



2023 北京理工大附中高一 12 月月考

英 语

年级 _____ 班级 _____ 姓名 _____

(考试时间: 90 分钟 试卷满分: 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。

An Unexpected Gift

Twelve-year-old Mathew Flores is different from other kids. He loves junk (垃圾) mail, and these advertisements were the only reading materials 1 to him. Once he asked his mailman if he could offer him some.

The question 2 the mailman. He asked the boy the reason, and then recorded his 3 in his Facebook. "Today while delivering mail, I saw a boy reading ads, and he asked me for extra mail. Actually he wants to go to the library, but his family is very poor and can't 4 the bus."

The mailman then asked his Facebook friends if they could 5 some books for the boy. He wrote, "Most kids want electronic products! But what he wants is books. It's great to see his rare 6, and you may have seen him smile when I said I could help him!" "He is counting on me," he concluded. "So I am counting on you!"

The mailman thought the Facebook post might 7 50 to 60 books. But his 8 was passed on quickly. People from around the world, including the UK, Australia and India, have sent books. Hundreds of books have been delivered to the boy's door, with hundreds more 9 on their way.

When books first started arriving, Flores was shocked by what happened. "I thought they were 10, but they indeed were for me." He says that he can't wait to share the books with other kids, and has promised to read every one.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. natural | B. available | C. common | D. familiar |
| 2. A. frightened | B. disappointed | C. surprised | D. amused |
| 3. A. response | B. effort | C. decision | D. comment |
| 4. A. own | B. take | C. share | D. afford |
| 5. A. adjust | B. examine | C. spare | D. publish |
| 6. A. desire | B. effect | C. purpose | D. value |
| 7. A. give away | B. bring in | C. take on | D. put up |
| 8. A. belief | B. spirit | C. secret | D. request |
| 9. A. only | B. nearly | C. still | D. thus |
| 10. A. mistaken | B. helpless | C. unusual | D. awkward |

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

Christmas was near. I walked away from my school and followed the worn path through the trees onto the street 11 Cole's grocery store stood. In my pocket was a 12 (collect) of coins and bills I had earned the summer before. Cars ran down the street as I opened the door to the store. The noise of the cars disappeared when the door closed 13 me. I was a kid who felt out of place and on a mission. For the first time, I was going to buy a Christmas gift for my mum and dad.

B

A study found that adults aged 18 to 33 checked their smartphones 85 times a day, or once every 10 minutes. As I learned during my experiment, 14 (place) some distance between myself and my device helped me devote myself to my work more 15 (easy). By not having my smartphone, my distraction (消遣) time went down and thus my work time 16 (spend) more efficiently and effectively. On numerous occasions, I found 17 (I) wondering what to do with the afternoon since I had already completed my high-impact tasks for the day. With the extra time, I can finally enjoy the pleasures of life.

C

Speaking of map apps, some users have found that they are useful for more than just finding one's way. One man, San Francisco's Lenny Maughan, uses them 18 (make) works of art.

Lenny runs everywhere he can. Wherever he goes, he tracks his progress by using an app, such as Map MyRun or Strava. As he runs, the app traces a line along the path he follows. So, to make his runs more fun, Lenny decided to run in patterns that 19 (create) amazing images. To date, he 20 (share) runs that have turned into images of a heart, a portrait of artist Frida Kahlo, and more.

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

INVITATION FOR YOUTH
TO SUBMIT VIDEOS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE



The Education Outreach Section of the United Nations Department of Public Information invites young people from around the world between the ages of 15 and 24 to submit 10- to 15-second videos in English on how the Sustainable Development Goals can build peace. When making your videos, think about why ending poverty, addressing climate change, forging equality and ensuring access to education are important to creating a more peaceful world.

The most engaging videos will be featured on the United Nations International Day of Peace YouTube channel. Some will even be shown at an official event at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 16 September.

We will be posting selected clips at www.youtube.com/channel from 13 June (the start of the 100-day countdown) through 21 September, the International Day of Peace.

When you make your video, please state your name and country at the beginning. And remember that all videos should be appropriate for younger audiences.

We'll be accepting your submissions from now until 1 September. So start sending your videos to unitednationspeaceday@gmail.com today!

Background: The International Day of Peace falls on 21 September. The General Assembly has declared this as a day devoted to strengthening the ideals of peace, both within and among all nations and peoples. Every year on this day, the United Nations calls on the people of the world to remember their common humanity and join together to build a future free of conflicts. The theme for this year, "The Sustainable Development Goals: Building Blocks for Peace", highlights how ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring prosperity for everyone all contribute to global harmony. The Sustainable Goals cover a broad range of issues, including poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, environment and social justice.

More information on the International Day of Peace and the Sustainable Development Goals: <http://www.un.org/en/events/peaceday>.

