school holidays, we'd 4 the countryside on our bicycles, hoping to come across the unexpected. At times Ismail would accompany my family as we made a rare shopping trip to town. We would be glad of his 5.

When I was twelve, my family moved to Johor. Ismail's family later returned to their village, and I 6 touch with him.

One spring afternoon in 1983, I stopped a taxi in Kuala Lumpur. I 7 my destination. The driver acknowledged my 8 but did not move off. Instead, he looked fixedly at me. "Raddar?" he said, using my childhood nickname. I was astonished at being so 9 addressed (称呼). Unexpectedly! It was Ismail! Even after two decades we still recognized each other. Grasping his shoulder, I felt a true affection, something 10 to describe.

If we can allow our children to be themselves without prejudice, they'll build friendships with people, regardless of race or religion, who will be by their side through thick and thin. On such friendships are societies built and then we can truly be, as William Shakespeare once wrote, "We happy few. We band of brothers".

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. interested | B. pleased | C. puzzled | D. excited |
| 2. A. parties | B. cities | C. villages | D. races |
| 3. A. refused | B. made | C. sought | D. accepted |
| 4. A. explore | B. search | C. discover | D. desert |
| 5. A. arrival | B. choice | C. effort | D. company |
| 6. A. lost | B. gained | C. developed | D. missed |
| 7. A. stated | B. ordered | C. decided | D. chose |
| 8. A. attempts | B. instructions | C. opinions | D. arrangements |
| 9. A. familiarly | B. strangely | C. fully | D. coldly |
| 10. A. possible | B. funny | C. hard | D. clear |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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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

I can well remember the first time I was asked to deliver a speech before the whole class. You can imagine how shy I was with so many eyes 11 (fix) on me. Drafting the speech was a piece of cake for me, but the difficult part lay in oral 12 (present). The real moment began when I stood on the stage with my legs trembling and my mind blank. But my listeners were waiting patiently without rushing me. Gradually I found myself back, 13 (deliver) the speech with difficulty. After 14 seemed to be a hundred years, I found my audience applauding — I made it!

B

Halfway through his lecture, Eric gave each person a balloon and asked everyone to write their name on it. Later all the balloons were collected. He then asked them to find the balloons that they had their names written 15 within five minutes. Everyone was pushing and bumping into each other. It was chaos. At the end of the five minutes, no one could find their own balloon. Now they were asked to randomly collect a balloon and give it to the person 16 name was on it. Within two minutes everyone got his own balloon. Psychologists argue our happiness sometimes 17 (lie) in the happiness of others. You will get your own by giving them theirs.

C

Pixar is one of the world's 18 (famous) and successful film studios. 19 (it) latest animated film, *Soul*, was released in 2020. *Soul* tells the story of Joe Gardner, an aspiring jazz musician living in New York. One day, after an accident, Gardner ends up in the Great Before — a place where souls must “find their spark” before entering a human body. When Gardner 20 (give) the job of mentoring a soul called 22, he tries to find his way back to Earth.

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

My grandfather was a rigid perfectionist. Everything had to be orderly, precise and punctual. I was frightened of him until the day he died. Growing up, my mother desperately wanted to please him. She probably thought he might leave if she didn't.

In fact, I now think the fear of being left alone, abandoned, was a current throughout much of her life. A few years into my father suffering from Alzheimer, my mother's voice on the phone sounded so upset that I had to tell her, “Just be with yourself for a little while.”

“No, I can't do that. I don't want to do that,” she said abruptly, closing the door on the subject. A while after my father died, she told me that she kept the television on all the time because it made her feel less lonely. “It makes the house seem more lived in,” she said. I had given in to my annoyance and either turned the volume down or turned it off. But after she told me that it filled in some of the loneliness, I never reached for the remote again.

We have had a long journey together, she and I. Over a half-century of memories, now that the journey has ended, I have a choice which ones to study which ones to turn over in my hands and dust off.

I choose to look at the ones that ache with a sweet truth not told often enough: there was love between us, it was just hard to find sometimes. I choose to remember her face on that winter day in Manhattan, when I came to her with a broken heart. I choose to remember walking on the shore with her in summers when we rented a beach house; somehow the sea always transformed us. And how she looked on my wedding day when she handed me a bracelet that had belonged to my grandmother. “Something old,” she said.

21. From the author's point of view, what did her mother feel in her much time of life?

- A. A sense of relief. B. A sense of excitement.
C. A sense of being deserted. D. A sense of being pleased.

