

海淀区 2022—2023 学年第一学期期中练习

高三英语

2022. 11

北京高考在线
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本试卷共 10 页，100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题纸一并交回。

英

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，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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A couple in Italy who met at a nightly balcony concert during the coronavirus lockdown are becoming a modern-day Romeo and Juliet in the same city where Shakespeare's story of unfortunate lovers took place.

Edda Farina and Marco Colombo 1 each other during one of the regular 6:00 pm 2 concerts designed to cheer up the community.

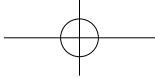
Edda initially noticed Marco when she stepped outside to his violin 3 on his balcony. She said, "The music was like an arrow fired by Cupid". Marco, who also fell in love at first sight, tracked Edda down on social media. The two kept 4 each other till one day Marco made a big banner to hang from the top floor of his building with Edda's name on it to 5 his love for her.

They then had their first date in a park as the restrictions were 6 in May. It turned out the couple had lived in the same neighbourhood for much of their lives, but it 7 a global pandemic to finally bring them together. Perhaps the fact that the couple could lean on each other during the lockdown meant that they had built a 8 foundation before they met up. As Marco shared on his social media, "We are considering a wedding ceremony on the large roof of my apartment building, which would 9 since we met on our balconies".

Finally a balcony love story that ends happily—one Shakespeare himself could never have 10 !

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. greeted | B. recognized | C. spotted | D. monitored |
| 2. A. balcony | B. charity | C. folk | D. square |
| 3. A. studio | B. talent | C. practice | D. performance |
| 4. A. consulting | B. messaging | C. dating | D. visiting |
| 5. A. seek | B. declare | C. share | D. win |

高三年级（英语）第 1 页（共 10 页）



6. A. lifted B. announced C. introduced D. rejected
 7. A. caused B. deserved C. needed D. took
 8. A. sound B. material C. fresh D. basic
 9. A. work out B. take effect C. make sense D. pay off
 10. A. understood B. adopted C. edited D. anticipated

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。请在答题纸指定区域作答。

A

Charles Dickens was born on February 7th, 1812, the son of a clerk at the Navy Pay Office. His father, 11 (continuous) living beyond his means, was imprisoned for debt in the Marshalsea in 1824. Twelve-year-old Charles 12 (remove) from school and sent to work at a boot-blacking factory, earning six shillings a week to help support the family.

This dark experience cast a shadow over the clever, sensitive boy. The childhood poverty and feelings of abandonment would be a heavy influence 13 Dickens' later views on social reform and the world he would create through his fiction.

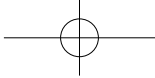
B

Farming was considered part of the rural charm in the past. But now, farms have come to the concrete jungle and they can even be found high up on balconies.

According to a recent report 14 (release) by a Chinese e-commerce platform, the sales of vegetable seeds in the first quarter on T-mall doubled compared with the same period last year. Sales of products such as nutrient soil and gardening tools 15 (rise) three times since last April. Out of all the people 16 (buy) farming tools and seeds, most were born after 1995.

C

How people think about their competence 17 (influence) how they learn and grow. People with a fixed mindset believe that their talents and qualities are pre-determined and unchanging. Therefore, they easily adopt limiting beliefs about 18 they can and cannot do. This fixed mindset can lead people to avoid challenges, to feel threatened by others' success, and to turn a deaf ear 19 there is an ethical misbehavior. On the contrary, people driven by growth mindset are more convinced that their 20 (capable) can be developed, thus more motivated to take on challenges and respond well to criticism.



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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Nia's family moved often, finding shelter in rooms with relatives. Tensions rose with every move and shouting matches were constant. When everything came to a boil, Nia found it best to keep silent. She became more and more withdrawn as she got older, losing confidence in herself and her voice.

When she was a young adult, Nia had developed a fear of speaking. So when a friend told her about YouthCare's Tile Project, she was terrified. But Nia wanted to take steps to find a job and support herself. She finally took a deep breath and decided to give it a shot.

