

2024 北京丰台高二（上）期末

英 语

2024. 01

考生须知：

1. 答题前，考生务必先将答题卡上的学校、班级、姓名、教育 ID 号用黑色字迹签字笔填写清楚，并认真核对条形码上的教育 ID 号、姓名，在答题卡的“条形码粘贴区”贴好条形码。
2. 本次练习所有答题均在答题卡上完成。选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔以正确填涂方式将各小题对应选项涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦除干净后再选涂其它选项。非选择题必须使用标准黑色字迹签字笔书写，要求字体工整、字迹清楚。
3. 请严格按照答题卡上题号在相应答题区内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在练习卷、草稿纸上答题无效。
4. 本练习卷满分共 100 分，作答时长 90 分钟。

笔试(共三部分 100 分)

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。

My brother and I were driving home together and became absorbed in a conversation. Because of this 1, my brother took a wrong turn.

Unfortunately, the wrong turn took us towards a bridge and we had no way to turn back. Reluctantly (不情愿地), my brother paid the bridge toll and drove on. He was clearly frustrated by the mistake and the 2 waste of \$4.

We eventually reached an exit slip-way and, as we took it, my brother noticed a car that stopped by the roadside. A young guy was standing nearby, looking anxious. I was busy trying to 3 which way we went next but my brother pulled over and asked the guy if he needed any help. And he did. He had a(n) 4 tire (轮胎) and needed a wrench to get it off.

My brother gave him a wrench, then proceeded to help him change the flat. The young man said that this had been a(n) 5 week for him: earlier he had gotten into a minor car accident, and now this flat on his way home from work. He kept thanking us because he really would have been 6 if we hadn't come along. After we had finished the job, he pulled out \$20 to give to us. "No," I said.

"We were never 7 to even get on that bridge. We took a wrong turn. But now we know why we did. It was to help you. Thank you for turning our mistake into an opportunity to 8."

What I loved most was watching my brother throughout this process. He was able to see a chance to help (which

I totally missed!) even in an otherwise 9 situation. It can only come from a calm mind and a(n) 10 heart.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. distraction | B. challenge | C. hesitation | D. trouble |
| 2. A. priceless | B. countless | C. needless | D. useless |
| 3. A. debate on | B. figure out | C. put forward | D. deal with |
| 4. A. spare | B. missing | C. flat | D. unusual |
| 5. A. exciting | B. inspiring | C. normal | D. bad |
| 6. A. stuck | B. injured | C. lost | D. tricked |
| 7. A. allowed | B. supposed | C. recommended | D. chosen |
| 8. A. learn | B. trade | C. serve | D. work |
| 9. A. complex | B. negative | C. desperate | D. dangerous |
| 10. A. brave | B. simple | C. heavy | D. open |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

A

阅读下面短文, 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。

Gather together a couple of good friends and take a leisurely walk through the streets—this is 11 many youngsters in China enjoy doing when they visit a new city. This is called Citywalk, a new way for young people to interact with a city and make friends. The trend is spreading from first-tier cities such as Beijing and Shanghai to second and third-tier cities, 12 (encourage) more participants to get involved. Some cities have included Citywalk in their plans 13 (promote) cultural tourism and leisure tours.

B

阅读下面短文, 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。

Over the past several decades, many different benefits of humor 14 (explore). Few people know that humor plays an important role in social interactions with peers, and ultimately in school success. School entry is the time 15 parents fade into the background and social interaction with peers becomes increasingly important. The use of humour that is socially acceptable leads to a lower likelihood of being bullied, while the use of self-disparaging(自贬的) humour leads to a 16 (high) likelihood of being bullied.

C

阅读下面短文, 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。

Go to kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and finally, college. Most American kids 17 (expect) by their parents to get an education and have a good life. For Tara Westover, the outlook was quite different. 18 (raise) in a poor family in Idaho, Tara was not allowed to have a proper education. Her father 19 (keep) her out of school, believing a woman's best place was in the home. How did Tara fight 20 the right to get educated? Find the answer in the bestseller Educated.

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

The Ultimate Guide to STEM Competitions & Events

STEM competitions allow individuals or student teams to solve a specific challenge or problem through science, technology, engineering, or mathematics. The followings are different events at this time.

Congressional App Challenge

What: Students must code and build an app by themselves. The apps are judged in district-wide competitions.

Who: High school students.

When: From June 15 to November 1, 2023.

Where: Online.

Prize: Winners receive a free trip to display their work in the Capitol Building.

Regeneron Science Talent Search

What: Entrants must conduct an original independent research project. Besides application letters, recommendation letters and transcripts(成绩单) are also needed.

Who: Any student in their senior year of high school.

When: From June 1 to November 8, 2023.

Where: Selected finalists will receive an all-expenses-paid trip to Washington D. C. for in-depth judging.

Prize: Over \$2 million in awards are given; first-place prize is \$250, 000.

THINK Challenges

What: This competition is for high school students who are in the early stages of an original research project, rather than being fully completed.

Who: High school students.

When: 2023 registration is closed; 2024 details are to be decided and will likely open in November 2023.

Where: Online.

Prize: Selected finalists are invited to a 4-day all-expenses-paid trip to MIT's campus to meet professors in their field of research! \$1000 will be given.

Source America Design Challenge

What: Student teams are to use STEM concepts to create a totally new product that empowers people with disabilities.

Who: High school and collegiate-level students.

