

# 2023 北京朝阳高二（下）期末

## 英 语

2023. 7

（考试时间 100 分钟 满分 100 分）

本试卷共 10 页。考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，在试卷上作答无效。

### 第一部分 知识运用（共三节，30 分）

#### 第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 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。

When I was in seventh grade, I volunteered at a local hospital during the summer.

I spent most of the time there with Mr. Gillespie, 1 to him and helping with anything that needed to be done. He 2 had any visitors, and nobody seemed to care about his condition. He became a close friend of mine, even though he 3 with only an occasional press on my hand. Mr. Gillespie was in a coma（昏迷）.

Then I left for a week to vacation with my parents, and when I came back, Mr. Gillespie was gone. I didn't have the nerve to ask the nurses where he was, for 4 they might tell me he had died.

Several years later, I noticed a 5 face at the gas station. He was alive! I went over to ask him if it was Mr. Gillespie who was in a coma five years ago. With an uncertain look on his face, he replied yes. When I explained who I was, tears 6 in his eyes, and he gave me the warmest hug I had ever received.

Mr. Gillespie began to tell me how, as he 7 there in a coma, he could sense my presence. He firmly believed that it was my 8 that had kept him alive. We both cried for a while, exchanged a hug, and went our separate ways.

Although I haven't seen him since, he fills my heart with joy every day. I know that I made a 9 between his life and death. More importantly, he has also made an enormous influence in my life. I will never forget him. He 10 my help.

- |                   |               |               |                |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. pointing    | B. waving     | C. listening  | D. talking     |
| 2. A. just        | B. never      | C. sometimes  | D. always      |
| 3. A. promised    | B. admitted   | C. responded  | D. operated    |
| 4. A. anger       | B. fear       | C. envy       | D. sorrow      |
| 5. A. familiar    | B. serious    | C. typical    | D. magic       |
| 6. A. went back   | B. fell over  | C. dried out  | D. welled up   |
| 7. A. lay         | B. grew       | C. waited     | D. tested      |
| 8. A. smile       | B. courage    | C. advice     | D. voice       |
| 9. A. connection  | B. suggestion | C. difference | D. decision    |
| 10. A. represents | B. deserves   | C. guarantees | D. strengthens |

#### 第二节 选词填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面句子，根据句意，从方框中选择恰当的词或词组并用其正确形式填空。

Have an impact on	reliable	submit	reveal	be responsible for
Make up one's mind	barrier	figure out	end up	competitive

11. You need a degree to be \_\_\_\_\_ in today's job market.
12. We need more \_\_\_\_\_ information before we can take action.
13. The mountains acted as a natural \_\_\_\_\_ to the spread of the disease.
14. The movie we wanted to see was sold out so we \_\_\_\_\_ seeing a different one.
15. If you \_\_\_\_\_ something, it is your duty to deal with it and make decisions relating to it.
16. Those interested in the position should \_\_\_\_\_ their applications to the Student Union.
17. A survey of the British diet \_\_\_\_\_ that a growing number of people are overweight.
18. We had a very productive meeting because I felt we \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of problems.
19. Technological innovation \_\_\_\_\_ the country's economy quite considerably.
20. Summer vacation is coming, but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ where to take my vacation.

(请务必将第 11 至 20 题的答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

### 第三节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面句子, 根据句子内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

21. She and her family bicycle to work, \_\_\_\_\_ helps them keep fit.
22. THAT Network \_\_\_\_\_ (establish) in 2022 and has already worked smoothly.
23. This is \_\_\_\_\_ my father has taught me-to always face difficulties and hope for the best.
24. A rescuer risked his life saving two tourists who \_\_\_\_\_ (trap) in the mountains for two days.
25. The national park has a large collection of wildlife, \_\_\_\_\_ (range) from butterflies to elephants.
26. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) half of the English novel, and I'll try to finish it at the weekend.
27. Unless \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) to speak, you should remain silent at the conference.
28. The headmaster has made \_\_\_\_\_ clear that the meeting will not be put off.
29. The experiment \_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) in the lab when the power cut occurred.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ (see) from the top of the hill, the city appears more splendid.

