

2023 北京顺义杨镇一中高二（上）期中

英 语

(2023. 11. 4)

第一部分：知识运用(共两节，30 分)

第一节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

A

阅读下面短文，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。

Old Tom had four sons. He wanted them 1 (learn) not to judge things too quickly. So he 2 (send) them to look at an apple tree in different seasons. The first son went in winter, the second in spring, the third in summer, and the youngest in autumn. When they all came back, he called them together to describe what they 3 (see). The sons had different opinions. Tom then told them that they shouldn't judge a tree, or a person, by only one season.

B

阅读下面短文，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。

Do you take music and art classes? These classes, which are part of a group of classes often 4 (know) as arts education, allow students to learn new things in a creative way. Many people believe arts education plays an important part in the 5 (life) of students. However, when schools need to save money, music and art programs 6 (cut) in most cases. This is because some people believe they matter less than other classes. Different opinions about music and art can affect the future of arts education, so it's important to understand these points of view.

C

阅读下面短文，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。

Discovering yourself 7 (play) an important role in inspiring your confidence. By 8 (do) so, you could know what you are weak in. And you may also realize you're quite a great person 9 great strengths. So when you're in a hard situation, you will believe in 10 (you) and spend the most difficult time with confidence. Otherwise you may give up and then lose everything. Therefore, the ability to trust yourself will decide your future a lot.

第二节 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

One Monday morning I came into the classroom and caught Joe 11 a picture on his math book. This was one day after I had given the class a lecture on taking care of school property. Normally I would have got angry and 12 him to the office. Instead, I walked over to his desk and stood there. Joe closed the book immediately, trying to hide his drawing. I said, "Let me 13 what I said yesterday: these textbooks are going to be used

for the next five years, and I _____14_____ you to take good care of them.” “Sorry,” Joe murmured. “I forgot.” “I see.” I said.

When I returned to Joe’s desk again, he was erasing the drawing with his tiny, worn-out eraser. I _____15_____ him mine and a drawing pad, and then said, “Here, this might make the job _____16_____. And you can also use the pad whenever you have the _____17_____ to draw.” Joe looked _____18_____ and said, “Thanks.” I nodded and started my lesson.

Joe hasn’t drawn in his textbook since. He keeps the pad in his pocket and shows me his drawing from time to time. I’m glad I didn’t ask him to go to the office that day. It might have stopped him from marking on his books, but we would never have the _____19_____ we have today. And who knows, I may have _____20_____ a promising Picasso.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 11. A. drawing | B. copying | C. observing | D. examining |
| 12. A. welcomed | B. sent | C. begged | D. followed |
| 13. A. check | B. prove | C. update | D. repeat |
| 14. A. force | B. allow | C. expect | D. promise |
| 15. A. rewarded | B. handed | C. showed | D. mailed |
| 16. A. slower | B. earlier | C. safer | D. easier |
| 17. A. urge | B. energy | C. ambition | D. talent |
| 18. A. surprised | B. calm | C. awkward | D. anxious |
| 19. A. achievement | B. appointment | C. relationship | D. conflict |
| 20. A. attracted | B. encouraged | C. ignored | D. cheated |

第二部分：阅读理解(共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分)

A

Silk Road Tours

Along this over 4,000 km road, you can experience colorful culture, precious historical relics and beautiful northern and western landscape!

◎Top Silk Road Attractions

1. Terracotta Warriors□



Type: History Museums, Historic Sites

Recommended Length of Visit: 3 hours

As the eighth wonder of the ancient world, it has a history of more than 2,200 years. Oriental mummies await you to discover their mystery.

2. Mogao Grottoes□

Type: Buddhism, Historic Sites Recommended Length of Visit: 3 hours

Considered as the eastern Louvre Museum, Mogao Grottoes is a glorious treasure of ancient Buddhist cave art. The history of Mogao Grottoes can be traced back to the “Five Hu—16 Kingdoms” period (AD 304—439).

3. Big Wild Goose Pagoda

Type: Culture & History, Buddhism

Recommended Length of Visit: 2 hours

For hundreds of years, this great pagoda has always been the symbol of Xi'an. It is famous for the great traveler Xuanzang of Tang Dynasty who traveled from China to India to learn the Buddhism and got back to China with many precious Buddhist scriptures (佛经).

4. Qinghai Lake

Type: Lake

Recommended Length of Visit: 5 hours

Known as the largest inland lake, as well as the largest salt water lake in China, it is the most visited and famous attraction in Qinghai Province. Here, you not only enjoy the fantastic natural beauty, but also experience the amazing culture here.

◎ Please click “□” to add the attraction to your favorite list. Let us plan a private Silk Road Tour for you!