When: Registration for Design Challenge 2022 is still live!

Where: The finals take place in Washington D. C.

Prize: Grand prize is \$8, 000 per team and \$6, 000 to the affiliated school.

21. In the STEM competitions, participants can _____.

- A. design an app based on judges' choices
B. create an invention to help the disabled
C. present a fully completed research project
D. get recommendation letters from professors

22. If someone wants to win a free trip to a university, the one will join in _____.

- A. THINK Challenges
B. Congressional App Challenge

C. Regeneron Science Talent Search

D. Source America Design Challenge

23. Which is a requirement for all the applicants?

A. They must be available for an outing trip.

B. They must register 2023 competitions.

C. They must be high school seniors.

D. They must submit original works.

B

A 12-year-old girl from Miller Middle School in San Jose has won the top prize with \$25, 000 in a science fair. Her invention is a new fire detection system that can faster detect(探测) the heat sources. It's also cheaper and more reliable than smoke detectors.

In the summer of 2022, a restaurant behind Shanya's house was burned to the ground. Since then, Shanya's mother became increasingly cautious about the stove in the kitchen. It wasn't that the restaurant didn't have smoke detectors, but they require there is a significant amount of smoke first, which can sometimes mean a fire has already started and gotten out of control. This incident inspired her to create a fire detection system to help people suffer less loss from fires.

One day, Shanya discovered that thermal cameras can detect heat loss in homes during winter months. She wondered if these cameras could also spot house fires more quickly than traditional smoke detectors.

Shanya connected an affordable thermal camera to a tiny computer. She programmed her system to differentiate between people—which were identified as warm moving objects—and heat sources, such as a turned-on gas burner, which were identified as hot objects that remained still.

The system can send a text message when it detects a fire but no human presence for a continuous 10-minute period. Shanya conducted multiple trials at various times of day and with people entering the camera's view from different directions. In the end, Shanya's system accurately detected human presence 98% of the time and heat sources 97% of the time.

Shanya determined that the best place for the detector would be on the wall above the stove but under the stove range—this allowed its sensors to have clear access to the most likely locations where a fire might start in a kitchen.

After her victory, the 12-year-old has said she wants to refine the device by combining it with a smartphone app. The app will allow users to quickly switch over to a camera after receiving a text message so they can see if the alert is correct.

24. Why did Shanya invent the new fire detection system?

A. To compete in the science fair.

B. To relieve her anxiety about fire.

C. To help reduce people's fire loss.

D. To market it for mass production.

25. When the kitchen is on fire, Shanya's fire detection system can _____.

A. find out heat sources

B. give a fire alarm

C. record the burning process

D. identify different people

26. To make the detection system more accurate, Shanya _____.

A. tested all kinds of sensors

B. placed it on the ceiling

C. conducted some experiments

D. combined it with an app

27. According to the passage, which can best describe Shanya?

A. Outgoing and smart.

B. Helpful and generous.

C. Modest and determined.

D. Creative and hardworking.

C

For some it is the sound of a bouncing basketball. For others the clearing of a throat. For Dr. Jane Gregory the list includes pigeons, ticking clocks and the sound of popcorn being eaten. “I cried on the plane the other day because I couldn’t figure out the volume on my new headphones and so I couldn’t block out the sound of a guy sniffing,” she says. Gregory is among those who experience misophonia, a phenomenon in which particular sounds can prove unbearable, triggering(引起)emotions from anxiety and panic to shame and anger. Now in her book, *Sounds Like Misophonia*, the academic is on a mission to explore what’s behind it, and to help those affected cope.

Gregory, a clinical psychologist at the University of Oxford, suggests misophonia is far from being a simple sensitivity to sound. It can be fed by a complex interplay of factors, including a lower ability to filter out certain noises, the association of negative meanings with particular sounds, and the burden of feelings associated with an emotional response to them.

Yet, the phenomenon was largely unknown until the 2010s. In one study, researchers asked people with high and low traits of misophonia to listen out for a “trigger” sound in the presence of a masking sound. Both groups detected the trigger just as easily. “The person with misophonia had a more intense reaction, but only after they identified what the sound was,” adds Gregory. Those results, she says, suggest that people with misophonia are not inherently better at detecting particular sounds, such as a sniff or a rustle—rather they might be listening out for them more, or not be as good as others at tuning them out. This is a trait, Gregory speculates, that might have offered our ancestors an evolutionary advantage, such as helping them to detect hiding predators. Another implication of the research, Gregory says, is that it is not just the auditory features of the sounds that cause negative reactions but the meaning attached to them. An example would be a reaction to the jingling of a dog’s collar after being frightened by an aggressive dog.

Gregory hopes her book will support those too often told to ignore sounds. She says: “The emotional reaction is much more complex than just being annoyed... They feel trapped and helpless when they encounter these sounds. If you think it’s nothing, then you’re not experiencing what this person is experiencing.”

28. Misophonia is a phenomenon where _____.

- A. people fail to recognize particular sounds
- B. specific sounds cause negative emotions
- C. different feelings are mixed up together
- D. people lose control of their emotions

29. Which of the following might be the cause of misophonia?

- A. Trigger sounds of similar origins.
- B. Disability to ignore certain sounds.
- C. Understanding of particular sounds.
- D. Inborn ability to tell certain sounds.

30. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. To detect certain sounds is a solution to misophonia.
- B. People with misophonia are well understood by others.
- C. People can benefit from misophonia in some situations.
- D. Objects related to sounds may trigger negative reactions.

