

2024 届高三英语试题

考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

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. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Husband and wife.

2. What might the woman be good at?

A. Looking after kids.

B. Taking care of elderly people.

C. Teaching people how to find a job.

3. Which country does the man want to go to?

A. England.

B. Brazil.

C. France.

4. When is the project supposed to be finished?

A. Before 10:00.

B. At 11:00.

C. At 12:00.

5. What would the man like to do?

A. Book a plane ticket.

B. Cancel his reservation.

C. Return a ticket to the woman.

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 will the speakers have a meeting?

- A. To confirm the design. B. To check a project. C. To improve the project.

7. When will the speakers meet?

- A. At 8:00, Friday. B. At 9:00, Friday. C. At 9:00, Tuesday.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Where does the woman live?

- A. In Apartment 205. B. In Apartment 305. C. In Apartment 503.

9. Why does the woman call the man?

- A. Her air conditioner is out of order.
B. She doesn't know how to cook.
C. Her fridge doesn't work again.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What was wrong with the woman's car?

- A. It was on fire.
B. Its engine smoked.
C. It gave out a terrible noise.

11. Why does the woman speak to the man?

- A. To ask for help. B. To find a friend. C. To rescue a person.

12. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Hire a car. B. Drive a truck. C. Ring her friend.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman plan to work as this summer?

- A. A nurse. B. A volunteer. C. A doctor.

14. Who had medical examinations from July 15 to July 31 last year?

- A. The children under 5. B. The adults over 30. C. The elderly over 55.

15. What does the woman say about the work?

- A. None has much time to rest.
B. Everyone has to arrive early.
C. Everyone has to be always polite.

16. What does the woman advise the man to wear?

- A. Light clothes. B. Comfortable shoes. C. Loose trousers.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How many levels of courses does the program offer?

- A. Seven. B. Eight. C. Twelve.

18. What is the strength of the program?

- A. It can meet personal needs.
B. It provides courses on US culture.
C. It is available throughout the year.

19. What can students get if they perform well in an end-of-session test?

- A. A course for free.
- B. A chance to work part-time.
- C. A promotion to a higher level.

20. What does the Language Center Bonus Project provide?

- A. Extra practice hours.
- B. Field trips.
- C. Social activities.

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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

You won't need to spend lots of money keeping your cats happy. These DIY cat toys are guaranteed to be satisfying. Here are some good ideas for common household items that can easily be turned into fun toys. You can visit our web page to find out the details.

Egg cartons (硬纸盒)

These can quickly be changed into a food puzzle for your furry friends. Simply put in some of your cats' favourite biscuits and treats, and then close up the cartons. Place them on the floor and watch as your cats smell out the food and figure out how to get all the tasty snacks.

Cardboard boxes

We all know just how much cats love boxes. Your cats will naturally jump right in and claim the boxes for themselves, but you can take the boxes to the next level. Just add in an old towel or a blanket, and your cats will have a cosy place for sleep.

Old socks

Put those old socks to good use and keep your cats entertained for hours. Fill your socks halfway with balled-up paper or other material, and add in a little jingle bell for extra excitement. Then tie off the end with a string, and your cats' new favourite toy is complete.

Plastic water bottles

Another creative idea for DIY cat toys is using empty plastic water bottles. Simply remove the cap and the label, and wash the bottles thoroughly. Fill it with a small amount of snacks, and let your cats bat it around to get the snacks. The noise and movement of the bottle will engage your cats' natural hunting instincts and provide entertainment.

21. Why are these household items used?

- A. To save space.
- B. To reduce waste.
- C. To entertain cats.
- D. To protect cats.

22. What can cardboard boxes be made into according to the text?

- A. Cats' beds.
- B. Cats' playhouses.
- C. Cats' food containers.
- D. Cats' water bowls.

23. Which household items involve providing food for cats?

- A. Egg cartons and cardboard boxes.

- B. Cardboard boxes and old socks.
- C. Old socks and plastic water bottles.
- D. Plastic water bottles and egg cartons.

B

A NASA climate research scientist, Cynthia Rosenzweig, who has spent much of her career explaining how global food production must adapt to a changing climate, was awarded the World Food Prize on Thursday.

