

2024 北京丰台高二（上）期中

英语（A 卷）

考试时间：90 分钟

笔试（共三部分 100 分）

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。

Back in 2008, I was teaching Concepts of Fitness in a high school. At the end of one class, I chatted with David Gale, a senior high jumper, about how to improve his 1 and how motivation played an important role in one's achievement. He, out of the blue, asked me what would happen if he broke the school record.

Not 2 of his passion and determination, I paused for a moment, but then promised that I would paint his name on the wall of our classroom. He was very excited and suggested that I go purchase the paint.

Nothing more was mentioned about the 3 until two weeks later, the young warrior ran into the classroom with a huge smile on his face. "I did it! I broke the record!" he shouted as I was gathering information to 4 what I had promised him. I joined in with the high-fives and fist bumps 5 him.

The next day, it was done! G-A-L-E. Huge blue letters with white edges, the school colors. I could see his excitement even surpassed the success itself. Actually, his coach said the wall was part of the 6 to break the record.

What happened next was totally amazing. Many students, even from other classes, saw the name on the wall and 7 how they, too, could be considered for the wall. With the enormous 8, I had to add more names to the wall, and more than 100 names appeared there in the following 10 years.

Many folks admitted they would not have 9 what they did if the wall hadn't been part of the reward. More importantly, all those who stepped far beyond their comfort zone helped set the 10 higher.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. health | B. performance | C. talent | D. knowledge |
| 2. A. proud | B. afraid | C. certain | D. fond |
| 3. A. promise | B. record | C. suggestion | D. news |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 4. A. describe | B. recall | C. explain | D. picture |
| 5. A. encouraging | B. admiring | C. congratulating | D. greeting |
| 6. A. excitement | B. confidence | C. creativity | D. motivation |
| 7. A. inquired | B. expected | C. insisted | D. doubted |
| 8. A. effort | B. experience | C. stress | D. response |
| 9. A. adjusted | B. achieved | C. examined | D. displayed |
| 10. A. pace | B. stage | C. goal | D. tone |

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

When I lived in Boston, I taught English as a second language to adult students from around the world. On the last day, they 11 (throw) a nice party. I was amazed they had learned enough English to organize such an event altogether. At the end of the party, they proudly handed me a gift box. After the box was opened, I 12 (gentle) lifted a beautiful coat from it. "We went shopping for a new coat!" they all shouted 13 wonderfully perfect English.

B

In early November in 2023, a diver, 14 (swim) off the coast of Sardinia, noticed pieces of metal on the ocean floor. He called the authorities and more divers 15 (send) to look. The pieces turned out to be ancient Roman coins. The coins mostly lay buried in sand and seagrass not far from the coast. It is said that more than 30, 000 coins have been found, 16 are close to 2, 000 years old. Experts call this a major historical 17 (discover).

C

ChatGPT is a chatbot. Some schools 18 (ban) it since its birth. They need time to make rules about 19 it's to be used properly in class. Some teachers see it as a cheating tool. But many principals believe it's too late to keep AI out of classrooms. A growing number of educators say the panic about AI is a lot like the panic 20 (cause) by the Internet when it was new. One of them says, "ChatGPT is to English and to writing what the calculator is to math."

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

Dear Colleague,

I am writing with information about BAC University Summer Term's four exciting programs for high school students. These programs provide the opportunity to study at a world-renowned university,



strengthen English-language skills and enjoy summer in Boston. Here is a brief overview of our programs:

High School Honors is a six-week residential or online program in which students take BAC University undergraduate courses and earn up to 8 transferable college credits. Students must be entering Grades 10-12 in fall 2024.

Academic Immersion (AIM) is a three-week non-credit residential program for students to focus intensively on a single academic topic. This summer we are offering three AIM tracks: Introduction to Experimental Psychology, Introduction to Medicine, and Creative Writing. All three tracks combine classroom work with hands-on experiential learning activities. Students must be entering Grade 11 or Grade 12 in fall 2024.

Summer Challenge is a two-week residential or online program in which students take two non-credit seminars of their choice and experience college life. Students must be entering Grade 12 in fall 2024.

Summer Preview is a one-week non-credit residential program in which students explore one subject of interest while previewing the college experience. Students must be entering Grade 9 or Grade 10 in fall 2024.

Our Summer Term's programs provide students with rigorous and collaborative college life experiences that enable them to gain a strong sense of their personal and academic potential. Every year, our students form strong friendships as they undertake challenging coursework and participate in social events.

I have enclosed a poster and a program brochure. I hope you will share this information with your students. Please feel free to contact us via email at summerhs@bac.edu if you have any questions about our programs.