D

The need for clarity extends beyond how we communicate science to how we evaluate it. Who can really define stock phrases such as ‘a significant contribution to research’? Or understand what ‘high impact’ or ‘world-class’ mean? Scientists demand that institutions should be clear about their criteria and consider all scholarly outputs—preprints,

code, data, peer review, teaching, mentoring and so on.

My view about the practices in research assessment is that most assessment guidelines permit sliding standards: instead of clearly defined terms, they give us feel-good slogans that lack any fixed meaning. Facing the problem will get us much of the way towards a solution.

Broad language increases room for misunderstanding. ‘High impact’ can be code for where research is published. Or it can mean the effect that research has had on its field, or on society locally or globally—often very different things. Yet confusion is the least of the problems. Words such as ‘world-class’ and ‘excellent’ allow assessors to vary comparisons depending on whose work they are assessing. Academia(学术界) cannot be a fair and reasonable system if standards change depending on whom we are evaluating. Unconscious bias(偏见) associated with factors such as a researcher’s gender, ethnic origin and social background helps the academic injustice continue. It was only with double-blind review of research proposals that women finally got fair access to the Hubble Space Telescope.

Many strategies exist to improve fairness in academia, but conceptual clarity is paramount. Being clear about how specific qualities are valued leads assessors to think critically about whether those qualities are truly being considered. Achieving that conceptual clarity requires discussion with faculties, staff and students: hours and hours of it. The University Medical Center Utrecht in the Netherlands, for example, held a series of conversations, each involving 20-60 researchers, and then spent another year revising its research assessment policies to recognize social impacts.

Frank conversations about what is valued in a particular context, or at a specific institution, are an essential first step in developing concrete recommendations. Although ambiguous(模棱两可的) terms, for instance ‘world-class’ and ‘significant’, are a barrier when performing assessments, university administrators have said that they rely on flexible language to make room to reward a variety of contributions. So it makes sense that more specific language in review and promotion must be able to accommodate varied outputs, outcomes and impacts of scholarly work.

Setting specific standards will be tough. It will be inviting to fall back on the misleading standards such as impact factors, or on ambiguous terms that can be agreed to by everyone but applied wisely by no one. It is too early to know what those standards will be or how much they will vary, but the right discussions are starting to happen. They must continue.

31. Regarding the current practices in research assessment, the author is _____.

- A. supportive
- B. puzzled
- C. unconcerned
- D. disapproving

32. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. Bias on assessors can cause inequality.
- B. Frank conversations harm scholarly work.
- C. Specific qualities need to be clearly stated.
- D. Broad language ensures academic fairness.

33. What does the word “paramount” underlined in Para. 4 most probably mean?

- A. primary.
- B. recognized.
- C. optional.
- D. accomplished.

34. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Fix research assessment. Change slogans for clear standards.
- B. Fix research assessment. Change evaluations for conversations.
- C. Define research assessment. Change simplicity for specification.

D. Define research assessment. Change broad language for flexible one.

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。

Bingo has been a beloved game for generations, and for good reason. 35 Whether you're looking for a way to spend some quality time with friends and family, or you're just looking for a fun activity to do at home, hosting your own bingo party is a great option.

36 First, up are the bingo cards. You can either choose to create your own bingo cards or use pre-made ones available online. You'll also need bingo markers, which can be anything from small pieces of paper to pennies or even candy.

Once you have your supplies, it's time to invite your guests. You can invite your friends and family over for a fun night of bingo, or you can even host a virtual bingo party over video chat. 37 Should you be hosting a virtual party, make sure to send out the video chat link ahead of time.

Once everyone has arrived, it's time to start the game! 38 Each card should have a unique combination of numbers on it ranging from 1 to 90. Make sure that all players have a pen or marker to take down the numbers as they are called out.

The caller is responsible for drawing the numbers and calling them out to the players. Players keep marking the numbers on their cards until someone achieves a winning pattern. There are various winning patterns in bingo, such as completing a row, column, or diagonal line, or achieving a specific shape or design on the bingo card. 39 When a player achieves the winning pattern, they should call out "Bingo" loud and clear to signal that they have won.

The goal here is to have fun. While some organization is required, try not to turn it into a military operation. After all, bingo is the type of game that can bring people together and create a fun and exciting atmosphere.

- A. Hand out the bingo cards to each player.
- B. You can ask your guests to bring their favourite bingo balls, cards and markers.
- C. It should be decided before the game starts, and known to all players.
- D. To host your own bingo party, you'll need a few supplies.
- E. Instead of using traditional bingo numbers and letters, mix it up with different themes.
- F. If you're hosting an in-person party, make sure to let your guests know what time to arrive.
- G. It's a fun, exciting game and can be enjoyed by people of all ages.

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。

Nowadays, a lot of young people seem to spend much of their free time either watching television or playing computer games. Certainly, these things are entertaining, but they don't contribute much to developing their brains. Many believe that reading books, and especially fiction, is a much more effective way of achieving this. The most obvious benefit we get from reading a good story is a growing vocabulary. We come across new words in reading and try to understand these words through context. Gradually, we become more confident with complex words. In addition, we improve in other areas such as speaking and writing just by reading regularly.

It has also been established that reading fiction is a good way of developing a good self-image. Non-readers or poor readers often have low opinions of themselves. Besides, they may perform poorly in other subjects because they cannot read and understand the material.

