

本试卷共 10 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题纸一并交回。

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30分）

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

During the summer of 2008, I participated in an internship (实习) with *Motivos Magazine*. On a roasting hot day, I walked up and down Parkway trying to 1 pedestrians to subscribe to *Motivos*. Sweaty and 2, I turned to a fellow intern and said, “I want to be a paid intern” — one who receives money for all the work that he does.

Today, as I recall my experience with *Motivos*, I can 3 say, “I was a paid intern”. It paid me with something much more 4 and worthy than money: knowledge, opportunities, and experiences that last forever. Jenee, the founder of *Motivos*, gave me the 5 of how the magazine business operates. She showed me the 6 from rough draft to publishing with a hands-on experience. I was even given the opportunity to spend quality time with a team of professionals and “pick their brains”.

Throughout the whole “rough draft to publishing” process, I developed a mutual relationship with a journalist George. He saw some things in me that I had 7 to notice in myself: my resilience and potential, and wanted to write a story on me. With my permission, George published it for the column that he writes for the *Philadelphia Weekly*. It was really a once-in-a-lifetime experience to have my story told in a public form to 8 positivity and empower whomever it applied to. I was acknowledged and given recognition. More importantly, I gained a better understanding of myself that served as the 9 for my future.

As an experienced intern I must say, “Many internships 10 very well!”

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. teach | B. remind | C. assign | D. convince |
| 2. A. lazy | B. guilty | C. tired | D. nervous |
| 3. A. proudly | B. hesitantly | C. regretfully | D. jokingly |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4. A. popular | B. powerful | C. abstract | D. available |
| 5. A. proof | B. reward | C. problem | D. knowledge |
| 6. A. steps | B. signs | C. services | D. savings |
| 7. A. refused | B. failed | C. continued | D. stopped |
| 8. A. return | B. train | C. assess | D. highlight |
| 9. A. prediction | B. inspection | C. inspiration | D. imagination |
| 10. A. pay | B. react | C. go | D. run |

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

The famous writer James Patterson donated \$1.5 million to launch a classroom program, 11 was designed to help poor children read more books. It aims to bring books to 32,000 poor children who are from kindergarten to eighth grade. Patterson 12 (donate) more than \$10 million to support literacy development since many years ago. He believes reading skills are important for the country. Patterson added, "the program will bring books to those schools and 13 (community) that need them the most, and that we haven't served before." The program has chosen a limited number of schools to take part this year but hopes to expand in the coming years.

B

Three-dimensional (3D) printing is now gathering steam. It is employed 14 (make) things ranging from orthopedic (矫形) implants to components for aircraft. The details are different according to the products and processes involved, 15 the underlying principle is the same. A layer of material is laid down and somehow fixed in place. Then another 16 (put) on top of it. Then another. Then another. By 17 (vary) the shape, and sometimes the composition of each layer, objects can be crafted that would be difficult or impossible to produce with conventional techniques. On top of this, no material is wasted.

C

There are reasons to consider taking a break from social media. Firstly, when you stop to check social media, again and again, it becomes 18 form of multitasking, making whatever you do take longer. When you don't have to worry about your devices buzzing left and right, your productivity levels will shoot through the roof. Secondly, when people post something on social media, they tend to share only 19 they want others to see—the happy, exciting parts of their lives. This may seem harmless, but when you're seeing

people only at their best, it's easy to feel like you're falling behind by comparison. Quitting online accounts can help block much of this social comparison, and you will end up feeling much 20 (happy).

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

There are many ways to get involved and volunteer at the National Museum of American History. Becoming a Museum Ambassador is one of them. To learn more about this volunteer program, please see the descriptions below.

Museum Ambassadors at the American History Museum are a mobile source of information that helps bridge the gap between two other volunteer groups here at the museum—information desk specialists, who provide orientation (方向) assistance when guests arrive, and volunteer docents (讲师), who provide Highlights tours, facilitate hands-on demonstrations and circulate through many of our exhibitions to interact with visitors. Each year, our Museum Ambassadors help over 100,000 people get the most out of their visits by welcoming groups, circulating throughout the museum's public zones to answer basic questions, and directing visitors to programs and exhibitions of interest. The museum has also employed the Museum Ambassadors to assist with special projects and events as needed.

To learn more about what Museum Ambassadors do, check out what Larry has said, "As museum ambassadors, we get to share in the curiosity of a child, the nostalgia (怀旧) of returning visitors, the treasure hunt of students assigned to find important historical objects, and the amazement of those experiencing our eye on the nation's history for the first time. We can help recommend a meaningful museum visit just for you. There's more. We're also traffic cops when elevators and escalators break and extra eyes for museum security."

If you enjoy...

- interacting with diverse audiences, age groups and learning styles.
- working in an often busy and changing environment.

