

北京市第二十中学2022-2023学年第一学期  
12月月考 高一英语

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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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Have you ever had a science class that you look forward to? It doesn't happen often. But when you have a teacher like Mrs Brown, it's more than a science class. It's a science class where 1 is easy and fun. We don't have to bury ourselves in a huge textbook or listen to a teacher lecture about something we don't care about.

My experience with Mrs Brown didn't start with my science class, but with her as my tutor. I was always a 2 reader and wasn't getting any better. My parents told me I needed to be tutored.

One day after school, I went into the library with my mom for my 3 tutoring time. I had no idea who was tutoring me. My mom practically dragged me into the library. The first thing that we did was playing a game to get to know each other and get rid of our 4. We didn't even play a reading game.

We also went around the library and I got to pick out a book I wanted to read. She didn't make me read a boring textbook about something I didn't care about. I didn't even pick a book. I selected a 5 about remote control cars. I 6 to myself, how bad could it be? I got to read about remote control cars. She told me even though I was reading a magazine, I was 7 reading. After the first magazine, she picked out a book she 8. I would read a chapter and then she would read a chapter to me. This way I didn't have to read for long periods of time.

As I got better and 9 at reading, I was able to read two chapters in the same amount of time as it used to take me to read one chapter.

10 is one of the most important things in high school and college to be successful. If it were not for her, I would not be the reader I am today and I thank her for that.

- |                   |               |              |                |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. learning    | B. writing    | C. testing   | D. listening   |
| 2. A. serious     | B. regular    | C. careless  | D. weak        |
| 3. A. favorite    | B. first      | C. dull      | D. long        |
| 4. A. strangeness | B. loneliness | C. tiredness | D. nervousness |
| 5. A. collection  | B. survey     | C. newspaper | D. magazine    |
| 6. A. turned      | B. came       | C. smiled    | D. thought     |

- |                     |            |                  |             |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| 7. A. just          | B. always  | C. still         | D. right    |
| 8. A. liked         | B. wrote   | C. bought        | D. closed   |
| 9. A. louder        | B. happier | C. faster        | D. freer    |
| 10. A. Co-operating | B. Reading | C. Self-studying | D. Speaking |

第二节（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一个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

**A**

While the Internet can bring people closer together, it can also harm friendships. Talking online through a screen makes it harder for people to concentrate or show friendliness 11 others. As is known to all, important social skills are developed through direct contact with other people. Besides, the Internet 12 (make) people self-centred. Some people are only concerned with their online popularity. They pay too much attention to the number of “likes” or followers, 13 wouldn't contribute to meaningful relationships. Additionally, due to lack of basis of trust, online relationships can be particularly 14 (danger) for people who are easily influenced or too trusting.

**B**

Alice stood here helplessly before this angry man. There was a lot more she would like to have said, 15 she knew it was useless. She turned and walked out of the study, feeling 16 (disappoint). “I am going to do something about this child.” she told 17 (her), “Although I don't know what it will be, I shall find a way to help the child in the end.”

**C**

When I first heard about the improv (即兴表演) classes, I was stressed. As a shy girl, I feared getting on stage. However, I knew I 18 (want) to work as a science communicator after finishing my degree, so it seemed like the perfect opportunity 19 (improve) my speaking ability and gain confidence thinking on my feet. I signed up and knew that the experience 20 (take) me well outside my comfort zone in the future.

