

# 英语

(考试时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分)

## 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分30分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

### 第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题, 每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C.

1. Why does the boy want his mother to do?

A. To paint the wall.

B. To find the clothes for him.

C. To hang a painting on the wall.

2. How much will the woman pay?

A. \$60.

B. \$50.

C. \$13.

3. Where is the man going after leaving the store?

A. To his house.

B. To the airport.

C. To Sally's place.

4. What happened to the man?

A. He drove home last night.

B. He went home by taxi last night.

C. He was caught in a heavy rain.

5. Where could the speakers probably be?

A. At a sports store.

B. In a gym.

C. In the woman's house.

### 第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why doesn't the woman take the pink blouse?

A. Its color doesn't fit her.

B. It's too expensive.

C. It's too big.

7. What color blouse does the woman take?

A. Pink.

B. Black.

C. Blue.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. How many bottles of red wine did the man receive?

A. 5,000.

B. 10,000.

C. 15,000.

9. What will the woman do next?  
 A. Check with the transport department.  
 B. Organize the new transport.  
 C. Make a phone call.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers talking about?  
 A. A hobby.  
 B. New Year plans.  
 C. Chinese long history.
11. Why does the man want to go to China?  
 A. To meet Chinese friends.  
 B. To visit tourist attractions.  
 C. To learn its culture and language.
12. What does the man suggest the woman do?  
 A. Find a hobby.  
 B. Meet new people.  
 C. Take a modern dance class.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
 A. Classmates.  
 B. Teacher and student.  
 C. Customer and shop assistant.

14. Where did the man work last summer?  
 A. In a clothes shop.  
 B. In a shoe shop.  
 C. In a bookshop.

15. What can we know about the man?  
 A. He will buy a car.  
 B. He made a little money.  
 C. He met many rich people.

16. What did the woman think of her summer job?  
 A. Tiring.  
 B. Pleasant.  
 C. Interesting.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many girls are there in the first photo?  
 A. Four.  
 B. Five.  
 C. Six.

18. What is the children's attitude to the score of the football game?  
 A. They don't mind.  
 B. They feel upset.  
 C. They are puzzled.

19. What are the girls in the second photo doing?  
 A. Doing sports.  
 B. Drinking coffee.  
 C. Reading books.

20. What benefit does the activity in the second photo provide?  
 A. It gives a sense of winning.  
 B. It helps kids to improve physical health.  
 C. It offers a chance to communicate more.

## 第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分40分)

### 第一节 (共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

Based on our purpose of creating a real connection with the beauty of a destination, we have carefully crafted the following Chengdu tours to explore all the highlights in and around Chengdu. All our private Chengdu tours are flexible and can be customized to suit your budget and interests.

#### 1-Day Dujiangyan Panda Volunteer Program Tour

If you're looking for close contact with pandas, this 1-day panda volunteer experience will make use of your time to its fullest. It's a memorable chance to look after a cute and fluffy panda as you clean its enclosure, make its food, and watch it be fed.

#### 3-Day Giant Panda, Giant Buddha, and Ancient Town Tour

Two of the most highly rated attractions according to our previous customers are the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding and Leshan Giant Buddha, both of which you can see on this 3-day smart tour. Furthermore, on this journey, you will discover the real Chengdu by tasting amazing Sichuan food and visiting a traditional ancient town.

#### 5-Day Chengdu, Leshan and Mount. Emei Tour

This tour covers the most popular attractions in Chengdu and nearby cities. You will see the cute pandas, some vibrant scenes that may only happen in Chengdu, and most of all two UNESCO World Heritage Sites - the Giant Buddha cut during the Tang Dynasty, and Mount Emei.

#### 6-Day Sichuan Adventure Tour

Starting from Chengdu, take a 6-day trip to discover incredible western Sichuan, including snowy mountains, forests, grasslands, and Tibetan villages. Be one of the first to journey into beautiful Yala Snow Mountain Scenic Area. There is a large area to the west of Chengdu (western Sichuan) that is a paradise for China's adventurers and photographers.

21. What can visitors do in the 3-day tour?
- Enjoy Sichuan Opera.
  - Clean pandas' enclosure.
  - Have a bite of Sichuan food.
  - Hike on the snowy mountain.
22. Which tour will you choose if an adventurous experience is a must?
- 6-Day Sichuan Adventure Tour.
  - 5-Day Chengdu, Leshan and Mount. Emei Tour.
  - 1-Day Dujiangyan Panda Volunteer Program Tour.
  - 3-Day Giant Panda, Giant Buddha, and Ancient Town Tour.
23. What do the tours have in common?
- Tibetan culture.
  - A close look at pandas.
  - A visit to an ancient town.
  - Personalized travel service.

## B

I came to love the way Morrie lit up when I entered the room. He did this for many people, I know, but it was his special talent to make each visitor feel the smile was unique.

