

北京市第五十五中学 2022-2023 学年度第一学期
期中调研试卷
高三英语

本试卷共 12 页，共 100 分，调研时长 90 分钟

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

We don't see many 17-year-old who can list as many accomplishments as Eduardo Caiado.

Edu, as he likes to be called, lives in Anapolis, Brazil. He's always been driven to help others. In fact, when he was just 15, he was named one of the 50 Young Inspirers of the United Nations for his project on reusing _____ to provide drinking water in a village. He also bought gifts for 52 people living in a local nursing home, _____ his own money.

These are all totally natural for Edu, who says he's been _____ 3 _____ trying to help others for most of his life. But right now he centers on saving stray (走失的) animals.

Since he was 9, he's dreamed of the day he could open a _____ 4 _____ for the many lost or forgotten pets he's seen. Less than ten years later, he _____ 5 _____ that dream a reality by starting the EduPacoca Institute!

"The place where I live is cold, and many stray dogs were dying of _____ 6 _____ cold," he said. The EduPacoca Institute depends on _____ 7 _____ to help these animals in need. First, Edu rented a house; now, he's using the money to _____ 8 _____ food and other expenses. "I want these animals to know that even if they don't have owners, they will be with me until they grow old and die." he said.

After years of feeding animals on the streets, Edu understands that while they're not human, animals have feelings of their own. Each has their own habits, _____ 9 _____, and preferences, and Edu loves getting to know them.

He's already given about 30 dogs and cats a home, and the number keeps growing every day! His only regret is that he doesn't have enough room or money to _____ 10 _____ every stray.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. newspaper | B. rainwater | C. leftover | D. oil |
| 2. A. borrowing | B. winning | C. using | D. wasting |
| 3. A. actively | B. normally | C. casually | D. negatively |
| 4. A. nursery | B. hospital | C. zoo | D. shelter |
| 5. A. made | B. brought | C. raised | D. reminded |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 6. A. slight | B. certain | C. extreme | D. immediate |
| 7. A. inventions | B. donations | C. responsibilities | D. values |
| 8. A. cook | B. buy | C. order | D. cover |
| 9. A. personalities | B. performances | C. appearances | D. originalities |
| 10. A. take down | B. take off | C. take in | D. take up |

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

Today, there is a trend that the youngsters haven't enough sleep during the night. Lack of sleep among children and teenagers in China 11 (get) worse in the past ten years, with more than 80 percent getting insufficient sleep on school days, a report 12 (publish) on Monday said. Chinese youngsters slept an average of 7.8 hours a night on school days last year, 20 minutes 13 (little) than in 2009, according to the report from the Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of Psychology.

B

Why was the ox chosen to be one of the 12 Chinese zodiac signs (生肖)? Centuries ago, most people 14 (earn) their living through farming. Today, the phrase "the spirit of ox" still refers to overcoming anything 15 may present itself as an obstacle. The spirit 16 (praise) highly and many people follow it as their work principle. When someone achieves a great accomplishment through hard work, people often use "niu", meaning "awesome" 17 (describe) him or her.

C

Nowadays, there exists a common phenomenon. A man walks 18 the sidewalk, a smartphone in hand and completely absorbed in the digital world. Just as 19 computers achieved before, smartphones are now changing our life. I am truly grateful for the convenience brought by it. But meanwhile I feel deeply anxious. To stay informed, I constantly update my WeChat. That's why I often find 20 (me) absent-minded.

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

AQUILA Children's Magazine is the most intelligent read for curious kids. Full of enthusiastic articles and challenging puzzles, every issue covers science, history and general knowledge. AQUILA is a quality production, beautifully illustrated with contemporary artwork throughout.

- Intelligent reading for 8—12 year-olds
- Cool science and challenging projects
- Inspires self-motivated learning
- Exciting new topic every issue

AQUILA is created and owned by an independent UK company. It has 28 pages, printed on high-quality paper and there are no advertisements or posters. Instead it is full of well-written articles, thought-provoking ideas and great contemporary artwork. Each monthly issue is centred around a new topic.

