

海淀区 2021—2022 学年第二学期期末练习

2022.05

高三英语

英

本试卷共 10 页，100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。

考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

My grandfather was a writer of many books. As a child and a teenager, I wrote 1, trying to be an author like him. When I 2 my first book, I was not sure if I should throw it out to the world or shelter it forever. That's why I went to grandpa that night, my faithful reader, who once again gave me tremendous 3.

"Did you bring the book? I heard you talk about it and I can't wait to see your 4."

"Oh yeah, the book. I completed it yesterday," I handed him the draft, "but I don't think it's that good..."

He turned to a random page and 5 more of the pages. "Why do you think this isn't good? It looks fine to me. Very heart-warming."

"Well, I'm not sure. It could be better than it is now."

"You can't expect for the book to be 6. Writing is a skill that takes time. You already finished the story, and now you have to 7 others what you've got," he passed the book back to me. "If people don't like it, then write again. Criticism is important, but you are going to have to keep on writing till you are 8 with your work."

"Is that how you became a writer?"

"Yes, and every other writer before me. You have to start from the 9 and then reach the top."

I finally broke out into a smile and he did too. I looked carefully at the book one more time. The pages bound together gave me hope for the future. That settled it. I was going to have to 10 myself and let others see my work. For me and for my grandpa.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. fast | B. well | C. nonstop | D. little |
| 2. A. polished | B. finished | C. deleted | D. published |
| 3. A. tasks | B. pressure | C. rewards | D. inspiration |
| 4. A. progress | B. style | C. comment | D. reaction |
| 5. A. copied | B. wrote | C. scanned | D. edited |
| 6. A. perfect | B. unique | C. complex | D. practical |
| 7. A. send | B. show | C. teach | D. sell |
| 8. A. content | B. strict | C. patient | D. exhausted |
| 9. A. end | B. failure | C. bottom | D. criticism |
| 10. A. give up | B. count on | C. look after | D. get over |

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 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

Sophie dedicated her time to crafting “chemo comfort bags” for hospital patients. She decided to brighten the days of chemotherapy patients shortly after knowing 11 the treatment was like. 12 the help from her family, Sophie filled each bag with items that were meant to enhance comfort, including blankets, pillows and cozy socks. Last month, Sophie and her family 13 (donate) ten comfort bags to patients. When 14 (ask) how it felt to see that her comfort bags were making a difference in people’s lives, Sophie said, “It feels so nice.”

B

Recently, many who drink milk have switched to plant-based milks 15 (come) from almonds, soy or rice. And the newest star among them is oat milk. This creamy, delicious drink makes coffee, cereal, and baked goods taste delicious. Another reason for its 16 (popular) lies in its benefits. Oat milk contains vitamins and minerals. It also has fiber, which can help to reduce the risk of heart disease. It is 17 (cheap) to make and requires less water to produce than some other plant-based milks. Some people believe it’s an environmentally-friendly choice.

C

Children are unwilling to seek help in school because they feel it makes them look incompetent. However, if they are afraid to ask for help, their learning experience 18 (suffer). How can we help children overcome the barrier? First, teachers could create activities 19 each student becomes an “expert” on a different topic, and then children must ask for help to master all of the material. If seeking help 20 (understand) as a commonplace classroom activity, kids may be less likely to think of it as an indication of one’s ability.

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

Institutions and individuals can subscribe to *Journal of Science* (JS) either by print or online.

Ordering Procedures

Both institutions and individuals can complete their order form and submit payment to start their print and/or online subscription. Those who choose the print version receive access to the online service as well. They may also subscribe to online-only access to JS. Once the publisher has received payment,

22. How much does it cost a student in Beijing to subscribe to both print and online versions of JS 2022?
- A. \$80. B. \$85. C. \$90. D. \$125.
23. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Those who subscribe to the print version have no access to online service.
B. Individual articles are not available unless you make a yearly subscription.
C. There is no limit on Internet IP addresses for either institutions or individuals.
D. People have access to tables of contents and abstracts even without subscription.

