

## 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。

When I was little, I'd play chess with my grandfather, and he'd smoke his cigar while telling me stories about growing up, pursuing dreams, and travelling around the world. Yet it was only after he passed away that I 1 how fast his stories had faded away.

Hence the importance of preserving 2 dawned on me, which ultimately changed my previous outlook on remembering our loved ones and the stories we share.

All too often, we take for granted the value that our family histories and personal experiences have had in our lives. They help to 3 who we are, providing markers of our growth. I believe to some degree we are all naturally 4 about our ancestry, but we can be stuck on knowing what questions to ask.

Full of regrets but armed with a newfound 5, I thought about solutions to help other people record the precious memories for those they love—before it's too late. As freelancer (自由职业者) platforms became mainstream, I discovered many highly qualified writers were 6 around the world, so I began matching ghostwriters (代笔者) with clients to help them write a book. Then, *Story Tree*, a memoir-writing service, was 7.

Since then, we have explored the power of stories and their ability to connect us with our past and 8 the present. It has been documented that learning more about one's family history has been linked to 9 emotional health, increasing compassion and providing a deeper sense of cultures and traditions.

Among all the heritage stories at *Story Tree*, family is a dominant theme. Other common themes are love, enterprising spirit, overcoming difficulty, and settling in new surroundings. However, 10 is a thread that always ties these together.

- |               |                  |              |             |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. doubted | B. imagined      | C. realized  | D. counted  |
| 2. A. hobbies | B. relationships | C. evidences | D. memories |
| 3. A. shape   | B. confirm       | C. present   | D. perfect  |
| 4. A. certain | B. curious       | C. cautious  | D. confused |

5. A. business                      B. relief                      C. purpose                      D. talent
6. A. available                      B. accessible                      C. admirable                      D. acceptable
7. A. approved                      B. found                      C. updated                      D. born
8. A. catch up with                      B. put up with                      C. make sense of                      D. take advantage of
9. A. risking                      B. boosting                      C. assessing                      D. monitoring
10. A. family                      B. community                      C. culture                      D. history

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

This was not my first attempt to learn to ride a bike. I had tried on several occasions but always 11 (fail). But this shot felt somewhat different. Determined to succeed, I took to the streets of our quiet neighborhood. The learning process proved 12 (pain), but I went at it anyway. After a month of labor, I made it. I began my daily tours on the back streets with light traffic and gradually cycled to busier areas 13 I could share the street with dog walkers. I could also greet my neighbors, appreciating how everything functioned 14 harmony.

B

In recent years, shared vegetable plots have been springing up in the city's suburban districts, as more people turn to farming to escape the pressure of city life. A shared ecological farm in Beijing is a typical example, which 15 (come) with shared vegetable plots, barbecue pits, and leisure areas. "In my previous companies, 16 my colleagues would always discuss about was food quality and how much they liked organic produce," says the founder. "This has partly made farming popular because people can see for 17 (they) where their vegetables come from and be assured of the quality."

C

*Sanfutie* is a bandage made of traditional Chinese herbal medicine. It is believed that 18 (receive) *Sanfutie* during the hottest summer days is effective for coughs, asthma, and arthritis.

The treatment 19 (base) on the TCM principle of *yin* and *yang*, which believes the balance of both elements in the body is vital for good health. *Sanfutie* contains a paste of herbs that are "hot" in nature, and when 20 (apply) to specific acupuncture points (穴位), usually on the back and neck, it refills the body with the *yang* elements.

## 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

Whether you're managing medications, daily vitamins or other oral treatments, LiveFine takes the guesswork out of your routine with the ultimate efficiency and reliability system.

This WiFi-enabled Smart Organizer makes taking, tracking, and managing your medication simple—easy dosage templates (药剂模板) allow you to dispense (分配) pills anywhere from once up to nine times a day. 28 spacious sections hold multiple pills, tablets, and capsules in each part, removing the need for regular refills, which is perfect for prescriptions, supplements, vitamins, aspirin, antibiotics, etc.

