2023 北京顺义一中高二 10 月月考

英语

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，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳答案，并在答题纸上将该选项涂黑。

It was an ordinary summer afternoon when I first found out about my grandpa's ___1___ garden.

That day, after school, instead of walking straight home, I decided to visit my grandpa, who lived just a few blocks away.

When I got there, I saw the front door was slightly open. I pushed it open but found nobody. Curiosity and ___2___ mixed within me as I ventured inside and noticed the backdoor wide open, leading to a path I'd never ___3___ before. There it was—a breathtaking garden, filled with flowers of all shapes and colors, greenery stretching out as far as my eyes could see. I walked ___4___, marveling at the beautiful spectacle. Suddenly, I heard a rustling sound from a nearby bush, followed by a soft and familiar voice.

"I didn't ___5___ you to find this place, my dear," my grandpa said, emerging from behind the green leaves with a broad smile, holding a watering can.

___6___ by the beauty of the garden, I just stood there, taking in the view. After what felt like forever, I asked, "Grandpa, why didn't you tell me about this place?"

He shrugged and replied, "I wanted it to be a ___7___, something you could discover on your own. It's more special that way, don't you think?"

Since that day, we would spend hours in the garden, tending to the flowers, sharing stories, and enjoying each other's ___8___. That garden, which I discovered ___9___, became our playground, a shelter of peace in the midst of our bustling city lives.

Looking back now, I realize that the greatest thing I found in that garden was not the beautiful scenery, but the precious memories and ___10___ I built with my grandpa.

1. A. tiny   B. secret   C. romantic   D. natural

2. A. concern   B. relaxation   C. delight   D. excitement

3. A. appreciated   B. doubted   C. noticed   D. recognized

4. A. home   B. back   C. away   D. further

5. A. expect   B. hope   C. allow   D. tell

6. A. Disturbed   B. Attracted   C. Angered   D. Amused

7. A. mystery   B. gift   C. challenge   D. wonder

8. A. garden   B. company   C. greeting   D. memories

9. A. as usual   B. in particular   C. on purpose   D. by chance

10. A. peace   B. balance   C. bond   D. trust

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 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

Many people miss out on learning opportunities because they let their feelings get in the way. They refuse ___11___ (learn) or ignore what is said because of who the speaker is. it is true that we cannot help ___12___ (dislike) some people. But do not forget you can still learn from them. Active learners do not judge people ___13___ (base) on first impressions or personal feelings. Instead, they separate the message from the messenger.

B

A person with a photographic memory could remember every detail of a picture, a book or an event many years later, but it has not been proved ___14___ there are people who really have photographic memories. Yet, there are some people who do have ___15___ (amaze) memories. For example, Daniel Tammet can remember the first 22,514 digits of pi (π) and Stephen Wiltshire can draw a detailed picture of a city from memory after flying over it in a helicopter. They are both good ___16___ remembering particular things for a limited time.

C

Most gardeners will probably say gardening ___17___ (be) good for you. According to a study, people who garden have a ___18___ (healthy) diet, get more exercise, and feel less stress. Researchers studied the benefits of gardening in shared community gardens ___19___ people work together. They suggest gardening may reduce stress because it exposes people to nature, while community gardens also provide ___20___ (chance) for social interaction. Therefore, they hope the results will encourage doctors and government leaders to regard community gardens as a vital part of the public health system.

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，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。并在答题纸上将该选项涂黑。

A

Often, there is a false idea that one must be "in-the-know" to truly appreciate artworks. However, fine art opens the door to everyone. Learning how to look at and understand artworks requires us to take the time to view, identify and think.

Look at the Art

As the first step, it's necessary to take a moment to identify the artwork's general features:

● Is it a painting, sculpture or craftwork?

● Does it appear chaotic (混乱的) or organized?

● Are the colors bright or soft?

Identify the Art and Artist

Knowing when or how the artwork was made and learning something about the artist can reveal more context. We all know the famous painting Guernica is a masterpiece created by Picasso in 1937. However, if we can find out Picasso composed the painting to reflect a bombing during the Spanish Civil War, we'll know more about its anti-war meaning.

Even if the historical context of an artwork is not obvious, knowing the year of its creation offers more context.

Think About the Meaning

Use what you observed in the first two steps to think about meanings the artwork could have.

Consider what the title, the subjects, or the symbols meant to the artist when he or she created the artwork. What do the colors say about the artist, and how do they apply to the subjects in the art? For example, the owls in Lebo's works represent wisdom, but why are they so brightly colored?

