

北京汇文中学 2020-2021 学年度

第二学期期中考试

高二英语

本试卷共 12 页，共 100 分。考试时长 100 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，只交答题卡。

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题，每题 1 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。

One summer afternoon, when I was about eight years of age, I was looking at a beautiful rainbow. Somebody said, "If you should go to the 1 of the rainbow, you would find there great pots of gold and silver." Without 2, I rushed from the house, and set off toward the woods.

I was so sure that I knew just 3 that rainbow ended. I remembered how glad and proud I was in my thoughts, and what fine presents I promised to all my friends out of my riches. So thinking, and laying delightful plans, almost before I knew it I had 4 the thick forest, and the end of the rainbow was not there! 5 I saw it shining down among the trees a little farther off; so on and on I 6, through the thick bushes and 7 rapid streams. The woods grew thicker and darker, and the ground more wet. Suddenly I met in my way a 8 porcupine (豪猪), who made himself still larger when he saw me. Fearing that he would attack me, I ran from him as fast as my tired feet would carry me. In my 9 and hurry I forgot to keep my eye on the rainbow, and when, at last, I 10 and looked for it, it was nowhere in sight! It had quite 11 away. I burst into tears, for I had lost all my 12 and had nothing to show for my pilgrimage (journey to a holy place) but muddy feet and a wet and torn body.

But I soon found that my troubles had only begun: I was lost! I could not tell which was east or west, but wandered about here and there, crying and calling, though I knew that no one could hear me. All at once I heard my nickname called, so I jumped up. It was my eldest brother. He hugged and kissed away all my tears, and then he told me what the rainbow 13 is: "It is only painted air, and does not 14 on the earth. But it tells us something more. When you set off on a pilgrimage, you will be 15 by the rainbow through all the dark places of this world to treasures in your heart, better, far better, than silver or gold."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. end | B. right | C. top | D. front |
| 2. A. appreciation | B. intention | C. hesitation | D. explanation |
| 3. A. how | B. when | C. why | D. where |
| 4. A. noticed | B. cleared | C. passed | D. reached |
| 5. A. But | B. And | C. Or | D. For |
| 6. A. struggled | B. imagined | C. looked | D. worked |
| 7. A. above | B. towards | C. across | D. through |
| 8. A. young | B. wild | C. large | D. fierce |
| 9. A. horror | B. embarrassment | C. sorrow | D. disappointment |
| 10. A. cried | B. remembered | C. returned | D. determined |
| 11. A. flown | B. moved | C. broken | D. faded |
| 12. A. dreams | B. destinations | C. treasures | D. spirits |
| 13. A. usually | B. really | C. finally | D. entirely |
| 14. A. jump | B. rest | C. drop | D. lie |
| 15. A. cheated | B. moved | C. led | D. caught |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 道小题; 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

Teenagers in the U.S. know they'll probably need tech skills 16 (land) good jobs, but a new survey 17 (suggest) that interest in tech careers may be decreasing.

The percentage of boys aged 13 to 17 who are interested in science, technology, engineering and math - or STEM - careers dropped according to a survey by Junior Achievement USA. The amount of girls 18 (interest) in STEM careers stayed unchanged at 11 percent.

B

An epidemic is the name given to an 19 (infect) disease that rapidly spreads to a large number of people within a short period of time-usually two weeks or less. It can 20 (cause) by several different factors, such as a virus being carried into an area, or changes in the way people live, 21 increases the chances of them coming into contact with a bacteria or virus.

C

22 you're good or not at school very much depends on the teachers' expectations. But it is 23 (good) to know what to do to be a happy person and what to do to lead a meaningful life, etc.

Statistics show that people who failed at school didn't end up 24 (fail) in life. You may have already known that Steve Jobs, Richard Baranson, didn't do very well at school. In fact, there are a lot more than just the "big shots" who are successful in life 25 completing school.

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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

Sports are the base of my life, next to my mother who raised me when my dad left us. I have been into sports since I was six years old. I have known many coaches and heard hundreds of their tips, but they usually focused on drills to develop my skills and reach me next level of play.

When I was in Senior Two, I met the new school basketball coach, Brian Pawloski. I thought I was certain to be selected for the school team since I had been in it the year before. I showed up to the tryouts and put out about 90% effort since I thought I'd make it with no problem. That was a big mistake.

