

## 高 20 级英语测试

# 英 语

(清华附中高 20 级 2022.12.05)

### 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）

Famous people often say that the key to becoming both happy and successful is to “do what you love”. But mastering a skill, even one that you deeply love, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ a huge amount of dull work. Anyone who wants to master a skill must run through the cycle of practice, \_\_\_2\_\_\_ feedback, modification, and increasing improvement again, again and again. Some people seem able to concentrate on practicing an activity like this for years and take pleasure in their gradual improvement. Yet others find this kind of focused, time-intensive work to be \_\_\_3\_\_\_ or boring. Why?

The difference may \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the ability to enter into state of “flow,” the feeling of being completely involved in what you are doing. Since Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi developed the \_\_\_5\_\_\_ of flow in the 1970’s, it has been a mainstay of positive-psychology research. Flow states can happen in the course of any activity, and they are most common when a task has well-defined goals and is at a(n) \_\_\_6\_\_\_ skill level.

Csikszentmihalyi suggested that those who most \_\_\_7\_\_\_ entered into flow states had an “autotelic (自成目的的) personality” — a disposition to seek out challenges and get into a state of flow. While those without such a personality see difficulties, autotelic individuals see opportunities to build skills. With their capacity for “disinterested interest”, such people have a great \_\_\_8\_\_\_ over others in developing their innate abilities.

Fortunately for those of us who aren’t necessarily blessed with an autotelic personality, there is evidence that flow states can be \_\_\_9\_\_\_ by environmental factors. By giving ourselves unstructured, open-ended time, minimal \_\_\_10\_\_\_, and a task set at a moderate level of difficulty, we may be able to love what we’re doing.

- |                   |                 |                |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. inquires    | B. requires     | C. acquires    | D. gains        |
| 2. A. preventable | B. maintainable | C. sustainable | D. critical     |
| 3. A. frustrating | B. encouraging  | C. concerning  | D. instructing  |
| 4. A. move away   | B. turn on      | C. pick up     | D. call for     |
| 5. A. concept     | B. receipt      | C. reception   | D. condition    |
| 6. A. alternative | B. appropriate  | C. approximate | D. sufficient   |
| 7. A. fully       | B. really       | C. readily     | D. accidentally |
| 8. A. addiction   | B. advance      | C. advantage   | D. admiration   |
| 9. A. forbidden   | B. operated     | C. fastened    | D. facilitated  |
| 10. A. temptation | B. charm        | C. attractions | D. distractions |

#### 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

When asked \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ super power they would most like to have, many people respond that they would like to be able to become invisible. Surprising as it may sound, this power is already well within our grasp. A test shows that when a person is focusing their attention \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ one thing, other things happening around them do not make an impression; those other things, are, for all intents and purposes, invisible. The next time you feel like becoming invisible, just make sure to provide a complex \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ (distract) and carry on your business unseen.

### B

My name is Luke Harris and I am a sports photographer. My first day at work wasn't easy. I had to cover a local football team and I'd heard that there wasn't much shelter at the ground and the wind was strong. The problem was more the rain, though, \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ was heavy and affected all my shots. So far I \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ (get) used to working in many conditions, even snow. You can always get a good photo if you try. There are so many similar photos out there and imagination is what \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ (require) to make yours stand out.

### C

The Burmese snub-nosed monkey (仰鼻猴) is a \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ (critical) threatened species of colobine monkey. The young animals' coloring differs markedly from that of the adults. The species first gained the attention of scientists \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ (research) the hoolock gibbon (白眉长臂猿) in Burma in early 2010. It wasn't until 2012 that a camera was set up \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (capture) the first images of the new species. The \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (know) population of the snub-nosed monkey in Burma is about 260-330 individuals. They are currently threatened by the destruction of their forest habitats from logging (伐木作业) and development in the area.

