

# 2023 北京人大附中高二（下）期中

## 英 语

第一部分：知识应用（共三节，32分）第一节（共1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。

1. (15分) War started in our house in late July with a month to go before my first day of college. It was a battle of wills over what college I was to attend. Mom wanted me to attend a famous nursing school, and I wanted to go to a small writing college. Every night for two weeks, we argued, shouted, and gave (1) \_\_\_\_\_ treatments until both sides went to bed with regrets.

It was mostly my fault. Since my junior year of high school, I had (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at being a nurse. I took all the science courses and even worked as a volunteer in my town's local hospital. My goal was to help the sick and be a superwoman to the world.

Yet, as graduation and college neared, it all changed. Treating the sick was (3) \_\_\_\_\_, but not what I was meant to do for the rest of my life. I could picture myself in hospitals, making rounds, and taking temperatures, but I couldn't picture myself happy. It wasn't the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted.

Then, I realized I had been creating and writing stories for as long as I could (5) \_\_\_\_\_. I loved it, and writing was what I had been doing as a (6) \_\_\_\_\_. It was going to be my career. And it had to be.

On August 1st, Mom and I sat down at the dinner table and I told her that she had every right to choose where to spend her money, just like I had every right to decide where I wanted to go to school. If it was her choice not to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ any of my college education, then I would take a year off to work and earn money so I could go to the college I wanted.

Standing by my decision to be a writer had (8) \_\_\_\_\_ my firm belief to my mom. Finally, we were at (9) \_\_\_\_\_, and she decided to support me, which meant the world to me.

Before that time, I had never stood up against my parents on any major decision. Choosing which college to attend (10) \_\_\_\_\_ me to become a separate and complete adult. I am now finished with my first semester as a Professional Writing major, and I cannot wait to see what comes next.

- |                |             |             |            |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| (1) A. medical | B. warm     | C. silent   | D. mental  |
| (2) A. aimed   | B. wondered | C. looked   | D. pointed |
| (3) A. mild    | B. tough    | C. rough    | D. noble   |
| (4) A. idea    | B. drill    | C. effect   | D. future  |
| (5) A. find    | B. remember | C. see      | D. wait    |
| (6) A. hobby   | B. process  | C. business | D. rule    |
| (7) A. offer   | B. raise    | C. expect   | D. finance |

- (8) A.followed      B.doubted      C.proven      D.shaken  
 (9) A.ease      B.play      C.peace      D.war  
 (10) A.promised      B.forced      C.reminded      D.allowed

第二节 (共 1 小题; 每小题 9 分, 共 9 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。

2. (9 分)

A

Although highly regarded books are often adapted into films, their success is not guaranteed. In fact, up to now, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) disappointed by several film adaptations of the books I adore, usually due to technical limitations. Despite claims from computer scientists that CGI technology has made the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (previous) impossible possible, it remains unclear how close adapted films are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the original text. As a result, it is reasonable to have reservations about the accuracy of film adaptations.

B

Most students feel that their IQ is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ determines how well they are going to do in life. However, Professor Salovey suggests that one's character might matter more. People with low EQs generally have a harder time (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (adjust) in life and are more likely to be troubled by internal problems. All things considered, it is safe to say that EQ is as important, if not more important than IQ. Therefore, schools should provide education on the development of student's EQ, (6) \_\_\_\_\_, in the long run, will benefit mankind overall.

C

For years, there have been attempts to clone animals artificially. The first successfully (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (clone) animal was a sheep named Dolly in 1996. In January 2018 the cloning of two monkeys (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (announce) by Chinese scientists. Since then, numerous ethical concerns have been raised. As Albert Einstein famously commented, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ it is a blessing or a curse depends on mankind, not on the instrument.

第三节 (共 1 小题; 每小题 8 分, 共 8 分) 请从方框中选择合适的词组, 并用其适当形式填空。每个词组只可以使用一次。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

3. (8 分)

apply oneself to; raise one's spirits; end up; stand for; figure out; consist of; get ahead; react to

- (1) The reason behind the workers' protest is that since April people in authority haven't \_\_\_\_\_ their demand in increasing their wages.  
 (2) John passes the exam with ease because he \_\_\_\_\_ his study for the past year.  
 (3) Unless he breaks his habit of speeding, he \_\_\_\_\_ in a traffic accident sooner or later.  
 (4) Listening is an active, not a passive behaviour, which \_\_\_\_\_ hearing understanding and remembering.

第二部分: 阅读理解 (共两节, 36 分) 第一节 (共 4 小题; 每小题 6 分, 共 26 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。

4. (6分) Kim Hyo Jin, a shy junior high school student, stood before her American teacher. The smiling teacher held up a green pepper and asked in clear English: "What is this?"

"Peemang!" answered the South Korean teenager, who then covered her mouth with a hand as if to stop—too late—the Korean word that had left her mouth.

Embarrassed, she tried again. Without looking the teacher in the eye, she held both her hands out and asked, this time in English: "May I have green pepper?"

Kim took the vegetable with a bow, and ran back to her classmates, feeling relieved that she had successfully taken a small first step toward overcoming what South Koreans consider one of their biggest weaknesses in global competitiveness, the fear of speaking in English to westerners.

Kim was among 300 junior high school students going through a weeklong training in this new "English Village." The complex looks like a mini-town transplanted from a European country to this South Korean countryside. It has its own immigration office, city hall, bookstore, cafeteria, gym, a main street with Western storefronts, police officers and a live-in population of 160 native English speakers. All signs are in English, the only language allowed.

