

# 2023 北京大峪中学高一（上）期中

## 英 语

（满分：140 分 时间：120 分钟）

### 第一卷

#### 第一部分 听力理解（共三节 30 分）

##### 第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What is the man's plan for his holiday?  
A. To go to Hawaii. B. To go to Hong Kong. C. To stay at home.
2. What pet does the man decide to keep finally?  
A. A dog. B. A cat. C. A rabbit.
3. What time will the woman leave?  
A. At 13:00. B. At 14:30. C. At 16:20.
4. Where does this conversation take place?  
A. On the train. B. In the airplane. C. In the hotel.
5. What is the woman doing?  
A. Offering the man some advice.  
B. Telling the man some bad news.  
C. Playing a joke on the man.

##### 第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白，每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至 7 两道小题。

6. What is Lucy's New Year resolution?  
A. To take more exercise.  
B. To make big money.  
C. To do better in Chinese.
7. What is the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Family members. B. Friends. C. Classmates.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至 9 两道小题。

8. Which function does the man use more?

A. Making calls. B. Sending messages. C. Surfing the internet.

9. Who is the woman?

A. An interviewer. B. A salesgirl. C. A postman.

听下面一段独白，回答第 10 至 12 三道小题。

10. Which of the followings can be used as identification?

A. The admission ticket. B. The library card. C. The student ID card.

11. What can't be brought?

A. Cellphones. B. Calculators. C. Passports.

12. What is the woman doing?

A. Making weekend plans.

B. Sharing her experience.

C. Offering some tips.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至 15 三道小题。

13. Where does the woman work?

A. In the supermarket. B. In the restaurant. C. In the grocery store.

14. Why does the man do the job?

A. To be able to work outdoors.

B. To earn more money for school.

C. To get exercise while working.

15. What does the woman think of the man's job?

A. Tiring. B. Boring. C. Interesting.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 题至第 20 题五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

**MEMO**

**Website:** www.london passport. \_\_\_\_\_. net.

**Address:** Suite F 8, \_\_\_\_\_ House.

**Things to send:** two \_\_\_\_\_, birth certificates and the fee of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds.

**Time of issue :** one \_\_\_\_\_ for the passport to be issued.

**第二部分：知识运用**

完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

It was a rainy morning and the children, mainly boys with various learning difficulties, refused to settle for the start of the lesson. As an inexperienced teacher, I tried every means to get them to be \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_, but in vain. My panic was rising and I could feel my heart beating wildly. This was the \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of my job as a music teacher, I thought—teaching was not for me. Then I had an idea. Hoping that no one would notice that I was \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ inside, I threw my voice as far as it would reach: “Put your

heads on the desks and close your eyes! We are going on a journey.”

\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_, the children fell silent. “Now what should I do?” I thought to myself. Reaching over to my collection of CDs, I blindly \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_, put it in the machine and played it. Obediently (顺从地), my class lay their heads on their desks, closed their eyes and \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. When the music started, the room was filled with the most beautiful tones and musical colors I could have ever imagined. All the children were \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_. When the music finished, I asked them all to raise their \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ slowly so that we could share our musical journeys.

At this point, when all the children were willing to share their experiences, I began to learn how to teach. The music allowed me to learn that teaching is about sharing and respect, tears and smiles, the knowing and the \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ and, most of all, an understanding of each other. This was the power that \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom could have.

- |                     |                  |                  |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. glad          | B. safe          | C. kind          | D. quiet        |
| 2. A. end           | B. aim           | C. rule          | D. plan         |
| 3. A. guessing      | B. shaking       | C. responding    | D. laughing     |
| 4. A. Punctually    | B. Importantly   | C. Amazingly     | D. Obviously    |
| 5. A. passed one on | B. gave one back | C. turned one in | D. took one out |
| 6. A. slept         | B. nodded        | C. waited        | D. continued    |
| 7. A. talking       | B. singing       | C. dancing       | D. listening    |
| 8. A. legs          | B. heads         | C. arms          | D. shoulders    |
| 9. A. unprepared    | B. unspoken      | C. unknown       | D. unforgotten  |
| 10. A. games        | B. music         | C. tears         | D. knowledge    |

### 第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，28分）

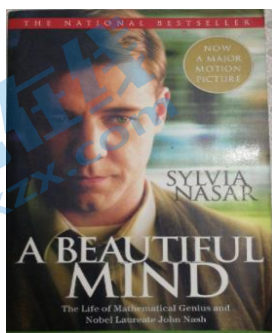
#### 第一节（共14小题；每小题2分，共28分）

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

##### Amazing Movies

Are you looking for some movies? You've landed on the right place. Let's take a look at the list I've collected.



##### A Beautiful Mind

A Beautiful Mind is the story of John Nash, a mathematician who went on to win the

Nobel Prize for his Game Theory. This movie brings his whole journey on screen—from his beginning to his downhill ride.

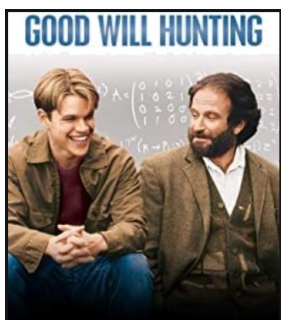
The first half is all about his rise to fame while the second half shows how he slowly falls into madness. After many years of fighting, he finally is victorious.



