

2021北京人大附中朝阳学校高二（下）期中

英 语

本试卷考试时间100分钟，满分100分

第一节 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

Seven years ago, Steve lost his beloved dog Wolfgang. In memory of it, he began to adopt dogs who had been in their last few years. He 21 (shoos) to rescue these senior dogs because they otherwise wouldn't have had a home. When 22 (ask) how he could bear to adopt senior dog, Steve answered, "These abandoned animals need love, and they also have a lot of love to give, 23 is just one of the things these dogs wish you knew."

B

For many years, researchers 24 (try) to find out the magic of reading. According to an article in Scientific American, researchers have found evidence that literary fiction improves a reader's ability to understand 25 others are thinking about. And 26 article further argues that literary fiction can teach us values about social behavior, such as the importance of understanding those who are different from ourselves. The results of this study suggest people who love reading can 27 (well) put themselves in someone else's shoes.

C

A team of international 28 (scientist) announced that they discovered a group of dinosaur footprints in Tibet Autonomous Region in China. The team, which consists 29 experts from China, the United States and Germany, found about 99 footprints in that area. According to their findings published in the academic journal Historical Biology earlier this month, these footprints, 30 (range) from 22 cm to 99.3 cm in length, are believed to have been left by large, medium and small-sized sauropods (蜥脚龙) dating back to the Middle Jurassic period.

第二节 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

It Runs in the Family

My childhood had its ups and downs, but with my mom, who was so supportive. I was destined to succeed in life.

She never 31 any of my school events. When I graduated from college, I was selected to give the commencement address(毕业演讲). Just like old time, my mother listened to my 32 over and over again. That reminded me of a time when I used to be 33 by my mother. She always laughed just too loud. I respected my mother, but just wanted her to be more like normal mothers and less 34. During my speech in a statewide speech contest, she moved her lips as if she was coaching me. I worried other people would think she was talking to herself.

By the time I made it to the finals, I had given my mother strict conditions. I instructed her not to mouth the words to my speech. And I 35 under no circumstances should she Jump up and down and make whooping noises if I won. This was the final speech contest, and we had to look the part.

When I took to the stage and delivered my presentation, one of the most flawless performances of my 16 years on earth, I realized my mother was sitting with her face turned toward the door rather than the stage-obeying my orders. I realized that she knew all the words to my speech--just to show her 36 for me. Suddenly, I knew then that I had no desire to win without my mother seeing it and 37 in whatever way she wanted to.

Near the end of my speech, I walked onto the main floor. I wanted Momma's 38. My mother never moved, desperately trying to do what I had asked her to do: Be someone else. While the rest of the crowd rose to their feet in a standing ovation, Momma was 39. When they handed me the scholarship money, Momma allowed herself to simply smile.

Without our traditional crazy celebration, my 40 felt empty. At that moment, I realized you can't enjoy where you are going if you deny where you are from. I let Momma know from that moment on she could whoop and holler and be herself.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. visited | B. missed | C. delayed | D. cared |
| 2. A. request | B. story | C. speech | D. lecture |
| 3. A. confused | B. embarrassed | C. surprised | D. disappointed |
| 4. A. dizzy | B. messy | C. crazy | D. busy |
| 5. A. warned | B. informed | C. promised | D. complained |
| 6. A. respect | B. support | C. patience | D. curiosity |
| 7. A. coaching | B. performing | C. participating | D. celebrating |
| 8. A. attention | B. instruction | C. affection | D. impression |
| 9. A. afraid | B. sad | C. still | D. bored |
| 10. A. dream | B. fortune | C. effort | D. victory |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 38 分）

A

Sometimes the challenges of life can seem so big that it is hard to deal with them all. While some adults find comfort in talking with a friend or professional, many teens find relief in the form of a simple journal.

Generally, journaling is to keep a diary or journal that explores thoughts and feelings about the events of your life. It allows people to gain valuable self-knowledge. It is also a good problem-solving tool. Oftentimes, one can find out a problem and come up with solutions more easily on paper. More importantly, as a stress management and self-exploration tool, journaling works best when you keep doing so, but even occasional journaling can be stress-relieving.

