

# 北京一六一中学2021—2022学年度第一学期期中考试

## 高三英语试卷

2021年11月

本试卷共6页，100分。考试时长90分钟。考生务必将答案写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Chad Turns delivers for UPS in the small town of Dauphin, and is beloved by his customers. As seen in a video posted to Facebook, when Turns drove into a parking lot for what he thought was a 1 up on Tuesday, he was greeted instead by a dozen residents clapping and yelling, “2, Chad!” Turns was so overcome with emotion that he pulled out his handkerchief to wipe his 3.

“Turns is well-known for his thoughtfulness and 4,” resident Jenny Shickley said, adding that he often leaves treats for their dogs when delivering packages. She organized the special event after people commented in a group Facebook post about what a(an) 5 job Turns was doing.

She raised \$1,000 for Turns in two weeks in the small town. The group gave him the generous gift with a large card signed by members of the 6. Jenny said Turns had taken care of them for a year and they wanted to take care of him.

“It is 7 that this community feels so strongly about me,” Turns told the reporter. He said all UPS drivers deserve to be thanked in this way. He also added that he will pay it 8 by continuing to provide the good service that he is known for.

“Chad is a great UPSer,” UPS spokesperson Jackie Fajt said in a statement. “Celebrations like this really highlight the 9 our drivers have with their customer base. We appreciate that UPS drivers like Chad are being 10 for how they are moving our world forward.”

1. A. pick

B. check

C. warm

D. move

2. A. Watch out

B. Thank you

C. Cheer up

D. Help us

3. A. eyes

B. nose

C. mouth

D. hands

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- |                     |               |                |                |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4. A. determination | B. courage    | C. patience    | D. kindness    |
| 5. A. new           | B. easy       | C. good        | D. useful      |
| 6. A. class         | B. company    | C. family      | D. community   |
| 7. A. surprising    | B. touching   | C. interesting | D. challenging |
| 8. A. out           | B. down       | C. forward     | D. off         |
| 9. A. bond          | B. problem    | C. lesson      | D. word        |
| 10. A. attracted    | B. recognized | C. encouraged  | D. adopted     |

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

One day, a man found the pupa (蛹) of a butterfly. 1 (see) an opening in the pupa, he realized that the butterfly was ready to emerge. So he sat down and watched as the butterfly struggled to force its body 2 the little hole. However, minutes passed and the butterfly still couldn't get out. The struggle was too hard for its weak body. The man then        (kind) enlarged the hole in the pupa so that the butterfly could finally break free. But instead of flying away, it just dragged itself around weakly, then died. The struggle to break out of the pupa was necessary for the butterfly's survival        it enabled its wings and body to grow strong. Without the struggle, it was too weak to live.

B

Smartphones have become an essential part of our daily lives. However, 15 (protect) younger students' eyesight and make sure they focus on their studies, primary and middle schools will have more specific rules to limit students' mobile phone use on campus.

The Ministry of Education        (release) a notice in January that restricts primary and middle school students from carrying mobile phones to school. Those who still require their phones for some reason must get their parents' and teachers' approval and must hand their phones over during class time.

The policy aims to improve students' focus on study and fight for        (addict) to the internet and games.



C

Microplastics, referring to plastic fragments and particles (碎片和微粒) less than 5 millimeters in diameter (直径), have been found on Mount Qomolangma as high as 8,440 meters above sea level, just 408.86 meters below the peak of the mountain, according to a recent study (研究) in the journal *One Earth*. Scientists collected snow and water samples from 19 different (spot). They found microplastics in all the water samples and part of the snow samples. The most polluted sample was from the Base Camp in Nepal, 20 most human activity on the mountain is concentrated. It had 79 particles of microplastics per liter (升) of snow.

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

**Wanted, Someone for a Kiss**

We're looking for producers to join us on the sound of London Kiss 100 FM. You'll work on the station's music programs. Music production experience in radio is necessary, along with rich knowledge of modern dance music. Please apply in writing to Producer Vacancies, Kiss 100.

**Father Christmas**

We're looking for a very special person, preferably over 40, to fill our Father Christmas suit.

Working days: Every Saturday from November 24 to December 15 and every day from December 17 to December 24 except Sundays, 10:30-16:00.

Excellent pay.

Please contact the Enterprise Shopping Centre, Station Parade, Eastbourne.

