

# 北京汇文中学教育集团 2023-2024 学年度第一学期

## 期中考试

### 高一年级 英语学科

本试卷共 12 页，共 100 分。考试时长 100 分钟。考生务必将答案写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。



#### 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

##### 第一节 完形填空（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。

One summer afternoon, when I was about eight years of age, I was looking at a beautiful rainbow. Somebody said, "If you should go to the end of the rainbow, you would find there great pots of gold and silver." Without 1, I rushed from the house, and set off toward the woods.

I was so sure that I knew just 2 that rainbow ended. Before I knew it I had reached the thick forest, and the end of the rainbow was not there! But I saw it shining down among the trees a little farther off; so on and on I 3, through the thick bushes and 4 rapid streams. The woods grew thicker and darker, and the ground more wet. Suddenly I met in my way a large porcupine(豪猪) who made himself still larger when he saw me. Fearing that he would attack me, I ran from him as fast as my 5 feet would carry me. In my 6 and hurry, I forgot to keep my eye on the rainbow, and when, at last, I remembered and looked for it, it was nowhere in sight! It had quite 7 away. I burst into tears, for I had lost all my treasure and had nothing to show but muddy feet and a wet and torn body.

But I soon found that my troubles had only begun: I was lost! I could not tell which was east or west, but 8 about here and there, crying and calling. All at once I heard my nickname called. It was my eldest brother. He hugged and kissed away all my tears, and then he told me what the rainbow really is: "It is only painted air, and does not 9 on the earth. But it tells us something more. When

you set off on a pilgrimage(朝圣之旅), you will be 10 by the rainbow through all the dark places of this world to treasures in your heart, better, far better, than silver or gold.”

1. A. appreciation    B. intention            C. explanation    D. hesitation
2. A. how                B. where                C. why                D. when
3. A. looked            B. imagined            C. struggled        D. worked
4. A. across            B. towards            C. above            D. through
5. A. injured            B. cold                C. bleeding        D. tired
6. A. sorrow            B. embarrassment    C. horror            D. disappointment
7. A. faded            B. moved                C. broken            D. flown
8. A. skipped            B. hung                C. came                D. wandered
9. A. jump                B. rest                C. drop                D. lie
10. A. cheated            B. led                    C. moved            D. caught

第二节 语法填空 (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

Wu Yuren is a retired physics 11 (teach) from Tongji University in Shanghai. Since 2020, she has been creating short videos of physics experiments. With over 4.5 million followers on Douyin, she has earned the nickname “Science Grandma”. 12 makes her so popular is her simple and interesting way of teaching. Wu told People’s Daily, “Many students regard physics as a highly difficult subject. With my experiments, I want to show that physics knowledge can be found everywhere in 13 (we) daily lives and that everybody can understand it!”

B

Everyone 14 (love) snow. But when school stays open despite the snow, it can be really annoying. However, there is one upside of going to school 15 a cold winter day: you might be smarter. So far, researchers who study the brain 16 (find) that cold temperatures make us think more quickly since messages

travel 17 (fast) among our brain cells. So the scientists say hanging out on a cold morning may boost the result of any test that day.

### C

Not everyone will enjoy every sport. 18 will take time to find a sport that plays to your strengths. However, if enough time 19 (spent), you'll be able to find what fits your individual needs sooner or later. And once you find one, there are many benefits. You'll be a part of a supportive community, you'll be building your 20 (confident), you'll be exercising your body, and you'll be helping your mind, not to mention having fun.

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

#### Amsterdam Destination Guide

Amsterdam is one of the most popular travel destinations in the world, famous for its beautiful canals, top art museums, cycling culture and so on. It is the capital and most populous city in the Netherlands and often referred to as the "Venice of the North" because of its expansive system of bridges and canals. Here are some of the key points to remember as you plan your trip to Amsterdam.

Boom Season	Population	Language (s)	Currency	January Climate	July Climate
May to October	813,562	Dutch	Euro	Average high: 5.8°C	Average high: 22.0°C

#### Must-See Attractions

Most visitors begin their Amsterdam adventure in the Old Centre, which is full of traditional architecture, shopping centers, and coffee shops. You'll also want to

check out Amsterdam's Museum Quarter in the South District, which is great for shopping at the Albert Cuyp Market and having a picnic in the Vondelpark. The top museums to visit there are the Rijksmuseum, the Ann Frank House, and the Van Gogh Museum.

### **If You Have Time**

There are several other unique districts in Amsterdam, and you should try to explore as many of them as time allows. The Canal Ring is a UNESCO World Heritage Site that was originally built to attract wealthy home owners and is a center for celebrity spotting and nightlife today. The Plantage area has most of the city's museums, including the Jewish Historical Museum, the Scheepvaart Museum, and the botanical gardens.

### **Money Saving Tips**

Unless you really want to see the tulips(郁金香) blooming, avoid booking between mid-March and mid-May. This is when hotel and flight prices rise.

