





exploration while maintaining the highest level of safety for all. Our Explorer Camps introduce children aged 4-11 to science, technology, engineering and math through engaging and hands-on learning activities.

#### JOURNEY TO MARS

June 14-18, July 12-16, Aug. 9-13 | \$289.95 5-DAY EXPLORER CAMP

While demonstrating best safety practices, campers are involved in activities that arouse their interest in science along with their sense of adventure. These young engineers learn the basics of rocketry and coding and explore hands-on science activities.

#### ENGINEERING BASICS

June 7-11, July 5-9 | \$289.95 5-DAY EXPLORER CAMP

Campers discover what it takes to solve problems related to space exploration in Engineering Basics. Taking LEGO bricks "out of the box" and to new and exciting places, this camp gets your little builders using LEGO bricks like never before. These engineers-in-training will participate in problem-solving activities, building simple machines, art projects, and robotics.

#### JOURNEY TO SPACE

June 23-July 2, July 26-30 | \$289.95 5-DAY EXPLORER CAMP

How do astronauts work in space? Why is Venus so hot? Will people ever go to Mars? How do robots work? What do engineers do? All these questions are answered as campers explore space through art, science, robotics, and engineering activities. This camp leaves all inquiring minds inspired to continue their journey.

#### EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

June 1-5 | \$229.95 5-DAY EXPLORER CAMP

Campers discover what it takes to send people, supplies and spacecraft beyond Earth's atmosphere. During this five-day adventure, former astronauts will deliver speeches on how they live and work in the space station.

21. Which camp provides campers with knowledge of Venus?

A. JOURNEY TO MARS.

B. ENGINEERING BASICS.

C. JOURNEY TO SPACE.

D. EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY.

22. What can campers learn only in JOURNEY TO MARS?

A. Coding.

B. Creative thinking.

C. Rocket design.

D. Supply delivery.

23. What is special about EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY?

A. It will be open in July.

B. Campers will have a chance to meet astronauts.

C. It is a 4-day Explorer Camp.

D. Campers can learn problem-solving skills.

B

For fishermen and sailors in the seaside town of Shangpan in Linhai, Zhejiang province, where recently 12 stranded (搁浅的) whales were found, it is not unusual to spot whales or dolphins in the sea -- they would always call them haizi, or "son of the ocean". And if the local fishermen spot such intelligent sea creatures in need, they



will save them from danger without hesitation.

In the recent rescue of melon-headed whales, they tried their best to help. A 37-second video of a young man sleeping in the water holding a whale soon went viral online, with netizens applauding his constant efforts and caring heart in trying to keep the whale alive. "The melon-headed whale knew I was trying to save it and would be more cooperative and wouldn't move," said Lu Wenhui, a 21-year-old diver from Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park, who held up the whale's head so it could breathe easily. Lu had been staying in the water for 10 hours by 4 a.m. Wednesday after coming for the rescue work on Tuesday, when the stranded whales were first spotted.

"Whales are mammals and need to breathe in air—that's why I had to hold its head, to ensure it could breathe smoothly the whole time," Lu said. The stranded whales, after the struggling of being transported, were worn out when they arrived at the fish farm and might have drowned if they were left unattended.

The reason why the whales were stranded is still not clear. And these stranded whales were returned to the ocean because they are not adapted to artificial breeding environments on land.

24. What do local fishermen usually do after finding haizi in danger?

- A. Protect them.
- B. Feed them.
- C. Ignore them.
- D. Treat them.

25. Why does the author describe Lu's rescue work?

- A. To introduce the whales in detail.
- B. To voice his views on the diver.
- C. To praise the efforts made by rescuers.
- D. To explain the value of the whales.

26. What can we say about the melon-headed whales according to the text?

- A. They are rarely seen by locals.
- B. They are expert at breathing under the sea.
- C. They aren't suited to artificial surroundings.
- D. They are fond of swimming near the seaside.

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Melon-headed Whales Were Stranded
- B. Rescuers Went All out to Help Whales
- C. Fishermen Transported Stranded Whales
- D. Witnesses Voiced Opinions on Rescue Work

C

You know the saying "You're as young as you feel." Well, there may be some truth to that, according to researchers at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ellen Langer, a Harvard psychologist who studies how the mind influences the body, and his colleagues reviewed the scientific literature for evidence that a person's perception (感知) of their age might influence their health. They published their results in the journal *Perspectives on Psychological Science*.

In one study that Langer led, 47 women had their hair done. The women who thought their new hairdos made them look younger did look younger to objective observers, who were shown before-and-after pictures. The women

who thought they looked younger also showed a drop in blood pressure. Another study involving 4,421 men found that those who became bald at a relatively young age were more likely to get cancer and heart disease than men who did not. Similarly, another study involving 2,017 men found that those who lost their hair early were more likely to develop heart disease. "We believe that the feelings associated with being older than one's real age account for some of these health outcomes," the researchers wrote.

