

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）

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。

There are a lot of homeless people in the world. But 1 there are also a lot of giving people who are willing to help out. One lady in particular, Karine Gombeau from Paris, France, is one of these people.

Gombeau, 42 years old, was on vacation with her husband and their 15-year-old son in New York. They were near Grand Central Station in Manhattan when she 2 a homeless man, wearing a ski cap, digging 3 the garbage. What was he doing? He was looking for his next 4. Being the kind-hearted person she is, she decided to help this man out. She had just finished eating pizza with her family and had some extra, so she chose to give it to the man. She even 5 for the pizza being cold.

She went on with her life thinking that 6 was out of the ordinary until a couple of days later, at her hotel, a lady came running up to her with a newspaper. Gombeau was very 7 to see her picture in it along with a story. She suddenly 8 that the homeless man she had given the pizza to was actually a famous actor. Oddly enough, he was filming a movie in Grand Central Station when she 9 got involved. However, the actor didn't even break character, saying "thank you" when Gombeau gave him the pizza. That was why she thought he was a homeless person!

Gombeau said that her 10 to give the poor man the pizza was because she was sad to see so many homeless people living on the streets of New York.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. normally | B. luckily | C. naturally | D. gradually |
| 2. A. stopped | B. recognized | C. remembered | D. spotted |
| 3. A. through | B. for | C. around | D. over |
| 4. A. cap | B. bottle | C. meal | D. newspaper |
| 5. A. answered | B. complained | C. joked | D. apologized |
| 6. A. something | B. nothing | C. anything | D. everything |

7. A. surprised B. delighted C. satisfied D. disappointed
 8. A. admitted B. claimed C. explained D. realized
 9. A. mysteriously B. secretly C. mistakenly D. proudly
 10. A. courage B. decision C. opportunity D. promise

第二节 (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 个恰当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

Tanni was born ⁱⁿ 11 an illness, which made her unable to move her muscles normally. Tanni was interested in sports, but when she 12 (grow) up she didn't see many disabled athletes on television. Then several years later, while watching the London wheelchair marathon, she saw an athlete she knew. She dreamed that she would be on the starting line, 13 (compete) in the marathon too. Finally her dream came true. She was not only on the starting line, but also the winner at the finish line. Tanni believes you'll never know what you can do 14 you try.

B

When travelling abroad, we are expected to respect the social customs of the places we visit. In conservative countries, for example, wearing appropriate clothes is a way of showing we are 15 (respect) and open-minded. Even if we are behind the walls of a hotel the entire time, the staff are locals, and should 16 (treat) accordingly. Remember we are guests in their home, and while we 17 (visit) foreign lands many times with this in mind, we still fall short occasionally.

C

In the early days of space travel, scientists sent animals into space to learn about the conditions humans might face. By studying animals, they were able to understand 18 it was like to live without Earth's gravity and atmosphere. The animals were used to test specially 19 (design) equipment that would later be used for human space flight. Animals 20 survived a space flight provided information about how weightlessness would affect humans, what spaceship designs would be the safest, and how well a spacesuit would work.

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

“No,” Mama Lil said it plain and simple. “I ain’t never heard of no girls to be doing that. Bebe, you need to be getting yourself a real summer job, something civilized.”

I’d been living with Mama Lil since I was six, when my own mama and daddy were killed in an apartment building fire. Lillian Johns was my mom’s mother. Everybody on our street called her Mama Lil and that was what I called her too. I had been butting heads with her ever since I could remember. And the older I got, the more at odds we were and the more conflicts we experienced.

For weeks I’d been asking Mama Lil to let me join the youth renovation (修缮) team. It was a group of kids who had been chosen by city officials to work with engineers to help repair the Brooklyn Bridge. The project would last the summer and pay good money. It would help me get to college, where I wanted to study engineering.

But for Mama Lil, the thing that made her the most stubborn this time, was exactly my dream of becoming an engineer. In some respects, Mama Lil was right. It was true that there weren’t many black women engineers. But I wanted to build bridges more than anything.

“Let me go, Mama Lil,” I begged softly.

Mama Lil sat as still as a statue. “Mama Lil,” I said carefully, “if you don’t sign the bridge project permission form, I will sign it myself. Nobody will know the difference.”

The next morning, Mama Lil’s eyes looked red-tired. “I’m going to the bridge,” I said firmly. “I know, Bebe,” she said. From her housedress pocket, she took out a pen and signed the form. “Bebe, that bridge is lucky to have you,” she said. I hugged Mama Lil good and hard, smiling big, right at her.

Ahead, in the distance, stood the Brooklyn Bridge. This was the best spot to see the bridge. I'd come to this corner and studied the bridge a million times. And on every one of those times, I was taken with what I'd come to call Brooklyn Belle.

