

2023北京房山高 二（下）期中

英 语

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。

For most people, having things stolen feels like an offence. Robbie Pruitt admitted that he got mad when he discovered the theft of his mountain bike last September. But soon enough, his 1 took a turn. After letting go of his anger and frustration, he found himself on a road to sympathy instead.

For Robbie, a keen bicyclist, the first thing to do was 2 his stolen bike. But when he went shopping, he found few available, which got him thinking: What if the lack of bikes was Covid-19 related, and what if the person who'd taken his bike really needed 3 to get to work?

With that thought in mind, Robbie came up with a plan and posted it on the community website. He 4 to fix bikes free of charge for anyone who needed it. He also asked for unwanted bikes, which he would repair—again for free. And then he would donate them to folks who could truly use them but didn't have the 5 to buy one.

The day the post went live, Robbie received thirty used bicycles. Then came more than 500 enquiries for detailed information. By the end of 2020, Robbie had repaired more than 140 for donation or to be 6 to their owners.

Robbie tries to give his donations to families that are truly 7. Upon simply satisfying a material need, he has provided an opportunity for kids in his neighborhood to learn how to fix their own bikes. In addition to practical skills, Robbie's lessons teach teamwork, encourage self-worth, and promote feelings of community. 8, the kids have gained a sense of accomplishment.

“It's a really great experience for kids,” said a neighbor in an interview with the local newspaper. “Robbie is certainly providing a 9, but it's not just the bikes. It's the relationships in the community. It's the 10 that he can make on people.”

1. A. emotions B. career C. opinions D. route
2. A. ride B. lock C. repair D. replace
3. A. instruction B. qualification C. transportation D. permission
4. A. offered B. refused C. hesitated D. remembered
5. A. profit B. budget C. courage D. excuse
6. A. exported B. sold C. lent D. returned
7. A. demanding B. struggling C. fighting D. requesting
8. A. Otherwise B. However C. Somehow D. Meanwhile
9. A. service B. competition C. ceremony D. suggestion
10. A. compromise B. impression C. impact D. progress

第二节 语法填空(共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

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 lasted two days. The detox was 11 (difficult) to tolerate than I had expected. I felt like I had lost an arm! Not eating for two days would have been easier! But on reflection, I can see how much of my time had been occupied with 12 (check) my phone. Now I 13 (try) to spend less time online and more time picking up my hobbies.

B

What is culture shock? When he first visited the US, Mr Li was confused on a bus. He offered his seat to an elderly man, but the man seemed 14 (annoy) and refused to take the seat. Later Mr. Li's American friends explained to him that in the US it is not advisable, and even offensive, to offer your seat to elderly people. This is very different from China, where people 15 (encourage) to do so. From the example we can see that culture shock is the feeling of confusion and anxiety when you encounter 16 (situation) where the cultural norms (标准) in your culture no longer apply.

C

The Qingming Festival, originating from the Hanshi Day, is an opportunity for people 17 (remember) and honor their ancestors at tombs. And it became a festival in 732. Then observance (纪念) of Qingming found a firm place 18 Chinese culture and continued for over two millions of years. The Qingming Festival is a time 19 the sun shines brightly, trees and grass become green and nature is again lively. Since ancient times, people 20 (follow) the custom of Spring Outings.

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，满分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

Being stranded (困住) in the wilderness is a terrifying prospect for anyone, so for those who want to be prepared, then survival training courses could be a great idea. You can learn how to survive in some of the most extreme and unstable conditions. Here are some of the best survival training courses you can find across the USA.

● Bear Grylls Survival—Available in many different countries is this well-known TV personality's course on survival. This involves a five-day adventure, with two days of intense survival training from Bear. You will then be dropped onto an island for 30 hours to put the skills you just learned to the test.

● BOSS 28-Day Field Survival—Opening back in 1968, this is the most renowned survival school in the world. Participants spend 28 days out in the Utah wilderness with limited supplies and equipment. There are also shorter versions of the course for 7 to 14 day periods as well as courses for kids as well.

● Ancient Pathways—The military uses this survival school for their desert survival training, so you know it's the real deal. There's a lot of different classes on offer, from bushcraft to extreme wilderness survival. You can go on these courses from 4 to 14 day periods, and there's even a knife only survival course too. Then they have a more intensive course available afterwards that takes survival to a whole new level with no food and water.

● Mountain Scout Survival School—For a training course that is quicker (and cheaper as well), the Mountain Scout School offers up one-day training experiences just outside of New York. These are great classes for kids who want to learn more about urban survival. There are also courses on tracking, trapping, fire building and other necessary survival skills that could end up saving your life.