Most importantly, however, reading fiction helps us to develop our brains. The human brain can work well when we just do regular things, like driving or walking. However, learning expert Dr. Brian E. Walsh suggested that it can perform more effectively when an element of surprise is added, because this helps to build connections in the brain. In this respect, the positive effects of reading may be much stronger than previously thought.

Recent research has shown that the brain reacts more strongly to unpredictable than to predictable things. This may explain why people enjoy reading fiction, which generally contains lots of unpredictable things. Reading fiction enables us to experience fresh scenarios(情节) and identify with the people we are reading about. When we mentally create the scenes, the look of the characters, the smells, and the sounds in the book, we are exercising our brain. The brain is challenged. This is a positive thing because it will continue to grow and develop if properly stimulated. The more it is used, the better it becomes.

40. How does reading help us improve vocabulary?

41. What are the problems for people who seldom read according to the passage?

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

> *Reading fiction has more positive effects on our brain since fiction shows more predictable things in our daily life.*

43. Apart from what are mentioned in the passage, what other benefit(s) have you gained from reading fiction?

第二节(20分)

44. 假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你的英国笔友 Jim 要参加主题为 “The meaning of learning” 的演讲比赛，来信询问你对学习的意义的理解或看法。请你给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 你对学习意义的理解或看法；

2. 预祝他比赛成功。

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

参考答案

笔试(共三部分 100 分)

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)

【答案】1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者和哥哥开车拐错了弯,却在途中帮助了一个陌生人的故事。

【1 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意:因为这种分心,我哥哥拐错了弯。A. distraction 分心; B. challenge 挑战; C. hesitation 犹豫; D. trouble 麻烦。根据上文中的“My brother and I were driving home together and became absorbed in a conversation.”可知,作者与开车的哥哥聊天导致拐错了弯,由此可知,此处指的是“分心”符合语境。故选 A 项。

【2 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意:他显然对这个错误和不必要的 4 美元浪费感到沮丧。A. priceless 无价的; B. countless 无数的; C. needless 不必要的; D. useless 没用的。根据语境以及上文中的“Reluctantly (不情愿地), my brother paid the bridge toll and drove on.”可知,作者与哥哥拐错弯而付了过桥费,由此可知,此处指“不必要的”符合语境。故选 C 项。

【3 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意:我正忙着弄清楚下一步该走哪条路,但我哥哥把车停在路边,问那个人是否需要帮助。A. debate on 争辩; B. figure out 弄清楚; C. put forward 提出; D. deal with 处理。根据语境和上文中的“We eventually reached an exit slip-way”与下文中的“which way we went next”可知,在作者与哥哥开车拐错弯后到达一个出口,作者应是忙着“弄清楚”该走哪条路。故选 B 项。

【4 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意:他的轮胎瘪了,需要一个扳手才能把它弄下来。A. spare 空闲的; B. missing 丢失的; C. flat 瘪的; D. unusual 不寻常的。根据下文中的“and now this flat on his way home from work.”可知,此处指的是他的车胎“瘪的”符合语境。故选 C 项。

【5 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意:这个年轻人说这一周对他来说很糟糕:早些时候他出了一场小车祸,现在又在下班回家的路上轮胎瘪了。A. exciting 令人激动的; B. inspiring 鼓舞人心的; C. normal 正常的; D. bad 坏的,糟糕的。根据下文中的“earlier he had gotten into a minor car accident, and now this flat on his way home from work.”可知,这个年轻人早些时候出了一场小车祸,现在轮胎又瘪了,所以此处指的是“糟糕的”一周。故选 D 项。

【6 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意:他不停地感谢我们,因为如果我们不来,他真的会被困在这里。A. stuck 困住; B. injured 受伤; C. lost 迷失; D. tricked 欺骗。根据上文中的“He had a(n) ___4___ tire (轮胎) and needed a

wrench to get it off.”可知，这个年轻人的车胎撒了气，需要一个扳手把轮胎卸下来，由此可知，此处指的是如果作者他们不来，他会被“困”在这里。故选 A 项。

【7 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们甚至都不应该上那座桥。A. allowed 允许；B. supposed 假定，预想；C. recommended 推荐；D. chosen 选择。根据上文中的“Because of this ___1___, my brother took a wrong turn.”可知，哥哥开车拐错了弯，由此可推断，此处指的是不“应该”上那座桥，be supposed to 意为“应该”。故选 B 项。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：感谢你们把我们的错误变成了为你服务的机会。A. learn 学习；B. trade 交易；C. serve 服务；D. work 工作。根据上文中的“We took a wrong turn. But now we know why we did. It was to help you.”可知，作者和哥哥因为转错弯才上了桥，遇到了这位需要帮助的年轻人，这个错误让他们有机会帮助他人，由此可知，此处指的是“为他人服务”符合语境。故选 C 项。

【9 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：即使是在消极的情况下。A. complex 复杂的；B. negative 负面的；C. desperate 绝望的；D. dangerous 危险的。根据上文中的“We took a wrong turn. But now we know why we did. It was to help you. Thank you for turning our mistake into an opportunity to ___8___.”可知，作者与哥哥拐错了弯，遇到了一个需要帮助的年轻人，哥哥把自己的不利境遇转换成一个帮助他人的机会，由此可知，此处应指的是“负面的”符合语境。故选 B 项。