Here, on a six-day course that charges each student 80,000 won, or \$82, pupils check in to a hotel, shop, take cooking lessons and make music videos—all in English. There are language policemen around, punishing students speaking Korean with a fine in the village currency or red dots on their village passports.

South Korea has become one of the most aggressive countries in Asia at teaching English to its citizens. Outside the school system, parents are paying an estimated 10 trillion won a year to help their children learn English at home or abroad. Nevertheless, many college graduates are afraid of chatting with native speakers. That, linguists say, is a result of a national school system that traditionally stresses reading and memorization of English grammar and vocabulary at the expense of conversation.

(1) What was Kim Hyo Jin's problem?

- A. She spoke English with a Korean accent.
- B. She kept staying with her Korean classmates.
- C. She dared not talk with westerners in English.
- D. She was afraid of looking at her English teacher.

(2) Which of the following is true of the "English Village"?

- A. Students take turns to serve as language policemen.
- B. Students will be punished for not speaking English.
- C. It houses 460 Korean students in a week.
- D. It is located in a European country.

(3) What can be learned about the way that Korean students learn English at school?

- A. There aren't enough English classes given to students.
- B. Emphasis is placed on students' ability to communicate.
- C. Students don't have enough chances to practise speaking.
- D. Grammar and vocabulary is taught by old-fashioned methods.

5. (6分) This passage is adapted from Jane Eyre by Charlone Brontë.

Seeing me, she recovered herself: she made a sort of effort to smile and expressed a few words of congratulations, but the smile disappeared, and the sentence was abandoned unfinished. She put up her glasses and pushed her chair back from the table.

"I feel so astonished," she began, "I hardly know what to say to you, Miss Eyre. I have surely not been dreaming, have I? Sometimes I half fall asleep when I am sitting alone and fancy things that have never happened. It has seemed to me more than once when I have been in a doze (打盹), that my dear husband, who died fifteen years since, has come in and sat down beside me; and that I have even heard him call me by my name, Alice, as he used to do. Now, can you tell me whether it is actually true that Mr. Rochester has asked you to marry him? Don't laugh at me. But I really thought he came in here five minutes ago and said that in a month you would be his wife."

"He has said the same thing to me," I replied.

"He has! Do you believe him? Have you accepted him?"

"Yes."

She looked at me confused. "I could never have thought it. He is a proud man; all the Rochesters were proud; and his father at least liked money. He, too, has always been called careful. He means to marry you?"

"He tells me so."

She surveyed my whole person: in her eyes, I read that they had there found no charm powerful enough to solve the mystery.

"It passes me!" she continued, "but no doubt it is true since you say so. How it will answer I cannot tell: I really don't know. Equality of position and fortune is often advisable in such cases; and there are twenty years of difference in your ages. He might almost be your father."

"No, indeed, Mrs. Fairfax!" I protested, annoyed, "he is nothing like my father! No one, who saw us together, would suppose it for an instant. Mr. Rochester looks as young, and is as young, as some men of twenty-five."

"Is it really for love he is going to marry you?" she asked.

I was so hurt by her coldness and skepticism that tears rose to my eyes.

"I am sorry to make you unhappy," continued the widow (寡妇), "but you are so young, and so little acquainted with men, I wished to put you on your guard. It is an old saying that 'all is not gold that glitters'; and in this case, I do fear there will be something found to be different to what either you or I expect."

"Why? Am I a monster?" I said. "Is it impossible that Mr. Rochester should have a sincere affection for me?"

"No, you are very well; and much improved recently; and Mr. Rochester, I dare say, is fond of you. I have always noticed that you were a sort of pet of his. There are times when, for your sake, I have been a little uneasy at his marked preference and have wished to put you on your guard; but I did not like to suggest even the possibility of wrong. I knew such an idea would shock, perhaps offend you; and you were so discreet (谨慎的) and so thoroughly modest and sensible, I hoped you might be trusted to protect yourself. Last night I cannot



tell you what I suffered when I sought all over the house, and could find you nowhere, nor the master either; and then, at twelve o'clock, saw you come in with him."

"Well, never mind that now," I interrupted impatiently; "it is enough that all was right."

"I hope all will be right in the end," she said. "But, believe me, you cannot be too careful. Try and keep Mr. Rochester at a distance: distrust yourself as well as him. Gentlemen in his station are not accustomed to marrying their governesses."

(1) In this passage Miss Eyre's feelings about her relationship with Mr. Rochester can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. grateful
- B. incredible
- C. sensitive
- D. confident

(2) We may infer from the passage that both Miss Eyre and Mrs. Fairfax agree that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Mr. Rochester is fond of Miss Eyre
- B. Mr. Rochester will break Miss Eyre's heart
- C. Mr. Rochester should not marry his governess
- D. Mr. Rochester and Miss Eyre are of the same social class

(3) By saying "Gentlemen in his station are not accustomed to marrying their governesses.", Mrs. Fairfax means that Mr. Rochester \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. is brave enough to challenge the society to marry Miss Eyre
- B. will treat Miss Eyre like a governess after marriage
- C. is incapable of loving Miss Eyre for his whole life
- D. may not be sincere about his marriage proposal

6. (6分)

#### Should Parents Teach Children How to Tweet?

Social media is a seemingly endless source of concern for parents, with worries that it weakens their children's confidence and attention spans. But others counter that it could also be broadening their horizons.

