

2021 北京丰台高三（上）期末

英 语

2021. 01

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| 考 生 须 知 | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 答题前，考生务必先将答题卡上的学校、年级、班级、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹签字笔填写清楚，并认真核对条形码上的准考证号、姓名，在答题卡的“条形码粘贴区”贴好条形码。2. 本次考试所有答题均在答题卡上完成。选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔以正确填涂方式将各小题对应选项涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦除干净后再选涂其它选项。非选择题必须使用标准黑色字迹签字笔书写，要求字体工整、字迹清楚。3. 请严格按照答题卡上题号在相应答题区内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试卷、草稿纸上答题无效。4. 本试卷满分共 100 分，作答时长 90 分钟。 |
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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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Helping Paws

Craig Cook has a very special service partner—a twenty-five-year-old female *capuchin monkey* named Minnie. In 2012, when he was thirty years old, Craig was in a car 1 that left him a quadriplegic, someone whose arms and legs don't work properly. For several years, Craig needed help from other people for such basic needs 2 getting a drink of water. Then Minnie came to Craig through the Helping Hands Organization.

Minnie was born at Southwick's Zoo in New York. As part of the special Helping Hands program, while she was a baby, she was given to a foster(寄养) family 3 cared for her and helped her learn to live with people. She learned basic 4 such as turning off lights and fetching on command.

Next, Minnie 5 the Helping Hands Monkey College for two years. At the college, she learned tasks that would help a(n) 6 person. These included taking food out of a refrigerator, turning pages in a book one at a time, and picking up objects that had been dropped. It is a long 7 process, but *capuchin monkeys* can live to be forty-five years old. So they can be 8 to provide service for many years.

Craig said, "Living with Minnie is like living with a good friend. And since she's been with me, Minnie's learned 9 more neat things to do, like making popcorn in the microwave(微波炉). Thanks to Minnie, I can live 10 with caregivers only coming in for a short time each day. And, when I go out, instead of being seen as the guy in the wheelchair, I'm now the guy with the monkey."

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|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. accident | B. park | C. sale | D. race |
| 2. A. up | B. as | C. for | D. to |
| 3. A. when | B. why | C. who | D. what |
| 4. A. ideas | B. skills | C. principles | D. rights |
| 5. A. returned | B. visited | C. supported | D. attended |
| 6. A. elderly | B. poor | C. disabled | D. lonely |
| 7. A. decision-making | B. training | C. planning | D. risk-taking |
| 8. A. based on | B. turned on | C. fed on | D. counted on |
| 9. A. even | B. once | C. just | D. yet |
| 10. A. happily | B. energetically | C. independently | D. safely |

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

The British must have really high standards. I was part of a student exchange programme between a university in England and my university in China. I had spent days in 11 (prepare) for my first English paper. I knew I did a good job and was looking forward 12 getting a positive comment. When I got the paper back, I found that my teacher 13 (write) the comment “Not bad!” Not bad? But there weren’t any 14 (mistake) in my paper.

B

The college entrance examination is just around the corner. Homework and tests will keep many of you up late at night, and you may plan to make up for your lost sleep during the weekends. 15 is it useful? A study published in the journal Current Biology completely has changed 16 people used to think. It shows that the habit of sleeping in on weekends doesn’t fix the damage done by a lack of sleep during the week. Even 17 (bad), it may damage your health.

C

The International Day of Families, which 18 (name) by the United Nations in 1993, is held on May 15th every year. The day celebrates the 19 (important) of families. It aims 20 (develop) people’s understanding of issues that are related to families. With a different theme each year, the day is observed with a wide range of events that are organized at local, national and international levels.





第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节 阅读理解（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