(请务必将第 21 至 30 题的答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

## 第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

### 第一节 (共 14 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

Public speaking can be stressful, but sufficient preparation can reduce the stress of speaking in front of people. Here are a few steps to help you make an effective presentation.

#### Prepare

- Select and research your topic carefully. Wide reading will help you gather enough material and focus your research at the preparation stage.
- Develop a rough outline of what you might include-this can come from any key points your lecture has told you to include.
- Organize your research into your outline. Keep the time limit in mind, and make any cuts of unnecessary or

irrelevant information.

- Write a draft of your speech. It is especially useful if you are using vocabulary that you might be finding difficult to remember.
- Summarise your written speech into brief notes. These will eventually become your numbered note cards.
- Prepare any visual that you are going to use to support your presentation. Remember visual aids should be simple and effective in supporting whatever you are saying.

### Practise

- Know your stuff-confidence comes with knowledge of content, If you know what you are talking about, then you won't feel nervous about what you are going to say.
- Practice presenting your speech in front of a mirror, and if you have enough courage, ask your trusted friends to watch you. The more you practice, the more confident you will be.
- Ask for constructive advice. Ask your friends for advice about your gestures, speed of delivery, and even the clarity of your message.

### Present

- Get to the presentation early and meet your audience as they walk in. This might be a good way to calm your nerves, as you know who are in the room.
- Practice standing at the front to get your feel for the room and space before you begin. Also, make sure any technology that you are using in the presentation is working.
- Relax-if you are fully prepared, you will make it!

31. What can be included in the outline of your speech?

- A. The reason you choose the topic.
- B. The key points required to talk about.
- C. The words you find hard to remember.
- D. The list of material you read on the topic.

32. How can you reduce nervousness in a presentation?

- A. Know your speech content well.
- B. Arrive at the presentation on time.
- C. Take all the advice from your friends
- D. Use no technology in case it goes wrong.

33. To make an effective speech, you need to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. write down every detail on the numbered note cards
- B. present as much information as possible to convey your ideas
- C. read extensively to collect sufficient material related to your topic
- D. use vivid and complex visual aids to draw the attention of audience

B

My wife Hannah and I usually don't keep houseplants. Anything in pots gets either overwatered or underwatered. After my diagnosis (诊断) with a brain cancer, I loved to have something green and alive around us. And then I got a lucky bamboo plant in a pot from my friend Mitch. I told Hannah I wanted to care for the plant myself.

As a physician, I was used to providing care. Since my diagnosis, I had to rely on help from other people, leaving me feeling aimless and upset. Watering the plant taught me I could still be a caregiver.

Over the next few months, I recovered from surgery and completed the first round of treatment. Both the bamboo and I were thriving (繁荣). Then, mysteriously, it began to show signs of stress. No matter what I did, the leaves kept dropping to the floor, making me discouraged and uneasy.

“I can’t even care for simple plant!” I yelled. “I’m failing!”

Hannah reminded me that we’d seen houseplants die before. She asked me why I was getting so worked up about this particular one.

“If my lucky bamboo dies,” I cried out, “I might die too!”

Identifying with the plant had offered me comfort, Now that the plant was struggling, I felt increasingly fearful.

Suddenly, one day, I realized I had wrongly connected my care for the plant-something over which I had at least some control-with my own survival-something over which I had no control. When my cancer returned, it would not be because of any failure on my part-not because I ate sugar occasionally and certainly not because I failed to keep this plant alive.

As my anxiety lessened, I learned from online tips to care for my dying plant. I moved the bamboo to a larger pot, separating its roots to give it room to grow. When it was back in the sunny window, we both began to thrive again.