The latest round of worry was sparked by a study of the impact of social media use on 8 - 12 - year - olds published by Anne Longfield, Children's Commissioner for England. The report focused on 32 children, who said they used social media to stay connected with friends and family and to have fun, by watching videos for example. But they also described pressures from constant contact, online comments that weaken their self - esteem, and the need to shape offline activities to make them shareable. "You see your friends going ice skating, partying or talking about how much revision they have done, and it can make you feel inadequate," says Bea, a junior school student from Bristol, UK. "It's just so hard to get away from."

Children have to take risks on their journeys to adulthood, and desires to fit in and be popular existed before Mark Zuckerberg came along with Facebook. However, in previous generations these pressures came largely from people they knew, and they mostly stayed outside the home. Now the pressures could come from any one

of the nearly 3 billion people online, and follow them from school to home, and can even continue through the night.

The pressures do get on parents' nerves, among which the utmost concern is how their children can be protected from harms, given that social media is now integral to the way many young people interact. A good starting point is a basic understanding of childhood development milestones.

Broadly, children have a high dependency on carers for security and guidance up to the age of 5, increasing independence and self-care from 6 to 11, and increasing autonomy and growing reliance on peers from 12 - 18 years old. Against this background, the suitability of social media for children of different ages should be considered respectively.

According to Longfield's study, children should be taught about online safety from an early age, better before secondary school. There is growing evidence that efforts need to be extended to provide earlier guidance on less extreme but more common risks, including oversharing, low self-esteem, addiction and insomnia. The evidence suggests she is right. However, approaches that focus merely on the potential negatives are unlikely to work.

"My school has tried to do a lot, but it often involves trying to drill into us how bad social media can be," says Bea. "People of my age really like social media, so I think a better approach would be if they said 'Although it is good, here are some negatives'."

(1) We can learn from Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. children used to face more dangers
- B. Facebook gives children the chance to fit in
- C. parents give their children much pressure at home
- D. children's pressures may come from strangers nowadays

(2) According to the passage, parents' major concern for children is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. possible harm from social media
- B. comments from online friends
- C. their reliance on social media
- D. pressures from oversharing

(3) We can infer from Bea's words that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teenagers don't believe social media has negatives
- B. adults overemphasize the bad effects of social media
- C. it is easy for teenagers to get addicted to social media
- D. social media helps teenagers know their friends better

7. (8分) As Frans de Waal, a primatologist (灵长动物学家), recognizes, a better way to think about other creatures would be to ask ourselves how different species have developed different kinds of minds to solve different adaptive problems. Surely the important question is not whether animals can do the same things humans can, but how those animals solve the cognitive (认知的) problems they face, like how to imitate the sea

floor.Children and some animals are so interesting not because they are smart like us, but because they are smart in ways we haven't even considered.

Sometimes studying children's ways of knowing can cast light on adult - human cognition.Children's pretend play may help us understand our adult taste for fiction.De Waal's research provides another interesting example.We human beings tend to think that our social relationships are rooted in our perceptions, beliefs, and desires, and our understanding of the perceptions, beliefs, and desires of others - what psychologists call our "theory of mind." In the '80s and '90s, developmental psychologists showed that pre - schoolers and even infants understand minds apart from their own.But it was hard to show that other animals did the same."Theory of mind" became a candidate for the special, uniquely human trick.

Yet de Waal's studies show that chimps (黑猩猩) possess a remarkably developed political intelligence - they are much interested in figuring out social relationships.It turns out, as de Waal describes, that chimps do infer something about what other chimps see.But experimental studies also suggest that this happens only in a competitive political context.The evolutionary anthropologist (人类学家) Brian Hare and his colleagues gave a junior chimp a choice between pieces of food that a dominant chimp had seen hidden and other pieces it had not seen hidden.The junior chimp, who watched all the hiding, stayed away from the food the dominant chimp had seen, but took the food it hadn't seen.

Anyone who has gone to an academic conference will recognize that we may be in the same situation.We may say that we sign up because we're eager to find out what other human beings think, but we're just as interested in who's on top.Many of the political judgments we make there don't have much to do with our theory of mind.We may show our respect to a famous professor even if we have no respect for his ideas.

Until recently, however, there wasn't much research into how humans develop and employ this kind of political knowledge. It may be that we understand the social world in terms of dominance, like chimps, but we're just not usually as politically motivated as they are. Instead of asking whether we have a better everyday theory of mind, we might wonder whether they have a better everyday theory of politics.

(1) According to the first paragraph, which of the following shows that an animal is smart?

- A.It can behave like a human kid.
- B.It can imitate what human beings do.
- C.It can find a solution to its own problem.
- D.It can figure out those adaptive problems.

(2) Which of the following statements best illustrates our "theory of mind"?

- A.We talk with infants in a way that they can fully understand.
- B.We make guesses at what others think while interacting with them.
- C.We hide our emotions when we try establishing contact with a stranger.
- D.We try to understand how kids' pretend play affects our taste for fiction.

(3) What can be inferred from the passage?

- A.Neither human nor animals display their preference for dominance.
- B.Animals living in a competitive political context are smarter.
- C.Both humans and some animals have political intelligence.

D.Humans are more interested in who's on top than animals.

(4) By the underlined sentence in the last paragraph, the writer means that \_\_\_\_\_.