【10 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：它只能来自于冷静的头脑和开放的心灵。A. brave 勇敢的；B. simple 简单的；C. heavy 重的；D. open 思想开明的。根据上文中的“He was able to see a chance to help (which I totally missed!) even in an otherwise ___9___ situation.”可知，作者的哥哥把不利的境遇转换成为帮助他人的机会，结合空前的“a calm mind”可知，此处应为“开放的”符合语境。故选 D 项。

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

【答案】11. what

12. encouraging

13. to promote

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍的是“城市漫步”成为年轻人探索文化景点的新旅游趋势。

【11 题详解】

考查表语从句。句意：和几个好朋友聚在一起，在街上悠闲地散步——这是许多中国年轻人到一个新城市时喜欢做的事情。分析句子结构可知，此处为连接词引导的表语从句，从句中缺少 doing 的宾语，结合句意，此处指的是事情，所以使用连接代词 what。故填 what。

【12 题详解】

考查现在分词。句意：这一趋势正从北京、上海等一线城市蔓延到二三线城市，鼓励更多的参与者参与其中。分析句子结构可知，此处为非谓语动词作状语，encourage 与逻辑主语 The trend 之间为主动关系，所以

此处使用现在分词形式。故填 encouraging。

【13 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：一些城市已将“城市漫步”纳入其促进文化旅游和休闲旅游的计划中。分析句子结构可知，此处为非谓语动词作定语，修饰名词 plans 应使用动词不定式形式，且表示主动意义。故填 to promote。

【答案】 14. exploration

15. when 16. higher

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了在过去的几十年里，幽默探索带来了许多不同的好处。

【14 题详解】

考查名词。句意：在过去的几十年里，幽默探索带来了许多不同的好处。根据句意以及空前介词 of 可知，此处为名词 exploration，构成名词短语 humor exploration “幽默探索”，满足句意要求。故填 exploration。

【15 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：入学是父母逐渐退居幕后的时期，与同龄人的社会交往变得越来越重要。分析句子可知，先行词 the time 在从句中作时间状语成分，所以用关系副词 when 引导定语从句。故填 when。

【16 题详解】

考查形容词比较级。句意：使用被社会接受的幽默会降低被欺负的可能性，而使用自我贬低的幽默则会增加被欺负的可能性。根据句意以及前面 a lower likelihood 和连词 while 可知，此处为形容词比较级形式 higher “更高的”，和前面的 lower 形成对比。故填 higher。

【答案】 17. are expected

18. Raised 19. kept

20. for

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了大多数美国孩子都会接受教育，并且父母会为他们安排好上学的一切。但是对于 Tara Westover 来说，她并没有接受教育，因为她的父亲认为女人最好呆在家里。

【17 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：大多数美国孩子都被他们的父母期待接受教育，并且有一个好的教育。分析句子可知，空处在句中为谓语，结合句中“and have a good life”可知，空处的时态为一般现在时。句子主语“most American kids”为复数，与动词“expect”为动宾关系，所以语态为被动语态，所以空处用 are expected，故填 expected。

【18 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：塔拉在爱达荷州的一个贫困家庭长大，不被允许接受适当的教育。分析句子可知，逗号前的内容在句中为状语，句子主语“Tara”与动词“raise”为动宾关系，所以空处用过去分词 raised 表示被动。处于句首，所以首字母大写。故填 Raised。

【19 题详解】

考查时态。句意：她父亲不让她上学，认为女人最好待在家里。分析句子可知，空处在句中为谓语，结合句中“was”可知，空处的时态为一般过去时。故填 kept。

【20 题详解】

考查介词。句意：塔拉如何争取受教育的权利呢？短语：fight for “争取……”，为固定搭配。故填 for。

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。

【答案】21. B 22. A 23. C

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍来 STEM(Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics)的四场赛事活动。

【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据题干关键词“participants can”，可定位到每个黑体字部分下的“**What**”的内容中。根据第一个黑体字下“**What: Students must code and build an app by themselves.** (竞赛内容：学生必须自己编写和构建一个应用程序。)”可知，学生是自己编写和构建一个应用程序，并非根据评委的选择，选项 A 错误；根据第二个黑体字下“**What: Entrants must conduct an original independent research project. Besides application letters, recommendation letters and transcripts(成绩单) are also needed.** (竞赛内容：参赛者必须进行原创的独立研究项目。除了申请信外，还需要推荐信和成绩单。)”可知，参与者需要携带推荐信，而不是得到教授的推荐信，选项 D 错误；根据第三个黑体字下“**What: This competition is for high school students who are in the early stages of an original research project, rather than being fully completed.** (竞赛内容：该竞赛面向初创性研究项目的高中生，而不是完全完成的高中生。)”可知，参赛者的项目为初创性研究项目，并非已经完全完成，选项 C 错误；为第四个黑体字下“**What: Student teams are to use STEM concepts to create a totally new product that empowers people with disabilities.** (竞赛内容：学生团队将使用 STEM 概念创建一个全新的产品，赋予残疾人权力。)”可知，参赛者要使用 STEM 概念创建一个全新的产品，赋予残疾人权力，即创建一个能帮助残疾人的产品，选项 B 与文意相符，故选 B 项。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据“**THINK Challenges**”部分“**Prize: Selected finalists are invited to a 4-day all-expenses-paid trip to MIT’s campus to meet professors in their field of research!** (奖品：入选的决赛选手将被邀请到麻省理工学院校园进行为期4天的免费旅行，与他们研究领域的教授会面!)”可知，赢得这项活动的参赛者将会被邀请到麻省理工学院校园进行为期4天的免费旅行，与他们研究领域的教授会面！所以，要赢得一个免费去大学的旅行，参赛者可以参加此赛事。故选 A 项。