Brian Pawloski is the hardest-working coach I have ever met. He didn't expect 100% effort, he expected 200% effort. One example: he once made us do 40 suicide drills for the 40 lay-ups (投篮) we missed in a game. Some think this is crazy, but it isn't. After this conditioning practice, as we were getting a cup of cold water to drink, I said, "Coach, that was the best practice I ever had." I was completely sincere. This man was and is the person who influenced me most at my high school. He expects us to be excellent not just on the court but in the classroom. If I am not working on basketball, I am reading a book that he thinks will help us better understand life's challenges, including *Wooden*, *Coach*, and *The Screwtape Letters*. In the first two years I **slacked off**, not putting forth my full potential. Now, unlike the coaches of my youth, this man was interested in how we did off the court. He always made sure I kept up with my studies and was able to be trusted. I can honestly say that no other coach has given me so much advice on how to succeed in basketball, but more importantly, in life. My school is lucky to have such a great person to teach, coach and influence their students. I will always remember my high-school basketball days as one of the hardest times I have ever worked in my life not only in basketball but in my growth as an individual.

26. Different from other coaches, Coach Brian _____.
- A. concentrated on skill training
 - B. trained the team hard
 - C. expected the team to do well in their studies
 - D. asked the team to do more reading than training
27. The underlined phrase "slacked off" in the last paragraph means _____.
- A. paid no attention
 - B. showed no interest
 - C. had less passion
 - D. made less effort
28. In the author's eyes, Coach Brian is _____.
- A. strict and helpful
 - B. hardworking and honest
 - C. skilled and cruel
 - D. professional and serious

B

Your car is a necessary part of your life. You use it every day. Of course, you want to hold on to it, so you make sure it has the latest alarm and immobilizer (汽车防盗器). But despite all these, cars like yours are still stolen every day. In fact, in this country, one car is stolen almost every minute! And if your car is stolen, you only have a 50:50 chance of seeing it again.

Each year, car crime costs nearly £3 billion. Of course, if you're insured, you won't lose out, or will you? Firstly, you will have to pay extra insurance later on, and then you may not be offered the full amount by the agent. You will probably have to hire a car and you will also lose the value of the contents and accessories (配件) in the car.

Now comes the solution. An RAC Trackstar system, hidden in one of 47 possible secret locations in your car, is the key of our system. If your car is stolen, radio signals are sent at twenty-second intervals from the car to the RAC Trackstar National Control Center via a satellite network. Then a computer gives the vehicle's exact location, speed and direction.

The RAC Trackstar National Control Center, which operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, will immediately inform the police in the area where the car is located. Because the police receive information every twenty seconds, they will always know the vehicle's location. Once the thief has been arrested, your car will be returned to you.

RAC Trackstar is unique in being able to provide the National Control Center with details of the exact location of your car, its speed and direction. And speed is the key to successful recovery of a stolen vehicle. RAC Trackstar Control will immediately tell the police if you report your car stolen and under the 24-hour Guardian Option. It will also tell you if your car has been stolen. RAC Trackstar's constant updates mean the police are kept informed of the car's location. All these greatly improve your chances of seeing your car again.

29. If your car is stolen, you will have to _____.
- A. hire a new car
B. pay more insurance
C. buy a RAC Trackstar system
D. inform the National Control Center
30. The Trackstar system can tell the police _____.
- A. where the car is
B. how the car is stolen
C. who the thief is
D. what brand the car is
31. According to the passage, people with RAC Trackstar _____.
- A. are more likely to get the stolen cars back
B. have less chance of being in an accident
C. seldom get their vehicles damaged
D. automatically find directions

C

For many years, school children in the U.S. have been taken on "field trips" to cultural institutions such as museums of art. Educators arrange them in the belief that schools exist not only to teach economically useful skills, but also to produce civilized young people who appreciate the art and culture. While there are parents who will take their children to cultural places in their free time, there are plenty of other children who will never have this kind of opportunity unless schools offer it. So you could say that taking school students on field trips is a means of giving everyone equal access to their cultural heritage.

However, the attitude towards field trips in recent years is changing, with the number of tours organized for school groups falling significantly in museums all around the country. The most obvious reason is the issue of finance. Because there are increasing demands on their funds, after all, computers and sports facilities aren't cheap, schools are forced to make a difficult choice about how to spend the limited money they have. Faced with this dilemma, field trips are an obvious thing to cut since they are seen by many as a luxury.