A.we know little about how chimps are politically motivated

B.our political knowledge doesn't always determine how we behave

C.our theory of mind might enable us to understand our theory of politics

D.more research should be conducted to understand animals' social world

第二节 (共 1 小题; 每小题 10 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。

8. (10 分)

### Why You Should Schedule Some "Me Time" Every Day

Most people in our culture feel the need to be going all the time.If we are not working and putting our energy into something, we believe we are wasting time.We feel taking time for ourselves is a waste.And to some extent, it's true - pushing yourself nonstop may bring some measure of success. (1) \_\_\_\_\_.Stress and the inability to enjoy a little time - out have very real health and psychological effects, such as headaches, heart attacks, depression and poor concentration.

So, the biggest reason to take a little time out for yourself is to avoid these negative consequences of not doing so. (2) \_\_\_\_\_.Specifically, taking some "me" time can help you avoid bad mood and enable you to control your emotions.If you live with someone, like a spouse, children, or even a pet, they may not understand your need to take "me" time but they certainly will appreciate the way your mood has improved.Contrary to this, the lack of time to yourself can cause you to build up anger that can harm both you and your relationships.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_.So you must give yourself permission to take at least a half hour per day, even if it's divided, just for yourself.If you have to, set the alarm, schedule it on the calendar, or put it on your "to - do" list for the day.Whatever you have to do, make it happen every day.It can be as simple as sitting on the deck, reading a book, and watching the sun come up with a hot cup of coffee.In addition to that, setting boundaries is important. (4) \_\_\_\_\_.Also acknowledge that you need to limit the demands that other people can make on your time.

Taking a little time for yourself refreshes and re - energizes you.It allows you to think more clearly and make better decisions. (5) \_\_\_\_\_.You come to realize that you are important and deserve to have a little time to yourself.If you engage in something you enjoy during your time - out, you also have the satisfaction of reading that book, or writing that poem.But be careful that you use your "me" time for leisurely activities and don't push yourself to complete anything.Simply enjoy the time out.

A.Taking "me" time benefits those around you as well.

B.Actually it is not that difficult to find a little "me" time.

C.Taking "me" time also builds your self - worth over time.

D.It might seem easy to schedule a little "me" time, but often it isn't.

E.Realize that there are limits to what you can do, and build your life around that.

F.But more than that, "me" time can make you a better person both inside and out.



G.However, going for long periods without time for yourself may cost you in the end.

第三部分：书面表达（共二节，32分）第一节（共1小题；第42、43小题各2分，第44小题3分，第45小题5分；共12分）阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

9.（12分）

### Belief Perseverance

We enter all conversations with a huge amount of baggage. We have already had numerous experiences that have shaped us in some way; we each have dreams that guide what we see or hear. We each have cultural traditions that push us to think in certain ways. In short, we start with opinions. We think our beliefs are valuable because they are ours. Understandably, we want to hold on to them. And the tendency to hold on to our beliefs even when we should not is called belief perseverance.

If I prefer Cristiano Ronaldo as the best football player ever, regardless of how empty my reason may be, I may resist your choice of Lionel Messi. Because if I were to admit that my previous judgment had been wrong, I might feel bad about myself. Besides, it is our tendency to see only that evidence that proves our point.

What is behind belief perseverance is our overconfidence in ourselves. We tend to rate ourselves as more skilled at many things. This unfortunate habit of mind is probably responsible also for our sense that we are living in the middle of incredibly biased（有偏见的）people, while we are unbiased. We tell ourselves that we see things as they are, while others look at the world through a pair of foggy, colored glasses. Our biggest bias may be that we are not biased, but those with whom we disagree are!

To avoid belief perseverance, it's helpful to remember that we can never permit ourselves to be so sure of anything that we stop searching for an improved version. As the famous scientist Francis Bacon pointed out in 1620, when we change our minds in light of a superior argument, we deserve to be proud that we have resisted the temptation to remain true to long-held beliefs. Such a change of mind deserves to be seen as reflecting a rare strength.

- (1) According to the passage, what is belief perseverance?
- (2) What stops people from admitting their previous judgment may be wrong?
- (3) Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

Our habit of over-rating ourselves comes from our sense that other people are biased.

- (4) What strategy can be used to avoid belief perseverance and how can it be useful? (In about 40 words)

### 第二节（20分）

10.（20分）假设你是红星中学学生李华，近日你在网上看到一则暑期线上研究性学习的课程广告，并对此感兴趣。

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- (1) 你的研究领域和方向；
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注意：

- (1) 词数 100 左右；
- (2) 信的开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Sir or Madam,

\_\_\_\_\_



Yours, Li Hua

## 参考答案

第一部分：知识应用（共三节，32分）第一节（共1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。

1. 【解答】(1) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.medical 医疗的；B.warm 温暖的；C.silent 沉默的；D.mental 心理的。句意：我们会争论，然后争吵，然后互相保持沉默，双方都很伤心的去睡觉。故选C。

(2) 考查动词及语境理解。A.aimed 把……设为目标；B.wondered 想知道；C.looked 看起来；D.pointed 指出。句意：从我高中三年级开始，我的目标就是成为一名护士。固定搭配，aim at: 目标成为……。根据下文 My goal was to help the sick and be a superwoman to the world 可知目标是成为护士。故选A。