21. What can you do in Ancient Pathways?

A. Take a course to join the army.

- B. Experience the wilderness of Utah.
C. Learn how to survive only with a knife.
D. Examine what you've learned on an island.
32. What courses are suitable for a 12-year-old boy who has a sense of adventure?
A. Bear Grylls Survival & Ancient Pathways.
B. Bear Grylls Survival & BOSS 28-Day Field Survival.
C. Ancient Pathways & Mountain Scout Survival School.
D. BOSS 28-Day Field Survival & Mountain Scout Survival School.
23. This passage is intended for ____.
A. military enthusiasts B. outdoor enthusiasts
C. survival experts D. education experts

B

Dear Year 6 at Snowdon Vale County Secondary School,

Do you remember we agreed to circulate our ideas for our school project this year? Well, here is our suggestion and we hope you will join us to develop it.

The idea came to us in the autumn of 2004 when our head teacher made an announcement of a new student coming from a circus. Immediately there was whispering, "Those are dirty people!"; "They eat raw meat!"; "They wear rags!" ... The teacher stopped the talking seriously.

The next morning after being introduced to the class, Jake sat in the only spare seat next to me. He was smaller than me and had dirty finger nails. His shirt was clean but had been repaired in many places. As he seemed to have no handkerchief and was sniffing loudly, I passed him one of mine. Immediately the boys behind me began to whisper, "He'll give you the plague when he returns it!" Jake must have heard the remarks too. He seemed to be having great difficulty with his mathematics task. So I leaned over and explained the problems to him. As he listened, his mouth split into a dazzling smile. His eyes lit up as if a light had been turned on and he returned to the exercises with enthusiasm. He finished them quickly and proudly presented them to the teacher. "Well done, Jake," she approved. "Now you can go and work on our new database." Jake beamed and was soon busy sorting out information and adding more of his own.

I thought about how Jake's life would be. I remembered seeing the campsite and thinking how poor the facilities were: only one tap for water, no particular place to put rubbish and a small dirty washing and toilet area. I wondered that if they were improved, then perhaps people would no longer be rude to him. I decided to help.

This year, we in our school plan to improve the campsite. Hope you will join us.

Best wishes

Fred Sams

Meadowside County Secondary School

24. Why did the other students have unfriendly remarks on Jake?
A. Because Jake was seen eating raw meat.
B. Because Jake lived on a circus campsite.
C. Because Jake was not good at mathematics.
D. Because Jake was struck by a terrible plague.

25. What can be learned from Paragraph 3?

- A. Jake's clothing was exactly what the other students expected.
B. Fred Sams stopped helping Jake when other boys held him back.
C. Jake broke into a smile because he found confidence in mathematics.
D. Jake didn't reply to the negative remarks because he didn't hear them.
26. What can best describe Jake according to the passage?
A. Friendly and polite.
B. Impolite and cold.
C. Dull and reserved.
D. Smart and enthusiastic.
27. What is Fred's purpose in writing this letter?
A. To narrate the story about his friendship with Jake.
B. To call for other students' help with a school project.
C. To criticise the discrimination against certain students.
D. To draw attention to the poor facilities of the campsite.

C

Search engines have changed the way we use the Internet, putting vast sources of information just a few clicks away. But Harvard professor of psychology Line Daniel Wegner's recent research proves that websites and the Internet are changing the way our memories function. His latest study shows that when people have access to search engines, they remember fewer facts and less information because they know they can rely on "search" as a readily available shortcut.

Wegner believes the new findings show that the Internet has become part of a transactive memory(交互记忆) source, a method by which our brains divide information. Transactive memory exists in many forms, as when a husband relies on his wife to remember a relative's birthday. You don't have to remember everything in the world yourself. You just have to remember who knows it. Now computers and technology are becoming virtual extensions of our memory.

Wegner conducted several experiments to demonstrate the phenomenon, using various forms of memory recall to test reliance on computers. In one experiment, participants demonstrated that they were more likely to think of computer terms like "Yahoo" or "Google" after being asked a set of difficult trivia questions. In another experiment, participants typed some statements into a computer and they were told the statements would be saved in specific folders. Next, they were asked to recall the statements. Finally, they were given cues to the wording and asked to name the folders where the statements were stored. The participants proved better able to recall the folder locations than the statements themselves.

Wegner admits that questions remain about whether dependence on computers will affect memories negatively: "Nobody knows now what the effects of these tools are on logical thinking." Students who have trouble remembering distinct facts, for example, may struggle to employ those facts in critical thinking. But he believes that the situation overall is beneficial, comparing dependence on computers to dependence on a mechanical hand(机械手).