Don't you think robots are a part of your life? In factories, robots put together everything from toys to cars. Some homes have robots that sweep floors or mow the lawn(剪草坪). And more robots are soon to come.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>Like a Human</p> <p>Robots don't expect any thanks for all the work they do for us. After all, they don't have feelings. But that may be changing with Nexi, a robot created by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Nexi can move its face to show anger, happiness, or sadness. It can also raise its eyebrows to show surprise.</p> |
|  | <p>24</p> <p>How would you like a robot to help clean up your toys, or one that plays hide-and-seek with you? Nao can be programmed to do both those activities, and more. A two-foot-tall robot, Nao was designed by a company in France to be a helper and companion. It can talk, walk and even remember faces, voices, and places. Also, it can be programmed to assist with daily tasks, such as checking e-mails.</p> |
|  | <p>Robots at Work</p> <p>Need a lift out of bed? RIBA, short for "Robot for Interactive Body Assistance", will lend its helpful arms! Some patients at hospitals and nursing homes have a hard time getting in and out of bed. RIBA can gently lift a patient out of bed and help him or her into a wheelchair. The robot can safely pick up and carry people weighing 135 pounds.</p> |
|  | <p>Water Bots</p> <p>Robots that work in water—and look like familiar sea creatures—are making news lately. One of them is a robotic fish. Researchers built the robo-fish to swim in water to detect pollution. There's even a robotic penguin called the AP, which uses flippers(鱼鳍) to paddle and can move in all directions.</p> |

Experts predict that by 2025 we could have robots in every household! You might be living or working with one of them every day!

21. By moving its face, Nexi might show its _____.

- A. feelings B. power C. interest D. opinions

22. If a patient needs assistance out of bed, which may be a good helper?

- A. Nexi. B. AP. C. Nao. D. RIBA.

26. How did the couple help the kids?

- A. They raised much money.
- B. They rented many houses.
- C. They hosted birthday parties.
- D. They made birthday presents.

27. According to the passage, which can best describe Mary?

- A. Honest and generous.
- B. Caring and generous.
- C. Outgoing and caring.
- D. Outgoing and honest.

28. What does the story intend to tell us?

- A. Well begun, half done.
- B. East or west, home is best.
- C. What goes around comes around.
- D. Where there is love, there is hope.

C

Wildfires have recently ruined regions across the world, and their severity is increasing. Hoping to reduce harm, researchers led by Yapei Wang, a chemist at Renmin University of China, say they have developed an inexpensive device to detect such fires earlier and with less effort.

Current detection methods rely heavily on human watchfulness, which can delay an effective response. Most wildfires are reported by the general public, and other warnings come from routine foot patrols(巡逻队) and watchtower observers. Passing planes and satellites also occasionally spot something, but “the fire first appears on the ground,” Wang says. “When you see the fire from the sky, it is too late.”

The team says its new device can be placed near tree trunks’ bases and send a wireless signal to a nearby receiver if there is an unusual temperature increase. The key is molten salts(熔盐) liquids: a sudden temperature change causes electrons(电子) to travel within the liquids, creating electrical energy that causes electrodes to send the signal. The team printed the substances onto ordinary paper to create a sensor.

Jessica McCarty, a geographer at Miami University, who was not involved in the study, says places where wildland and city meet could potentially benefit from such a device. She says, “When a fire breaks out, the homeowner will know before the fire agency may have detected it.”

But improving integration among the different agencies involved in firefighting is even more vital to address, says Graham Kent, a seismologist at the University of Nevada, who was also not part of the study. “The whole way that you respond to a fire until it’s put out is like a ballet,” he says. “You’d have to choreograph(编舞) it just so,” with resources distributed at precisely the right time and place from detection to confirmation to dispatch(派遣) to extinguishing. “Fire detection is just step one; if you blow steps two through 98, all that technology... just doesn’t matter.”

Wang says his team's next steps are to extend the device's signal range beyond the current 100 meters, which can limit practical use, and to develop a protective wall for it. The device's effectiveness, McCarty notes, will also need to be tested in the field.

29. What can we learn about the new device?

- A. It can spot fire from the sky.
- B. It can send timely warning of fire.
- C. It uses molten salts to test the signal.
- D. It receives signals from tree trunks' bases.

30. According to Graham Kent, what is the key to firefighting?

- A. The time for detection.
- B. The provided new technology.
- C. Precisely distributed resources.
- D. Cooperation of different departments.

31. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Fighting Fire with Paper
- B. Fire Is under Control
- C. Fighting Fire in the Forest
- D. Firefighting Is a Matter of Urgency

D

Humans have a habit of delaying their own progress. From coffee to refrigerator to genetically changed food, history is filled with innovations that caused resistance before they become necessity in everyday life. Calestous Juma, a professor of Harvard University, explores this phenomenon in his latest book, *Innovation and Its Enemies: Why People Resist New Technologies*.