B

About 20 years ago, Daniel Hoffman, a classically trained violinist met a young musician playing in the town square in Marrakech, an ancient city in Morocco. They communicated in the little French they both knew, but their main common language was music. On the back of a motorbike of the fellow violinist, Hoffman weaved through the back streets of the city and then learned his first lessons in Andalusian music, the classical music of North Africa.

That experience gave birth to an idea: What would it be like to try to learn how to play different violin styles around the world in just one week? Oh, yes, and at the end of that week, play a concert. He even got a name for the concept “musical extreme sports”.

It took him almost two decades to launch that dream with a friend, who introduced him to the wonders of Kickstarter, a funding platform for creative projects. Up to now, the dream has taken the form of a new documentary currently airing on American public television stations called “Otherwise, It’s Just Firewood.”

In the documentary, Hoffman travels to County Clare, Ireland, where he takes lessons with James Kelly, a master Irish violin player, for less than a week and then performs together with him in front of an audience, many of whom are star Irish musicians.

The film is what Hoffman hopes will be the first of an eventual series of short documentaries, showing him learning to play the violin in a variety of styles, including the folk music of south India, Sweden, Greece, Romania, and West Virginia.

That would add to his extensive repertoire (全部曲目), which already includes Balkan, Middle Eastern, and Turkish styles. “The big joke is what’s the difference between the fiddle and the violin? It’s the person who plays it,” says Niall Keegan, a traditional flute player. “It’s the music you make on it that makes it Irish or English or French or classical or jazz or whatever else. It’s how we imagine it and how we create through it that make it and give it character.”

“Otherwise, it’s just firewood,” he says, words that became the film’s title.

24. Where does Hoffman's idea of musical extreme sports come from?
- A. His exploration of the local music.
 - B. His cooperation with the young violinist.
 - C. His sightseeing tour on a motorbike seat.
 - D. His constantly changing taste in violin styles.
25. According to the passage, the series of documentaries _____.
- A. help Hoffman to become a master violin player
 - B. are funded by American public television stations
 - C. introduce different styles of musicians around the world
 - D. record Hoffman's experience in learning various violin styles
26. The title of the documentary "Otherwise, It's Just Firewood" is used to emphasize _____.
- A. the power of diversified artistic expression
 - B. the pleasure in learning traditional music
 - C. the technique of instrument playing
 - D. the importance of famous artists

C

Microplastics — tiny pieces of plastic waste less than five millimetres long that have been degraded by waves, wind and ultraviolet rays — have been discovered in the deepest oceanic trenches and within the stomachs of the organisms that live there, but we have little idea about where the great majority of them end up. More than eight million tonnes of plastic enters our oceans every year, comprising between 80 and 85 percent of all marine trash, but with inadequate data, there are concerns that these figures could be underestimates.

Currently, most of the data we have on microplastics are accidentally captured by research ships, which use plankton nets to collect marine-microorganism samples. However, researchers Christopher Ruf and Madeline Evans from the University of Michigan have discovered an innovative way to identify and track concentrations of microplastics in the ocean.

The technique relies on NASA's Cyclone Global Navigation Satellite System (CYGNSS), a constellation of eight micro-satellites used to predict hurricanes that calculate wind speeds above the ocean by measuring the roughness of surface waters. As the satellites are continuously recording, Ruf and Evans realised that they collect a great deal of additional data. It was while analysing these data that they noticed some differences — times where the surface of the ocean appeared to be much smoother than it should, given the prevailing wind (盛行风) conditions.

Knowing that water isn't roughened as much when it contains a lot of floating material, Ruf and Evans identified a pattern that linked areas of unusual smoothness and predicted microplastic distributions. They found that the difference between their measurements, and how much rougher the

surface would be if winds of the same speed were blowing across clear water, was “highly correlated with the presence of microplastics, and the degree of the difference also correlated with the concentration of the plastics.”

The research reveals that there are seasonal variations, where the concentrations of microplastics tend to be higher in the summer and lower in the winter in a very clean, periodic way, which Ruf explains mirrors the way in which the ocean circulation changes throughout the year. It also confirms, as was previously thought, that rivers are the main source of ocean microplastics.

Raising awareness of the issue of ocean microplastics among the public and politicians is just one of the researchers’ future aims; they are also in conversation with Dutch non-profit The Ocean Cleanup and Finnish clean-technology specialist Clewat, which are interested in using the information to more efficiently target their trash-collection campaigns.