(3) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.mild 温柔的；B.tough 艰苦的；C.rough 粗糙的；D.noble 高贵的。句意：照顾病人是一件很神圣的事情，但这并不是我余生中要做的事情。照顾病患是高尚的工作，褒义词，故选D。

(4) 考查名词及语境理解。A.idea 主意；B.drill 训练；C.effect 影响；D.future 未来。句意：这并不是我想要的未来。根据上文 but not what I was meant to do for the rest of my life 可知不是作者想要的未来。故选D。

(5) 考查动词及语境理解。A.find 发现；B.remember 记得；C.see 看见；D.wait 等待。句意：从我记事起，我就一直在创作，在写东西。根据下文 writing was what I had been doing 可知是打记事起。故选B。

(6) 考查名词及语境理解。A.hobby 爱好；B.process 进程；C.business 生意；D.rule 制度。句意：原先，写作是我的一项爱好，而如今，它即将成为我的职业。根据下文 It was going to be my career. 可知，原先，写作是我的一项爱好。故选A。

(7) 考查动词及语境理解。A.offer 提供；B.raise 上升；C.expect 期望；D.finance 供给…经费。句意：如果她选择不负担"我"上大学的经费，那么我就会休一年的假去工作赚钱，这样我就可以去我想去的大学。结合下文 I would take a year off to work and earn money so I could go to the college I wanted 可知，如果妈妈选择不负担"我"上大学的经费（finance），"我"会自己休学一年打工挣钱。故选D。

(8) 考查动词及语境理解。A.followed 追随；B.doubted 怀疑；C.proven 证明；D.shaken 动摇。句意：我坚持要当作家的决定向我妈妈证明了我的坚定信念。结合上文 I would take a year off to work and earn money so I could go to the college I wanted 可知，"我"向妈妈证明了（proven）"我"想去上写作学院、成为作家的坚定信念。故选C。

(9) 考查名词及语境理解。A.ease 平和；B.play 玩耍；C.peace 和平；D.war 战争。句意：最后我们和好了，她决定支持我，这对我来说意味着一切。原文刚开始提到 war，此处终于平息了，因此 at peace。故选C。

(10) 考查动词及语境理解。A.promised 许诺；B.forced 强迫；C.reminded 提醒；D.allowed 允许。句意：选择上哪所大学让我成为一个独立而完整的成年人。allow 有"使得"的意思，故选D。

第二节（共1小题；每小题9分，共9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。

2. 【解答】(1) 考查动词时态及主谓一致。句意：事实上，到目前为止，我对几部改编自我喜欢的书的电

影感到失望，通常是由于技术限制。时间状语 up to now，句中用现在完成时，主语为 I，助动词用 have，故填 have been。

(2) 考查不可数名词。句意：尽管计算机科学家声称 CGI 技术使预览成为可能，但改编电影与原文的接近程度仍不清楚。结合句意和 the 可知，此处用名词形式，且为不可数名词，故填 previousness。

(3) 考查介词。句意：尽管计算机科学家声称 CGI 技术使预览成为可能，但改编电影与原文的接近程度仍不清楚。close to 表示“接近”符合句意，故填 to。

(4) 考查表语从句。句意：大多数学生认为他们的智商决定了他们在生活中的表现。此处引导 is 的表语从句，从句中缺少主语，表示“决定表现的因素”，故填 what。

(5) 考查动词不定式。句意：情商低的人在生活中通常更难调整，更容易受到内部问题的困扰。此处用动词不定式作定语修饰名词 time，故填 to adjust。

(6) 考查定语从句。句意：因此，学校应该提供关于学生情商发展的教育，从长远来看，这将使人类整体受益。此处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为前面一件事，在从句中作主语，故填 which。

(7) 考查过去分词。句意：1996 年，第一只成功克隆的动物是一只名叫多莉的绵羊。句中已有谓语动词 was，此处为非谓语动词作定语，animal 与 clone 之间是被动关系，故用过去分词作定语，故填 cloned。

(8) 考查动词时态、语态及主谓一致。句意：2018 年 1 月，中国科学家宣布克隆两只猴子。时间状语为 In January 2018，句子用一般过去时，主语为 the cloning of two monkeys，且与 announce 之间是被动关系，故填 was announced。

(9) 考查固定搭配。句意：正如阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦的著名评论，这是福还是祸取决于人类，而不是仪器。whether...or...表示“是……还是……”，符合句意，故填 whether。

**第三节（共 1 小题；每小题 8 分，共 8 分）请从方框中选择合适的词组，并用其适当形式填空。每个词组只可以使用一次。请在答题卡指定区域作答。**

3. 【解答】(1) 考查动词短语。句意：工人抗议背后的原因是，自 4 月份以来，当权者没有对他们提高工资的要求做出反应。根据句意可知表示“对……做出反应”，用动词短语 react to，haven't 后用过去分词，构成现在完成时，故填 reacted to。

(2) 考查动词短语。句意：约翰轻而易举地通过了考试，因为他在过去的一年里专心学习。根据句意可知表示“专心于”，用动词短语 apply himself to，根据 for the past year 可知用现在完成时，和主语 he 一致，助动词用 has，故填 has applied himself to。

(3) 考查动词短语。句意：除非他改掉超速的习惯，否则他迟早会出交通事故。根据句意可知表示“以……结束；最终会”，用动词短语 end up，和 sooner or later 一致，用一般将来时，故填 will end up。