21. The participants should _____.
- A. be at least twenty-four years old
 - B. upload clips onto the appointed website
 - C. come up with solutions to global problems
 - D. submit the videos no later than 1 September
22. What might be the proper words to start the video?
- A. My name is Jimena, and I'm from Peru.
 - B. Hello, I'd like to introduce the event first.
 - C. Today I want to say something to young audiences.
 - D. What is the key to creating a more peaceful world?
23. Once chosen, the video will be _____.
- A. put on a YouTube channel
 - B. posted on the web for one year
 - C. shown at the theater in New York
 - D. filmed on the International Day of Peace
24. What is the main purpose of the activity?
- A. To collect video materials for the websites.
 - B. To raise young people's concern about world peace.
 - C. To draw attention to the education of the next generation.
 - D. To popularize the International Day of Peace among the youth.

B

About 20 years ago, Daniel Hoffman, a classically trained violinist met a young musician playing in the town square in Marrakech, an ancient city in Morocco. They communicated in the little French they both knew, but their main common language was music. On the back of a motorbike of the fellow violinist, Hoffman weaved through the back streets of the city and then learned his first lessons in Andalusian music, the classical music of North Africa.

That experience gave birth to an idea: What would it be like to try to learn how to play different violin styles around the world in just one week? Oh, yes, and at the end of that week, play a concert. He even got a name for the concept "musical extreme sports" .

It took him almost two decades to launch that dream with a friend, who introduced him to the wonders of

Kickstarter, a funding platform for creative projects. Up to now, the dream has taken the form of a new documentary currently airing on American public television stations called “Otherwise, It’s Just Firewood.”

In the documentary, Hoffman travels to County Clare, Ireland, where he takes lessons with James Kelly, a master Irish violin player, for less than a week and then performs together with him in front of an audience, many of whom are star Irish musicians.

The film is what Hoffman hopes will be the first of an eventual series of short documentaries, showing him learning to play the violin in a variety of styles, including the folk music of south India, Sweden, Greece, Romania, and West Virginia.

That would add to his extensive repertoire (全部曲目), which already includes Balkan, Middle Eastern, and Turkish styles. “The big joke is what’s the difference between the fiddle and the violin? It’s the person who plays it,” says Niall Keegan, a traditional flute player. “It’s the music you make on it that makes it Irish or English or French or classical or jazz or whatever else. It’s how we imagine it and how we create through it that make it and give it character.”

“Otherwise, it’s just firewood,” he says, words that became the film’s title.

25. Where does Hoffman’s idea of musical extreme sports come from?
- A. His exploration of the local music.
 - B. His cooperation with the young violinist.
 - C. His sightseeing tour on a motorbike seat.
 - D. His constantly changing taste in violin styles.
26. According to the passage, the series of documentaries _____.
- A. help Hoffman to become a master violin player
 - B. are funded by American public television stations
 - C. introduce different styles of musicians around the world
 - D. record Hoffman’s experience in learning various violin styles
27. The title of the documentary “Otherwise, It’s Just Firewood” is used to emphasize _____. A. the power of diversified artistic expression
- B. the pleasure in learning traditional music
 - C. the technique of instrument playing
 - D. the importance of famous artists

C

The Rise of Voice Technology

Voice technology has come a long way. Just a few years ago, it would have been unusable. But now, those who follow the technology know that it has got considerably better.

Writing with your voice raises several interesting questions. How difficult is it actually? Human speech involves a lot more starting and stopping with errors and the need for repairing broken sentences than you may think. Even gifted speakers make mistakes. To turn the spoken word into reasonable writing requires lots of planning. You’ll need some kinds of notes or other organisers to make it work.

Another question turning speech into writing raises is the style. How would writing make the change that people speak their writing rather than type? Chances are that it would come up with many more short sentences and more concrete language, which is good. It would probably also rely on prepared phrases a lot more often, which is not available when you are speaking quickly.

To confirm this, a column was not written, but dictated (听写). It was composed from brief notes written down for structure only, and it was edited for length, with all of the original errors kept in. Here were the results. The first was that the literal accuracy was extremely high. There weren't many cases where the software had heard one word incorrectly and written down another. But the other result was that the readability of this column was rather bad. Obviously, the blame is not with the technology at all, which turns out to be rather good. Speaking into writing relies on a better human brain than the one we currently possess. Writing is hard. There's a reason it can't be done at the speed of speech, in real time.

To clarify the matter, this time paragraph breaks were added after the whole writing. Punctuations (标点) had to be spoken aloud, and after a full stop, the first word in the new sentence was capitalized automatically. Some minor punctuation marks were added to make it clearer. To improve accuracy, people "trained" the software beforehand, reading a prewritten passage aloud. Actually it turns out to be more effective. All of these ensure the satisfactory completion of turning speech into writing.