So far, only one year’s worth of data have been processed since CYGNSS was launched in 2016. By looking at a longer time period, Ruf and Evans aim to determine whether the seasonal pattern is repeatable, and whether the concentration of microplastics in the ocean is getting worse.

27. What is Paragraph 1 mainly about?
- A. The limited knowledge about ocean microplastics.
 - B. The harm of ocean microplastics to sea creatures.
 - C. The methods of degrading ocean microplastics.
 - D. The previous research on ocean microplastics.
28. According to the passage, CYGNSS _____.
- A. has offered data about the repeatable seasonal pattern
 - B. guides research ships to gather data about sea animals
 - C. provides unexpected data about the changes of sea surface
 - D. was designed to measure the distribution of ocean microplastics
29. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Microplastics will end up in the stomachs of the ocean organisms.
 - B. Microplastics play a vital role in the yearly ocean circulation changes.
 - C. The surface of the ocean can get smoother with more microplastics in it.
 - D. The new way of tracking microplastics has helped prevent ocean pollution.
30. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To introduce the technology of CYGNSS.
 - B. To present a way to study ocean microplastics.
 - C. To test an assumption on ocean microplastics.
 - D. To propose a new means of protecting the ocean.

D

Americans clearly love their museums. One of the most famous, New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art (the Met), saw a record 6.5 million visitors in 2015. But record attendance doesn't necessarily translate into record revenue (收入). Last month, the Met said it was trying to erase a US\$10 million budget deficit (赤字). Meanwhile, one of its rivals, the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), was abundant in cash, but only about three million people stopped by in 2015. Why do some museums flourish while others flounder? My research leads me to believe there are three reasons: fashion, billionaires and demographics.

First, underlying the Met's financial challenges is the problem with the acquisitions policy. Recent directors of the Met did not add much to the museum's modern collection. The argument was that museums such as the MoMA were already providing such works in their collections and that the acquisition of contemporary art by living artists was problematic and risky. However, given the fact that museum-goers increasingly favor contemporary art, the revenue of the Met will likely fall if it isn't able to keep up with the tastes of the customers. And by the time it might recognize this, it's already too late to do much about it because the costs to acquire the in-demand art is sky-high. This leads to a second critical issue — the changing distribution of income and its effects on museum finance and operation.

We are living in a boom period for contemporary art. The number of auctions (拍卖) and art fairs has grown enormously to accommodate this growing market. In a world with about 1,800 billionaires, it only takes a relative few to drive high-end art prices to astronomical levels. Works by the German artist Gerhard Richter have generated \$1.2 billion in sales in recent years. The soaring prices mean museums simply can't keep up and must usually depend on donations to assemble the best works, or they're priced out. Moreover, billionaires themselves are increasingly setting up their own private museums, further distancing the ability of public museums to get the good stuff.

A third interrelated problem is that demographic issues have put pressure on the revenue side. Unemployment, early retirements and the aging of the population in the US have contributed to increased attendance at museums. You might think it's a good thing, but more traffic means higher costs, and when those additional visitors don't result in more revenue, profitability goes down. This is because of the longstanding movement toward making museums "free" by having individuals, government or businesses "sponsor" the cost. But when that support gets reduced by budget costs or another reason, museums must either cover the cost themselves or lose patrons by suddenly charging fees. There is evidence that attendance rises when economic growth slows, but that's also when those "sponsors" are more likely to begin to disappear.

Museums will certainly continue to exist and provide us with invaluable insights into our culture. But they must exist under economic principles, and it'd be wise for their administrators to consider the economics in their calculations.

31. According to the author, _____.
- A. MoMA saw a rise in donation due to its increased attendance
 - B. the Met failed to respond to the artistic tastes of modern visitors
 - C. the Met considered works of the living artists as questionable
 - D. MoMA added to its modern collection despite the budget deficit
32. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Billionaires control art auctions to price out public museums.
 - B. The boom of modern art will lead visitors to private museums.
 - C. The increase in visitors can hurt the profitability of museums.
 - D. Economic slowdowns result in a weakened interest in museums.
33. What is the author's attitude towards the future of museums in the US?
- A. Pessimistic. B. Doubtful. C. Cautious. D. Uncertain.
34. Which is the best title of the passage?
- A. How can Museums Boost Revenues?
 - B. Should Museums Charge Entrance Fees?
 - C. Will Museums Survive in a Fast-changing World?
 - D. What Causes the Financial Challenges of Museums?

