

2023 北京昌平二中高二（下）期中

英 语

务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将答题卡上交。

第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30分）

第一节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

No one is born a winner. People make themselves into winners by their own __1__.

I learned this lesson from an experience many years ago. I took the head coaching job at a school in Baxley, Georgia. It was a small school with a weak football program.

It was a tradition for the school's old team to play against the __2__ team at the end of spring practice. The old team had no coach, and they didn't even practice to prepare for the game. Being the coach of the new team, I was excited because I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment, we were defeated. I couldn't believe I had got into such a situation. Thinking hard about it, I came to realize that my team might not be the number one team in Georgia, but they were __3__ me. I had to change my __4__ about their ability and potential.

I started doing anything I could to help them build a little __5__. Most importantly, I began to treat them like __6__. That summer, when the other teams enjoyed their vacations, we met every day and practiced passing and kicking the football.

Six months after suffering our defeat on the spring practice field, we won our first game and our second and continued to improve. Finally, we faced the number one team in the state. I felt that it would be a __7__ for us even if we lost the game. But that wasn't what happened. My boys beat the best team in Georgia, giving me one of the greatest __8__ of my life!

From the experience, I learned a lot about how the attitude of the leader can affect the members of a team. Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed and __9__ them. I helped them to see themselves __10__, and they built themselves into winners.

Winners are made, not born.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. luck | B. efforts | C. tests | D. nature |
| 2. A. excellent | B. successful | C. new | D. strong |
| 3. A. depending on | B. looking for | C. reacting to | D. caring about |
| 4. A. intention | B. conclusion | C. decision | D. attitude |
| 5. A. culture | B. fortune | C. relationship | D. pride |
| 6. A. winners | B. leaders | C. learners | D. part |

7. A. burden B. victory C. shame D. favor
 8. A. offers B. concerns C. thrills D. chances
 9. A. observed B. encouraged C. impressed D. protected
 10. A. calmly B. honestly C. differently D. individually

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

Most students feel that IQ is __11__ determines how well they will be doing in life. But further research made by Professor Salovey suggests __12__ (different). According to him, in terms of future career, EQ matters more than IQ. People with high EQs can adjust well on all areas of their __13__ (life) and careers. They can manage their emotions and thoughts and are less likely to be troubled by negative internal feelings and thoughts.

B

ChatGPT is a new artificial intelligence technology __14__ (create) by Open AI. It enables machines to understand and respond to human conversations in a natural and conversational way. ChatGPT __15__ (shake) the tech world since it was opened for public use last year. While it certainly comes across as knowledgeable, it's far __16__ perfect. It cannot answer questions about things that have happened recently because it __17__ (train) using data from 2021 and before.

C

Wind is one of our cleanest and most abundant power sources. Europe is leading the way in wind power. Nearly 75% of all turbines(风力发电机) __18__ (locate) there. The country __19__ produces the most energy from wind is Germany. However, Germany consumes a lot of energy, and wind only supplies about 5% of all its electrical needs. Denmark is the global leader in this field, which uses wind __20__ (supply) almost 20% of its energy.

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）

阅读下面短文，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

One Day University was founded by Steven Schragis in 2006. He came up with the idea after he dropped his daughter off at college in New York. The school had about a dozen professors giving short

talks about a variety of subjects. All the parents had the same reaction: “I wish I were the one going to college!”

One Day University creates fascinating days of learning designed to inspire your mind. We work with over two hundred professors from the country’s top colleges. No matter what you love, you’ll find that every One Day U event is filled with exploratory talks that will challenge you as if you were a student in college once again! And just like your college days, you’re sure to meet new friends with a shared belief of learning. At One Day U, there’s no homework and no grades. Just learning for the sake of learning!

SATURDAY, JULY 21; 9:30 am—4:00pm	
Lisner Auditorium at George Washington University; Washington, DC	
LITERATURE 9:30 am—10:35 am	The Lost Indian Culture Jeremi Suri/University of Texas Distinguished Teaching Award
SCIENCE 10:50 am—11:55 am	How the Brain Works John Hall/University of Wisconsin-Madison William H. Kiekhofers Distinguished Teaching Award
MUSIC 12:10 pm—1:15 pm	The History of Jazz Anna Celenza/Georgetown University Teacher-Scholar Award
Lunch break 1:15 pm—2:30pm	
PSYCHOLOGY 2:30 pm—4:00 pm	Genius, Creativity and Depression Jessica Payne/University of Notre Dame Bok Center Award for Teaching Excellence

Live Event Full price: \$125 Visit OneDayU.com or call 800-300-3438.

