

延庆区 2021-2022 学年第二学期质量监测试卷

高三英语

本试卷共 11 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。

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。

Joel Boyers and his wife, Melody Among, were heading home from the Nashville airport after she just earned her helicopter's (直升飞机) pilot license when he received a ____1____ from a stranger in Pennsylvania. The person told him that many people were trapped in ____2____, 60 miles from Nashville.

Boyers, 41, looked west toward Waverly and saw the storm clouds. "No one will fly..." But even ____3____ he finished the sentence, Boyers knew they would go back up. Soon, they were in the air, ____4____ for what they were about to experience in Waverly.

As Boyers flew the helicopter, Among searched for people stuck atop roofs, bridges, anywhere Boyers could land his helicopter and get them onboard. Suddenly she ____5____ a girl grasping a tree which was barely out of the water. One hand holding a tree branch, the other held a dog she'd rescued earlier, she was completely wet and ____6____.

Since there was no place for Boyers to land, he ____7____ the helicopter until it was just above the water. With the rescue rope, Among helped the teen and dog aboard. Boyers ____8____ lifted off. Avoiding the tree and power lines, he ____9____ off the teen and the dog on a safe street, then back in the air. Their mission ended 90 minutes after it began, when professional rescue helicopters showed up.

Though the experience was ____10____, Boyers did make this admission, "It was almost a little fun."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. complaint | B. letter | C. program | D. call |
| 2. A. fog | B. snow | C. flood | D. fire |
| 3. A. before | B. when | C. until | D. since |
| 4. A. provided | B. unprepared | C. looked | D. hoped |
| 5. A. picked | B. pushed | C. guided | D. spotted |
| 6. A. exhausted | B. bored | C. puzzled | D. embarrassed |
| 7. A. placed | B. lowered | C. took | D. loaded |

8. A. slightly B. hardly C. quietly D. carefully
9. A. took B. got C. dropped D. laid
10. A. frightening B. exciting C. fascinating D. boring

第二节语法填空（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

A

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。

One day, I noticed a bird fly in and out of the letterbox. Looking closely inside I saw that she ____11____ (build) a nest. A few weeks later she had laid eggs and sat ____12____ (patient) on them. I tried opening the letterbox, ____13____ made the bird angry. So I gave her permission and a peaceful stay. In the following weeks, three chicks hatched. About four weeks later her ____14____ (baby) left the nest and I was able to reclaim my property and clean out the letterbox.

B

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。

Amazon invited some customers to preview the new grocery store format developed in California. The Amazon Fresh store in Woodland Hills ____15____ (design) to reach a broader part of shoppers than the pricier Whole Foods Market chain, ____16____ (signal) its intention to become a significant player in the huge grocery business. It also marks a new stage when Amazon competes with larger grocery chains, Walmart, which expanded features and services to make shopping ____17____ (convenience).

C

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。

Tao Xingzhi proposed “unity of teaching, learning and reflective acting.” As a Chinese educator, he was called the “teacher of teachers” . ____18____ (bear) in Anhui province in 1891, Tao studied at Columbia University, US, in 1914. There he studied educational philosophy ____19____ the guidance of John Dewey, an educational reformer. ____20____ he returned to China, he began his own career. For Tao, education is an active process in real-life experience rather than one of telling and being told.

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

Volunteer abroad with the UN

Are you ready to become an international UN Volunteer? You can contribute your time, skills and knowledge through volunteering with the UN. This is an opportunity to create a positive impact and be a significant force for achieving peace and development. Make a difference to the lives of many!

Why volunteer with the UN

- International UN Volunteers promote peace and development in communities around the globe, while upholding the ideals and ambitions of the United Nations.
- International UN Volunteers come from 160 countries, representing many cultures and backgrounds. They bring a wide variety of viewpoints and approaches.
- Your international UN Volunteer assignment will make a lasting impact. It can create a ripple effect that extends far beyond the immediate results of your efforts.
- As an international UN Volunteer, you will learn about different cultures, expand your networks, study foreign languages and gain matchless professional and life experiences.

Requirements

- The minimum requirements to serve as an international UN Volunteer are: 25 years old and older (no upper age limit); university degree or higher technical diploma;
- At least two years of relevant work experience in a professional background; good working knowledge of English, Spanish or French;
- Commitment to the values and principles of volunteerism; ability to work in a multicultural environment; willingness to work with people and local organizations;
- Ability to adjust in difficult living conditions and sometimes remote locations; strong interpersonal and organizational skills.

Conditions of Service

- International UN Volunteer assignments generally run for six to 12 months, with the possibility of extending for one to two years.
- Short-term assignments are also requested by our partners from time to time. International UN Volunteers are entitled to certain allowances.
- Allowances are in no way to be understood as a compensation, reward or salary in exchange for the volunteer work.

