



北京二中 2023—2024 学年度第二学段高一年级学段考试试卷

英语必修 I

命题人：朱亚华、王奕丹 审核人：李冬 得分：_____

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，15分）

第一节 语音知识（共10小题；每小题0.5分，共5分）

请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>cr</u> ash | B. <u>a</u> ffect | C. <u>att</u> itude | D. <u>voc</u> abulary |
| 2. A. <u>st</u> ress | B. <u>pe</u> trol | C. <u>se</u> mester | D. <u>con</u> text |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> eck | B. <u>ch</u> aracter | C. <u>ch</u> eat | D. <u>ch</u> art |
| 4. A. <u>con</u> text | B. <u>pos</u> itive | C. <u>hel</u> icopter | D. <u>won</u> der |
| 5. A. <u>dem</u> and | B. <u>ma</u> ster | C. <u>ma</u> rathon | D. <u>dis</u> aster |
| 6. A. <u>br</u> icks | B. <u>aff</u> airs | C. <u>sup</u> plies | D. <u>tor</u> nadoes |
| 7. A. <u>th</u> ought | B. <u>th</u> ough | C. <u>ath</u> lete | D. <u>th</u> reat |
| 8. A. <u>me</u> ans | B. <u>bre</u> athe | C. <u>le</u> ave | D. <u>sw</u> eat |
| 9. A. <u>ins</u> pired | B. <u>grab</u> bed | C. <u>tapp</u> ed | D. <u>resc</u> ued |
| 10. A. <u>soc</u> cer | B. <u>per</u> cent | C. <u>suff</u> er | D. <u>ref</u> er |

第二节 完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Over the years, thanks to my life's obstacles(障碍), I understood the meaning of faith and the strong will to survive. It was Hurricane Ike that made me fully 11 the beauty of our strength and a human's motivation to 12.

Mom had a two-week vacation in summer. While we enjoyed our holiday in Southeast Texas, we didn't realize the fact that Ike would cause months and likely years of "labor". By September 7th, the "eyes of Texas" were watching Hurricane Ike more closely, making the typical mad rush for last-minute hurricane 13. Two days later, both oil and ice were in 14 demand.

In the early hours of September 11th, some neighbors were planning to 15 the storm in their homes, while others were making final preparations to get away. At first, we decided to stay. But that afternoon, the Houston-Galveston area would be on the more dangerous side of the storm. Mom and I packed some of our most 16 belongings in the car and headed for the East Texas town of Lufkin.

As Ike pushed farther inland, we 17 power in Lufkin. On Sunday, our next-door neighbor told us via cell phone that our house had remained well. Our hopes could not have been 18. But a few hours later, the neighbors reported that our brick chimney had gone, and it was sitting on our living room, 19 a hole in the roof between two skylights(天窗).

We wouldn't be allowed to return home until September 17th. I climbed upstairs, and looked toward the hole in the roof which showed a beautiful blue sky.

Without hesitation, I shouted, "Wow! A third skylight!"

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My neighbors could not believe I was making jokes instead of crying, but ___20___ is always good medicine. It was with that joke that I knew, given time, everything would be okay.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 11. A observe | B. appreciate | C. explore | D. improve |
| 12. A. work | B. apologize | C. recover | D. change |
| 13. A. adventure | B. equipment | C. supplies | D. reports |
| 14. A. basic | B. high | C. pure | D. neat |
| 15. A. get through | B. put away | C. test out | D. suffer from |
| 16. A. available | B. expensive | C. prized | D. potential |
| 17. A. provided | B. reduced | C. produced | D. lost |
| 18. A. clearer | B. wilder | C. lower | D. higher |
| 19. A. leaving | B. digging | C. filling | D. kicking |
| 20. A. faith | B. will | C. strength | D. laughter |

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，38分）

第一节 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。（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）

A

Skillshare is a video lesson app which has become highly popular nowadays. It will likely appeal more to older kids (age 14+) since classes focus primarily on professional development with topics like digital design, technology and marketing. There are also plenty of art and music classes for more creative learners. Read the developer's privacy policy for details on how your kid's information is collected, used and shared, and any choices you may have in the matter, and this privacy policy applies to all users.

