

2023 北京东城高二（下）期末

英 语

2023.7

本试卷共 10 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 知识运用(共三节，40 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。

Jeremy Locke, who owns a roofing and construction company, had always been wanting to 1 the roof of Jeanette MacDonald's home. Whenever he drove past the woman's home, he 2 that another group of repairmen had taken on the job. But as weeks wore on, the roof continued to worsen without any 3 of repair.

"I had it in my mind that if no one steps up to help this lady in our community, I'd love to," said Locke to his wife.

When Locke finally 4 MacDonald about fixing her roof for free, however, she politely turned him down because she did not like to accept 5. She told Locke, "I applied for a government grant (补助金) to fix the roof and I'll be more than happy to 6 you once the grant application was approved".

7, the approval never came.

So Locke changed tactics (策略). The sympathetic construction worker played a/an 8 trick to make her accept his help. He invited MacDonald to enter a raffle (抽奖) that his business was holding for a free roof. After MacDonald got one of the raffle tickets, Locke told her that she was the 9. Not until the new roof was finished did MacDonald know that she was the only one who had entered the raffle.

MacDonald said that she didn't know how to express her 10 to Locke, saying that he was her "guardian angel".

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. design | B. repair | C. decorate | D. construct |
| 2. A. announced | B. acknowledged | C. assumed | D. appreciated |
| 3. A. signs | B. hope | C. means | D. need |
| 4. A. went along with | B. kept track of | C. looked out for | D. reached out to |
| 5. A. charity | B. apologies | C. advice | D. invitations |
| 6. A. award | B. thank | C. trace | D. hire |
| 7. A. Unknowingly | B. Naturally | C. Unfortunately | D. Gradually |
| 8. A. unpleasant | B. innocent | C. mean | D. cheap |
| 9. A. joiner | B. owner | C. helper | D. winner |
| 10. A. gratitude | B. generosity | C. sympathy | D. blessing |

第二节(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白

处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

In 2013, a lot of people were shocked by a news photo of a dead polar bear that 11 (find) on Norway's Arctic island of Svalbard, far from its habitat. All that remained of the poor bear were "skin and bones". Experts claimed that low sea ice levels 12 (cause) by climate change meant the bear could not hunt seals as before, so it had to travel greater distances in order to find food. This 13 (alarm) case showed how the increase in temperature had an impact on Earth's ecology.

B

Dean Schneider leaves his life in Switzerland behind and goes to Africa 14 (pursue) his passion and make the world a better place. He was always fascinated by the animal world since he was a child. That is 15 he decided to form a club to help lions born in captivity (圈养). The name of the club is "Hakuna Mipaka"—a Swahili expression meaning "no limits". It develops from five core values that Dean tries hard to follow: 16 (free), loyalty, appreciation, brotherhood, and boldness.

C

Construction of the Tower of Pisa began in 1173 17 Pisa was a center of power and wealth. But work was stopped several times because of wars. The eight-story tower was not completed until the late 1200s. The tower itself is made of marble (大理石) and 18 (weigh) 16,000 tons. However, the leaning of the tower was not for its weights 19 for the soil underneath. The ground is 20 (soft) on one side than on the other. The south side has sunk 6.1 feet below ground level in the past centuries. The north side has sunk 12.3 feet!

第三节(共4小题; 每小题2.5分, 共10分)

根据中文意思和括号内所给的提示词, 翻译下面句子。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

21. 在美国最受欢迎的中国菜是“左宗鸡”, 它在油炸的鸡肉上淋上甜酱, 再佐以焗炒过的红辣椒制成。

(consist of)

America's most popular Chinese dish is General Tao's chicken, _____ fried chicken covered in a sweet sauce, flavoured with hot red peppers.

22. 警察问登山者为什么在遇到危险时他们延迟发出求救信息。(delay, send)

The policeman asked the climbers _____ SOS messages when in danger.

23. 这些图片是水墨动画电影的代表。你看过这些电影吗?(representative)

These pictures _____ ink wash animation films. Have you seen any of them before?