And even though we may not be using our memories to recall distinct facts, we are still using them to consider where the facts are located and how to access them. "We still have to remember things," Wegner

explains. "We're just remembering a different range of things."

28. Why does the writer mention "a husband relies on his wife to remember a relative's birthday" in Paragraph 2?

- A. To show that people who are closely related tend to have shared memories.
- B. To demonstrate how people initially developed external sources of memory.
- C. To emphasize the effectiveness and accuracy of transactive memory sources.
- D. To illustrate the concept of a transactive memory source using a familiar situation.

29. What do people tend to do in the experiment when asked to provide unfamiliar facts?

- A. Think of specific information sources.
- B. Recall them from their deep memories.
- C. Type into computer and remember them.
- D. Link the unfamiliar facts to their experiences.

30. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Reliance on computers does not necessarily reduce human memory.
- B. Computers have helped people to understand the memory system better.
- C. Computer dependence affects our thinking capacities in other distinct fields.
- D. Researches should be done to reveal the side effect of computer dependence.

D

There is a photo in my collection that I pull out from time to time to remind myself of an old vacation. It's a picture of me from the late 1970s on a bench in London's Victoria Station, my head resting against a wall, eyes closed with tiredness, clothes messed up.

I used to love that shot. It was evidence of my leisure time, of travel, of interruption from the office: miles covered, sights seen, train stations raced through, goals achieved.

However, as I leave work to hit the vacation trail this summer, I take along something extra. This traveling companion has a habit of ruining trips with feelings of guilt—the guilt that comes from attempting to vacation while thinking of the job.

The conflict between the time we want off and the guilt we feel when we actually give in to leisure is a long-running battle that has gone too far, driven by an over-scheduling craze. It has made many feel as if their free moments are a form of truancy (玩忽职守).

It's hard to take it easy when you've been programmed not to. We have been taught for generations that work is the only goal.

Time that is unfilled is evil, we are led to believe, and unplanned enjoyment should be avoided. This is reinforced today by a workplace culture that wants you to believe that advancement depends on your staying on the job.

Research now shows, however, that leisure time can do something job advancement and money can't. Leisure activities increase your desire to work leadership skills, your sense of awareness and your ability to change.

Free time also promotes a positive mood and sense of well-being, because it develops self-worth. Deep down, everyone knows we need time off to make our lives better.

On holiday, using your productive output as a measure of yourself doesn't work. This is because a vacation isn't about output; it's about input—exploring, learning, reflecting. The magic of a holiday is in the experience itself. This is the same as life satisfaction; it can't be measured, only felt.

The best part of a vacation isn't going somewhere else; it's being where you are, fully involved in the experience.

31. The author mentions the photo at the beginning because ____.
- A. it shows how exhausting leisure travel can be
 - B. it brings back good memories of a leisurely tour
 - C. it shows the writer once considered leisure travel as a goal in itself
 - D. it proves interruptions from the office do not spoil the enjoyment of travel
32. What does the underlined phrase "this traveling companion" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Enjoying leisure time.
 - B. Thinking of one's goals.
 - C. Interruptions from the office.
 - D. The feeling of guilt for not working.
33. What is one of the main benefits of leisure time according to the article?
- A. It improves your productivity.
 - B. It is good for personal development.
 - C. It leads directly to job advancement.
 - D. It helps you see your goals in life more clearly.
34. According to the author, what should we do while on vacation?
- A. Avoid much unplanned enjoyment.
 - B. Ignore job advancement and money.
 - C. Judge the vacation by productive output.
 - D. Enjoy the experience of being on vacation.

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。

How to Do a Proper Social Media Detox

Despite the involvement of dopamine(多巴胺), social media addiction is a psychological addiction. You need to stop rewarding your current dopamine triggers so that your brain can return to normal.³⁵ Plus, you're more likely to continuously go back into addiction with little hits. Here are the simple steps to a true social media detox:

- Deactivate your accounts. ³⁶ And it will also signal to your friends that you're on a detox. It is easy to find out how to deactivate Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn.
- Uninstall all social media apps. This will eliminate all of those notifications and alerts that play such a crucial role in social media addiction. And you won't be as likely to pop one of those apps open in moments of boredom or stillness.
- Block all social media sites. This is for your computers, laptops, and tablets. Use one of these web filtering tools to restrict access to social media sites.³⁷ I also have OpenDNS on my router, which blocks sites for all devices connected to it.
- ³⁸ It's not enough to remove social media from your day. You need to fill that empty space with something else. Otherwise, you're just going to claw your way back. I recommend learning new skills, whether creative hobbies, geeky DIY hobbies, or even hobby programming.
- Stick with the detox long enough. While studies are still limited on this, most experts agree that it takes

approximately three months (or 100 days) for dopamine levels to return to normal. It may take longer depending on how long and how intensely you've been addicted. 39

One last word of advice: Don't panic. A detox doesn't have to be permanent—it just has to be long enough to rewire your brain and break you out of the endless dopamine cycle. You can always come back later.