What is it about?

Skillshare has a large database of online lessons taught by industry experts. Kids can search for a class by topic or by entering key words. Each class contains a series of video lessons that are taught as a lecture. Some classes have only a few lessons, while others have 10 or more. In fact, one guitar class has more than 100 lessons. Many classes include projects, and most end with a brief Final Thoughts lesson to sum up the class content. There's a review section where users can leave advice. Kids can watch the lessons within that class directly from the app. They can also save classes to watch later, and any classes they begin are automatically saved to a watch list. Many classes are offered in the free version of the app, and a paid version gives users access to a much more extensive class list—more than 28,000 lessons.

Is it any good?

All the teachers in the app are passionate about their work, so it's an excellent way to foster the same passion in your kids, as long as there is a genuine interest in the content being offered.

What kind of membership are you interested in?

1 month	6 months	12 months	36 months
\$14.99 per month	\$12.99 per month	\$10.99 per month	\$6.99 per month
You can cancel any time.			

Email address for contact: *skillshare@gdpr-rep.com*



21. The passage is intended for _____.
A. kids B. parents C. teachers D. industry experts
22. How much should you pay monthly for an annual membership?
A. \$14.99. B. \$12.99. C. \$10.99. D. \$6.99.
23. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Skillshare allows curious older kids to learn at their own pace.
B. The privacy policy is limited to the registered members of Skillshare.
C. Subscribers can only cancel the order within one month of its purchase.
D. Each class has more than 100 career-related lessons in the Skillshare app.

B

There was something in an elderly woman's behavior that caught my eye. Unsure of her steps, the woman moved slowly, along with a younger woman who I guessed was her daughter. The daughter was rolling her eyes and checking her watch every few seconds.

The older woman left the younger one and began to tick through the DVDs on the nearest shelf. Without hesitation, I walked over and asked if I could help her find something. The woman smiled at me and showed me a title on a piece of paper.

Rather than rush off to locate the DVD for the woman, I asked her to walk with me so I could show her where she could find it. Looking back, I think I wanted to enjoy her company for a moment. Her movements reminded me of my own mother, who had passed away the previous Christmas.

As we walked, the woman seemed glad of the unrushed company and casual conversation. We found the movie and she told me it was the one she'd enjoyed when she was her son's age and that she hoped he would enjoy it as much as she had. Maybe, she said he could enjoy it with his own young children.

I accompanied her to the queue at the cashier. As the cashier put the DVD into a plastic bag, I went over to the younger woman, who was still tapping her foot at the front of the store.

"Is that your mom?" I asked.

I had expected her to tell me it was none of my business. But she rolled her eyes and said, "Yeah." There was annoyance in her reply. Still watching the mother, I said, "Mind some advice?"

"Go ahead," said the daughter.

I smiled to show her I wasn't criticizing. "Cherish her," I said, "When she's gone, it's the little moments that'll come back to you. Moments like this. I know."

It was true. I missed my mom still and remembered with sadness the moments when I'd used my impatience to make her life miserable.

The elderly woman moved slowly back to her daughter. Together they made their way toward the store's exit. They stood there for a moment, side by side, watching the rush of the holiday current. Then the daughter glanced over and slowly placed her arm with apparently unaccustomed affection around her mother's shoulders and gently guided her home.

24. The daughter checked her watch frequently because she _____.
A. had to wait for a friend B. wanted to buy a new watch
C. was impatient to shop with her mom D. was uninterested in watching the DVD



25. From Paragraphs 3 and 4 we know that _____.
- A. the elderly woman hadn't seen the movie before
 - B. the elderly woman found her son's favorite movie
 - C. the author and the elderly woman hurried to find the DVD
 - D. the author and the elderly woman enjoyed each other's company
26. We can learn from the passage that _____.
- A. the author had treated her mom very well
 - B. the elderly woman looked like the author's mom
 - C. the author blamed the daughter for her behavior
 - D. the daughter changed her attitude toward her mom

C

Humans' overconsumption of resources is a leading contributor to global climate change, says University of Arizona researcher Sabrina Helm. Therefore, it's increasingly important to understand the choices consumers make and how those decisions affect the health of a planet with limited resources. In a new study, published in the journal *Young Consumers*, Helm and her colleagues explore how materialistic values influence pro-environmental behaviors in millennials, who are now the nation's most influential group of consumers.