【23题详解】

细节理解题。根据题干要求可知，题目询问的所有活动的参赛者要满足的要求。结合四项活动中对参赛对象的要求“**Who: High school students.**”“**Who: Any student in their senior year of high school.**”“**Who: High school students.**”“**Who: High school and collegiate-level students.**”，可知，所有的赛事要求参赛者必须是高中生。故选 C 项。

【答案】24. C 25. B 26. C 27. D

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道。主要介绍的是一个12岁的小女孩 Shanya 发明的火灾探测系统在一次科学

展览中获得了最高奖。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的 “This incident inspired her to create a fire detection system to help people suffer less loss from fires.(这件事激发了她的灵感，让她发明了一套火灾探测系统，帮助人们减少火灾造成的损失。)” 可知，她发明了一套火灾探测系统以帮助人们减少火灾造成的损失，由此可知，Shanya 发明火灾探测系统是为了帮助减少火灾损失。故选 C 项。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中的 “The system can send a text message when it detects a fire but no human presence for a continuous 10-minute period.(当系统检测到火灾，但连续 10 分钟没有人在场时，它可以发送一条短信。)” 可知，系统检测到火灾但连续 10 分钟没人在场便会发送一条短信，由此可知，系统检测到火灾后会发出警示。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中的 “Shanya conducted multiple trials at various times of day and with people entering the camera’s view from different directions. In the end, Shanya’s system accurately detected human presence 98% of the time and heat sources 97% of the time.(Shanya 在一天中的不同时间进行了多次试验，人们从不同的方向进入相机的视野。最后，善雅的系统在 98% 的时间里准确地检测到人的存在，在 97% 的时间里准确地检测到热源。)” 可知，Shanya 在一天中不同的时间，不同的方向进行多次试验，最后她的系统在 98% 的时间里准确测到人的存在，在 97% 的时间里能测到热源，由此可知，为提高该系统的准确性，Shanya 做了很多实验。故选 C 项。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的 “This incident inspired her to create a fire detection system to help people suffer less loss from fires.(这件事激发了她的灵感，让她发明了一套火灾探测系统，帮助人们减少火灾造成的损失。)” 可知，Shanya 在事故的激发下，发明了一套火灾探测系统，说明她很有创造力；根据第五段中的 “Shanya conducted multiple trials at various times of day and with people entering the camera’s view from different directions. In the end, Shanya’s system accurately detected human presence 98% of the time and heat sources 97% of the time.(Shanya 在一天中的不同时间进行了多次试验，人们从不同的方向进入相机的视野。最后，善雅的系统在 98% 的时间里准确地检测到人的存在，在 97% 的时间里准确地检测到热源。)” 可知，Shanya 在一天中不同的时间，不同的方向进行多次试验，最后她的系统在 98% 的时间里准确测到人的存在，在 97% 的时间里能测到热源，由此可知，为提高该系统的准确性，Shanya 做了很多实验，由此可知她非常地勤奋，综合以上信息可知，Shanya 是一个有创造力且勤奋的人。故选 D 项。

【答案】28. B 29. B 30. D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了恐音症患者以及探索这一现象背后的原因。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 “Gregory is among those who experience misophonia, a phenomenon in which particular sounds can prove unbearable, triggering(引起)emotions from anxiety and panic to shame and anger.”

(格雷戈里就是恐音症患者之一。恐音症患者无法忍受特定的声音，从而引发焦虑、恐慌、羞愧和愤怒等

情绪。)可知,恐音症是一种特定的声音会引起负面情绪的现象。故选 B 项。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 “Those results, she says, suggest that people with misophonia are not inherently better at detecting particular sounds, such as a sniff or a rustle—rather they might be listening out for them more, or not be as good as others at tuning them out.” (她说,这些结果表明,患有恐音症的人并不是天生就更擅长探测特定的声音,比如嗅声或沙沙声——相反,他们可能会更多地倾听这些声音,或者不像其他人那样善于忽略这些声音。)可知,无法忽略某些声音是恐音症的原因。故选 B 项。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 “Another implication of the research, Gregory says, is that it is not just the auditory features of the sounds that cause negative reactions but the meaning attached to them. An example would be a reaction to the jingling of a dog’s collar after being frightened by an aggressive dog.” (格雷戈里说,这项研究的另一个含义是,引起负面反应的不仅仅是声音的听觉特征,还有附加在这些声音上的含义。一个例子是,在被一只好斗的狗吓到后,人们对狗项圈发出的丁当声做出反应。)可推知,我们能从文章中了解到与声音有关的物体可能会引发负面反应。故选 D 项。