24. 防止网络游戏控制青少年的生活至关重要。(prevent)

It is essential _____ from dominating a teenager's life.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 28分)

第一节(共9小题; 每小题2分, 共18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

Have you ever fantasized about how easy life would be with a personal assistant taking care of all the "little details"? Nowadays, you can get lots of the advantages of an AI assistant right on your phone or computer. Using any of these apps will help you improve your efficiency and productivity with a single click—whether you are at work or at

college, or anything else in between. So go forth and download the best AI assistants:

◇ **Utter. AI**

If you've been looking for a better companion to help you with taking notes during meetings or lectures, Utter. AI is the right one. Utter. AI is an intelligent- dictation app which not only takes notes and records the audio but also transcribes the text and has a highlight summary. The app offers up to 600 minutes for free and has an Utter Pro subscription for \$8.33/month.

◇ **Nound**

Nound is the perfect voice assistant researching tool you need. It doesn't just allow you to search for the nearest subway, or what the weather will be like, with a further question or two you can get more in-depth results. Some reviews claim it's the fastest and most intelligent app of its kind. Nound is a free app, but for \$ 6.99 you can eliminate (清除) in-app ads and use some extra features.

◇ **StayFocusd**

StayFocusd is a free browser extension that improves your productivity by blocking those distracting websites that stop you from working or studying. It gives you total control with the ability to block websites either by time and date, or by time limit. StayFocusd is a free Chrome extension.

◇ **EasilyDo**

EasilyDo offers personal assistant services focused on communications. With just a few clicks you can customize your email notifications, back up important messages, organize your contacts, have junk and expired emails automatically deleted, and collect attachments and receipts into one, fast-access location.

◇ **Time. AI**

Before you can improve your productivity habits, you need to know where you're spending your time. Time. AI does exactly that. It records how much time you're spending on the different apps and websites.

Once it has a full report it will show you your statistics and tell you when you've been productive and when you haven't. With the report, you can set daily "Focus Work" goals and it will keep track of it to make sure you're doing the work you want to do. Time. AI gives you a 30-day free trial and will give you a special price depending on your unique needs.

25. Which of the following can offer help to locate an ideal hotel?

A. Utter. AI. B. Nound. C. StayFocusd. D. EasilyDo.

26. "Time. AI" is to help you _____.

A. take notes B. understand your needs
C. keep focused D. detail your daily routine

27. The passage is written to _____.

A. emphasize the importance of AI assistants
B. recommend some AI-powered apps
C. offer advice to personal assistants
D. explain the way apps work

B

In the middle of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, Amanda Barrows carefully placed a wooden nightstand(床头柜) on the ground. She attached a sign reading, "Take a poem, leave a poem."

“It’s completely unexpected,” said Barrows, a park ranger (管理员) by day and a poet by night. “I’m really taken aback by the outpouring of support.”

Barrows has always considered herself a writer, so she enrolled in a class called Poetry for the People. The final project of the class is to find a way to “bring poetry into the community”.

At first, Barrows struggled to land on an idea. Eventually, she realized that she could fuse her love for parks and her love for poetry. A coworker gave Barrows a weathered nightstand. She thought it would be the perfect tool for her project.

She filled the drawer at the top with fresh paper and pens and added a box at the bottom for poems. To get the ball rolling, she asked her close friends to add their favorite poems to the drawer for people to take away.

The poetry nightstand reminded her of Little Free Libraries. That project features bookstands stationed across the city. People can leave and take books from little libraries. She only had a single nightstand to work with, so Barrows decided that she would leave it in a park for four days before moving it to a new location. San Francisco’s Recreation and Park Department manages about 220 parks, and Barrow’s goal is to bring the poetry nightstand to all of them.

Since the project started, people have added a wide range of writing. Barrows shares most of the submissions on social media. Some are clearly composed by kids, while others are more refined. People have also written poems in various languages. “I love to see different people’s handwriting and share their personal words,” Barrows said.

The instructors of Poetry for the People said the nightstand fulfilled the main purpose of the project. Other students in the class wrote poetry on sidewalks with chalk. Another gave out poems disguised as parking tickets. Tanea Lunsford Lynx, a guest instructor for the class, says the project is “an invitation to slow down”. She believes that the old-fashioned nightstand stands out in a city that is filled with new technology.

Barrows says she intends to “keep this going indefinitely,” and she hopes others will build off the project and contribute their own creativity. “It really is a community project,” Barrows said. “It belongs to all of us.”

28. Why did Barrows put the nightstand in the park?

- A. To share poetry submissions. B. To follow Little Free Libraries.
C. To advertise a poetry class. D. To complete a required task.