The researchers focused on two main categories of pro-environmental behaviors: reduced consumption, which includes actions like repairing instead of replacing older items; and "green buying," or purchasing products designed to limit environmental impacts. The researchers also looked at how engaging in pro-environmental behaviors affects consumer well-being.

More materialistic participants, the researchers found, were unlikely to engage in reduced consumption. However, materialism did not seem to have an effect on their likelihood of practicing "green buying." That's probably because "green buying," unlike reduced consumption, still offers a way for materialists to fulfill their desire to get new items, Helm said.

Study participants who reported having fewer materialistic values were much more likely to engage in reduced consumption. Consuming less was, in turn, linked to higher personal well-being and lower psychological suffering. Green buying—which may have some positive environmental effects, although to a smaller degree than reduced consumption—was not found to improve consumer well-being, Helm said.

The take-home message for consumers: "The key is to reduce consumption and not just buy green stuff. Having less and buying less can actually make us more satisfied and happier," Helm said. "If you have a lot of stuff, you have a lot on your mind," she said. "For example, it requires maintenance and there's a lot of burdens of ownership, and if you relieve yourself of that burden of ownership, most people report feeling a lot better and freer."

Helm and her colleagues additionally looked at how materialism affects millennial consumers' proactive financial behaviors, such as budgeting and saving. Examining financial behaviors alongside pro-environmental behaviors provides a picture of how young adults proactively deal with resource limitations in two contexts: environmental and financial, Helm said.

As expected, Helm and her colleagues found that those who reported having more materialistic values engaged in fewer proactive financial behaviors than their less materialistic counterparts(对应的人). The researchers also found that, consistent with previous studies, proactive financial



behaviors were associated with better personal well-being, life satisfaction and financial satisfaction, as well as lower psychological suffering.

Understanding how materialistic values impact consumer behaviors, and how those behaviors in turn affect personal and environmental well-being, is important, Helm said. However, she acknowledges that for many consumers, shifting behaviors to be more financially proactive and consume less will be challenging.

27. What do we know about pro-environmental behaviors?
- A. They are affected by materialism.
 - B. They lead to a more satisfying life.
 - C. They vary in different age groups.
 - D. They are a cause of climate change.
28. It can be learned from Helm's study that _____.
- A. ownership of green products brings a sense of happiness
 - B. materialists prefer practicing green buying to buying less
 - C. green buying helps control people's desire to buy new items
 - D. buying less and green buying have similar effects on people
29. According to the study, which of the following can improve one's well-being?
- A. Replacing older items.
 - B. Developing new resources.
 - C. Buying greener products.
 - D. Being careful with expenses.
30. What is Helm probably going to explain in the next paragraph?
- A. When people develop proactive financial behaviors.
 - B. Which financial behaviors lead to mental well-being.
 - C. Why it is hard to change people's financial behaviors.
 - D. How materialistic values influence financial behaviors.

D

Fencing or Not

Wildlife fences are constructed for a variety of reasons including to prevent the spread of diseases, to protect wildlife from poachers(偷猎者), and to help manage small populations of threatened species. Human-wildlife conflict is another common reason for building fences. Wildlife can damage valuable farm animals and crops. Some species carry diseases of agricultural concern, and a few threaten human lives. At the same time, people kill wild animals for food, trade, or to defend lives or property, and human activities destroy wildlife habitat. Separating people and wildlife by fencing can appear to be a **mutually** beneficial way to avoid such harmful effects. But in a paper in the Journal Science, published recently, some scientists argue that fencing should only be used if worse comes to worst.