(4) 考查动词短语。句意：听力是一种主动的行为，而不是被动的行为，它包括听力理解和记忆。根据句意可知表示“包括；由……组成”，用动词短语 consist of，说明事实用一般现在时；定语从句的谓语动词和先行词 behaviour 一致，所以用第三人称单数，故填 consists of。

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，36 分）第一节（共 4 小题；每小题 6 分，共 26 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。**

4. 【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第四段 Kim took the vegetable with a bow, and ran back to her classmates,



feeling relieved that she had successfully taken a small first step toward overcoming what South Koreans consider one of their biggest weaknesses in global competitiveness: the fear of speaking in English to westerners. (Kim 鞠了一躬, 接过蔬菜, 跑回她的同学们身边, 感到欣慰的是, 她成功地迈出了第一小步, 克服了韩国人认为的他们在全球竞争力中最大的弱点之一: 害怕用英语与西方人交谈。) 可知, Hyo Jin 的问题是我不敢用英语和西方人交流。故选 C。

(2) 推理判断题。根据倒数第三段中的 There are language policemen around, punishing students speaking Korean with a fine in the village currency or red dots on their village passports. (周围有语言警察, 对讲韩语的学生处以村币罚款或在他们的村护照上涂上红点。) 可知, 学生将因不讲英语而受到惩罚。故选 B。

(3) 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的 Nevertheless, many college graduates are afraid of chatting with native speakers. That, linguists say, is a result of a national school system that traditionally stresses reading and memorization of English grammar and vocabulary at the expense of conversation. (然而, 许多大学毕业生害怕与母语为英语的人聊天。语言学家说, 这是一个国家学校体系的结果, 传统上强调阅读和记忆英语语法和词汇, 而忽视了对话。) 可知, 韩国学校系统传统上不强调对话。由此可知, 韩国学生没有足够的机会练习口语。A. There aren't enough English classes given to students. 给学生上的英语课不够多; B. Emphasis is placed on students' ability to communicate. 重点是学生的交流能力; C. Students don't have enough chances to practise speaking. 学生没有足够的机会练习说; D. Grammar and vocabulary is taught by old-fashioned methods. 语法和词汇是用老式方法教的。故选 C。

5. 【解答】(1) 推理判断题。根据第十一段 "No, indeed, Mrs. Fairfax!" I protested, annoyed, "he is nothing like my father! No one, who saw us together, would suppose it for an instant. Mr. Rochester looks as young, and is as young, as some men of twenty - five." ("不, 事实上, 费尔法克斯太太! 我恼火地抗议道, "他一点也不像我父亲!" 看到我们在一起的人, 谁也不会有这样的想法。罗切斯特先生看上去很年轻, 而且确实很年轻, 就像有些二十五岁的人一样。") 可知别人质疑时简·爱会坚定地反驳, 因此她对她与罗切斯特先生的关系是非常自信的。故选 D。

(2) 细节理解题。根据倒数第四段 "Why? Am I a monster?" I said. "Is it impossible that Mr. Rochester should have a sincere affection for me?" ("为什么? 我是怪物吗?" 我说。"难道罗切斯特先生不可能对我有真诚的感情吗?") 以及倒数第三段 and Mr. Rochester, I dare say, is fond of you (我敢说, 罗切斯特先生也喜欢你) 可推断爱小姐和费尔法克斯太太都认为罗切斯特先生喜欢爱小姐。故选 A。

(3) 词句猜测题。根据最后一段 "I hope all will be right in the end," she said. "But, believe me, you cannot be too careful. Try and keep Mr. Rochester at a distance: distrust yourself as well as him. Gentlemen in his station are not accustomed to marrying their governesses." ("我希望最后一切都会好起来," 她说。"但是, 相信我, 你再小心也不为过。尽量和罗切斯特先生保持距离, 既不要相信自己, 也不要相信他。像他这种地位的绅士是不习惯娶家庭教师的。") 可推断费尔法克斯太太不相信以后罗切斯特能平等地对待简·爱, 提醒简·爱越小心越好, 表明也许他的求婚不是真心的。故选 D。

6. 【解答】1. D, 细节理解题, 根据第三段的 "Now the pressures could come from any one of the nearly 3 billion people online 现在, 这些压力可能来自于网上近 3 亿人中的任何一个", 可知压力可能来自陌生

人。故选 D。

2. A, 推理判断题, 根据文章大意: 本文主要讲述人们对社交媒体对孩子的影响的不同看法, 有些人担心孩子受到伤害, 还提出一些防范措施, 故选 A。

3. B, 推理判断题, 根据最后一段 "My school has tried to do a lot, but it often involves trying to drill into us how bad social media can be," says Bea. "People of my age really like social media, so I think a better approach would be if they said 'Although it is good, here are some negatives' 我的学校一直在努力做很多事情, 但它常常涉及到如何向我们灌输社交媒体是多么糟糕。我这个年纪的人真的很喜欢社交媒体, 所以我认为, 如果他们说 '虽然它很好, 但这里有一些负面的东西' 的话, 会更好的", 可知成年人过分强调了社交媒体坏的影响, 故选 B。