Nia signed up for a ceramic (陶瓷) class. The passion she gained for learning a new craft was clear—but when it came to group activities in the classroom, Nia struggled. She told staff that she didn't like being around people she didn't know. So when the class was given the opportunity to sell their artwork at a local fair, Nia hesitated. With the support from YouthCare Career Coordinator, Kate, she cautiously agreed.

When the big day came, shoppers poured into the fair, approaching Nia with questions about the program and art pieces for sale. Each time, Nia turned to Kate to whisper the answers in her ear, and Kate repeated the answers out loud. At one point during the fair, she was left alone for a moment. When a customer came up to ask a question, Nia answered with hesitation. Soon after, another visitor came. When Kate returned to her side, Nia fought back her fears and answered their questions on her own.

Nia's confidence grew with every interaction. By the end of the day, she was beaming. "I was so impressed by Nia. She really loved explaining to customers how to fire ceramic," said Kate. "The artwork she sold was the biggest sale of the day!"

That day at the fair was life-changing for Nia. She discovered that she truly enjoyed talking to others—especially about art! With continued support from staff to build communication skills and confidence, Nia completed the Tile Project with flying colors.

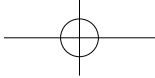
21. What made Nia finally decide to try the Project?

- A. Her family atmosphere. B. Her friend's persuasion.
C. Her desire to find a job. D. Her passion for ceramics.

22. The fair is life-changing for Nia because she _____.

- A. discovered her true love in art B. made the biggest sale in the fair
C. won the recognition of customers D. gained confidence through interaction

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25. What can we know from the passage?
- A. Kitchn is recognized for its professional and informative style.
 - B. Udeemy offers rich cooking courses by worldwide instructors.
 - C. Rouxbe is highly thought of by industry professionals.
 - D. NYT targets people with specific dietary preferences.
26. What do the four schools have in common?
- A. They offer online courses.
 - B. They allow special discounts.
 - C. They provide extra materials.
 - D. They engage famous instructors.
27. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To compare the cooking methods.
 - B. To recommend cooking schools.
 - C. To promote home cooking skills.
 - D. To introduce cooking courses.

C

Next Frontiers

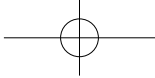
Schoolbooks typically present explorers as intrepid (勇敢的) individuals who, for example, sail wooden ships to new lands. But today most explorers who are making fundamental discoveries are scientists. And whether the frontiers are tiny, like the human genome, or massive, like our deepest oceans, we still have much left to learn about planet Earth. The quests that modern scientists pursue rival (比得上) anything in a history book or an adventure novel.

Exploration is science in its most basic form—asking questions of the natural world and, we hope, using the answers for the betterment of everything on Earth.

Exploration has great value. It inspires us, widens our knowledge and gives us hope for a better future. And the practical payoffs can even be lifesaving. Scientists who spent decades exploring what was in the atmosphere found that over time the concentration of carbon dioxide was rising. Without that discovery, we humans would now be living like the proverbial frog in a pot of gradually heating water, unsure why the environment around us is changing, and slowly boiling to death.

The human drive to overcome challenges is an essential aspect of the human drive to explore, which, in most cases, spurs innovation. Early human submersibles that reached the bottom of the deepest ocean trenches made the trip just once, stressed by the enormous pressures there. But eventually a more stress-resistant deep-submergence vehicle, *the Limiting Factor*, allowed investor and undersea explorer Victor Vescovo to reach trench bottoms numerous times.

Now there are roughly 4,000 autonomous Argo floats across the world's oceans that dive down to 2,000 feet and resurface every 10 days. Programmable vessels greatly expand our reach and reduce the risk to the people involved in exploration, allowing for the kind of discovery that the human body



might limit. The Argo group will also deploy dozens of sensors every year that will gather biological and chemical data, leading to new observations about marine life.

Other institutions plan to search the seas in unison, sending data to guide ships that forward the information to researchers on shore. Ocean research groups have made it a priority to openly share their discoveries and data with the public and to inspire the next generation of young scientists. Anyone can go along for the ride—we can all be explorers. Maybe one day you'll explore the Great Barrier Reef, the desert, or a rain-forest canopy.

Captain James T. Kirk began each episode of the original *Star Trek* television series by saying, "Space, the final frontier." Not necessarily. We still have plenty to discover right here on Earth, and we eagerly await surprises from the newest worlds we find.