### I. Q.

The story is about an auto mechanic who falls for Albert Einstein's niece. The only problem is that she is engaged (订婚) to someone else. Fortunately, Einstein likes him. He pretends to be a physicist to run after her, but things don't go as he'd planned.

If A Beautiful Mind was a little too heavy for you, I.Q. would be the perfect fit. It's a light-drama that is funny and heartwarming for the most part.



### Good Will Hunting

Good Will Hunting is a touching tale of a troubled young man called Will Hunting who is gifted with a natural talent in mathematics.

However, he is struggling to find his identity. He can solve any math problem, but not the one he seems to be struggling with in his life. His life seems to be getting only worse until one day he meets Sean, a therapist, who helps him find direction in life.



### Creation



Creation is a story of famous scientist, Charles Darwin, best known for his evolution theories. This movie attempts to bring his struggling days into focus; the time when he was dealing with the loss of his daughter and was suffering from hallucinations (幻觉). At the same time, he was working on a book called On the Origins of Species, which he finally completed.

All in all, Creation is a great historical drama.

11. If you are interested in a relaxing movie, you can go and see \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I.Q.

B. Creation

C. A Beautiful Mind

D. Good Will Hunting

12. Which two characters are experts in mathematics according to the passage?

A. Will Hunting and Sean.

B. John Nash and Will Hunting

C. Charles Darwin and Sean.

D. John Nash and Charles Darwin.

13. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. recommend actors

B. promote movie sales

C. introduce movies

D. compare movies

## B

When John was growing up, other kids felt sorry for him. His parents always had him weeding the garden, carrying out the garbage and delivering newspapers. But when John reached adulthood, he was better off than his childhood playmates. He had more job satisfaction, a better marriage and was healthier. Most of all, he was happier. Far happier.

These are the findings of a 40-year study that followed the lives of 456 teenage boys from Boston. The study showed that those who had worked as boys enjoyed happier and more productive lives than those who had not. "Boys who worked in the home or community gained competence (能力) and came to feel they were worthwhile members of society," said George Vaillant, the psychologist (心理学家) who made the discovery. "And because they felt good about themselves, others felt good about them."

Vaillant's study followed these males in great detail. Interviews were repeated at ages 25, 31 and 47. Under Vaillant, the researchers compared the men's mental-health scores with their boyhood-activity scores. Points were awarded for part-time jobs, housework, effort in school, and ability to deal with problems.

The link between what the men had done as boys and how they turned out as adults was surprisingly sharp. Those who had done the most boyhood activities were twice as likely to have warm relations with a wide variety of people, five times as likely to be well paid and 16 times less likely to have been unemployed. The researchers also found that IQ and family social and economic class made no real difference in how the boys turned out.

Working—at any age—is important. Childhood activities help a child develop responsibility, independence, confidence and competence—the underpinnings (基础) of emotional health. They also help him understand that people must cooperate and work toward common goals. The most competent adults are those who know how to do this. Yet work isn't everything. As Tolstoy once said, "One can live \_\_\_\_\_ magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one's work."

14. What do we know about John?

- A. He received little love from his family.  
B. He had few childhood playmates.  
C. He enjoyed his career and marriage.  
D. He was envied by others in his childhood.

15. Vaillant's words in Paragraph 2 serve as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a description of personal values and social values  
B. an analysis of how work was related to competence  
C. an example for parents' expectations of their children  
D. an explanation why some boys grew into happy men

16. Vaillant's team got their findings by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. recording the boys' effort in school  
B. comparing different sets of scores  
C. evaluating the men's mental health  
D. measuring the men's problem solving ability

17. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Competent adults know more about love than work.  
B. Emotional health is essential to a wonderful adult life.  
C. Love brings more joy to people than work does.  
D. Independence is the key to one's success.

### C

One of the most difficult questions to answer is how much a job is worth. We naturally expect that a doctor's salary will be higher than a bus conductor's wages. But the question becomes much more difficult to answer when we compare a miner with an engineer, or an unskilled man working on an oil-rig (钻探平台) with a teacher in a secondary school. What the doctor, the engineer and the teacher have in common is that they have devoted several years to studying in order to obtain the necessary qualifications for their professions. We feel instinctively that these skills and these years should be rewarded. At the same time we recognize that the work of the miner and the oil-rig laborer is both hard and dangerous, and that they must be highly paid for the risks they take.

Another aspect we must take into consideration is how socially useful a man's work is. Most people would agree that looking after the sick or teaching children is more important than, say, selling second-hand cars. Yet it is almost certain that the used-car salesman earns more than the nurse and the schoolteacher.

Indeed, this whole question of just rewards can be burned on its head. You can argue that a man who does a job which brings him personal satisfaction is already receiving part of his reward in the form of a so-called "psychic (精神的) wage", and that it is the man with the boring, repetitive job who needs more money to make up for the soul-destroying repetitiveness of his work. It is significant that the jobs like nursing and teaching continue to be poorly paid, while others, such as those in the world of sport or entertainment, carry financial rewards out of all proportion to their social worth.