29. What does the underlined word “fuse” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Combine. B. Reveal. C. Strengthen. D. Clarify.

30. What do we know about Barrow’s project?

- A. It has involved 220 parks. B. It is popular on social media.
C. It improves people’s handwriting. D. It makes poetry reach more people.

C

Overly technical language in science articles doesn’t just muddy the waters for non-experts—it can alienate readers, potentially shutting them out from scientific discussion and knowledge. That’s the conclusion of a study published in the *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, and it applies to general-interest articles just as much as to scientific papers.

“When we have a hard time conceptualizing information, we become really scared of it,” says lead author Hillary Shulman, a communication researcher. Scientists can create “unnecessary barriers” with words, she says. The study involved 650 members of the general public who read paragraphs on three cutting-edge topics: self-driving cars, robotic surgery and 3D bio-printing. The members are divided into two groups: for the experimental group, the

paragraphs were loaded with jargon terms (行业术语), such as “remote ergonomic console”; for the control group, the paragraphs were written with words that are familiar to most readers, such as “separate control panel”.

After reading the passages, the study participants rated their experience in a series of questionnaires. Those who read jargon-filled paragraphs were more likely to say that they had difficulty understanding the language and the information. They were also significantly more likely to say that they weren’t good at science, and less likely to say that they would seek out information on the topic in the future. Some of the participants who read the jargon-heavy text received links to definitions of technical terms, but that didn’t reduce their frustrations or enhance their feelings of understanding.

Scientists can learn to cut back on their use of technical language when talking to people who are not researchers, says Ayelet Baram-Tsabari, a science-communication researcher. She co-authored a January study showing that scientists with media training can write articles that are just as engaging as pieces written by professional journalists. “Avoiding jargon is a fundamental part of that, but it’s not the whole story,” she says. To really connect with the public, she recommends that scientists tell a story that’s relevant to the audience. Members of the public aren’t the only ones who can be turned off by jargon, Shulman says. Students can be, too. “I teach a class with 400 undergrads,” she says. “When you’re training people, you can introduce jargon with a little more sensitivity. You’re trying to invite them into the environment.”

Of course, technical words still have an important function in science. Shulman’s paper is itself heavily loaded with terms such as “metacognition” and “self-schema”. “The irony of that is not lost on me,” she says. “When it comes to scientific literature, you can’t get anything published unless it’s full of jargon. Scientists want to speak to other scientists in the most precise way possible.”

31. In the study, participants in the experimental group probably find themselves _____.

- A. lacking in elementary reading skills
- B. uninterested in reading definitions of jargon
- C. incompetent to deal with complex information
- D. not confident about grasping new science topics

32. According to Baram-Tsabari, scientists had better _____.

- A. publicize science in a more accessible way
- B. receive the training for professional journalists
- C. limit jargon in communication with each other
- D. conduct extensive research related to the public

33. What does Shulman think of using jargon in her paper?

- A. Disadvantageous.
- B. Shameful.
- C. Unavoidable.
- D. Tricky.

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。

Do you feel like you can remember things better when you actively engage with the information and create your own version of it? 34 This phenomenon has important implications when it comes to understanding how people learn.

Tests on the generation effect show that when users encounter a list of words presented in the form of fragments (片段), they will engage several areas of the brain to create words to fill in the blanks. 35 Researchers believe this is because of the deeper level of cognitive (认知的) engagement involved in the process of creating new words.

Teachers and instructors need to be aware of the role the generation effect can play in the classroom. Students who just receive written material they can read may not understand it as fully as students who engage with it by taking notes, completing writing exercises, and so forth. 36 Rather than giving students a list of correctly spelled words and asking them to memorize it, the teacher can ask students to complete worksheets where they must fill in blanks to spell the words.

37 If a student simply reads a textbook, he/she will not absorb the information as well as when he/she takes notes and recreates charts and other materials presented in the book. Students preparing for an examination may find it helpful to write out material from the text, rephrasing in their own words as appropriate to make sure they fully understand the material. 38

In a word, it all boils down to active learning versus passive learning. Spending a few minutes actively producing content may just be the thing you were missing in your learning routine.