•The purpose of allowances for volunteers is to enable them to sustain a secure standard of living in their duty stations.

21. As an international UN Volunteer, you can_____.

- A. promote peace and development of UN
B. affect UN immediately
C. obtain professional experiences
D. teach foreign languages

22. According to the passage, applicants are required to_____.

- A. be at most 25 years old
B. have international work experience
C. hold a university degree in technology
D. adapt to difficult living environment

23. What can help volunteers to maintain a secure standard of living?

- A. Assignments. B. Allowances. C. Commitment. D. Knowledge.

B

The Book Lady



Williams and a few of her books

It was Jennifer Williams's mother who got her hooked on books. A librarian, she read to her three children every day. "Not until we went to kindergarten," Williams told vadogwood.com, a local news site. "Until we went to college."

When Williams, now 54, became an elementary school teacher and tutor in Danville, Virginia, she wanted her students to fall in love with reading just as she had. But early on, she realized that some kids had limited access to books.

"It's very obvious to teachers of young children which kids are read to versus kids who are not," she said, "It's obvious at the end of the first day of school." To Williams, the solution was simple: Give kids books. In 2017, as part of a civic event called Engage Danville, she gave away 900 used children's books over three days. Most people would be satisfied with that.

"I was like, 'Anybody could do that,'" she said. "I wanted to do something that's going to stretch my faith, my work ethic, my everything."

So she set a new goal for herself: Give away one million books. It sounds like an unreachable number, but as Williams posted on Facebook: "Don't complain in the bleachers if you aren't willing to work hard out on the field."

So she got to work, first by roping in friends to donate books or money to buy books. Before long, as news of Williams's project spread, strangers started leaving piles of books on her front porch. As quickly as the books come in, Williams gives them to local schools—free of charge—and also supplies books to little free libraries around the city of 41,000 just over the North Carolina border. She also hosts a book club for prisoners in the local prison.

In the four years she's been doing all this, the Book Lady, as Williams has come to be known, has given away more than 78,000 books—only 922,000 more to reach her goal! And she's not slowing down. It's too important for kids with few options.

“Reading can take you anywhere,” she told CNN. “You can travel in time and space. If you can read, you can learn almost anything.”

24. What made William interested in reading?

- A. Her children's hobby.
- B. Her mother's influence.
- C. A stranger's encouragement.
- D. A teacher's impact.

25. Why did William originally contribute so many books?

- A. To satisfy most people.
- B. To celebrate the civic event.
- C. To help students love reading.
- D. To stretch her faith and work ethic.

26. How did William collect books for her goal?

- A. By asking her friends to buy books.
- B. By attaining books from the prison.
- C. By getting donation from free libraries.
- D. By receiving donated books from strangers.

27. According to the passage, what words can best describe William?

- A. helpful and ambitious.
- B. respectable and innocent.
- C. hardworking and adventurous.
- D. determined and humorous.

C

Scientists have changed a spider's web into audio (音频). The process involving imaging and analysing a three-dimensional spider web, led to a curious piece of music played on a 'harp-like instrument' in several live performances. The investigator, Markus Buehler, has extended the research beyond the scientific world: Webs could be a new source for musical inspiration that is different from the usual human experience.

To create the music, the researchers first produced a 3D digital model of the spider's web by taking 2D cross-section images and using computer algorithms (算法). They then changed the non-audible data into something audible—a process known as sonification. This involved assigning distinct notes to each of the silk strands (纤维丝) of the spider's web based on their length.

The innovative approach allowed the researchers to come up with “novel interpretations” of the spider's web, offering a new perspective of understanding the natural world. The researchers also set up a virtual reality environment, combining the visual and audio representations of the web: “By hearing and seeing it at the same time, you can really start to understand the environment the spider lives in,” says Beuhler.

And it isn't all about music. The researchers are keen to show that an in-depth understanding of natural constructions such as spider webs, has great potential for aiding our own technological constructions. Just one example is the method named "spider-mimicking", in which complex micro-structures are 3D printed, using the spider web as inspiration.

Beuhler expressed his hopes the new research into sonification will lead to further work in cross-species communication: If we expose the spiders to certain patterns of rhythms or vibrations (振动), can we affect what they do, and can we begin to communicate with them? Those are really exciting ideas. Future research could potentially explore ways of communicating with spiders "in their own language", or influence their behaviour with the help of machine algorithms. A previous study in 2018 by researchers including Buehler, found that most researches on spider webs to date have focused on the orb web (a specific form of web which is 2D and round in shape), while the majority of webs created by spiders are not orb webs. This analysis of a 3D web structure pushes the research a step further.