In addition, ask how the art makes you feel. Many artists have specific meanings behind their art, but also encourage viewers to come up with their own explanations. Still, every explanation is not automatically correct, which is why the techniques described above are helpful in finding clues.

The next time you're admiring a work of art, keep these techniques in mind, and its meaning may unfold before your eyes.

21. What is the first step when viewing art?

    A. Doing some research on the artist.

    B. Being "in-the-know" about the work

    C. Identifying the work's general features

    D. Knowing the year of an artwork's creation

22. When thinking about the meaning of an artwork, you should _____.

    A. explain it freely   B. choose a title for it

    C. describe it to the viewers   D. ask how it makes you feel

23. The passage is probably written for _____.

A. museum staff   B. gallery visitors

C. professional artists   D. exhibition organizers

B

Anuar Abdullah has always had a special feeling for the ocean. In the 1980s, he settled in Perhentian as a diving instructor and fell in love with corals. Twice daily, he went out to sea, staying underwater for as long as his oxygen supply allowed. He learned the shapes and textures (纹理) of coral reefs long before he knew their Latin names. He studied the living conditions—the water temperature, the sunshine, the diversity(多样性) of ocean life—and saw how just one of those factors could bring about large-scale death.

Abdullah spent two decades experimenting with how to grow coral reefs in the ocean. He didn't have a degree in marine (海洋的) biology or a research lab, but he had his own ways. Almost all the materials he used to grow corals came directly from the ocean. He didn't use steel pipes or bricks—which he couldn't afford—instead, he gathered rocks from the seafloor, piling them so they wouldn't be knocked down by tidal waves. While others might depend on a lab to break live coral into pieces that were in turn used for growing, he searched for broken pieces of coral in existing reefs and fixed them to the rocks using animal-friendly glue. When he needed other materials, he started by searching the beach for waste.

Every day, the locals saw him on his knees examining corals in the ocean. Sometimes, he picked up a rock to which he had fixed a piece of coral several weeks earlier, and said very quietly, "My little acropora (鹿角大珊瑚), how are you doing today?" The locals whispered about how he'd spent days in the water speaking to corals as if they were people. "Everyone thought I was stupid," said Abdullah, "But I knew I was doing the most important thing in the world."

Actually, Abdullah was right. Now, in a world rapidly losing its coral reefs to climate change and environmental damage, he has become an increasingly influential expert on how to bring them back to life. Thousands have traveled from around the world to learn from Abdullah how to grow corals, with some eventually leaving their jobs to join his projects full time. With his 700 active volunteers, he has already saved about 125 acres of coral reefs.

24. Abdullah went out to sea twice daily to _____.

    A. study coral reefs   B. have diving training

    C. check his oxygen supply   D. share his feelings for the sea

25. Abdullah's way of growing corals is_____.

    A. eco-friendly and practical   B. traditional and indirect

    C. high-tech and affordable   D. scientific and expensive

26. From the passage we know that Abdullah_____.

A. searched for waste to make a living

B. received a degree in marine biology

C. talked to everyone about coral reefs

D. became an expert on coral protection

27. What can we learn from the story?

A. Anyone with a dream is amazing.

B. Achievement provides true pleasure.

C. An individual can make a difference.

D. The strong man is strongest when alone.

C

Episodic memory (情景记忆) allows humans to revisit past personal experiences in their minds, and it was once thought to be a special skill of humans. Although there are still arguments about the extent of this type of memory in non-human animals, scientists have proved that creatures like rats and dogs can pass tests that are developed to assess episodic memory over the past two decades. "Curiously, there is a lack of research investigating dolphins' episodic memory," University of Cambridge cognitive (认知的) scientist James Davies says. Therefore, this surprising fact encourages him to fill this gap.

The team used "where" and "who" questions in their research, each on a different test. Each dolphin was first trained to retrieve a ball from the water, and then trained to get a ball by approaching a person holding it in front of them while ignoring an empty-handed person standing at a different spot. During this training, the locations were randomized (使随机化) and the person holding the ball differed each time, so that those details were irrelevant to learning the retrieving behavior. Then, for the tests, the dolphins were asked to retrieve the ball as they had learned to do, but after 10 minutes, something changed-this time, the ball couldn't be seen, as it was now behind one of the two people's backs. In the "where" tests, the ball was hidden in the same spot as in the training, but both people had been changed, while in the "who" tests, the locations of the people changed but the ball remained with the person who'd had it previously.