Language is the most important tool for human interaction, and voice is one beautiful part of language. With the maturity of modern technology, it has given birth to a great change in the human-computer voice interaction.

28. According to the passage, which helps to turn speech into writing in terms of style?

- A. There is careful planning in advance.
- B. Errors and broken sentences are avoided.
- C. People type words as fast as they say them.
- D. The writing contains more prepared phrases.

29. To achieve better results, the author mentions some changes for _____.

- A. processing errors in a column
- B. adding minor punctuation marks
- C. increasing the number of brief notes
- D. integrating short paragraphs in writing

30. The author suggests that _____.

- A. human brains are responsible for poor dictated writing
- B. writing with voice promises to improve the quality of writing
- C. writing is an unnatural act that can hardly be learned and improved
- D. technology has a long way to go in the human-computer voice interaction

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Why people fully intend to turn speech into writing.
- B. What role voice technology plays in improving readability.
- C. Where the human-computer voice interaction is at an advantage.
- D. How voice technology enables the change from speech into writing.

D

Communities across the world are starting to ban facial recognition technologies. The efforts are well intentioned, but banning facial recognition is the wrong way to fight against modern surveillance (监视). Generally, modern mass

surveillance has three broad components: identification, correlation and discrimination.

Facial recognition is a technology that can be used to identify people without their consent. Once we are identified, the data about who we are and what we are doing can be correlated with other data. This might be movement data, which can be used to “follow” us as we move throughout our day. It can be purchasing data, Internet browsing data, or data about who we talk to via email or text. It might be data about our income, ethnicity, lifestyle, profession and interests. There is an entire industry of data brokers who make a living by selling our data without our consent.

It’s not just that they know who we are; it’s that they correlate what they know about us to create profiles about who we are and what our interests are. The whole purpose of this process is for companies to treat individuals differently. We are shown different ads on the Internet and receive different offers for credit cards. In the future, we might be treated differently when we walk into a store, just as we currently are when we visit websites.

It doesn’t matter which technology is used to identify people. What’s important is that we can be consistently identified over time. We might be completely anonymous (匿名的) in a system that uses unique cookies to track us as we browse the Internet, but the same process of correlation and discrimination still occurs.

Regulating this system means addressing all three steps of the process. A ban on facial recognition won’t make any difference. The problem is that we are being identified without our knowledge or consent, and society needs rules about when that is permissible.

Similarly, we need rules about how our data can be combined with other data, and then bought and sold without our knowledge or consent. The data broker industry is almost entirely unregulated now. Reasonable laws would prevent the worst of their abuses.

Finally, we need better rules about when and how it is permissible for companies to discriminate. Discrimination based on protected characteristics like race and gender is already illegal, but those rules are ineffectual against the current technologies of surveillance and control. When people can be identified and their data correlated at a speed and scale previously unseen, we need new rules.

Today, facial recognition technologies are receiving the force of the tech backlash (抵制), but focusing on them misses the point. We need to have a serious conversation about all the technologies of identification, correlation and discrimination, and decide how much we want to be spied on and what sorts of influence we want them to have over our lives.

32. According to Para 2, with facial recognition, _____.

- A. one’s lifestyle changes greatly
- B. one’s email content is disclosed
- C. one’s profiles are updated in time
- D. one’s personal information is released

33. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. discrimination based on new tech surveillance is illegal
- B. different browsing data bring in different advertisements
- C. using mobiles anonymously keeps us from being correlated
- D. data brokers control the current technologies of surveillance

34. The author wrote this passage to _____.

- A. call for banning facial recognition technologies
- B. advocate the urgent need for changes in related laws
- C. inform readers of the disadvantages of facial recognition

D. evaluate three broad components in modern mass surveillance

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。

Is there a link between social media and depression? Do social media have a negative impact on your mental health? It's complicated.

In a recent study, the investigators compared social media use and depression between teens. 35 Specifically, for every hour per day that one teen spent on social media more than her peers, she likely had a 0.64-point higher depression score.

A different study published in 2018 identified five distinct types of social media users. The finding was that “problematic social media use” was one of the main themes for people whose mental health was affected by social media. You can have alcohol in your life without it being a problem, or your alcohol use may become problematic. 36

There's one important thing to remember about survey research—just because two things happen together, it's not necessarily true that one causes the other. 37 For all we know, it could be that people who are already more depressed choose to spend more time on social media.

38 If you think that we shouldn't paint social media with one broad brush, you're on the right track. On the one hand, participants often described social media as a valuable way to cope with stress. On the other hand, cyberbullying via social media was also a common experience for participants. Some also said that constantly checking their own social media profile was stressful.

