

2021 北京海淀高三（上）期中

英 语

2021.11

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。

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节完形填空（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。Rob made ends meet for his family as a handyman, doing odd jobs around the area. But those odd jobs quickly dried up due to a financial crisis. Then he lost his apartment. This ___1___ his family into renting a motel room.

“We have to pay rent every day, and I'm running ___2___ on money,” Rob said. So, the ___3___ handyman took to the streets with a sign that read: “Handyman, 25 years exp., Need work.” Rob wasn't asking for money or looking for a handout but rather for an opportunity to earn his ___4___.

Rob stood on the side of the highway holding his sign for a week. The temperatures were scorching（灼热的）but he ___5___ the hot sun each day in the hopes of finding work. Someone took a photo of him and ___6___ it on social media! Kyle, the owner of Greenstar Home Remodeling, saw Rob's photo online. And he decided to offer the handyman a chance to help him get back on his feet.

Kyle brought Rob on to help with some demolition（拆除的）work. Rob didn't even ask how much the job paid. He just showed up. “I ___7___ out as a painter, and then I became a landscaper—roofing—whatever I could make money at,” the handyman explained.

Rob ___8___ intends to put his all into working for Kyle for as long as Kyle has jobs for him. And after seeing Rob's dedication and ___9___, Kyle is willing to do all he can to help the man build a brighter future.

Sometimes all someone needs is to be given a ___10___.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. fooled | B. forced | C. frightened | D. persuaded |
| 2. A. deep | B. free | C. hard | D. short |
| 3. A. careless | B. homeless | C. unwilling | D. unemployed |
| 4. A. fame | B. time | C. living | D. place |
| 5. A. braved | B. escaped | C. expected | D. enjoyed |
| 6. A. leaked | B. checked | C. shared | D. clicked |
| 7. A. reached | B. started | C. dropped | D. hung |
| 8. A. fully | B. hardly | C. possibly | D. casually |

9. A. drive B. honesty C. creativity D. interest
10. A. lesson B. choice C. challenge D. chance

第二节语法填空（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

Four years ago, Danielle Crull rescued a stray cat from a forest in Pennsylvania. Now, the cat, Truffles, is changing hundreds of lives by helping children ___11___ have eye problems feel more relaxed about wearing glasses. Truffles, famous for her charming glasses, works alongside “her mom”, an optician (眼科医生). When kids come in, they are often terrified of anything ___12___ (come) near their eyes. That’s when Truffles comes to the rescue. “With little ones crying, Truffles comes out ___13___ I put glasses on her. They immediately stop crying and put their own glasses on,” Crull said. Truffles is literally magical with little kids.

B

The Palace of Westminster is the meeting place of the two Houses of the Parliament of the UK. It ___14___ (lie) on the north bank of the River Thames in the heart of London, close to the historic Westminster Abbey and the government buildings of Whitehall and Downing Street. The name may refer to either of the two structures: the Old Palace, a medieval building complex, most of which ___15___ (destroy) in 1834, and its replacement New Palace that stands today. The palace retains its original style and status as a royal residence for various ceremonial ___16___ (purpose)

C

Why is it so important to discuss and find solutions ___17___ food loss and waste? First, at consumer level, almost one-third of the total food ___18___ (produce) globally is lost or wasted every year. Second, the impact of such loss is frightening. Food loss and waste are responsible for about six to eight percent of all greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, reducing food loss and waste is not just an environmental concern—it is also a moral imperative (必要). Food loss and waste have a significant footprint on ___19___ (nature) resources. Thus it is critical ___20___ (achieve) sustainable food systems.

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

From snapping photos in video mode to broadcasting your location in the event of an emergency, there are endless functions your smartphone can perform.

Backup Your Zapper

If you spend as many hours looking down the back of the sofa as I do, you'll be relieved to learn that most smart TV systems can use your phone as a back-up remote control. Download the Android TV Remote Control or Apple TV Remote apps for the devices if you have a streaming stick.

Subtitle Your Life

Live Transcribe is a simple and effective Android app, preinstalled on Google's Pixel 3 phones, which transcribes speech in almost real time. If you're hard of hearing, it can help you follow a conversation without need for a hearing aid, or enjoy unsubtitled live broadcasts, such as radio dramas. Theoretically, it could also produce a reliable written record of a meeting. However, due to privacy concerns, it has not yet been permitted to save or share transcripts.