34. What made the author change his attitude toward keeping houseplants?

- A. He recovered from surgery.                      B. He got a lucky bamboo plant.  
C. He was diagnosed with a cancer.            D. He learned how to water a plant.

35. What was the main cause for the author’s anxiety?

- A. His struggle with cancer.  
B. His decision to care for the plant.  
C. His inability to look after himself.  
D. His belief in linking his survival to the plant’s.

36. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Everything comes to those who wait.  
B. Positive thinking is a cure of anxiety.  
C. Trust yourself that you can do it and get it.  
D. You carry the passport to your own success.

C

Growing up, Chelsea Wood dreamed of becoming a sea biologist and studying large, exciting animals like sharks. Instead, she later found herself looking through a microscope at the organs of a snail (蜗牛) and saw thousands of little white sausage-shaped parasites (寄生虫). Through the microscope, each parasite had two dark eyespots, which made them surprisingly attractive. “I couldn’t believe that I’d been looking at snails for as long as I had and missing all the cool stuff happening inside them,” says Wood, now a parasitologist at University of Washington.

Nearly half of all known animals on Earth are parasites. According to one study, a tenth of them may already be certain to extinction due to climate change, loss of their hosts, and intentional attempts of wiping them out. But now it seems that few people care.

By definition, parasites live in or on a host and take something from that host. Not all parasites cause harm, and only a small percentage affect their hosts. In fact, parasites play

Essential roles in ecosystems, Keeping some populations in check while helping to feed others. Without parasites keeping them in check, populations of some animals would explode. Many parasites move into their next host by controlling the host they're in, which drive that host into an animal's mouth so that the animal can be fed.

Even human health wouldn't entirely benefit from wiping out parasites. The human immune system (免疫系统) evolved with a group of parasites, and when we killed them off, our immune systems began attacking ourselves. Some people with Crohn's disease have even purposely infected themselves with intestinal (肠道的) parasites live deserves our attention. If you get to understand them, you may find the bravery and attraction of parasites. They've evolved clever means of survival, from becoming a fish's tongue to controlling the mind of cockroach (蟑螂)

However, scientists aren't eager to save all the parasites. The guinea worm, for instance, gets a hard pass from even the most stubborn conservationists. It grows to adulthood inside a person's leg, causing harm to one's health. Ultimately, the goal of promoting parasite conservation isn't to make everyone fall in love with them. Instead, it's to call a relaxation in our war against all of them, because there's still so much we don't understand about their value to ecosystems and maybe even to people.

37. What does the author indicate by referring to Chelsea Wood's story?

- A. All parasitologists initially intended to study parasites.
- B. Parasites are easily ignored compared with large animals.
- C. Animals like sharks have more research value than parasites.
- D. Scientists study parasites because of their attractive appearance.

38. The author uses the example underlined in paragraph 4 to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. introduce an approach
- B. draw a comparison
- C. present an assumption
- D. illustrate an argument

39. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Parasites can smartly survive without their hosts.
- B. Conservationists believe all parasites should be protected.
- C. Some parasites are important for the balance of our ecosystem.
- D. Parasites can change their hosts by directly moving onto other animals.

40. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Why are parasites Dying Out?
- B. Why Should We Spare Parasites?
- C. How Do Parasites Affect Ecosystems?
- D. How Can We Create a World Without Parasites?

D

The artificial-intelligence chatbot ChatGPT has shaken educators since its November release. New York City public schools have banned it from their networks and school devices. There is, perhaps surprisingly, one subject area that doesn't seem threatened, It turns out ChatGPT is quite bad at maths.

"I'm not hearing maths instructors express concern about ChatGPT," said Paul von Hippel, a professor at the University of Texas who studies data science and statistics. "I'm not sure it's useful for maths at all, which feels strange because maths was the first-use case for the artificial-intelligence devices."

ChatGPT's struggle with maths is inherent in this type of AI, known as a large language model. It scans a large

amount of text from across the web and develops a model that might be extremely effective for writing grammatically correct responses to essay requirement, but not for solving a maths problem.