At night, Belle was dressed in tiny light. On a cloudless night like this one, she was a sight like no other in the whole city. Jeweled in light. Beautiful.

I had drawn Belle in the high-noon light, at sunset, on snowy days, and on foggy twilight mornings... I was proud of my drawings, but with each page they showed a sad truth about Belle: She needed repair. That bridge renovation project needed me; and I needed it, in more ways than I could count.

21. Mama Lil refused to sign the permission form mainly because _____.

- A. she had become stubborn in her old age
- B. she wouldn't allow Bebe to have a summer job
- C. she thought the bridge project was too dangerous
- D. she didn't support Bebe's desire to be an engineer

22. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Bebe lost her parents in the bridge project.
- B. Bebe liked to draw the bridge on winter mornings.
- C. Bebe and Mama Lil often got into arguments with each other.
- D. Bebe called her grandma Mama Lil because she was her mom's mother.

23. By mentioning the name "Brooklyn Belle", the author intends to help readers

- _____.
- A. recall the history of the bridge
 - B. appreciate the bridge's beauty
 - C. ignore the damage to the bridge
 - D. imagine the bridge's future look

24. Which of the following could be the theme of this story?

- A. Dreams know no color or gender.
- B. Elders always make the best decisions.
- C. Conflict usually resolves itself in the end.
- D. Pride wins out but makes things more difficult.

B

Hello, everyone! Welcome to another episode of our show *Tease Your Brain*. Today we will talk about brand language. When you walk into Starbucks, the world's biggest coffee chain, you may hear a customer speaking a rapid-fire series of descriptions when asking for a drink—half-caf, black, and for the sizes—tall, grande, venti and trenta.

It is a special language, so this morning we have invited Scott, the Starbucks Regional Manager to talk about it. Welcome Scott!

First of all, can you say something about Starbucks language?

Scott: Thanks for inviting me. OK, sure. Our company invented these rules in the booklet, "Make It Your Drink". It only belongs to Starbucks. We have also trained our baristas (咖啡师) to reply to customers using Starbucks vocabulary.

That is so fascinating, Scott! Is Starbucks the only company that uses brand language?

Scott: No. Many companies use this technique. When hungry Californians order a meal at In-N-Out, a burger chain, they need to specify the proportion of cheese slices to patties: a "triple double" means two patties sandwiched between three slices of cheese.



Thank you so much for your insight, Scott.

This past week, *Tease Your Brain* left the studio to ask people's opinion about brand language. Let's find out what they said:

A marketing professor: In my book *The Language of Branding*, I mention that brand language is a brilliant way of enhancing customer loyalty (忠诚). Companies that persuade people to use their own terms create "a sense of belonging and improved loyalty to the brand". It also enables employees to work more efficiently.

A sociologist: People become part of a "speech community" when they use specialized vocabulary, which creates a feeling of shared values. Every time a company gets a consumer to refer to its products using a branded term rather than a

general description—*whoppers*, say, rather than burgers—it is drawing them into its own community. In so doing, it makes them more likely to buy its products in the future.

OK. Now let's listen to what a customer in Starbucks said.

I heard you order your coffee with the brand language, "*no-whip*". So, what do you think of this kind of language?

A customer: I think it helps to create a "tribe" that members identify with. Take CrossFit, a fitness firm as an example. It has come up with a set of extensive vocabulary—"wod" means "workout of the day". Using this kind of description, I feel like I am in the CrossFit group.

25. Which of the following belongs to Starbucks language?

- A. Triple double. B. Whopper. C. Wod. D. No-whip.

26. Starbucks language was invented to _____.

- A. model a new marketing tool
B. give its baristas a sense of belonging
C. get customers to identify with the brand
D. provide a platform for people to share their values

27. What is the purpose of the episode of the show?

- A. To feature Starbucks' popular products.
B. To explore the function of brand language.
C. To highlight the importance of brand influence.
D. To advise more companies to create special terms.

C

No one has ever seen a teenage elephant hesitantly sit down at the family dinner table with earphones on and occasionally give one-word answers to questions. However, it turns out that adolescent elephants (elephants which are no longer children but not yet adults) exhibit other behaviors that parents of human teens might recognize.

"They're innocent. They have a lot to learn and they make mistakes," Cynthia Moss, an elephant expert in Kenya said.

This is particularly true for male elephants. They learn that if they ruin crops, they get beaten up and then die. "It's just like young human males who drive too fast," Moss said.

Barbara Natterson, a Harvard biologist pointed out that adolescent animals frequently put themselves in danger intentionally. This behavior is seen throughout the animal world. The adults of any species may consider some actions of their young low-judgment and high-risk; however, these actions actually serve a purpose.