## 第二部分：阅读理解（共两节；共 38 分）

### 第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）

#### A

#### Join #ReadWithMC: Marie Claire's Virtual Women's Monthly Book Club

Exchanging the ideas of reading can be exciting. But between busy schedules and the problems life throws at us, it's not so easy to make it to a book club regularly. That's why we've come up with a way for you to get some much-needed reading done on your own time and meet some new friends along the way—straight from your couch.

#### **What is #ReadWithMC?**

#ReadWithMC is an online monthly book club created by the *Marie Claire* editors. We'll pick a book, you'll read it. Then, we'll curate a collection of honest, authentic reviews and recommendations from you and other #ReadWithMC participants and publish them on the site.

#### **How do I participate?**

Buy the book, then start reading with us on the 1st (or before, if you want to get a little head start). Submit your reviews on Twitter or Instagram by the 28th with the hashtag(话题标签) #ReadWithMC to potentially have your review featured on the site.

You can submit your review via your Twitter or Instagram account, but it must be a public one rather than a private one for us to see the hashtag and have it considered for the site. Or you can simply leave your review on one of our #ReadWithMC Instagram posts. Your reviews may be condensed and edited for clarity, and will be chosen based on content and volume. If you submit a

review with the hashtag #ReadWithMC, you agree to be considered for inclusion in a collection of reviews on the site. Only reviews submitted by the 28th of each month will be considered.

**What type of books will we read in the future?**

We will be reading relatively new books, i.e. books published within the past few months—most will be novels, but some may be memoirs or essay collections. No matter what, we guarantee they'll make you laugh, smile, cry or all of the above.

**When will the next book be announced?**

Starting January 1, we'll be reading *The Night She Disappeared* by Lisa Jewell. February's book will be announced on January 25, so you'll have enough time to purchase the book before the reading begins on the 1st.

21. Marie Claire's virtual women's book club was set up to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. encourage online reading      B. facilitate book sharing  
C. promote certain books      D. solve readers' problems
22. A reader can participate in this club by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. posting a #ReadWithMC review via her private Twitter account  
B. leaving a review on Marie Claire's #ReadWithMC Twitter posts  
C. submitting a #ReadWithMC review via her public Instagram account  
D. adding a comment below her friend's #ReadWithMC Instagram posts
23. Which book is most likely to be chosen by this club?  
A. *Pride and Prejudice* (May 1813)  
B. *100 Great American Poems* (October 2021)  
C. *Crying in the Bathroom: A Memoir* (July 2022)  
D. *A Practical Introduction to Gardening* (March 2020)

B

Four years ago, life rewarded me for all the challenges I embraced in search of self-improvement. My spirits rose when I was selected to be in the Youth Exchange and Study (YES) programme and I realized that I was going to spend a full year in the United States. Before that moment, living on the other side of the Atlantic had always equated—for a young Moroccan woman who had never set foot abroad—to an anxiety-free atmosphere, welcoming neighbors, and countless opportunities. Fortunately, my host community checked all these boxes.

My host mother went above and beyond to take care of my needs, my teachers were very accommodating with regards to my schoolwork, and I could use my status as an exchange student as an excuse when I needed a favor or an exception. As a YES student, peers from so many diverse backgrounds at school were interested in getting to know me better. With all this unique treatment, I thought to myself, "Hold on a second! Is this what you came for?" Even though my host community was so helpful and welcoming, I realized that I was growing too content with my life. I remembered that I came to the United States for a challenge and that I was determined to strengthen my capacities.

To develop greater perseverance, I joined my host school's swim team, even though I had no prior experience in this sport. For over five months, I walked myself—sometimes reluctantly—to swim practices. During those practices, I did the best I could for three hours each day.

One of my best achievements that year was competing in one of the biggest swim meets of the year. From an outsider's perspective, it might not seem like much, especially since I didn't even win. However, I was never the athletic type, nor have I ever been particularly outstanding in terms of discipline and commitment. Yet that was exactly what I achieved. I gained discipline and I came to

the realization that I do not need to be perfect at everything that I try for the first time.