【答案】31. D 32. A 33. A 34. A

【导语】这是一篇议论文。这篇文章讨论了科研评估中存在的概念不清的问题,并提出了需要明确标准和提高公正性的观点。作者认为目前的评估准则通常允许标准滑动,使用模棱两可的口号代替明确的术语。广泛的语言增加了误解的空间,并导致评估中的主观因素和偏见。为了改善学术界的公正性,需要进行概念上的明确,并与教职员和学生进行广泛的讨论。文章强调了制定具体标准的困难,但认为必须继续进行正确的讨论。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “My view about the practices in research assessment is that most assessment guidelines permit sliding standards: instead of clearly defined terms, they give us feel-good slogans that lack any fixed meaning. Facing the problem will get us much of the way towards a solution.” (我对研究评估实践的看法是,大多数评估指南允许滑动标准:它们给我们的是缺乏任何固定含义的自我感觉良好的口号,而不是明确定义的术语。面对这个问题会让我们在很大程度上找到解决办法。)可推知,对于目前的研究评估实践,作者是不赞成的。故选 D 项。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 “Academia(学术界) cannot be a fair and reasonable system if standards change depending on whom we are evaluating. Unconscious bias(偏见) associated with factors such as a researcher’s gender, ethnic origin and social background helps the academic injustice continue.” (如果标准因我们评估的对象而改变,那么学术界就不可能是一个公平合理的体系。与研究者的性别、种族和社会背景等因素相关的无意识偏见有助于学术不公正的持续。)可知,对评估人员的偏见会导致不平等。故选 A 项。

【33 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第四段中 “Being clear about how specific qualities are valued leads assessors to think critically about whether those qualities are truly being considered. Achieving that conceptual clarity requires

discussion with faculties, staff and students: hours and hours of it.”（明确具体的品质是如何被评估的，会让评估者批判性地思考这些品质是否真的被考虑在内。要实现概念上的清晰，需要与教师、教职员和学生进行长时间的讨论。）由此可知，此处为有许多策略可以提高学术界的公平性，但概念的清晰是最重要的。故可猜测划线单词 *paramount* 为“主要的”意思，结合选项 A 项 *primary* “主要的”，意思一致。故选 A 项。

【34 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及第二段 “My view about the practices in research assessment is that most assessment guidelines permit sliding standards: instead of clearly defined terms, they give us feel-good slogans that lack any fixed meaning. Facing the problem will get us much of the way towards a solution.”（我对研究评估实践的看法是，大多数评估指南允许滑动标准：它们给我们的是缺乏任何固定含义的自我感觉良好的口号，而不是明确定义的术语。面对这个问题会让我们在很大程度上找到解决办法。）和最后一段中 “It is too early to know what those standards will be or how much they will vary, but the right discussions are starting to happen. They must continue.”（现在要知道这些标准将是什么，或者它们会有多大的变化还为时过早，但正确的讨论正在进行。它们必须继续下去。）可知，文章主要讨论了科研评估中存在的概念不清的问题，并提出了需要明确标准和提高公正性的观点。作者认为目前的评估准则通常允许标准滑动，使用模棱两可的口号代替明确的术语。广泛的语言增加了误解的空间，并导致评估中的主观因素和偏见。为了改善学术界的公正性，需要进行概念上的明确，并与教职员和学生进行广泛的讨论。文章强调了制定具体标准的困难，但认为必须进行正确的讨论。故文章最好的标题是“修正研究评估。为明确的标准改变口号”。故选 A 项。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

【答案】35. G 36. D 37. F 38. A 39. C

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了宾果游戏以及它的游戏规则。

【35 题详解】

根据上文 “Bingo has been a beloved game for generations, and for good reason.”（宾果游戏是几代人喜爱的游戏，这是有充分理由的。）引出话题，提到宾果游戏。以及下文 “Whether you’re looking for a way to spend some quality time with friends and family, or you’re just looking for a fun activity to do at home, hosting your own bingo party is a great option.”（无论你是否在寻找一种与朋友和家人共度美好时光的方式，还是你只是想在家里找一个有趣的活动，举办自己的宾果派对是一个很好的选择。）说明举办宾果派对是一个很好的选择。结合选项 G 项 *It’s a fun, exciting game and can be enjoyed by people of all ages.*（这是一项有趣、刺激的游戏，所有年龄的人都喜欢。）可知，还是介绍这款游戏的受欢迎，起到上下文的承上启下作用，上下文语意连贯。故选 G 项。

【36 题详解】

根据下文 “First, up are the bingo cards. You can either choose to create your own bingo cards or use pre-made ones available online.”（首先，是宾果牌。您可以选择创建自己的宾果卡或使用预先制作的网上可用的。）可知，提到准备宾果游戏的用品。结合选项 D 项 *To host your own bingo party, you’ll need a few supplies.*（要举办自己的宾果派对，你需要一些用品。）可知，和下文意思一致，承接上文内容，上下文紧密连

接，符合语境。故选 D 项。

【37 题详解】

根据上文 “You can invite your friends and family over for a fun night of bingo, or you can even host a virtual bingo party over video chat.”（你可以邀请你的朋友和家人来度过一个有趣的宾果之夜，或者你甚至可以通过视频聊天举办一个虚拟的宾果派对。）可知，提到两种举办宾果派对的方式，一种是面对面的，一种是网上的。以及下文 “Should you be hosting a virtual party, make sure to send out the video chat link ahead of time.”（如果你要举办一个虚拟聚会，一定要提前发送视频聊天链接。）可知，说明网上举办的宾果派对。由此可推知，空格处应说明现场举办的宾果派对。结合选项 F 项 If you’re hosting an in-person party, make sure to let your guests know what time to arrive.（如果你要举办一个面对面的聚会，一定要让你的客人知道到达的时间。）符合此推断，起到上下文的承上启下作用，上下文语意连贯。故选 F 项。