21. What do Mogao Grottoes and Big Wild Goose Pagoda have in common?

- A. Both contain ancient Buddhist cave art.
- B. Both are known as the symbol of Xi'an.
- C. Both are related to history and Buddhism.
- D. Both were constructed during the Tang Dynasty.

22. Which of the following provides tourists with breathtaking natural scenery?

- A. Terracotta Warriors.
- B. Mogao Grottoes.
- C. Big Wild Goose Pagoda.
- D. Qinghai Lake.

23. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A Newspaper.
- B. A guidebook.
- C. A website.
- D. A magazine.

B

Speed-reading is a necessary skill in the Internet age. We skim over articles, e-mails and WeChat to try to grasp key words and the essential meaning of a certain text. Surrounded with information from our electronic devices, it would be impossible to cope if we read word by word line by line. But a new trend calls on people to unplug and enjoy reading slowly, listing benefits beyond the intelligent stimulation.

A recent story from *The Wall Street Journal* reported on a book club in Wellington, New Zealand, where members meet in a cafe and turn off their smartphones. They sink into cozy chairs and read in silence for an hour. Unlike traditional book clubs, the point of the slow reading club isn't exchanging ideas about a certain book, but to get away from electronic devices and read in a quiet, relaxed environment. According to the Journal, the Wellington book club is just one example of a movement started by book lovers who miss the old-fashioned way of reading before the Internet and smartphones.

Slow readers, such as *The Atlantic's* Maura Kelly, say a regular reading habit sharpens the mind, improves

concentration, reduces stress levels and deepens the ability to sympathize. Another study published last year in *Science* showed that reading novels helps people understand others' mental states and beliefs, a fundamental skill in building relationships. Yet technology has made us less attentive readers. Screens have changed our reading patterns from the straight and information left-to-right sequence to a wild skimming and skipping pattern as we hunt for important words and information. Reading text punctuated with links leads to weaker comprehension than reading plain text. The Internet may have made us stupider, says Patrick Kingsley from *The Guardian*. Because of the Internet, he says, we have become very good at collecting a wide range of interesting news, but we are also gradually forgetting how to sit back, reflect, and relate all these facts to each other.

Slow reading means a return to an uninterrupted, straight pattern, in a quiet environment free of distractions. Aim for 30 minutes a day, advises Kelly from *The Atlantic*. "You can squeeze in that half hour pretty easily if only during your free moments, you pick up a meaningful work of literature," Kelly said. "Reach for your e-reader, if you like. Kindles make books like *War and Peace* less heavy, not less substantive, and also ensure you'll never lose your place."

24. The book club in Wellington mentioned in Paragraph 2 shows _____.

- A. the new trend of slow reading
- B. the decline of electronic devices
- C. the importance of exchanging ideas
- D. the increasing number of club readers

25. According to Patrick Kingsley, people are stupider partly because of _____.

- A. a non-stop reading pattern
- B. the straight, left-to-right screen
- C. a wide range of interesting news
- D. the lack of reflection

26. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Benefit of Reading Clubs.
- B. Return of Slow Reading.
- C. Reading of the Internet Age.
- D. Influence of Speed Reading.

C

How I Turned to Be Optimistic

I began to grow up that winter night when my parents and I were returning from my aunt's house, and my mother said that we might soon be leaving for America. We were on the bus then. I was crying, and some people on the bus were turning around to look at me. I remember that I could not bear the thought of never hearing again the radio program for school children to which I listened every morning.

I do not remember myself crying for this reason again. In fact, I think I cried very little when I was saying goodbye to my friends and relatives. When we were leaving I thought about all the places I was going to see—the strange and magical places I had known only from books and pictures. The country I was leaving never to come back was hardly in my head then.

The four years that followed taught me the importance of optimism, but the idea did not come to me at once. For the first two years in New York I was really lost—having to study in three schools as a result of family moves. I did not quite know what I was or what I should be. Mother remarried, and things became even more complex for me. Some time passed before my stepfather and I got used to each other. I was often sad, and saw no end to "the hard times."

My responsibilities in the family increased a lot since I knew English better than everyone else at home. I wrote letters, filled out forms, translated at interviews with Immigration officers, took my grandparents to the doctor and translated there, and even discussed telephone bills with company representatives.

From my experiences I have learned one important rule: Almost all common troubles eventually go away! Something good is certain to happen in the end when you do not give up, and just wait a little! I believe that my life will turn out all right, even though it will not be that easy.

27. How did the author get to know America?

- A. From her relatives.
- B. From her mother.
- C. From Books and pictures.
- D. From radio programs.

