

2022 北京朝阳高二（上）期末

英 语

2022.01

第一部分 知识运用（共三节，30分）

第一节 完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10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。

The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games (残奥会) provided plenty of drama. One of the most 1 performances was that of Ibrahim Hamadtou, the armless Egyptian table tennis star. While playing, he puts a paddle (球拍) in his mouth and uses his right foot to serve the ball. This inspiring player 2 at the world stage with his unique skills.

Hamadtou 3 his arms in a train accident at the age of ten. He was drawn to table tennis after being challenged by a friend. Once Hamadtou was counting points of his friends' match, the one who disagreed on a point told Hamadtou, "4 your own business as you will never be able to play." It was that statement that 5 him up to decide to play table tennis.

Hamadtou says the biggest 6 was figuring out the best way to control his body. "I was trying first to use the paddle under the arm, and I also tried using other things, which weren't working so well. 7, I tried using my mouth. It took me three years to master the sport."

In 2016, this 8 player won the silver medal at African Championships, which allowed him to fight for his Paralympics in 2016 and 2020.

The extraordinary athlete says, "The 9 is not in arms or legs but to give up in whatever you would like to do." If you have got the strong willpower as Hamadtou, you can overcome any struggles and 10 anything in life.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. peaceful | B. voluntary | C. remarkable | D. mysterious |
| 2. A. shines | B. speaks | C. conducts | D. cheers |
| 3. A. hurt | B. lost | C. lifted | D. crossed |
| 4. A. Build | B. Control | C. Run | D. Mind |
| 5. A. fired | B. blew | C. picked | D. held |
| 6. A. expectation | B. change | C. challenge | D. operation |
| 7. A. Finally | B. Suddenly | C. Normally | D. Actually |
| 8. A. faithful | B. responsible | C. emotional | D. incredible |
| 9. A. disappointment | B. disability | C. argument | D. possibility |
| 10. A. appreciate | B. produce | C. prove | D. achieve |

第二节 选词填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

阅读下面句子，根据句意，从方框中选择恰当的词或词组并用其正确形式填空。

approve of	be consistent with	complain	encounter	end up
be related to	devote oneself to	convince	rely on	pretend to

- As is known to all, physics _____ math.
- As we missed the last bus, we _____ taking a taxi home.
- If you want to take the position, you'll need to _____ the boss of your enthusiasm for it.
- You can believe what Tom said. His action _____ his words.
- My parents need to know exactly where I plan to go before they can _____ my trip.
- Linda decided to _____ supporting her son in pursuing his dream.

17. All passersby _____ about the stone in the center of the road, but nobody tried to move it.
18. Mark closed his eyes and _____ be asleep.
19. Sherry lost her hearing when she was young and now she _____ hearing aids and lip-reading.
20. Being an explorer means taking risks and _____ various difficulties on the road to the unknown.

(请将第 11 至 20 题的答案写在答题卡的相应位置上)

第三节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面句子, 根据句子内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

21. Steven was late for class, _____ made his teacher angry.
22. Write the letter on the computer, then you can make changes _____ (easy) on screen.
23. Thanks to his teacher's help, Tom's English _____ (improve) greatly in the past few years.
24. He _____ (serve) in the army for ten years; then he retired and married.
25. My doctor said I should have my eyes _____ (test) every 2 years.
26. Yuan Longping always worked deep into night, _____ (prepare) for his experiment the next day.
27. I hope one day I could live in a country _____ the sun always shines.
28. I planned to write about Mr. Chaplin, _____ films are still very popular among a large audience.
29. After six hours' climbing, we succeeded in _____ (get) to the top of the mountain.
30. Please don't call me between 8:00 and 10:00 tomorrow. I _____ (have) my classes then.

(请将第 21 至 30 题的答案写在答题卡的相应位置上)

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

Prom (舞会) Time!

A school prom is a formal party to celebrate an important date at school such as the end of secondary school or after completing school exams in Year 12 (aged 17–18). Proms are held in July, around the end of exam time. The idea is to celebrate your time and work at school. Some schools pay a professional organisation to arrange it. Others hold it themselves with a school dinner in the school hall. But they all involve big parties and big dresses. Get a plan before you go!