The user guide provides comprehensive instructions for how to set up. In short, just fill the slots, install your preferred rings, and receive alerts. You can even customize audio and visual device alerts—plus notifications, alarms, and reminders and make missed doses a thing of the past! Just choose from multiple unique device alarm tones and adjust the volume to meet your precise needs.

Use the LiveFine mobile app reminders for added reliability, which takes patient monitoring to another level, with notifications when medications are taken or the dispenser cover is opened. Plus, the app provides simple review of past doses, with times recorded for each administered dose and an ultra-convenient remote monitoring option to help your family members and caregivers check on your progress straight from their phones.

Discover peace of mind with the dispenser that does it all—click [here](#) and add a LiveFine Smart WiFi Pill Dispenser to your cart today!





## Extended LiveFine Features List

### Secure Cover

The transparent design makes monitoring pills easy, while the lid's manual key lock enhances security to prevent theft, spills, and mix-ups.

### Effortless Setup

Just add your device to the app with a click. Then plan with simple button controls and an XL LCD display that make timing easy.

### Easy-Read LCD

An LCD screen provides first-glance updates on the current time, upcoming alerts, battery life, and more. Large buttons, letters, and numbers are great for seniors.

### Plug-in Usage with Short Term Backup Battery

Powered by included Type-C cable with rechargeable battery for backup power that supports 2-3 days use of device, in case of unexpected power outages.

21. LiveFine is a device that can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ensure efficient medical refills
  - B. reduce the need to see a doctor
  - C. remind users to track their daily routine
  - D. make it easier for users to take medicine
22. How can a LiveFine mobile app help the users?
- A. By recording users' dosage activities.
  - B. By personalizing users' rings and alerts.
  - C. By opening the dispenser cover remotely.
  - D. By keeping record of the symptoms of users.
23. What additional feature does the device have?
- A. Its backup battery lasts for a week.
  - B. Its buttons prevent mix-ups of medicine.
  - C. Its lid reminds users to take medicine in time.
  - D. Its LCD screen makes it friendly to the elderly.

## B

When the need for information technology service arises, it can be a stressful moment—the user is locked out of their computer, or a program isn't working properly. But if you ask anyone in the MIT departments of Chemistry and Physics, or the News Office—the Institute divisions that are fortunate enough to have Greg Walton as their IT service provider, they'll acknowledge that not only is Walton the best, but whatever the issue is, he will see it through until all involved are satisfied with the outcome. Walton usually arrives on the scene with endless positive energy that transforms a technical annoyance into an enjoyable interaction, regardless of how many other IT fires he has already put out that day.

The qualities that make him a star employee extend far beyond the campus. After spending his early years in foster care, Walton lived with his great-grandmother, but mostly, he was left to support himself. While many children might, understandably, lie flat under such unsupervised circumstances, Walton excelled academically and athletically at high school. He became the first person in his family to graduate from high school, and enrolled in college.

Walton seized the chance to enroll in Year Up, a program aiming to close the “opportunity divide” by providing young adults with the skills, experience, and support that will empower them to reach their potential through professional careers and higher education. Walton remains an active ambassador for the organization.

In June of 2007, armed with shining recommendations, Walton was hired as a temp (临时工) at MIT. He eventually worked his way up to where he is today—an invaluable asset (不可或缺的人) to three departments. “I do feel lucky to work at MIT,” he says. “I've had the ability to tour the country sharing my story in hopes that some people may be inspired and employers may see young adults with tough backgrounds differently.”

In addition to Year Up, he is involved with a number of organizations committed to helping young adults overcome their troubled pasts. This desire to have a positive impact on people's lives extends seamlessly into his work at MIT. “Giving back is very important to me,” Walton says. “So many people have invested their time and energy into helping me, so I feel it would be an injustice not to do so.”

24. Staff members in MIT sing high praise for Walton mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he enjoys interacting with his clients
- B. he knows how to put out fires for others
- C. he solves problems with a positive attitude
- D. he is good at developing computer programs

25. What do we know about Walton before he went to college?
- A. He depended on his great-grandma for a living.
  - B. He stood out in study and sports in high school.
  - C. He lay flat just like other unsupervised children.
  - D. He was supported by foster care for better education.
26. Why did Walton get involved with a lot of organizations?
- A. To share his troubled past with young adults.
  - B. To pay back to society by helping young adults.
  - C. To advise businesses to treat young adults fairly.
  - D. To promote education equality among young adults.
27. What can we conclude from Walton's story?
- A. One good turn deserves another.
  - B. Opportunities favor the prepared mind.
  - C. Education is a powerful weapon to change the world.
  - D. One's future is defined by his efforts, not by his origin.

