

牛栏山一中2023—2024学年度第一学期期中考试

高二年级英语试卷

2023.11

本试卷共 10 页, 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上, 在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分: 知识运用(共两节, 30 分)

第一节(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。

I could feel the excitement rising in me as I held the beautifully wrapped present in my hands. Unable to contain my 1 any longer, I tore it open. It was a brand-new laptop as my reward for the As I got in final examinations.

I had always envied my friends who were exchanging news about various apps. Finally, it was my 2 to find them out. I was researching for some information for my paper when I came across a social networking site, which soon I became glued to.

As time passed, I came to 3 that I was hooked on the Internet. During weekends, I could easily spend hours on my laptop. It came to such a point where I chose to lock myself in my room, 4 to enjoy family time. Soon, my sleep was divided to only scattered naps, and my grades at school also began to 5.

It was about this time that my parents started voicing their disapproval. It became obvious that I was spending too much time on the Internet. I was asked to 6 my usage of it. Yet, however hard I tried, I was unable to pull myself away, unable to 7 my chat sessions, and unable to concentrate on my lessons. I was 8 for just another click and another look at my message board. Then one day, my father took away my laptop. I complained but to no avail (无济于事).

Over time, I knew that dad and mom had always wanted the best for me. That was when I decided to 9 my Internet addiction. Quitting was harder than I expected. But with dogged 10, I knew that I would turn over a new leaf.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. curiosity | B. anxiety | C. faith | D. doubt |
| 2. A. way | B. turn | C. duty | D. honor |
| 3. A. state | B. believe | C. decide | D. realize |
| 4. A. expecting | B. refusing | C. pretending | D. skipping |
| 5. A. rise | B. adapt | C. slip | D. shake |
| 6. A. cut off | B. cut down | C. cut up | D. cut through |
| 7. A. strengthen | B. have | C. quit | D. destroy |
| 8. A. desperate | B. serious | C. confident | D. patient |
| 9. A. change | B. answer | C. serve | D. defeat |
| 10. A. determination | B. performance | C. explanation | D. preference |

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 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Over the last 50 years, the U.S. and Canada have slowly but surely lost 29% of their bird populations. Even common birds such as sparrows and blackbirds 11 (face) declines in North America since 1970. One major cause is that humans have expanded their footprint greatly, 12 (result) in habitat loss for birds. Less habitat means less space 13 (find) food, mates, nest, and raise young. Since birds play an essential role in the functioning of the world's ecosystems, we need spare no effort to protect them and take these beautiful creatures under our wing.

B

John Augustus Roebling was a pioneer in bridge building in the 19th century. 14 (inspire) by an idea to build a great bridge connecting New York with the Long Island, the creative engineer worked out a blueprint for his dream in 1883. However, this would be no ordinary bridge, which would have to go over the East River 15 (flow) in more than one direction and be tall enough for ships to pass under. Though having been told the idea was not practical and impossible, John couldn't ignore the vision he had in his mind. Despite all the hardships, Roebling finally drew up plans for world's 16 (long) suspension bridge at that time.

C

Earlier this year, mystery travel became trendy among China's young people and they 17 (buy) travel blind boxes to see new places. Just as the name implies, mystery travel is not only exciting and simple to plan, but also allows travelers to explore destinations 18 they may never have considered otherwise. After you've provided the travel agency with some necessary information like the travel dates, budgets, food choices and 19 (activity) appealing to you etc, all you need to do is to sit back, relax, and wait for your plane tickets. 20 adds to its mystery is that the destination isn't revealed until the day of departure.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 共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

Grand Canyon National Park

Located in northern Arizona, the park covers 277 miles of the Colorado River and nearby uplands. One of the most awesome examples of erosion (侵蚀) in the world, Grand Canyon is unmatched in the incomparable view it offers to visitors.

Park Openings and Closings

The Village and Desert View on the South Rim are open all year and park entrances remain open 24 hours a day. North Rim facilities open mid-May and close mid-October. Park entrances remain open 24 hours a day during this time. Hours for visitor centers and businesses vary throughout the year.

Park Information

The park produces a Pocket Map with a North Rim and South Rim edition that contains a map and information about services, facilities, and park ranger programs. It is available in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Chinese. A hiking brochure is available for those planning to hike one of the park's main trails down into Grand Canyon. Obtain publications at entrance stations, visitor centers, or at go.nps.gov/136ojl.

Accessibility

The terrain (地形) is rugged with narrow, rocky trails and steep cliffs. Visitors using wheelchairs or having visual disabilities may need assistance. For more information about accessibility in Grand Canyon National Park, see go.nps.gov/1rtxl2.