To reduce pressure effectively, journaling can take several forms, and here are multiple choices that can work for you.

Gratitude Journal: To keep a daily gratitude journal, you can list three or more aspects of each day for which you are grateful. It helps you to focus on what you have in your life already and create a more positive mood at that moment. An added benefit is that if you are feeling down in the future, you can cheer yourself up with a few pages of the things you have to appreciate in life.

Emotional Release (释放): You may also write about your emotional responses to events that have happened throughout the day as a way of dealing with the stress. This is a great way to enlarge the positive and manage the negative things that happen in your life, increasing your positivity ratio (比率).

Bullet Journal: You can simply keep bullet journals to record what you need to do each day, goals you have, memories you create, and other things you do not want to forget. It keeps your mind clear and helps you remember what is important to you.

The journaling method you choose can depend on your needs at the time and your personality-just do what feels right. If you already have a favorite journaling habit, by all means, keep it up! But if you are new to journaling, remember: any day is a good day to get into the habit.

1. According to the writer, keeping a gratitude journal can help teens _____.
A. gain valuable knowledge of themselves B. explore the feelings and stories of others
C. focus on what you have in your life already D. communicate with friends more comfortably
2. What can we learn from the passage?
A. You list things you plan to do in a bullet journal. B. Occasional journaling doesn't help to reduce stress.
C. Emotional release is the best way of dealing with stress.
D. You can't choose journaling methods depending on your needs.
3. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A. Journaling: Save Your Time B. Journaling: Relieve Your Stress
C. Journaling: Improve Your Writing D. Journaling: Explore Your Personality

B

A new research published in Nature Machine Intelligence suggests that teaching materials science, mechanical engineering, computer science, biology and chemistry as a combined discipline (综合学科) could help students develop the skills they need to create lifelike artificially intelligent (AI) robots as researchers.

Known as Physical AI, these robots will be designed to look and behave like humans or other animals. At the same time, they will own intelligence (智力) normally connected with biological organisms (生物有机体). These robots could in future help humans at work and in daily living, performing tasks that are dangerous for humans and helping with medicine, caregiving, security, building and industry.

However, today's robots and biological beings exist separately and the intelligence of the two have not yet been combined. Co-lead author Professor Mirko Kovac said, "The development of robot 'bodies' has greatly fallen behind the development of robot 'brains'. Unlike digital AI, which has been studied deeply in the last few decades, breathing physical intelligence into robots has remained relatively unexplored."

The researchers say that the reason for this gap might be that no systematic educational method has yet been developed for teaching students and researchers to create robot bodies and brains combined as whole units.

This new research suggests a way of overcoming the gap by combining scientific disciplines to help future researchers create lifelike robots with abilities such as developing bodily control, autonomy and sensing at the same time.

Professor Kovac said, "We picture Physical AI robots being developed in the lab by using unusual materials and research methods. Cross-disciplinary cooperation and partnerships will be very important."

The researchers also advise strengthening research activities in Physical AI by supporting teachers on both the institutional and community level. They suggest hiring and supporting university educators whose priority (重点) will be cross-disciplinary Physical AI research. "Creating lifelike robots has been an impossible task so far, but it could be made possible by including Physical AI in the high education system," Kovac said.

We hope that the researchers' work will encourage active discussion of the topic and will lead to combination of Physical AI disciplines in the educational mainstream. The researchers intend to carry out the Physical AI methodology in their research and education activities to help build human-robot ecosystems.

4. What do we know about Physical AI robots according to the passage?

- A. They have been able to help humans at work.
- B. They will have human brains and animal bodies.
- C. They have been designed to look and act like humans.
- D. They will have intelligence connected with biological organisms.

5. What does the underlined words "this gap" in Paragraph 4 probably refer to?

- A. Biological beings have been paid enough attention to.
- B. The robot "brains" have fallen behind the robot "bodies".
- C. Systematic educational method hasn't been developed by now.
- D. Physical AI hasn't been well explored compared with digital AI.