### C

Even people who tend to think conventionally, such as accountants, can be creative, a recent study suggests, if they can look at emotional situations in a different light. In a set of experiments, researchers found that conventional thinkers came up with more creative ideas than peers after they practised “emotional reappraisal”. This means viewing a situation through another emotional lens, such as trying to see an anger-inducing event as one that is neutral or hopeful.

The study indicates that creativity is something that can be trained. “Whenever we break away from our existing perspective and try to think about something that’s different from our initial reaction, there’s a creative element to it. If we can practise or train that flexible-thinking muscle, it may help us be more creative over time,” said lead author Lily Zhu, an assistant professor at Washington State University.

For the study, Zhu and her colleagues conducted two similar experiments. In the first experiment with 335 people recruited through a crowdsourcing platform, the participants were first ranked on their openness levels and then shown a film scene designed to elicit (引起) anger. While viewing, they were given different instructions: to suppress their emotions, to think about something else to distract themselves or to try emotional reappraisal—looking at the scene through another lens. Some were also given no instruction on how to regulate their feelings.

After viewing the film, the participants were asked to come up with an idea to use an empty space in



their building. Those ideas were then evaluated by a panel of experts who did not know anything about the participants. Ideas such as using the space for “napping capsules” were considered highly creative whereas ideas like opening a similar cafeteria as before were considered low in creativity.

The next experiment had a different group of 177 participants write about an experience that made them angry. They were then tasked with either writing about it again from a different emotional perspective or writing about something else as a distraction.

In both experiments, conventional thinking participants who tried emotional reappraisal came up with more creative ideas than other conventional thinkers who used suppression, distraction or no emotional regulation strategy at all. Notably, for participants who were considered creative thinkers to begin with, emotional reappraisal did not seem to have much effect on their creativity.

As to the implications of the study, Zhu suggested that supervisors in workplace should develop trainings to cultivate creative thinking skills in employees. Individuals can also practise emotional reappraisal when confronted with a crisis or challenge instead of suppressing negative emotions.

28. Which of the following is most probably an example of emotional reappraisal?

- A. Considering an occurrence objectively.
- B. Taking one’s success as an opportunity.
- C. Distracting oneself from an annoying event.
- D. Regarding disappointment as a turning point.

29. From the study, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. creative thinkers’ creativity was enhanced after practising emotional reappraisal
- B. evaluating experts had adequate information about the research subjects
- C. the research findings could be applied to the training of employees
- D. the first experiment aimed to select the most creative design

30. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Change Feelings to Boost Creativity
- B. Effective Strategies to Manage Emotions
- C. Think Over to Explore Creative Potential
- D. A New Way to Remove Negative Emotions

#### D

As we enter a period of profound economic uncertainty, presaged (预示) by recent high-profile layoffs and a culture of “quiet quitting”, thinking about the future of work might well seem a daunting (令人生畏的) prospect.

Indeed, an ever-increasing digital skills gap threatens to stop businesses adopting the game-changing technologies that will help to power growth in the months and years ahead. For instance, with each exciting new technology comes a growing concern about whether we have a digitally savvy (精明的) workforce ready to take advantage of it. After all, keeping the workforce up to speed with the latest advances is a key element of the digital transformation process, which will prove essential if we hope to improve business productivity and efficiency alongside our efforts to achieve sustained growth.

Likewise, at the World Economic Forum's annual meeting in Davos, the cybersecurity skills gap was named as one particular area of concern. There's good reason for this focus: if businesses can't protect themselves against external threats, they risk going backwards. And that's before they even start thinking about achieving growth. This is why we need to address the digital skills gap urgently.