The researchers also described studies that found that women who had children later in life were more likely to be healthier and live longer than those who had children early, which they attributed to the fact that these mothers tend to spend more time with younger women. Similarly, people who marry younger partners tend to live longer than those who marry older partners, according to other studies.

Taken together, the research "supports the general mind-body hypothesis (假说) that when a younger mind is prepared, a younger body can accompany it." While the mechanism remains unclear, the researchers figured that suggestions associated with aging can "make one unconsciously or consciously aware of old age and trigger a series of physiological processes that can have real effects on short-term and long-term health."

28. What's the author's attitude towards the research results?

- A. Negative.                      B. Objective.                      C. Supportive.                      D. Indifferent.

29. Which of the following statements is true according to paragraph 3?

- A. Blood pressure is highly related to hairdos.  
B. Getting cancer or heart disease is the result of baldness.  
C. Feeling older than real age may be tied to health problems.  
D. The women who love hairdos look younger than those who don't.

30. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. often staying with younger people benefits health  
B. the younger one of a couple lives much longer  
C. a younger mother is more likely to live longer  
D. people who want to live longer need to marry

31. The passage mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. getting bald too early is not good for health  
B. women had better give birth later in their life  
C. feeling younger between a couple is very important to their health  
D. people's feeling of their age may have an effect on their own health

D

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic (官僚主义的) management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-equipped factories and piped music, and by psychologists and "human-relations" experts; yet all this oiling

does not change the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and he is bored with it. In fact, the blue-collar and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The workers and employees are anxious, seemingly because they might find themselves out of a job or they would say that they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. In fact, they live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissiveness (顺从) and independence. From the moment on they are tested again and again by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the pre-industrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century "free enterprise" capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities are the aims of social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

32. By "a well-oiled cog in the machinery", the author expresses the idea that man is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. expected to work in reasonable harmony with the rest of society
  - B. a replaceable component of society, though functioning smoothly
  - C. responsible for the smooth running of society and business operations
  - D. an essential part of society though individual's function is insignificant
33. The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are forced to give up their individuality and independence
  - B. they are filled with the well-founded fear of being unemployed
  - C. they don't have any genuine satisfaction or interest in real life
  - D. they have to face the fundamental realities of human existence
34. From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hold well-paid and life-long jobs
  - B. enjoy high social status and reputation
  - C. outperform their fellow-competitors
  - D. stay away from over-competitiveness



35. To solve the present social problems the author suggests the we should \_\_\_\_\_.

35. To solve the present social problems the author suggests the we should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. turn to the production mode of our ancestors
  - B. offer higher wages to workers and employees
  - C. enable man to fully develop his potentialities
  - D. take the fundamental realities for granted

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

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

#### Decision hard

From the moment we wake up each day, we're faced with a continuous stream of choices. 36, when there are too many options. This is decision fatigue (疲劳), a state of mental overload that can impede (妨碍) our ability to make additional decisions.

When decision fatigue kicks in, you may feel like you just don't have the mental bandwidth to deal with more decisions. 37. As a result, you avoid making certain choices entirely, go with the default option or make ones that aren't in line with your goals or values, experts say.

Here's how to minimize or manage this phenomenon:

38. Some easy ways to do this: When you go grocery shopping, use a master list that has the same staples, and buy the same brands each time. 39. And if you're trying to exercise regularly, devote a consistent amount of time for it every day.

Tune into how you're feeling. Be watchful of signs of decision fatigue and act accordingly: If you've had a demanding day that was filled with lots of decisions, put off making another one if you can. If things that wouldn't normally upset you start bothering you, consider that a sign that you may not be in the best state of mind to make a major decision. "People may not realize that they're experiencing decision fatigue," Baumeister, a professor of psychology at the University of Queensland in Australia, says. "40."

- A. Make some choices automatic
- B. It's something to watch out for
- C. They should turn to the experts for advice
- D. Put down what you have in hand and take a break from them
- E. This can lead to decisional disfunction or decreased self-control
- F. If you like having oatmeal for breakfast, stick with it on a daily basis
- G. We tend to feel overwhelmed, anxious, stressed or otherwise out of sorts

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

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

第7页共10页

I've learned a lesson that accepting kindness is important too. I'm a social worker and have been 41 more time recently with those unlucky people that some might say are less 42. I had a wonderful interaction this past week, when I had the 43 of being the receiver of kindness. I was speaking to a gentleman who had bad luck and was in 44. We were just talking for a while and getting to 45 each other.