Park Entrance Fees

Admission to the park is \$35 per private vehicle; \$30 per motorcycle; and \$20 per person entering the park through Grand Canyon Railway, park shuttle bus, walking, or riding a bicycle. The pass can be used for seven days and includes both rims. Pay fees at park entrance stations or at some businesses outside the park. Every year the National Park Service offers entrance fee free days. For complete fee information, please visit go.nps.gov/y5uu6f.

Sustainability

Grand Canyon National Park involves sustainability in all aspects of its operations. Use your refillable water bottle to fill up on free Grand Canyon spring water at visitor centers and grocery

stores. Recycling containers are conveniently located and as common as trash bins. Discover what else you can do to protect the environment while traveling here and beyond at go.nps.gov/1b2rzt.

21. People with physical disabilities can find detailed information on park facilities designed for them by visiting _____.
A. go.nps.gov/1rtxl2 B. go.nps.gov/y5uu6f
C. go.nps.gov/136ojl D. go.nps.gov/1b2rzt
22. What is the admission fee if you and your parents plan to go on a six-day vacation to Grand Canyon National Park by driving a car?
A. \$95. B. \$60. C. \$35. D. \$70.
23. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. Visitors have year-round access to every corner of the national park.
B. Hikers who can only speak Chinese cannot explore the North Rim without a guide.
C. Visitors are forbidden to leave any trash in the National Park to maintain sustainability.
D. The Grand Canyon features is one of the world's most visually breathtaking landscapes.

B

I was born missing my left arm. In 1986, at 18 months, I was fitted with a prosthetic (义肢) device, a decision made by my parents and doctors so that I would develop “normally”.

I spent my entire childhood and adolescence trying to fit in. I did just about anything to ease the pains of the stares and pointing fingers from my classmates. By the time I was 8, I had no self-confidence, and the hand I was wearing was making it harder for me to fit in. So I decided I was better off without one. I didn't need anyone to fix me.

To prove that I wasn't limited by my disability, I developed a love for all sports, in particular swimming. I was selected to my first Australian women's swimming team at age 13 and successfully represented my country for eight years. I realized I'd made a name for myself because of my disability.

I taught myself how to be comfortable in a society filled with insecurities. So when I was first contacted in 2021 by Covvi, a company trying to create the world's most advanced bionic (仿生的) hand, I was a bit surprised. They asked me to trial the hand and, if possible, to become a patient advocate. Initially, I said no. Then, curiosity got the better of me.

While I was busy advocating for disability rights, a new generation of leaders, like Amy Purdy and Nick Vujicic, used the power of technology and social media to display wheelchairs or artificial limbs without explanation. People feared disability less. Society was beginning to see a person first, and their disability second.

Viewing disability through a social lens also meant acknowledging that a person is more disabled by their environment and the discrimination of others than by their actual disability. As those conversations shifted, I realized that there was an opportunity to use technology to steer and regulate the narrative for future generations. In July 2022, I decided to trial the hand.

The role of patient advocate is an enormous privilege. Through sharing my journey, I'm able to reach thousands of other people who would benefit from its extraordinary capabilities. That's why I wear a bionic hand—not because I'm broken, but because I have an opportunity to enhance the human capabilities that already exist.

24. The author developed a love for all sports because _____.

- A. she was longing for fame
- B. sports gave her self-confidence
- C. she wanted to defeat her disability
- D. her prosthetic device empowered her

25. From Purdy and Vujicic, the author learned _____.

- A. more people acknowledged their limits
- B. the disabled needed a friendlier environment
- C. social media allowed the disabled opportunities
- D. technology shifted people's attitudes to disability

26. Which of the following words can best describe the author?

- A. Intelligent and brave.
- B. Warm-hearted and patient.
- C. Independent and innovative.
- D. Responsible and strong-willed.

27. From the passage, we learn that one should _____.

- A. make the most of one's abilities by embracing reality
- B. build one's social circle with an optimistic attitude
- C. take it easy when facing difficult situations
- D. stick to one's goal to achieve success

C

A butterfly's wings can have many jobs besides keeping the insect high up in the air. They may be used to attract mates, or to warn potential attackers to stay away. All of these roles, though, depend on their unchanging colouration. This plays into the idea that butterfly

wings are dead tissue, like a bird's feathers. In fact, that's not true. For example, in some species males' wings have special cells releasing some chemicals which attract females.

Nanfeng Yu, a physicist at Columbia University, in New York, has been looking into the matter. Together with Naomi Pierce, a butterfly specialist at Harvard University, he has now shown, in a paper published in Nature Communications in February, 2020, that butterfly wings are, indeed, very much alive.

In their experiments, the two researchers used a laser light to heat up spots on the wings of dozens of butterfly species. When the temperature of the area under the laser reached 40° C or so, the insects responded within seconds by doing things that stopped their wings heating up further. These actions included a butterfly turning around to minimize the area to the laser, moving its wings up and down or simply walking away.

