

# 房山区中学 2023-2024 学年度第一学期期中学业水平调研

## 高二英语

本调研卷共 10 页，共 100 分。时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在调研卷上作答无效。调研结束后，将答题卡交回，调研卷自行保存。

### 第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30分）

#### 第一节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分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。

Molai grew up in a tiny village in India. The village lay near some wetlands which became his second 1. He learned the value and beauty of 2 there from a very young age.

When he was 16, Molai began to notice something disturbing happening around his home. A flood had hit the area earlier that year and the damage it caused 3 a number of birds. Besides, the number of snakes had declined as well. He 4 that it was because there weren't enough trees to protect them from the heat. The solution, of course, was to 5 trees so the animals could seek shelter during the daytime. He turned to the forest department for help but was told that nothing would grow there. 6, Molai went looking on his own and 7 a nearby island where he began to plant trees.

Watering young plants in the dry season was 8 for a lone boy. Molai built at the top of each sapling (幼树) a bamboo platform, where he placed earthen pots with small holes to 9 rainwater. The water would then drip (滴落) on the plants below.

Molai 10 to plant trees for the next 37 years. His efforts have resulted in 1,360 acres of naturally-grown land that has become home to many plants and animals.

- |                       |                 |                    |                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. job             | B. choice       | C. dream           | D. home           |
| 2. A. culture         | B. youth        | C. nature          | D. knowledge      |
| 3. A. had driven away | B. had put away | C. had thrown away | D. had given away |

- |                  |               |              |              |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4. A. agreed     | B. remembered | C. realized  | D. promised  |
| 5. A. plant      | B. buy        | C. destroy   | D. water     |
| 6. A. Besides    | B. Moreover   | C. However   | D. Otherwise |
| 7. A. rebuilt    | B. discovered | C. left      | D. managed   |
| 8. A. beneficial | B. normal     | C. fantastic | D. tough     |
| 9. A. study      | B. collect    | C. warm      | D. drink     |
| 10. A. continued | B. failed     | C. learned   | D. returned  |

第二节 (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

Technology isn't the only way 11 (forecast) the weather. Nature has its ways, too. Unusual animal behaviour, for example, can indicate whether it's cold, wet weather that's on the way or a hot, dry period. If fish are jumping 12 (high) than usual or frogs are croaking more loudly, it may rain. And next time you look up at the sky, don't just look for rain clouds, but also for 13 (bird). If they are flying low, grab your umbrella.

B

Studies show that laughter 14 (produce) chemicals to make people feel better, which means clown doctors can be helpful. We are specially 15 (train) clowns. I chose this career because of my experience of going to hospital when I 16 (be) a kid. Although the doctors and nurses did a great job, hospitals weren't really designed 17 children. I spent much of the time when I was there feeling frightened and more than a little bored! Being a clown doctor means I can help people by entertaining them.

C

Now and then I have tested my seeing friends to discover what they see. Recently, I asked a friend who had just returned from a long walk in the woods what she had observed. "Nothing in particular," she replied. How was it possible, I asked 18 (I), to walk for an hour through the woods and see nothing worthy of note? I 19 cannot see find hundreds of things to interest me through mere touch. If I can get so much pleasure from touch, how much more beauty must 20 (reveal) by sight?

## 第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38分)

### 第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

#### Choose Your One-Day Tours!

**Tour A—Bath & Stonehenge** including entrance fees to the ancient Roman bathrooms and Stonehenge—£37 until 26 March and £39 thereafter.

Visit the city with over 2,000 years of history and Bath Abbey, the Royal Crescent and the Costume Museum. Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous prehistoric monuments dating back over 5,000 years.

**Tour B—Oxford & Stratford** including entrance fees to the University St Mary's Church Tower and Anne Hathaway's house—£32 until 12 March and £36 thereafter.

**Oxford:** Includes a guided tour of England's oldest university city and colleges. Look over the "city of dreaming spires (尖顶)" from St Mary's Church Tower. **Stratford:** Includes a guided tour exploring much of the Shakespeare wonder.

**Tour C—Windsor Castle & Hampton Court** including entrance fees to Hampton Court Palace—£34 until 11 March and £37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Windsor and Hampton Court, Henry VIII's favorite palace. Free time to visit Windsor Castle (entrance fees not included). With 500 years of history, Hampton Court was once the home of four Kings and one Queen. Now this former royal palace is open to the public as a major tourist attraction. Visit the palace and its various historic gardens, which include the famous maze (迷宫) where it is easy to get lost!