Additionally, the nature of these field days is also changing. Schools increasingly use trips to amusement parks or sporting events as a treat for students rather than an opportunity for cultural learning. This shift could have a basis in generational differences between teachers' reasons for organizing days out of school. A recent survey conducted among 500 Arkansas teachers showed that older teachers

were significantly more likely to take the primary purpose of a field trip as a learning experience than younger teachers, who view it as fun.

Some evidence shows the trend of fewer trips may have a negative effect on children's development. A research led by Jay Greene at Arkansas University found that students who received a tour of an art museum greatly improved their knowledge of and the ability to think critically about art. They also display stronger historical interest and are more likely to visit cultural places in the future. The researchers warn that if schools cut field trips or switch to less educational destinations, valuable opportunities to broaden and enrich children's learning experiences are lost.

32. What is the initial purpose of field trips to cultural institutions?
- A. To teach students useful skills in economics.
 - B. To make every student exposed to art and culture.
 - C. To educate students to preserve cultural heritage.
 - D. To encourage parents to take their children there.
33. Which factor most probably leads to the trend of fewer field trips?
- A. The drop in school funds.
 - B. Students' demand for fun.
 - C. The dilemma of school finance.
 - D. Teachers' generational differences.
34. What does the underlined phrase "This shift" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. The switch from old generations to young generations.
 - B. The switch from sporting events to cultural experiences.
 - C. The change from an opportunity to learn to a treat to entertain.
 - D. The change from educational destinations to luxurious attractions.
35. What can be inferred about field trips from the research by Jay Greene?
- A. Students are rewarded with more cultural awareness.
 - B. Amusement parks enrich children's learning experiences.
 - C. Cutting field trips is critical to the future of the museum.
 - D. Field trips guarantee better future academic performance.

D

Take the Money and Run

A Latin phrase beloved by every old-fashioned British schoolmaster was *mens sana in corpore sano* — a healthy mind in a healthy body. Greater physical activity is associated with better mental, as well as physical, health. And it might also be

linked to greater worker productivity, and thus faster economic growth. That is the conclusion of a new report from a European think tank — RAND.

The RAND study looks at different measures: absenteeism (when workers take time off for illness) and presenteeism (when they turn up for work but are less productive because of sickness). The latter measure was self-reported by employees, who were asked whether their work was negatively affected by health issues. The survey suggests that between 3 and 4.5 working days each year are lost as a consequence of workers being physically inactive. This is between 1.3% and 2% of annual working time. Most of this was down to presenteeism.

Another potential gain from improved fitness is reduced health-care costs. In America, where health care is often provided through employment-based systems, firms could benefit. RAND estimates that total American health savings could be \$6 billion a year by 2025. But the study's authors conclude that if people met certain exercise targets, global GDP could be around 0.17 - 0.24% higher by 2050. Nothing to laugh at in a world of slowing growth.