28. Upon leaving for America the author felt _____.

- A. confused
- B. excited
- C. worried
- D. amazed

29. For the first two years in New York, the author _____.

- A. often lost her way
- B. did not think about her future
- C. studied in three different schools
- D. got on well with her stepfather

30. What can we learn about the author from Paragraph 4?

- A. She worked as a translator.
- B. She attended a lot of job interviews.
- C. She paid telephone bills for her family.
- D. She helped her family with her English.

31. The author believes that _____.

- A. her future will be free from troubles
- B. it is difficult to learn to become patient
- C. there are more good things than bad things
- D. good things will happen if one keeps trying

D

I love my blackberry — it's my little connection to the larger world that can go anywhere with me. I also love my laptop computer, as it holds all of my writing and thoughts. Despite this love of technology, I know that there are times when I need to move away from these devices (设备) and truly communicate with others.

On occasion, I teach a course called History Matters for a group of higher education managers. My goals for the class include a full discussion of historical themes and ideas. Because I want students to thoroughly study the material and exchange their ideas with each other in the classroom, I have a rule — no laptop, iPads, phones, etc. When students were told my rule in advance of the class, some of them were not happy.

Most students assume that my reasons for this rule include unpleasant experiences in the past with students misusing technology. There's a bit of truth to that. Some students assume that I am anti-technology. There's no truth in that at all. I love technology and try to keep up with it so I can relate to my students.

The real reason why I ask students to leave technology at the door is that I think there are very few places in which we can have deep conversations and truly engage complex ideas. Interruptions by technology often break concentration and allow for too much dependence on outside information for ideas. I want students to dig deep within themselves for inspiration and ideas. I want them to push each other to think differently and make connections between the course the material and the class discussion.

I've been teaching my history class in this way for many years and the evaluations reflect student satisfaction with the environment that I create. Students realize that with deep conversation and challenge, they learn at a level that helps them keep the course material beyond the classroom.

I'm not saying that I won't ever change my mind about technology use in my history class, but until I hear a really good reason for the change, I'm sticking to my plan. A few hours of technology-free dialogue is just too sweet to give up.

32. Some of the students in the history class were unhappy with _____.

- A. the course material
- B. others' misuse of technology
- C. discussion topics
- D. the author's class regulations

33. The underlined word "engage" in Para. 4 probably means _____.

- A. explore
- B. accept
- C. change
- D. reject

34. According to the author, the use of technology in the classroom may _____.

- A. keep students from doing independent thinking
- B. encourage students to have in-depth conversations
- C. help students to better understand complex themes
- D. affect students' concentration on course evaluation

35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the author _____.

- A. is quite stubborn
- B. will give up teaching history
- C. will change his teaching plan soon
- D. values technology-free dialogues in his class

第三部分 阅读与表达

一、(每题 2 分, 共 8 分)

Tough Man

What is Tough Man?

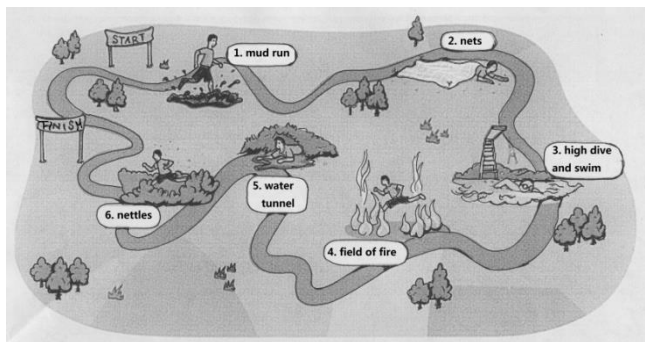
Tough Man is a race to the limit (极限). Every year, more than 3,000 people take part in it in the UK. They run, swim and climb around the 15 km course. But this is no normal race. These runners have to crawl (爬) through tunnels, run across a field of nettles and jump over fire. What's more, the competition takes place in January, so temperatures are low—sometimes as low as -6°C.

Why do people take part?

The competition is quite dangerous and every year there are accidents. Injuries like broken bones and cuts are quite common. The race is very hard: one-third of the people do not finish it. Runners have to be very fit and healthy and most of them train all year to prepare for the event. There are similar events, but this was the first one in the world. Many people do the competition. Every year the organizers change the event and add new things. This means that the competition stays exciting and challenging, so people go back year after year.

The course

First, the runners run for 1 km along a muddy road. Next, they crawl under low nets on the ground. After the nets, the runners jump into a lake and swim for 1 km. Then, they reach the field of fire. Here, the runners run across a field and jump over small bonfires. Next, they must crawl through a long tunnel. It is partly under water. Finally, the runners run 2 km through nettles before they reach the finish line.