Well, we should start by changing the narrative to help us recruit and retain from a more diverse pool of talent, giving businesses a far better chance of finding the up-to-date digital skills they need. And, when it comes to engaging and empowering the current workforce, learning and development opportunities will be key, helping employees to improve their skills for the benefit of both themselves and their employers.

To make this all happen, leaders and employers must demonstrate a commitment to teaching their workforces digital skills by setting clear expectations and providing all the resources required. One approach, for example, would be to focus on the potential in the existing talent pool by identifying those already skilled in digital capabilities and supporting them to upskill their colleagues. Creating a culture of learning, with an emphasis on personal growth, can be an impressive motivator in the workplace.

Of course, it's all well and good saying that digital skills are vital, but a workforce with purely hard skills will not future-proof a business. There's a need for soft skills that support the broader goal, so as not to neglect the other competencies required in a digital transformation: communication, critical thinking, creative design skills, and leadership. To exploit the technology to its full potential, such qualities are equally important.

Fundamentally, getting the interaction right between humans and technology will be paramount if businesses are to succeed. As a result, human skills must not be underestimated. Every business will need a range of people with a variety of skills—not only those well-versed in math, engineering, and science, but also those with creative minds and leadership qualities.

31. The writer's main concern in the digital transformation process is \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. the threats from technology   | B. the challenge of upskilling workforces |
| C. the culture of quiet quitting | D. the shortage of experienced workers    |



32. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 and 5 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. replacing current workforces with digital talents is the key
  - B. high requirements of recruitment ensure a sound workforce
  - C. employers should develop a learning culture inside their workforces
  - D. business leaders should focus on the training of the existing talent pool
33. What does the underlined word “paramount” in the last paragraph probably mean?
- A. Crucial.
  - B. Beneficial.
  - C. Challenging.
  - D. Inspiring.
34. What might be the purpose of the passage?
- A. To advocate the necessity of improving digital skills.
  - B. To warn humans of the potential problems with technology.
  - C. To stress the importance of combining hard skills with soft skills.
  - D. To draw people’s attention to the ever-increasing digital skills gap.

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。

Humans have long tried to conquer water. We’ve straightened once-winding rivers for shipping purposes. We’ve constructed levees (防洪堤) along rivers and lakes to protect people from flooding. We’ve erected entire cities on drained and filled-in wetlands. We’ve built dams on rivers to store water for later use.

35 But it’s not, argues environmental journalist Erica Gies, author of *Water Always Wins*. Levees, which narrow channels causing water to flow higher and faster, nearly always break. Cities on former wetlands flood regularly—often disastrously. Dams starve downstream areas of sediment (沉积物) needed to protect coasts against rising seas. Straightened streams move faster than winding ones, giving water less time to flow downward. And they wash away riverbed ecosystems.

In addition to laying out this damage done by supposed water control, Gies takes readers on a hopeful global tour of solutions to these problems. Along the way, she introduces “water detectives”—scientists, engineers, urban planners, and many others. 36

These water detectives have found ways to give the slippery substance the time and space it needs to flow slowly underground. Around Seattle’s Thornton Creek, for instance, reclaimed land now allows for regular flooding, which has renewed riverbed habitat and created an urban oasis. In California’s Central Valley, scientists want to find ways to move unpolluted storm water into subsurface valleys that make ideal aquifers (含水层). 37

While some people are exploring new ways to manage water, others are leaning on ancient knowledge. Researchers in Peru are now studying old-style methods of water storage, which don’t require dams, in hopes of ensuring a steady flow of water to Lima—Peru’s populous capital that’s

periodically affected by water shortage. 38 “Decision makers come from a culture of concrete,” Gies writes, “in which dams, pipes and desalination factories are standard.”

Understanding how to work with, not against, water will help humankind weather this age of drought and flood that’s being worsened by climate change. 39 Instead, we must learn to live within our water means because water will undoubtedly win.

- A. Controlling water, Gies convincingly argues, is a false belief.
- B. Instead of trying to control water, they ask: What does water want?
- C. It seems that water is cooperative and willing to flow where we direct it.
- D. These old-style underwater concrete techniques pave the way for the construction of dams.
- E. To further understand the whole ecosystem, they believe effective water control requires effort.
- F. The study may help convince those who favor concrete-centric solutions to try something new.
- G. Feeding groundwater supplies will in turn sustain rivers from below, which helps to maintain water levels and ecosystems.

