



北京市东城区 2021—2022 学年度

第二学期高三综合练习(二)

英 语



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## 英 语

2022.5

本试卷共 11 页,共 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 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。

Online gamers constantly make life and death decisions at their keyboards—but it's just a game. A Texas gamer was faced with a real-life situation and helped 1 the life of a fellow player—5,000 miles away.

Aidan, in England, was playing an online game in his bedroom when he had a seizure. His playing partner, Dia, in Texas, just put her headset on and heard what she could only describe as a seizure, so she started to get 2 and asked what was going on and if he was OK. When he didn't respond, she 3 started to look up the emergency number in the UK. When that didn't work, she just had to hope the non-emergency number would work. It had an 4 for talking to a real person.

Someone answered the call and she had to force herself not to 5 and to stay calm. “Hi, I'm 6 in the US and in a call with my friend,” Dia told the operator. “He had a seizure and he's not responding anymore. I do have his 7. No one's home with him right now, so I'm just trying to get him some help.”

Actually, Aidan's parents were watching television downstairs and did not 8 their son was in danger until three police officers knocked at their door.

“We are extremely thankful for what Dia did and 9 that we could be downstairs and not know anything was happening,” Aidan's mother said. “Dia had our address but didn't have any contact numbers, so it was amazing that she 10 to get help from so far away. I've spoken to her and expressed our thanks—she's glad she could help.”

- |                    |              |                |               |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. spare        | B. enrich    | C. devote      | D. save       |
| 2. A. threatened   | B. trapped   | C. concerned   | D. annoyed    |
| 3. A. eventually   | B. instantly | C. suddenly    | D. especially |
| 4. A. option       | B. order     | C. arrangement | D. action     |
| 5. A. explode      | B. complain  | C. panic       | D. quit       |
| 6. A. accidentally | B. currently | C. obviously   | D. frequently |
| 7. A. age          | B. name      | C. number      | D. address    |
| 8. A. decide       | B. explain   | C. realize     | D. judge      |
| 9. A. relieved     | B. shocked   | C. puzzled     | D. bored      |
| 10. A. managed     | B. learned   | C. hoped       | D. promised   |

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 koala is a symbol of Australia. Recently, the Australian government has listed it as an   11   (endanger) species. This is because of a fall in its number, caused by bushfires and the cutting down of trees. There are about 50,000 koalas in the wild now. The government   12   (give) koalas greater protection in the future, and a recovery plan   13   (announce) already.

**B**

Cyclo-cross is a tough but fun sport   14   riders race laps around an off-road circuit such as a park or field. They ride up and down hills, through twists and turns and sometimes over low barriers or steps. At times, they may decide to get off their bike and run through the mud while pushing their bike or carrying it   15   their shoulder. Races usually take place in autumn and winter when the ground conditions and weather make it even   16   (tough).

**C**

Although handwriting is an important part of the courses in the UK, some teachers think   17   (type) is now more important. In December 2021, one headteacher suggested that A-level exams should be typed instead of written by hand. This was partly because students learning   18   (remote) have used keyboards, not pens, but also because text messages are now more common than handwritten   19   (note). However, it remains uncertain   20   this suggestion will be adopted.

## 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

A poetry competition has been launched for pupils. It invites young people to reflect on the “many ways we are connected to the universe”. The competition is aimed at pupils aged 4 to 18 and is part of a national celebration of creativity taking place across the UK throughout 2023.

The winning entries will be featured in a multimedia live projection show, which will visit multiple locations around the UK from March to May 2023. This outdoor show will include submissions from the competition and run for a week in each location. Winners will also receive a range of other prizes, including books and chocolate, plus continued development and coaching opportunities from the Poetry Society.

The rules are as follows:

- The competition is free to enter. Entries will be accepted from anywhere in the UK. Entries from outside the UK are not accepted. If you are aged 4—12, your parent will need to give permission for you to enter.
- Your entry must be the original work of the creator. Your work is accepted on the basis that this will be its first appearance anywhere in the world.
- Poems must be written in English or Welsh, but you can include phrases in your mother tongue or another language. Poems must not be longer than 20 lines. You are free to write in any style or form.
- You may enter either online via the website or by post to the Poetry Society, 22 Betterton Street, London. All online entries must be received by 23:59 GMT on 19 December 2022. All poems entered by post must be post-dated on or before 19 December 2022.