Singalong Your Contacts

Connectivity is not always convenient. If you frequently find yourself rushing from the garden or bathroom to pick up your mobile, only to discover it's just another cyborg bothering you about selling insurance—may I suggest you set specific rings for your closest contacts. On both iOS and Android, you can add personalized rings to your close friends or most beloved ones, right from the contacts directory on your phone.

Measure Your Shopping

When you're out shopping for furniture, it's a good idea to bring a tape measure with you—but, seriously, whoever remembers to do that?! Apple's Measure app has saved you a lot of times. It's super simple to use—just point the camera at the object you want to measure and it superimposes (叠映) a yellow dot that you tap at each end of the item concerned, and it provides you with an instant calculation in centimeters.

21. Which one can help people with hearing problems to enjoy radio dramas?

- A. Android TV Remote Control.
- B. Live Transcribe.
- C. Personalized rings.
- D. Apple's Measure.

22. After reading this passage, mobile phone users may realize they can_____.

- A. choose to ignore unwanted calls
- B. save a written record of a meeting
- C. locate their remote control easily
- D. get the size of an object by taking a photo

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

- A. What Apps We Have to Buy!
- B. It's Time to Get a New Mobile!
- C. Don't Overuse Your Mobile Phone!
- D. Who Knew My Phone Could Do That!

B

A 96-year-old woman, believed to be the oldest working nurse in the country, has retired from a Tacoma, Washington, hospital.

Last week, Florence Rigney, better known to her friends as “SeeSee”, retired as a nurse at MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital after over 70 years. Throughout her career—which began as a student nurse, Rigney worked consistently, only taking a “break” from nursing to raise her two children.

Working as a nurse has kept Rigney very active. She’s traveled across the country as an operating nurse and even logged up to three miles on her treadmill from walking during her shifts. “I don’t like to sit around—I’ve always got to have something to do. That’s my nature,” Rigney said in a statement, adding that she always wanted to become a nurse, “I love to interact with patients and give them the help that I can.”

Rigney planned on retiring once at age 65, but after six months, she decided that she needed the job to stay active and keep her mind sharp. Now as she officially retired, the hospital noted that Rigney planned on spending most of her time enjoying family and friends. “Even working into her nineties, she has never been one to slow down. Some of her colleagues joked that they had to sprint to keep up with her,” said Lauren Driscoll, president of the hospitals. “SeeSee’s continued to be a dedicated nurse and an incredible resource to her colleagues and community. It’s humbling to stop and think about the thousands and thousands of lives she’s cared for. Everyone at MultiCare thanks Rigney for her unmatched dedication and service, and we’re proud to honor her by supporting tomorrow’s future nurses,” she continued.

As She Said goodbye to her beloved job, Rigney offered some advice for other nurses. “Don’t ever think that you know it all,” she noted in the release. “I kind of did that when I was in the operating room and you have to always be open. You never stop learning.”

In her honor, the hospital announced the creation of its SeeSee Rigney Nursing Endowed Scholarship Fund, which will provide scholarships for MultiCare employees for continued learning and development in nursing.

24. Rigney continued working at age 65 because she _____.

- A. needed to support her family
- B. wanted to stay energetic and sharp
- C. hoped to show her personal value
- D. intended to promote nurse training

25. What was Rigney’s suggestion for younger nurses?

- A. Remain confident.
- B. Care for each other.
- C. Keep active and patient.
- D. Stay hungry for knowledge.

26. According to the passage, Rigney is respected mainly due to her _____.

- A. old age and good health
- B. quick mind and great creativity
- C. positive attitude and hard work
- D. high position and good resource

C

Do you listen to quiet music to help you wind down before sleep? However, this practice could be counter-productive, according to a new study by Michael K. Scullin and colleagues at Baylor University. The work, published in *Psychological Medicine*, found that bedtime music was associated with more sleep disruptions and that instrumental music is even worse than music with lyrics.