**Tour D—Cambridge** including entrance fees to the Tower of Saint Mary the Great—£33 until 18 March and £37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Cambridge, the famous university town, and the gardens of the 18th century.

21. Which tour will you choose if you want to see England's oldest university city?

- A. Tour A.      B. Tour B.      C. Tour C.      D. Tour D.

22. Which of the following tours charges the lowest fee on 17 March?

- A. Windsor Castle & Hampton Court.      B. Oxford & Stratford.  
C. Bath & Stonehenge.      D. Cambridge.

23. Why is Hampton Court a major tourist attraction?

- A. It used to be the home of royal families.
- B. It used to be a well-known maze.
- C. It is the oldest palace in Britain.
- D. It is a world-famous castle.

**B**

As the Camp Fire continued, killing at least 85 people and displacing thousands more in Northern California, Madison waited there.

Gaylord, the Anatolian shepherd mix's owner, was not able to get to her home, when the fire began to spread, meaning Madison was left behind. For weeks, all Gaylord could do was hope for Madison's safety, according to California-based animal rescue organization Paw Print Rescue.

Sullivan, a volunteer with the organization, had already helped locate Madison's brother Miguel in a different city. But Madison was even more difficult to find. Sullivan spotted Madison a few times in a canyon (峡谷), apparently guarding his land, and put out fresh food and water regularly in hopes that the dog would turn up, according to a post by Sullivan. She even placed an article of clothing that smelled like Gaylord near the home "to keep Madison's hope alive until his people could return," Sullivan wrote.

When the evacuation (疏散) order was lifted last week and Gaylord went back to her home, which had been ruined by the fire. Madison was there, seemingly protecting what little remained of his family's home.

"Well, I'm so happy to report that Gaylord was allowed to return to her home today and THERE MADISON WAS! He had stayed to protect what was left of his home, and never gave up on his people!" Sullivan wrote in the comment on her post. "I'm so happy I'm crying as I write this! He didn't give up through the storms or the fire!" she added.

Soon afterward, Madison was reunited with Miguel for the first time since the fire broke out. An emotional Gaylord said in an interview with the network that she was overcome with joy to see Madison waiting for her. She also expressed how grateful she was to Sullivan. Gaylord said fighting through tears, "You could never ask for better animals. He is the best dog."

24. What did Madison do during the Camp Fire?
- A. He ran away from home.
  - B. He waited for Gaylord.
  - C. He stayed with Miguel.
  - D. He rescued Sullivan.
25. Why did Sullivan place an article of clothing smelling like Gaylord near the home?
- A. To help Madison remember his owner.
  - B. To encourage Madison not to give up.
  - C. To get Madison to turn up.
  - D. To keep Madison warm.
26. Where was Madison finally found?
- A. In a different city.
  - B. In a canyon.
  - C. At a camp.
  - D. At his home.
27. What quality is emphasized in this story?
- A. Patience.
  - B. Uniqueness.
  - C. Devotion.
  - D. Intelligence.

C

*Reading Art: Art for Book Lovers* is a celebration of an everyday object—the book, represented here in almost three hundred artworks from museums around the world. The image of the reader appears throughout history, in art made long before books as we now know them came into being. In artists' representations of books and reading, we see moments of shared humanity that go beyond culture and time.

In this “book of books,” artworks are selected and arranged in a way that emphasizes these connections between different eras and cultures. We see scenes of children learning to read at home or at school, with the book as a focus for relations between the generations. Adults are portrayed (描绘) alone in many settings and poses—absorbed in a volume, deep in thought or lost in a moment of leisure. These scenes may have been painted hundreds of years ago, but they record moments we can all relate to.

Books themselves may be used symbolically in paintings to demonstrate the intellect (才智), wealth or faith of the subject. Before the wide use of the printing press, books were treasured objects and could be works of art in their own right. More recently, as books have become inexpensive or even throwaway, artists have used them as the raw material for

artworks—transforming covers, pages or even complete volumes into paintings and sculptures.

Continued developments in communication technologies were once believed to make the printed page outdated. From a 21st-century point of view, the printed book is certainly ancient, but it remains as interactive as any battery-powered e-reader. To serve its function, a book must be activated by a user: the cover opened, the pages parted, the contents reviewed, perhaps notes written down or words underlined. And in contrast to our increasingly networked lives where the information we consume is monitored and tracked, a printed book still offers the chance of a wholly private, “off-line” activity.

28. What are the selected artworks about?

- A. Books and reading.                      B. Home and school.  
C. Wealth and intellect.                    D. Work and leisure.