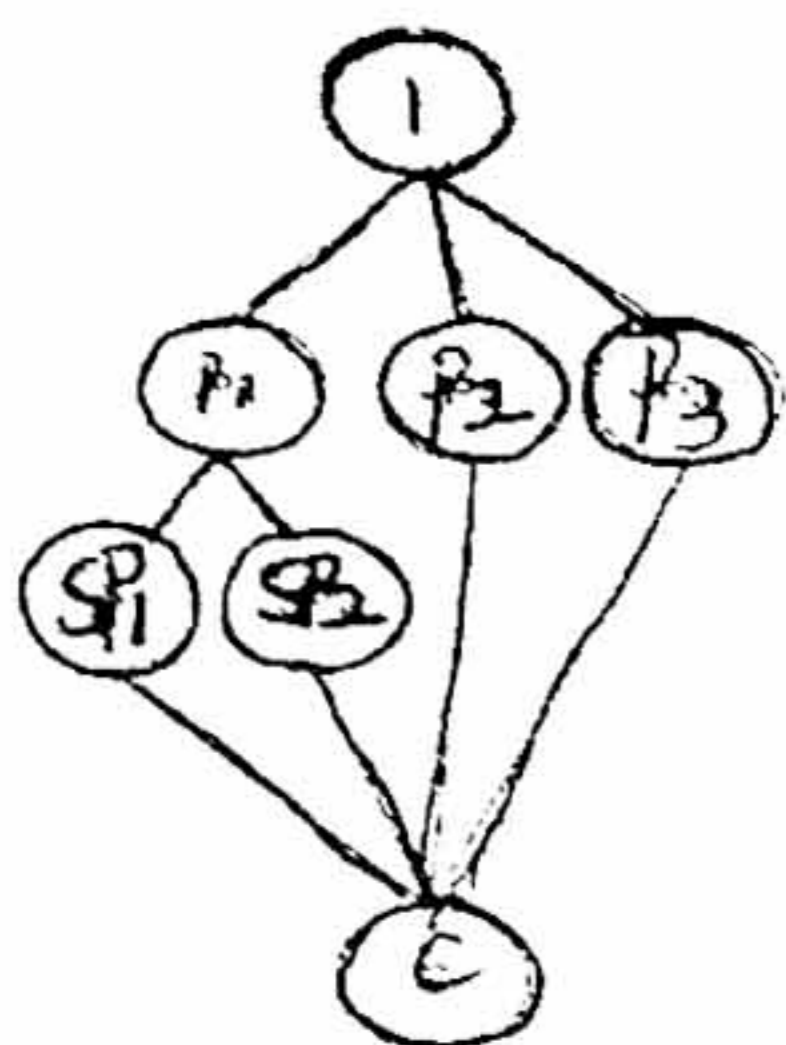
How to encourage workers to become more active? Rewards are useful but only if they have conditions; giving all employees free gym membership does not seem to work. Another RAND Europe study examined an experiment in which workers were each given an Apple watch, payable in installment(分期付款) at a discounted price — but only to those who agreed to have their physical activity monitored. Monthly repayments depended on how much exercise they took.

If they met the targets they ended up paying 10% of the watch's list price; those who took no exercise paid the full price. This approach takes advantage of a fact that people are eager to avoid paying more. On average, those participating in the scheme undertook 30% more exercise than before.

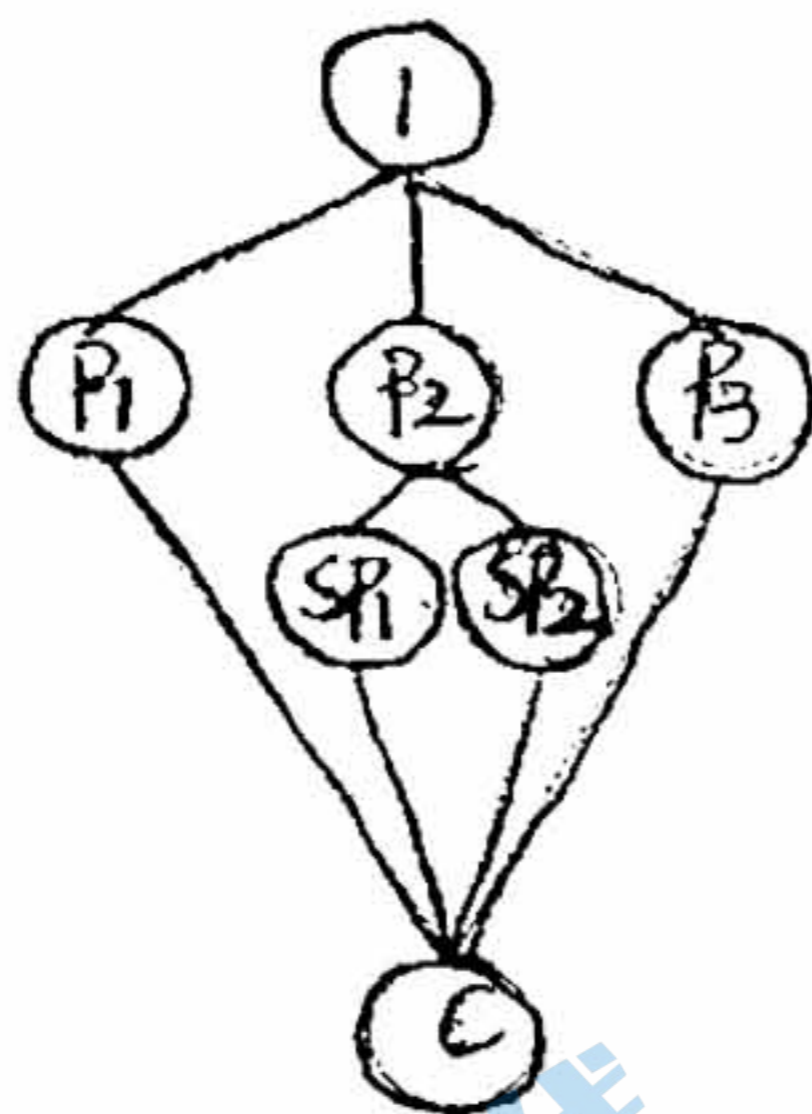
The problem is that many people are too optimistic about their health, ignoring the risks they face. This means that participation in workplace exercise plans tends to be low, around 7% in the sample studied by RAND. Firms are not the only ones that can encourage a healthier lifestyle; friends and families are likely to be more important. But businesses can play a bigger role.