7. 【解答】(1) C. 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 As Frans de Waal, a primatologist (灵长动物学家), recognizes, a better way to think about other creatures would be to ask ourselves how different species have developed different kinds of minds to solve different adaptive problems. Surely the important question is not whether animals can do the same things humans can, but how those animals solve the cognitive (认知的) problems they face, like how to imitate the sea floor. (正如灵长类动物学家弗朗斯·德·瓦尔 (Frans de Waal) 所认识到的, 思考其他生物的一个更好的方法是问我们自己, 不同物种是如何发展出不同类型的思维来解决不同的适应问题的。当然, 重要的问题不是动物是否能做人类能做的事情, 而是这些动物如何解决它们面临的认知问题, 比如如何模仿海底) 可推知, 动物也很聪明, "它能找到解决自己问题的办法" 能证明这一点, 故选 C。

(2) B. 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 We human beings tend to think that our social relationships are rooted in our perceptions, beliefs, and desires, and our understanding of the perceptions, beliefs, and desires of others — what psychologists call our 'theory of mind.' (我们人类倾向于认为, 我们的社会关系植根于我们的感知、信仰和欲望, 以及我们对他人的感知、信仰和欲望的理解 - - - 心理学家称之为我们的 "心智理论") 可知, "心智理论" 即我们对我们的感知、信仰和欲望, 以及我们对他人的感知、信仰和欲望的理解, 由此推知, B 选项 "We make guesses at what others think while interacting with them. (我们在与他人互动的同时, 猜测他人的想法)" 就是 "心智理论" 的体现, 即我们与他人互动过程中, 我们要猜测他人的想法, 去理解周围人类的心理状态, 故选 B。

(3) C. 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 Yet de Waal's studies show that chimps (黑猩猩) possess a remarkably developed political intelligence — they are much interested in figuring out social relationships. (然而, 德瓦尔的研究表明, 黑猩猩拥有非常发达的政治智力——它们对弄清社会关系非常感兴趣) 和最后一段中的 "Until recently, however, there wasn't much research into how humans develop and employ this kind of political knowledge (然而, 直到最近, 对于人类如何发展和运用这种政治知识, 还没有太多的研究) 可推知, 人类和一些动物是有政治智慧, 故选 C。

(4) B. 词句猜测题。根据划线句子下文 Instead of asking whether we have a better everyday theory of mind, we might wonder whether they have a better everyday theory of politics. (与其问我们是否有更好的日常心智理论, 不如问他们是否有更好的日常政治理论) 和第三段中的第一句话 Yet de Waal's studies show that

chimps (黑猩猩) possess a remarkably developed political intelligence—they are much interested in figuring out social relationships. (然而, 德瓦尔的研究表明, 黑猩猩拥有非常发达的政治智力——它们对弄清社会关系非常感兴趣)"可知, 黑猩猩的政治智力会决定它们的行为, 但是人类不一样, 结合划线句子 It may be that we understand the social world in terms of dominance, like chimps, but we're just not usually as politically motivated as they are. (也许我们像黑猩猩一样, 从支配地位的角度来理解社会世界, 但我们通常不像它们那样有政治动机)可知, 人类不像黑猩猩一样有政治动机, 黑猩猩的政治智力会决定它们的行为, 但是人类不一样, 由此可知, 划线句子所表达的意思是, 人类的政治知识不总是决定我们的表现, 故选 B。

**第二节 (共 1 小题; 每小题 10 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。**

8. 【解答】(1) G. 逻辑关系题。上文 "We feel taking time for ourselves is a waste. And to some extent, it's true—pushing yourself nonstop may bring some measure of success. (我们觉得把时间留给自己是一种浪费。在某种程度上, 这是真的——不停地逼迫自己可能会带来某种程度的成功。)" 说明了我们觉得自己要不断地努力工作; G 选项 "However, going for long periods without time for yourself may cost you in the end. (然而, 如果长时间没有自己的时间, 最终可能会让你付出代价。)" 与上文为转折关系, 表示如果继续不留时间给自己休息, 会导致什么样的结果; 后文 "Stress and the inability to enjoy a little time out have very real health and psychological effects, such as headaches, heart attacks, depression and poor concentration. (压力和无法享受短暂的休息对健康和心理都有很大的影响, 比如头痛、心脏病、抑郁和注意力不集中。)" 说明了不留时间给自己休息所带来的后果, 是对 G 选项的补充说明。故选 G 项。

(2) F. 推理判断题。上文 "So, the biggest reason to take a little time out for yourself is to avoid these negative consequences of not doing so. (所以, 花点时间休息一下的最大原因是为了避免不休息带来的消极后果。)" 说明了花时间休息的原因; F 选项 "But more than that, "me" time can make you a better person both inside and out. (但更重要的是, "自我"时间可以让你从内到外都成为一个更好的人。)" 起到对上文的顺承作用, 进一步说明了休息的更重要的另一个原因; 下文 "Specifically, taking some "me" time can help you avoid bad mood and enable you to control your emotions. (具体地说, 花一些"自我"时间可以帮助你避免坏情绪, 让你能够控制自己的情绪。)" 说明了拥有"自我"时间的好处, 对 F 选项起到了解释说明作用。故选 F 项。

(3) D. 推理判断题。D 选项 "It might seem easy to schedule a little "me" time, but often it isn't. (安排一点属于自己的时间似乎很容易, 但往往不是这样。)" 说明了给自己安排时间不容易, 与下文构成因果关系 (表示因果关系的单词 So 为标志); 下文 "So you must give yourself permission to take at least a half hour per day, even if it's divided, just for yourself. (所以你必须允许自己每天至少花半小时的时间, 即使是分开的, 也要只花给自己。)" 说明了给自己留时间的方法, 对 D 选项提到的给自己安排时间不容易提供了解决方法: 必须允许自己至少留半个小时, 即使是零碎的时间也可以。故选 D 项。