**第三部分：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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

**A**

**Welcoming New Lifestyles**

第 2 页 共 10 页

	<p>Hygge has been popular in the UK for over a year. It means to create a relaxed and comfortable mood. It can be felt by relaxing activities like chatting with friends. Besides, hygge is also about learning to be happy with simple things. This really resonated (共鸣) with me. I feel stressed at home because my small flat is packed with much stuff. I decide to throw the things that don't hold memories. Doing this would help me feel hygge.</p>
	<p>Last year, lagom, a Swedish word meaning “just the right amount”, became popular. Lagom is about seeking a balance of work and life. It's also about living more sustainably (可持续地) by saving more energy, creating less waste and recycling more. Next year, I won't have to replace things so often. Plus, I keep thinking about recycling and hoping to save as much money as possible. So, I can get on board with lagom.</p>
	<p>Coming from Japan, wabi sabi is about finding beauty in imperfection. Wabi refers to the failings in the production process, which makes an object special. Sabi describes the beauty that comes with age. The tradition of wabi sabi can offer a new way to view our homes. I am a perfectionist and I keep my home tidy. But now, my girls put their toys everywhere. So, I have to see the mess and accept the imperfections.</p>
	<p>In the Japanese concept, ikigai means “a reason for being”, which can bring satisfaction and meaning to life. Many people believe ikigai can be found at what you are good at and what you love doing. For me, it is blogging. This year I can do more writing tasks that interest me. And if I notice the things that bring me no joy, I can stay away from them in the future. Hopefully, this will help me to lead a more meaningful life.</p>

21. If a person wants to enjoy a simple but happy life, which lifestyle is suitable?  
 A. Hygge.                      B. Lagom.                      C. Wabi sabi.                      D. Ikigai.
22. To live a lifestyle of wabi sabi, one has to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. find beauty in his or her imperfect life  
 B. achieve a balance between work and life  
 C. be happy and find out the meaning of life  
 D. throw away the useless and live a simple life

23. This passage is most likely to be read in a \_\_\_\_.

- A. research report
- B. travel blog
- C. product advertisement
- D. popular magazine

**B**

Although growing up in a poor family in post-war 1950s, Gloria Stewart remembers her poor but kindhearted parents always had an extra setting at their table, especially at Christmas.

The warmth of her mum and dad's welcome for poor guests at the coldest time of the year inspired the 69-year-old grandmother to spread her own seasonal joy. "Mum and dad hadn't even got a penny," recalls Gloria. "But it didn't matter. They'd never turn down any homeless one who knocked on the door."

"When I became a mum, I tried to make the festive season as special as possible. However, I once met an old lady who was spending Christmas alone in bed. It broke my heart."

In December 2007, Gloria hosted the first Home Alone lunch after advertising to the public and receiving donations. It took a special person with a big heart and an even bigger table to invite 87 lonely old people for Christmas. Her Home Alone event has lasted up to now.

Every Christmas, Gloria wears her most sparkly dress to serve the traditional roast to every table of her smiling, grateful guests, making time to speak to as many of them as possible. After her first lunch, Gloria was nicknamed Mrs. Christmas. And now she has written a book about her extraordinary life helping bring joy to the elderly who would normally spend Christmas alone.

She wrote in her book, "When I was a child, I had few friends and I was laughed at for being so poor. So I was determined no one else should bear the loneliness and hardship I had suffered." Having battled cancer three times, Gloria became even more determined to make sure Christmas was not clouded by sadness.

Now the Home Alone event has grown to serving turkey lunch to over 500 happy guests. The kind lady received an award from Sheffield City Council for her efforts and was praised by former Prime Minister David Cameron.

But for Gloria, the real prize comes as she watches the smiles light up the faces of her lunch guests. She says, "There really is no greater reward. Just for a few hours they escape their loneliness and are surrounded by love."

24. The first two paragraphs intend to tell us \_\_\_\_.

- A. why Gloria had a suffering childhood
- B. how Gloria's parents celebrated Christmas
- C. what memories Gloria had about her parents
- D. that Gloria was inspired by her parents' kind act

25. What made Gloria so determined?

A. Her desire for success.

C. Her tough life experiences.

B. Her parents' will.

D. Her friends' encouragement.

26. Which would be the best title for this passage?

A. A Home Alone Event

C. A Special Memory of Christmas

B. A Big-hearted Grandmother

D. A Shared Christmas Dinner

C

As college sports continue to be hugely popular and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) brings in large amounts of money, people have restarted the debate on whether college athletes should get paid.