"We basically cannot solve climate change unless we address the issues of the greenhouse gas emissions from the food system, and we cannot provide food security for all unless we work really hard to develop adaptable agricultural systems," she told The Associated Press in an interview.

Rosenzweig, who describes herself as a climate impact scientist, grew up in Scarsdale, New York, a suburban area that she said led her to seek out life in the country. Later, she moved to Italy, and developed a passion for agriculture. After returning to the United States, she focused her education on agronomy (农学).

She worked as a graduate student at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies in the early 1980s, when global climate models were beginning to show the effects of human-generated carbon dioxide on the global climate. As the only team member studying agronomy, she researched the impact on food production and has been working since then to answer those questions.

Rosenzweig's work led to the Environmental Protection Agency's first prediction of the effects of climate change on the nation's agricultural regions in the agency's assessment of the potential effects of climate change on the United States in 1988. She was the first to bring climate change to the attention of the American Society of Agronomy and she organized the first sessions on the issue in the 1980s. The research organization she founded, AgMIP, develops adaptation packages, which could include the use of more drought-tolerant seeds and improved water management practices.

Even the largest agribusiness corporations have shown a willingness to listen. Some models her colleagues have developed show how businesses could be effected by climate change and how they have a role to play in reducing the impact on climate.

"It's really a global partnership of all the global food systems to come together to restrain climate change and maintain the food security for the planet," she said.

24. What can we learn from paragraph 2?

- A. Plants can hardly cause greenhouse gas emissions.
- B. Issues of food security will result in climate change.
- C. Improving food systems will help address climate change.
- D. Some adaptable agricultural systems have been put into use.

25. Which of the following can best describe Rosenzweig?

- A. Modest.
- B. Devoted.
- C. Adaptable.
- D. Warm-hearted.

26. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. Rosenzweig's contributions.
C. Rosenzweig's expectations.

- B. Rosenzweig's challenges.
D. Rosenzweig's backgrounds.

27. What does the underlined word "they" in paragraph 6 refer to?

- A. The models.
C. The colleagues.

- B. The practices.
D. The businesses.

C

You may hear the awful saying "You can't teach an old dog new tricks", which speaks to a common belief about older adulthood that it's a time when we've become so set in our ways that we're not likely to change.

Psychologists used to follow the same line of thinking: After young adulthood, people tend to become stabler as people age. However, more recent studies suggest that something unexpected happens to many people as they reach and pass their 60s: Their personality starts changing again. People's personality can change in response to their circumstances, adapting to a changing life. These developments clarify personality is not a permanent state but an adaptive way of being.

We can't say with certainty what factors are driving these shifts, but a few theories exist. One possibility is that personality is shaped by specific life events that tend to happen in older age: retirement, empty nesting or widowhood (丧偶). But such milestones aren't very reliable sources of change. They affect some people deeply, but have no impact on others. Any one event could mean many different things, depending on its context. Jenny Wagner, a psychologist at the University of Hamburg, in Germany, gave an example. Losing a partner could be a great loss, but for some it could be a bit of a relief at the same time—say, for someone who's been caring for their ill partner for years.

Granted, old-age personality changes don't always result from a sense of helplessness or an endlessly shrinking life. Research has shown that when people get older, they commonly recalibrate their goals; though they might be doing less, they tend to prioritize what they find meaningful and really appreciate it. That may involve adjusting to what they can't control, but it doesn't necessarily mean they're reacting to a bad life—just a different one.

At the same time, not all of the changes coming with old age are unavoidable. And if old adults had more support from their communities and society, perhaps they'd be better able to command their circumstances—rather than having to make up for factors slipping out of their grasp.

28. Why is the saying in paragraph 1 mentioned?

- A. To lead in the topic.
C. To show an attitude.

- B. To explain a reason.
D. To offer a suggestion.

29. What do we know about old-age personality changes?

- A. They can't be avoided or prevented.
B. They will happen to most old people.

33. Why does too much choice sometimes bring challenges to customers?

- A. It always wastes customers' time.
- B. It's difficult to accept the bad results.
- C. It may result in some negative feelings.
- D. It makes the business more complicated.

34. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. More choice leads to shoppers' doubting themselves.
- B. Choice plays an important role in marketing strategies.
- C. Having fifty styles of jeans is extremely better than two.
- D. More choice causes the decline in consumption to some degree.

35. What may be the best title for the text?

- A. Less choice does harm
- B. More isn't always better
- C. More purchase is better
- D. Less choice favors consumption

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。

Earth Hour is an annual event, asking you to switch off all your lights for one hour in positive change for our planet. It is organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature and it's a big event usually at the end of March every year. 36, which means switching off all lights everywhere at the same time for one hour.

Earth Hour started in Australia in 2007, when 2.2 million people in Sydney turned off all unnecessary lights for an hour. 37, and many countries around the world have taken part.

It's true that switching off the lights for just one hour saves only a little power. 38. Joining in Earth Hour makes people think about the problem of climate change and how to protect nature so that people can enjoy healthy and sustainable lives. Besides, many people acting together pushes governments and companies to consider green issues when making big decisions.

39. The number 60 is for the 60 minutes of Earth Hour, and the plus invites people to keep on taking action even after Earth Hour is finished. In fact, people joining in Earth Hour say that taking part in it inspires them to do more for the environment. The climate activist Greta Thunberg says, "Earth Hour is every hour of every day."

Why is it in March? At the end of March in the northern and southern hemispheres (半球), the days and the nights are almost of the same length. 40, so it is dark in the evening in each country for the Earth Hour switch-off.

- A. But this is only the beginning
- B. The logo of Earth Hour is "60+"
- C. On this evening, people "go dark"
- D. There are many events people can join in
- E. Since then it has grown into an international event
- F. The idea is to raise the awareness of environmental issues
- G. At this time, the sunset time is similar in both hemispheres

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。

It was Christmas Day. For Antony, this was another day spent in a white-walled 41. His wife and son were enjoying chicken and soup at home. But for Antony, he couldn't enjoy the Christmas 42 with them. Instead, he was surrounded by flashes of red from arriving ambulances. He was 43 lives.

About fifty years ago, Antony was born in a little 44 in Northern Greece, where religious festivities were upheld with the highest honor. However, he was a boy who 45 Santa. When asked the reason, he laughed out and said, "He was always there, but he never 46 me Christmas presents." His laugh then turned into a(n) 47 yell, trying to get emotional resonance (共鸣). He continued, "All the other children in the village got Christmas 48 except me."

When he was a boy, his parents struggled hard to make ends meet and couldn't 49 to buy him gifts. He was left to think Santa was an 50 magical man who always forgot him. Santa brought the other children presents, but ignored him. People could never imagine what it was like for him to watch all the other 51 open their Christmas presents.

52, when other children in the village played with new toys, Antony passed the time by reading his older brother's 53 textbooks. His appetite for reading and the example his older brother set 54 him to study hard and become a 55. Antony is now a senior cardiologist. He works 56 at the hospital, close to the village where he grew up.

Doctors are especially needed, and Antony is not relying on Santa to deliver. He is at the hospital, like Santa, faithfully 57 the greatest gift of all. Antony teaches us that we can rise from 58 beginnings. His story shows us that though we may not grow up having what others do, with the right 59 and hard work, we can do something 60.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 41. A. restaurant | B. hospital | C. supermarket | D. cinema |
| 42. A. appointment | B. performance | C. delight | D. blessing |
| 43. A. improving | B. wasting | C. enjoying | D. saving |
| 44. A. farm | B. village | C. shop | D. school |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 45. A. hated | B. followed | C. admired | D. trusted |
| 46. A. bought | B. taught | C. brought | D. lent |
| 47. A. forgettable | B. considerate | C. impolite | D. infectious |
| 48. A. records | B. presents | C. information | D. knowledge |
| 49. A. afford | B. reject | C. claim | D. arrange |
| 50. A. attractive | B. aggressive | C. awful | D. ambitious |
| 51. A. patients | B. parents | C. doctors | D. kids |
| 52. A. In the past | B. In the distance | C. In the end | D. In the meantime |
| 53. A. musical | B. physical | C. medical | D. natural |
| 54. A. required | B. inspired | C. forced | D. persuaded |
| 55. A. salesman | B. consultant | C. manager | D. doctor |
| 56. A. tirelessly | B. regularly | C. exactly | D. reasonably |
| 57. A. trying out | B. drawing out | C. giving out | D. selling out |
| 58. A. smooth | B. promising | C. complex | D. humble |
| 59. A. opinion | B. motive | C. comment | D. privilege |
| 60. A. extraordinary | B. familiar | C. practical | D. traditional |

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 ecological environment in the Sanjiangyuan National Park in northwest China's Qinghai Province 61 (continue) to improve since the establishment of the national park in 2021, with water conservation capacity increasing by more than 6 percent annually, according to a newly 62 (release) report on the park's development.