Clothes

You should dress up for your prom with formal wear. Many teenagers commonly wear school uniforms, but on prom night girls exchange their uniforms for beautiful evening dresses and high heels (高跟鞋). Boys that are usually only seen in jeans and trainers when not at school dress up in a suit with a tie and smart shoes. The right hairstyle and make-up are important too.

Vehicles

Arriving at your prom in large 4x4 vehicles is very popular. But it is not the standard answer. Two girls with a sense of humour arrived at their school prom both dressed as Barbie. Did they arrive in a car? No, they travelled in a more original style: their mothers made each girl a life-sized Barbie box and they were trucked to the prom party in their boxes!



Barbie

Cost

The school prom is big business. The average prom costs parents over £200 per teenager. Of course, not all families would like to spend so much money on their teenager's prom. If your family doesn't have the budget (预算), you may save your pocket money or work part-time to cover the cost. There are popular jobs, including babysitting, shop work and working as a waiter or waitress.

According to the recent newspaper report, nearly 85% of schools in Britain have a prom. However, the modern school prom is not popular with most parents of teenagers.

31. A school prom is held mainly to _____.

- A. enjoy school dinners B. celebrate graduation
C. start an organisation D. pass school exams

32. What do we know about school proms from the passage?

- A. Boys prefer to wear jeans at proms.
B. Proms are welcomed by all teen families.
C. Expensive vehicles are necessary for proms.
D. Part-time jobs can be taken to pay for proms.

33. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To analyse the cost of school proms.
B. To present the types of school proms.
C. To offer information about school proms.
D. To show attitudes towards school proms.

B

Peggy, an old border collie (柯利牧羊犬), was signed over to the RSPCA, a charity with a primary focus on rescuing and rehoming animals, after her owner could no longer communicate with her. The owner thought she could no longer work because she was not able to hear.

However, after being handed to the RSPCA, Peggy was taken in by Chloe Shorten, an animal health manager from the organisation.

Shorten and her husband, Jason, a shepherd (牧羊人), taught Peggy to understand hand signals and body language. The couple trained Peggy with the help of a sheepdog trainer and their two other working dogs, Sid and Nora.

Shorten said, "We completely fell in love with Peggy almost at first sight, and it soon became clear that she wouldn't be going anywhere. We knew Peggy wanted to be working, so we started the long process of teaching her how to work with a shepherd without relying on voice orders."

The couple began by training Peggy to look at them to receive hand signals. They used repetitive and positive reinforcement and instead of pairing a voice order with an action, they'd use a hand gesture. Peggy read their hand signals and body language as a way of telling what they're asking for.

Shorten and her husband point in a certain direction to indicate where they want Peggy to go and pat their knees to call her back to them. To ask her to slow down, Shorten does a waving gesture.

- C. It ruins their possible classroom distraction.
D. It damages their ability to digest information.
38. What does the underlined word “counteract” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Maintain. B. Motivate. C. Reduce. D. Replace.

39. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Direct instruction takes priority in lessons.
B. Digital resources will weaken offline learning.
C. Small lessons can engage students in learning.
D. Laptop noting helps students gain knowledge better.

40. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Students need to learn to get rid of social media.
B. Teachers should progress to educate the young generation.
C. The benefits of technology on education outweigh its harm.
D. Traditional methods are favoured by both teachers and students.

D

The Price of a Piece of History

A fresh lemon can be bought for less than \$1. But in 2008, Cowan’s Auctions (拍卖) in Cincinnati sold a lemon blackened with age for \$2,350. What was so special about this lemon? It was said to be from a tree planted by George Washington. According to a handwritten note attached to the bottle containing the lemon, the fruit was picked by Washington’s “old gardener” some 43 years after the first president’s death.

Collecting a piece of history, or an object associated with a famous person, is not fresh. Yet determining potential values of such objects isn’t easy. For one thing, their origin, or history of ownership, is both important and sometimes difficult to prove. Photographs of the famous person with the object, as well as letters, diaries referring to the object can help.

The uniqueness of many of historic objects makes it more difficult to put a value on them. To assess the value of a Picasso painting, one can look at recent prices paid for other Picasso paintings of the same period, similar size or style. Finding another recent sale of a lemon planted by George Washington is a different matter. Katie Horstman, head of Cowan, says she could find no comparables for the lemon as she prepared the auction. However, she finally arrived at an estimated (估计的) value by researching auction records for objects somehow associated with Washington that had appeared on the market.