6. We can learn from the passage that_____.

- A. intelligence is important in creating digital AI robots
- B. development in digital AI can help produce smarter robots
- C. unusual materials might be used to develop Physical AI robots
- D. we have developed lifelike robots by having Physical AI in education

7. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

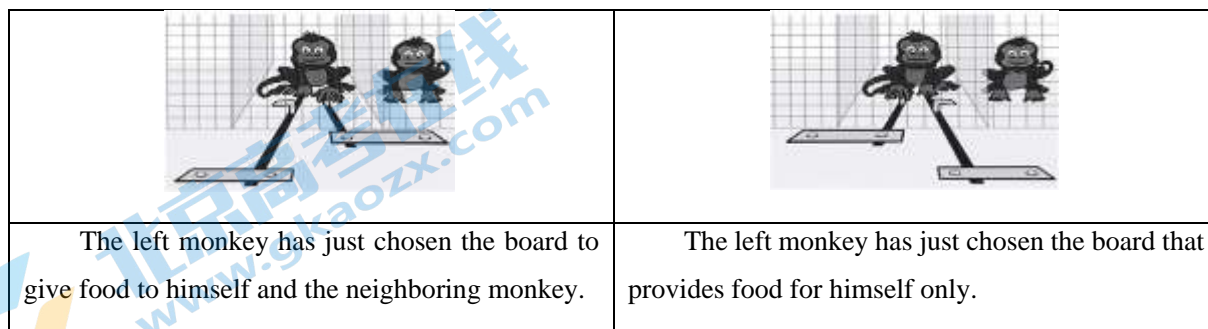
- A. To show the difficulties of Physical AI development and the related solutions.
- B. To call for combination of Physical AI disciplines in the education system.
- C. To explain the reason why Physical intelligence has remained unexplored.
- D. To encourage people to prepare for the age of Physical AI progress.

C

Imagine that your friend is cutting the cake to share with all the guests at the birthday party. The first three guests are handed large pieces of cake, while you are handed a teeny-tiny one. How would you feel? Is this fair? Most of us have a clear sense of what is fair and what is not, but where does this come from? Scientists try to study fairness in primate species (灵长类物种) to understand how fairness came about.

Fairness often involves equal outcomes (平等的结果)

Do monkeys behave in ways that lead to equal outcomes? To find out, scientists give monkeys choices about how to share food. Scientists ask a monkey to choose between two options—to provide a piece of food just for themselves, or to provide food for another monkey nearby, as well as for themselves (Figure 1). If monkeys are trying to achieve equal outcomes, they would give food to both themselves and another. Do they? Sometimes.



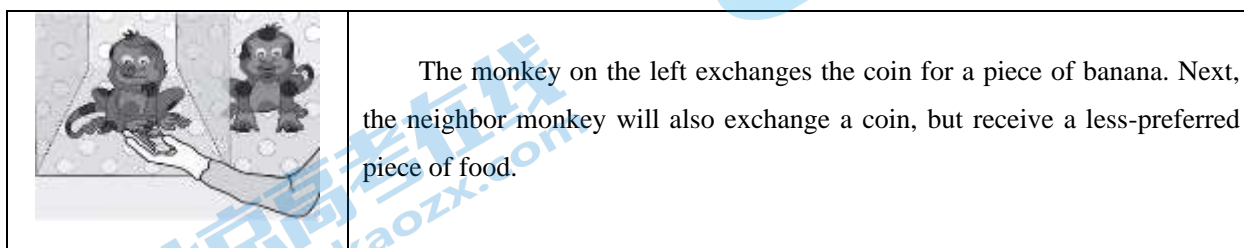
(Figure 1)

Whether monkeys favor equal outcomes seems to depend on the species. The species which live in groups will prefer equal outcomes, but not all the time.

What else might be influencing whether monkeys create equal outcomes? If the two monkeys are friends, one is more likely to share food with the other. It also seems that monkeys would make the equal choice when they cannot see the actual food—some scientists use pictures of food.

But wait, does effort matter?