Spider webs are actually very diverse and also have a number of desirable properties. As the paper's abstract states, spider webs have a unique strength, toughness, elasticity and hardness, making them a particularly appealing natural formation to study.

28. What does the underlined word "sonification" probably mean?

- A. the process of making something audible.
- B. the behavior of taking notes of the spider webs.
- C. the algorithms of analyzing three-dimensional spider webs.
- D. the procedure of changing 2D images into 3D digital models.

29. The passage suggests that _____.

- A. A piece of music played on the instrument resulted in study on spider webs
- B. Researchers have already worked out ways to communicate with spiders
- C. This spider web music hints at potential for cross-species communication
- D. The spider webs' unique formation attracts scientists to study music

30. What is the main idea of Paragraph 5?

- A. Analysis of spiders' behavior.
- B. Significance of 3D web structure.
- C. Previous researches on orb webs.
- D. Further researches on cross-species communication.

D

Colin Chapman, the founder of Lotus Cars, was one of motor racing's most influential engineers. Between 1962 and 1978 Lotus won seven Formula One constructors championships. He summed up his philosophy as "simplify, then add lightness". It appears to be an uncommon insight. A paper published in Nature suggests that humans struggle with subtractive(减法的) thinking. When asked to improve something, they tend to suggest adding new things rather than removing what is already there, even when additions lead to sub-par(低于标准的) results.

The research was motivated by everyday observation rather than psychological theory, says Gabrielle Adams, the paper's first author, who cites folk wisdom such as 'less is more' and 'keep it simple'. Perhaps the need for such reminders was evidence of a blind spot in people's thinking?

Along with colleagues at the University of Virginia, Dr. Adams conducted a series of observational studies. In one, when participants were asked to alter an essay they had written, 16% cut words while 80% added them. Others gave similar results. Of 827 suggestions received by the new boss of an American university for how the institution could be improved, 581 involved adding new things and just 70 suggested removing something.

Having established that addition does indeed seem to be more popular than subtraction, the next step was to work out why. One possibility was that people were considering subtractive options, but deliberately choosing not to pursue them. Another was that they were not even thinking of them in the first place.

Let's enter a new set of experiments. One experiment asked participants to redesign a lopsided(不平衡的) Lego structure so that it could support a house-brick. Participants could earn a dollar for fixing the problem, but each piece of Lego they added cut that reward by ten cents. Even then, only 41% worked out that simplifying the structure by removing a single block, rather than strengthening it by adding more, which was the way to maximise the payout. Another example, asking people to make a golf course worse rather than better did not change their preference for additions, which suggested that many were simply not thinking of the possibility, at least at first.

What all this amounts to, says Benjamin Converse, another of the study's authors, is evidence for a new entry in the list of "cognitive biases" that skew(歪曲) how humans think. Instead of thinking a problem through and coming up with an ideal solution, they tend to use cognitive shortcuts that are fast and mostly "good enough".

Such research has inspired an entire field dedicated to working out when such shortcuts lead people astray. Dr. Adams and her colleagues, meanwhile, are keen to investigate their result in more detail. One question is whether the preference for addition is inborn or learned.

31. The purpose of mentioning the story of Colin Chapman is _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. To attract readers' interest | B. To highlight the experience |
| C. To present background information | D. To introduce the topic of the passage |

32. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. People prefer additions to subtractions in most situations.
- B. People tend to use shortcuts and come up with ideal solutions.
- C. Strengthening the structure is the way to maximize the payout.
- D. The philosophy—"less is more" is well-received.

33. What are Dr. Adams and his colleagues likely to study next?

- A. The benefits of subtractions.
- B. The ways of changing how people think.
- C. The details of the preference for addition.
- D. The influence of cognitive biases on people's thinking.

34. What does the author propose?

- A. A way that people automatically think.
- B. A fact that people routinely forget.
- C. A view that shortcuts are good enough.
- D. A point that addition is better.

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。

Daily life has its satisfactions, such as the perfect reply to a friend's text message, the first after-work drink, or the unexpected gift. ___35___ That moment when the mess of 21st-century existence disappears into the non-judgmental embrace of a soft bed.

Somehow we have pushed this pleasure to the back of the queue. A third of American adults report sleeping less than the recommended seven hours. Many of us feel under-rested. For some, the problem is modern life: emails, to-do lists and screens. ___36___

Now there's increasing evidence that a lack of sleep is associated with higher risk of depression, cancer, and other problems. Research published in the European Heart Journal reports that heart disease was lower among people who went to sleep between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m., no matter how long they slept. ___37___

But after the appearance and rise of sleeping aids, is sleep the next part of human experience that will become increasingly tracked, counted and compared? We sigh at LinkedIn users who claim to wake up at 5 a.m. and learn Mandarin while meditating. But when people overcommit to sleeping well, it can be counter-productive.