Often the final selling price of objects touched by history has to do with the moods and passions of the collectors and other potential buyers expected to be present on auction day. But even the experts can make a mistake sometimes. For instance, a 2016 Christie’s sale in London included a 1935 jacket worn by Albert Einstein, and a pocket watch the physicist had owned in 1900 when he was 21 and still largely unknown. The jacket sold for £110,500, well above its estimated value of £40,000 to £60,000. The watch, meanwhile, which had an estimated value of £15,000 to £20,000, sold for £266,500.

Thomas Venning, director of Christie, has his explanation for why the watch sold for so much more than the jacket, and likely for more than the experts would have guessed. There are photographs of Einstein, the father of relativity, wearing the jacket, Mr. Venning says. “But Einstein’s jacket didn’t change the world. The watch, and the sense of time, is what we know him for, which made it more valuable to collectors.”

41. What do we know about the lemon sold for \$2,350?

- A. It has been kept well by Washington’s gardener.
B. It was associated with Washington due to a note.

- C. It was collected 43 years before Washington's death.
D. It was put in the bottle by Washington a century ago.
42. The author mentions the Picasso painting to _____.
- A. highlight the difficulty of valuing the lemon
B. compare its value with Washington's lemon
C. illustrate the way to assess a piece of history
D. analyse the value of objects related to Picasso
43. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. No comparables led to the high value of the lemon.
B. The estimated value is expected to dominate the final price.
C. Passions of the collectors are the decisive factor of the value.
D. Documents referring to the object can help determine the value.
44. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Historic objects are like a mirror reflecting reality.
B. It is reasonable to value historic objects at a high price.
C. Historic objects offer people a sense of changing the world.
D. Collectors are responsive to estimated value of historic objects.

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。

Filling Ip on Information

People now have access to more information than ever before thanks to the Internet. While there are clearly benefits to it, there are also unexpected effects. One in particular is information overload, commonly referred to as "infobesity." 45

Infobesity can be caused by many factors. For example, information from various sources can lead to infobesity. A search on a particular topic can bring hundreds of websites with a lot of information, and you may feel very upset due to the amount of information accessible. 46 Smart devices provide a person with information on the go, merely to stay updated. This often gets misused. As a result, people will load themselves with too much information.

47 They indicate that an over-exposure to information can cause people's behavioural changes. It makes a person tired mentally and physically, directly leading to stress where the person is too tired to carry on any activity. In addition, infobesity is the enemy of good decisions. People can probably be at a loss in the face of many possibilities. 48

So, what can be done to reduce the effects of this condition? While there is no easy answer, one obvious step is to limit our sources of information. Sort the information we receive as important and unimportant, and try to only focus on things that really matter to us and on just one thing at a time. 49 And who knows?

Too much of anything is bad. This applies not only to the food one consumes, but also to the information that one receives. By taking a certain action, infobesity can be controlled at the first stage itself.

- A. Experts have shown some major effects of infobesity.
B. This would give us more room to absorb information from sources.
C. Being constantly connected to technology can also result in infobesity.
D. It involves a situation where there's too much information on a given topic.
E. We are sure about how certain types of information help us get where we want to go.

F. Since technology has got us into this mess, perhaps it will also present solutions in future.

G. One example is that, for online shoppers, a purchase can be difficult with so many choices accessible.

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

(共 4 小题; 第 50、51 题各 2 分, 第 52 题 3 分, 第 53 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。

Are we getting more stupid? According to Gerald Crabtree, a scientist at Stanford University in the US, we are.

According to Dr. Crabtree, human intelligence may have actually mounted to the top more than 2,000 years ago and ever since then it has been going downhill. Dr. Crabtree states that genetic mutations (基因变异) during the past several thousands of years are causing a decrease in overall human intellectual and emotional fitness.

At the heart of Crabtree's thinking is a simple idea. Our bodies choose what genes we decide to keep and pass on what will most likely benefit our children. The study explains how our body decides to keep those traits that make us most healthy and most immune, not the ones that make us most intelligent. So since we need to be healthy but possibly not as smart, we start to lose the genes that make us smart.