**Accountants Assistant**

When you join the team in our Revenue Administration Unit, you will be providing assistance within all parts of the Revenue Division, dealing with post and other general duties. If you are educated to GCSE grade C level we would like to talk to you. This position is equally suitable for a school leaver or for somebody who has office experience.

Wealden District Council

## Software Trainer

If you are aged 24—45 and have experience in teaching and, you could be the person we are looking for. You should be good at the computer and have some experience in programme writing. You will be allowed to make your own decisions, and to design courses as well as present them. Pay upwards of £15,000 for the right person. Please apply by sending your CV (简历) to Mrs. R. Oglivie, Palmlace Limited.

21. We learn from the ads that the Enterprise Shopping Centre needs a person who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is aged between 24 and 40  
B. may do some training work  
C. should deal with general duties  
D. can work for about a month
22. Which position is open to recent school graduates?
- A. Accountants Assistant.  
B. Father Christmas.  
C. Producer, London Kiss.  
D. Software Trainer.
23. What kind of person would probably apply to Palmlace Limited?
- A. One with GCSE grade C level.  
B. One with some office experience.  
C. One having good computer knowledge.  
D. One trained in producing music programs.

## B

That afternoon Molly almost danced along the street as she walked home with her father from the station. They had seen Mrs. Gibson and Cynthia off to London. She wished her stepmother would take herself off to London much more often.

"Well now, Dad," she said, "I'm going to have you all to myself for a whole week. You must be very obedient (服从的; 听话的)."

"I hope you aren't going to boss me, Molly. You're walking me out of breath already. We mustn't pass Mrs. Goodmays' home in our hurry." They crossed the street to speak to Mrs. Goodmays, one of the doctor's patients. "We've just been seeing my wife and daughter off to London. They've gone up for a week."

"Dear me, to London, and only for a week!" said Mrs. Goodmays, with surprise. "It seems hardly worth the packing. It'll be lonely for you, Molly, without your stepsister."

"Yes," said Molly, suddenly feeling as if she ought to have taken this view of the case. "I'll miss Cynthia."

"And you, Dr. Gibson, I hope you won't feel like widower (鳏夫) once again. You must come



and have supper with me one evening. What about Tuesday?"

Dr. Gibson felt a sharp blow on his leg from the toe of Molly's shoe, but even so he accepted the invitation, much to the old lady's satisfaction.

A moment later Molly said to him, "How could you go and waste one of our precious evenings! We've only got five now. I've been planning all sorts of things for us two tonight." "What sort of things?"

"Oh, I don't know. Things you used to like." She looked at him fearlessly. "Forbidden things now."

Her father's eyes lit up, but his face remained serious. "I'm not going to be pulled down, Molly. With hard work and sensible guidance I've reached a very height of civilized behavior, and there I'm going to stay."

"Oh, no, you are not. We're having bread and cheese for supper tonight, in armchairs in front of the TV! And you shall wear your dressing-gown at breakfast tomorrow—and every morning for a week! And you shall read the paper at the dining table! That's only a start. I haven't finished by a long way yet."

24. What were Molly's feelings as they walked home?

- A. She hated being apart from Cynthia.
- B. She wished she had gone to London too.
- C. She was pleased to be alone with her father.
- D. She was looking forward to meeting Mrs. Goodmays.

25. When Molly kicked her father, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it seemed to have been a pure accident
- B. she wanted him to turn down the invitation
- C. it showed she was pleased to have been invited
- D. she meant she didn't expect the return of Cynthia

26. From the passage we can be certain that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mrs. Gibson never treated Molly well
- B. Mrs. Gibson has no children of her own
- C. Mr. Gibson is not satisfied with his present life
- D. Mrs. Gibson is strict with her husband and daughters

## C

## Breaking the Code

One school night this month I walked quietly up to Alexander, my 15-year-old son, and touched his cheek gently in a manner I hoped would seem casual. A year ago he would have ignored this disturbance but now he reacted impatiently and leaned back to his computer screen.

I made a mistake: breaking into my teenager's personal space. "The average teenager has pretty strong feelings about his privacy," Lara Fox and her friend Hilary Frakel told me. Ms. Frankel and Ms. Fox, both 17, are the authors of *Breaking the Code*, a new book that seeks to bridge the generational divide between parents and adolescents. It is being promoted by its publisher as the first self-help guide by teenagers for their parents, a kind of "*Kids are from Mars, Parents are from Venus*" that explains the language and actions of teenagers. The girls dealt with issues including hanging out late, money, school pressures, smoking etc.