According to the scientists, although fencing can have conservation(保护) benefits, it also has costs. When areas of wildlife habitat are changed into islands, the resulting small and isolated populations tend towards extinction, and the resulting loss of larger-bodied species can affect interactions between species in ways that cause further local extinctions. Therefore, scientists are asking that conservationists carefully weigh up the biodiversity costs and benefits of new and existing fences.

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In addition to fences' ecosystem-wide impact, the scientists don't think they always achieve their specific aims. Construction of fences to reduce human-wildlife conflict has been successful in some places but the challenges of appropriate fence design, location, construction, and protection mean that fences often fail to deliver the anticipated benefits. In some places, fences also provide poachers with a ready supply of wire for making traps.

A variety of alternative approaches, including better caring for farm animals, community-based crop-guarding, insurance and wildlife-sensitive land-use planning are suggested to reduce conflicts between people and wildlife without the need for fencing. Some projects working with local people and government agencies in Indonesia have shown that human-elephant conflict can be dramatically reduced without using fences.

The scientists conclude that as climate change increases the importance of promoting wildlife mobility and conserving landscape connectivity, fence removal may become an important form of climate change preparation, and so fencing of wildlife should be avoided whenever possible.

31. What does the underlined word “mutually” in Paragraph One probably mean?
 A. Indeed. B. Outdoors. C. Straight. D. Both.
32. According to the scientists, what will fencing influence?
 A. Land building. B. Species diversity.
 C. Human population. D. Wildlife's body size.
33. What is mainly discussed in Paragraph Four?
 A. Replacements for fences. B. Wildlife-protection methods.
 C. Effective land-use approaches. D. Conflicts between human and wildlife.
34. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
 A. argue and prove B. inform and explain
 C. appeal and discuss D. compare and assess (评价)

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Much of the work in today's world is accomplished(完成) in teams. Most people believe the best way to build a great team is to gather a group of the most talented individuals. __35__ Companies spend millions hiring top business people. Is their money well spent?

__36__ They focused on football, basketball and baseball. The results are mixed. For football and basketball, adding talented players to a team proves a good method, but only up to the point where 70% of the players are top talent; above that level, the team's performance begins to decline. Interestingly, this trend isn't evident in baseball, where additional individual talent keeps improving the team's performance.

To explain this phenomenon, the researchers explored the degree to which a good performance by a team requires its members to coordinate(协调) their actions. __37__ In baseball, the performance of individual players is less dependent on teammates. They conclude that when task interdependence is high, team performance will suffer when there is too much talent, while individual talent will have positive effects on team performance when task interdependence is lower.



If a basketball star is, for example, trying to gain a high personal point total, he may take a shot himself when it would be better to pass the ball to a teammate, affecting the team's performance. Young children learning to play team sports are often told, "There is no I in TEAM." __38__

Another possibility is that when there is a lot of talent on a team, some players may make less effort. Just as in a game of tug-of-war(拔河比赛), whenever a person is added, everyone else pulls the rope with less force.

__39__ An A-team may require a balance--not just A players, but a few generous B players as well.

- A. It's not a simple matter to determine the nature of talent.
- B. Sports team owners spend millions of dollars attracting top talent.
- C. The group interaction and its effect drew the researchers' attention.
- D. Stars apparently do not follow this basic principle of sportsmanship.
- E. Several recent studies examined the role of talent in the sports world.
- F. Building up a dream team is more complex than simply hiring the best talent.
- G. This task interdependence distinguishes baseball from football and basketball.