Although the amount of money that people earn is largely determined by market forces, this should not prevent us from seeking some way to decide what the right pay is for the job. A starting point would be to try to decide the ratio which ought to exist between the highest and the lowest paid. The picture is made more

complicated by two factors: firstly by the welfare benefits which every citizen receives, and secondly by the taxation system which is often used as an instrument of social justice by taxing high incomes at a very high rate indeed. Most countries now regard a ratio of 7:1 as socially acceptable. If it is less, the highly-qualified people carrying heavy responsibilities will become disappointed, and might even end up by leaving for another country. If it is more, the difference between rich and poor will be so great that it will lead to social unrest.

18. Why do people naturally expect that doctors should be well-paid?

- A. Their work requires greater intelligence.
- B. They are under constant pressure at work.
- C. They work harder than most other people.
- D. They have studied for years to get qualified.

19. In Paragraph 2 and 3, the author indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the talented should do more important work
- B. unskilled jobs have less social responsibility
- C. those with more socially useful jobs earn less
- D. people want to pay more for important services

20. Which of the following statements would the author agree?

- A. It's difficult to define the social value of a job.
- B. The market will decide what the right pay is for a job.
- C. People should find a proper ratio between high and low pay.
- D. Those receiving high salary should carry heavy responsibilities.

## D

Online shoppers would rather receive an offer for a product or service than make their own offer, according to a study led by a Michigan State University scholar that has implications for the fast-growing e-commerce industry. The findings may come as a surprise given that shopping online is an anonymous (匿名的) process that seemingly can give consumers more confidence to drive a hard bargain, said Don Conlon, Professor of Management in MSU's Broad College of Business.

But the study found that participants who made their own offers were less successful in sealing the deal and, when they were successful, worried they overpaid. Many shoppers found the process of researching an offer to be a hassle. "Americans are very busy, and it's less time-consuming to be the one receiving the offer rather than the one proposing the offer," Conlon said. "People tend to be happier when they're in the receiver role."

Online spending in the United States is expected to jump 45 percent in the next four years, from \$226 billion this year to \$327 billion in 2017, according to Forrester Research Inc. Nevertheless, researches into this prosperous market remain largely focused on the strategies of companies, rather than those of shoppers. Conlon's study is, obviously, a rare exception.

Conlon got the idea for the study after considering the difference between two popular sites for hotels and airline flights, priceline.com, which takes bids, and hotwire.com, which provides offers. Using these two models, Conlon and his fellow researchers conducted a series of experiments with more than 850 people who were charged with booking a fictional hotel room and acquiring a fictional antique car. Not only did participants prefer to receive bids, Conlon said, but they also secured more deals in that receiver role. Further, when they had to make the bids, they were left more mentally taxed and regretful.

From an industry perspective, putting customers in the receiver role may help fill more hotel rooms and airplane seats. “If you're a business with a lot of product,” Conlon said, “you may want to be the one making the offers.” However, when selling single items, such as an antique car, accepting bids may be a better option since that typically drives up the price, he said.

21. What can we learn from Para.1?

- A. The result of the study gives customers more confidence.
- B. Scholars aren't surprised at the findings of the study.
- C. Online shoppers don't bargain as much as expected.
- D. E-commerce industry drives more hard bargains.

22. It can be concluded from Conlon's experiments that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. online shopping is time-consuming
- B. given prices can promote online sales
- C. online businesses provide a lot of products
- D. receiving offers makes online shoppers regretful

23. The underlined word “taxed” in Para.4 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. burdened                      B. numbed                      C. relieved                      D. challenged

24. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the big advantages of online shopping
- B. the rapid development of online shopping
- C. online shoppers' preference for taking offers
- D. online companies' strategies to improve service

## 第二卷

### I. 选词填空（共 7 小题；每小题 2 分，共 14 分）

用方框中单词的适当形式完成下列句子，每个单词只能用一次。

stress, distant, injury, volunteer, pack, adapt, dependent
--

25. After the car accident, the driver and all the passengers had very serious \_\_\_\_\_.

26. With the help of the Internet, there is no long \_\_\_\_\_ on the earth.

27. Those top students always finish their tasks and homework \_\_\_\_\_.

28. I'm going to do some \_\_\_\_\_ work in some countryside middle schools.

29. Working as a doctor is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ jobs in modern society.

30. Within two months, the young man gradually \_\_\_\_\_ to his new school life in another country.

31. Sometimes fruits and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ too much in the supermarket.

### II. 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）



在未给提示词的空白处填写 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。

32. Don't disturb him, he \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio to learn English. (所给词的适当形式填空)
33. My target is \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) myself for my degree in computer science at university and became a programmer in the future. (所给词的适当形式填空)
34. \_\_\_\_\_ (inspire) by her teacher, she decided to choose English as her major in college. (所给词的适当形式填空)
35. Dogs are human beings' friends \_\_\_\_\_ can help a lot in our lives. (用适当的词填空)
36. The little girl was giving a presentation in class, \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very nervous. (所给词的适当形式填空)
37. He imagined all sorts of \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) things living on the moon or under the sea. (所给词的适当形式填空)
38. The famous doctor \_\_\_\_\_ I admire very much rescued a lot of people from the serious disease. (用适当的词填空)
39. You should be responsible \_\_\_\_\_ your own future instead of your parents or someone else. (用适当的词填空)
40. Leonardo Da Vinci is well known all over the world \_\_\_\_\_ most famous painting is Mona Lisa. (用适当的词填空)
41. We only \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) all the passages in Unit two because of the shortage of time until now. (所给词的适当形式填空)

### III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 1-4 题每题 2 分, 第 5 题 3 分, 共 11 分)

根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子。

42. 我们学校有各种各样的社团。(a wide range of) (汉译英)
43. 我学习很努力, 因为我希望达到父母的期望。(live up to) (汉译英)
44. 踢足球前你最好先热身, 以防你会受伤。(in case) (汉译英)
45. 从大学毕业后, 张天申请成为一名志愿者老师。(graduate from) (汉译英)
46. 他在练习篮球上花费的额外时间最终得到了回报。(pay off) (汉译英)

### IV. 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 1-2 题每题 2 分, 第 3 题 3 分, 第 4 题 5 分, 共 12 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

For many students, having classes online makes them easily distracted. They face challenges when learning online.