AQUILA works as a superb learning extension to current primary (or KS2 and KS3) curriculum (课程), but it is much more than that! Entertaining and always surprising, AQUILA is recommended because it widens children's interest and understanding, rather than encouraging them to concentrate only on their favourite subjects. It gives children a well-rounded understanding of the world, in all its complexity.

The concepts in AQUILA can be challenging, requiring good comprehension and reading skills. 8 years is usually a good age to start. Some gentle interest from an adult is often helpful at the start.

In 2020 AQUILA will have been in publication for 28 years, but it has never appeared in newsstands or shops. We are subscription only.

AQUILA Subscription

UK: 12 Months £55 – 4 Months £30

Europe: 12 Months £60 – 4 Months £35

World: 12 Months £70 – 4 Months £35

Birthdays

Select the Birthday option, write a gift message and choose the birthday month. We will dispatch to arrive at the start of the month you have entered. The package posts in a blue envelope marked 'Open on your birthday'.

21. What is special about AQUILA?

- A. It is available in shops.
- B. It is for kids of all ages.
- C. It has no advertisements.

D. It prints readers' artworks.

22. What does AQUILA offer its readers?

- A. Articles on modern art.
- B. Family reading materials.
- C. Ideas on improving reading skills.
- D. Knowledge beyond school subjects.

23. AQUILA is intended for _____.

- A. foreign language learners
- B. children with learning difficulties
- C. parent-child reading lovers
- D. curious kids with good comprehension

B

Hearing the Sweetest Songs

My parents said I lost my hearing as a baby, but I knew I hadn't lost anything. None of my parts had dropped off. Nothing had changed: I could hear music that was close enough to me. I could also hear my mom when she was in the same room. I could even hear my cat purr if I put my good ear on top of him.

I wasn't aware of any hearing loss until I began to wear a hearing aid when I started living alone. I noticed it ruined my peace of mind: pencils tapping, phones ringing, and refrigerators humming. Then, I began to discover many things I couldn't do. I couldn't tell where sounds came from, nor could I tell fire alarms from burglar alarms. I once missed a job interview because I misheard the address on the phone. For the first time, I had to admit that I had lost something.

Unlike a wheelchair, my disability doesn't announce itself. When I got jobs, I chose to keep it as a secret. One day a business friend said, "Nicolette, sometimes in meetings you answer the wrong questions. People don't know you can't hear, so they think you're strange, stupid—or just plain rude. It would be better to just tell them." But I knew if I told, people might see only my disability, and they might forget that I was also a writer, a painter, and a good gardener. I felt disabled and helpless.

This bothered me till I met my husband. One morning at the shore I was listening to the sounds of the sea when my husband said, "Hear the bird?" "What bird?" I listened hard until I heard a tiny sound. If he hadn't mentioned it I would never have noticed it. As I listened, slowly I began to hear—or perhaps imagine—a distant song. Did I really hear it? Or just heard in my heart what he shared with me? I realized that songs imagined were as sweet as songs heard and songs shared were sweeter still.

This sharing is what both the disabled and non-disabled want. Every one of us, if we live long enough, will

become disabled in some way. Let's share. Now, just let me see your lips when you speak. And ask what you want to know. These are conversations we all should have, and it's not that hard to begin.

24. When the author wore the hearing aid, she _____

- A. felt better prepared for the job interviews
- B. was able to enjoy different sounds
- C. experienced a sense of loss
- D. was teased by others

25. She didn't tell her disability to others because _____

- A. people might focus on her hearing loss
- B. she could get the work done as abled
- C. people might be curious about it
- D. she wanted to do more jobs

26. Why did Nicolette write the passage?

- A. To draw people's attention to the hearing problem.
- B. To tell people not to treat the disabled differently.
- C. To remember the challenges she faced.
- D. To show how much she missed before.

C

Infectious diseases and associated deaths have reduced, but they remain a significant threat throughout the world. Infectious diseases outbreaks and the fear and panic that accompany them present various economic risks.

First, there are costs to the health system, both public and private, of medical treatment of the infected and of outbreak control. Concern over the spread of a relatively contained outbreak can lead to decreased trade. Travel and tourism to regions affected by outbreaks are also likely to decline. Some long-running outbreaks, such as HIV, prevent foreign direct investment.