Supporters of the idea believe that, because college athletes are bringing in audiences, they should receive some sort of compensation. In fact, the NCAA brings in about \$1 billion income a year, but college athletes don't receive any of that money in the form of a paycheck. Additionally, people who believe college athletes should be paid state that paying college athletes will actually encourage them to remain in college longer and not turn professionals as quickly, either by giving them a way to begin earning money in college or requiring them to sign a contract saying they'll stay at the university for a certain number of years while making an agreed-upon salary.

People who argue against the idea of paying college athletes believe the practice could be disastrous for college sports. Paying athletes would turn college sports into a bidding war, where only the richest schools could afford top athletes, and most schools would be shut out from developing a talented team. It could also harm the camaraderie within many college teams if players become unhappy that certain teammates are making more money than they are.

Those against paying college athletes also believe that the athletes are receiving enough benefits already. The top athletes receive scholarships that are worth tens of thousands per year. They receive free food and textbooks, get travel bonuses and free equipment, and can use their time in college as a way to attract the attention of professional coaches. No other college students receive anywhere near as much from their schools.

While both sides have good points, it's clear that the negatives of paying college athletes far outweigh the positives. College athletes have been compensated enough. Adding a salary would result in a college athletic system where only a few athletes are paid by some schools who enter bidding wars to sign them up, while most student athletics and college athletic programs suffer or even shut down for lack of money. Continuing to offer the present benefits to student athletes makes it possible for as many people to benefit from and enjoy college sports as possible.

27. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that college athletes\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have earned what they are promised

- B. tend to serve college longer when paid  
C. should sign a contract to make an agreed-upon salary  
D. prefer to stay at university rather than turn professionals
28. The underlined word “camaraderie” in Paragraph 3 is similar to “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. friendship      B. competition      C. spirit      D. communication
29. People against paying college athletes believe\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. schools would be unable to afford it  
B. it could be harmful to college sports  
C. no other college students receive benefits  
D. students would value payments over achievements
30. What is the author’s attitude towards paying college athletes?
- A. Uncertain.      B. Satisfied.      C. Unsupportive.      D. Expectant.

D

In over 25 years, DeSimone has spun his research findings into commercial gold by launching several businesses. As a faculty member at the University of North Carolina, he provided scientific advice and held equity in the businesses. But he has never actually managed his companies. His employers bar him from simultaneously holding an academic post and an executive position. The dual roles can present huge conflicts.

Conflicts of interest (COIs) occur when an individual’s personal interests—family, friendships, financial, or social factors—could compromise his or her judgment, decisions, or actions in the workplace, and it makes sound career sense to think about how to manage them. Researchers should disclose potential or existing conflicts across all aspects of academic life.

In most places, COI management runs on an honor system. Researchers decide which financial holdings and relationships to disclose to university administrators. Journals and funders adopt a similar system when they ask authors and peer reviewers about potential conflicts related to manuscript or grant approvals.

Most research institutions offer training to help faculty members to understand what constitutes a potential or existing conflict. Administrators then decide whether the interest presents a conflict, and whether that conflict can be handled. If so, they create a management plan to address it. If not, researchers must abandon the work, partner with researchers at other institutions, or leave their university.

Perception plays a part in defining a potential conflict, warns Walt, a chemist at Tufts University. Investigators who develop a technology in the laboratory and then transfer it to their company could create a conflict of interest in the eyes of their students, Walt says. But the potential conflict can be avoided by drafting a licensing agreement that bars discoveries from automatically being transferred to

the investigator's company. Walt created such an arrangement to assure his students that they weren't actually working for his private companies.

Relationships can pose conflicts when conference organizers are choosing speakers. Members of the American Society for Human Genetics program committee, which selects abstracts and talks for their annual meeting, must recuse(要求回避) themselves from considering talks by, for example, researchers at their current and past institutions, close collaborators and those with whom they have personal or familial ties.