In the first study, 199 online participants living in the US reported on their sleep quality and music listening frequency and timing, as well as their beliefs about how this affected their sleep. Almost all— 87%— believed that music improves sleep, or at least does not disrupt it. However, the team found that more overall time spent listening to music was associated with poorer sleep and daytime sleepiness. Just over three quarters of the participants also reported experiencing frequent “earworms”—having a song or tune “stuck” and replaying in their minds. A quarter reported experiencing these during the night at least once per week, and these people were six times as likely to report poor sleep quality. The team’s analysis suggested that listening specifically to instrumental music near bedtime was linked to more sleep-related earworms and poorer sleep quality.

The team then ran an experimental study on 48 young adults. After arriving at the sleep lab at 8:45 p.m., participants went to a quiet bedroom, where they completed questionnaires that included measures of stress, sleep quality and daytime sleepiness. They also had electrodes applied, ready for the night-time polysomnography to record their brain wave activity, as well as heart rate and breathing, and reported on how relaxed, nervous, energetic, sleepy and stressed they felt. At 10:00 p.m., they were given some “downtime”, with quiet music playing. Half were randomised to hear three songs while the other half heard instrumental-only versions of these same songs.

Participants reported decreases in stress and nervousness and increased relaxation after listening to either set of songs, and also showed decreases in blood pressure. So—as earlier studies have also suggested—quiet music at bedtime was indeed relaxing at the time. However, a quarter of the participants woke from sleep with an earworm, and the polysomnography data showed that instrumental versions of the songs were more likely to induce these awakenings as well as other sleep disruptions, such as shifts from deeper sleep to lighter sleep. Taken together, the findings represent “causal evidence for bedtime instrumental music affecting sleep quality via triggering earworms,” the team writes.

Why instrumental-only songs should have a bigger impact than music with lyrics isn’t clear. The three songs used in this study were chosen because they were likely to be familiar. Hearing them without the lyrics might have prompted the participant’s brains to try to add the words, which might have made earworms more likely. If this is the case, all instrumental

music may not have the same effect. However, the data from the first study is consistent with the idea that instrumental music generally is more of a problem.

27. According to the passage, the participants in both studies _____.

- A. were required to listen to light music
- B. felt their sleeping problems resolved
- C. had their sleeping quality monitored
- D. provided feedback on bedtime music

28. What does the underlined word “induce” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Lead to.
- B. Impact on.
- C. Break in.
- D. Focus on.

29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Earworms are mainly caused by music with lyrics.
- B. Bedtime music leads to high blood pressure and anxiety.
- C. Quiet music improves sleeping quality while loud music harms sleep.
- D. Both familiar and unfamiliar instrumental music can cause sleeping problems.

30. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. how instrumental music disturbs sleep
- B. the possible negative effect of bedtime music
- C. how people can improve their sleep quality
- D. differences between music with and without lyrics

D

I was at the Gathering for Science in Boston, on 22 April 2017, as were 70,000 other scientists. We were there to stand up for facts and truth.

Where are the crowds of scientists now? Since then, harms from science denial have only increased: global suffering has grown owing to inaction on climate change, and some epidemics have risen along with vaccine skepticism.

I’ve been out there talking to the science deniers, and I’ve asked my scientist friends to come with me. “Those people just aren’t worth talking to,” they’ll say. “I wouldn’t make a difference anyway.” That’s wrong. Those people can and do change their minds, although it requires someone to put in the time to overcome distrust.

To be sure, many experts have launched themselves against misinformation, enduring abuse on social media and even threats to their safety. But when scientists turn down my invitations, it’s not because of fear. Most often, their excuses are grounded in the “backfire effect”, a questionable 2010 finding that people sometimes embrace misconceptions more strongly

when faced with corrective information, implying that pushing back against falsehoods is counter-productive. Even the researchers whose results were exaggerated to popularize this idea do not embrace it anymore, and argue that the true challenge is learning how best to target corrective information.

In fact, evidence is growing that rebuttals can be effective. Science deniers all draw on the same flawed reasoning techniques: cherry-picking evidence, relying on fake experts, and engaging in illogical reasoning. A landmark 2019 study showed that critiquing the flawed techniques can contain the spread of misinformation.

So how does “technique rebuttal” work in practice?