Warmly,

Amanda Nelson

Associate Director

BAC University Summer Term

21. A Grade 11 student in fall 2024 who prefers online programs could choose _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. High School Honors | B. Academic Immersion |
| C. Summer Challenge | D. Summer Preview |

22. According to the passage, students can _____.

- A. get at least 8 transferable credits in High School Honors
- B. gain both knowledge and practical experience in AIM
- C. earn credits from the courses in Summer Challenge
- D. engage in in-depth research in Summer Preview



23. What's Amanda Nelson's purpose in writing the letter?

- A. To evaluate a summer camp.
- B. To compare learning projects.
- C. To promote pre-college programs.
- D. To recommend university courses.

B

Mark Brown, 57, had been making films for 30 years, but he found himself feeling tired of it. "I thought, things can only go downhill." Brown knew he needed to do something else—but what? A few years earlier, he had bought his childhood house and moved in. While Brown wondered about a second career in gardening, he heard a different internal voice. "That child who used to love drawing whispered to me down the years," he said. Some unacknowledged longing in him was brought out.

There was a great oak tree near his home. It had stood out to his young self as a "fantastical giant—a treasure home to birds, insects and animals. There was a cave inside. We used to squeeze in through this hole." He decided to lock himself away for two months to draw it in all its glorious detail.

"While I was drawing," he said, "there came moments when it was as though the tree was drawing itself. I had spent so much time playing in it. I could feel it. It was deep inside me." His finished oak held "a real power", he said. "As you walk towards it, it just grows." Brown became a tree portraitist.

Over the next few years, he travelled across Britain and spent days with the trees selected with the help of the Ancient Tree Forum, the Tree Council and the Woodland Trust. Brown has started work on a 20-drawing series of Britain's most important ash trees. "These beautiful old ash trees are going to be lost to us," he says. "They are 350 years old and they are dying because of a disease that we've spread."

Drawing is not only an act of care and a demand for preservation, but it "gives me that interface between my passion for the natural world and my creativity," Brown says. It has also given him a different perspective on the passage of time. "I'm an old man yet I'm only 71, and some of the trees I've drawn are 1,000 years old. When I'm with them and when I draw them, I think about the end of my life and the brief nature of human life that passes momentarily beneath them."

24. At the age of 57, Brown _____.

- A. moved into his old house
- B. awakened a childhood interest
- C. reached the peak of his life
- D. developed a passion for gardening

25. What can we learn about the oak tree and Brown?

- A. It helped him start a new career.
- B. It linked him with the world.
- C. He built a tree house in it.
- D. He studied creatures in it.

26. What is Brown working on?

- A. Setting up tree organizations.



- B. Looking for cures for tree diseases.
- C. Drawing to call for protection for trees.
- D. Travelling to select important trees in Britain.

27. When Brown is with trees, he feels that _____.

- A. time is endless
- B. human life is temporary
- C. nature is dynamic
- D. life-long learning is crucial

C

When we're solving a complicated problem, we often gather a group to brainstorm. We're looking to get the best ideas as quickly as possible. I love seeing it happen—except for one tiny wrinkle. Group brainstorming usually backfires.

Extensive evidence shows that when we generate ideas together, we're unlikely to maximize collective intelligence. As the humourist John Smith said, "If you had to identify, in one word, the reason why the human race has not achieved, and never will achieve, its full potential, that word would be: 'meetings'." But the problem isn't meetings themselves—it's how we run them.

Think about the brainstorming sessions you've attended. You've probably seen people bite their tongues due to ego threat ("I don't want to look stupid."), noise ("We can't all talk at once."), and conformity pressure ("Let's all jump on the boss's ship!"). Goodbye diversity of thought, hello groupthink.

To unearth the hidden potential in teams, instead of brainstorming, we're better off shifting to a process called "brainwriting". The initial steps are solo. You start by asking everyone to generate ideas separately. Next, you pool them and share them among the group. To preserve independent judgment, each member evaluates them on their own. Only then does the team come together to select and refine the most promising options. By developing and assessing ideas individually before choosing them, teams can surface and advance possibilities that might not get attention otherwise.

Research by organizational behaviour scholar Anita Woolley and her colleagues helps to explain why this method works. They find that a key to collective intelligence is full and fair participation. In brainstorming meetings, it's too easy for participation to become **lopsided** in favour of the biggest egos, the loudest voices, and the most powerful people. The brainwriting process makes sure that all ideas are brought to the table and all voices are brought into the conversation. The goal isn't to be the smartest person in the room—it's to make the room smarter.

Collective intelligence begins with individual creativity. But it doesn't end there. Individuals produce a greater volume and variety of novel ideas when they work alone. That means that they come up with more brilliant ideas than groups—but also more terrible ideas than groups. It takes collective judgment to find the signal in the noise and bring the best ideas to fruition.