Personally, I welcome their opinions. The most common missteps in interacting with teenagers arise from the war between parents exercising their rights to know what goes on under their roof and teenagers firmly guarding their privacy. Teenagers can be quick to interpret their parents' remarks and respond with anger that masks their vulnerability(脆弱). Ms. Fox said, "What we want above all is your approval. Don't forget, no matter how much we act as if we don't care what you say, we believe the things you say about us."

Nancy, a New York child-raising expert said she didn't agree with everything the authors suggested but found their arguments reasonable. "When your kids are saying, 'You don't get it, and you never will,' there are lots of ways to respond so that they will listen and that is what the writers point out."

"My parents helped me see that," Ms. Fox told me, "even though they used to stay out late and ride their bicycles to school, times have changed and the way parents educate children is different. These days there is a major fear factor in bringing up kids. Parents worry about their child crossing the street." The writers said they hoped simply to throw light on teenage thinking.

27. Why does the author mention the book "*Kids are from Mars, Parents are from Venus*"?

- A. It is one of the best-sellers.
- B. The two books have the similar theme.
- C. It is also written by the two girls.
- D. The two books have different opinions.



28. The underlined sentence 'You don't get it, and you never will,' in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph implies that

- A. the teenagers don't want to admit their weakness
- B. The teenagers think that their parents will never understand them
- C. The parents do not necessarily force into the world of their children
- D. the generation gap cannot be shortened despite their parents' efforts.

29. It can be inferred from the last two paragraphs that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teenagers should guard their privacy
- B. Nancy totally agrees with the two girls' opinions
- C. Parents are more concerned about children's safety
- D. the two girls have obtained numerous support from the public

30. According to the two girls, teenagers nowadays are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. independent
- B. intelligent
- C. inconsiderate
- D. sensitive

D

No one knows what the future will look like. New technology and climate change might make the world more different than we can possibly imagine. So we had better keep an open mind and hope for the best.

We have no idea what the job market will look like in 2050. It is generally agreed that machine learning and robotics will change almost every line of work—from producing yoghurt to teaching yoga. However, there are conflicting views about the nature of the change and its urgency. Some believe that within a mere decade or two, billions of people will become economically redundant(多余的). Others maintain that even in the long run automation will keep creating new jobs and greater prosperity for all.

So are we on an edge of a terrifying sudden change, or are such forecasts yet another example of ill-founded Luddite hysteria(勒德分子的歇斯底里)? It is hard to say. Fears that automation will create massive unemployment go back to the nineteenth century, and so far they have never materialized. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, for every job lost to a machine at least one new job was created, and the average standard of living has increased dramatically.

Yet there are good reasons to think that this time it is different, and that machine learning will be a real game changer. Humans have two types of abilities—physical and cognitive(认知的). In the

past, machines competed with humans mainly in raw physical abilities, while humans still had a great advantage over machines in cognition.

Hence as manual jobs in agriculture and industry were automated, new service jobs emerged that required the kind of cognitive skills only humans possessed: learning, analyzing, communicating and above all understanding human emotions. However, AI is now beginning to outperform humans in more and more of these skills, including in the understanding of human emotions.

We don't know of any third field of activity—beyond the physical and the cognitive—where humans will always maintain a secure advantage. It is crucial to realize that the AI revolution is not just about computers getting faster and smarter. It is fueled by breakthroughs in the life sciences and the social sciences as well. The better we understand the biochemical mechanisms that support human emotions, desires and choices, the better computers can become in analyzing human behavior, predicting human decisions, and replacing human drivers, bankers and lawyers.

In the last few decades, research in neuroscience and behavioral economics allowed scientists to gain a much better understanding of how humans make decisions. It turned out that our choices of everything from food to mates result not from some mysterious free will, but rather from billions of neurons calculating probabilities within a split second. Boasting 'human intuition' (直觉) is actually pattern recognition.

31. The second paragraph tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. predictions about the role of machine learning in future job market
- B. the speed at which robotics will take the place of human beings
- C. the urgency of creating new jobs with the help of automation
- D. the nature of applying new technology to every line of work

32. The underlined expression "ill-founded" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unavoidable
- B. badly-managed
- C. unproven
- D. ill-intended

33. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Lack of job security might force people to pick up machine learning.
- B. There is possibility that AI can perform a consulting role as a psychologist.
- C. The use of automation will make humans more needed than ever before.
- D. A real game changer likes in making computers become faster and smarter.