If RAND is right, this may bring them financial benefits. Company taskmasters may yet grow fond of an adapted saying: *mens sana in corporate sano*.

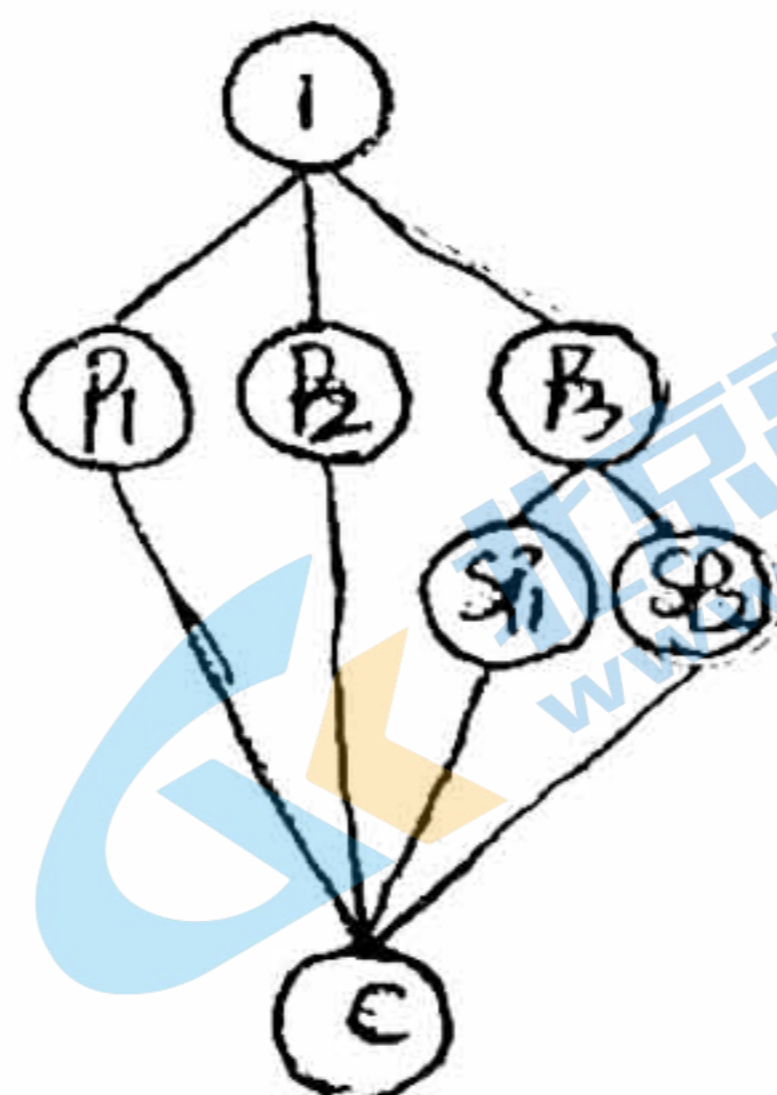
36. What is the conclusion of the RAND report in Paragraph 1?
- A. Income affects the popularity of gym among workers.
 B. Physical health definitely results in mental health.
 C. Team sports open up opportunities of career building.
 D. Greater physical activity may be beneficial to economy.
37. Why does the writer list the figures in Paragraph 3?
- A. To highlight the urgency to reduce health-care cost.
 B. To predict the trend of global GDP by the year 2050.
 C. To clarify the benefit of improved fitness to economy.
 D. To warn against the slowing down of world finance.
38. Which method proves useful in making employees more active?
- A. Rewarding exercise takers with reduced repayment.
 B. Monitoring employees physical activities every month.
 C. Educating employees on the benefits of regular exercise.
 D. Offering employees fancy sports equipment free of charge
39. The organization of the paragraphs is best illustrated as _____.