29. What do the underlined words “relate to” in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

- A. Hate.                      B. Paint.                      C. Understand.                      D. Change.

30. What does the author want to say by mentioning the e-reader?

- A. People now rarely have the patience to read.  
B. Our lives in the 21st century are networked.  
C. Technology has changed the way we read.  
D. The printed book is not totally out of date.

#### D

After years of observing human nature, I have decided that two qualities make the difference between men of great achievement and men of average performance: curiosity and discontent. I have never known an outstanding man who lacked either. And I have never known an average man who had both. The two belong together.

Together, these deep human urges (驱策力) count for much more than ambition. Galileo was not merely ambitious when he dropped objects of varying weights from the Leaning Tower at Pisa and timed their fall to the ground. Like Galileo, all the great names in history were curious and asked in discontent, “Why? Why? Why?”

Fortunately, curiosity and discontent don't have to be learned. We are born with them and need only recapture them.

“The great man,” said Mencius (孟子), “is he who does not lose his child's heart.” Yet most of us do lose it. We stop asking questions. We stop challenging custom. We just follow the crowd. And the crowd desires restful average. It encourages us to occupy our own little corner,



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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Color is fundamental in home design—something you'll always have in every room. A grasp of how to manage color in your spaces is one of the first steps to creating rooms you'll love to live in. Do you want a room that's full of life? Professional? Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day? 35

Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point. 36 But good news is that there're really only three kinds of decisions you need to make about color in your home: the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones.

37 They're the little spots of color like throw pillows, mirrors and baskets that most of us use to add visual interest to our rooms. Less tiring than painting your walls and less expensive than buying a colorful sofa, small color choices bring with them the significant benefit of being easily changeable.

Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves. 38 They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

The large color decisions in your rooms concern the walls, ceilings, and floors. 39 So it pays to be sure, because you want to get it right the first time.

- A. While all of them are useful, they can get a little complex.
- B. Small color choices are the ones we're most familiar with.
- C. It's not really a good idea to use too many small color pieces.
- D. When looking for room color ideas, start by embracing color theory.
- E. Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways.
- F. Whatever you're looking for, color is the key to making a room feel the way you want it to feel.
- G. Whether you're looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are important.



### 第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32分)

#### 第一节 (共4小题; 第40、41题各2分, 第42题3分, 第43题5分, 共12分)

阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Last year, I baked biscuits for complete strangers to say “thank you”. I’d had to call 999 because I found my husband unconscious on the floor. Within minutes, a police car arrived and soon my husband received medical care in hospital.

A week later, when I dropped off still-warm biscuits and presented a thank-you note at the police station, the policemen thanked me for delivering gifts.

I drove away feeling light and happy. Later, I realized that my natural high might have been more than it seemed. Research has shown that sharing gratitude has positive effects on health. People who express gratitude will increase their happiness levels, lower their blood pressure and get better sleep.

What about people who receive gratitude? Research has confirmed that when people receive thanks, they experience positive emotions. “Those are happy surprises,” says Jo-Ann Tsang, a professor of psychology. When someone is thanked, he’s more likely to return the favor or pass kindness on, and his chance of being helpful again doubles, probably because he enjoys feeling socially valued.

The give-and-take of gratitude also deepens relationships. Studies show that when your loved ones regularly express gratitude, making you feel appreciated, you’re more likely to return appreciative feelings, which leads to more satisfactory in your relationships.

Nowadays, however, many people don’t express gratitude. Our modern lifestyle may be to blame. With commercial and social media, everything is speeding the younger generation to feel they’re the center of the world. If it’s all about them, why thank others?

Why not thank others? Just take a look at how many positive effects can saying “thank you” have on personal health—and the well-being of others.

If you aren’t particularly grateful, I strongly suggest you learn to be. People who are instructed to keep gratitude journals, in which they write down positive things that happen to them, cultivate gratitude over time.

40. What health benefits can people gain from expressing gratitude?

41. How do people probably respond when they receive gratitude and feel socially valued?

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

➤ *Saying "thank-you" improves relationships, but nowadays some young people don't want to do it because everything is making them feel blamed by the whole society.*

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43. If possible, who would you like to express gratitude to most? Why? *(In about 40 words)*

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第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你校下周将要举办秋游活动，请给你校的交换生 Jim 写一封信，邀请他参加此次活动，内容包括：

1. 时间、地点、参加者；
2. 活动安排；
3. 询问意愿。

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：autumn outgoing

Dear Jim,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

( 请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内 )

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