Among Juma's claims is that people do not fear innovation simply because the technology is new, but because innovation often means losing a piece of their identity or lifestyle, and separating people from nature or their sense of purpose.

Juma identified in his research three key sources of opposition to innovation: those with commercial interests in existing products, those who identify with existing products, and those who might lose power as a result of change. The first group is perhaps the most obvious. Many industries have been affected by innovation. Just take a look at the pointless efforts of music publishers to stop the change to digital music. Some consumers might oppose an innovation because the existing product is deeply rooted in their identity, culture or customs. The British preferred tea time at home to sitting in a coffee shop, for example. Finally, the rise of new technologies can also result in a change redistributing wealth and influence away from some groups, and toward others. The expansion of harvesters and other mechanical equipment reduced the need for farm labor, and the change in population away from rural areas had significant political consequence.

Humans make decisions about new innovations with their instinct(直觉) rather than evidence. Opponents and enthusiasts of a new technology will often make shocking claims to support their arguments. Juma said beneath those arguments was typically obvious concern of new technologies, rather than a reasoned response. Juma said, "People see a new product and there is an emotional reaction to that product because it challenges their outlook on the world. This has been the story with almost every new product."

Historically, technologists have been more concerned with the functionality of the products they create, paying less attention to the consequence it may have on society at large, Juma claims. Fortunately, that may be starting to change.

32. According to Para. 2 and 3, what is the key reason why people resist innovation?

- A. The reliability of the existing technologies.
- B. The difficulties of mastering new technologies.
- C. The concern over the development of technologies.
- D. The fear for the changes caused by new technologies.

33. What is the author's attitude to people's opposition to innovation?

- A. Uncertain.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Supportive.
- D. Neutral.

34. What does the passage imply?

- A. Technologies' effect on society should be valued.
- B. The use of new products reduces the need for labor.
- C. Enthusiasts of the technologies are more reasonable.
- D. The functionality of new products causes more worries.

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 is your recovery rate? How long does it take you to recover from actions and behaviors that upset you? Minutes? Hours? Days? Weeks? Briefly, the longer it takes you to recover, the more influence that incident has on your actions, and the less able you are to perform to your personal best. 35

You are well aware that you need to exercise to keep the body fit and, no doubt, accept that a reasonable measure of health is the speed in which your heart and respiratory system(呼吸系统) recovers after exercise. Likewise the faster you let go of an issue that upsets you, the faster you return to calm, the healthier you will be.

36 They know that the faster they can forget an incident or missed opportunity and get on with the game, the better their performance.

Similarly, imagine yourself to be an actor in a play on the stage. 37 You have been given a script and at the end of each sentence is a full stop. Each time you get to the end of the sentence you start a new one. Although the next sentence is related to the last it is not affected by it. Your job is to deliver each sentence to the best of your ability.

So, it is unnecessary to live your life in the past. 38 Thoughts of the past shouldn't be allowed to reduce your personal best. Being present is a gateway to recover quickly.

39. Reflect on your recovery rate each day. Every day before you go to bed, look at your progress. When you are lying in bed, you shouldn't blame yourself for having done this wrong or not having done that better, but look at your day and note when you made an effort to place a full stop after an incident. In this way, you are taking control of your life and achieve the aim: reduce the time spent in recovery.

- A. You're undertaking real changes here.
- B. Remember: Rome wasn't built in a day.
- C. Here are some cases where you can learn about it.
- D. Your aim is to play your part to the best of your ability.
- E. Instead of the past, it is the present that you have to focus on.
- F. The best example of this behavior is found with professional sportspeople.
- G. It's said that the average time for sportspeople to win the game is 30 minutes.

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1、2题各2分，第3题3分，第4题5分，共12分）。

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。

Balancing Trees and CO₂

Tree planting used to be regarded as an effective means of reducing climate change. Perhaps it's time for us to rethink this practice. Trees pull CO₂ from the air. This effectively removes CO₂ from the atmosphere. But trees only hold onto CO₂ as long as they're alive. Once they die, trees decay(腐烂) and release that CO₂ back into the atmosphere.

Recent studies have found that trees around the world are growing faster than ever. The rise of CO₂, mainly due to burning fossil fuels, is probably driving that rapid growth, said Roel Brien, a forest ecologist at the University of Leeds, UK. High levels of CO₂ are increasing temperatures, which in turn speeds tree growth in those areas, he added.