21. What do we know about One Day U?
- A. It aims to reward college students.
 - B. It was founded by Steven Schragis and his daughter.
 - C. It is in cooperation with hundreds of top universities’ professors.
 - D. It is intended to help its participants get excellent grades at college.
22. Who will give talks about The History of Jazz?
- A. John Hall. B. Jeremi Suri. C. Anna Celenza. D. Jessica Payne.
23. What’s the main purpose of the text?

- A. To show the history of One Day U.
- B. To advertise the events of One Day U.
- C. To explain how to learn at One Day U.
- D. To stress the great influence of One Day U.

B

I recently attended a wedding in a rural area in north Italy, and guests were provided with a car and driver for the 90-minute journey into the hills. That was exciting: A private car! I could pretend I was rich! Since I'm not, though, I had no idea how much this trip actually cost. As a result, after our driver picked us back up at midnight, I secretly worried all the way home about tipping him.

I fished around nervously in my purse and realized that all I had was a \$100 note, which I was keeping for an emergency. I had nothing smaller. And I had nothing else to offer but two chocolates from the wedding. So, I could tip the driver that \$100 note or two chocolates. In the end, I chose the money.

The whole matter of tipping has long been a source of awkward interactions — and, for some travellers, mild anxiety — throughout the world. Tipping customs vary wildly from country to country. A friend in Rome tells me that Italians get hurt by big tips. “Leaving a big tip is considered impolite,” she adds, “I've had Italian friends make me take money back.”

It reminded me of my 100-dollar tip. What if I had annoyed the driver? So I decided to call the car company and ask them to pass on a message to the driver apologizing for the improper tip and explaining the situation.

To my surprise, the car company responded that the driver had actually called to express his gratitude for the unexpected big tip. He had apparently been having a tough week and the money had come at just the right time.

I was astonished. All my worry had been for nothing. What started out as a source of anxiety ended up being a heartwarming experience. I learned that sometimes it's better to go with your feelings and be generous, even if it means taking a risk.

24 What did the author realize when she dug around in her purse?

- A She had spent 100 dollars on emergency.
- B. She had to ask the driver for smaller changes.
- C. She had nothing but two chocolates to offer the driver.
- D. She had no smaller notes and might tip too high or too low.

25. Why did the author mention the tipping in Italy?

- A. To show the possibility of upsetting the driver.
- B. To demonstrate her rich knowledge on tipping.
- C. To compare different tipping customs.

- D. To share a personal story of her friend.
26. What was the driver's response to the tipping?
- A. He was annoyed by the large tip.
 - B. He appreciated the author's generosity.
 - C. He was grateful and refused the money.
 - D. He was upset by the awkward interaction.
27. What can we conclude from the passage?
- A. Good things are possible when you follow your heart.
 - B. You'd better think carefully before taking action.
 - C. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
 - D. A penny saved is a penny earned.

C

Recently, a new discovery has been made in the field of biology that challenges our previous understanding of the origins of life on Earth. For decades, scientists believed that life emerged in a warm, shallow pond, where a series of chemical reactions led to the creation of the first living cells. However, a team of researchers has now uncovered evidence that suggests life may have actually begun in a quite different environment.

The discovery was made in a remote part of the ocean, where a team of scientists was exploring a hydrothermal vent (深海热泉) system located deep beneath the surface. Hydrothermal vents release superheated water and gases from the Earth's mantle(地幔). They create an extreme environment that is unfavourable to most forms of life, but home to a variety of unique organisms.

As the scientists collected samples of the vent's mineral-rich liquid, they noticed something strange. They discovered that it contained a complex network of organic molecules(分子), including amino acids(氨基酸) and other building blocks of life. This was surprising, as hydrothermal vents were previously thought to be empty of life-supporting chemicals. However, the most striking discovery was yet to come. Analysis of the organic molecules revealed that they were not simply the product of chemical reactions in the vent, but rather had been produced by living organisms. This served as evidence of a lively ecosystem that was completely independent of sunlight and the surface world.