第三部分：词汇、语法知识（共三节，23分）

第一节 单词填空（共10小题；每小题0.5分，共5分）

请根据括号中所给的提示或首字母提示，使用单词的**正确形式**完成句子，并将**完整的单词**答案写到答题纸相应位置上，**每空仅填写一个单词**。

1. Life would be very difficult without e_____ (电).
2. The _____ (injure) have been sent to the hospital.
3. In China, c_____ (书法) has a long history and has maintained a close relationship with Chinese cultural development.
4. The information will be less _____ (confuse) if it's produced in tabular(表格的) form.
5. Last night, he seriously told a press conference that France was suffering one of the worst d_____ (旱灾) of the century.
6. The ability to keep calm is one of her many _____ (strong).
7. In the past few years, the farmers have been seeking higher prices as better protection from foreign _____ (compete).
8. The war brought about the _____ (destroy) of the ancient city.
9. Only six passengers s_____ (幸免于难) while others were killed by the steamboat explosion.
10. Lantern Festival is also an important festival in China where _____ (variety) types of lanterns are exhibited.



第二节 框词填空（共 8 小题；每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

请用方框中单词的适当形式完成句子，每个单词只使用一次。

major	despite	specific	strike
symbol	bury	trap	determination

- The money is to be used for one _____ purpose: the building of the new theater.
- She is hard-working and always has her head _____ in a book.
- When I was listening to a news report, it suddenly _____ me how we could improve the situation.
- He _____ in English when he was in Peking University.
- He was _____ to learn Greek well, because he wanted to move to Greece.
- They needed an urgent rescue as they _____ in the burning building.
- Her voice was shaking _____ all her efforts to control it.
- The use of light and dark usually _____ good and evil.

第三节 完成句子（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

使用恰当的关系词，完成下列定语从句。每空只填一个词，多填或不填均不得分。

- His parents told him many times not to play beside the river, _____ didn't help.
- This is the house _____ window broke last night.
- The days are gone _____ physical power was all you needed to make a living.
- Is this the reason _____ he refused our help?
- I always try to surround myself with those _____ inspire me.
- There are forty students in our class in all, most of _____ are from big cities.
- She usually created an atmosphere _____ students could communicate freely with each other.
- The only product _____ he showed to us was of high quality.
- You can find whatever you need at the shopping center, _____ is always busy at the weekend.
- He talked happily about the men and books _____ interested him greatly in the school.

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，24分）

第一节 阅读表达（共3小题，第1、2题各2分，第3小题5分，共9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。

Why do you pull yourself out of bed every morning to go to work or school? What does it take to make you feel like your contribution in those places is truly worthwhile? Knowing what motivates you can help you find meaning in your work and make efforts to reach your goals.

Psychologists have a wide variety of ways of describing and differentiating motivations because people care about so many different things. Psychologist David McClelland identified three main motivations for people: achievement (the feeling of success), affiliation (close relationships) and power (the ability to influence the world). Authors Adrian Gostick and Chester Elton identified 23 motivations, including creativity, challenge and learning.

Some motivations, such as money, social position and praise, are external; these are the tools



bosses typically use to encourage their employees to do better. Other motivations, including fun, personal growth and feeling like one's work is significant, come from within the person doing the action. These ideals, called internal motivations, tend to be more reliable than external ones because they represent things that can never be taken away.

Since a wide variety of motivations exist, it's important to understand which ones are persuasive to you. Trying to motivate yourself in a way that doesn't appeal to you will make it difficult to convince yourself to work. When choosing a career, think about what motivates you and make decisions accordingly. If you are motivated by overcoming challenges, look for a career where you can continually try hard to reach a higher level.

People motivated by external rewards sometimes struggle to meet goals they set for themselves that no one else knows about. They can solve this problem by creating external rewards for their personal goals such as finding a friend to hold them accountable.

When you know what motivates you, you will be able to motivate yourself to do the things necessary to succeed. And if you are a leader, knowing what motivates your team will enable you to help them do the same.

1. Why is it important for people to be clear of their motivations?
2. How can the motivations be classified according to McClelland?
3. Please briefly present what motivates you in your life and how it works. (*In about 40 words*)

第二节 写作 (共15分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。近期你校将开展“年度体育节”(Annual Sports Festival)活动, 请你给国际部好友 Jim 写一封电子邮件, 邀请他参加。内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动安排;
3. 邀请参加。

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

姓名
学号
班级
密封线
密