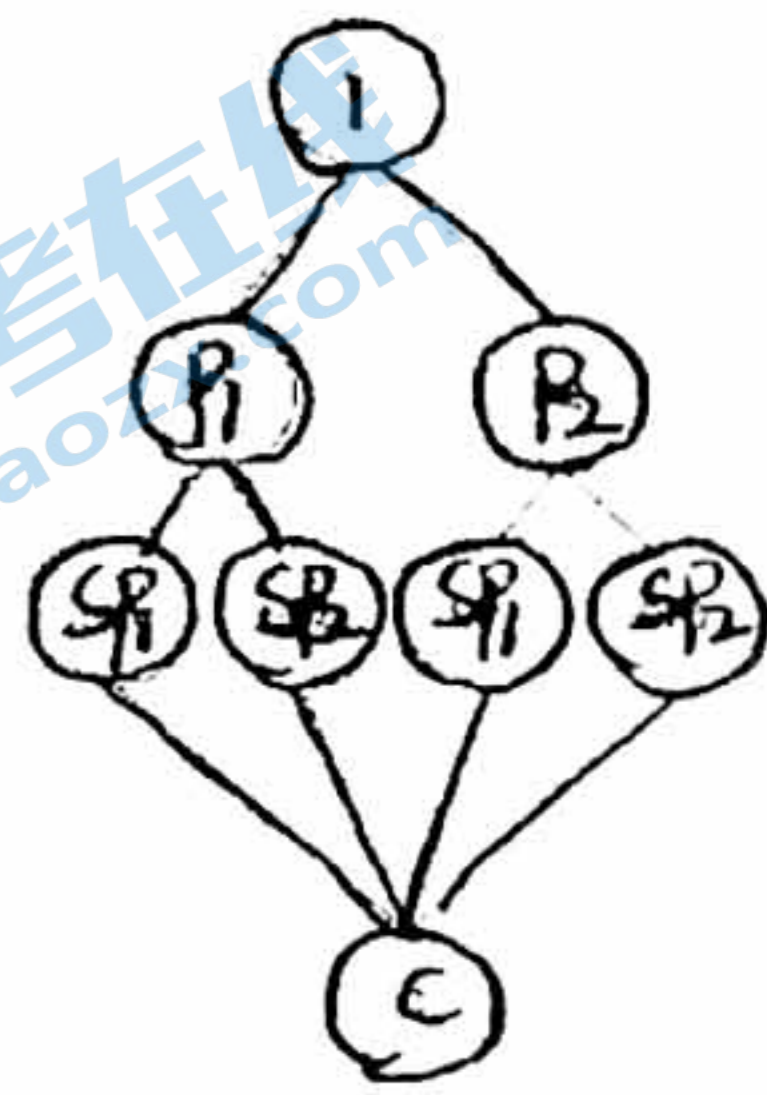
A



B



C



D

I: introduction; P: point; SP: subpoint; C: conclusion

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。选项中有两个选项为多余选项。

Where is the future going?

Our work habits have changed a lot over the past thirty years. While our parents may have expected to stay in one job, with one company, for their whole life, we are faced with the possibility of changing jobs and even careers several times. Our understanding of education, work and society is different from that of earlier generations. 40 Many of today's jobs will either disappear or change in the next ten years or so.

People in the future will still need food, of course, but the way we produce food will not be the same. 41 The good news for small farmers is that there will also be opportunities for new kinds of farming, for example farms that grow organic food and environmentally friendly food.

What about people who work with computers? Well, things will change for them, too. More advanced computer programs and new technologies will remove the need for computer operators who perform simple actions. Modern search engines can do many of the things that yesterday's computer operators did. Word processing and simple information handling can be done automatically. 42

A rapidly changing job market also creates new challenges for students, teachers and parents. 43 And it is becoming more difficult for parents to understand the kind of world their children are entering. Schools and teachers are also facing difficulties as they try to adapt to the new needs of their students, and the students themselves have to try to deal with all the changes and many questions.