Scientists have developed a way to test whether monkeys prefer everyone to be paid equally for doing the same work. In this study, monkeys are trained to work for food by exchanging small coins with a scientist. To determine if and how monkeys respond to unfairness, scientists have two monkeys take turns exchanging coins and give them different food—their favorite food or a less-preferred food (Figure2). If the monkey getting the less-preferred food refuses to keep exchanging coins, scientists conclude the monkeys respond to unfairness.



(Figure 2)

The results of the study have suggested differences across monkey species. Generally, monkeys living in groups do not respond to unfairness, while other monkeys do respond to it. However, monkeys do not appear to mind if they get a better food than others.

All in all, monkeys' sense of fairness does not seem to be as well-developed as our own. By studying their preferences for fairness and responses to unfair situations, we can learn more about how these values developed in humans. And this also helps us to better understand the natural world and how to care for animals as well.

8. In the first monkey study, _____.

- A. scientists use more pictures of food than actual food
- B. scientists let monkeys choose from a variety of foods
- C. the left monkey will get no food if it provides food for another
- D. the left monkey can choose between two ways of providing food

9. What can we learn from these monkey studies?

- A. Monkeys living in groups value effort more.
- B. Monkeys of different species enjoy different work.
- C. Not all monkeys stop working when treated unfairly.
- D. Monkeys seem to mind if the neighbor gets less food.

10. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Do Monkeys Care What Is Fair?
- B. Can Equal Outcomes Bring Fairness?
- C. Why Do Monkeys Value Fairness and Effort?
- D. How Do Monkeys Develop a Sense of Fairness?

D

We've all experienced failure. Whether we like it or not, failure is part of life. How people respond to it is of great importance both to their decisions and achievements.

Some are likely to have such expectations: "If I should reach that goal, how happy would I feel?" In a recent study, we wanted to understand how such expectations may change in the face of failure. Are people able to predict their own happiness?

The old saying "the grass is always greener on the other side" suggests that people spend much of their time longing for things they can't have. In other words, the harder it is to achieve, the higher the valuation. But is this a good model for how ordinary people process failure? According to the story *The Fox and the Grapes*, failure often leads us to drop our initial (最初的) plan. In the story, the fox jumps with all his strength, yet he fails to reach the grapes. Finally, he walks away, concluding that the grapes were sour (酸的) anyway.

So, which is it: greener grass or sour grapes? We did an experiment to determine how people react to failure.

In the study, about 1,200 participants (参加者) received either good or poor feedback (反馈) on the practice trial of a test. Half of them were told that they had performed in the bottom 20 percent, while the other half, in the top 20 percent. They were then asked to predict how they would feel if they earned a high score on the actual test.

The research results showed that those who received poor feedback on the practice trial predicted that they would feel less happiness and less pride, compared to those who received strong feedback. However, when they received a top score on

the actual test later, they were just as happy as the other half, and much happier than they had predicted before. This suggests that the initial failure made people undervalue how good it would feel to succeed in the future.

The question though, is why failure makes us **downplay** our future happiness.

According to Professor Jon Elster, people don't always know what they want, and often change their wishes to match what appears within reach. When the outcome doesn't fit the one they have of themselves, they protect themselves by devaluing the goal—rather than devaluing self. In other words, when personal failure happens, one way of protecting our positive (积极的) sense of self is to refuse to accept the emotional importance of future achievements.

Detachment (超脱) from personal goals can be useful, if it helps people redirect their attention from the impossible to better and more achievable goals. However, if the sour-grape effect kicks in too early and people become fearful of failure, they could miss out on the chance to try again and realize that what once seemed impossible is now within reach.

11. What does the story *The Fox and the Grapes* suggest?

- A. The outcome valuation depends on what goal is set.
- B. Difficulties result in a higher achievement expectation.
- C. Past performance doesn't help predict future happiness.
- D. Initial failure makes future success appear less attractive.

12. The word “**downplay**” in Paragraph 6 probably means “_____”.

- A. undervalue
- B. better understand
- C. destroy
- D. discover

13. What do we know from the passage?

- A. The participants cared more about strong feedback.
- B. The happier people are those who predict less happiness.
- C. The participants' performance failed to match their abilities.
- D. People devalue the goal to keep a positive view of themselves.