【38 题详解】

根据上文 “Once everyone has arrived, it’s time to start the game!”（一旦大家都到了，就该开始游戏了！）说明游戏开始。以及下文 “Each card should have a unique combination of numbers on it ranging from 1 to 90.”（每张卡片上应该有一个唯一的数字组合，从 1 到 90 不等。）说明游戏进行的过程。结合选项 A 项 Hand out the bingo cards to each player.（把宾果牌发给每个玩家。）可知，为游戏进行的第一步，承接上文内容，同时引起下文，上下文紧密连接。故选 A 项。

【39 题详解】

根据上文 “There are various winning patterns in bingo, such as completing a row, column, or diagonal line, or achieving a specific shape or design on the bingo card.”（在宾果游戏中有各种获胜模式，例如完成一行，列或对角线，或在宾果牌上实现特定的形状或设计。）提到宾果游戏中有各种获胜模式。以及下文 “When a player achieves the winning pattern, they should call out “Bingo” loud and clear to signal that they have won.”

（当玩家达到获胜模式时，他们应该大声而清晰地喊出 “Bingo” 来表明他们赢了。）说明获胜时的情形。结合选项 C 项 It should be decided before the game starts, and known to all players.（这应该在比赛开始前决定，并且让所有的玩家都知道。）可知，承接上文内容，该句中 It 指代的是上文提到的各种获胜模式，同时引起下文，上下文语意连贯。故选 C 项。

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)

【答案】40. By understanding these words through context and making us more confident with complex words.

41. The problems for people who seldom read are having low opinions of themselves and influencing their performance in other subjects.

42. Reading fiction has more positive effects on our brain since fiction shows more predictable things in our daily life. Reading fiction has more positive effects on our brain since fiction shows more unpredictable things in our daily life.

43. Reading can also relax the mood because reading novels can help us temporarily forget the pressure and bring a sense of pleasure.

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍的是阅读的一些好处。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段中的 “We come across new words in reading and try to understand these words through context. Gradually, we become more confident with complex words.(我们在阅读中遇到生词，并试着通过语境来理解这些单词。渐渐地，我们对复杂的单词更有信心了。)” 可知，在阅读时遇到生词，可以通过语境来理解他们，并且逐渐他对复杂单词更有信心，所以通过语境理解单词来帮助我们生词更有信心，进而提高我们的词汇量。故答案为 By understanding these words through context and making us more confident with complex words.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段中的 “Non-readers or poor readers often have low opinions of themselves. Besides, they may perform poorly in other subjects because they cannot read and understand the material.(不阅读或阅读能力差的人往往对自己的评价很低。此外，他们可能在其他科目上表现不佳，因为他们不能阅读和理解材料。)” 可知，阅读少的人对自己评价很低，而且会在其他科目上表现不佳，由此可知，很少阅读的人对自己评价很低且影响其他科目上的表现。故答案为 The problems for people who seldom read are having low opinions of themselves and influencing their performance in other subjects.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据尾段中的 “Recent research has shown that the brain reacts more strongly to unpredictable than to predictable things. This may explain why people enjoy reading fiction, which generally contains lots of unpredictable things.(最近的研究表明，大脑对不可预测的事物比可预测的事物反应更强烈。这也许可以解释为什么人们喜欢读小说，因为小说通常包含许多不可预测的事情。)” 可知，研究发现，大脑对不可预测的事物比可预测的事物反应更强烈，由此可知，人们喜欢阅读的原因是小说中含有很多不可预测的事情，所以题干中的 predictable 错误，应为 unpredictable。故答案为 Reading fiction has more positive effects on our brain since fiction shows more unpredictable things in our daily life. Reading fiction has more positive effects on our brain since fiction shows more unpredictable things in our daily life.

【43 题详解】

开放性题目。除了文中介绍的阅读的好处外，阅读还可以放松心情因为阅读小说是一种良好的休闲活动,可以帮助我们暂时忘记压力和忙碌，带来愉悦感。故答案为 Reading can also relax the mood because reading novels can help us temporarily forget the pressure and bring a sense of pleasure.

第二节(20 分)

44. 【答案】Dear Jim,

I am delighted to hear about your upcoming speech competition on “The meaning of learning.”

In my opinion, learning is a lifelong journey that goes beyond the classroom. It's not just about acquiring knowledge but also about developing critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and understanding the world around us. Learning enables us to pursue our passions and contribute positively to society. It shapes our perspectives and helps us grow as individuals. I wish you the best of luck in your competition, Jim. I'm sure your insights on this topic will be inspiring and enlightening for everyone.

Looking forward to hearing how it goes!

Best regards

【导语】这是一篇演讲稿。作为红星中学高二学生李华，你需要就你的英国笔友 Jim 即将参加的“The meaning of learning”主题演讲比赛，来信询问你对学习的意义的理解或看法。请你给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：1. 你对学习意义的理解或看法；2. 预祝他比赛成功。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

听说：hear about→learn about

高兴的：delighted→glad

关于：about→concerning

帮助：help→assist

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：I wish you the best of luck in your competition.

拓展句：May fortune favor you as you embark on your competitive journey.

【点睛】【高分句型1】I am delighted to hear about your upcoming speech competition on “The meaning of learning”. (使用了动词不定式短语作原因状语)

【高分句型2】In my opinion, learning is a lifelong journey that goes beyond the classroom. (使用关系代词 that 为引导词的定语从句)

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