It's certainly possible that experiences like cyberbullying, comparing yourself to idealized images, and constantly monitoring your profile, are bad for your mood. It's also true for many that social media offer community support and positive messages. Given the inconclusive research, it's safe to say that at least we shouldn't write off social media altogether. 39 Anyway, you cannot use it as a crutch for coping with other stressors and mental health problems.

A. It's the same with social media.

B. Social media can be a double-edged sword.

C. People get more opinionated about the potential problems of social media.

D. They found that those who used social media more had higher depression scores.

E. They reviewed all existing research and found that there were both benefits and drawbacks.

F. The key to benefiting from social media may lie in using it in moderation and staying socially connected.

G. For example, just because higher social media use co-occurs with higher levels of depression doesn't mean social media use causes depression.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（共 4 小题；第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

The increase in online education has allowed a new type of teacher to emerge—an artificial one. But just how accepting students are of an artificial instructor remains to be seen. That's why researchers at the University of Central Florida's Nicholson School of Communication and Media are working to examine student perceptions of AI-based

teachers. Some of their findings, published recently in the *International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction*, indicate that for students to accept an AI teaching assistant, it needs to be effective and easy to talk to.

According to Jihyun Kim, the lead author of the study, the hope is that by understanding how students relate to AI-teachers, engineers and computer scientists can design them to easily integrate into the education experience.

“To use machine teachers effectively, we need to understand students’ views on machine teachers, their learning experiences with them and more,” Kim says. “This line of research is needed to design effective machine teachers that can actually facilitate positive learning experiences.”

AI teaching assistants can help ease a teacher’s workload, such as by responding to commonly asked questions by students. These questions, which often appear each semester and become numerous in online classes with hundreds of students, can become a large task for a teacher. The quick delivery of answers also helps students.

An example of an AI teaching assistant is one named Jill Watson that was created by a researcher at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Jill was fed the thousands of questions and answers commonly asked in the researcher’s online class that he’d taught over the years. With some additional learning and adjustments, Jill was eventually able to answer the students’ commonly asked questions accurately without any human assistance as if she was one of the researcher’s human teaching assistants.

“I hope our research findings help us find an effective way to incorporate AI agents into education,” Kim says. “By adopting an AI agent as an assistant for a simple and repetitive task, teachers would be able to have more things scheduled such as meeting with students and developing teaching strategies.”

40. What kind of AI teaching assistants can students easily accept?

41. What do researchers need to do to design effective AI teaching assistants?

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

➤ *With the help of AI-based teaching assistants, human teachers can not only be relieved from heavy work but also have more time to answer commonly asked questions by students.*

43. Explain how AI technology can be used in a different field in our life. (**about 40 words**)

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华, 你与交换生 Jim 要共同完成一篇项目学习的论文, 他建议用 AI 完成初稿。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 委婉拒绝并说明原因
2. 你的建议及计划

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

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. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. A

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

11. where 12. collection 13. behind/after 14. placing 15. easily

16. was spent 17. myself 18. to make 19. would create 20. has shared

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. D 22. A 23. A 24. B 25. A 26. D 27. A 28. D 29. B 30. A 31. D

32. D 33. B 34. B

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

35. D 36. A 37. G 38. B 39. F

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）

40. Ones that are effective and easy to talk to.

41. They need to understand students' views on machine teachers, their learning experiences with them and more.

42. *With the help of AI-based teaching assistants, human teachers can not only be relieved from heavy work but also have more time to answer commonly asked questions by students.*

(1) According to the passage, it is the AI-based teaching assistants rather than teachers that can answer commonly asked questions by students.

(2) According to the passage, human teachers can not only be relieved from heavy work but also have more things scheduled such as meeting with students and developing teaching strategies.

43. (1) AI is widely used in the field of transportation. It can help promote the development of self-driving vehicles. Also, using AI, the navigation systems in cars and on cellphones are able to recommend the best routes based on real time traffic data.

(2) AI is widely used in the field of transportation. Using AI, the navigation systems in cars and on cellphones are able to recommend the best routes based on real time traffic data. In this way, our time spent on the road will be significantly reduced.

第二节（20分）

Dear Jim,

Thanks for your suggestion on using AI to finish the first draft of our paper. But after further consideration, I'm afraid it's not a wise idea.

Firstly, it goes against the purpose of project-based learning, which is to cultivate critical thinking and teamwork. Moreover, AI is unlikely to accurately present our ideas, because it hasn't "got involved in" our project.

So, I suggest we write the paper ourselves. We can start by brainstorming together to create an outline after generating some original and creative ideas. Then we can work independently on different parts, and finally work

together to finalize our paper. I believe we can do a better job than AI.

Hope you can understand. Expecting our distinctive draft.

Yours,
Li Hua