"Ahhhh, it's my buddy," he would say when he saw me, in that foggy, high-pitched voice. And it didn't stop with the greeting. When Morrie was with you, he was really with you. He looked at you straight in the eye, and he listened as if you were the only person in the world. How much better would people get along if their first encounter each day were like this instead of complaints from a waitress or a bus driver or a boss?

"I believe in being fully present," Morrie said. That means you should be with the person you're with. When I'm talking to you now, Mitch, I try to keep focused only on what is going on between us. I am not thinking about something we said last week. I am not thinking of what's coming up this Friday. I am not thinking about doing another Koppel show, or about what medications I'm taking.

Morrie could spend every waking moment in self-pity, feeling his body for decay(腐烂), counting his breaths. So many people with far smaller problems are so self-absorbed, their eyes glaze over if you speak for more than thirty seconds. They already have something else in mind a friend to call, a fax to send, a lover they're daydreaming about. They only snap back to full attention when you finish talking, at which point they say "Uh-huh" or "Yeah, really" and fake their way back to the moment.

"Part of the problem, Mitch, is that everyone is in such a hurry," Morrie said. "People haven't found meaning in their lives, so they're running all the time looking for it. They think of the next car, the next house, the next job. Then they find those things are empty, too, and they keep running."

24. What is about Morrie?

- A. He likes smiling to others.
- B. He likes critical thinking.
- C. He is a man of many ideas.
- D. He is a man of many words.

25. How do people usually react when someone is speaking to them?

- A. They listen to others carefully.
- B. They always talk about themselves.
- C. They pay little attention to the conversation.
- D. They complain to each other about life problems.

26. How does the writer find Morrie?

- A. Serious.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Lazy.
- D. Smart.

27. What does the story convey?

- A. People focus on material possessions in life.
- B. People had better cherish the present moment.
- C. People should learn how to strike up a conversation.
- D. People seek for the next thing to achieve happiness.

## C

Brown noise is one classification of noise “color”. Each color represents long-lasting patterns of noise frequencies that we can hear, ranging from 20 to 20,000 hertz.

“White noise has equal energy at all frequencies. To us, it sounds like radio static,” explains Anahita Mehta, a researcher who studies sound pitch at the Kresge Hearing Research Institute at the University of Michigan. “Pink noise has more energy in low frequency ranges compared to the high ranges. It sounds lower than white noise. Examples would be rainfall or traffic.”

Then, there’s brown noise. It’s technically classified as red noise, but the nickname comes from the way it’s produced: Its sound signals change randomly to produce the sound of static, imitating a type of unsteady movement pattern, called Brownian motion. “Brown noise has even fewer high frequencies than white or pink noise, and you’ll recognize it as a lower sound,” Mehta says. “Examples would be the deep roar of an ocean wave crashing or thunder rolling.”

Although brown noise is the latest trend to make its way onto social media, scientists can only speculate about its benefits. Very little evidence exists on the effect of brown noise, and the proof that is available has included only small groups of participants for short periods of time. But there’s a growing interest to see if brown noise might help health.

Researchers suspect that brown noise may help produce the relaxation response in some people. “Maybe you find it relaxing to hear the sounds of the sea, so if you listen to brown noise that sounds like waves crashing, and it helps you, that’s great – as long as you’re listening at a low volume,” Mehta says. “However, there’s no strong evidence that listening to brown noise reduces stress.”

Despite the suspected promise of brown noise, researchers are also concerned about its potential harms.

28. What are examples of brown noise?

- A. Rainfall and traffic.
- B. Radio static and ocean waves.
- C. Dogs barking and birds twittering.
- D. Thunder rolling and waves crashing.

29. What does the underlined word “speculate” mean in paragraph 4?

- A. Identify.
- B. Imagine.
- C. Picture.
- D. Guess.

30. What can be discussed after the last paragraph?

- A. The investigations on effects of brown noise.
- B. The tips on producing the relaxation response.
- C. The evidence on health benefits of brown noise.
- D. The examples of damage caused by brown noise.

31. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

- A. What Is Brown Noise and What Are the Benefits?
- B. The Scientific Theory Behind Brown Noise
- C. How Brown Noise Affects Brain Health?
- D. Different Noises, Different Colors



## D

These days, teens are heavily influenced by the media. Many of them have watched thousands of hours of TV. That's 5-more time than they spend with teachers at school. And we haven't yet considered the hours they spend using the internet and reading newspapers.

However, several studies have shown a serious problem: Today's teens lack media literacy. In other words, they have difficulty critically thinking about the information they see. One study focused on middle school students. It found more than 80 percent of them couldn't tell the difference between real news stories and ads that looked like news.