36. What is Tough Man? (不多于七个单词)
 37. When does Tough Man take place every year? (不多于两个单词)
 38. Why do people go back year after year? (不多于七个单词)
 39. What does the picture show? (不多于四个单词)

二、选词并用适当的形式填空(每题 1 分, 共 12 分)

选词并用适当的形式填空

reflect promote work out unlikely memorise acquire positive
 associate with approach attempt manner access

40. It took him a long time to _____ the skills she needed to become a good dancer.
 41. I have a never-ending flow of messages and updates from all the people I _____ online.
 42. Good listening can show respect, _____ understanding, and improve interpersonal relationship.
 43. We need to train ourselves to be better learners—to actively take part in learning process and to _____ what we have learnt.
 44. Teachers have _____ to children's minds when they are open and eager to learn.
 45. She greeted me in a friendly _____.
 46. He decided to take a different _____ to solve the problem.
 47. Active learners _____ to find the truth at the heart of each idea.
 48. Ask questions and then try to _____ the questions, which help you achieve a higher level of understanding about the topic you are learning.
 49. My teacher is strict and demanding but I want to receive more _____ feedback from her.
 50. My memory is good and I can _____ what I am learning effectively.
 51. Even when an idea sounds entirely _____, there may be an aspect of it that is based on truth.

第四部分 写作

52. 假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你校将举办主题为“如何提高英语听说能力”的演讲比赛。请你撰写一篇英文演讲稿。

内容包括:

1. 听说学习的重要性;
2. 学习中遇到的问题;
3. 你的建议。

注意：

1. 词数不少于 100；
2. 适当增加细节，使文章连贯。



参考答案

第一部分：知识运用(共两节，30分)

第一节 语法填空(共10小题;每小题1.5分，共15分)

【答案】1. to learn

2. sent 3. had seen

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述老汤姆通过让四个儿子在不同的季节观察一个苹果树的方法，教导他们不要太快下结论，应从多方面考虑。

【1题详解】

考查不定式。句意：他希望他们学会不要太快地判断事情。want sb. to do sth. “想要某人做某事”是固定搭配，因此空处填不定式，作宾补。故填 to learn。

【2题详解】

考查时态。句意：所以他让他们在不同的季节去看一棵苹果树。空处为句子谓语动词，结合上文 wanted 可知，文章讲述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时。故填 sent。

【3题详解】

考查时态。句意：当他们都回来时，他把他们叫到一起，描述他们所看到的。空处为宾语从句的谓语动词，主句为一般过去时，从句陈述的动作发生在 called 之前，即过去的过去，应用过去完成时。故填 had seen。

【答案】4. known

5. lives 6. are cut

【导语】本文是一篇议论文，主要讲述了音乐和美术课的重要性。

【4题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这些课程是一组通常被称为艺术教育的课程的一部分，让学生以创造性的方式学习新事物。分析句子结构，空处应用非谓语动词。逻辑主语 a group of classes 和 know 之间是动宾关系，所以应用过去分词，作后置定语。故填 known。

【5题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：许多人认为艺术教育在学生的生活中起着重要的作用。life 意为“生活”，根据空后的 of students 可知，这里表示学生的生活，应用名词复数。故填 lives。

【6题详解】

考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：然而，当学校需要省钱时，音乐和美术课程在大多数情况下都会被削减。根据从句中的 need 并结合 in most cases 可知，这里表示一般性的情况，应用一般现在时。主语 music and art programs 和 cut 之间是动宾关系，且主语表示复数，所以应用被动语态，且谓语应用复数形式。故填 are cut。

【答案】7. plays

8. doing 9. with

10. yourself

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍发现自我可以激发自信心，让我们能充满自信地度过艰难时刻。

【7题详解】

考查动词时态及主谓一致。句意：发现自我在激发自信方面起着重要的作用。空处为句子谓语动词，陈述客观事实，应用一般现在时，动名词短语作主语，谓语动词用单数形式。故填 plays。

【8题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：通过这样做，你可以知道你的弱点是什么。空处应填提示词的动名词形式，作介词 by 的宾语。故填 doing。

【9题详解】

考查介词。句意：你可能也会意识到你是一个非常优秀的人，有很多优点。结合句子结构可知，此处应用介词 with 表示“有”。故填 with。

【10题详解】

考查反身代词。句意：这样，当你处于困境时，你会相信自己，并充满信心地度过最困难的时光。宾语和主语所指相同时，宾语应用反身代词。结合上文“Discovering yourself”可知，此处是指你自己。故填 yourself。

第二节 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

【答案】11. A 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. B

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述的作者看见 Joe 在书上画画，不但没有把他叫到办公室，反而给了他一个画板，让他在什么时候想画的时候在画板上画，这不仅阻止了 Joe 在书上画画，而且增进了师生之间的关系。