(4) E. 逻辑关系题。上文 "In addition to that, setting boundaries is important. (除此之外, 设定界限也很重要。)" 说明了界限的重要性; E 选项 "Realize that there are limits to what you can do, and build your life" 说明了实现目标的界限, 与上文构成顺承关系。故选 E 项。



around that. (你要意识到你能做的事情是有限的, 然后围绕这一点来建立你的生活。) "中"there are limits to what you can do"与上文的"boundaries"意义相近, 都提到了界限, 与上文呼应; 同时 E 选项与下文"Also acknowledge that you need to limit the demands that other people can make on your time. (同时也要意识到你需要限制别人对你时间的要求。)"也相呼应, 同样提及界限; E 选项起到承上启下的作用。故选 E 项。

(5) C. 推理判断题。上文"Taking a little time for yourself refreshes and re - energizes you. It allows you to think more clearly and make better decisions. (给自己留点时间可以让自己恢复活力。它能让你思考得更清楚, 做出更好的决定。)"说明了给自己留时间的好处; C 选项"Taking "me" time also builds your self - worth over time. (利用"自我"时间也能逐渐建立你的自我价值。)"也说明了给自己留时间的好处(句中的"also"呼应上文), 能够逐渐建立自己的自我价值; 下文"If you engage in something you enjoy during your time - out, you also have the satisfaction of reading that book, or writing that poem. But be careful that you use your "me" time for leisurely activities and don't push yourself to complete anything. (如果你在空闲时间从事一些你喜欢的事情, 你也会从读那本书或写那首诗中获得满足。但是要注意, 你要把你的"自我"时间用于休闲活动, 不要强迫自己完成任何事情。)"对 C 选项起到承接作用, 说明了自我价值的建立应该做一些休闲, 让自己享受时光的事情。故选 C 项。

**第三部分: 书面表达 (共二节, 32 分) 第一节 (共 1 小题; 第 42、43 小题各 2 分, 第 44 小题 3 分, 第 45 小题 5 分; 共 12 分)** 阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

9. 【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据文章第一段 And the tendency to hold on to our beliefs even when we should not is called belief perseverance. (即使我们不应该坚持自己的信念, 我们也会坚持下去, 这种倾向被称为信念固着。) 可知, 信念固着就是即使我们不应该坚持自己的信念, 我们也会坚持下去的倾向性。故答案为 The tendency to hold on to our beliefs even when we should not.

(2) 细节理解题。根据文章第三段 What is behind belief perseverance is our overconfidence in ourselves. (信念固着的背后是我们对自己的过度自信。) 可知, 我们对自己的过度自信阻止人们承认他们之前的判断可能是错误的。故答案为 Our overconfidence in ourselves.

(3) 细节理解题。根据文章第三段 This unfortunate habit of mind is probably responsible also for our sense that we are living in the middle of incredibly biased (有偏见的) people, while we are unbiased. (这种不幸的思维习惯也可能导致我们觉得自己生活在一群非常有偏见的人中间, 而我们自己是公正的。) 可知, "我们觉得自己生活在一群非常有偏见的人中间"是这种思维习惯的结果, 而不是原因, 因此 comes from 应该改成 is responsible for。故答案为 Our habit of over - rating ourselves comes from our sense that other people are biased. Because this unfortunate habit of mind is probably responsible also for our sense that we are living in the middle of incredibly biased people.

(4) 开放回答题。根据文章最后一段 To avoid belief perseverance, it's helpful to remember that we can never permit ourselves to be so sure of anything that we stop searching for an improved version. (为了避免信念固着, 记住我们永远不能让自己对任何事情都如此确定, 以至于停止寻找改进的版本, 这是有帮助的。) 和 we deserve to be proud that we have resisted the temptation to remain true to long - held beliefs. Such a change of mind deserves to be seen as reflecting a rare strength. (我们应该为自己抵制住了坚持长期信仰的



诱惑而感到自豪。这种想法的转变应该被视为一种罕见力量的反映。)可知,寻找一个更好的版本能够被用来避免信念固着。要记住,我们永远不能允许自己对任何事情都如此确定,以至于我们停止寻找一个更好的版本,这可以用来避免信念的固着;改变思维方式也是有用的。故答案为①Search for an improved version.②To avoid belief perseverance, it's helpful to remember that we can never permit ourselves to be so sure of anything that we stop searching for an improved version, a change of mind can also make it useful。

## 第二节 (20分)

10. 【解答】Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to express my interest in the 3 Herissons Research Program that I recently came across online. 【高分句型一】 I am a student at Hongxing High School and I am particularly interested in the opportunity to participate in a small international group for a research project. (写信目的)

My research interests lie in the field of environmental science, specifically focusing on the impact of human activities on the natural world. I have been conducting independent research on this topic for the past year and I am eager to expand my knowledge and skills through collaboration with peers from around the world. (你的研究领域和方向)

I believe that I would be a strong candidate for this program due to my ability to work well in a team, my strong research skills, and my proficiency in English. Additionally, I have experience with research methods workshops and writing center tutors, which I believe would be beneficial in contributing to the success of the group project. 【高分句型二】 (你能高质量完成此小组研究性学习的优势)

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to hearing from you. (感谢和盼望)

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。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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