Butterflies engaged in all of these heat-minimising activities even when the researchers blindfolded them. That suggested the relevant sensors were on the wings themselves. Dr. Yu and Dr. Pierce therefore searched those wings for likely looking sensory cells. They found some, in the form of neurons (神经元) that were similar to heat detectors known from other insects. They also uncovered disc-shaped cells that appeared to be similar to pressure-sensitive neurons. They guess that these are there to detect deformation of the wing —information an insect could use to control its flight pattern.

The third discovery they made to go against the “dead wing” idea was that some butterfly wings have a heartbeat. A butterfly's wings have veins (静脉). These carry a bloodlike liquid which, researchers have now found in males, shows a pulse (脉搏) of several dozen beats per minute. The source of this pulse appears to be the scent (气味) pad, a dark spot on the wings that produces the female-attracting chemicals. Apparently, this “wing heart” acts as a pump that helps bloodlike liquid through the scent pad.

In all their experiments simulating different environmental conditions, Dr. Yu and Dr. Pierce consistently found that, different parts of the wing are covered by different sorts of scales. In particular, tubes pass through scales over the scent pads. This improves their ability to spread heat away and helps keep the living parts of a butterfly's wings alive.

28. What can we learn from Dr. Yu and Dr. Pierce's experiments?

- A. Butterfly wings have little reaction to external heat.
- B. Butterfly wings are complicated living organs.
- C. The scent pads on some male butterfly wings are their hearts.
- D. Heat-minimising activities help detect deformation of the wings.

29. What is the function of scales over the scent pads?
- A. Attracting mates.
 - B. Increasing blood flow.
 - C. Covering powerful tubes.
 - D. Producing the cooling effect.
30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Seeing Is Believing
 - B. Nothing Seek, Nothing Find
 - C. More Than Meets The Eye
 - D. Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds

D

Coastal cities worldwide are squeezed by two opposing forces: urban sprawl (扩张) and the rising sea. This struggle is intensely visible in the flatlands where expanding neighborhoods routinely flood and saltwater flooding damages the river mouths that protect communities from the worst of our climate crisis.

Massive resources are being put into environmental restoration projects, and development is subject to many layers of approvals. Yet in 2022 the governors of a coastal city voted to expand a legal boundary that contains sprawl to allow a 400-acre warehouse project. They are failing to see the value of this land in the greater ecosystem.

Wetlands, coastal plains and forests do cheaply (or even for free) what seawalls and pumps do at a cost of billions of dollars. They are vital infrastructure (基础设施) that makes us more resilient against climate change, and the cost of destroying them or weakening their ability to function must be factored into the decisions we make to build and grow.

To do so, the economic rewards to develop any natural landscape should be weighed against the protective economic value that land already provides. Economists call this an “avoided damage” valuation. Local planning boards might consider the value of a sand hill or swamp in flood protection versus the expense of replacing it with a seawall and water pump system. Maintaining and restoring natural infrastructure to support healthy functioning saves money, time and lives.

The concept of “natural capital”, or the idea that ecosystem services should be valued in a similar manner as any form of wealth, dates back to the 1970s. Markets have always valued wood as a commodity (商品), for example, but not the services that came along with producing it, such as soil maintenance, carbon storage, and nutrient cycling. We didn’t need a market for resources that

industrialists saw as rich and endlessly renewable. This exploitative (开发资源的) assumption turned out to be very wrong. Failing to measure the benefits of ecosystem services in policy and management decisions is a major reason many of those ecosystems disappeared.

It also seems crass to place a dollar amount on ecosystems that we'd rather view as priceless, existing for their own sake and valuable to humans in ways that are beyond capitalism. This preciousness is ethically sound. But developers have long confused pricelessness with worthlessness, allowing them to profit without paying for the consequences of destroying the environment.

Economic value is never the only reason nature is worth preserving; it is simply a powerful, underused tool to help us make decisions about how to live more sustainably in a climate-changed world. If policy makers considered natural infrastructure in the language of economics, they might recognize just how deeply we rely on it.

31. What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?
- A. The consequences of the saltwater flooding.
 - B. The cause of the urban sprawl and the rising sea.
 - C. An approval to an environmental restoration project.
 - D. The problem caused by the expansion of coastal cities
32. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The richness of resources is not the reason for devaluing them.
 - B. The economic growth boosts the protection of natural landscape.
 - C. The idea of natural capital can enhance the profit of commodity.
 - D. The exploitation of nature reflects the “avoided damage” valuation.
33. What does the underlined word “crass” in Paragraph 6 probably mean?
- A. Beneficial.
 - B. Unwise.
 - C. Related.
 - D. Unlimited.
34. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To appeal for stricter control over city scale.
 - B. To stress the importance of ecosystem services.
 - C. To propose the use of nature as infrastructure.
 - D. To promote public awareness of nature protection.