A main source of distraction is digital technology. While electronic devices are required for online learning, they easily steal attention for long periods of time. Most students will hold their phones or leave them on their desks while studying. There is no doubt that during this time a text message from a friend can start a conversation that results in totally ignoring an assignment. Students might open new tabs to watch a fun video or scroll through social media threads. To overcome this challenge, students are encouraged to put all devices out of sight while working and build a solid timetable.

In addition to electronic devices, background noises can be a huge obstacle when it comes to online learning. In fact, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more. Television, family members, pets running in the house, or siblings listening to loud music can all be sources of interruption. Even weather can be a distraction! Imagine a strong wind blowing through the trees or a loud thunderstorm with rain. All these noises can end up disrupting students and affecting their study. A pair of headphones can minimize noise and help students stay on task.

Indeed, where and how we study can be a source of distraction as well. Some students wear comfortable pajamas while lying on their beds with laptops to watch class lectures. This can be a problem for concentration because humans mentally associate the bed with resting. Likewise, kitchens raise even more problems! Thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause a student to miss part of the class. This problem can be solved by trying to slowly train the brain to separate school time from resting and eating time. Also, a student can grab a light snack before class starts or even before starting an assignment.

Different students face different challenges at home. Students need to figure out ways to ensure they stay on track to achieve their academic goals.

47. According to the passage, what can students do to overcome distractions caused by digital technology while learning online?

48. Why do kitchens raise problems for students studying at home?

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

To avoid being disturbed by background noises, students could sit in a silent environment or wear a pair of headphones.

50. Please briefly introduce how online learning benefits you. (In about 40 words)

## V. 书面表达 (共 20 分)。

51. 假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。你的英国好友 Jim 得知你刚刚进入高中，想了解你的新学校都有哪些体育活动。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1. 学校有哪些体育活动；
2. 你最喜欢哪个体育活动及原因。

注意：1. 词数 100 词；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

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Yours,

Lihua

# 参考答案

## 第一卷

### 第二部分：知识运用

#### 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者一次上音乐课的经历，通过改变教学方式，“失控课堂”即可变成“乐学”课堂，同时作者也告诉读者音乐的力量在于它使人们能够相互理解。

#### 【1 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：作为一个没有经验的老师，我想尽一切办法让他们安静下来，但没有成功。

A. glad 高兴的；B. safe 安全的；C. kind 善良的；D. quiet 安静的。由上文的“mainly boys with various learning difficulties, refused to settle for the start of the lesson”和下文的“the children fell silent”可知，一开始孩子们拒绝安心开始上课（说明孩子们很吵闹），所以作为老师的作者，想让他们安静下来。故选 D 项。

#### 【2 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我认为音乐教师的工作到头了，教学不适合我。A. end 结束；B. aim 目标；C. rule 规则；D. plan 计划。由下文的“I thought—teaching was not for me”可知，作者认为教学不适合自己，所以觉得音乐教师这一工作要结束了、到头了。故选 A 项。

#### 【3 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：希望没有人注意到我内心在发抖，我把声音尽量往外抛：“把头放在桌子上，闭上眼睛！我们要去旅行。”A. guessing 猜测；B. shaking 颤抖；C. responding 响应；D. laughing 嘲笑。由上文的“My panic was rising and I could feel my heart beating wildly.”可知，作者很恐慌、心脏在狂跳，说明作者内心并不平静，在颤抖。故选 B 项。

#### 【4 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：令人惊奇的是，孩子们安静了下来。A. Punctually 准时地；B. Importantly 重要地；C. Amazingly 令人惊奇地；D. Obviously 明显地。由上文语境和“Put your heads on the desks and close your eyes! We are going on a journey.”可知，一开始作者想尽办法都不能让孩子们安静下来，可作者说了“把头放在桌子上，闭上眼睛！我们要去旅行。”这句话后，孩子们就安静下来，这很令作者惊讶。故选 C 项。

#### 【5 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我伸手去拿我收藏的 CD，盲目地拿出一张，放进机器里播放。A. passed one on 传递；B. gave one back 回馈；C. turned one in 上交；D. took one out 拿出、取出。由上文的“Reaching over to my collection of CDs”和下文的“put it in the machine and played it”可知，作者伸手去拿收藏的 CD 并播放了，说明作者拿出了一张 CD。故选 D 项。

#### 【6 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：顺从地，我们班的学生把头靠在课桌上，闭上眼睛等着。A. slept 睡觉；B. nodded 点头；C. waited 等待；D. continued 继续。由上文的“my class lay their heads on their desks, closed their eyes”和下文的“When the music started”可知，音乐还未开始，孩子们把头靠在课桌上，闭上眼睛是为了等着听音乐。故选 C 项。