22. How does the author support the theme of the text?

- A. By giving examples. B. By stating arguments.
C. By interviewing her father. D. By visiting her grandfather.

23. The author writes the story to ____.

- A. express regret for her grandfather
B. show her sympathy toward her mother
C. reveal her deep feelings for her mother
D. emphasize her concern about the generation gap

B

Some emerging technologies

Low-carbon cement can help combat climate change.

Concrete, the most widely used human-made material. The manufacture of one of its key components, cement, creates a substantial yet underappreciated amount of human-produced carbon dioxide: up to 8 percent of the global total, according to London-based think tank Chatham House.

In 2018, the Global Cement and Concrete Association announced the industry's first *Sustainability Guidelines*, intended to track performance improvements and make them transparent.

Quantum sensors could let autonomous cars "see" around corners.

Quantum computers get all the hype (大肆宣传), but quantum sensors, which reach extreme levels of precision by exploiting the quantum nature of matter, could be equally transformative, enabling autonomous vehicles that can "see" around corners, underwater navigation systems, early-warning systems for volcanic activity and earthquakes, and portable scanners that monitor a person's brain activity during daily life.

Green hydrogen could fill big gaps in renewable energy.

When hydrogen burns, the only by-product is water—which is why hydrogen has been an alluring zero-carbon energy source for decades. Yet the traditional process for producing hydrogen, in which fossil fuels are exposed to steam, is not even remotely zero-carbon.

Green hydrogen is different. It is produced through electrolysis, in which machines split water into hydrogen and oxygen, with no other by-products. Historically, electrolysis required so much electricity that it made little sense to produce hydrogen that way. The situation is changing since the electrolyzers are getting more efficient.

Whole-Genome synthesis will transform cell engineering.

Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, scientists in China uploaded the virus's genetic sequence to genetic databases. A Swiss group then synthesized the entire genome and produced the virus from it. Such speed is one example of how whole-genome printing is advancing medicine and other work.

Whole-genome synthesis is an extension of the booming field of synthetic biology. Researchers reprogram microbes to do desired work such as making a new medicine. So far genomes mainly get light edits. But improvements are making it possible to print ever larger number of genetic material and to alter genomes more extensively.

24. Which new technology can be used to help with medical researches?

- A. Low-carbon cement. B. Quantum sensors.

- C. Green hydrogen. D. Whole-Genome synthesis.

25. What can we learn from the article?

- A. Cement-producing carbon dioxide has been overestimated.
B. Green hydrogen could achieve zero-carbon emission.
C. At present, genomes have already got great edits.
D. Quantum sensors can help brain activities.

26. What do these technologies have in common?

- A. They all have immeasurable prospects.
B. They can relieve the climate change.
C. They can advance medical study.
D. They get all the hype.

C

Many early approaches to language technology got stuck in a conceptual dead end: the rules-based approach in translation. This meant trying to write rules to analyze the text of a sentence in the language of origin, breaking it down into a sort of abstract “interlanguage” and rebuilding it according to the rules of the target language.

These approaches showed early promise. But language is full of ambiguities and exceptions, so such systems were hugely complicated and easily broke down when tested on sentences beyond the simple set they had been designed for.

Nearly all language technologies began to get a lot better with the application of statistical methods. This relies on software scanning vast amounts of data, looking for patterns and learning from precedent. For example, in parsing language (breaking it down into its grammatical components), the software learns from large bodies of text that have already been parsed by humans. It uses what it has learned to make its best guess about a previously unseen text. In machine translation, the software scans millions of words that already have been translated by humans and learns from a body of recordings and the transcriptions made by humans.

Thanks to the growing power of processors, falling prices for data storage and, most crucially, the explosion in available data, this approach eventually bore fruit. Mathematical techniques that had been known for decades came into their own, and big companies with access to enormous amounts of data were ready to benefit.

The final advance, which began only about five years ago, came with the arrival of deep learning through digital neural networks (DNNs). These are often claimed to have qualities similar to those of the human brain. But Nils Lenke, head of research for a language technology company, explains matter-of-factly that “DNNs are just another kind of mathematical model,” the basis of which had already been well understood for decades. What changed was the hardware being used.

Almost by chance, DNN researchers discovered that the graphical processing units (GPUs) used to produce graphics in applications were also brilliant at handling neural networks. The technique has already produced big leaps in quality for all kinds of deep learning, including decoding handwriting, recognizing faces and classifying images. Now they are helping to improve all manner of language technologies, often bringing enhancements of up to 30 percent. That has shifted language technologies from being usable in a pinch to being really rather good. But so far no one has quite worked out what will move it forward from being merely good to reliably great.