The economic risks are large. It is estimated that the expected yearly cost of infectious diseases is at roughly \$500 billion. Even when the health impact of an outbreak is relatively limited, its economic consequences can quickly become expanded. Liberia, for example, saw GDP growth decline 8 percentages from 2013 to 2014 during the Ebola outbreak in Africa.

The risk is complex, but policymakers have tools in response.

Investing in improved health care, supply of clean water, and better health systems can reduce the frequency

of human contact with viruses. Investment in reliable disease monitoring in both human and animal populations is also critical. Within formal global watch systems, instead of discouraging reporting possible outbreaks, it may be beneficial to develop incentives for reporting suspected cases, as countries may reasonably fear the effects of such reporting on trade, tourism, and other economic outcomes. Informal monitoring systems, social media for example, which collect information from official reports, media reports, online discussions, and eyewitness observations, can also help national health systems and international responders get ahead of the outbreak news during the early stages. Cooperations for monitoring infectious diseases readiness at the national level provide information national governments can use to react timely to their outbreaks.

There is a significant market failure when it comes to vaccines (疫苗) against individual low-probability viruses that collectively are likely to cause panic. Given the low probability that any single vaccine of this type will be needed, high Research and Development (R&D) costs, and delayed returns, medical companies hesitate to invest in their development. However, responsible international corporations such as CFPI can overcome this market failure. Its goals include advancing candidate vaccines against specific low-probability, high-severity viruses through proof of concept to enable rapid clinical testing in the event of outbreaks. It also aims to fund development of institutional and technical platforms to speed R&D in response to outbreaks for which there are no vaccines.

Undoubtedly, humans and infectious viruses will coexist. However, we can take effective measures to manage the risk of the diseases. Joint action now at the local, national, and multinational levels can go a long way toward protecting our collective well-being in the future.

27. What does the underlined word "incentives" in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Habits.
- B. Opinions.
- C. Arguments.
- D. Rewards.

28. CFPI is a special company which _____

- A. is able to predict the trend of the market.
- B. develops vaccines against infectious viruses.
- C. makes huge profits by selling general medicine.
- D. employs staff who graduate from famous universities.

29. What does the passage imply?

- A. More importance should be attached to health care systems.
- B. All-level cooperations are required to handle infectious diseases.

C. It will not be long before mankind thoroughly defeats the viruses.

D. Technologies hold the key to the settlement of medical problems.

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

A. Health Risks and Research of Infectious Diseases.

B. Global Cooperation and Spread of Infectious Diseases.

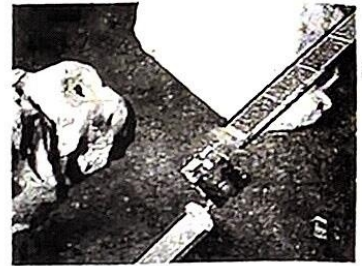
C. Economic Impact and Solutions of Infectious Diseases.

D. Medical Service and Development of Infectious Diseases.

D

NASA will crash a spacecraft into an asteroid (小行星) to try to change its orbit, attempting to prevent humans going the same way as the dinosaurs.

Earth is constantly being disturbed by small pieces of debris (碎片), but they usually burn up or break up long before they hit the ground. Once in a while, however, something large enough to do significant damage makes impact. About 66 million years ago, one such crash is thought to have wiped out the dinosaurs. Someday, something similar could end human beings—unless we can find a way to tackle it.



NASA's Double Asteroid Redirection Test (Dart) mission is the first attempt to test if such asteroid redirection is a realistic strategy: investigating whether a spacecraft can autonomously reach a target asteroid and intentionally crash into it, as well as measuring the amount of redirection. "If it works, it would be a big deal, because it would prove that we have the technical capability of protecting ourselves," said Jay Tate, the director of the National Near Earth Object Information Center.

The 610kg Dart spacecraft is scheduled to be launched at the target—the Didymos system—a harmless pair of asteroids consisting of a 163-metre "moonlet" asteroid called Dimorphos that orbits a larger 780-metre asteroid called Didymos (Greek for "twin"). The plan is to crash the spacecraft into Dimorphos when the asteroid system is at its closest to Earth—about 6.8 million miles away.