28. Both John Smith and the author may agree that brainstorming meetings fail to _____.



- A. assess human's potential B. simplify problems quickly
C. accept possible good ideas D. get the most out of individuals

29. What does the underlined word “lopsided” in Paragraph 5 most probably mean?

- A. Informal. B. Unbalanced. C. Improper. D. Unpleasant.

30. The author writes this passage mainly to _____.

- A. challenge a conclusion B. make a comparison
C. introduce a research D. advocate a practice

D

Climate experts are having a debate: they are asking whether the UK should focus more on adapting to climate change or trying to prevent it.

David Frost holds that preventing climate change is no longer an option, given the extent to which the Earth now appears certain to heat up. Despite the many policies which attempt to stop climate change, it now seems unavoidable that the world will pass the 1.5°C or 2°C increases in average global temperature that are likely to induce large changes in the climate.

David Frost is right in that our economies are growing so much slower than we had anticipated. Our emissions can drop if we reduce emissions per unit of GDP we create—but they can also drop if the GDP is lower. Lower growth means it is more feasible(可行的) for us to achieve targets such as Net Zero, but it also makes it less environmentally urgent to achieve those targets so soon, because we are and have been emitting a lot less carbon than we had anticipated.

The UK authority finds the debate about adaptation difficult. Partly, it is because some activists claim that adaptation is not feasible. They say that climate change will end human civilization, potentially leading to the entire extinction of the human race.

However, the mainstream view of many scientists and economists, who work on climate change, is that global warming could lead to large changes in our environment. Significant parts of the world currently heavily populated could become effectively uninhabitable while other parts currently unsuitable for high-density human habitation would become more habitable. Meanwhile, at higher temperatures both climate and weather are likely to become more **volatile**—including increased frequency of storms, flooding and other weather events.

These would be significant changes, but it would be perfectly feasible for humans to adapt to them. The issue is not whether adapting would be technically feasible, but whether it would be desirable either in ethical or practical terms. Are we willing to accept a materially warmer world, with humans living in different parts of it? Are we willing to accept the possible extinctions of certain species and the greater flourishing of those currently less successful and of new species yet to evolve? Are we willing to accept the consequences of a large shift in the patterns of human habitation across the world?

It is by no means clear on what basis we ought to ethnically privilege the plants and animals that



flourish under today's climate over those that would flourish under a warmer, more volatile climate. However, adaptation will be feasible and is a necessity given the extent to which warming is now unavoidable. Slower GDP growth and thus slower climate change ought to make greater efforts at adaptation more attractive.

31. According to the passage, who hesitate(s) to adapt to the climate change?

- A. The government.
- B. Climate experts.
- C. David Frost.
- D. The activists.

32. The underlined word "volatile" in Paragraph 5 probably means _____.

- A. changeable
- B. predictable
- C. bearable
- D. noticeable

33. The questions in Paragraph 6 are mainly aimed at _____.

- A. expressing doubts about people's adaptability
- B. presenting examples of future climate patterns
- C. highlighting the consequences of human activities
- D. helping people decide on their openness to adaptation

34. Which of the following might the author agree with?

- A. Slowing climate change deserves great efforts.
- B. Global warming is preventable to some extent.
- C. Adaptation to climate change is beyond question.
- D. Protection of the current species should be prioritized.

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。

We humans are comparison creatures. 35 This quality may have evolved as a means of helping us fit into the social hierarchy (等级) of the cultures we inhabited. Regardless of the reasons, social comparison plays a significant role in how we view and evaluate ourselves, and how we interact with our world.

It used to be that our primary reference of comparison was our local communities, primarily neighbors and co-workers. Because we tend to gather around those similar to ourselves in terms of educational level, work income, and shared interests, the range of differences when we compared ourselves to others was fairly small. Unfortunately, with the emergence of the Internet, we can now compare ourselves to literally anyone in the world. 36 What had in previous generations been a small gap in our comparisons has now become so large and unattainable.

37 When so many people that are easily discoverable on the Internet seem to be so successful, famous, influential and beautiful, given our preference to compare, it is difficult not to have it influence



how we view ourselves. Sadly, these comparisons usually result in our feeling inadequate and “less than”.

These harmful comparisons also damage our emotional lives. When we feel lacking, we experience a variety of unpleasant and unhealthy emotions. We feel jealousy and envy for what others have and what we lack. 38

It's one thing to realize that you compare yourself to others. It's another thing to recognize that social comparison is often corrosive (逐步侵蚀的) to you in so many ways psychologically and emotionally. It's an entirely other thing to stop yourself from comparing yourself to others. 39

- A. We are constantly measuring ourselves against other people.
- B. Yet it is possible, and it is worth the effort for your mental health.
- C. Thus, we are now exposed to groups that are quite different from us.
- D. We believe that there is something wrong with us compared to others.
- E. We can even feel bitterness and anger at others for the unfairness of it all.
- F. Comparing ourselves to others has the potential to increase our life experience.
- G. This new level of comparison has huge implications for our psychological lives.