27. According to the passage, what is a problem of the rules-based approach?

- A. Rules are often misinterpreted by researchers.
B. Rules are too abstract to identify or understand.
C. Rules are difficult to identify in some languages.
D. Rules aren't always clear-cut or universally applicable.

28. What plays a crucial role in enabling the “approach to gradually bear fruit”?

- A. The increasing amount of data.
- B. The falling prices of scanning software.
- C. The availability of recordings and transcripts.
- D. The wider knowledge people have of languages.

29. Which of the following is Nils Lenke most likely to agree with about DNNs?

- A. They are a big breakthrough.
- B. They depend more on hardware.
- C. They are not innovative in nature.
- D. They haven't been scientifically proved.

30. What does the writer imply about GPUs?

- A. They have replaced DNNs at handling neural networks.
- B. They have achieved limited success regarding language technologies.
- C. They have helped make language technologies reliably greater than ever.
- D. They help enhance language technologies by means of image classification.

D

The secret of success

The recipe for succeeding in any given field is hardly a mystery: good ideas, hard work, discipline, imagination, perseverance and maybe a little luck. Oh, and let's not forget failure which Dashun Wang and his colleagues at Northwestern University call “the essential prerequisite (先决条件) for success” in a new paper.

But not every failure leads to success, he adds. And what eventually separates the winners from the losers, the research shows, certainly is not persistence. One of the more interesting findings in the paper, published last October in *Nature*, is that the people who eventually succeeded and the people who eventually failed tried basically the same number of times to achieve their goals.

It turns out that trying again and again only works if you learn from your previous failures. The idea is to work smart, not hard. “You have to figure out what worked and what didn't, and then focus on what needs to be improved instead of struggling around and changing everything,” says Wang. “The people who failed didn't necessarily work less than those who succeeded. They could actually have worked more: it's just that they made more unnecessary changes.”

As they explored “the mechanisms governing the dynamics of failure” and built their model. Wang's team identified what they describe as previously unknown statistical signatures that separate successful groups from unsuccessful groups, making it possible to predict their final outcomes.

One such key indicator (besides keeping the stuff that works and focusing on what doesn't) is the time between consecutive (连续的) failed attempts, which should decrease steadily. In other words, the faster you fail, the better your chances of success, and the more time between attempts, the more likely you are to fail again. “If someone has applied for a grant and they are three failures in,” Wang says, “if we just look at the timing between the failures, we will be able to predict whether they will eventually succeed or not.”

Working with such large-scale data, Wang and his colleagues were able to identify a critical point that was common to each of the hundreds of thousands of undertakings they had analyzed, a fork in the road where one path leads to a development region and one leads to a stagnation region.

“This diverging pattern of performance increases with each new attempt,” says Wang. Although in some cases it is apparent which region a person is in as early as the second attempt.

Wang points out that the existence of the tipping point cuts against the traditional explanations for failure or success, such as luck or a person’s work habits. “What we’re showing here is that even in the absence of such differences, you can still have very different outcomes,” he says. What matters is how people fail, how they respond to failure and where those failures lead.

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that _____.
- A. winners are more persistent than losers
B. failure is not important for success at all
C. more trying doesn’t necessarily breed success
D. winners and losers differ in how many times they tried
32. Wang and his colleagues believe that _____.
- A. no one can obtain success without failure
B. the performance pattern is hard to identify
C. failure can sometimes help predict success
D. the critical point had been discovered by chance
33. The underlined phrase “a stagnation region” in Paragraph 6 refers to a region _____.
- A. in its elementary stage
B. without progress
C. unknown to outsiders
D. beyond recognition
34. What is the conclusion of Wang’s research?
- A. Winners try less than losers but gain more.
B. Perseverance is the utmost secret to success.
C. Working smart can turn failures into future successes.
D. Luck and work habits make little difference to the result.

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。

Facebook Is a Big Waster

During the first decade of the 21st century, a popular and new word has come into our vocabulary — Facebook. This is the most popular social networking website on the Internet. 35 You can send messages to your friend’s electronic wall, put up a status saying something like “Going to the mall, I need to get a new pair of shoes” or “it’s finally the weekend! :)”.