- A. That's called the Generation Effect.
- B. For students, the generation effect can also be important.
- C. When they are asked to repeat the list later, their recall will be better.
- D. A common example of the generation effect can be seen in spelling lessons for young students.
- E. The simple act of writing can trigger(激发) the generation effect and help the students perform better on examinations.
- F. They will find that actively using new information may create relationships between tasks in examinations.
- G. The process of generating content may initiate some particular encoding (编码) processes that do not happen when simply reading.

第三部分 书面表达(共两节, 32分)

第一节(共4小题;第39题2分,第40题2分,第41题3分,第42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。

THE GROWING PROBLEM OF E-WASTE

The term e-waste is short for "electronic waste". It refers to electrical or electronic products that are thrown away when they are no longer needed. These include computers, televisions, ovens, and basically anything else that runs on batteries or has an electrical cord.

E-waste has been a problem since the 1970s because of how difficult it is to separate things like metal and plastic from various products. Also, many electronics contain toxic materials that can pollute the environment if left in landfills. Over the past few decades, the problem of e-waste has only increased along with advancements in technology.

E-waste is now the fastest-growing waste stream around the world. The total amount of e-waste created every year is expected to reach 74 million tons by the year 2030. Currently, it's estimated that only about 17 percent of global e-waste is properly recycled. However, the United Nations hopes to bring that number up to 30 percent by the end of 2023.

With more people using smartphones and computers every year, the problem of e-waste cannot be ignored. To

increase the recycling rate of e-waste items, cities should consider adding special collection boxes at grocery stores or government offices. There should also be delivery or pick-up services for e-waste items. That way, these items can be sent directly to people who are able to properly take them apart and recover their useful components.

Despite current difficulties, e-waste has great recycling potential. In addition to the items thrown away, lots of people keep old devices that aren't used anymore. As a whole, they add up to a lot of metals and minerals that can, and should, be recycled. If these components are recycled to make new products, there would be less of a need to dig for more around the world.

So, if you must replace your phone or computer, try returning the device to the manufacturer or dropping it off at an e-waste processing facility if there is one nearby.

39. What does "electronic waste" refer to?

40. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

41. Decide which part of the following statement is wrong. Underline it and explain why.

►In order to reduce e-waste, people had better keep old devices that aren't used anymore or drop them off in special collection boxes.

42. Apart from the ways mentioned in the passage, please share your way(s) to reduce e-waste. (About 40 words)

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华，你们学校近期将要举办“健康美食日”活动。你的英国朋友 Jim 正在北京一所国际学校学习，请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件，邀请他参加该活动，内容包括：

- 1、活动简介(时间、地点、主题、内容等);
- 2、邀请理由。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：健康美食日 Healthy Food Day

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

参考答案

第一部分 知识运用 (共三节, 40分)

第一节 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

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

第二节 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

11. was found 12. caused 13. alarming 14. to pursue 15. why
16. freedom 17. when 18. weighs 19. but 20. softer

第三节 (共4小题; 每小题2.5分, 共10分)

21. which consists of/consisting of
22. why they (had) delayed sending
23. are representative of/the representatives of
24. to prevent online games

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 28分)

第一节 (共9小题; 每小题2分, 共18分)

25. B 26. C 27. B 28. D 29. A 30. D 31. D 32. A 33. C

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 共10分)

34. A 35. C 36. D 37. B 38. E

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32分)

第一节 (共4小题; 第39题2分, 第40题2分, 第41题3分, 第42题5分, 共12分)

39. It refers to electrical or electronic products that are thrown away when they are no longer needed.
40. Why e-waste has become a growing problem.
41. In order to reduce e-waste, people had better keep old devices that used anymore or drop them off in special collection boxes.

According to the passage, people had better have these devices recycled to make new products.

42. 略

第二节 (20分)

A possible version -

Dear Jim,

Our school is holding a "Healthy Food Day". and I think it will be fantastic if you could join us.

This event will take place on July 12th on the playground. It will stress the importance of a healthy balanced diet.

There'll be many highlights, including food stands featuring healthy snack options from across China, and entertaining games related to food and wellness. Besides, an exhibition on how cuisine and culture go hand in hand will be presented.

This event promises to be a delightful experience for everyone involved. And I believe it'll be a good chance for you to have a taste of Chinese food and culture at the same time.

Looking forward to seeing you at our “Healthy Food Day” .

Your,
Li Hua



北京高一高二高三期末试题下载

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