If you have...

- strong interpersonal and communication skills.
- an interest in history and communication.

If you can...

- commit to three shifts a month (weekday Ambassadors) or twice a month (weekend Ambassadors).

The museum is open 364 days a year, including weekends and holidays.

- handle frequent walking, standing, and talking.

To Apply

To learn more information about the application process, please contact Ruth Shirley.

NOTE: Acceptance into the program is subject to successful completion of an interview and background investigation.

21. Which one is the responsibility of Museum Ambassadors?

- A. To receive visitors at the entrance.
- B. To take full charge of museum security.
- C. To direct visitors to their exhibitions of interest.
- D. To help visitors with hands-on demonstrations.

22. A qualified Museum Ambassador should _____.

- A. enjoy communicating with people
- B. speak at least two foreign languages
- C. have academic background in history
- D. commit to working three shifts at weekends

23. The author writes this passage mainly to _____.

- A. introduce volunteer programs for teenagers
- B. provide special tours to meet different needs
- C. invite people to visit the American History Museum
- D. attract potential applicants for Museum Ambassadors

B

For eight-year-old Toby, who is deaf, watching films or TV can sometimes be a bit pointless, because so many of them don't have sign language versions. "We have subtitles but it goes too fast," his dad Jarod Mills said. But now, Toby has some help thanks to an app developed by a 17-year-old student, Mariella Satow, who created a signing app called SignUp.

She got the idea when she was teaching herself American Sign Language (ASL)—one of hundreds of sign languages used across the world. Mariella wanted to watch TV shows to help her learn, and she was disappointed to discover how few had signed versions. It's taken a year for Mariella to develop the technology, with lots of help from ASL teachers and the deaf community.

The app is available in the US as a browser extension—with an interpreter appearing in a box once the film starts playing. It only works on Disney Plus films at the moment, because that's where Mariella thought she could help the most children. Jarod, who works at a school for deaf children, says it was

“exciting” watching Toby use Mariella’s invention. He says, “Kids are getting information like any hearing child does.”

Deaf people in the UK face many of the same barriers when it comes to cinema and TV. “A hearing person can go to the cinema any time, whereas deaf people have to make sure there’s a suitable viewing at a time we’re free,” says 27-year-old Stacey Worboys from Cardiff. She has learned British Sign Language (BSL), and is comfortable using subtitles when watching TV shows and films. But she feels having an interpreter would make things “more inclusive”, especially for someone who might struggle with subtitles. Stacey and Toby aren’t the only people to be welcoming Mariella’s app. It’s now got thousands of users.

Stacey says a UK version of an app like SignUp would make films and TV “more accessible” for the deaf community. Mariella is up for the challenge—and hopes to make a British Sign Language version of her app for other streaming platforms such as Netflix and Amazon Prime. “There are more than 300 sign languages used worldwide, so it’ll take a long time to get all of those versions out,” she says.

24. Mariella created SignUp because of _____.

- A. her awareness of Toby’s frustration
- B. lack of signed TV shows for the deaf
- C. her childhood memories in a cinema
- D. the encouragement from her teachers

25. What will be Mariella’s next challenge?

- A. To update the app for cinemas.
- B. To design a BSL version of the app.
- C. To launch a universal version of the app.
- D. To promote the use of her app worldwide.

26. Which of the following words can best describe Mariella?

- A. Creative and caring.
- B. Talented and humorous.
- C. Curious and fearless.
- D. Knowledgeable and humble.

C

Pioneers like Harvard social ecologist Stephen Kellert were among the first to champion modern biophilic design. Kellert believed that weaving nature into living and workspaces is critical for good physical and mental health.

Humans have evolved to gravitate towards nature, Kellert noted, but if we don’t develop that impulse, it fades. So his principles include access to natural light, air, water, plants, and gardens. Using materials such as wood and stone, natural designs such as leaf or shell patterns, and earthy colors also helps humans to feel closer to nature.

Biophilic designs can be seen in cities and buildings around the world. Modern examples include the Jewel Changi Airport in Singapore, with its four-storey forest garden and world's largest indoor waterfall fed by rainwater. Or the Swedish Mirrorcube tree house hotel, mainly made of used plywood and a lightweight aluminum (铝) frame wrapped around a tree.

Spectacular biophilic homes include One Central Park in Sydney apartment blocks featuring hanging gardens on the outside. The buildings recycle their own water and a suspended (悬浮的) motorized mirror system reflects sunlight down onto gardens below. Milan's Bosco Verticale block is perhaps even more eye-catching with its vertical forest of 17,000 trees, bushes, and plants.