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 共 10 分)

阅读下面文段,

在设空处填入恰当的词。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

40. The problem was that I lacked confidence in myself. Mr. Jenkins made me feel that I had my own _____.
41. The thing about being a teacher is that you have _____ to children's minds when they are open and eager to learn.
42. On the surface, I have an active social life. I attend parties and play sports but I'm always _____. They say that phones bring people closer together but in reality, my mind is always a million miles away.
43. A few days ago, I went out for a dinner get-together with some friends. Some spent the dinner bent over their phones, texting friends online but _____ the ones who sat right in front of them.
44. For a lot of people, becoming a millionaire is a _____ of success and they set this as their ultimate goal.
45. I am living according to my values. Success is not _____ by how much money you have but by how you understand the true meaning of life.
46. Can this be overdone? Absolutely. But if your dream is to be the best and reach the winner's platform, you had better be totally _____ to your sport.
47. In fact, over 90 percent of all species that ever lived are now _____. In the last 500 million



years, there have been five times when life on Earth has almost ended.

48. There is a long list of reasons why so many species are dying out: air and water pollution, forests being _____, factory farming and overfishing.

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

第二节 (共2小题;第50题3分,第51题5分,共8分)

阅读下面文段,根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Smartphones have become a big part of people's lives. When we temporarily can't find them, it causes a feeling of anxiety or panic. Some psychologists have called it "nomophobia". Thankfully, I rode through the withdrawal of my smartphone and it was short-lived.

When I got my first smartphone over a decade ago, I loved it. It gave me instant access to my music, a world of information and thousands of photos and videos. But over time, I became increasingly ambivalent about its role in my life. I would repeatedly refresh my email, shop online for stuff I didn't need and constantly scroll through the latest news. I'd often complain to my husband and to my seven-year-old son, Louis, that I felt trapped by it.

Then, one day last summer, while I was playing with Louis, I was once again distracted by dings and pings. He finally reminded me of my complaints, but rephrased them as a plea: "Mommy, just give it up already!"

I decided to try. Instead of going cold turkey—no cellphone at all—I bought a flip phone. With no touch screen, texting is time-consuming. Once, while trying to catch up on texts with a friend, I finally got frustrated and called her. I realized I hadn't spoken to her since her big move. It made a difference to hear both the excitement in her voice as she described seeing the northern lights and her sadness in being away from a sick parent.

Nowadays, people may prefer text-based communication over using the phone because they fear that the call will be awkward. But, just as I learned, when we were forced to connect voice to voice, we would find ourselves more bonded to that person.

Wuyou Sui, an expert researching digital health, describes nomophobia as a reliance that's been placed upon us. "Whenever something is designed to make a choice easier, it's called a behavioural nudge," he explains, adding that the more central to our lives the smartphone's functions are, the more imprisoned we become.

Ultimately, though, that sense of dependence is false. As I've found, you can do all the things you need to do in other ways. It's not always convenient, but I know I'm much calmer on a regular basis without my smartphone.

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

▶ *According to the author, we will find it awkward to talk with a friend on the phone.*



51. Apart from the ways mentioned in the passage, what can you do to avoid “nomophobia”? (*In about 40 words*)

第三节 (14 分)

假设你是红星中学学生会主席李华。你校将要举办主题“Beat Plastic Pollution”的环境保护活动，请你给交换生 Jim 写一封电子邮件，邀请他参加。内容包括：

1. 介绍活动的相关信息；
2. 邀请对方来参加。

注意： 1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

(请务必将答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

帝利学术
Beijing Study Examination



参考答案

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)

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

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

11. threw 12. gently 13. in 14. swimming
15. were sent 16. which 17. discovery 18. have banned
19. how 20. caused

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)

21. A 22. B 23. C 24. B 25. A
26. C 27. B 28. D 29. B 30. D
31. A 32. A 33. D 34. C

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

35. A 36. C 37. G 38. E 39. B

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 共 10 分)

40. strengths 41. access 42. distracted 43. ignoring
44. symbol 45. measured 46. committed 47. extinct
48. destroyed 49. endangered

第二节 (共 2 小题; 第 50 题 3 分, 第 51 题 5 分, 共 8 分)

50. ▶ *According to the author, we will find it awkward to talk with a friend on the phone.*

According to the author, we will find ourselves more bonded to the friend when talking with him/her on the phone.

51. To avoid nomophobia, one can consider taking regular breaks from technology and engaging in offline activities. Besides, you can turn off your phone or leave it at home when you don't need it, and focusing on the people and things around you.

第三节 (共 14 分)

略