If you would like to enter online, please continue through the online system on this website. Email [AboutUs@poetrysociety.org](mailto>AboutUs@poetrysociety.org) if you are having problems with your submission.



21. What is the theme of the competition?  
A. National celebration. B. Reflection on creativity.  
C. Young people's talents. D. Connectivity to the universe.
22. What will be awarded to the winners?  
A. A free tour around the UK. B. Membership of the Poetry Society.  
C. Books, chocolate and prize money. D. A chance to present their works in a show.
23. According to the rules, participants \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can submit entries by email B. must write within the line limit  
C. may enter their published poems D. should ask parents for permission

### B

American Jake Pinnick comes from a small town called Kewanee.

Pinnick said when he told friends and family he wanted to go to the Wudang Kungfu Academy in China, the response was typical. "It's not a usual thing to say, but it is pretty normal for kids to want to get out of a place like Kewanee. Most kids say something like they want to move to Hollywood and become an actor," said the 30-year-old. "When I first thought about it, it was daydreaming for myself, too."

Once he found himself at the academy, Pinnick said fitting in was softened by other foreigners who were in the area and a part of the school. Getting used to the way of life was surprisingly easy given the peaceful nature to it. Pinnick said after a while, he found himself more at home in Wudang than he ever felt back home in Kewanee. Locals were more than welcoming and willing to engage.

"The culture shock wasn't that bad. Surprisingly, I find I have more of that going back to America now... learning the language did take some time, but everyone around the school was familiar with foreigners, so we had a lot of fun speaking broken English and Chinese back and forth at the start."

After he settled into a routine, Pinnick set about engaging himself in Chinese culture, including Kungfu training. He was also attracted by the philosophical tradition most well-known for the idea of living in harmony with the universe.

Pinnick said he had to go home after the first six months and immediately wanted to return to China, feeling as if it had now become his home more than America, and he had begun a process of rewriting himself as a person overseas.

His life now goes around training, teaching and studying. He graduated from the academy in 2014 and still helps teach there.

Pinnick said the goal is to one day return to America and teach what he has learned. Looking back on his amazing journey, Pinnick said he has grown by leaps and bounds from a small-town American kid who had a daydream he could not shake.

24. What did Pinnick's family think of his idea of learning Kungfu?  
A. Unrealistic. B. Creative.  
C. Challenging. D. Disappointing.
25. What mainly helped Pinnick get used to the life in China?  
A. His fluent Chinese. B. The friendly local culture.  
C. His peaceful nature. D. Other foreign teachers there.
26. What did Pinnick gain from his experience in China?  
A. A career choice. B. A large fortune.  
C. A Kungfu certificate. D. A good reputation.

### C

We've all felt the tap to the soul you get from driving by your old high school or hearing a tune you once danced to. But why is that feeling so universal?

Nostalgia, a combination of the Greek words nostos (homecoming) and algos (pain), was a special type of homesickness associated with soldiers fighting far-off wars. Seventeenth-century physicians worried such thoughts put health at risk. In the 19th century, doctors believed it could cause irregular heartbeat, fever, and death.

Our understanding of nostalgia has developed since then. "It's a very mixed emotion," says Frederick Barrett, a neuroscientist. That makes it hard to fit into existing theory, which typically categorizes emotions as either positive or negative. And triggers—the cars, music or smells—are extremely personal. Therefore, designing a standardized study is difficult.

But we do know nostalgia has a marked effect on us: brain imaging studies show that those experiences have their own neural signature. Neuroscientists argued that the emotion is co-produced by the brain's recall and reward systems. They found that nostalgic images use the memory-managing hippocampus(海马区) more than other sights, as people mine autobiographical(个人经历的) details deep in the past. This mental effort pays off: as the hippocampus activates, so does one of the brain's reward centers.



That longing for the past might be a protective mechanism, says Tim Wildschut, a professor. His work also suggests a more primitive purpose for the feeling: it developed to remind our ancient ancestors of pleasant physical feelings during periods of discomfort and pain.

Recent research suggests the occasional look backwards can give us a boost in unnoticeable ways: by increasing self-respect and protecting against depression. Nostalgia's apparent power to jump-start one's memory also seems to improve recall ability in people with Alzheimer's disease.