Putting biophilic design to work for society could prevent millions in healthcare costs, with one study estimating annual savings of \$93 million in the US alone. Hospital design in particular has historically been influenced by access to sunlight and views of nature. Modern buildings like the Khoo Teck Puat Hospital in Singapore, with its position next to the waterfall of the Yishun Pond, are closely linked with their surroundings. The hospital channels outdoor air to cool the inside, and uses reflective sunshades to direct light into the wards to brighten them and save energy.

The aim of these designs is to emphasize the human connection to nature by integrating buildings with the local environment. But how do we bring biophilia into our homes? Start with house plants. New smart home apps can also provide sensory nature experiences such as birdsong and a projected forest canopy, helping people to carve out a restful space indoors.

But perhaps the best way to transform society with biophilic designs is to start with schools. Children learn better and feel more relaxed in biophilic settings. So the Children and Nature Network is working with schools across the US to create green schoolyards for better physical and mental health and to increase opportunities for outdoor learning.

Biophilic designers are bringing nature into classrooms through natural patterns, shapes and colors, nature photography, artwork and materials like timber and stone. Fresh air flow, green walls, and aquariums all become part of a recipe for improving health and academic success.

27. According to the passage, Stephen Kellert probably believes that _____.
- A. humans' inborn love for nature won't be lessened
 - B. nature can improve people's sense of responsibility
 - C. humans need to appreciate and make good use of nature
 - D. natural materials have taken priority in modern building designs
28. What do the examples of biophilic designs in the passage have in common?
- A. They apply smart home technology.
 - B. They promote sustainable development.
 - C. They include waterfalls and gardens inside.
 - D. They use local resources to cut the cost of buildings.

29. From the last two paragraphs, we learn that biophilic designs _____.

- A. have greatly transformed schools
- B. help improve students' performance
- C. focus mainly on students' mental health
- D. have moved most of the classrooms outside

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Let's Invite Nature Inside
- B. Live Naturally and Simply
- C. The Best Natural Building Designer
- D. Ups and Downs of Natural Buildings

D

Millions watch the Oscars every year, but I'm always interested in the Razzies (金酸梅奖), which recognize cinematic underachievement. For all the attention given to what we like, what we dislike can be just as important, interesting and empowering.

French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu saw dislike as snobbery. He saw all judgments of taste, favorable or not, as performances of class. The rich could justify their place, he argued, by claiming to have more refined tastes. Knowing which literature or art to praise could signal to others their rightful place at the top of society. Oversimplified his theory might be, it is not entirely wrong.

Furthermore, dislikes are often used as a way not to stand apart but to fit in. It means learning the unspoken rules of what's OK to like or dislike, and to proclaim those likes or dislikes loudly for others to hear. When some of us swim against the social tide, we might be savvy (精明的) enough to label our likes as "guilty pleasures", which both acknowledges the rules and apologizes for violating them.

In my research, though, I found that dislike isn't just a form of snobbery.

We interviewed over 200 people, a diverse group in race, age, and social class. All the interviewees tended to actively dislike media content far more when they felt they couldn't escape it. Many people can't choose the radio station that's playing at work, or what's on TV at the bar. Moreover, some of us are subjected to more annoyance than others. Remote controls, for instance, have long been seen as a special right of dads, with women and kids given less power to change the channel. Everyone turns to media hoping for specific needs to be met, but those who have those needs realized less often are those who might dislike more often.

Therefore, speaking about dislikes is an act of resistance—a refusal to allow public space to be conquered by the media content that doesn't connect.

Dislike can certainly transform into anger or hate, but it may also take a more playful form. Sometimes we could see people joyfully watch the object of their dislike and offer a commentary of criticism, instead of tuning out and turning off. Why? Reveling in dislike can help regain control in a world that overwhelms everyone with content. Keeping the despised shows at hand rather than avoiding

them can help the dislikers speak up in the court of public opinion. Or some might enjoy their dislikes as a way to avoid ruining certain relationships. Many of us can probably relate to the experience of having a friend who insists we watch something against our will.

What if, rather than resenting the show or the person, we simply embrace it in all of its embarrassing glory? By all means, pay attention to the advice to “ignore the haters”. But a lot can be learned by listening to the dislikers.