### 【7 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：所有的孩子都在听。A. talking 谈话；B. singing 唱歌；C. dancing 跳舞；D. listening 倾听。由上文的“my class lay their heads on their desks, closed their eyes and \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_.”可知，作者班上的孩子们都把头靠在课桌上，闭上眼睛，这是为了等着听音乐，说明所有的孩子都在听。故选 D 项。

### 【8 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：音乐结束后，我让他们慢慢抬起头来，这样我们就可以分享我们的音乐之旅。A. legs 腿；B. heads 头；C. arms 手臂；D. shoulders 肩膀。由上文的“my class lay their heads on their desks”可知，听音乐前，班上的孩子们都把头靠在课桌上，所以听完后，作者让孩子们抬起头来。故选 B 项。

### 【9 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：音乐让我明白了教学是关于分享和尊重，眼泪和微笑，知道和未知，最重要的是，相互理解。A. unprepared 无准备的；B. unspoken 默契的；C. unknown 未知的；D. unforgotten 牢记的。由上文的“tears and smiles”可知，眼泪和微笑是一对反义词，此处用 unknown 和前文形成对比。故选 C 项。

### 【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这就是教室里音乐所能拥有的力量。A. games 游戏；B. music 音乐；C. tears 眼泪；D. knowledge 知识。由上文语境可知，作者想尽办法都不能让孩子们安静下来，而音乐瞬间使孩子们安静下来，并让作者也明白了教学是什么，这体现了教室里音乐所能拥有的力量。故选 B 项。

## 第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，28 分）

### 第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）

【答案】11. A 12. B 13. C

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了几部很棒的电影。

### 【11 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 I.Q 中的 If A Beautiful Mind was a little too heavy for you, I.Q. would be the perfect fit. It's a light-drama that is funny and heartwarming for the most part. 可知，这部电影有趣又能让人放轻松，故选 A。

### 【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一部电影中的 A Beautiful Mind is the story of John Nash, a mathematician who went on to win the Nobel Prize for his Game Theory. 和第三部电影的 Good Will Hunting is a touching tale of a troubled young man called Will Hunting who is gifted with a natural talent in mathematics. 可知，John Nash and Will Hunting 是数学方面的专家，故选 B。



【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章开头的 Are you looking for some movies? You've landed on the right place. Let's take a look at the list I've collected 可推断出，作者写这篇文章是想介绍几部电影，故选 C。

【答案】14. C 15. D 16. B 17. B

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。本文根据一个叫 John 的男孩的事例结合一项实验表明从小帮忙做家务和其他事情的孩子，长大后会更快乐，甚至非常出色。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“He had more job satisfaction, a better marriage and was healthier”可知，约翰享受工作和婚姻带来的快乐。故选 C。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。第二段的第二句话“The study showed that those...than those who had not”告诉我们，小时候劳动的男孩要比不劳动的男孩成年后更能享受生活且更富有创造性，后面紧接着引用 Vaillant 的话来进一步解释为什么有些男孩成年后会享受快乐的生活。故选 D。

【16 题详解】

细节理解题。由第三段 the researchers compared the men's mental-health scores with their boyhood-activity scores. 可知，Vaillant 的团队通过比较几组不同的得分情况得出了他们的结论。故选 B。

【17 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段：One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one's work. 孩提时代的劳动能够培养一个人多方面的能力，这些能力正是情感健康的基础，同时也能帮助他们过上更快乐的生活。由此可推断出情感健康对享受精彩的成年生活十分重要。故选 B。

【点睛】推理判断题要求在理解原文表面文字信息的基础上，做出一定的推理判断，从而得到文章的隐含意义和深层意义。推理判断题所涉及的内容可能是文中的某一句话，也可能是某几句话，所以，推理题的答案只能是根据原文表面文字信息一步推出的答案：即对原文某一句话或某几句话所作的同义改写或综合。推理判断题的题干中通常含 infer, suggest, imply, conclude, indicate 等标志性词语。这种题型主要包括细节判断题、态度观点推断题、写作意图推断题、文章出处判断题和猜测想象推断题。例如第 4 小题 根据最后一段：One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one's work. 孩提时代的劳动能够培养一个人多方面的能力，这些能力正是情感健康的基础，同时也能帮助他们过上更快乐的生活。由此可推断出情感健康对享受精彩的成年生活十分重要。故选 B。

【答案】18. D 19. C 20. C

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了不同行业的工作和价值的关系并提出了寻求合理薪酬的方法。

【18 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段第四五句 “What the doctor, the engineer and the teacher have in common is that they have devoted several years to studying in order to obtain the necessary qualifications for their professions. We feel

instinctively that these skills and these years should be rewarded.”（医生、工程师和教师的共同之处在于，他们都花了几年的时间学习，以获得他们专业所需的资格。我们本能地觉得，这些技能和这些年应该得到回报。）可知，我们认为医生经过了多年的学习才获得了行医的资格，他们付出的努力和所学的技能理应得到回报。故选 D 项。