An example is a practice called "predator (捕食者) inspection" which means adolescent animals approach predators rather than run away. The trade-off for the danger is that they can watch, smell and learn about the predator. They gather all kinds of information that can keep them safer as adults.

The idea that adolescents are hard-wired to take these risks can help people understand human teens' behavior.

"Teens seem driven to try new things and test boundaries in their own version of 'predator inspection'," Natterson said. "They try to have as many experiences as they can before they leave the nest."

Another key aspect of adolescence is an increase in time spent wandering in groups. Adolescence is marked by high levels of peer pressure as well as near-disaster. Scientists have found that adolescents of all kinds are more likely to make dangerous moves while with peers.

Laurence Steinberg, a psychology professor at Temple University, found similarities between mice and human group adolescent behavior. He set up two experiments. One involved mice, half of which were adolescents, drinking ethanol-spiked (添加乙醇的) water. The other involved human teens playing a video game that reproduced driving conditions.

“We found that in the presence of peers, adolescent mice drank more than they do when they’re alone,” Steinberg said, “and that the teenagers in the driving study also took more risks when others were around.”

These findings fit with what Steinberg says is another multi-species adolescent quality: the desire to socialize.

“For the most part, adolescents, human and animal alike, prefer to be with other adolescents,” Steinberg said. “If I say teenagers are social animals, I think the word ‘animal’ is just as important in that sentence as the word ‘social’.”

While doing their study, both Natterson and Steinberg were raising a human teen in their homes. Their desire to understand animals was driven by wanting to understand their own children. They hope their findings will help people who are raising adolescents.

28. According to Natterson, what is a risky but valuable action for adolescent animals?

- A. Watching enemies’ behavior up close.
- B. Observing an adult hunting a large animal.
- C. Challenging predators with other adolescents.
- D. Gathering information with the help of parents.

29. Steinberg’s experiments found _____.

- A. adolescent animals are less likely to get drunk while with peers
- B. teenagers are not willing to be sociable in the presence of peers
- C. both adolescent animals and human teens are affected by peer pressure
- D. peer pressure is more common in adolescent animals than in human teens

30. What does the underlined sentence mean?

- A. Adolescent animals long to socialize with teenagers.
- B. Socializing with peers is one quality that adolescents share.
- C. “Social” is a word that can be interpreted in different ways.
- D. The importance of socializing has been realized by teenagers.

D

Consider these facts: The tennis champion Williams sisters are a generation apart, according to the Pew Research Center. Venus, born in 1980, is labelled “Gen X”; Serena, born in 1981, is a “millennial”. Meanwhile, Donald Trump and Michelle Obama both belong to the same generation. The former was born in 1946 while the latter was born in 1964, making them both “baby boomers”.

Before you push these diverse personalities into generational stereotypes (刻板印象), let me stop you there: Just don't. Generation labels, although widely adopted by the public, have no basis in social reality. In fact, in one recent survey, most people did not identify the correct generation for themselves, even when they were shown a list of options.

This is not surprising since the labels are forced by survey researchers, journalists or marketing firms before the identities they are supposed to describe even exist. Instead of asking people which group they identify with and why, they just declare the labels and start making pronouncements about them. That's not how social identity works.

The practice of naming “generations” based on birth year goes back at least to the supposed “lost-generation” of the late 19th century. But as the tradition slid into a never-ending competition to be the first to propose the next name that sticks, it has produced gradually declining returns to social science and the public understanding.

The supposed boundaries between generations are no more meaningful than the names they've been given. There is no research identifying the appropriate boundaries between generations, and there is no statistical basis for requiring the sweeping character traits (特征) that are believed to define them. In one article you might read that millennials are “liberal lions”, “downwardly mobile”, and “distrustful”; even though they also “get along well with their parents, respect their elders and work well with colleagues”.

Ridiculous, clearly. But what's the harm? Aren't these labels just a bit of fun for writers? A method to attract readers and a way of communicating generational

change, which no one would deny is a real phenomenon? We, in academic social science, study and teach social change, but we don't study and teach these labels because they simply aren't real. And in social science, reality still matters.

Worse than irrelevant, such baseless labels drive people toward stereotyping and thoughtless character judgment. Measuring and describing social change is essential, and it can be useful to analyze the historical period in which people were born and raised, but drawing random lines between birth years and assigning names to them doesn't help.

Today there are lots of good alternatives to label generations. We can simply describe people by the decade in which they were born and define generational groups specifically related to a particular issue—such as 2020 school kids. With the arrival of “Generation Z”, there has never been a better time to get off this train.