【11题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一个星期一的早晨，我走进教室，看见 Joe 在他的数学书上画画。A. drawing 画画；B. copying 复制；C. observing 观察；D. examining 检测。根据下文中的“Joe closed the book immediately, trying to hide his drawing.”可知，Joe 看见作者发现了，马上合上书，把画藏起来，由此可知，此处指的是他在数学书上“画画”符合语境。故选 A 项。

【12题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：通常我会很生气，把他送到办公室去。A. welcomed 欢迎；B. sent 送，寄出；C. begged 请求；D. followed 跟随。根据下文中的“I'm glad I didn't ask him to go to the office that day.”可知，作者很高兴那天没有让 Joe 去办公室，结合“Normally I would have got angry”可知，通常作者见到学生在书上画画会很生气，所以此处指的是把学生“送”去办公室。故选 B 项。

【13题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：让我重复我昨天说过的话。A. check 检查；B. prove 证明；C. update 更新；D. repeat 重复。根据上文中的“This was one day after I had given the class a lecture on taking care of school property.”可知，作者昨天说过让学生保管好学校的财产，结合下文中的“what I said yesterday...”可知，此处指的是作者“重复”昨天说的话。故选 D 项。

【14题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这些教科书是今后五年要用的，我希望你们好好爱护它们。A. force 强迫；B. allow 允许；C. expect 期望；D. promise 承诺。根据下文中的“you to take good care of them.”可知，此处是作者对学生的“期望”符合语境。故选 C 项。

【15 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我把我的橡皮擦和一个画板递给他，然后说，“给，这个可能会让擦掉书上的画的工作容易些。”。A. rewarded 奖励；B. handed 交，递；C. showed 展示；D. mailed 邮寄。根据下文中的“Joe looked ____ 8 ____ and said, “Thanks.””可知，Joe 看着并且对作者表示感谢，由此可知，此处指的是作者“递给”Joe 橡皮擦和一个画板。故选 B 项。

【16 题详解】

考查形容词比较级词义辨析。句意：我把我的橡皮擦和一个画板递给他，然后说，“给，这个可能会让擦掉书上的画的工作容易些。”。A. slower 较慢；B. earlier 较早；C. safer 更安全；D. easier 更容易。根据上文中的““When I returned to Joe’s desk again, he was erasing the drawing with his tiny, worn-out eraser.””可知，作者再回到 Joe 的可住处时，Joe 正在用小而破旧的橡皮擦书上的画，由此可知，此处指的是作者把自己的橡皮擦给 Joe，这样擦起来“更容易”符合语境。故选 D 项。

【17 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当你想画画的时候，你也可以使用这个画板。A. urge 冲动；B. energy 精力，能量；C. ambition 雄心；D. talent 才华。根据上文中的““And you can also use the pad””可知，作者告诉 Joe 可以使用这个画板画画，结合下文中的““to draw””可知，此处指的是作者告诉 Joe 什么时候有画画的“冲动”时，就在画板上画。故选 A 项。

【18 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Joe 看起来很惊讶，说“谢谢。” A. surprised 惊讶的；B. calm 冷静的；C. awkward 令人尴尬的；D. anxious 焦急的。根据上文中的““Normally I would have got angry and ____ 2 ____ him to the office.””可知，作者通常会对不听话的孩子很生气，然后让孩子去办公室，结合““And you can also use the pad whenever you have the ____ 7 ____ to draw.””可知，作者还给 Joe 画板让他想什么时候绘画时在画板上画，所以此处应为“惊讶的”符合语境。故选 A 项。

【19 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这可能会阻止他在书上画画，但我们永远不会有我们今天的关系。A. achievement 成就；B. appointment 约定；C. relationship 关系；D. conflict 矛盾。根据上文中的““He keeps the pad in his pocket and shows me his drawing from time to time.””可知，自那以后，Joe 经常把自己的画让作者看，由此可知，此处表示的是如果喊他去办公室会阻止 Joe 在书上画画，但是不会有现在他与 Joe 之间的“关系”。故选 C 项。

【20 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：谁知道呢，也许我鼓励了一个有前途的毕加索。A. attracted 吸引；B. encouraged 鼓励；C. ignored 忽略；D. cheated 欺骗。根据上文中的““And you can also use the pad whenever you have the ____ 7 ____ to draw.””可知，作者告诉 Joe 什么时候有画画的冲动就在作者给他的画板上画，由此可知，此

处指的是作者“鼓励”Joe画画。故选B项。

第二部分：阅读理解(共15小题，每小题2分，共30分)