Towards the end of our evening, he said he wanted to 46 me a hamburger at the nearby fast-food restaurant. In time before, I would have 47 that he let me buy him a meal, since he had a greater 48 than I. But my kindness 49 has taught me the importance of being a good receiver, too. So I told him if he 50 wanted to do that I would be 51 to share a meal with him.

It was great! He was so happy to be able to 52 something like that and he was 53 the entire time. I felt glad to 54 the wonderful feeling of someone's giving. We 55 some great conversation and I could see it 56 so much to him.

As we parted ways, instead of me feeling bad that he probably spent his last few 57 on our meal, I smiled and felt with a wonderful sense of 58 and gratitude. It's not only fun to be a receiver of kindness, 59 this also gives someone else the chance to be the 60. That is important, too.

- |                       |              |               |               |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. wasting        | B. killing   | C. spending   | D. saving     |
| 42. A. active         | B. fortunate | C. social     | D. familiar   |
| 43. A. chance         | B. price     | C. right      | D. method     |
| 44. A. hospital       | B. prison    | C. common     | D. trouble    |
| 45. A. know           | B. hate      | C. love       | D. encourage  |
| 46. A. borrow         | B. buy       | C. make       | D. show       |
| 47. A. advised        | B. demanded  | C. ordered    | D. insisted   |
| 48. A. need           | B. life      | C. wish       | D. family     |
| 49. A. truth          | B. power     | C. experience | D. nature     |
| 50. A. exactly        | B. really    | C. selflessly | D. briefly    |
| 51. A. happy          | B. generous  | C. sad        | D. reluctant  |
| 52. A. create         | B. prepare   | C. buy        | D. do         |
| 53. A. regretting     | B. shouting  | C. smiling    | D. praising   |
| 54. A. send out       | B. take away | C. calm down  | D. go through |
| 55. A. missed         | B. avoided   | C. shared     | D. judged     |
| 56. A. changed        | B. remained  | C. lost       | D. meant      |
| 57. A. choices        | B. dollars   | C. efforts    | D. times      |
| 58. A. responsibility | B. pride     | C. confidence | D. connection |
| 59. A. and            | B. or        | C. but        | D. while      |
| 60. A. giver          | B. helper    | C. receiver   | D. donor      |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Panjiakou section of the Great Wall in Tangshan city, Hebei province, was built in the 1380s during the Ming Dynasty. In the 1970s, part of it 61 (flood) during the construction of the Panjiakou Reservoir, which resulted in the unique sight of a section of the Great Wall underwater.

Changing water levels caused by seasonal changes have led to the submerged section becoming 62 (severe) eroded (腐蚀). "Our workload increases as the water level falls," said Meng Qi, an expert at the Hebei Ancient Architecture Conservation and Research Institute. He together with a team of workers 63 (begin)



repairing a section of the fallen wall since June

Zhang Yong, a senior engineer at the institute, 64 is responsible for the repair project, said the repair team follows a principle of minimum intervention and uses traditional methods and materials, 65 the aim of making the repaired sections match the rest of the Great Wall

The underwater section stands in the middle of the reservoir, so bricks and other building materials have to be taken to a dock, 66 (load) onto a boat and unloaded at the repair site, ~~without~~ any 67 (assist) of modern machinery.

"After several rounds of carrying bricks, our backs were beginning to blister, and after working for several days, our clothes were becoming 68 (wear)," a worker named Liang Wenfu said.

Engineers and workers live at the site in the middle of the reservoir. A boat delivers 69 (supply) of food, water and daily necessities once a week. One of the engineers, Cao Hui bin, once stayed on site for 45 days in 70 row.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

##### 第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (^), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及修改均仅限一词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Mike played on the construction site near her home on a sunny afternoon. Suddenly, he heard of something coming from around the sides of a nearby building. It sounds like the painful cries of an animal. He curiously turned the corner, only to see a small dog stand on its back legs. It seemed what the poor thing got stuck at waist between a small concrete wall and an even small broken wooden fence. Determined to help, he looked around to find the stick, climbed onto the wall and pointed his stick at the dog. Therefore, the terrified animal obviously didn't know his intention and barked at him fearfully. Mike had no choice but call 911 for help.

##### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是高二学生李华, 你的英语老师 Catherine 由于英语课堂教学时间紧张, 就是否取消“每日英语课前展示”征求同学们的意见。请你就此给她写封邮件, 内容包括:

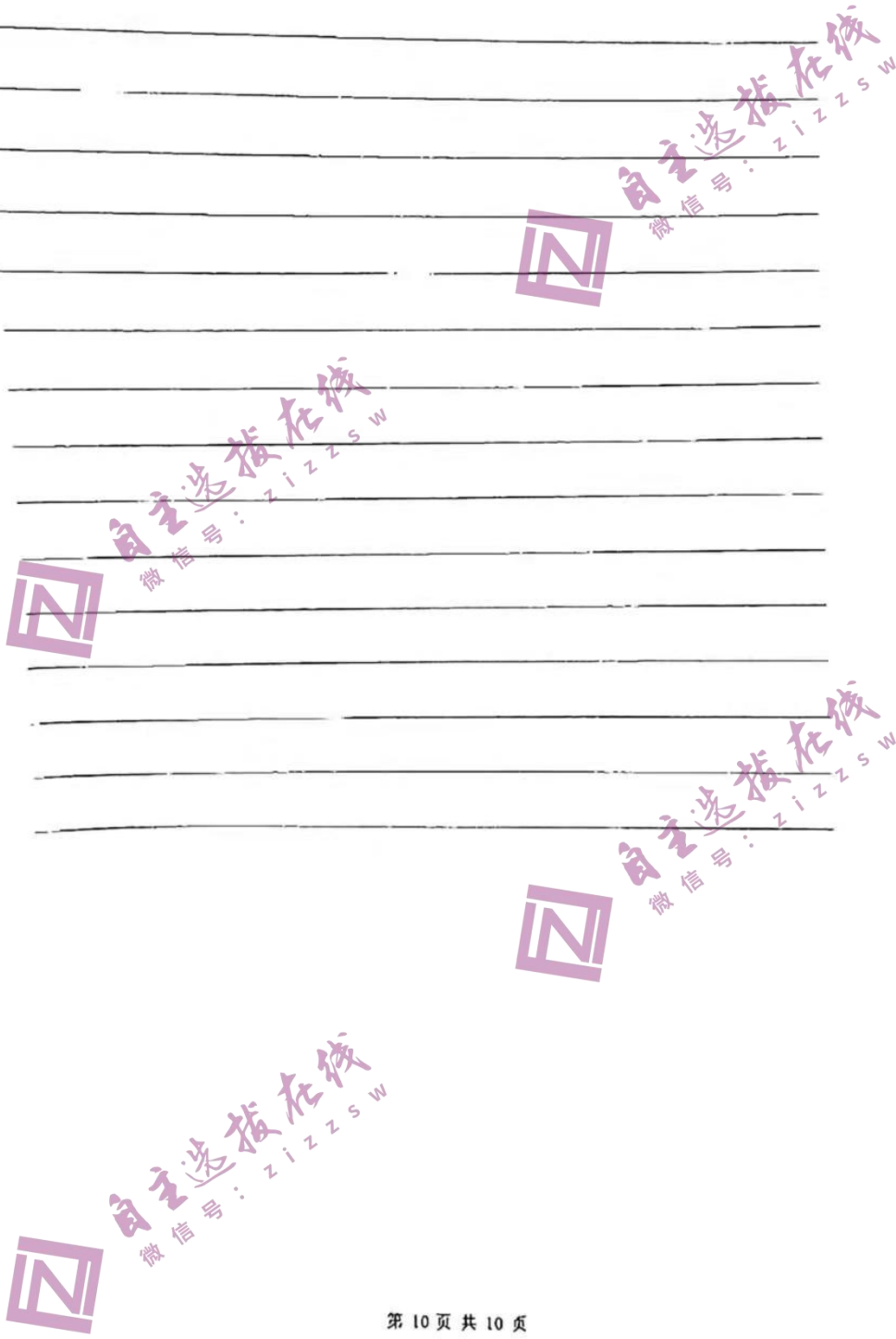
1. “每日英语课前展示”的利弊;

2. 你的建议及其理由。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 每日英语课前展示: daily presentation

Blank writing area with horizontal lines.



2021—2022 学年度上期高 2022届半期考试  
英语 参考答案

听力: 1-5 CBBAC      6-10 ABBCA      11-15 BBCBA      16-20 BCABC

阅读理解: A 篇 21-23 CAB      B 篇: 24-27 ACCB      C 篇: 28-31 BCAD      D 篇: 32-35 BADC

七选五: 36-40 GEAFB

完形: 41-45 CBADA      46-50 BDACB      51-55 ADCBC      56-60 DBDCA

语法填空:

61. was flooded      62. severely      63. has begun      64. who      65. with  
66. loaded      67. assistance      68. worn      69. supplies      70. a

短文改错:

1. her-his      2. 去掉 of      3. sides-side      4. sounds-sounded      5. stand-standing  
6. what- that      7. small-smaller      8. the 改为 a      9. Therefore-However      10. but 后添加 to

书面表达 (略)