In an email, I asked Debarghya Das, a search-engine engineer, why ChatGPT gets some simple questions right but others completely wrong. “Maybe the right analogy (类比) is if you ask a room of people, who have no idea what maths is but have read many hieroglyphics (象形文字), ‘What comes after 2+2,’ they might say, ‘Usually, we see a 4,’ That’s what ChatGPT is doing.” But, he adds, “Maths isn’t just a series of hieroglyphics. It’s the process of calculating.”

It isn’t great for pretending you know it through a maths class because you only recognize the mistakes if you know the maths. Another reason that maths instructors are less anxious about this innovation is that they have been here before. The field was upended for the first time decades ago with the general availability of computers and calculators.

“Maths has had the biggest revolution based on machinery of any mainstream subject,” said Conrad Wolfram, the strategic director of Wolfram Research. “In the real world, since computers came along, have maths, science and engineering gotten conceptually simpler? No, completely the opposite. We’re asking harder and harder questions, going up a level.”

Eventually, AI will probably get to the point where its maths answers are not only confident but correct. A pure large language model might not be up for the job, but the technology will improve. In general, however, AI, like computers, will likely ultimately be most useful for those who already know a field well. They know the questions to ask, how to identify the shortcomings and what to do with the answer. A tool, in other words, for those who know the most maths, not the least.

41. What does the underlined word “inherent” in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

- A. Stable            B. Practical            C. Limited            D. Natural

42. What can we know from Debarghya’s reply?

- A. Calculating requires some knowledge of hieroglyphics.  
B. ChatGPT is good at solving mathematical questions by analogy.  
C. Reading hieroglyphics prevents ChatGPT solving maths questions  
D. ChatGPT’s response is based on language models instead of calculations.

43. What can be inferred from maths instructors’ calmness about ChatGPT?

- A. ChatGPT is useful to identify maths mistakes.  
B. Technical revolution made maths easier to understand.  
C. New technology will end up pushing the boundaries of maths.  
D. ChatGPT has been banned from networks and school devices.

44. As for AI, which would the author probably agree with?

- A. It will play the largest role for professionals in a field.  
B. It will become confident to solve all the maths problems.  
C. It will turn the maths field over again just like computers.  
D. It will take the jobs from humans as the technology improves.

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。

Children love playing outdoors, They usually get muddy, with no regard for the colour of their clothing. “Don’t get dirty!” was once a constant family warning, as parents watched their children ruin their best clothes. They were happy running through farmer’s fields or climbing trees. \_\_\_45\_\_\_.

According to the experts, parents don’t have to concern too much about it. Recent research shows that the dirt outside can develop resistance to a range of illnesses. Certain natural materials, such as mud, contain surprisingly powerful microorganisms (微生物群) whose positive impact on children’s health we are only beginning to fully understand \_\_\_46\_\_\_.

Many of the psychological benefits of outdoor play are established as well. Our brains evolved in beautiful landscapes, and the way we perceive the world is particularly suited to wild outdoor spaces \_\_\_47\_\_\_ It helps refresh the brain and even reduce depression and anxiety. One study found that children with ADHD (注意力缺陷多动症) were better able to concentrate following a 20-minute walk in the park. Beijing close to grass and trees seemed to have a beneficial effect on their minds.

\_\_\_48\_\_\_ It helps children develop the way their senses and movement interact, which helps them gradually understand the external environment and the internal connections of things in different ways. If children play with others, they can learn how to communicate with others and develop effective strategies to promote socialization.

Today, with the attraction of video games and social media, contact with nature is rarer than in the past. More and more parents begin to recognize the importance of outdoor play. \_\_\_49\_\_\_ They believe that not only does it make children emotionally happy but it also has a powerful effect on their wellbeing.