About 10 days before impact, a miniaturized satellite called LiciaCube will separate from the main spacecraft, enabling images of the impact to be relayed back to Earth. Combined with observations from ground-based telescopes, and an onboard camera that will record the final moments before the crash, these recordings will enable scientists to calculate the degree to which the impact has changed Dimorphos's orbit. The

expectation is that it will change the speed of the smaller asteroid by approximately 1% and reduce its orbit around the larger asteroid.

Then, in November 2024, the European Space Agency's Hera spacecraft will visit the Didymos system and conduct a further close-up analysis of the consequences of this snooker (斯诺克) game, recording details such as the precise makeup and internal structure of Dimorphos, and the size and shape of the hole left by Dart. Such details are vital for transforming asteroid redirection into a repeatable technique.

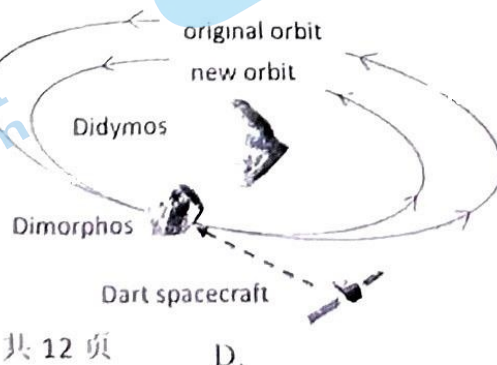
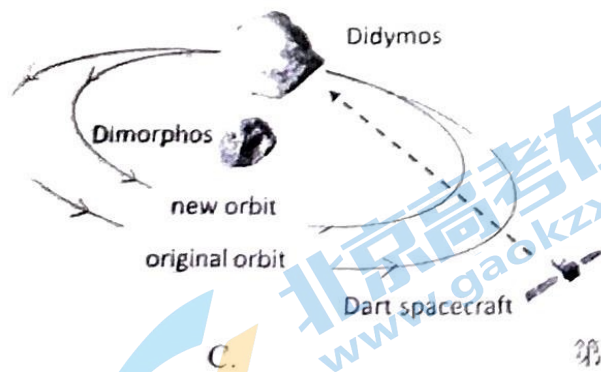
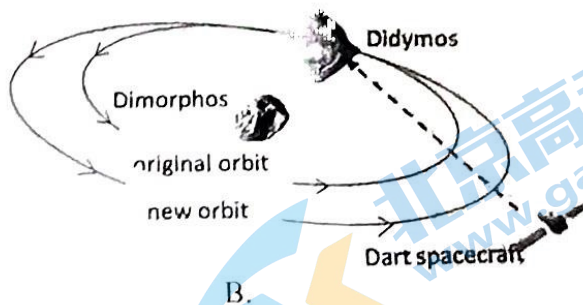
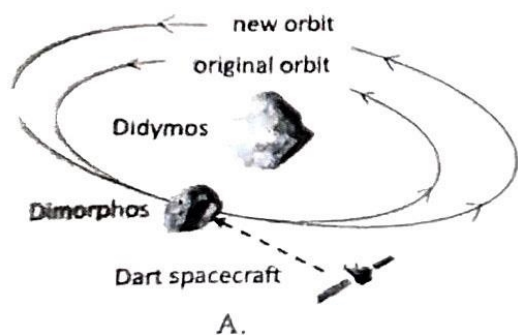
Even then, it is impossible that any single redirection strategy would be enough. "The problem is that no two asteroids or comets are alike, and how you redirect one depends on a huge number of variables. There is no silver bullet in this game. What you need is a whole folder of different redirection methods for different types of targets," said Tate.

So, while this may be one small step towards planetary protection, many more are likely to be necessary to avoid destruction.

31. What is the purpose of Paragraph 2?

- A. To examine the impact of dinosaurs' extinction.
- B. To highlight the crisis threatening human beings at present.
- C. To explain the necessity of launching a spacecraft.
- D. To show the damage caused by small pieces of debris.