【答案】21. C 22. D 23. C

【分析】本文是一篇广告。文章介绍了丝路游览的几个景点。

【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二则信息 Mogao Grottoes is a glorious treasure of ancient Buddhist cave art. The history of Mogao Grottoes can be traced back to the “Five Hu—16 Kingdoms” period (AD 304 — 439). 和第三则信息 It is famous for the great traveler Xuanzang of Tang Dynasty who traveled from China to India to learn the Buddhism and got back to China with many precious Buddhist scriptures (佛经). 可知 Mogao Grottoes (AD 304 — 439) 和 Big Wild Goose Pagoda (唐朝) 都有悠久的历史，并且都与佛教有关。故选C。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四则信息 Here, you not only enjoy the fantastic natural beauty, but also experience the amazing culture here. 可知可以在青海湖欣赏到极好的自然美和文化。因此选项D正确。故选D。

【23题详解】

推理判断题。通览全文可知文章介绍了丝路游览的几个景点，且结合最后一句 ©Please click “□” to add the attraction to your favorite list. 可知这是网站上的一篇文章。故选C。

【点睛】细节理解题具体方法与步骤如下：

1. 略读材料，大概了解原文，掌握中心或主旨。
2. 按文章的体裁，作者写作的组织模式及有关的信息词。如 for example, first, second... 等预测应该到何处寻找自己所需要的事实。
3. 将精力放在寻找你所需要的细节上。快速通篇跳读，全文扫视，找到细节出处，待找到含细节句子时，放慢速度，仔细核对比较内容，直至找到答案。如第1小题，根据第二则信息 Mogao Grottoes is a glorious treasure of ancient Buddhist cave art. The history of Mogao Grottoes can be traced back to the “Five Hu—16 Kingdoms” period (AD 304 — 439). 和第三则信息 It is famous for the great traveler Xuanzang of Tang Dynasty who traveled from China to India to learn the Buddhism and got back to China with many precious Buddhist scriptures (佛经). 可知 Mogao Grottoes (AD 304 — 439) 和 Big Wild Goose Pagoda (唐朝) 都有悠久的历史，并且都与佛教有关。故选C。

【答案】24. A 25. D 26. B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了在快速阅读成为必备技能的互联网时代，有一种新的趋势呼吁人们远离电子设备，慢慢阅读。

【24题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句 “But a new trend calls on people to unplug and enjoy reading slowly, listing benefits beyond the intelligent stimulation. (但一种新的趋势呼吁人们慢慢地阅读，列出了智能刺激之外的好处。)” 、第二段第一句 “A recent story from *The Wall Street Journal* reported on a book club in Wellington. (《华尔街日报》最近报道了惠灵顿的一个读书俱乐部。)” 和第二段最后一句 “According to the *Journal*, the Wellington book club is just one example of a movement started by book lovers who miss the old-

fashioned way of reading before the Internet and smartphones.(据《华尔街日报》报道,惠灵顿的这家读书俱乐部只是爱书人发起的一场运动的一个例子,他们怀念互联网和智能手机之前的老式阅读方式。)”可知,第一段首先点明如今出现了一种新的趋势,这种趋势呼吁人们慢速阅读,接着列举了惠灵顿这家读书俱乐部的例子,这家读书俱乐部代表了爱书人发起的一场运动,他们怀念以前的阅读方式。由此可推测出,这里表明了慢速阅读的新趋势。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“The Internet may have made us stupider, says Patrick Kingsley from *The Guardian*. Because of the Internet, he says, we have become very good at collecting a wide range of interesting news, but we are also gradually forgetting how to sit back, reflect, and relate all these facts to each other.(《卫报》的 Patrick Kingsley 说,互联网可能让我们变得更愚蠢。他说,由于互联网,我们变得非常善于收集各种有趣的新闻,但我们也逐渐忘记了如何坐下来,反思,并将所有这些事实相互联系起来。)”可知,Patrick Kingsley 认为由于人们缺少反思,所以变得更愚蠢。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

标题归纳题。通读全文可知,第一段最后一句“But a new trend calls on people to unplug and enjoy reading slowly, listing benefits beyond the intelligent stimulation.(但一种新的趋势呼吁人们慢慢地阅读,列出了智能刺激之外的好处。)”点明主题,如今出现了一种回归慢速阅读的新趋势,B 项“慢速阅读的回归”最适合作本文标题。故选 B。