- A. For many, there is simply no opportunity to get muddy.
- B. Outdoor play can also offer valuable learning experiences.
- C. This means that natural scenes provide the perfect level of stimulation.
- D. They may secretly wish their children had the chance to pick up a bit of dirt.
- E. They recommend using nature as an accessible way of interacting with others.
- F. It was obvious that children’s whites would turn brown before the day was over.
- G. Outdoor play does better to children’s physical growth, compared with getting muddy.

### 第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 50、51 题各 2 分, 第 52 题 3 分, 第 53 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。

“An apple a day keeps the doctor away.” We all know that healthy habits can help us build a strong body, but how we can live a happy life? Over the past two decades, scientists have identified many techniques to raise our happiness, but these methods cannot work magic. “Things like poverty or injury are obviously going to affect your well-being,” says Laurie Santos, at Yale University. “But for many of us, our happiness is much more under our control than we think.” Her free course, The Science of Well-being, explores evidence-based ways to increase happiness.

For a taste of what the course involves, consider our tendency to compare ourselves negatively with the people around us. By recognizing when those thoughts have started to arise, you can consciously shift the reference point to something more neutral (中立的) With this kind of thinking, you may start to feel more content.

The use of gratitude journals, where you regularly count your blessing, work on a similar basis. We have a

tendency for “hedonic adaptation”, essentially getting used to the good things in our life over time, and taking them for granted, so they no longer bring us the same interest—we should delay that process.

Other tips like small acts of kindness may surprise you with rewarding experience. However, those approaches to happier life should be used carefully. There is now some evidence that pursuit of happiness can have the opposite effect if it becomes time-consuming. Keeping a gratitude journal appears to be effective if it is used once a week. It seems that the technique may become a burden if it is practiced too regularly.

There seems little doubt that we can learn to be happier, but we should recognize that the path to a better life is with ups and downs. You cannot remove every negative feeling, but with some science-backed strategies, you can shift the balance so as to experience more positive feeling than negative ones.

50. How can we deal with the tendency to compare ourselves negatively with those around us?

51. What does “hedonic adaptation” mean?

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

➤ *As approaches to happier life small acts of kindness can effectively improve our well-being, we should use them as much as possible.*

53. In addition to the methods mentioned in the passage, what other method(s) can you take to increase happiness? (In about 40 words)

(请务必将第 50 至 53 题的答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

## 第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二(1)班学生李华。你校国际部将举办“英文戏剧节”活动，现招募英语主持人。请你给活动负责人写一封英文申请信，内容包括：

1. 表达对活动的看法；

2. 说明申请的理由。

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/Madam,

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Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)



## 参考答案

### 第一部分 知识运用（共三节，30分）

#### 第一节（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

1. D                    2. B                    3. C                    4. B                    5. A  
6. D                    7. A                    8. D                    9. C                    10. B

#### 第二节（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

11. competitive        12. reliable            13. barrier            14. ended up  
15. are responsible for 16. submit            17. has revealed      18. figured out  
19. has an impact on   20. make up my mind

#### 第三节（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

21. which      22. was established    23. what      24. had been trapped  
25. ranging    26. have read          27. invited    28. it  
29. was being conducted      30. Seen

### 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）

31. B                    32. A                    33. C                    34. C                    35. D  
36. B                    37. B                    38. D                    39. C                    40. B  
41. D                    42. D                    43. C                    44. A

#### 第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

45. F                    46. G                    47. C                    48. B                    49. D

### 第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32分）

#### 第一节（共4小题；第50、51题各2分，第52题3分，第53题5分，共12分）

50. By recognizing when those thoughts have started to arise, we can consciously shift the reference point to something more neutral.

51. It means getting used to the good things in our life over time, and taking them for granted, so they no longer bring us the same interest.

52. ▶ *As approaches to happier life like small acts of kindness can effectively improve our well-being, we should use them as much as possible.*

According to the passage, approaches to happier life should be used carefully instead of as much as possible, for pursuit of happiness can have the opposite effect if it becomes time-consuming.

53. 略。

## 北京高一高二高三期末试题下载

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