Look for accommodations in Amsterdam's South District, where rates are generally cheaper than in the city center.

Buy train tickets at the machine instead of the counter to save a bit of money.

Instead of hiring a tour guide, hop on a canal boat. They're inexpensive and will give you a unique point of view of the city.

Check out our homepage to view price comparisons for flights, hotels, and rental cars before you book.

21. What can be learned about Amsterdam from this passage?

- A. The Canal Ring is a place to attract garden lovers.
- B. The Old Centre is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- C. The Van Gogh Museum lies in Amsterdam's Museum Quarter.
- D. Amsterdam is called the "Venice of the North" because of its location.

22. In order to save money in Amsterdam, you can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reserve a hotel in the South District
- B. buy train tickets at the counter
- C. arrange a guided canal tour
- D. book flights between mid-March and mid-May

23. Where is the passage most probably taken from?

- A. A magazine.      B. A website.      C. A report.      D. An essay.

## B

### The Climb to the Top

My life as a kid was a sweet life. I lived in a beautiful house with the beautiful surroundings in Puerto Rico. There was one particular thing I loved and it was a huge tree that was in my backyard. As a child, I used to climb the tree every day. Every time I went, I climbed higher and higher, reaching new branches, obstacles, and pathways on my way up. One day reached the top and I could see my island. I felt I was on top of the world, and nothing could stop me. Then, there was the day that seemed like the end of my life. This specific day changed my life forever.

It was a nice summer day. After breakfast, my family headed to the park to see my baseball game. In the evening we went to a carnival (狂欢节) in my town. My grandma was selling blankets under a tent. Suddenly, the mood of the day changed when my parents took me to my grandma's tent. Still to this day, I remember the exact words my dad said to me, "Son, how would you like to move to the United States?" I couldn't believe what he said. I then ran away from him as the tears rolled down my cheeks. My perfect life was being taken away from me.

Two weeks later, we arrived at New York in late July, and my aunt and uncle drove us to Springfield, Massachusetts where we lived for seven years. Once we got there, I met my mom's family for the first time. September came and school started I was afraid to go to a new school and make new friends. Most kids ignored me and some tried to talk to me but I couldn't understand them or say anything. My first year in the United States was not fun or easy but I worked hard and got through it.

Now that I'm grown, I look back on the journey that I've been through living in a new place with no friends, new language, and new schools. Despite all those problems, I still remembered that special tree. That tree taught me to never give up and reach higher. I have beaten every difficulty that I have met in life and I just kept moving forward. My perfect life was never taken away from me; it has just

started.

24. When the author was a kid, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. thought his life was very pitiful
  - B. expected to live in a beautiful house
  - C. enjoyed the pleasure of climbing a tree
  - D. dreamed of traveling around the world
25. Why does the author mention the baseball game and carnival in the passage?
- A. To state his daily life routine.
  - B. To show he didn't like studying.
  - C. To introduce his family tradition.
  - D. To compare life with that in America.
26. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his difficult experiences during the first year in the US
  - B. the living conditions when he arrived in America
  - C. new friends in Springfield, Massachusetts
  - D. the family that he had met before
27. The author has realized that to live a perfect life is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to always make new friend
  - B. to never give up
  - C. to remember sweet memories
  - D. to forget all problems

## C

### Why Do People Blink Their Eyes?

People blink their eyes tens of thousands of times every day. Scientists have long believed blinking was an involuntary movement and served mainly to keep the eyeballs wet. But a new study suggests it has a more important purpose.

An international team of scientists from the University of California at Berkeley studied the blinking of human eyelids. The journal *Current Biology* published their findings. The team said they found that blinking "repositions our eyeballs so we can stay focused" on what we are seeing. They said that when we blink our eyelids, the eyes roll back into their sockets—the bony area that surrounds and protects the eyes. However, the researchers found the eyes don't

always return to the same position. They said this causes the brain to tell the eye muscles to reorganize our eyesight.

Gerrit Maus is the lead writer of the report. He serves as an assistant professor of psychology at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. Maus said, "Our eye muscles are quite sluggish and imprecise, so the brain needs to constantly adapt its motor signals to make sure our eyes are pointing where they're supposed to. Our findings suggested that the brain measures the difference in what we see before and after a blink, and commands the eye muscles to make the needed corrections." The researchers said that without such corrections our surroundings would appear unclear and even jumpy. They said the movement acts "like a Steadicam (摄影稳定器) of the mind."

The researchers said they asked volunteers to sit in a dark room while staring at a small dot on a flat surface. They used special cameras to follow the volunteer's blinks and eye movements. After each blink, the dot was moved one centimeter to the right. The volunteers did not notice this, but the brain did. It followed the movement and directed the eye muscles to refocus on the dot. After the dot was moved in this way 30 times, the volunteers' eyes changed their focus to the place where they predicted it would be.