Growth can take many forms. In my case, it took the form of a humid ceiling and an overly tight polyester cap. Growth can only be achieved by defying personal limits and breaking free from comfort zones. This is not always a glamorous process, but it always brings you closer to a new and improved version of yourself!

24. How did the author feel about her life in her host family?
- A. She felt somehow uneasy to be taken good care of.
  - B. She felt free and could do whatever she liked.
  - C. She felt good about her high family status.
  - D. She felt stressed like living in a box.
25. What made the author join the school's swim team?
- A. Her experience in swimming.
  - B. Her desire to challenge herself.
  - C. Her spirit of perseverance.
  - D. Her interest in water sports.
26. The author thought that her achievement in swimming \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. made her outstanding
  - B. made her see her limits
  - C. was not a big deal
  - D. was her courage to compete
27. What can we conclude from this passage?
- A. Change is a brilliant opportunity to grow.
  - B. Self-assurance is two-thirds of success.
  - C. From failure to success is a long road.
  - D. We learn things by doing them.

### C

Surgical students are less capable than their forebears because they spend too much time with screens and not enough with physical materials. These claims from Roger Kneebone, professor of surgical education at Imperial College London, were widely reported last week.

According to Kneebone, today's students lack the dexterity that is important for sewing, cutting, and stitching. He argues that this is because, instead of taking part in creative subjects that involve manual work during their school education, "a lot of things are reduced to swiping on a two-dimensional flat screen".

There hasn't been much research into the effects of smartphones on hand skills. However, one 2012 study found no statistically significant change in digital dexterity among frequent smartphone users, and it did find a significant improvement in reaction time.

If anything, says Pete Etchells, a psychologist at Bath Spa University, UK, the use of digital technology—rather than smartphones specifically—seems to be linked with a higher level of surgical skill. One 2007 study, for example, found that young surgeons who played a lot of video games made fewer errors in surgery and worked faster than those who didn't. A randomized, controlled trial in 2012 found that surgery simulators were less effective at training surgeons than just letting them play on games consoles. These were small studies that only found modest effects, warns Etchells, but they don't paint a picture of digital technology damaging the core skills of surgery.

More broadly, says Andrew Przybylski of the Oxford Internet Institute, UK, Kneebone's concerns, and the resulting coverage are part of a wider reaction to the role of technology in our lives. Around a decade ago, we hoped that digital experiences could lead to improvements in various kinds of real-world competence, such as brain-training games enhancing cognitive performance or video games boosting surgical dexterity. "As those hopes haven't materialized, we, rightly, feel

disillusioned,” says Przybylski.

There is also a society-wide fear about new technologies, which is often unfounded. Przybylski’s own work has found that, contrary to widespread concern around technology and young people, screen time seems to have a small, positive effect on teenagers in all but the most extreme of cases. “Collective anxiety about the role of smartphones, and social media companies, feed into this sort of technophobia,” he says.

Ultimately, Kneebone may turn out to be right that the decline in crafts and handiwork at school is reducing the quality of the surgical student intake. But there seems little evidence of it yet. In fact, it is probably a positive thing that our youngest surgeons are digitally literate. In the very near future, a surgeon’s ability to interact with technology—be that surgical robots or augmented reality—will become increasingly important.

28. What does the underlined word “dexterity” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Skills related to hand work.      B. Experience of performing surgery.  
C. Ability of concentration.      D. Capacity to use knowledge.
29. As for a surgeon’s interaction with technology, the author is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. worried      B. supportive      C. surprised      D. uncertain
30. What can we learn from this passage?
- A. Surgeons will be less skillful when exposed much to digital screens.  
B. People are confident that video games will boost cognitive performance.  
C. Young surgeons can communicate with surgical robots in the near future.  
D. Many people usually fail to see the positive effects of digital technology.

#### D

Google placed an engineer on paid leave recently after dismissing his claim that its artificial intelligence is *sentient* (有感知力的), surfacing yet another debate about the company’s most advanced technology.