【答案】27. C 28. B 29. C 30. D 31. D

【分析】这是一篇记述文。文中作者主要介绍了自己移民到美国的经历,由此告诉我们如果一个人不断地努力,好事一定会发生。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的“the strange and magical places I had known only from books and pictures.”可知,作者在去美国之前是通过书籍和图片来了解美国的。故选 C。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中 The country I was leaving never to come back was hardly in my head then.可知,作者要离开永远不会回来的国家那时几乎不在作者的头脑里,所以说明作者对去美国是兴奋的,故选 B。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的“For the first two years in New York I was really lost—having to study in three schools as a result of family moves.”可知,在纽约的前两年,作者在三个不同的学校学习过。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“since I knew English better than everyone else at home. I wrote letters, filled out forms, translated at interviews with Immigration officers, took my grandparents to the doctor and translated there, and even discussed telephone bills with company representatives.”可知,作者比他家里面其他人的英语要好,因此他经常用英语来帮助他们。故选 D。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Something good is certain to happen in the end when you do not give up, and just wait

a little!”（当你不放弃时，好事最终一定会发生，你只需要稍微等待一下。）可知，作者认为如果一个人不断地努力，好事一定会发生。故选 D。

【答案】32. D 33. A 34. A 35. D

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议。本文以教师的身份谈到为何不允许学生在课堂上玩 ipad、手机等通讯工具，因为技术会影响我们的深入交流。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。由第二段中 “Because I want students to thoroughly study the material and exchange their ideas with each other in the classroom, I have a rule — no laptop, iPads, phones, etc. When students were told my rule in advance of the class, some of them were not happy. (因为我希望学生们在课堂上彻底学习这些材料并相互交流他们的想法，所以我有一条规则——不要使用笔记本电脑、iPad、手机等。当学生们在上课前被告知我的规则时，他们中的一些人并不高兴)” 可知，历史课上的一些学生对作者的课堂规定不满意。故选 D 项。

【33 题详解】

词句猜测题。由第四段中 “The real reason why I ask students to leave technology at the door is that I think there are very few places in which we can have deep conversations and truly engage complex ideas. (我要求学生们把技术留在家门口的真正原因是，我认为很少有地方可以让我们进行深入的对话，真正 engage 复杂的想法)” 和 “I want students to dig deep within themselves for inspiration and ideas. I want them to push each other to think differently and make connections between the course the material and the class discussion. (我希望学生们能深入挖掘自己的内心，寻找灵感和想法。我希望他们能推动彼此以不同的方式思考，并将课程、材料和课堂讨论联系起来)” 可知，作者希望学生探索内心，寻找灵感和想法，以不同的方式思考，可得出作者希望学生去探讨真正复杂的想法，划线词意为“探讨、探究 (explore)”。故选 A 项。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。由第四段中 “Interruptions by technology often break concentration and allow for too much dependence on outside information for ideas. (技术的干扰往往会打破注意力的集中，并导致思想过于依赖外部信息)” 可知，技术的干扰导致学生思想过于依赖外部信息，可得出在课堂上使用技术可能阻止学生进行独立思考。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。由最后一段中 “A few hours of technology-free dialogue is just too sweet to give up. (几个小时的无技术对话太甜蜜了，不能放弃)” 可知，作者认为课堂无技术对话很好，会坚持此种模式，可得出作者重视课堂上的无技术对话。故选 D 项。

第三部分 阅读与表达

一、(每题 2 分，共 8 分)

【答案】36. It's a race to the limit.

37. In January.

38. Because the competition stays exciting and challenging.

39. The competition's course.

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一项名为“Tough Man”的比赛，包括比赛流程和比赛特点等。

【36 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据“What is Tough Man?”部分关键句“Tough Man is a race to the limit (极限). (Tough Man 是一场极限赛跑)”可知，Tough Man 是一场极限赛跑，用代词“it”代替“Tough Man”。故答案为 It's a race to the limit.

【37 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据“What is Tough Man?”部分关键句“What's more, the competition takes place in January, so temperatures are low—sometimes as low as -6°C. (更重要的是，比赛在一月份举行，所以气温很低——有时低至-6°C。)”可知，Tough Man 的比赛在一月份举行，“in January”表示“在一月份”。故答案为 In January.

【38 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据“Why do people take part?”部分关键句“This means that the competition stays exciting and challenging, so people go back year after year. (这意味着比赛保持着令人兴奋和具有挑战性，因此人们年复一年地回到比赛。)”可知，人们之所以年复一年地参加比赛，是因为比赛一直保持着令人兴奋和具有挑战性，“why”问“because”答。故答案为 Because the competition stays exciting and challenging.

【39 题详解】

考查推理判断。观察图片，结合“The course”部分关键句“First, the runners run for 1 km along a muddy road. Next, they crawl under low nets on the ground. (首先，跑步者沿着泥泞的道路跑 1 公里。接下来，它们在地面上的低网下爬行。)”可知，本段主要介绍的是比赛的过程，图片中的标识“mud run”和“nets”和本段内容中的“muddy”和“nets”相呼应，由此可知，图片主要展示的是比赛的过程。故答案为 The competition's course.