44 There are no easy answers, but we can try to turn challenges into opportunities. As the job market changes, new areas of growth appear. If we become good learners, and if we work together with our parents, friends and teachers, we can find ways to create a future where there is room for all of us to do what we are good at and enjoy.

- A. What life will be like in the future is difficult to predict.
- B. Not only the way we work and view the job has changed.
- C. It is hard to imagine where all these advanced technologies will lead us.
- D. For people with these skills, there will be new jobs as database managers.
- E. Where is the future going and what can we do to find a place for ourselves in it?
- F. Small farms that use old methods will be replaced by large farms with high efficiency.
- G. The difference in values, skills, education and desires between two generations is growing.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

关注北京高考在线官方微信：北京高考资讯(ID:bj-gaokao)，获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

第一节 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 第 45、46 题各 2 分, 第 47 题 3 分, 第 48 题 5 分, 共 12 分)
阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求回答问题。

Give yourself a test. Which way is the wind blowing? How many kinds of wildflowers can be seen from your front door? If your awareness is as sharp as it could be, you'll have no trouble answering these questions.

Most of us observed much more as children than we do as adults. A child's day is filled with fascination, newness and wonder. Curiosity gave us all a natural awareness. But distinctions that were sharp to us as children become unclear; we are numb(麻木的) to new stimulation, new ideas. Relearning the art of seeing the world around us is quite simple, although it takes practice and requires breaking some bad habits.

The first step in awakening senses is to stop predicting what we are going to see and feel before it occurs. This blocks awareness. One chilly night when I was hiking in the Rocky Mountains with some students, I mentioned that we were going to cross a mountain stream. The students began complaining about how cold it would be. We reached the stream, and they unwillingly walked ahead. They were almost knee-deep when they realized it was a hot spring. Later they all admitted they'd felt cold water at first.

Another block to awareness is the obsession(痴迷) many of us have with naming things. I saw bird watchers who spotted a bird, immediately looked it up in field guides, and said, a "ruby-crowned kinglet" and checked it off. They no longer paid attention to the bird and never learned what it was doing.

The pressures of "time" and "destination" are further blocks to awareness. I encountered many hikers who were headed to a distant camp-ground with just enough time to get there before dark. It seldom occurred to them to wander a bit, to take a moment to see what's around them. I asked them what they'd seen. "Oh, a few birds," they said. They seemed bent on their destinations.

Nature seems to unfold to people who watch and wait. Next time you take a walk, no matter where it is, take in all the sights, sounds and sensations. Wander in this frame of mind and you will open a new dimension to your life

45. What does it take to regain the art of seeing the world?

46. Why did the students unwillingly walk ahead in the mountain hiking?

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

Many hikers would get to the destination before dark, because it is easy to observe birds at day time.

48. Please share your experience of feeling nature. (About 50 words)

49. 第二节 书面表达 (15分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华，你的英国好友 Jim 从微信朋友圈看到你参加了学校的红十字急救社团 (Red Cross First Aid Club)，写信向你了解情况。请给他回信，内容包括：

1. 社团简介；
2. 社团开展的活动；
3. 你的收获。

注意：1. 词数不少于 100；2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

第四部分 课本知识 (5分, 每小题 0.5分)

根据句意和首字母填写单词，并将完整的单词写在答题纸上，适当的地方需要根据适当形式填空。

50. If the victim is suffering from second or third-degree burns, there is an u_____ (紧急的) need to take him/her to the hospital at once.
51. Chen Wei had his dinner i_____ (中断) when he heard someone screaming from another table.
52. The Heimlich maneuver is so easy and p_____ (实用的) that almost everyone can learn how.
53. We g_____ (保证) that "From Shang to Qing: Chinese Art Through the Ages" will transport you to another time with its amazing collection of works.
54. Rembrandt gained a r_____ (名誉) as a master of shadow and light.
55. I_____ (有影响力的) painters such as Leonardo da Vinci built upon Giotto and Masaccio's innovations to produce some of the greatest art that Europe had ever seen.
56. To prevent harmful habits like these from d_____ (主宰) a teenager's life is

essential.

57. To f_____ (促进) a positive change in our bad habits, we must first examine our bad habit cycles and then try to adapt them.
58. Many of us try to change bad habits quickly, and if we are not successfully straight away, we often become p_____ (悲观的) and give up.
59. To reach the goal of change, a person must show some d_____ (自律) and repeatedly take many small steps.