- A. Take a moment and search your heart.
- B. My preferred tool is K9 Web Protection.
- C. Replace social media with another activity.
- D. This will serve as a fence against your sudden wish to check in.
- E. You can't do a detox if you're feeding your appetite here and there.
- F. So don't be surprised if it takes upwards of six months or even a year.
- G. Like most addictions, it takes hold of you long before you realize it even exists.

第三部分书面表达(共两节, 满分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。

Computers, smartphones, and audio players are an essential part of students' everyday lives. That means that whenever students are doing homework, they are going to be faced with the problem of using their devices for purposes other than learning. Instead of concentrating on one task, they are performing multiple tasks.

According to the research by Larry Rosen, published in the journal *Computers in Human Science*, students spend up to 45% of their homework time on various tasks unrelated to their studies. Students often get distracted by their phones or use their laptops for unauthorized (未经许可的) activities. Often, students think that they are able to multitask effectively, without sacrificing their studies. However, the research shows that it is true in only 5% of all cases.

But why do teenagers multitask? The answer is simple: multitasking makes us feel good. As the research indicates, the entertainment gained from secondary activities during studies makes learners feel better emotionally. Watching TV or talking to your friends by email is pleasant and helps students fight boredom while doing homework or listening to a lecture they find boring. Another reason why students multitask is that they simply do not see the negative impact it has on their coursework. Teenagers often overrate their abilities. The seemingly tiny distractions, however, result in a constant need to switch focus and sort out information, injuring the brain by overuse and making the process inefficient.

However, the effects of multitasking are not entirely negative. The research conducted by HKU indicates that people who routinely multitask are able to use their senses in conjunction (结合) more easily. Other research also shows that multitasking has a positive effect on the ability to pass judgment and solve problems quickly and efficiently.

40. What does the research by Larry Rosen tell us?

41. According to the text, why do teenagers multitask?

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

Multitasking, which injures the brain by overuse and makes the learning process inefficient, has no positive effects on students.

43. Will you choose to multitask when doing homework? Why or why not?(In about 40 words)

第二节 作文(20分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你的英国好友Jim在给你的邮件中提到他对中华优秀传统文化感兴趣，并请你给他推荐一本中国名著。请你用英文给Jim回一封电子邮件，内容包括：

- 1.该名著的基本信息(书名、作者)；
- 2.该名著的主要内容；
- 3.推荐该名著的理由。

注意:1.词数100词左右；

2.开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效)

参考答案

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。

【1~10 题答案】

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

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

A

【11~13 题答案】

【答案】11. more difficult

12. checking

13. am trying

B

【14~16 题答案】

【答案】14. annoyed

15. are encouraged

16. situations

C

【17~20 题答案】

【答案】17. to remember

18. in 19. when

20. have followed

第二部分: 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 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

【21~23 题答案】

【答案】21. C 22. D 23. C

B

【24~27 题答案】

【答案】24. B 25. C 26. D 27. B

C

【28~30 题答案】

【答案】28. D 29. A 30. A

D

【31~34 题答案】

【答案】31. B 32. D 33. B 34. D

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。

【35~39 题答案】

【答案】35. E 36. D 37. B 38. C 39. F

第三部分 书面表达(共两节, 满分 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)

【40~43 题答案】

【答案】40. Students spend up to 45% of their homework time on various tasks unrelated to their studies, with few knowing that this is at the expense of their own studies.

41. Because multitasking makes them feel good. Besides, they are not aware of the negative impact it has on their coursework.

42. Multitasking, which injures the brain by overuse and makes the learning process inefficient, has no positive effects on students. According to this passage, the effects of multitasking are not entirely negative.

43. When doing homework, I will not choose multitasking. Because multitasking will make it difficult for me to concentrate on what I am doing, which prevents me from efficiently completing my homework within the time limit.

第二节 作文(20 分)

【44 题答案】

【答案】Dear Jim,

Having learned that you are keen on Chinese traditional culture and literature, I strongly recommend to you *Dream of the Red Chamber* written by *Cao Xueqin*.

Acknowledged as one of the masterpieces, the novel follows the rise and fall of noble families during the 18th century. It features fascinating plots and its vivid account of typical characters. Additionally, you will have a glimpse of custom, attire and cuisine at that time. I am sure you will find the novel interesting as it goes beyond mere plot, but also captures the subtle emotions and feelings of its characters.

If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours

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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