Professor Maus said, "Even though participants did not consciously register that the dot had moved, their brains did, and adjusted with the corrective eye movements. These findings add to our understanding of how the brain constantly adapts to changes, commanding our eye muscles to correct for errors in our bodies' own hardware."

28. According to the new study, blinking eyes can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. serve to keep the eyeballs wet
- B. consciously correct eye movements
- C. reposition eyeballs to stay focused
- D. make our eyes adapt to motor signals

29. The underlined word "register" in Paragraph 5 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reason
- B. refocus
- C. reserve
- D. realize

30. This passage shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. volunteers control their blinks to follow the changes of the dots
- B. the brain plays an important role in seeing things clearly
- C. the research is of great value in the eye movement
- D. eye muscles are quite inactive and imprecise

## D

### Young Americans Are Less Wealthy Than Their Parents

The cost of living in the United States is going up, notes writer Alissa Quartz. As is reported in New York Post, Quartz points to “the costs of housing, education and health care in particular.” At the same time, a new study, the report of which is called “The Fading American Dream” found that half of Americans born in the 1980s are falling behind their parents economically.

These findings show that many younger adults are experiencing “downward mobility.” In other words, they are not doing as well economically as their parents were at the same age. The idea of downward mobility is especially troubling for Americans, writes Robert Samuelson in The Washington Post. He says most U.S. citizens believe that, over time, the amount of money they earn will rise and life will get easier.

Alissa Quartz wrote a book about the financial difficulties of Americans. In the book, Quartz tells about teachers who are struggling to pay for regular costs. One high school teacher drives for ride sharing service Uber at night to earn more money. He corrects students’ papers between rides. A college professor turned to government assistance to feed her child and pay for a doctor. Quartz says even lawyers increasingly cannot earn an income that enables them to meet their needs. The problem of decreasing incomes in their field is made worse by debt they may have from law school.

Quartz and the economists who studied these issues say many things have led to lower incomes and downward mobility. The economic recession of 2007 to 2009 is partly to blame, they say. Modern technology also plays a part. Quartz says robots threaten to reduce the earnings of health care workers, reporters, and people



who work at supermarkets, drug stores and tax preparation services. In The Washington Post, Robert Samuelson noted that poor schools, a weak housing industry and too many government rules are also to blame.

With all these things, and more, partly responsible, what is the solution? These experts say the answer is complex. But all point to one issue that needs to be examined: economic inequality. Quartz writes that while America is one of the richest countries in the world, it also has one of the biggest divides between the wealthy and the poor.

The researchers in “The Fading American Dream” study make a similar observation. They say raising GDP will not significantly improve the economic situation of most Americans. A higher GDP may help only those who are already doing well. Instead, the economists say, the United States could try to repeat something Americans born in the 1940s experienced. As those children grew up, they almost all benefited from a better economy.

31. The author mentions two reports in Paragraph 1 in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. explain the results of two researches
  - B. introduce his opinions about the issue
  - C. attract readers’ attention to health care
  - D. lead to the topic of downward mobility
32. What’s the main idea of Paragraph 4?
- A. The influences of government rules.
  - B. The causes of downward mobility.
  - C. The negative effects of modern technology.
  - D. The results of economic recession in America.
33. The author indicates in this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it’s vital to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor
  - B. young Americans will repeat their parents’ experience
  - C. American economy has a bright future
  - D. raising GDP will greatly help the poor
34. We can learn from the passage that in America, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people miss the good old days in the 1940s

- B. people complain a lot about economic changes
- C. people are pessimistic about future economy
- D. people are suffering from a worse economy

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do you like reading? Do you read for pleasure, or only if you have to, for school? Not so long ago, children and teenagers used to read a lot of comics(漫画), novels and books of short stories. Sometimes, if the story was really exciting, they were so keen to find out what happened to their favorite characters that they would read under the bedclothes at night with a flashlight.

35. Today's teens also have access to the Internet and instead of reading books, as earlier generations did, spend time on social media, messaging and chatting to their friends. As a result, the ability to concentrate is being affected and young people have a shorter attention span(专注时长) than their parents and grandparents. At least that's what many people believe, but recent research suggests something different.

In contrast to what a lot of older people think, teens don't in fact just use new technologies to talk to their friends. 36. A World Book Day survey of teenage reading habits revealed over 40% read books on a computer, almost 20% on a mobile device(设备) and around 14% on a tablet, with around 10% reading on an e-reader.

Why should this be? Well, the British telecommunications supervisor Ofcom points out that children as young as six understand digital technology better than adults. 37. They even take it for granted. Teens today have never known a time without the Internet, so it is as natural to them to use Internet-enabled devices as it was to their parents to use books.

So, what are teenagers reading? 38. In fact, this is not the case. Today's teens still like to read the classics as well as modern fiction and they have no difficulty in reading them on a digital device. Adventure crime and spy stories are