#### 【19 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段二三句 “Most people would agree that looking after the sick or teaching children is more important than, say, selling second-hand cars. Yet it is almost certain that the used-car salesman earns more than the nurse and the schoolteacher.”（大多数人会同意，照顾病人或教育孩子比卖二手车更重要。然而，几乎可以肯定的是，二手车推销员比护士和教师挣得多。）及第三段最后一句 “It is significant that the jobs like nursing and teaching continue to be poorly paid, while others, such as those in the world of sport or entertainment, carry financial rewards out of all proportion to their social worth.”（值得注意的是，像护士和教师这样的工作收入仍然很低，而其他工作，如体育或娱乐领域的工作，其经济回报与其社会价值完全不成比例。）可知，作者认为与其他社会价值不高的工作相比，像教师，护士这样社会价值高的工作的经济回报很低。故选 C 项。

#### 【20 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段前两句 “Although the amount of money that people earn is largely determined by market forces, this should not prevent us from seeking some way to decide what the right pay is for the job. A starting point would be to try to decide the ratio which ought to exist between the highest and the lowest paid.”

（尽管人们的收入在很大程度上是由市场力量决定的，但这不应该阻止我们寻找某种方法来决定一份工作的合理薪酬。一个出发点应该是设法确定最高收入和最低收入之间应该存在的比例。）并结合本段内容可知，作者认为想要实现一份工作的合理薪酬，应首先确定高收入和低收入之间应存在的比例，比例过高或者过低都会导致社会问题，故确定高收入和低收入之间的合适比例非常重要。故选 C 项。

【答案】21. C 22. B 23. A 24. C

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了网络购物者更愿意收到产品或服务的报价，而不是自己报价。研究人员指出：顾客以接受者的角度给出价格时反而可以帮助促进网络销售。

#### 【21 题详解】

细节理解题。第一段提到 “Online shoppers would rather receive an offer for a product or service than make their own offer, according to a study led by a Michigan State University scholar that has implications for the fast-growing e-commerce industry.”（密歇根州立大学(Michigan State University)的一位学者领导的一项研究表明，网上购物者更愿意收到产品或服务的报价，而不是自己报价。）可知，人们更愿意直接接受价格，网上购物的人并不像预料的那样讨价还价。故选 C。

#### 【22 题详解】

推理判断题。最后一段提到 “However, when selling single items, such as an antique car, accepting bids may be a better option since that typically drives up the price, he said.”（然而，当出售单件物品时，比如一辆古董车，接受出价可能是一个更好的选择，因为这通常会推高价格，他说。）可知，如果你拥有的货物很多，你可以做提出价格的人，这样可以促成更多成交；如果只是购买某一样价值很高的物品时，作为顾客接受

价格也可以避免后续抬高价格。由此判断，根据此实验可以得出，在网络购物方面，给定好的价格可以促进更多的成交。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

词义猜测题。第四段最后两句提到 “Not only did participants prefer to receive bids, Conlon said, but they also secured more deals in that receiver role.” (Conlon 说，参与者不仅更愿意接受投标，而且他们也以接收方的身份获得了更多的交易。) 由此判断，参与调查的人员更愿意接受报价以促成成交。该段最后一句提到

“Further, when they had to make the bids, they were left more mentally taxed and regretful.” (此外，当他们不得不出价时，他们……，也更后悔。) regretful 意为“后悔的”，根据 and 可知，前后两词应该并列关系，划线词表示的意思应相近。A. burdened 有负担的；B. numbed 麻木的；C. relieved 放心的；D. challenged 有挑战的。A 项与 regretful 意思相近，符合文意。故选 A。

【24 题详解】

主旨大意题。第一段第一句提到 “Online shoppers would rather receive an offer for a product or service than make their own offer, according to a study led by a Michigan State University scholar that has implications for the fast-growing e-commerce industry.” (密歇根州立大学 (Michigan State University) 的一位学者领导的一项研究表明，网上购物者更愿意收到产品或服务的报价，而不是自己报价。这项研究对快速增长的电子商务行业有影响。) 密歇根州立大学的一项研究表示，购物者更愿意接受产品的报价以促成成交，而不是需要自己提供价格。后文中又提到了一项 850 人参加的研究调查，表明如果有价格给购物者提供，那么交易量会增加，反之，如果需要购物者自己给价的话，会造成购物者精神负担更重，并容易后悔。由此判断，本文主要讲述了网上购物者更愿意接受报价来促成成交。故选 C。

## 第二卷

### I. 选词填空 (共 7 小题；每小题 2 分，共 14 分)

【答案】25. injuries

26. distance

27. independently

28. voluntary

29. stressful

30. adapted

31. are packed

【25 题详解】

考查名词。句意：车祸发生后，司机和所有乘客都受了重伤。根据空前的 serious 可知，空处需要名词作宾语。injury 为名词“伤害”，符合语境。该名词可做可数名词，此处指司机和乘客都受伤了，所以不止一处伤害，空处需要复数形式。故填 injuries。

【26 题详解】

考查名词。句意：在互联网的帮助下，地球上没有了遥远的距离。“There be + 名词”表示“有……”，所以空处需要名词。根据 “With the help of the Internet” 可知，因为有了互联网，地球上没有遥远的距离。distant 为形容词，其名词形式为 distance “距离”。故填 distance。



【27 题详解】

考查副词。句意：那些尖子生总是独立完成任务和家庭作业。空处需要副词修饰前面的动词 finish。根据“top students”可知，尖子生能独立完成作业和任务。dependent 为形容词“依赖的”，其反义词为 independent “独立的”，副词形式为 independently “独立地”。故填 independently。