Stanford University professor Kevin John teaches a class called Media Effects. He tries to help his students learn media literacy. The Professor gave an example that shows why media literacy matters. In the example, two news stations report a snowstorm. One focuses on the terrible road conditions. The other focuses on kids playing in the snow. "With a news' story, news stations tell you what they feel are the important details. These details largely depend on the opinions of the news director," said John, "A person who has media literacy would realize that each story is about one aspect at one point in time. There is more going on."

Some experts think School is the best place to teach media literacy. Others believe everyone from parents to journalists should help teens learn the skill.

As for the best time to start learning media literacy, many experts recommend the age of 12. But some basic ideas can be taught even earlier. "It's never too early to start learning media literacy," said John.

32. What can we know about teens today from paragraph 1?
- They are willing to read newspaper at home.
  - They prefer watching TV to surfing the internet.
  - They spend more time watching TV than studying.
  - They are fond of surfing the internet better at school.
33. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
- Most of teens have trouble with reading.
  - Most of teens needs to practise thinking.
  - Most of teens are short of media literacy.
  - Most of teens lay stress on media effects.
34. What does the example given by professor imply?
- There are many sides to a thing at one time.
  - Terrible road conditions cause inconvenience.
  - One's media literacy depends on your attitude.
  - News details must be announced by news stations.
35. Which of the following statements does John agree with?
- Parents have the responsibility to realize media literacy.
  - Teens should learn media literacy as early as possible.
  - The best age for children to learn is the age of 12.
  - Children can be taught better only at school.

## 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。

### How to deal with silent treatment?

Is someone you know giving you the silent treatment? Maybe you did something wrong: you embarrassed or humiliated the other person; You let them down or failed to give them your support when they needed it. 36

#### Be clear about what happened

You probably already know what it was that you said or did. 37. You could say, "I feel like there's a problem between us and that you might be upset with me." If you do know what happened between you to cause this gap, ask if you can talk.

38

Explain that you know what happened between you wasn't good and that you'd like to be friends again. Ask them what their thoughts and feelings are now about what happened. Acknowledge what they say about how they feel, and then say how you feel. For example, "I understand why you are upset and that you are angry. I feel sad/upset/bad about what happened, and I'd like to put things right."

#### Take responsibility and apologize

This doesn't mean taking all the blame. 39. For example, "I know you wanted our situation to be kept private and I've really upset you by telling other people about it. I'm sorry I did that. I thought that talking about it to others would help me make sense of what was going on."

#### Try only once

40. You've done your best. Now, it is up to them. They may need more time to process what happened between you, so give them some space.

- A. But if not, ask.
- B. Share your past experiences.
- C. Ask about thoughts and feelings.
- D. It also means that we should keep it to ourselves.
- E. No matter what it is, here's a handful of ways that will set you in the right direction.
- F. If the other person refuses to restart talking to you, there's nothing else you can do.
- G. It simply means admitting your part in any wrongdoing and expressing that you're sorry.

## 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。

Scientists first discovered the two species in the Wolong National Nature Reserve in 2021. They later \_\_\_\_\_(confirm) that they were new orchid and primrose species. And then, the tiny orchid, *Gastrochilus heminii*, \_\_\_\_\_(list) as a data-deficient species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, meaning more information to assess its risk of \_\_\_\_\_(extinct).

The primrose species, another data-deficient flora, grows on cliffs at an altitude of 3,400 meters. So far, scientists have only found one patch of this flower in the wild, \_\_\_\_\_(make) it exceptionally rare.

China boasts some of the \_\_\_\_\_(rich) biodiversity in the world and has a relatively fine flora protection system, according to a white paper on China's biodiversity protection.

The reasons for the wealth of \_\_\_\_\_(discovery) are new transportation infrastructure and technology enabling scientists to go deep into uncharted regions. The second reason is that as scientists' understanding of taxonomy deepens, some flora species \_\_\_\_\_ were found in the past were later reclassified as new species. The third reason is that China's massive ecological restoration programs have helped \_\_\_\_\_ number of some endangered species to reappear.

As of 2021, China had around 200 conservation botanical gardens, safeguarding more than 23,000 species of flora. Rare native plants hold research value and can also serve \_\_\_\_\_ the poster child for conservation efforts and get the public \_\_\_\_\_(interest) in science and nature.

#### 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. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I am applying a volunteer position for the games. Personally, I consider me a qualified candidate from the follow three aspects. Firstly, as a sports fan, my sports talents let me to fit in any volunteer position. Secondly, my fluently English will enable me to well understand the needs of sportsmen than others, and thus offer timely help. Thirdly, my voluntary experiences have not only strengthened my team spirit, but also equip me with practical skills and knowledges.

I keep passion for sports, but I hope to make a contribution to this world sports event. I would appreciate it when I am offered this opportunity. I have attached my resume and look forward to an interview.





## 关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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