___38___ In his book *Overcoming Insomnia and Sleep Problems*, Oxford professor Colin Espie writes about 'orthosomnia', where people are so focused with sleeping well that they become too anxious to do so. The marketing of sleeping aids adds to this.

Espie says we each have a sleep pattern that we figure out through trial and error. Genetically, some humans are larks and some are owls; the larks may just have better cardiovascular health. For an owl to try to fight their natural schedule, and sleep earlier, wouldn't necessarily help.

Basic sleeping advice is notably consistent, including keeping a regular pattern, cutting back on alcohol and caffeine and taking away all bedroom distractions. Instead of just loading sleep advice on individuals, we could integrate aspects of it into public health. ____39____ Employers could be sensitive to the different needs of their workers.

A good night's sleep is a profound pleasure. As far as possible, it should also remain a simple one.

- A. Such research is all well and good.
- B. The risk is that we ignore the problem.
- C. Then there are those who can't sleep when they try.
- D. For other people, it's the demands of work or family.
- E. But does any of these really compare to the joy of going to sleep?
- F. Schools could start later to coincide with children's body rhythms.
- G. Stressing ourselves out about a lack of sleep can worsen the problem.

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，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题纸指定区域作答。

In life, once on a path, we tend to follow it, for better or worse. What's sad is that even if it's the latter, we often follow a certain path anyway because we are used to the way things are that we don't even recognize that they could be different. Psychologists call this phenomenon functional fixedness.

This classic experiment will give you an idea of how it works—and a sense of whether you may have fallen into the same trap:

People are given a box of tacks (大头钉) and some matches and asked to find a way to attach a candle to a wall so that it burns properly. Typically, the subjects try tacking the candle to the wall or lighting it to fix it with melted wax (石蜡). The tacks are too short, and the candle doesn't fasten to the wall. So how can you accomplish the task? The successful technique is to use the tack box as a candle holder. You empty it, tack it to the wall, and stand the candle inside it.

To think of that, you have to look beyond the box's usual role as a container just for tacks and reimagine it serving an entirely new purpose. That is difficult because we all suffer—to one degree or another—from functional

fixedness. The inability to think in new ways affects people in every corner of society. The political theorist Hannah Arendt coined the phrase frozen thoughts to describe deeply held ideas that we no longer question but should. In Arendt's eyes, the complacent reliance on such accepted "truths" also made people blind to ideas that didn't fit their worldview, even when there was ample evidence for them. Frozen thinking has nothing to do with intelligence, she said, "It can be found in highly intelligent people."

Another context in which frozen thinking can turn truly dangerous is medicine. If you land in the hospital, it's natural to want to be treated by the most experienced physicians on staff. But according to a 2014 study in the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), you'd be better off being treated by the relative novices.

40. What does "functional fixedness" mean?

41. How is the candle attached to the wall?

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

Frozen thinking is common among ordinary people as well as those with high although frozen thinking has much to do with intelligence.

43. How can you avoid frozen thoughts in your daily life? (In about 40 words)

第二节 (20 分)

44. 假定你是李华。你的外国朋友 Jim 发来邮件祝贺第 24 届冬奥会在你的家乡举行，并询问冬奥期间给你留下印象最深刻的事件或人物。请你给他回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 表达感谢；
2. 介绍一件事或一个人。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

北京市延庆区 2021-2022 学年高三一模英语试卷

参考答案

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）

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

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

11. was building 12. patiently 13. which 14. babies 15. is designed
16. signaling 17. convenient 18. Born 19. with 20. After

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. C 22. D 23. B 24. B 25. C 26. A 27. A
28. A 29. C 30. D 31. D 32. A 33. C 34. B

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

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

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）

40. It means we are used to the way things are that we don't even recognize that they could be different.
41. By being place into a tack box that is fastened to the wall.
42. Frozen thinking is common among ordinary people as well as those with high although frozen thinking has much to do with intelligence. Because frozen thinking has nothing to do with intelligence.
43. I think when faced with problems I should think about them and come up with as many solutions as possible, thus developing my ability to question entrenched ideas.

第二节（20分）

44. Possible Version

Dear Jim,

Having received your letter about congratulating us on holding the 24th Winter Olympics, I am writing to express my gratitude. And I'd like to share my idol and her experience with you.

My idol is Gu ailing, a Chinese Female Freestyle skier. Having been training at the very young age, she has won more than 60 medals so far. At this year's Beijing Winter Olympics, she challenged herself to do a 1620 degree air rotation that no girl had ever done, and realized her dream of becoming an Olympic champion. From her experience, I understand that only by constantly challenging myself can I gain success.

There are many other great athletes and inspiring stories during the Winter Olympics. Please let me know if you are interested in them. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

关于我们

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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

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