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。

Have you ever met someone that never gets sidetracked by the difficulties? No matter what chaos the world throws at them in their career or personal life they adapt accordingly and build a solution with the pieces they're left. ____ 35 ____

Being resourceful means finding smart and creative ways to solve a problem, using whatever resources in front of you at the time and optimizing what you have. ____ 36 ____ They can also be anything else that's useful, such as information, advice or your own experience. It also means trusting your instincts, the ability you're born with, rather than through training and being confident about your ability to face challenges. A resourceful person is not the one getting cross or panicking when something goes wrong. They're thinking about how to solve the problem.

____ 37 ____ When we learn to solve problems for ourselves rather than immediately going to others for help, it can help to build our confidence, help us feel more independent, and feel better about making decisions. Being resourceful may not help you avoid problems, but thinking creatively about how you can deal with them will make you feel less stressed and more prepared next time. ____ 38 ____ This can boost self-esteem, that is, how you feel about yourself.

While many people look at their resourceful co-workers and friends in awe of their problem-solving skills, it's an ability that can be enhanced with practice. When you're facing a challenge, train yourself to focus on the actual problem rather than how you feel about it. Think about where and when it happened and what the causes are. Next, think up as many solutions to the problem as you can. ____ 39 ____ Finally, review what has and hasn't worked, so you're equipped to deal with a situation next time.

And remember, no one is expected to solve all problems by themselves. If you have a tricky problem that you're unable to solve, then ask a trusted adult for help.

- A. You also learn what you're good at.
- B. Here is how you can be more resourceful.
- C. Resourcefulness is a skill that's good for you in lots of ways.
- D. They may be famous mottoes that always inspire us to move on.
- E. Weigh up what's good and bad about each one and choose the best.
- F. This ability is called resourcefulness, and it's helpful in many aspects of life.
- G. Instead, be honest about your skills and work towards improving your resourcefulness.

第三部分：基础知识和写作（共四节，32分）

第一节 单词拼写（共5小题；每小题1分，共5分）

根据提示及句意，写出相应单词的正确形式，并将单词完整形式写在答题卡上。

40. Though he has failed many times, he is still o_____（乐观的）in his work.
41. A_____（先进的）technology is usually a double-edged sword, which can bring people both benefits and harms.
42. Mother is a person who is ready to s_____（牺牲）everything for her kids, even her life.
43. The MillionTrees Project was initiated in 2007 to protect, preserve and r_____（恢复）the natural environment of our nation.
44. As an athlete, I was pushing the l_____（极限）and extremes beyond what most thought were healthy.

第二节 词组填空（共4小题；每小题1分，共4分）

根据句意选择词组，并用其正确形式填空。选项中有两个多余词组。

boil down to;	get on;	be to blame;	set sb. apart;	have a role;	stay in
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45. With that ambition and determination, young Smith is meant to _____ in this world.
46. You should figure out the things that _____ from other people and strengthen them.
47. We are now entering the Earth's sixth mass extinction. This time, human activity will _____.
48. Everyone _____ to play in making our country more beautiful.

第三节 翻译句子（共4小题；每小题2分，共8分）

49. Jason Harley 决定放弃这种生活方式，他发现只拥有少量金钱使他获得了自由。
50. 尽管面临种种困难，任正非仍致力于关键技术的创新。
51. 通过克服一系列的失败，我们能更好地应对那些以后在成人世界会碰到的大挑战。
52. 我们需要采取措施拯救濒临灭绝的物种，包括建立专门的动植物保护区。

第四节 书面表达（15分）

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你校英语广播站拟制作“时代楷模”系列节目进行播出，现邀请全校师生推荐自己心目中的英雄人物。请你给学校英语广播站负责人写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 你推荐的英雄人物；
2. 你推荐的理由；

提示词：时代楷模 Role Model of the Times

注意：

1. 词数不少于80字，不多于120字；
2. 开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Sir or Madam,

Yours Sincerely

Li Hua

完型

ABDBC BCADA

语填:

11. have faced 12. resulting 13. to find 14. Inspired 15. flowing
16. longest 17. bought 18. that/which 19. activities 20. What

阅读

21-23: ACD

24-27: CDDA

28-30: BDC

31-34: DABC

FDCAE

单词

optimistic Advanced sacrifice restore limits

词组

get on set you apart be to blame has a role

翻译句子:

49. Jason Harley decided to drop out of this kind of lifestyle, and he discovered that having only a little money made him free.

50. Despite all the hardships he faced, he was committed to innovation in key technologies.

51. By working through a series of failures, we're better prepared for the bigger challenges we'll face in the adult world.

52. We need to take steps to save endangered species, including setting up special areas where plants and animals can be protected.

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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。

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