14. What is the writer trying to tell us?

- A. Failure is the mother of success.
- B. Detachment stops people from changing wishes.
- C. The seemingly impossible is worth trying sometimes.
- D. The sour-grape effect pushes us to keep moving forward.

E

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。

What is a Food Critice

A food critic is a writer who specializes in writing criticisms of food. Like theater and movie critics, food critics are supposed to provide thoughtful, well-informed, and objective information to the public so that members of the public can make decisions about where to spend their money. 15 However some may also engage in more general food writing.

Becoming a food critic takes time. Many food critics pursue professional experiences in the world of food, attending culinary schools, working in restaurants, participating in farming, and so forth. 16 A good food critic is extremely knowledgeable about food, from how certain foods are harvested to the history of various dishes. Food critics also have very well-developed palates (味蕾), and they may specialize in a particular area.

___17___ Food critics may move between publishers over the course of their careers, or start working for the food section of a paper and working up to a position as a food critic. A handful of critics become well known and well respected, with most primarily being known only in the area they serve.

Professional integrity is very important for food critics. Many make reservations and visit restaurants anonymously (匿名地), so that they get an idea of how a restaurant serves ordinary customers. They also make repeat visits so that they can make fair and balanced assessments of a restaurant and its offerings. ___18___ Implications of favoritism or bribery (贿赂) can ruin the reputation of a food critic.

This is what food critics are like. They describe and evaluate the food, providing opinions on its quality. 19 These can be used as a reference for readers to make decisions.

- A. Food critics have the right to score the restaurant.
- B. It's important for them to be familiar with varieties of food.
- C. Avoidance of gifts from restaurateurs is also very important.
- D. Therefore, they can learn about every aspect of the food industry.
- E. After considering all aspects of the dining experience, they generate ratings.
- F. Food critics primarily write about restaurants from fast food establishments to fancy restaurants.
- G. Once a food critic has gained experience, he or she can start writing articles for magazines and newspapers.

第五部分：阅读表达&写作（共32分）

第一节阅读表达(共4小题;第1、2小题各2分,第3小题3分,第4小题5分,共12分)

阅读下面短文,根据题目要求回答问题。

The last thing I wanted to hear when my government-sponsored scholarship was withdrawn during my final year of college was: "Things are working out for your own good. Just give them some time." Those words just stirred a lot of anger in me.

Then I read the story of the Chinese bamboo farmer, which gave me a different view on life. The seed of the Chinese bamboo is planted in the ground like every seed. It is watered and fed with nutrients daily, but it shows no immediate physical response and doesn't appear to grow. The farmer continues to water and feed the seed in year one, year two, and year three. No growth is seen until the fourth year, when the seed finally breaks through the ground. Then, in the space of just five weeks, it grows ninety feet tall. The Chinese bamboo grows to its full capacity within 5 years.

Despite not seeing an immediate result, the farmer had trust in what he was doing. He continued to water and feed the plant for four years, because he believed that if he played his own role and did all that a farmer was supposed to do, then he would be given his reward at the right time. That trust and patience is what kept the farmer persistently feeding his seed for four years before enjoying the reward in the end.

Life is not always straightforward. Most often, it's not a matter of $5+5=10$ (Sum 1).

Life can be more like $2+1+2+0+0+0+1+2+0+0+1+1=10$ (Sum2).

Both sums lead to the same result, but through quite different paths and processes. To be mature is to accept that things might look rough right now but the story can still have a great ending.

We might live in a microwave generation where everything seems to happen instantly; but many things still obey the laws of nature. Just doing what you are supposed to be doing, having patience like the Chinese bamboo farmer, and trusting that things will work out for you can help you get through the toughest times.

1. What happened to the author in the final year of college?

2. How does the Chinese bamboo grow in the fourth year?

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

To overcome difficulties, we need to trust that things will work out and simply wait patiently for the great ending to come.

4. Which is your life more like, Sum 1 or Sum 2? Explain why. (about 40 words)

书面表达: (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。近期你校将在海淀公园举行“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。

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。

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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

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。



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