28. The example "proverbial frog" in Paragraph 3 is used to _____.

- A. illustrate the significance of exploration
- B. stress the importance of knowledge
- C. argue for the necessity of innovation
- D. show the impact of global warming

29. We can learn from Paragraph 4 and 5 that _____.

- A. the human desire to overcome challenges leads to innovation
- B. sea life observation is the final purpose of ocean exploration
- C. the findings of ocean exploration are rather disappointing
- D. new technologies push human exploration in the ocean

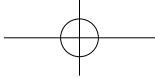
30. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Few modern scientists are true explorers.
- B. The space will be human's final frontier.
- C. Exploring is an in-born human quality.
- D. Exploring the earth can still be fruitful.

D

Humans have long gained pleasure from the smells of the natural world. For the most part, though, human beings are not their target market. For plants, fragrances are a way to interact with insects and other animals. Their attraction for people happens simply by chance.

In chemical terms, most natural fragrances are made up of volatiles—so called because of their tendency to change states suddenly. Volatiles evaporate easily, drifting into noses. In plants' reproductive processes, smelly volatiles attract pollinators (授粉昆虫). But their natural applications



are much more varied. If an insect chews through the leaves of some *Bursera* plants, out shoots a sticky, smelly liquid to trap it. Coyote tobacco plants are even more crafty: upon sensing the smell of hungry caterpillars, they produce volatiles that attract predators to kill the pests.

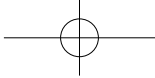
What is truly amazing is just how wily plants can be in using their scents for reproduction. White flowers often emit their scent at night to attract nocturnal pollinators such as moths. They produce a dilute nectar (稀释的花蜜) that encourages moths to keep moving, rather than linger at a single bloom—all the better to increase pollination. Other flowers change their fragrance after being successfully pollinated, as a signal for insects to go elsewhere.

But though “Scent” is a story of plants’ cleverness, it is also a tale of the human kind. People have long used fragrances for their own purposes, particularly for use in religious ceremonies: perfume recipes on the walls of an Egyptian temple in Edfu demonstrate just how long ingredients have been mixed in pursuit of the best blend. So highly prized were some scents that, to scare off competitors, Arab traders spread a legend about giant eagles that guarded cinnamon (肉桂).

Eventually scientists no longer needed natural sources for fragrances. In 1866 a fragrance molecule was produced for the first time. Sixteen years later, Houbigant Parfum released Fougère Royale, the first “modern fantasy perfume” that creates an imaginary scent rather than copying a natural one. Nowadays fragrance-making is dominated by man-made compounds, which can be reliably and affordably produced in large quantities.

That has led to the mass production of smelly products, from toilet paper to toothpaste. Scent is accordingly big business. It is said that a world-famous fragrance and flavour manufacturer that claims people interact with its products up to 30 times a day, had sales of €3.8bn last year.

31. According to Paragraph 1 and 2, which would the author agree with?
- A. Some plants might kill the pests with their smells.
 - B. Fragrance is a tool for plants to protect themselves.
 - C. People interact with nature easily through fragrance.
 - D. Fragrances are less important to humans than to animals and insects.
32. What does the underlined word “prized” in Paragraph 4 most probably mean?
- A. Developed.
 - B. Rewarded.
 - C. Mixed.
 - D. Valued.
33. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Humans do not use fragrances as purposefully as plants do.
 - B. Natural sources for fragrances will be out of date in the future.
 - C. Plants use fragrances to both attract and send away pollinators.
 - D. Man-made fragrances have to be produced by copying natural ones.