Arnaud Gagneur and his colleagues at the University of Sherbrooke conducted more than 1,000 20-minute interviews in which they listened to new parents’ concerns about vaccinations and answered their questions. Those parents’ children were 9% more likely to receive all the vaccines on the schedule than were those of un interviewed parents whose babies were delivered in the same maternity ward. One mother told him: “It’s the first time that I’ve had a discussion like this, and I feel respected, and I trust you.” It is self-evident in science communication that you cannot convince a science denier with facts alone; most science deniers don’t have a lack of information, but a lack of trust.

So what should scientists do? Even non-experts can use technique rebuttal. A geologist can engage a neighbor who is vaccine hesitant. A protein biologist can coach an aunt or uncle who wants “more evidence” that climate change is real. Instead of shifting to more comfortable conversations, engage in respectful exchange. If you spend more time asking questions than offering explanations, people will be more likely to pay attention to the explanations that you do offer.

31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The Gathering for Science addressed online abuse.
- B. The silence of scientists worsens harm from science denial.
- C. Ineffective vaccines speed up the spread of some epidemics.
- D. The author’s friends find it valuable to talk with science deniers.

32. According to the passage, the “backfire effect” _____.

- A. suggests caution before correcting others
- B. emphasizes the effectiveness of rebuttals
- C. results from flawed reasoning techniques
- D. enjoys wide support in the academic field

33. The last two paragraphs suggest that _____.

- A. the interviewed parents agreed to vaccination due to the sufficiency of the information
- B. geologists and protein biologists need to make sure the conversations are comfortable
- C. scientists are encouraged to listen carefully and ask questions during interaction
- D. scientists should teach non-experts how to conduct respectful exchanges

34. In writing this passage, the author aims to _____.

- A. express concerns for misinformation
- B. analyze the root cause of science denial
- C. advocate employing technique rebuttal
- D. present the problems scientists encounter

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。

What's in a name?

Some words sound like what they mean. And they could influence everything from fictional depictions of aliens to your first impression on a job application. But most words have no apparent connection to what they signify. As the linguist Steven Pinker puts it, we call a dog “dog” because everyone else does. And that's how it has to be. ___35___

That rule applies to most words, but not all. The words *pop* and *murmur* sound like they sound. Try to shout the word *whisper*. Weird, right? ___36___ It seems natural to associate the names of large animals, for example, with low-pitched sounds: say, *elephant*, compared with *mouse*. Pinker and others argue that iconicity is rare in language, but plenty of psychologists and linguists disagree.

Beyond the debates, there are far-reaching implications for human interaction. ___37___ People associate the “round” sounds in people's names with one set of characteristics, and names featuring “sharp” sounds with a very different set. “Anne tends to be conscientious, hardworking and sensitive,” Penny Pexman, a psychologist at University of Canada says. “Kate is expected to be extroverted, less conscientious, less hardworking and less agreeable.”

Luckily, surveys suggest that the link exists only in the mind of the person making it. ___38___ “You could construct a little bit of an unlikely situation where people start to look like their names over time and maybe people's personalities start to match their names through some sort of congruency（一致性）. But we didn't find that.” Pexman says. There's also no evidence that people are basing their judgments on people they met previously.

___39___ “We have videos of people being interviewed for jobs and we will manipulate the names of those candidates before others evaluate them,” she says.

“What's in a name?” William Shakespeare asked us in *Romeo and Juliet*. “That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.” Well, perhaps not.

- A. It is generally believed that names define who we are.
- B. People tend to expect one to have specific traits based on how one's name sounds.
- C. English language has developed a rule of names reflecting people's good qualities.
- D. It would overwhelm our senses if every word we spoke came with a deeper meaning.

E. Such terms show sound iconicity, or a similarity between a word's form and meaning.

F. There is no evidence that the Kates of the world are more extroverted than the Annes.

G. Pexman will also examine how people's names could affect their chances of being chosen after an interview.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节阅读表达（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，根据题目要求回答问题。

I am not sure how many books I have reread, but perhaps it is fewer than the average person. For me, the pleasure of rereading is a newly discovered one, though the source material is not.