二、选词并用适当的形式填空(每题 1 分，共 12 分)

【答案】40. acquire

41. associate with

42. promote

43. reflect

44. access 45. manner

46. approach

47. attempt

48. work out

49. positive

50. memorise

51. unlikely

【40 题详解】

考查动词。句意：她花了很长时间才掌握了成为一名优秀舞者所需的技能。分析句子可知，此空应填动词，和前面 to 构成不定式作逻辑主语，acquire 表“获得”，为动词，符合句意。故填 acquire.

【41 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：我收到了来自所有与我在网上交往的人的源源不断的信息和更新。分析句子可知，此空应填动词作从句谓语，且时态应用一般现在时，associate with 表“与...交往”，为动词短语，符合句意。故填 associate with。

【42 题详解】

考查动词。句意：良好的倾听可以表达尊重，增进理解，改善人际关系。分析句子可知，此空应填动词作谓语，且 can 后面应填动词原形。promote 表“促进”，为动词，符合句意。故填 promote。

【43 题详解】

考查动词。句意：我们需要训练自己成为更好的学习者——积极参与学习过程，反思我们所学到的东西。分析句子可知，此空应填动词原形和前面 to 构成不定式。reflect 表“反思”，为动词，符合句意。故填 reflect。

【44 题详解】

考查名词。句意：当孩子们敞开心扉、渴望学习时，老师们就能接触到他们的思想。分析句子可知，此空应填名词作宾语。access 表“通道”，为名词，have access to 表“得进入”，符合句意。故填 access。

【45 题详解】

考查名词。句意：她友好地向我打招呼。分析句子可知，此空应填名词作介词后宾语。manner 表“举止”，为名词，符合句意。故填 manner。

【46 题详解】

考查名词。句意：他决定采取不同的方法来解决这个问题。分析句子可知，此空应填名词作宾语。approach 表“方法”，为名词，符合句意。故填 approach。

【47 题详解】

考查动词。句意：积极的学习者试图从每个想法的核心找到真相。分析句子可知，此空应填动词作谓语，且时态应用一般现在时，attempt 表“试图”，为动词，符合句意。故填 attempt。

【48 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：提出问题，然后努力解决问题，这有助于你对所学主题有更高的理解。分析句子可知，此空应填动词原形和前面 to 构成不定式。work out 表“解决”，为动词短语，符合句意。故填 work out。

【49 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：我的老师要求严格，但我想从她那里得到更多积极的反馈。分析句子可知，此空应填形容词作定语。positive 表“积极的”，为形容词，符合句意。故填 positive。

【50 题详解】

考查动词。句意：我的记忆力很好，我能有效地记住我所学的东西。分析句子可知，此空应填动词作谓语，且 can 后应填动词原形。memorise 表“记住”，为动词，符合句意。故填 memorise。

【51 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：即使一个想法听起来完全不可能，它也可能有一个方面是基于事实的。分析句子可

知，此空应填形容词作表语。unlikely 表“不可能”，为形容词，符合句意。故填 unlikely。

第四部分 写作

52. 【答案】

Today, I'm going to talk about how to improve English listening and speaking abilities, which are important to our study and future life.

However, most of the students feel it difficult to understand and communicate with others in English. Here is my advice for improving English listening and speaking abilities. Firstly, speak English more, both in and out of class. Try your best to communicate with your classmates in English. Don't be afraid of making mistakes because making mistakes is quite natural. I think the more you speak, the better your English will be. Secondly, pay more attention to English TV presenters to improve your listening when you are watching TV at home. I'm sure you will make great progress as time goes on. In conclusion, I wish you every success with your study.

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生以“如何提高英语听说能力”为主题写一篇演讲稿。

【详解】1.词汇积累

重要的：important→vital

困难的：difficult→hard

理解：understand→make out

讨论：talk about→discuss

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：However, most of the students feel it difficult to understand and communicate with others in English.

拓展句：However, most of the students feel it is difficult to understand and communicate with others in English.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Today, I'm going to talk about how to improve English listening and speaking abilities, which are important to our study and future life. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

[高分句型 2] However, most of the students feel it difficult to understand and communicate with others in English. (运用了 it 作形式宾语)

北京高一高二高三期中试题下载

京考一点通团队整理了【**2023 年 10-11 月北京各区各年级期中试题 &答案汇总**】专题，及时更新最新试题及答案。

通过【**京考一点通**】公众号，对话框回复【**期中**】或者点击公众号底部栏目<**试题专区**>，进入各年级汇总专题，查看并下载电子版试题及答案！