Even differing points of view can play a part. Scacheri, a geneticist who chairs the committee, says that members who have disagreed personally with potential speakers might also be obliged to recuse themselves: "If you feel like you can't be an impartial reviewer, that is considered a COI."

Handling COIs can be burdensome. COI managers emphasize that the goal is not to suppress innovation, but to expose potential conflicts so that they can be managed. "Nothing about the process is meant to be prohibitive," says Grewal, a COI officer at MIT. Her institution wants to enable good science and the betterment of humanity. "During that process," she says, "if you make some money, that's good as well."

31. The example of DeSimone in Paragraph 1 is used mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. raise a question
- B. report a finding
- C. introduce a topic
- D. present a theory

32. To better deal with COIs, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. researchers have to quit their job at the university
- B. researchers should report the conflicts that possibly exist
- C. institutions need to monitor the staff's career and relationships
- D. institutions should train researchers to create management plans

33. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Grewal considers COI management exhausting and costly.
- B. Walt arranged to transfer discoveries at his lab to his companies.
- C. Conference organizers must avoid inviting unqualified speakers
- D. Scacheri believes personal viewpoints might impact a reviewer's decision.

34. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. COIs can be defined depending on interpretations.
- B. COIs benefit scientific innovation and better humanity.
- C. COIs arise primarily due to the pursuit of financial gains.
- D. COIs can be got rid of by promoting fairness in workplaces.

## 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。

## They Consider Rats Lifesavers

When people hear the word “rat”, they may think of dirty animals that spread diseases. And if you are an English learner, you may also connect the word rat with bad expressions. For example, calling someone a rat is a big insult and “rat race” describes a joyless, hurried way of living. 35

However, the rat trainers at the nonprofit organization, APOPO, see these animals very differently. 36

Based in Tanzania, APOPO trains a kind of rats to find landmines (地雷). And the rats with their extraordinary sense of smell are very good at the job. APOPO calls their animal team Hero Rats.

Ellie Cutright is an APOPO trainer from Charleston, South Carolina. The researcher shared her very high opinions of rats in a discussion with VOA. 37 “Everybody should know that these rats aren’t stupid. They’re not terrible animals. They’re really intelligent and they can be trained to do some amazing things.”

Human beings have used metal-searching devices to do this work for years. But rats—it turns out—do it better. And they also cost less money.

38 “When the rats are working in the field and they find a landmine, they scratch (挠) on the ground and that’s how we know. We place a little marker there, and then we can go safely to remove those landmines and get rid of them.” Once trained, the rats can work in minefields in Tanzania and other countries around the world.

39 However, they still do not weigh enough to cause a landmine to explode. Cutright praises the impact of their work. “I think the work that APOPO does is really important in kind of spreading the word that rats are not just a pest. They really are heroes and they show us every day that they are worthy of that name.”

- A. So, rats generally are not beloved animals either in life or in the English language.
- B. Worldwide there are 110 million hidden landmines left over from wars.
- C. A rat is an animal that looks like a large mouse with a long tail.
- D. She wants everyone to know how useful these animals are.
- E. This kind of rats are large compared to other kinds of rats.
- F. Cutright explains how the search process (过程) works.
- G. They consider rats “lifesavers”.

### 第四部分：书面表达（共 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。

#### Collecting As a Hobby

Collecting must be one of the most varied of human activities, and it’s one that many psychologists find fascinating.



Some people collect because they want to make money. This could be called an instrumental reason for collecting. They'll look for, say, antiques that they can buy cheaply and expect to sell at a profit. But there may well be a psychological element, too—buying cheap and selling dear can give the collector a sense of achievement.

Another motive for collecting is the desire to find something special. Some may spend their whole lives in a hunt for this. Psychologically, this can give a purpose to a life that otherwise feels aimless. There is a danger, though, that if the individual is ever lucky enough to find what they're looking for, rather than celebrating their success, they may feel empty, now that the goal that drove them on has gone.