31. What do the facts listed in Paragraph 1 imply?

- A. Different people have different opinions about generation labels.
- B. People with the same generation label may not be of similar age.
- C. Generational change can be measured by generation labels.
- D. Generation labels are widely adopted by celebrities.

32. The underlined word “sticks” in Paragraph 4 probably means _____.

- A. is understood
- B. is analyzed
- C. is described
- D. is accepted

33. According to the passage, the author may agree that _____.

- A. the generation label is a harmless device writers use to reflect reality
- B. generation boundaries are more meaningful than generation labels
- C. assigning character traits to a certain generation is misguided
- D. journalists should find alternative ways to judge character

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

- A. Generation labels: It's high time to retire them
- B. Generation labels: The ongoing debate will never end
- C. Generation labels: What do they say about who we are?
- D. Generation labels: Expand or bridge generational differences?

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Sometimes in our life we face this problem: loved ones as well as strangers annoying us. At home, we've had to put up with children screaming during online meetings, and family members on the computer all the time. 35

Kindness seems like a distant memory. The ability to live peacefully with annoying housemates or neighbors seems more difficult than ever. 36 If we take kindness as a skill, making it a daily practice, it will come easier over time.

37 Loving Kindness Meditation (默想) (LKM), which dates back to the time of its roots to early Buddhism, helps us find sympathy for one another even during trying times. The meditation asks us to send thoughts of loving kindness to loved ones, then to acquaintances (people you don't know very well) and finally to challenging people. Over time, our unkind thoughts are replaced with more open, accepting ones. Anger is replaced by love, or at least kindness.

Donald Altman, a psychotherapist from Portland, Oregon, says LKM helps us recognize we are all weak and have been hurt. 38

So how? To begin with, Altman suggests finding a quiet place to sit. He says to then imagine a favorite family member or friend sending you the words, "May you be well, happy and at peace." After a few minutes, direct the words at yourself, "May I be well, happy and at peace." 39 Replace the "I" with the name of a teacher or coach, then a family member or friend, then an acquaintance, and finally an unfriendly person in your life. End the meditation by spreading the blessing to all living beings.

Indeed, we should find our own way toward LKM—but only if we are prepared to access its benefits and extend them to anyone who may need them.

A. The good news is that it isn't lost.

B. Luckily, we can look to ancient disciplines for guidance.

- At work, we've had to face the added pressure these demanding jobs create.
Then, extend the blessing to other people, in order of decreasing fondness.
For that reason, we could all benefit from love's warm and comforting blessing.
You can combine the words with breathing, repeating a phrase of love for yourself.
G. Outside, we've encountered drivers speeding on busy roads and passengers talking loudly on the subway.

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）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

From the cheeky sound of a whoopee cushion to a spring-loaded spider rocketing from a glass, pranks (恶作剧) are a popular way of making fun of others and getting a laugh. While some experts point out potential negatives, pranking can also decrease stress, raise a smile, and strengthen relationships.



It's little wonder that best-selling children's author Matt Stanton has shaped his latest book around pranks for young jokesters. Part of his *Funny Kid* book series, *Prank Aliens*, is about a boy named Max who is searching for the greatest prank of all time. Stanton said that pranking in the home can build strong relationships between parents and kids.

"Some of the best relationship-building moments I have with my own kids are when I enter into their space," Stanton said. "An adult joining in their games can be surprising for kids and bring wonderful moments of joy. It's a great way to demonstrate to our kids that we can laugh at ourselves and still feel loved and secure," he added.

But playing tricks can come with unintended consequences, said psychiatrist Mark Cross. Pranks that are intended to harm or embarrass can anger the target and even ruin a relationship. However, Cross also added "Pranking can be good when the outcome is laughter for everyone, including the pranked person. It can be a great

release of stress. When you laugh, you breathe deeper, which helps ease anxiety.”

So why not try some pranks? Wrapping vegetables and shoes up as presents for kids on their birthdays always gets a great reaction. Putting plastic spiders in guests' drinks or placing a whoopee cushion on an unsuspecting person's chair is sure to cause a belly laugh. All these might just be good for you and everyone involved.

40. What are the benefits of pranking?

41. When can pranks anger the target or even ruin a relationship?

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

➤ *Pranking is good when everyone laughs at the pranked person, since laughter releases stress.*

43. In addition to pranking, what other ways can you use to strengthen relationships with family members? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校英文网站将新增“Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics”版块, 现正征集栏目设置建议。你想参加此次活动, 请给负责人 Mr. Smith 写信, 内容包括:

1. 你最想设置的一个栏目及其内容;
2. 设置该栏目的理由。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Mr. Smith,

Sincerely,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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