31. According to Paragraph 3, people label their likes as “guilty pleasures” when they _____.
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. follow the mainstream | B. take pride in their taste |
| C. set up the unspoken rules | D. try to fit into a certain group |
32. What can we learn from the passage?
- | |
|---|
| A. Dislikes can be found mostly among the rich. |
| B. Learning about literature and art is an act of snobbery. |
| C. Expressing dislike helps maintain one's social relationships. |
| D. Exposure to unwanted media content intensifies people's dislike. |
33. What does the underlined phrase “Reveling in” in the text probably mean?
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Taking delight in. | B. Showing concern for. |
| C. Drawing lessons from. | D. Establishing connection to. |
34. What message does the author try to convey in this passage?
- | |
|--|
| A. We are encouraged to launch debates over hot issues in public. |
| B. Staying away from the haters is a sensible means to avoid trouble. |
| C. Embracing our dislikes can be a way to deal with power imbalance. |
| D. The media should aim to meet the needs of different groups of audience. |

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, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Self-esteem is the ruling view you have of yourself. This includes your beliefs about your inner qualities and how you think others see you. 35 Someone can develop low self-esteem even when they are highly functional and greatly skilled. Understanding this mysterious emotional currency might be the key to unlocking your own self-worth.

People with healthy self-esteem don't need to boast about themselves to others. People with low self-esteem may tell you how much everyone loves them, what a great job they do at work, and how amazing they are at pretty everything under the sun even though they really wonder if it's true. People may see them as obnoxious or “full of themselves”. _____ They are not shy about sharing ideas, including constructive criticisms of others. They also take care of themselves without second-guessing or apologizing. They are the people who we say seem “sure of themselves”.

If you're starting to think you may have low self-esteem, you can work on the way you talk to yourself. When you turn off negative self-talk, you can open the floor to positive reinforcements and access the courage to show different sides of yourself. It isn't going to feel good at first, though. Keep going until it becomes less and less and maybe even a few awkward laughs in the mirror may help. 37

However, in serious cases of low or even non-existent self-esteem, you may want to call on a professional or a specialist. Good mental health is important, and professionals doing psychotherapy do not pass judgement or give corrections. 38 It is the best way to get at the roots of your real self-esteem problems.

39 It will take some work but your entire life—from your relationships to your body image to your work habits—will be touched with the kind of power that only comes from someone believing in themselves. This is the hardest part, and the greatest leap. With some changes and support, you can improve your self-esteem and see how everything else changes as a result.

- A Self-esteem is not always rooted in reality, though.
- B You have the power to shape a new self-perception.
- C This encourages you to speak openly without worry.
- D The real test of character is whether they can learn from their mistakes.
- E Self-esteem refers to a person's overall sense of his or her value or worth.
- F People with a healthy level of self-esteem present themselves with a casual confidence.
- G With some practice and persistence, you will win this internal struggle to see your self-worth.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节 阅读表达（共4小题；第40、41小题各2分，第42小题3分，第43小题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题纸指定区域作答。

Leonardo Da Vinci was a genius: wildly imaginative, passionately curious and creative across multiple disciplines—painting, architecture, aeronautics, and engineering. Yet oddly the word “genius” minimizes him by making it seem as if he were touched by lightning. His early biographer made this mistake: “Sometimes, in a supernatural fashion, a single person is gifted by heaven with beauty, grace, and talent in such abundance that seems that his every act is divine (天赐的).” In fact, the self-taught Leonardo's genius was shaped by his own will and ambition. It did not come from being the divine recipient, like Newton or Einstein.

Part of what made Leonardo a genius, what set him apart from people who are merely extraordinarily smart, was creativity. His talent for combining observation with fantasy allowed him to make unexpected leaps that related things seen to things unseen.

Leonardo was also a very human genius. He made mistakes. He left a trail of unfinished projects,

flying machines that never flew, tanks that never rolled. "Tell me if ever I did a thing... Tell me if anything was ever made."

His flawed humanity makes Leonardo more accessible. Even though we may never be able to match his talents, we can learn from him and try to be more like him. His life offers a wealth of lessons.

Seek knowledge for its own sake. Not all knowledge needs to be useful. Sometimes it should be pursued for pure pleasure. Leonardo did not need to know how heart valves work to paint the *Mona Lisa*, nor did he need to figure out how fossils got to the top of mountains to produce *Virgin of the Rocks*. By allowing himself to be driven by pure curiosity, he got to explore more horizons and see more connections.

Keep a childlike sense of wonder. At a certain point in life, most of us quit puzzling over everyday phenomena. We might savor the beauty of a blue sky, but we no longer bother to wonder why it is that color. Leonardo did.

Be curious, observe things, see things unseen, respect facts, be open to mystery... We can never learn enough from Leonardo.

40. What set Da Vinci apart from people who are merely extraordinarily smart?

41. Why was Da Vinci regarded as a very human genius?

42. Please paraphrase the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1.

43. Which quality of Da Vinci's do you appreciate most? How can it benefit you in your life? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校将组织英文演讲比赛，主题为“Together for a Shared Future”（北京冬奥会口号）。请你写一篇演讲稿，倡议同学们以实际行动共迎冬奥，内容包括：

1. 对该口号的理解；
2. 具体倡议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Good morning, everyone!

That's all. Thank you.

(请务必将作文写在答题纸指定区域内)

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