Eight dolphins went through each of the two tests, separated by at least 48 hours. All the dolphins got it right in choosing the correct spot on the "where" experiments, and seven achieved success on the "who" experiments.

Kelly Jaakkola, a psychologist, says that based on their cognitive skills, dolphins are a good candidate for having episodic-like memory, and this study goes really far in showing that. She also says, "The more we look for such capabilities in non-human animals, the more species we'll likely find them in." She adds, "An exciting question is therefore 'Where do we draw that line? Which

animals do have it, which animals don't, and what sort of cognitive or neurological or social characteristics do those animals share?' That's going to be the fun part of the game."

28. What does the underlined word "retrieve" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

    A. Get.   B. Move.   C. Throw.   D. Play.

29. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

    A. The locations of the people involved in the tests.

    B. The memory tasks that dolphins need to perform.

    C. The ability of dolphins to communicate with humans.

    D. The dolphins' characteristics related to their memory processing.

30. What can be inferred from the passage?

    A. Dolphins pass the tests as a result of training.

    B. It is very likely that dolphins are affected by people during the tests.

    C. Scientists will probably find episodic memory in all non-human animals.

    D. The influence of dolphins' familiarity with a location or a person is avoided.

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

    A. Dolphins Are the Most Intelligent Animals

    B. Dolphins May Remember Personal Experiences

    C. Episodic Memory Is Important for Humans and Animals

    D. A Scientific Method Is Used to Study Dolphins' Memory

D

    After years of blue-collar(蓝领)jobs being replaced by machines, advanced chatbots are now breathing down white collars. Generative Al tools, such as ChatGPT, have made impressive progress in generating human-sounding language and understanding context. So much so that humans are no match for them in some tasks. Up to 300 million full-time jobs could be lost around the world, which is as much as 18% of the global workforce.

    A recent study by OpenAI, the creator of ChatGPT, looked at the potential for automation across 1,016 jobs. Humans and AI separately rated how well software powered by large-language models, which are trained on a sea of information from the Internet and then reacted quickly to specific functions, could perform 19,000 tasks involved in the jobs. If the software was considered able to reduce the time it takes humans to complete the task by at least half, without a drop in quality, the task was considered ready for AI replacement. For other tasks, the company imagined additional software that could be added to the model, such as computer tools that can automatically pull fresh data from the Internet. They found that 80% of Americans could have at least 10% of their work tasks done by advanced Al tools. The figure rises to 50% of tasks for around 19% of workers.

    This automation should not be feared. It could free workers from repeated tasks, contributing to

greater productivity. A study published on April 5 suggests that generative AI could bring about sweeping changes to the global economy. As these tools could drive a 7% increase in global GDP and lift productivity by 1. 5 percentage points over a 10-year period.

But studies like this may overstate the potential for automation, ignoring some tacit skills(隐性 技能)in professions they know less about. Human qualities important for some jobs, such as empathy or charisma(感召力), will be overlooked. And not all tasks capable of being carried out by AI should be: a man in love should feel it a shame for using it to write a love letter to his beloved girlfriend however touching and sincere it may sound.

Many businesses are also not willing to accept AI. And those who have already accepted it are at the risk of practical and legal(法律的) confusion. When chatbots do not know what to say, they often talk nonsense. The "creative" output they produce is based on a mixture of data sourced from the Internet, raising issues around accuracy, privacy and intellectual property(知识产权).

While much is unknown about how generative AI will influence the world economy and society, and it will take time to play out, there are clear signs that the effects could be profound. But in the real world, AI tools will still need handlers. That may even end up creating new jobs.

32. What is the function of Paragraph 1?

A. To show the popularity of AI tools.

B. To give examples of using generative AI tools.

C. To draw readers' attention to the possible threat of AI.

D. To compare the impacts of AI on blue and white collars.

33. According to the study by OpenAI, AI can replace humans when_____.

A. it can perform certain creative tasks

B. automation is powered by large-language models

C. it develops important human qualities like empathy

D. Al tools improve productivity without damaging quality

34. The author would probably agree that_____.

A. AI tools may help increase employment

B. AI will eventually take over human jobs

C. AI and automation do more harm than good

D. human qualities are not necessary for automation

第二节 七选五(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。

Nicholas Epley, a behavioural scientist, and I conducted a series of studies and concluded that

kind acts as simple as buying a cup of coffee for someone can promote a person's happiness. Everyday life affords many opportunities for such actions, yet people do not always catch them. ____35____

We firstly studied acts of kindness done for familiar people such as friends, classmates or family. ____36____ For instance, in one experiment, people wrote notes to friends and family "just because". In another, they gave cupcakes away to workmates. Across these experiments, we asked both the person performing a kind act and the one receiving it to fill out questionnaires (问卷).