If you think about collecting postage stamps, another potential reason is its educational value. Stamp collecting opens a window to other countries, and to the plants, animals, or famous people shown on their stamps. In the past, and nowadays, too, a popular form of collecting, was trainspotting. This might involve trying to see every locomotive (火车头) of a particular type, using published data that identify each one, and ticking off each engine as it is seen. As a by-product, many train spotters become very knowledgeable about railway operations, or the technical specifications of different engine types.

Not all collectors are interested in learning from their hobbies. Some people collect because of the need for a sense of control. Stamp collectors, for instance, arrange their stamps in albums very neatly according to their preferred principles.

All hobbies give pleasure, but the common factor in collecting is usually passion. Collecting can be totally appealing, and can give a strong sense of personal achievement. To non-collectors it may appear a strange way of spending time, but potentially, collecting has a lot going for it.

40. What is the instrumental reason for collecting?

41. What is the danger of hunting for something special as a life purpose?

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

***Collectors gain material and psychological benefits from collecting, but non-collectors may not see its value, so they are not advised to have a try.***

43. If you are a collector, what do you collect? And why? (In about 40 words)

## 第二节 (5分)

默写文段，开头已给出。

44. The greatest excitement began ...

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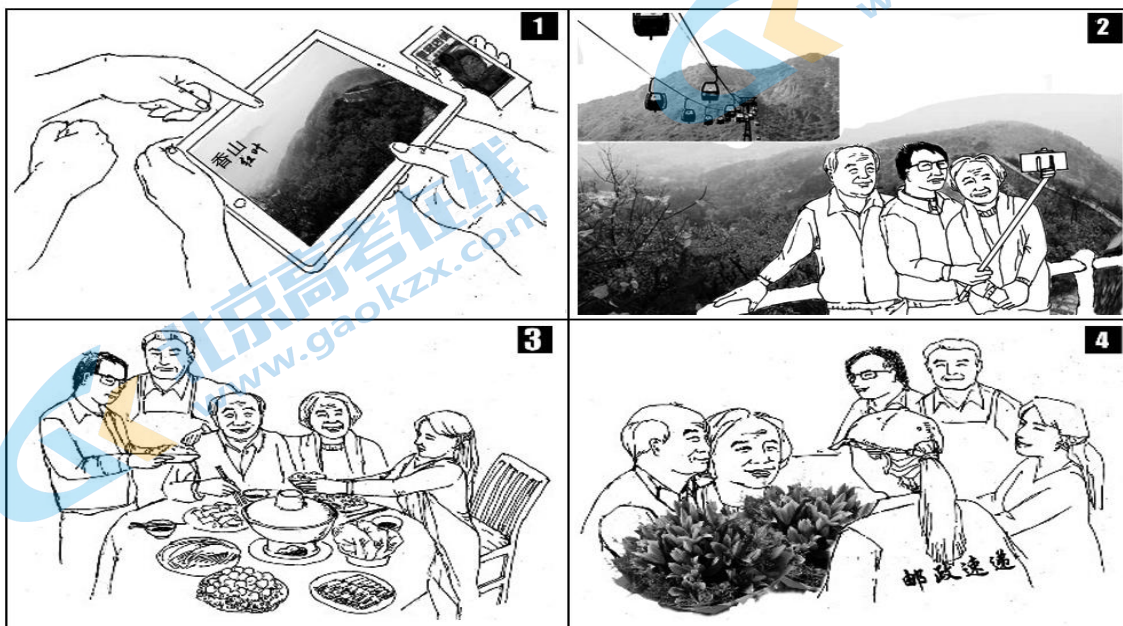
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### 第三节 书面表达 (15分)

45.

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，介绍你和父母计划并陪伴爷爷奶奶欢度“重阳节”的过程，以“A Happy Double Ninth Festival”为题，给校刊“英语角”写一篇英文稿件。



注意：1.词数100左右；

2. 提示词：缆车 cable car 快递员courier

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