There are other scientists that seem to agree with Dr. Crabtree. Ray Williams, from MIT, carried out a survey of general knowledge among public school students in his study. The data showed that 77% of the students didn't know who was the first president of America and 18% of the Americans still believed that the sun goes around the earth. So Dr. Crabtree's idea that people could be getting stupider could be factual.

However, not everyone believes in Crabtree's theory. James Flynn, the author of *Are We Getting Smarter*, argues that human mental abilities have grown, because we are learning what possibilities are open to us and have developed a wider variety of intelligence.

"You wouldn't get Stephen Hawking 2,000 years ago," Thomas Hills, another opponent from the University of Warwick, says, "But now we have people of his intelligent level doing things and making insights that we would never have achieved in our environment of evolutionary adaptation."

50. What does Dr. Crabtree believe about human intelligence?

51. How did Ray Williams prove Dr. Crabtree's theory to be true?

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

➤ ***People who question Dr. Crabtree's theory believe that people today have similar intelligence to people in ancient times.***

53. Are you for or against Dr. Crabtree's belief on human intelligence? Explain your reasons.

(In about 40 words)

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。为迎接北京冬奥会, 你校将在下周举办“迷你奥运会”(the Mini-Olympics)。请你给交换生 Jim 写一封邮件, 邀请他参加活动, 内容包括:

1. 活动目的;

2. 具体安排。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)



2022 北京朝阳高二（上）期末英语

参考答案

第一部分 知识运用（共三节，30分）

第一节 完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

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

第二节 选词填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

11. is related to 12. ended up 13. convince 14. is consistent with
15. approve of 16. devote herself to 17. complained 18. pretended to
19. relies on 20. encountering

第三节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

21. which 22. easily 23. has improved 24. had served
25. tested 26. preparing 27. where 28. whose
29. getting 30. will be having

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）

31. B 32. D 33. C 34. C 35. C
36. A 37. D 38. C 39. A 40. B
41. B 42. A 43. D 44. B

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

45. D 46. C 47. A 48. G 49. F

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32分）

（共4小题；第50、51题各2分，第52题3分，第53题5分，共12分）

50. Human intelligence has been going downhill since 2000 years ago.

51. By carrying out a survey and providing data.

52. *People who question Dr. Crabtree's theory believe that people today have similar intelligence to people in ancient times.*

According to the author, people who question Dr. Crabtree's theory believe that people today have a wider variety of intelligence than people in ancient times.

53. (1) I don't agree with Dr. Crabtree's belief. Since 2,000 years ago, the society has developed from the primitive to advanced. If human intelligence had gone downhill, there would be no inventions which promote the social and technological development.

(2) I support Dr. Crabtree's theory. Our ancient ancestors created fabulous inventions, like Chinese four great inventions, and these inventions greatly promote the world civilization. People continue to evolve on the achievements of our ancestors. Now people increasingly rely on technology and it hurts our intelligence by decreasing our memory.

（请根据学生答题情况酌情给分）

第二节（20分）

Possible version 1:

Dear Jim,

How is it going recently? With the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games around the corner, our school will hold the Mini-Olympics next week. Hearing that you have great interest in the Olympics, I'm writing to invite you to participate in it.

This activity aims to echo the Olympic spirit of building a better world, and stimulate students' passion for sports.

On the opening ceremony, different classes will march in on behalf of different countries. After the headmaster's announcement, the games start. A variety of sports events will be held, including skating, high jump, running, and so on. Those who win the games will step up to the podium and be awarded the medals, with the national anthem of the champion's country played.

How do you think about this arrangement? Would you like to join us? I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

Possible version 2:

Dear Jim,

How's everything going? To welcome the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games and enrich our school life, a Mini-Olympics will be held in our school next week. I'm writing to invite you to join in the Games.

The whole event will last for three days, during which a variety of events will take place. Early on Monday, we will have the opening ceremony. After that, we can take part in a wide range of activities including running, skating and so on during the following two days. I know you're good at skating, so don't miss the valuable chance. Finally, the winners of each event will be given medals.

Since you are a great fan of sports, I hope you can come and enjoy it. Looking forward to your presence!

Yours,

Li Hua

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