【28 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：我要去一些乡村中学做一些志愿工作。空处需要形容词修饰后面的名词。根据“in some countryside middle schools”可知，是去乡村的学校作志愿工作。volunteer 为名词或动词，其形容词形式为 voluntary “志愿的，自愿的”。故填 voluntary。

【29 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：医生是现代社会压力最大的工作之一。空处需要形容词修饰后面的名词。根据“Working as a doctor”可知，医生是现在社会最有压力的工作之一。stress 为名词“压力”，其形容词形式为 stressful “有压力的”。故填 stressful。

【30 题详解】

考查动词。句意：不到两个月，这个年轻人就逐渐适应了他在另一个国家的新学校生活。空处需要动词作句子的谓语。根据“to his new school life in another country”可知，年轻人适应了新学校的生活。adapt 为动词“适应”，构成短语 adapt to “适应”。句子是对过去事实的描述，所以用一般过去时。故填 adapted。

【31 题详解】

考查动词。句意：有时超市里的水果和蔬菜包装太多了。空处为句子的谓语动词。根据“fruits and vegetables”可知，超市的蔬菜和水果包装的太多。pack 为动词“包装”。根据 sometimes 可知，句子为一般现在时态，主语和该动词之间为被动关系，主语为复数。故填 are packed。

## II. 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

在未给提示词的空白处填写 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。

32. 【答案】is listening

【详解】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：不要打扰他，他正在听收音机学英语。由 Don't disturb him 可知，他现在正在听收音机，时态用现在进行时，主语 he 是单数，因此空格处是 is listening。故填 is listening。

33. 【答案】to prepare

【详解】考查不定式。句意：我的目标是为自己上大学获得计算机科学学位做准备，将来成为一名程序员。target 意为“目标”，用不定式作表语，故填 to prepare。

34. 【答案】Inspired

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：受老师的启发，她决定在大学里选择英语专业。句中谓语是 decided，空格处用非谓语动词，由 by 可知，空格处用过去分词表被动，位于句首，首字母大写，故填 Inspired。

35. 【答案】which##that

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：狗是人类的朋友，对我们的生活有很大帮助。此处为定语从句修饰先行词



friends, 在从句中作主语, 指物, 故用 which 或 that。故填 which/that。

36. 【答案】feeling

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意: 小女孩在课堂上做报告, 感到很紧张。分析句子可知, 此处为非谓语动词作状语, feel 和逻辑主语 The little girl 为主动关系, 所以为现在分词形式。故填 feeling。

37. 【答案】exciting

【详解】考查形容词。句意: 他想象着生活在月球上或海底的各种令人兴奋的事情。空处应填形容词作定语, 修饰名词 things, 应用 exciting “令人兴奋的, 令人激动的”, 修饰物, 表示事物的特征。故填 exciting。

38. 【答案】who##that

【详解】考查定语从句。句意: 我非常钦佩的那位名医把许多人从严重的疾病中拯救了出来。此处为定语从句修饰先行词 doctor, 在从句中作宾语, 指人, 故填 who/that。

39. 【答案】for

【详解】考查介词。句意: 你应该为自己的未来负责, 而不是你的父母或其他人。be responsible for 是固定短语, 意为“对……负责”, 因此空格处是介词 for, 故填 for。

40. 【答案】whose

【详解】考查定语从句。句意: 列奥纳多·达·芬奇在全世界都很有名, 他最著名的画作是《蒙娜丽莎》。分析句子结构可知, 空处引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 Leonardo Da Vinci。先行词指人, 在定语从句中作定语, 所以用关系代词 whose 引导定语从句。故填 whose。

41. 【答案】have finished

【详解】考查时态。句意: 由于时间紧迫, 到目前为止我们只完成了第二单元的所有文章。分析句子可知, finish 是谓语动词, 由时间状语 until now 可知用现在完成时, 主语是复数, 谓语动词用复数, 故填 have finished。

### III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 1-4 题每题 2 分, 第 5 题 3 分, 共 11 分)

根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子。

42. 【答案】There are a wide range of clubs in our school.

【详解】考查固定短语和句型。“有……”可以用 there be 句型表示; 表示“各种各样的”短语为 a wide range of, “俱乐部”翻译为 club, 由 a wide range of 可知, 此处应该用复数 clubs; 表示“在我们学校”应用 in our school; 句子表示的是客观事实, 所以应该用一般现在时, 主语是 clubs, 所以 be 动词用 are。故翻译为 There are a wide range of clubs in our school.

43. 【答案】I study very hard, because I hope to live up to my parents' expectations.

【详解】考查时态, 主谓一致, 固定短语和原因状语从句。根据句意可知, 句子描述客观事实, 时态用一般现在时, “学习很努力”是 study very hard, 主语是 I, study 用原形, “因为”用 because 引导原因状语从句, “希望做某事”是 hope to do, “达到”是 live up to, “父母的期望”是 my parents' expectations, 因此整句话翻译为 “I study very hard, because I hope to live up to my parents' expectations”。故答案为 I study very hard, because I hope to live up to my parents' expectations.

44. 【答案】 You'd better warm up before playing football in case you get hurt.