### 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第40、41小题各2分，第42小题3分，第43小题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。

They say to find out what you really want, go back to when you were a child.

When I was a kid, I really wanted to be a painter, but I was never great at it. I was discouraged, because in art classes my paintings were never the most beautiful. In the third grade, we were given a project to create a portrait. I used the skills and tips we were all taught in class. After we were done, we presented our portraits. We stood in front of the class and explained our technique. I remember looking at other portraits thinking, “We were given the same skills, why do theirs look so professional and mine looks so amateur?”

But I still really enjoyed painting because it’s a forgiving art. If I don’t like what I’ve put on paper, I can paint over it. I can mix colors and make new ones. Also, I can release some creative juices, use what has inspired me and allow that to pour out of me in a way I may not have imagined.

But because I have always wanted to paint beautiful pictures, I just decided to change what beauty looked like. I changed what beauty meant to me.

Throughout school, they taught us about Picasso, van Gogh and da Vinci, and I never saw myself or my art in their works. These artists were always painting whatever was in front of them and around them. But that’s not what I saw around me.

Then I learned about Basquiat, who inspired me to paint abstract pictures. I paint when I’m moved, and I am often moved by what’s natural: emotions, nature, and other forms of art. I am also very moved

by pain. When there is pain in the world or in my heart, it can be unbearable. I had a conversation with an activist in St. Louis named Spook, and I explained to her this feeling and she told me, "Pain is energy. You have to learn how to channel that energy into something productive." So sometimes I channel that pain into art, into a painting.

Even if the picture doesn't turn out aesthetically (美学地) pleasing by society's standards, it's still beautiful that I was able to create something. My paintings may not be a Basquiat, but they're mine, so I love them anyway.

40. What did the author find after the portrait presentation?

41. What factors motivated the author to keep his passion for arts?

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

*The author has always wanted to paint beautiful pictures, so he tried to meet society's standards.*

43. Besides painting, what other art form would you use to express beauty? And explain why. (In about 40 words)

## 第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三“传统文化社”社长李华。你校国际部留学生Jim邀请你参加他们组织的“China Day”活动并做展示。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 接受邀请并表示感谢；
2. 你展示的内容及理由。

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,

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Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)



海淀区 2022—2023 学年第二学期期末练习参考答案  
高三英语

2023.05

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

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

11. failed 12. painful 13. where 14. in 15. comes  
16. what 17. themselves 18. receiving 19. is based 20. applied

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

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

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

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

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

40. What did the author find after the portrait presentation?

Others'/Other kids' portraits looked so professional and/but his looked so amateur.

41. What factors motivated the author to keep his passion for painting?

His childhood dream; His belief that pain is a forgiving art; The inspiration he got from Basquiat; The fact that he could channel pain into art. (列出至少两条)

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

***The author has always wanted to paint beautiful pictures, so he tried to meet society's standards.***

So he just decided to change what beauty looked like, and he changed what beauty meant to him.

So he changed what beauty looked like.

So he changed what beauty meant to him.

But he didn't try to meet the society's standards.

43. Besides painting, what other art form would you use to express beauty? And explain why. (In about 40 words)

I use singing to express beauty. By singing my favorite songs, I can voice my passion and appreciation towards beautiful things in life. Besides, any musical elements like lyrics, melody or rhyme can be expressive, conveying beauty and enjoyment to the audience.

第二节（20分）

One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I'm writing with great honor to accept your invitation to your "China Day" event. Thank you so much for offering me this precious opportunity to be part of it.

I'm thinking of presenting Chinese calligraphy. I will introduce and demonstrate the basic techniques of

calligraphy, after which I would ask some audience to try writing some characters.

I choose this topic because it is a unique way to appreciate the beauty of Chinese characters and understand the essence of Chinese culture. Moreover, I think only when the audience get involved can they truly understand the beauty of Chinese culture.

How do you like this idea? Tell me if you would like me to change. Best wishes to the event.

Yours,  
Li Hua



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