This discovery has significant implications for our understanding of the origins of life on Earth. The warm pond hypothesis(假说), which has long been the dominant theory, suggests that life emerged in a relatively warm and damp environment. However, the new evidence from the hydrothermal vent system suggests that life may have actually begun in an extreme environment, where survival was only possible through the development of original biochemical pathways. The discovery also raises new

questions about the potential for life to exist on other celestial bodies(天体). Hydrothermal vents have been identified on Saturn's moon Enceladus and Jupiter's moon Europa. The presence of organic molecules at these sites suggests that unique forms of life may exist.

While this discovery is still in its early stages, it is already beginning to reshape our understanding of the origins of life and the potential for life on other planets. It is a testament to the power of scientific exploration and the incredible complexity of life on Earth. As we continue to explore the depths of the ocean and the vast expanse of space, who knows what other surprises and discoveries lie in store.

28. What did the scientists newly discover in the vent's liquid?

- A. Superheated gases.
- B. A variety of minerals.
- C. Life-supporting chemicals.
- D. Complex forms of life.

29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Original biochemical pathways can occur in severe conditions.
- B. Forms of life were identified in the vents on other planets.
- C. Organic molecules lead to chemical reactions.
- D. The warm pond hypothesis proves to be right.

30. What is conveyed in the last paragraph?

- A. Researches help us push the boundaries of technology.
- B. Scientists have addressed the limitations of the research.
- C. New discoveries inspire us to further explore the unknown.
- D. Researchers have confirmed the origins and complexity of life.

D

Many of us may experience dinner-table debates. One common scene plays out as follows. You want to convince a friend or a family member of something you know they may disagree, and you share information and walk through your reasoning with them. Still, they reject your case. How do you react when your powers of persuasion fail? You might dismiss the person who doesn't agree with your arguments as narrow-minded, foolish or otherwise out of touch with reality. The whole experience may feel like trying to guide someone on a journey when they refuse to follow. Psychologists have created a term, persuasion fatigue, to describe this form of frustration(懊恼).

Persuasion fatigue may make it harder to successfully keep challenging conversations. Past research demonstrates that feeling frustrated can make you more resistant to changing your mind. It also shows that frustration may reduce your ability to recognize why your arguments don't succeed. Persuasion fatigue also explains why, when debates break down, people tend to blame their conversational opponent. As Mark Twain once wrote, "In all matters of opinion, our opponents are insane(愚蠢的)." In past findings, people generally reported three times as many reasons why others'

faults led to failed debates rather than their own shortcomings. It is true that others are not always open to your ideas. Ending the discussion can therefore be the right thing to do. But in an overheated debate, your fatigue may lead you to misinterpret the situation and believe that your opponent is too stupid to see the truth. Fortunately, psychologists suggest some sound approaches to managing these situations and protecting your relationships.

To reach your audience, it may be essential to express your message in terms of their values, not yours. Psychologists call this “moral reframing.” In fact, researches suggest that the simple act of acknowledging values of the people you’re talking to—telling them you understand where they’re coming from, even if you don’t agree—may lead them to lower their defenses and open up a little to new arguments.

Your fatigue may be even worse by thinking or assuming that debate is a zero-sum struggle—that you win if, and only if, your opponent loses. But sometimes you’re better off seeing an argument as a cooperative effort to find the truth—less like angry neighbours fighting over their property line. The neighbours map land together by viewing it from multiple angles. Similarly, debates can help you triangulate a view between your opinion and the other person’s.

The tendency to blame others for exhausting debates has real consequences. In our exhaustion, we may fail to see when our frustrations stem from a deep desire for connection. Recognizing persuasion fatigue—and how we contribute to it—may help us pass through heated debates without leaving those we love behind.

31. People may experience persuasion fatigue when they _____.

- A. misinterpret others’ reasoning
- B. try in vain to convince others
- C. adopt others’ views unwillingly
- D. try to persuade narrow-minded people

32. Which is the possible result of persuasion fatigue?

- A. One can’t stick to his point of view.
- B. One admits his limits and weaknesses.
- C. One can’t get to the root of failed debates.
- D. One feels incompetent for further arguments.

33. Why does the author quote Mark Twain in the passage?

- A. To stress the effect of changing others’ mind.
- B. To confirm the difficulty of winning an argument.
- C. To explain the reason for one’s ending an argument.
- D. To support the idea of one’s tendency to blame others.

34. Which is the recommended solution to managing persuasion fatigue?

- A. Seeing a debate as a zero-sum game.
- B. Making an effort for common ground.