Across our studies, several strong patterns appeared. For one, both performers and receivers of the acts of kindness were in more positive moods than normal after these kind acts. ____37____ The receivers felt significantly better than the kind actors expected. The receivers also reliably rated these acts as "bigger" than the people performing them did.

____38____In one experiment, participants at an ice-skating rink (溜冰场) in a public park gave away hot chocolate to people they didn't know on a cold winter day. Again, the experience was more positive than the performers expected for the receivers. Although the people giving out the hot chocolate saw the act as relatively small, it really mattered to the receivers.

These findings suggest that what might seem small when we are deciding whether or not to do something nice for someone else could matter a great deal to the person we do it for, These warm acts can improve our own emotional health and brighten the day of another person. ____39____

A. So why not choose kindness when we can?

B. For another, it was clear that performers undervalued their impacts.

C. From one situation to the next, the specific acts of kindness differed.

D. We found that participants didn't realize their positive impacts on strangers as well.

E. Our research also revealed one reason why people may not realize their actions' impacts.

F. We compared the performers' expectation of the receivers' moods with their actual experiences.

G. It is because people performing kind acts undervalue how much receivers value their behaviour.

第三部分 词汇运用 (共 12 分)

一、选词填空(共 8 题;每小题 1 分，共 8 分)

根据句意，用所给单词或者词组的适当形式填空，请将正确形式完整地写在答题卡相应题号后的横线上。(注意：十选八)

| assume   concentrate   approach   emotional   recommend |
| input   be honoured to   work out   reflect on   brush up on |

40. To increase your knowledge of English beyond the classroom, I would _____ that you try simplified classic literature.

41. After the failure, they decided to do it using a new _____.

42. I can't _____ with all that noise going on.

43. It is generally _____ that stress is caused by too much work.

44. Mothers are often the ones who provide _____ support for the family.

45. Before the English exam, you need to _____ some language points.

46. Yao Ming said he _____ receive the recognition from the International Basketball Federation .

47. The start of a new year is a good time to _____ your achievement of the past year.

二、短文填空(共 4 小题;每小题 1 分，共 4 分)

根据课本内容填空，每空只填写一个词。

I don't think memorizing the word list is the best way to learn words. First, you should learn words in ___48___. For example, when reading English stories, try to keep reading on even when you come across some new words. A lot of time, you'll be able to guess the meaning of an ___49___ word without looking it up. Also, you should learn words in ___50___. For example, we say "open the book", but "turn on the computer". Or we say "eat an apple", but "___51___ the medicine".

第四部分：书面表达（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 最近感到记忆力变差，学过的东西很难记住，来信希望你能给他一些如何改善记忆力的建议。请你给他回信，内容包括：

1. 表示安慰；

2. 你的建议及理由（至少两条）；

3. 你的祝愿。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右;

　　　2. 将开头结尾抄写在答题卡上！

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

一、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）：

1-5 BACDA   6-10 BABDC

二、语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1·5 分，满分 15 分九

11. to learn   12. disliking   13. based   14. that   15. amazing

16. at   17. is   18. healthier   19. where   20. chances

三、阅读理解（共 19 小题，每小题 2 分，共 38 分）：

21-23：CDB   24-27: AADC   28-30: ABDB   31-34: CDA   35-39 GCBDA

四、单词拼写（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 8 分）

40. recommend   41. approach   42. Concentrate   43. assumed

44. emotional   45. brush up on   46. was honoured to   47. reflect on

五、课文填空：（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 4 分）

48. context   49. unfamiliar   50. chunks   51. take

六、书面表达（20 分）

Dear Jim,

    I'm sorry to hear that you are struggling with your memory. Don't worry because it is natural for people to forget what we learnt yesterday. But we do have some practical ways to improve it. Here I would like to give you some suggestions.

    When acquiring new knowledge, you should try to connect it with what you have already known. Retelling what you have learnt to a few others is a good way to remember something new.

    Moreover, one of the golden rules to increase how much you remember is to review the material periodically, especially during the first day after learning. By doing this, you will build stronger memories.

    As for memorising detailed learning materials, you simply need to focus on the important ideas and be curious about what you learn. For example, you can keep asking questions about what you learn.

    Hope my suggestions will be helpful for you and you will be confident with your memory. If you have any other questions, do let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua

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