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

- A. Plants Smell, Insects Prey B. Smartness behind Fragrance
C. Fragrance: To Make or Not to Make D. Fragrance Connects Human & Nature

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How Sociologists Define Culture

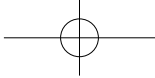
Culture is one of the most important concepts within sociology because sociologists recognize that it plays a crucial role in our social lives. It is important for shaping social relationships, maintaining and challenging social order, determining how we make sense of the world and our place in it, and in shaping our everyday actions and experiences in society. 35

In brief, sociologists define the non-material aspects of culture as the values and beliefs, language, communication and practices that are shared in common by a group of people. Expanding on these categories, culture is made up of our knowledge, common sense, assumptions and expectations. It is also the rules, norms, laws and morals that govern society; the words we use as well as how we speak and write them; and the symbols we use to express meaning, ideas and concepts. 36 It informs and is encapsulated in how we walk, sit, carry our bodies and interact with others; how we behave depending on the place, time and “audience”; and how we express identities of race, class and gender, among others. Culture includes the collective practices we participate in as well, such as religious ceremonies, the celebration of secular holidays and attending sporting events.

37 This aspect of culture includes a wide variety of things, from buildings, technological gadgets and clothing, to film, music, literature and art, among others. Aspects of material culture are more commonly referred to as cultural products.

Sociologists see the two sides of culture—the material and non-material—as closely connected. Material culture emerges from and is shaped by the non-material aspects of culture. 38 But it is not a one-way relationship between material and non-material culture. Material culture can also influence the non-material aspects of culture. For example, a powerful documentary film might change people’s attitudes and beliefs. 39 What has come before in terms of music, film, television and art, for example, influences the values, beliefs and expectations of those who interact with them, which then, in turn, influence the creation of additional cultural products.

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- A. This is why cultural products tend to follow patterns.
- B. It is composed of both non-material and material things.
- C. Without culture, we would not have relationships or society.
- D. Culture is also what we do and how we behave and perform.
- E. Material culture is composed of the things that humans make and use.
- F. Culture is distinct from social structure and economic aspects of society.
- G. In other words, what we value, believe and know influences the things that we make.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第40、41小题各2分，第42小题3分，第43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。请在答题纸指定区域作答。

Nobody likes to feel anxious. Anxiety is among the most common and criticized of human emotions. Studies show that over 100 million people in the U.S. will suffer from an anxiety disorder in their lifetime. Rates, especially among the young, have been rising for the past decade. It seems, then, that our efforts to contain anxiety aren't working.

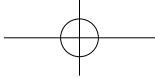
As a clinical psychologist and neuroscience researcher, I believe that we mental health professionals have made a terrible mistake. Feeling anxious isn't the problem. The problem is that we don't understand how to respond constructively to anxiety. That's why it's increasingly hard to know how to feel good.

This "bad" feeling isn't a failure of mental health. It's a triumph of human evolution: the ability to think about the uncertain future and prepare for it. The unpleasant emotion, for example, fear, signals that you may be in danger—from a predator, bully or speeding car—and readies your body and mind to fight or take flight.

Anxiety, by contrast, has nothing to do with present threats. Instead, it turns you into a mental time traveler, drawing your attention to what lies ahead. Will you succeed or fail in that interview for a job you desperately want? Anxiety prompts your mind and body into action. Your worries force you to prepare thoroughly for the interview, while your heart races and pumps blood to your brain so that you stay sharp and focused, prepared to pursue your goals.

Research has also shown something that many scientists didn't expect: higher levels of dopamine (多巴胺) when we're anxious. We have long known that dopamine soars when an experience is pleasurable and also in anticipation of rewards. The fact that anxiety also boosts dopamine levels points to its role in making positive possibilities into reality.

Many of us feel overwhelmed by lasting anxiety and don't see any benefit from it. We have come to



believe that the best way to cope is to get rid of it. But treating anxiety like a disease prevents us from distinguishing between ordinary anxiety and anxiety disorders. We need to develop a new mindset about this misunderstood emotion. Anxiety can't do its job unless it makes us uncomfortable, forcing us to sit up and pay attention. We don't need to like anxiety—just to use it in the right way.

40. Why is it increasingly hard for us to know how to feel good?

41. How does anxiety help one in a job interview?

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

► *Research has shown that dopamine soars when an experience is pleasurable, but it is in lower levels when we are anxious.*

43. How do you cope with anxiety positively in your daily life? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三(1)班班长李华。近期你班计划开展“信息安全教育”的主题班会,请你给你班交换生 Jim 写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 班会目的及活动安排;
2. 请他参加并在会后发表感想。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

提示词语: information security

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题纸指定区域内)

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