Blake Lemoine, a senior software engineer in Google’s Responsible A.I. organization, said in an interview that he was put on leave Monday. The company’s human resources department said he had violated Google’s confidentiality policy. The day before his suspension, Mr. Lemoine said, he handed over documents to a U.S. senator’s office, claiming they provided evidence that Google and its technology engaged in religious discrimination. Google said that its systems imitated conversational exchanges and could *riff* (即兴重复) on different topics, but did not have consciousness. “Our team—including ethicists and technologists—has reviewed Blake’s concerns per our A.I. Principles and have informed him that the evidence does not support his claims,” Brian Gabriel, a Google spokesman, said in a statement. “Some in the broader A.I. community are considering the long-term possibility of sentient or general A.I., but it doesn’t make sense to do so by *anthropomorphizing* (人格化) today’s conversational models, which are not sentient.” The *Washington Post* first reported Mr. Lemoine’s suspension.

For months, Mr. Lemoine had argued with Google managers, executives and human resources over his surprising claim that the company’s Language Model for Dialogue Applications, or LaMDA, had consciousness and a soul. Google says hundreds of its researchers and engineers have conversed with LaMDA, an internal tool, and reached a different conclusion than Mr. Lemoine did. Most A.I. experts believe the industry is a very long way from computing sentience.

Mr. Lemoine, a military veteran who has described himself as a priest, an *ex-convict* (服刑囚犯) and an A.I. researcher, told Google executives as senior as Kent Walker, the president of global affairs, that he believed LaMDA was a child of 7 or 8 years old. He wanted the company to seek the computer program’s agreement before running experiments on it. His claims were founded on his religious beliefs, which he said the company’s human resources department discriminated against.

“They have repeatedly questioned my *sanity* (精神健全),” Mr. Lemoine said. “They said, ‘Have you been checked out by a psychiatrist recently?’” In the months before he was placed on administrative leave, the company had suggested he take a mental health leave.

Yann LeCun, the head of A.I. research at Meta and a key figure in the rise of neural networks, said in an interview this week that these types of systems are not powerful enough to attain true intelligence.

31. Why did Google place Blake Lemoine on paid leave?
  - A. Because he was engaged in religious discrimination.
  - B. Because he claimed artificial intelligence may have consciousness.
  - C. Because he had potential mental issues and refused to accept treatments.
  - D. Because he had leaked materials to government officials without permission.
32. Which of the following statements might Mr. Lemoine agree with most?
  - A. Today’s A.I. systems are unlikely to obtain true intelligence.
  - B. LaMDA had consciousness and a soul like an average person.
  - C. Google has discrimination against its employees’ religious belief.
  - D. His claim on A.I.’s intelligence was based on solid scientific study.
33. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. Google decided to dismiss Mr. Lemoine for his being insane.
  - B. Google refused to ask for LaMDA’s permission before experimenting on it.
  - C. Experts in the A.I. community denied the prospect that A.I. could be sentient.
  - D. Google’s president of global affairs suggested Mr. Lemoine take a mental health leave.
34. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. Google’s software engineer claims its A.I. model LaMDA is conscious.
  - B. Google maintains its A.I. cannot own true intelligence despite disagreements.
  - C. Google suspends one of its engineers who claimed its A.I. had consciousness.
  - D. Google’s new initiative arouses the controversy over its advanced technology.

## 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。

We love to mimic the routines of the rich and famous, but they may be no more insightful than random behaviors. Beethoven, for example, counted exactly 60 coffee beans for each cup, which he used to power his composing.

Why do successful people follow unusually specific habits? And why are we so keen to read about them and mimic them in our own lives?

The answer lies in a powerful psychological process called ‘superstitious learning’.  
\_\_\_35\_\_\_ While it is mostly correct, it sometimes mistakes coincidence for causality (因果关系)—leading us to attribute success to something arbitrary (主观的) as the color of our notebook, rather than our own talent or hard work.