34. What can be concluded from the passage?

- A. AI revolution is similar to the industrial revolution in causing unemployment.
- B. It's crucial that humans maintain an advantage in the third field of activity.
- C. The process of human decision is controlled by free will rather than neurons.
- D. The nature of preference at first sight is the result of recognizing patterns.

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。

### Apathy

Apathy is a state of lacking interest, enthusiasm or concern. \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ They may also exhibit unfeelingness. Christians have condemned apathy as a lack of love and devotion to God and His works.

\_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ Also meaning "absence of passion" in Greek, the term "apatheia" was used by the Stoics(禁欲主义者) to show a desirable state of indifference towards events and things which lie outside one's control.

The modern concept of apathy became well known after World War I, when it was called "shell shock." Soldiers, living in the trenches among the bombing and gun fires, saw the battlefields filled with dead and wounded companions. \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ In 1950, US novelist Passos wrote "Apathy is one of the characteristic responses of any living being when it is subjected to something too tense or too complicated to deal with." US philosopher Robert M. Hutchins summarizes the concerns about political indifference. He claims that the death of democracy is not likely to be a sudden murder from ambush(埋伏). \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_

There may be other things contributing to a person's political apathy. Activist Dave Meslin argues that apathy is often the result of social systems actively blocking engagement and involvement. He describes various barriers that prevent people from knowing how or why they might get involved in something. \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ These include: political media that make it difficult for potentially interested individuals to find relevant information, and media descriptions of heroes as "chosen" by outside forces rather than self-motivated. He suggests that we redefine social apathy not as a population that is stupid or lazy, but as a result of poorly designed systems that fail to invite others to participate.

- A. It will be a slow process of fading away from apathy and indifference.
- B. Apathetic people may lack a sense of purpose or meaning in their life.
- C. The word “dispassion” is used for “apatheia”, so as not to confuse it with apathy.
- D. He focuses on designed choices that unintentionally or intentionally exclude people.
- E. So they gradually developed a sense of disconnected numbness to normal social interaction.
- F. Although the word “apathy” originates from “apatheia”, it is important not to confuse the two terms.
- G. Author John McManamy argues apathy is a psychological problem for some depressed people, in which they get a sense that “nothing matters”.



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题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）。

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。

Some of the most successful people in history have done their best work in coffee shops. People across nations and centuries have tapped into their creativity in a café.

There are many ways coffee shops boost our creativity. The combination of noise, casual crowds and visual variety can give us just the right amount of distraction (注意力分散) to help us be sharpest and most creative.

Some of us stick in earbuds (耳塞) as soon as we sit down to work in a public setting. But scientists have known for years that background noise can benefit our creative thinking. A suitable level of noise in a cafeteria can actually improve your creative output. If you're slightly distracted from the task at hand by some stimuli, it boosts your abstract thinking ability, which can lead to more creative idea generation.

There's also the fact that in a coffee shop, we're surrounded by people who've come to do the same thing, which acts as a motivator. Simply performing a task next to a person who makes a lot of effort can motivate you to work harder. It's similar to going to the gym for a workout. That is the social-facilitation effect: you go there, you see other people working and it puts you in a mood where you just naturally start working as well.

Another thing that can make working at home or in the office tiring is the visual environment; often we sit in the same chair and look at the same four walls without relief. How the office is decorated has an effect on people's creative thinking process. While researchers tried to address this by adding decorative lights, they soon found that the furnishings (家具及日用设备) quickly became familiar and boring. Coffee shops, though, generally have visual stimuli. And hitting up different coffee shops keeps things even more varied.

Researchers believe that there is no doubt about the "coffee-shop effect". Even if working from home or office remains an option for the long-term, the benefits of going to a coffee shop may be too good to pass up. And maybe the coffee is better.

40. Why did some successful people do their best work in coffee shops?

41. In what ways going to the gym similar to working in a coffee shop?

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

*When people feel the visual environment in their office is boring, they can redecorate the office or try some other working places to solve the problem.*

43. If you were free to choose a place to study in, where would you like to go? Why? (about 40 words)

(请务必将答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

### 第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 发来邮件,询问你的高考选考情况,请给他回复邮件,内容包括:

1. 你的选考科目;
2. 自主选科的好处;
3. 选考某一科目的原因。

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,

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Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将答案写在答题卡指定区域内)



## 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。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

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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