New flavors of "reminiscence therapy" (回忆疗法) are emerging around the world. In 2018, the George G. Glenner Alzheimer's Family Centers opened its first Town Square, an adult daycare facility designed to look like a small town in 1950s America. Though Town Square has yet to publish peer-reviewed data on the success of the program, clients say it has helped seniors access dusty memories and reconnect with loved ones.

Scientists need a lot more information to adequately characterize this complex and bittersweet feeling. But while centuries of doctors considered nostalgia a deadly disease, we now know: it can help us make it through today.

27. What can we learn about nostalgia?

- A. It was first discovered in Greece.
- B. It's more common among soldiers.
- C. It's set off by personal experiences.
- D. It was a well-defined scientific idea.

28. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. How nostalgia works.
- B. Why nostalgia matters.
- C. What nostalgia means.
- D. When nostalgia emerges.

29. How might nostalgia benefit people?

- A. It makes people's mind sharp.
- B. It gives seniors a sense of security.
- C. It helps us face unpleasant situations.
- D. It improves people's instant memory.

30. Why does the author mention Town Square?

- A. To reveal a phenomenon of emotion.
- B. To interpret the concept of a therapy.
- C. To explore the advantage of a treatment.
- D. To demonstrate the use of a research finding.

## D

Search “toxic parents”, and you’ll find more than 38,000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one’s mental health from abusive parents. However, as a psychoanalyst, I’ve seen that trend in recent years become a way to manage conflicts in the family, and I have seen the severe impacts estrangement(疏远) has on both sides of the divide. This is a self-help trend that creates much harm.

Research by Karl Pillemer, a professor at Cornell University, indicates that 1 in 4 American adults have become estranged from their families. I believe that’s an undercount, because others have stopped short of completely cutting off contact but have effectively broken the ties.

“Canceling” your parent can be seen as an extension of a cultural trend aimed at correcting imbalances in power and systemic inequality. Certainly the family is one system in which power has never been balanced. In 1933, the psychoanalyst Sándor Ferenczi warned that even the simple indication that someone has more power than we do could potentially be damaging.

Today’s social justice values respond to this reality, calling on us to criticize oppressive and harmful figures and to gain power for those who have been powerless. But when adult children use the most effective tool they have—themselves—to gain a sense of security and ban their parents from their lives, the roles are simply switched, and the pain only deepens.

Often, what I see in my practice are cases of family conflict mismanaged, power dynamics turned upside down rather than negotiated. I see the terrible effect of that trend: situations with no winners, only isolated(孤独的) humans who long to be known and feel safe in the presence of the other.

The catch is that after estrangement, adult children are not suddenly less dependent. In fact, they feel abandoned and betrayed, because in the unconscious, it doesn’t matter who is doing the leaving; the feeling that remains is “being left”. They carry the ghosts of their childhood, tackling the emotional reality that those who raised us can never truly be left behind, no matter how hard we try.



What I have found is that most of these families need repair, not permanent break-up. How else can one learn how to negotiate needs, to create boundaries and to trust? How else can we love others, and ourselves, if not through accepting the limitations that come with being human? Good relationships are the result not of a perfect level of harmony but rather of successful adjustments.

To pursue dialogue instead of estrangement will be hard and painful work. It can't be a single project of "self-help", because at the end of the day, real intimacy (亲密关系) is achieved by working through the injuries of the past together. In most cases of family conflict, repair is possible and preferable to estrangement—and it's worth the work.

31. Why do young people cut ties with the family?

- A. To gain an independent life.
- B. To restore harmony in the family.
- C. To protect their psychological well-being.
- D. To follow a tendency towards social justice.

32. What does the underlined word "catch" in Paragraph 6 mean?

- A. Response.
- B. Problem.
- C. Operation.
- D. Emphasis.

33. To manage family conflict, the author agrees that young adults should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. break down boundaries
- B. gain power within the family
- C. live up to their parents' expectations
- D. accept imperfection of family members

34. What's the author's purpose of writing the passage?

- A. To advocate a self-help trend.
- B. To justify a common social value.
- C. To argue against a current practice.
- D. To discuss a means of communication.

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。

Picture this: you've just settled into your workday and pulled up that big report you need to finish, when a friend sends you a couple of celebrity videos on WeChat. 35 And then the next thing you know, an hour has gone by while that big report sits, ignored, on your desk. So how does that happen?