That is not to say the resulting habits are completely lacking in benefits. \_\_\_36\_\_\_

If superstitious behaviors arise as a by-product of our ability to form associations, then you would expect more superstitious people to perform better on implicit learning—the brain’s ability to non-consciously pick up patterns—and this was exactly what Elena Daprati, a neuroscientist at the University of Rome Tor Vergata found. “Superstitious individuals generally pick up on the cue and use it,” she says.

\_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_ Creative tasks are especially common with uncertainty—which may explain why thinkers like Beethoven adopted specific behaviors to get their thoughts flowing.

Often, the rituals that we acquire take very little effort. \_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_ Although the initial association with success may have been illusory (幻想的) the positive mindset that it produces really does improve our performance the next time so we do it again and again.

\_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ If the action costs nothing and helps you to feel a bit more in control of your day, it's perfectly rational to continue.

- A. The brain is constantly looking for associations between two events.
- B. Daprati suggests this may even be the reason that we persist in these behaviors.
- C. Given these findings, we need not be embarrassed by the little rituals that pepper our days.
- D. In some cases, when the association influences high-level decision-making, superstitious learning may be costly.
- E. The scientific study of superstitious learning began in the late 1940s, with an influential paper by an American psychologist.
- F. In everyday life, this associative learning might lead us to settle on a “lucky” pen that seems to deliver particularly good grades in exams.
- G. By giving us a sense of self-determination, the adoption of rituals can help us to overcome anxiety, and may even bring about a noticeable boost in performance.

### 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（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。

Compassion involves feeling another person's pain and wanting to take steps to help relieve their suffering. The word compassion itself derives from Latin and means “to suffer together.” It is related to other emotions such as sympathy and empathy, although the concepts have some key differences. Empathy refers more to the general ability to feel the emotions of others. Compassion, on the other hand, is what happens when those feelings of empathy are accompanied by the desire to help. The difference between sympathy and compassion is that the former responds to suffering with sorrow and concern while the latter responds with warmth and care.

Compassion often comes in one of two forms, which vary depending on where these feelings are directed. Your experience of compassion may be either directed toward other people, or it may be directed inwardly toward yourself. On one hand, compassion is a process of connecting by identifying with another person. When you experience compassion for other people, you feel their pain and want to find a way to relieve their suffering. These feelings motivate you to take action to make the situation better. Self-compassion involves treating yourself with the same kindness that you would show to others. You will treat failures without defensiveness, and no longer beat yourself up over your mistakes. You will feel understanding, mindful, and accepting of yourself and your imperfections

While some people are compassionate by nature, experts also suggest that there are steps you can take to cultivate a greater sense of compassion for both yourself and others.

Bring your attention to the situation. The first component of compassion is to become more aware of what other people are experiencing. Imagine yourself in their shoes. Being able to see things from another person's perspective can help you gain a sense of compassion for their situation.

Let go of judgment. Focus on accepting people for who they are without criticizing or blaming the victim. Compassionate people tend to accept people as they are and avoid judgement.

Practice mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice of focusing on the present, becoming more aware of your own thoughts, and observing these thoughts. Research suggests that mindfulness-based interventions can be effective for improving self-compassion.

40. According to the passage, what is the difference between compassion and empathy?

41. Generally, how many forms does compassion have and what are they?

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

➤ *Compassionate people like making judgement of other people, and some of them are compassionate by nature.*

43. Do you think the sense of compassion is important in your life? Why or why not?

(In about 40 words)

## 第二节 (20 分)

学校将于本周三下午组织国际部部分学生返校参加主题为“校园清洁 人人有责”的义务劳动，请你用英语写一份口头通知。内容包括：

1. 说明活动意义并简述活动内容（如整理图书馆、打扫公共卫生区等）；
2. 提醒携带相关工具及其它注意事项。

注意：1. 词数 100 字左右； 2. 开头、结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone.

---

---

---

That's all. Thank you.

(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。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯

官方微信公众号: bjgkzx

官方网站: [www.gaokzx.com](http://www.gaokzx.com)

咨询热线: 010-5751 5980

微信客服: gaokzx2018