The faster trees grow, the faster they store carbon. It seems like good news. However, it is known that fast-growing tree species, in general, live shorter lives than their slow-growing relatives.

In order to see whether the growth-lifespan trade-off(生长与寿命之间的权衡) is a universal phenomenon, Brien and his colleagues analyzed over 210,000 individual tree ring records of 110 tree species from more than 79,000 sites worldwide. They found that, in almost all habitats and all sites, faster-growing tree species died younger than slow-growing species, and even within a species, the trade-off between growth and lifespan held strong.

The team also created a computer program that modeled a forest and tweaked(微量调整) the growth of the trees in this model. Early on, it showed that "the forest could hold more carbon as the trees grew faster", Brien reported. But after 20 years, these trees started dying and losing this extra carbon again. "We must understand that the only solution to bringing down CO₂ levels is to stop emitting (排放) it into the atmosphere," said Brien.

40. What does "this practice" in Para.1 refer to?

41. Why are trees around the world growing faster than ever?

42. Read the following statement, underline the false part of it and explain the reason.

The team has found that the faster trees grow, the faster they store CO₂, and the longer lives they live.

43. Please briefly present what you can do in daily life to reduce the emission of CO₂. (about 40 words)

第二节 应用文写作 (共 20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你们学校下个月将要举办“图书漂流”(BookCrossing) 活动——将自己喜欢的图书放在学校任意公共场所, 感兴趣的同学读完后将书放回原处, 让其继续漂流。请你给交换生 Chris 写一封邮件, 邀请他参加此次活动, 内容包括:

1. 活动意义;
2. 具体安排;
3. 发出邀请。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 适当增减细节, 使文章连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Chris,

Yours,

Li Hua



2021 北京丰台高三（上）期末英语

参考答案

笔试部分（共 100 分）

第一部分 知识运用

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题，15 分。每小题 1.5 分）

1-5 ABCBD 6-10 CBDAC

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题，15 分。每小题 1.5 分）

11. preparing 12. to 13. had written 14. mistakes

15. But/ Yet 16. what 17. worse 18. was named 19. importance 20. to develop

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节 阅读理解（共 14 小题，28 分。每小题 2 分）

21-25 ADDAA 26-30 CBDBD 31-34 ADBA

第二节 七选五（共 5 小题，10 分。每小题 2 分）

35-39 CFDEB

第三部分 书面表达

第一节 阅读表达（共 4 小题，12 分。1-2 题每小题 2 分，3 小题 3 分，4 小题 5 分）

40. Planting trees to reduce climate change. /Tree planting is used to reduce climate change. /Using tree planting to reduce climate change.

41. Because of the rise of CO₂ from burning fossil fuels. /Because of the rise of CO₂. /Because burning fossil fuels leads to the rise of CO₂.

42. *The team has found that the faster trees grow, the faster they store CO₂, and the longer lives they live.*

Because Berienen and his team found that faster-growing tree species died younger than slow-growing species.
/According to Berienen and his team's research, faster-growing tree species died younger than slow-growing species.
/Because fast-growing tree species died younger than slow-growing species.

43. There are many things I can do to help. Firstly, I'll take a reusable cloth bag and say no to plastic bags while shopping, for it can save energy and reduce pollution. Secondly, when I go somewhere, I'll choose public transportation instead of private cars to reduce the emission of CO₂.

第二节 应用文写作（共 20 分）

Possible version:

Dear Chris,

I can't wait to share a piece of good news with you. Since you're an enthusiast about reading, I believe you will be of great interest in this meaningful activity named BookCrossing.

BookCrossing is the practice of leaving a book in a public place to be picked up and read by others, who then do likewise. For one thing, the BookCrossing can motivate us to further develop our reading habits and help to broaden our horizons. For another, it provides a good chance to make friends with like-minded people.

Our BookCrossing starts this Monday and will last for a week. When the time comes, you'll be surprised to find terrific books at any places on campus. Of course, if you are in, you are supposed to share several books that are valuable and beneficial. To help others get a general knowledge of your book, your thoughtful introduction and helpful comments are warmly welcomed.

What are you waiting for? I'm looking forward to your participation and you are bound to love it. (179 words)

Yours,

Li Hua

关于我们

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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北京高考在线平台一直秉承“精益求精、专业严谨”的建设理念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

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。



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