The park delivers over 60 billion cubic meters of high-quality freshwater downstream every year, 63 the grassland coverage and grass yield in the park have increased by over 11 percent and 30 percent 64 (respective), according to the report.

65 (locate) on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Sanjiangyuan region serves as the headwaters for the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang rivers, and is known as the "Water Tower of Asia". In 2021, the Sanjiangyuan National Park, along with other four parks, 66 (list) as China's first batch of national parks. The park has a total area of 190,700 square km, with an average altitude (海拔) of 4,700 meters.

According to Losang Tsering, 67 is an engineer of the Sanjiangyuan National Park Administration, the park has prioritized ecological restoration over the years, 68 (focus) on ecosystems such as glaciers and snow-capped mountains, high-altitude grasslands and meadows.

The Sanjiangyuan region is a typical 69 (represent) of the alpine (高山的) ecosystem and serves 70 an alpine biological germplasm bank, making it a crucial ecological security barrier in China.

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(Λ),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。

Jack set a clear goal to be a lawyer to protecting the fairness and justice of his motherland. After entering university, he makes a detailed plan. Every summer vacation saw Jack do various part-time job. He was employing in doing some volunteer work in a local library. He also acquired with all the certificates connect with his major. With impressive perform, he was high thought of by all the employers. He finally got an ideal job as a lawyer in her hometown. In order to become outstanding lawyer in the future, he is working hard now.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

改革开放(reform and opening-up)以来,中国发生了巨大变化,在许多方面都取得了成功。请你以此为话题,用英语写一篇短文,向你校英文报投稿,内容包括:

1. 概括变化;
2. 你的感受;
3. 你的期待。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 题目已为你写好。

2024 届高三英语试题参考答案

听力部分录音材料

听力部分。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意：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。

停顿 00'10"

现在是听力试音时间。

M: Hello. International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly. Well, we are a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 50 members at the moment, but we are growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting. I'm British actually, and I came to Washington about three months ago. I'm looking for ways to meet people. Er, what kinds of events do you organize?

M: Well, we have social get-togethers, and sports events, and we also have language evenings.

W: Could you tell me something about the language evenings?

M: Yes. Every day except Thursday we have a language evening. People can come and practice their languages—you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; Wednesday—German; and Friday—French. On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practice my French.

M: OK. Well, if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more information. If you join now, you can have the first month free.

试音到此结束。

听力考试正式开始。

停顿 00'10"

请看听力部分第一节。

第一节

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。

停顿 00'02"

例如：现在你有 5 秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题。

停顿 00'05"

你将听到以下内容:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

停顿 00'02"

你将有 5 秒钟的时间将正确答案标在试卷上。

停顿 00'05"

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士, 所以你选择 C 项, 并将其标在试卷上。

现在, 你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

停顿 00'05"

(Text 1)

W: Where is our daughter now, Michael?

M: She must be playing somewhere in the garden behind the house.

(Text 2)

M: I am looking for someone who has taken care of elderly people before. Do you have any experience?

W: I'm sorry. My experience is with small children. I'm afraid I will not be suitable for the job.

(Text 3)

W: Chris, if you get a chance to go abroad, which of the countries do you prefer, England or France?

M: Neither. I'd like to go to Brazil. It is famous as the football kingdom around the world.

(Text 4)

W: It's 10 o'clock now. Let's go out for something to eat.

M: But the project is due in two hours.

W: I can't believe we've worked for 11 hours straight.

(Text 5)

W: Freedom Travel Service. May I help you?

M: Yes! I'd like to make a reservation for a return ticket. I want to leave tomorrow.