To understand this, we conducted a series of studies with 6,445 people. Through this research, we identified three factors: the amount of media the person has already viewed, the similarity of the media they've viewed, and the manner in which they viewed the media.

We found the order and types of content we consume can affect our decision to keep consuming similar content. But what drives this effect? 36 When something feels more accessible, it becomes easier to process, leading us to enjoy it more.

These results also explain why it's so easy to get distracted by apps on social media at work. 37 They offer bite-sized content that makes it easy to quickly consume several videos in a row. They often automatically suggest similar content, and many of them even automatically start playing similar videos, reducing the potential for interruptions.

38 To fight the pull, make an effort to just watch one video. If you really want to watch multiple in a row, choose videos that seem unrelated. You can also use a social media timer that urges you to take a break after a certain amount of time, or even just consciously remind yourself to consume different kinds of content.

So, if you're struggling to climb out of a rabbit hole, try to find ways to reduce the similarity, repetitiveness, and relatedness of the content you're consuming.

39 Once you manage to break free, you'll be back at that big report in no time.

- A. It can be difficult, but it's not impossible.
- B. You figure you'll just take a few minutes to watch them.
- C. Accessibility refers to how familiar a given kind of content feels.

- D. These platforms are designed to trap viewers in a social media rabbit hole.
- E. Prior research suggests that the three factors all increase the accessibility of similar media.
- F. The good news is, a better understanding of the problem can give us the tools to escape it.
- G. This will become a problem if it keeps you from doing the things you actually want to be doing.

### 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。

Math causes anxiety in kids, which can last far into adulthood. This is worsened by the pressure of knowing that math is the gatekeeper to science and technology that drive much of our society.

Ironically, this well-known feature of mathematics is its greatest weakness.

When our kids ask why they need to know algebra(代数), we promise them that it will be useful. Do we listen to jazz because it is useful? Humans like the practical, but we also know that there is much more to life. As Aristotle said, knowledge begins with wonder, but what wonder is there in algebra or calculus? As it turns out, not much. Yet they form the cornerstone of today's math education. No wonder math creates boredom.

Happily, unlocking the pleasure of math is simple: Do what mathematicians do and seek out unexplored, unknown, undiscovered math.

Regrettably, the mathematical journey is imagined as a terrifying mountain: The wide base is arithmetic, accessible to everyone. Climbing higher brings us to algebra, geometry, and eventually calculus and beyond. We believe that new math ideas have been nearly exhausted.

In reality, math is alive and still advancing, and most of it remains a vast and uncharted countryside. Fresh ideas are constantly being discovered, opening up new and fascinating puzzles. These puzzles allow us to play at the very edge of the mathematical unknown, and many of them are accessible for our students.

Here's one: Can every even number be written as a sum of two prime numbers? Even numbers such as 8 and 30 can be written as  $3 + 5$  and  $7 + 23$ . But can this be done for every even number? No one knows.

As our kids try to solve this kind of problems, a deeply encouraging truth will appear in their otherwise anxious hearts: It's OK to struggle with math since everyone struggles with math.

These unsolved puzzles are the great equalizers, helping us realize that we are on the same level as the greatest of mathematicians, all of us staring over the unknown abyss(深渊), looking for a way down into the mystery.

40. What is the well-known feature of mathematics?

41. Why does math cause boredom?

42. Decide which part of the following statement is wrong. Underline it and explain why.

- ***The author believes math is accessible for students but that new math ideas have been nearly exhausted.***

43. What else do you think can make math fun? (***In about 40 words***)

## 第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学学生会主席李华。你校高三年级将举行纪念高中毕业的植树活动。请给你校外籍教师 Jim 写邮件,内容包括:

1. 介绍活动;
2. 发出邀请。

**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,

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Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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# 微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯

A screenshot of the WeChat public account interface. On the left is a vertical menu with options: '一模试题', '二模试题' (highlighted with a red box and a red arrow), '高考真题', '期中期末', and '各省热门试题'. Below the menu is a navigation bar with icons and text: '一模二模' (highlighted with a red box), '热门资讯', and '福利资料'. In the center, there is a QR code and the text '识别二维码查看下载 北京各区二模试题&amp;答案'. On the right, there is an illustration of a student sitting at a desk with books and papers. Above the student are two orange callout boxes: '这里有最新热门试题' and '考后最快更新分享'.