【详解】考查固定短语，动名词，状语从句，时态和主谓一致。“踢足球前”是 before playing football，“你最好做某事”是 You'd better do sth.，“热身”是 warm up，“以防”是 in case，引导条件状语从句，用一般现在时表将来，“受伤”是 get hurt，主语是 you，get 用原形，因此整句话翻译为“You'd better warm up before playing football in case you get hurt”。故答案为 You'd better warm up before playing football in case you get hurt.

45. 【答案】 After graduating from college, Zhang Tian applied to be a volunteer teacher.

【详解】考查固定短语，动名词和时态。介词“在……后”是 after，后跟动名词短语，“从……毕业”是 graduate from，“大学”是 college，前半句翻译为：After graduating from college。“申请成为”是 apply to be，句子描述过去的事情，时态用一般过去时，“一名志愿者老师”是 a volunteer teacher。故答案为 After graduating from college, Zhang Tian applied to be a volunteer teacher.

46. 【答案】 The extra time he spent practicing basketball eventually paid off.

【详解】考查动词短语。额外时间可以翻译为“the extra time”，在句中作主语，后面接定语从句修饰。spend some time (in) doing sth. “花费时间做某事”，该短语中的宾语提到前面作了先行词，所以定语从句用 which，或者 that 来引导，也可以省略引导词。句子是对过去事实的描述，所以用一般过去时态；练习篮球可翻译为“practice doing sth.”；最终可以用副词“eventually”；得到回报可用动词短语“pay off”，改动词短语作主句的谓语。故翻译为 The extra time he spent practicing basketball eventually paid off.

#### IV. 阅读表达（共 4 小题；1-2 题每题 2 分，第 3 题 3 分，第 4 题 5 分，共 12 分）

【答案】 47. They can put all devices out of sight while studying and build a solid timetable.

48. Because thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause them to miss part of the class.

49. To avoid being disturbed by background noises, students could sit in a silent environment or wear a pair of headphones.

According to the passage, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more.

50. With online learning, I enjoy more flexibility in rearranging courses and completing tasks. It also allows me to learn at my own pace. For instance, I can start and pause the video when it suits me to ensure that I've really mastered the material.

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了导致许多学生在线学习时分心的原因。

#### 【47 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段“To overcome this challenge, students are encouraged to put all devices out of sight while working and build a solid timetable.(为了克服这一挑战，学生们被鼓励在学习时将所有设备放在看不见的地方，并制定一个可靠的时间表。)”可知，学生在线学习时，可以把所有设备都放在视线之外，并制定一个可靠的时间表，以克服数码技术造成的分心。故答案为 They can put all devices out of sight while studying and build a solid timetable.

#### 【48 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第四段“Likewise, kitchens raise even more problems! Thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause a student to miss part of the class.(同样，厨房也会带来更多的问题！经常想着食物可

能会干扰学习或导致学生错过部分课程。) ”可知，厨房会给在家里学习的学生带来问题，因为经常想着食物会干扰学习或导致他们错过部分课程。故答案为 *Because thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause them to miss part of the class.*

#### 【49 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段 “In addition to electronic devices, background noises can be a huge obstacle when it comes to online learning. In fact, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more.(除了电子设备之外，背景噪音也是在线学习的巨大障碍。事实上，坐在静默环境中往往更突出背景噪音。)” 可知，静默环境会更突出背景噪音，所以为了避免受到背景噪音的影响，学生们不能坐在静默环境中。故答案为 *To avoid being disturbed by background noises, students could sit in a silent environment or wear a pair of headphones.*

According to the passage, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more.

#### 【50 题详解】

开放性题目。通过在线学习，我可以更灵活地重新安排课程和完成任务。它也让我能够按照自己的节奏学习。例如，我可以在合适的时候启动和暂停视频，以确保我真正掌握了材料。故答案为 *With online learning, I enjoy more flexibility in rearranging courses and completing tasks. It also allows me to learn at my own pace. For instance, I can start and pause the video when it suits me to ensure that I've really mastered the material.*

### V. 书面表达 (共 20 分)。

51. 【答案】Dear Jim,

It's pleasure to receive your email asking me about the physical activities of our school and I'd love to share them with you. We have many different kinds of activities, such as playing basketball, football, volleyball, running, going skiing and so on.

As for me, my favorite sport is running, from which I benefit a lot. First, running is good for my health. Second, I, as you may know, am busy preparing for my college entrance examination. Running can make me relaxed some time. Besides, I like the feeling of running around on the playground, enjoying the sunshine and breathing the fresh air.

How about you? I am so curious about your physical activities in Britain. I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。你的英国好友 Jim 得知你刚刚进入高中，想了解你的新学校都有哪些体育活动。请你用英文给他回复。

#### 【详解】1. 词汇积累

各种各样的: many different kinds of → a variety of

关于: as for → in terms of

此外: besides → in addition

放松的: relaxed → eased

#### 2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: We have many different kinds of activities, such as playing basketball, football, volleyball, running, going skiing and so on.

拓展句: We have many different kinds of activities, which include playing basketball, football, volleyball, running, going skiing and so on.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] It's pleasure to receive your email asking me about the physical activities of our school and I'd love to share them with you. (运用了 it 作形式主语, 不定式作真正的主语)

[高分句型 2] As for me, my favorite sport is running, from which I benefit a lot. (运用了“介词+关系代词”结构非限制性定语从句)



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