I used to take the same approach to books as I did to travel: don't go to the same place twice. Life is too short. There is so much to read and so much to see and experience. Then I realised that the fact that life is short might work the other way around, too: if you know you enjoy something, or somewhere, immensely, then why not return? It makes sense when we have limited amounts of time.

Recently I reread Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*. I was inspired to do so when reminded of how he'd respond when people asked him why he'd never written anything as good: "Who has?"

Catch-22 pretty much saved my life when I first read it. I was an extremely depressed 17-year-old, had dropped out of sixth form twice, didn't leave the house at all, and didn't have a life. It felt as though

I hadn't laughed in such a long time—me, a person who loves laughing—because I hadn't. *Catch-22* had me howling. It managed to take me out of the little private lonely world I had come to inhabit, and though its themes are serious, its sheer wit and cleverness cheered me immensely. I related to its characters who are themselves trapped. I am now planning to reread the sort of books that inspired me in my own writing—works I haven't picked up for a long time but that might energize me during a time in which all of our batteries are flashing low.

There's comfort, too, in reading the formative books one loved, and those set in periods other than our own—the 19th-century and the early 20th-century tales of society. I won't take a break altogether from reading the most recent releases, but I have tried to dip more frequently into the historical documents. The irony is that I own a ridiculous number of books, which I've been neglecting（忽略）this whole time. No longer.

40. What approach did the author use to take to books and travel?

41. How did *Catch-22* benefit the author?

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

The author will read historical documents, but stop reading new books,

43. What does rereading mean to you?（In about 40 words）

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校外教 Jim 的线上英语课被评为“最受欢迎的线上课”,请你给他写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 表示祝贺;
2. 表达你对该课程的喜爱,并解释原因。

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纸指定区域内)

2021 北京海淀高三（上）期中英语

参考答案

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30分）

第一节 完形填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

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

第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

11. who / that 12. coming 13. and 14. lies 15. was destroyed

16. purposes 17. to 18. produced 19. natural 20. to achieve

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）

21. B 22. A 23. D 24. B 25. D 26. C 27. D 28. A 29. D 30. B

31. B 32. A 33. C 34. C

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

35. D 36. E 37. B 38. F 39. G

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节 阅读表达（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）

40. Don't go to the same place twice. / Don't read the same book twice.

41. The book took the author out of the little private lonely world (he /she had come to inhabit).

42. *The author will read historical documents, but stop reading new books.*

According to the passage, the author won't take a break altogether from reading the most recent releases.

43. Rereading books means a lot to me. Each time I reread a book, I have a better understanding of the book as well as my life. I also enjoy reading the notes I left at the margins, which is like going back to a favorite tour site.

第二节（20分）

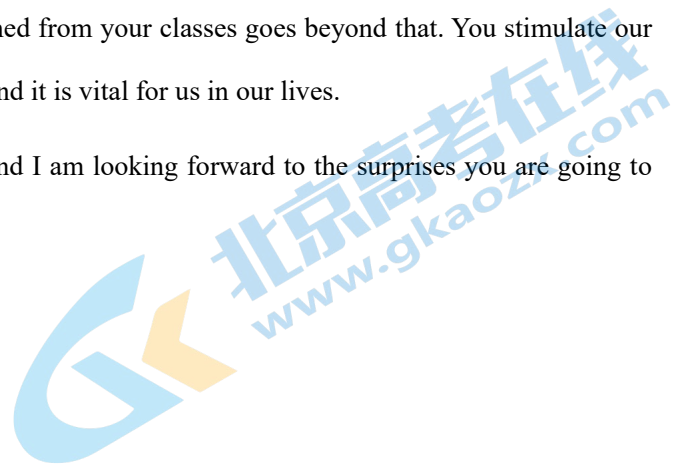
One possible version:

How is everything going? I am writing to express my sincere congratulations to you because your online class is regarded as the "Most Popular On-line Class". You deserve that title.

I really appreciate the way you teach. You involve us in the activities and create a supportive learning environment, in

which we gain knowledge and explore the truth. What I have gained from your classes goes beyond that. You stimulate our interest in learning and teach us to think critically and creatively and it is vital for us in our lives.

We all think highly of your classes. Congratulations again and I am looking forward to the surprises you are going to bring to us in the future.



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北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

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平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

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