In spite of the benefit it does on common people, it is true that this social network is a big waster. There are about 350 million active users on this website and 67% of them are between the ages of 13-25. More than 35 million users update their status every day. 36

The highest age group who use Facebook are teenagers. Most of them keep the website running whenever they are using the computer, if they aren’t in school or when they aren’t asleep. Facebook is just changing the new generation of youngsters unconsciously. The teenage life is one of the most important stages of life. 37 It is a distraction to their mind as well. Nowadays, when all their homework and research are on ICT (information and communication technology), they would easily switch to Facebook just to check if there was anything updated among their friends.

Facebook is also where people can see the gossip among their friends, virtual arguments, relationship status and updates, who is in whose “top friends”, you can become a fan of anything, join groups, post pictures and videos, play childish games, invite friends to parties or events and a lot more. Generally, all these would just disturb people into living life to the fullest. It’s not just teens who become addicted, even grown-ups do. An average person spends about 55 minutes on Facebook. 38 Technology might be taking over people’s life. Furthermore, people who use Facebook through their mobile phones are 50% more active on Facebook than non-mobile phone users. This shows people using Facebook on their phones as well as computers just can’t stand being away from the website. Facebook is like crack to some folk.

39 This would make them think how life is like without saying what’s on their mind to all their friends on the Internet. A break would also make them more active, like socializing in person. This would finally help them focus better in school or in work. Although about 80% of people who take a break would come back to Facebook within days.

- A. And 2.5 billion photos are added each month.
- B. Wasting it on Facebook is not encouraging in any way.
- C. This statistic isn’t that bad but some people spend about 3-5 hours.
- D. It is time people should take a break from Facebook once in a while.
- E. As a result, the average Facebook users have 130 friends who they share links with.
- F. Usually, when people hear the words “social networking”, their brains automatically go to sites such as Twitter or Facebook.
- G. The main idea of Facebook is that you can keep in touch with all your friends around the world who have Facebook.

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。

How to read a book in a week

How do you read a book in a week? We all know that people who read are more likely to succeed. Let’s look at the numbers. 85% of millionaires read at least two books per month, while 25% of the entire American population hasn’t even read a single book all of last year.

So what’s the best way to actually get yourself to start reading, and at a good pace so that you can succeed too? You can basically guarantee that you’ll read a book in a week by taking advantage of three psychological tricks.

The first is something called implementation intention, basically setting an appointment. The biggest problem when it comes to reading is actually getting started. Many people would like to buy books that they’re interested in, but the book just sits there on their shelf never to be touched again. By physically writing down the time and place of when you’ll start reading a book, you’re essentially setting up an appointment to do so. And in this way, you rarely miss your appointments.

The second psychological trick to reading a book in a week is to use what’s called chunking, basically breaking down a big task into smaller ones. One of the main reasons people start reading books and never finish is that the task seems too big. It feels like we can’t do it. Just take a look at the average non-fiction book which is about 200 pages long. How long does it take to read that entire thing in one go? You’re probably thinking 10 hours or 15 hours. In reality, the average human can read a 200-page book in about five hours, which means you really only have to spend about 45 minutes a day reading, which probably accounts to just a chapter or two. When you break down a book to its chapters and even further, to its subsections, then your brain will no longer see it as a huge obstacle that you have to overcome.

And finally, the last psychological trick to reading a book in a week is to use what’s called temptation bundling, basically taking a task that you don’t enjoy that much and attaching it to something that you really enjoy. For example, you

can tell yourself that after every chapter or subsection of a chapter you read, you're going to reward yourself with the next episode or the next segment of that TV show you love watching. By doing this, just a couple of times it will actually start to feel good to read, because your brain will start to associate it with something very pleasurable.

Try these three tricks out and I guarantee that you'll find yourself reading a lot more.

40. What do the figures in the first paragraph support?

41. How does one employ implementation intention to read a book in a week?

42. Please underline the inappropriate part in the following statement and explain why.

➤ *When using temptation bundling, we will start to feel good to read, because our brain will no longer see it as a huge obstacle that we have to overcome.*

43. Please explain how you would apply the psychological trick(s) to other areas of life. (No more than 40 words)

第二节（共 20 分）

假设你是红星国际学校高二学生李华，得知学校各大社团正在招募新成员，你有意加入其中一个社团。请你给该社团负责人写一封信，内容包括：

1. 说明你想加入的社团和理由；
2. 介绍个人情况和优势；
3. 表达期待。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：recruit (招募)

To whom it may concern,

Sincerely,

Li Hua

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