C. Shifting the topic to lower others' defenses.

D. Reframing points based on one's own values.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Getting Lost in a Good Book Can Help Keep You Healthy

I'm a novelist and it's obviously in my interest to encourage people to read. But there's increasing evidence that reading isn't just for pleasure, or merely a way of improving literacy skills and factual knowledge. __35__

Firstly, reading helps to lengthen attention spans in children and improves their ability to think clearly. __36__ It is essential to learn this skill as a small child. The more they do it, the better they get at it.

Also, reading can help people learn to empathize(产生共鸣). A recent study at the University of Michigan found that there had been a 48% decrease in empathy among college students. __37__ In a computer game, you might have rescued a princess, but you don't care about her, you just want to win. But a princess in a book has a past, present and future, she has connections and motivations. We can relate to her. We see the world through her eyes.

As a matter of fact, reading is far from a passive activity. Reading exercises the whole brain. When we read and imagine the landscapes, sounds, smells and tastes described on the page, the various areas of the brain that are used to process these experiences in real life are activated, creating new neural(神经) pathways. __38__ This doesn't happen when we're watching TV or playing a computer game.

Getting sucked into a good novel appears to be beneficial to our mental health too. __39__ Reading not only avoids feelings of loneliness, it helps us to wind down, de-stress and forget our own problems for a while.

A. Encouraging reading could overcome this.

B. As the old saying goes, "You're never alone with a book."

C. But those who did not enjoy these activities had lots of loss.

D. It might actually be good for our mental and physical health too.

E. When we read a good book, we're trying to find out its main idea.

F. In other words, our brains model real experiences, just as if we were living them ourselves.

G. Stories have a structure that encourages their brains to think in sequence, to link cause, effect and significance.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节：（共4小题：第1-2题每小题2分，第3题3分，第4题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容在答题卡相应提后后的横线上下下相关信息

While most spiders hunt alone, there are a few hundred species of social spiders that live in colonies. *A.studiosus* is one of them. Up to 50 individuals gather together to spin large collective webs, which catch larger prey than each spider could trap on its own.

All the colony members look the same, but they don't all behave in the same way. The females can be aggressive or docile (温驯的). It's surprisingly easy to realize their personalities—just put two of them in a small box overnight and check on them the next morning. If they're both docile, they will have built a joint web in one corner of the box. If one of them is aggressive, the pair will be at opposite corners.

Colin Wright from the University of Pittsburgh has now found that these personality types do different jobs within the web, creating a natural division of labor. They're a little like ants, where small workers clean and look for food, and big soldiers guard and defend. But unlike these insects, the social spiders don't have castes (社会阶层) with different builds. Instead, their roles are defined by their personalities.

When Wright's team first started studying *A.studiosus*, they couldn't work out what the docile spiders did. They didn't seem to repair webs, keep enemies away, or catch prey. But when the researchers checked the fates of colonies in the wild, they found that those with a mix of docile and aggressive members were more likely to survive than those with just a single type. The docile members were clearly doing something important.

It turns out that they act as the colony's babysitters. They spend most of their time standing watching over the eggs, or directly feeding the youngsters by regurgitating (反刍) food—just like a mother bird might. Meanwhile, the aggressive spiders generally avoid these tasks; instead, they spend most of their time building the web, catching prey, and defending their colonies. Compared to the docile spiders, the aggressive ones are better at those tasks, because the docile females rarely respond to enemies—and when they do respond, they do so slowly.

For now, it's not clear why the spiders naturally fall into their respective careers, or even what drives their different personalities in the first place. The team are now trying to answer these questions. In the meantime, Wright suggests that biologists should pay more attention to personality types, when trying to understand how animal societies work.

40. According to the passage, what are the two personality types of female *A.studiosus*?

41. What are the aggressive female spiders mainly responsible for?

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

➤ *In an *A.studiosus* colony, the division of labor is based on the different builds of the spiders.*

43. Do you think personality traits influence human career choices? Why or why not?

(In about 40 words)

Yes, I think so. People choose different careers based on their interest, which is determined by their personality traits. Those who can interact with different people tend to pursue a career that challenges their communications skills while those who are more shy and

第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。近期你校将在昌平公园举行“阳光长跑”活动，请你给国际部好友 Jim 写封电子邮件，邀请他参加。内容包括：

1.活动信息；

2.注意事项。

注意： 1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

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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

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