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。

Website copywriting (文案写作) involves writing text and copy for websites. 35 Commercial websites may require standard sales-style copywriting, while informative or educational websites could require more structured material.

Almost all websites require some type of website copywriting. The material on a website is important not only to attract customers, but also to raise page ranks and create search engine traffic. This means that website copywriting can be somewhat different from regular writing because writers must write for two audiences.

Search engine optimization (SEO) can sometimes be important in website copywriting. SEO refers to the process of creating copy that is tailored toward catching the attention of popular search engines.

36

An understanding of keywords and search engine behavior are important for SEO when writing copy for the web. 37 If those keywords are used properly and in the proper places within the article, more traffic will come to the website via a search engine, and the owner of the website could have the potential of making more money.

Website copywriters often have to have both a writing background and a marketing background. A person who is acting as a website copywriter for a site usually needs to be able to write active prose that inspires action. They also need to be able to drive traffic to the site, so that customers can see the products for sale.

Being able to write effective sales copy may also be essential for website copywriting. 38 Content has to be well written in order to accomplish its goal, and adherence to standard writing rules is often a prerequisite to a well-written article.

39 People browsing the web tend to read differently than people reading a book or a newspaper. So the content must capture their attention quickly and be relatively easy to read, which often involves writing prose that is easily readable. Headings, bullet points, and simple language are often preferred as a result.

- A. The type of copy that is required varies depending on the type of website.
- B. Online companies may offer informational articles about products and services.
- C. Website copywriters have to be familiar with basic grammar, style, and structure rules.
- D. Internet copywriting also involves the composition of short headlines or advertisements.
- E. Theoretically, the higher the SEO, the higher the number of readers that will be directed to the website.
- F. Website copy not only serves the overall function of the website, but needs to capture the attention of readers.
- G. This means copy for a website may have to contain certain keywords that people search when looking for something.

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。

For many students, having classes online makes them easily distracted. They face challenges when learning online.

A main source of distraction is digital technology. While electronic devices are required for online learning, they easily steal attention for long periods of time. Most students will hold their phones or leave them on their desks while studying. There is no doubt that during this time a text message from a friend can start a conversation that results in totally ignoring an assignment. Students might open new tabs to watch a fun video or scroll through social media threads. To overcome this challenge, students are encouraged to put all devices out of sight while working and build a solid timetable.

In addition to electronic devices, background noises can be a huge obstacle when it comes to online learning. In fact, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more. Television, family members, pets running in the house, or siblings listening to loud music can all be sources of interruption. Even weather can be a distraction! Imagine a strong wind blowing through the trees or a loud thunderstorm with rain. All these noises can end up disrupting students and affecting their study. A pair of headphones can minimize noise and help students stay on task.

Indeed, where and how we study can be a source of distraction as well. Some students wear comfortable pajamas while lying on their beds with laptops to watch class lectures. This can be a problem for concentration because humans mentally associate the bed with resting. Likewise, kitchens raise even more problems! Thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause a student to miss part of the class. This problem can be solved by trying to slowly train the brain to separate school time from resting and eating time. Also, a student can grab a light snack before class starts or even before starting an assignment.

Different students face different challenges at home. Students need to figure out ways to ensure they stay on track to achieve their academic goals.

40. According to the passage, what can students do to overcome distractions caused by digital technology while learning online?
41. Why do kitchens raise problems for students studying at home?
42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.
➤ ***To avoid being disturbed by background noises, students could sit in a silent environment or wear a pair of headphones.***
43. Please briefly introduce how online learning benefits you. (*In about 40 words*)

第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。近期,你校英国外教 Jim 做了关于阅读方法的在线讲座。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 表达感谢并简述你的收获;
2. 说明你阅读中的困惑并寻求帮助。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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