32. Which of the following pictures illustrates the mission?



33. What is the function of LiciaCube?

- A. Calculating the length of Dimorphos's orbit.
- B. Helping the satellite separate from the spacecraft.
- C. Recording the scientists' ground-based observations.
- D. Sending impact data back to Earth.

34. What does the underlined sentence "There is no silver bullet in this game" mean?

- A. There is no single solution to the complex problem.
- B. There is no challenge too big to overcome.
- C. There is no possibility to satisfy NASA's needs.
- D. There is no strategy to help make an obvious decision.

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。

Your Health and 5G

The fifth generation technology of cellular data or 5G, promises to bring lightning-fast data connection speeds. Much faster than Internet connections currently offered in many homes. 35 However, not everyone is excited about 5G service. 36 There are even protests aimed at slowing down or even stopping companies from installing the equipment necessary for 5G service. Why are people so worried?

To understand the possible health risks of 5G, it is important to understand how the new service sets apart from existing 3G and 4G. 37 5G uses a different part of the electromagnetic spectrum. The signals have short wavelengths measured in millimeters called millimeter waves. Millimeter waves are perfect for high-speed data but small transmitters and antennas must put up everywhere to ensure good connections. This presents a cause for concern.

5G service means new transmitters and antennas everywhere. Certainly, it will mean that the amount of electromagnetic radiation that people are exposed to will increase. Radiation exposure sounds dangerous, but it all depends on the type of radiation, the strength and the amount of time that people are exposed to. Sunlight is a type of radiation, and exposure for too long can cause a sunburn. 38

Many studies have been done to explore whether low-level exposure to radio waves, microwaves, or millimeter waves has negative health effects. So far, there is no conclusive evidence. 39 However,

Scientists will continue to study the long-term effects of exposure to electromagnetic radiation.

- A. It's important to consider risks when using 5G.
- B. Will this new technology bring new health risks?
- C. The main difference is the new frequency of the signals to transmit data.
- D. High-speed service has the potential to revolutionize many technologies.
- E. Repeated exposure over time can also lead to the likelihood of skin cancer.
- F. As long as producers follow safety regulations, 5G should not cause a health risk.
- G. Some people worry that the technology behind 5G might present serious health risks.

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。

Revenge Sleep Procrastination

According to the sleep expert Dorothy Chambers, "revenge sleep procrastination" refers to a phenomenon in which we delay going to sleep to do other unimportant things that we haven't had time to do in the day, and reflects a very poor work and life balance.

The researchers surveyed 2,012 adults and found that over three quarters admit doing a form of revenge sleep procrastination, using their phones right up until falling asleep. Then the researchers selected some social media apps to test how seriously they affect sleep quality. Each participant was asked to wear a smartwatch to record how long it took to fall asleep, and provide feedback on how tired they felt the next morning. The result revealed that the average time taken to fall asleep was over 45 minutes and an increasing tiredness was reported by over half of the participants. It showed that revenge sleep procrastination impacted sleep quality a lot, which can lead to adverse implications on physical and mental health.

So why does it happen? According to the researchers, it's largely down to the light emitted from phone screens. It stimulates the brain and reduces natural melatonin(褪黑素) production, increasing tiredness, and in turn increasing the amount of time spent falling asleep.

The researchers pointed that social media apps encourage the release of "pleasure chemicals", giving us energy and a "happy" feeling. This could be why many of us choose them as our means of revenge sleep procrastination, even though we know they do have negative effects on our health.

To solve this problem, Dorothy recommended that we shouldn't use any electronics for at least two hours before sleeping to avoid sleep deprivation. Instead, we should try reading a book or taking deep breaths.

40. What is revenge sleep procrastination?

41. What is the effect of revenge sleep procrastination?

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

For some procrastinators, their sleep trouble results from the blue light, pleasure chemicals and their unawareness of the bad effects of using social media apps before bed.

43. If you preferred using social media apps before bed, what would you do to fight such a type of sleep revenge procrastination besides the practice mentioned in the passage? (In about 40 words)

第二节（共1题；20分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 询问你高考之后对大学生活和学习会有哪些准备。请你给他回邮件，内容包括：

1. 对大学生活和学习的准备；

2. 进行这些准备的理由。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

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）

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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