W: OK. Where are you going?

M: I'm flying to London.

第一节到此结束。

第二节

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。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 6)

M: I'm not sure if that project works. You know, Kim, I think we should have a meeting about improving it.

W: Sure. Are you free on Thursday?

M: Let me just check my diary. Sorry, I'm busy on Thursday. Is Friday OK?

W: Yes. How about nine o'clock?

M: Yes, nine o'clock is fine. Your office or mine?

W: Oh, I'll come to your office if you like.

M: OK, see you on Friday at nine in my office.

W: OK. See you then.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 7)

M: Hello?

W: Hello, Mr Warner... This is Lucy Lock.

M: Uh, Ms Lock... in Apartment 205?

W: No, in Apartment 305.

M: Oh, yes. What can I do for you? Does your fridge need fixing again?

W: No, it's the air conditioner this time.

M: Oh, so what's wrong with it?

W: Well, I think the temperature control needs to be checked. It doesn't cool down at all.

M: Really? OK, I'll go to look at it right away.

W: Thanks a lot, Mr Warner.

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(Text 8)

M: Can you tell me what happened?

W: Yeah. I was just driving home as usual, and my engine started smoking.

M: That sounds scary. What happened next?

W: Then my car stopped running. I just made it to the side of the road before it broke down.

M: OK. Well, you'd better find a rescue truck to bring your car here. I'll take a look and see what's wrong with it.

W: That sounds good.

M: In the meaning time, you can call your friend to pick you up.

W: Thanks for your help. I'm so glad you are on today.

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在,你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 9)

W: What's your plan for the summer holiday?

M: Nothing much. Do you have any ideas?

W: Last summer, I had a valuable experience working as a volunteer in the community hospital. This year I'd like to continue. Do you want to go with me?

M: Sounds good. How long did you work there?

W: Well, from July 15 to July 31, when the elderly over 55 were given free medical examinations.

M: What did you do there?

W: Every day I arrived early and organized the people who came over. Then I would help them fill in the form. Leading them to the different departments was also one of my duties.

M: I think I'm capable of those.

W: Sounds easy, but by the time their examinations were over, I was already worn out. Everyone there worked in a tight schedule.

M: Tiring though it was, we could benefit a lot from the experience.

W: I agree with you. So...

M: I'd like to go with you. What should I pay attention to?

W: You should be patient. Oh, more importantly, you should wear a pair of comfortable shoes, for you have to stand for a long time.

听下面一段独白,回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在,你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 10)

W: Good morning! Welcome to the language center of our university. We aim at helping people improve their language ability in several languages. Now, I'll focus on one of our programs, the English Training Program, which I think you might be interested in. The program offers year-round English courses in eight levels. It offers courses for students, scholars, and professionals. Participants can prepare for study at an American university and improve their language skills and knowledge of American culture. The strength to the program is its ability to offer courses to meet any students' specific needs and goals. Most students in this program study full time, which consists of twenty hours a week. On the first day of the program, you take a test to determine your level. At the end of each seven-week session, your language skills are evaluated. And if you've made enough progress, you are promoted to the next level. In addition, you can enter the Language Center Bonus Project, which will allow you to have extra English hours with a native speaker. For more practice chances, there are also several social activities and field trips organized by the student center.

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第二节到此结束。

现在,你有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

听力部分到此结束。

试题答案

听力:

1—5 CABCA 6—10 CBBAB 11—15 ACBCA 16—20 BBACA

阅读理解:

21—23 CAD

A 篇:本文是应用文,介绍了四种可以制作成猫的玩具的家庭物品。

21. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段可知,这些家庭物品都可以制作成猫的玩具,给猫带去快乐。

22. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句可知,在纸箱中放入旧毛巾或毛毯后,它可以变成一个适合猫睡觉的地方。换言之,纸箱可以制作成床。

23. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段和最后一段可知,给猫提供食物涉及的家庭物品有鸡蛋包装纸盒和塑料水瓶。

24—27 CBAD

B 篇:本文是记叙文。获得了世界粮食奖的 Cynthia Rosenzweig 的大部分职业生涯都在研究全球粮食生产要如何适应气候变化。

24. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“除非我们解决粮食系统的温室气体排放问题,否则我们无法从根本上解决气候变化问题”可知,改善粮食系统将有助于应对气候变化。

25. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段和第四段可知,Rosenzweig 一直致力于研究全球粮食生产要如何适应气候变化。

26. A 【解析】主旨大意题。通读第五段可知,本段主要讲述了 Rosenzweig 的贡献。

27. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第六段最后一句“Rosenzweig 的同事开发的一些模型显示了企业如何受到气候变化的影响,以及这些企业如何在减少对气候的影响方面发挥作用”可知答案。

28—31 ACBA

C 篇:本文是说明文。老年人的性格可能会随着他们生活环境的变化而改变。

28. A 【解析】推理判断题。第一段出现的谚语“You can't teach an old dog new tricks”是为了引出下文谈论的主题:老年人的性格可能会随着他们生活环境的变化而改变。

29. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第四句和第五句可知,并非所有老年人的性格都会产生变化,这种情况因人而异。

30. B 【解析】词义推测题。根据画线词所在句及其下一句可知,老年人在变老的过程中可能会调整自己的目标,选择过不同的生活。

31. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章最后一句可知,如果老年人能得到社区和社会更多的支

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持,也许他们就能更好地掌控自己的境况,而不必去弥补自己无法掌控的因素。由此可知,我们应该给予老年人帮助和关爱。

32—35 BCDB

D篇:本文是说明文。最新研究发现,人们在消费时选择越多,购买东西的可能性也许会越小。

32. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段和第二段可知,作者主要通过举例的方式来支撑文章的主题。

33. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句可知,过多的选择可能会导致消费者有焦虑、后悔、自责等负面情绪。

34. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,过多的选择对于消费者或经销商都不一定是好事。这在某种程度上会导致消费的减退。

35. B 【解析】主旨大意题。通读文章并根据最后一句的提示可知,“More isn't always better”(越多不一定越好)是最佳标题。

36—40 CEABG

七选五:本文是说明文,介绍了“地球一小时”活动的相关情况。

36. C 【解析】下文“这意味着在一小时内同时关闭所有地方的所有灯光”与C项“在这个晚上,人们‘进入黑暗状态’”在语义上一致。

37. E 【解析】E项中的 Since then 意为“自从那以后”。这里的时间是指上文的 2007 年。

38. A 【解析】A项“但这仅仅只是开始”与上文“关灯一小时确实只能节省一点电”构成转折关系,所以A项正确。

39. B 【解析】根据下文的关键词 The number 和 the plus 的提示可知,B项正确。

40. G 【解析】根据上文“在南北半球的三月底,昼夜长短几乎相同”可知,G项“此时,两个半球的日落时间相似”正确。

41—45 BCDBA 46—50 CDBAC 51—55 DACBD 56—60 ACDBA

完形填空:本文是记叙文。Antony 曾因为家境贫困,无法收到圣诞礼物而讨厌圣诞老人。但他经过努力,成了一名医生,变成了一个在圣诞节拯救生命的“圣诞老人”。

41. B 【解析】考查名词。对 Antony 来说,这又是在白墙医院里度过的一天。

42. C 【解析】考查名词。但对 Antony 来说,他无法和他们一起享受圣诞的快乐。

43. D 【解析】考查动词。他正在拯救生命。

44. B 【解析】考查名词。大约五十年前,Antony 出生在希腊北部的一个小村庄。

45. A 【解析】考查动词。然而,他是一个讨厌圣诞老人的男孩。

46. C 【解析】考查动词。他总是在我身边,但从不给我带圣诞礼物。

47. D 【解析】考查形容词。随后,他的笑声变成了极富感染力的吼叫,试图引起情感共鸣。

48. B 【解析】考查名词。除了 Antony 之外,村里的其他孩子都收到了圣诞礼物。

49. A 【解析】考查动词。当他还是个孩子时,他的父母忙于生计,没钱给他买礼物。

50. C 【解析】考查形容词。他觉得圣诞老人是个令人讨厌的魔法师,总是忘记他。

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51. D 【解析】考查名词。人们永远无法想象他看着其他孩子打开圣诞礼物时的心情。
52. A 【解析】考查介词短语。以前,当村里的其他孩子在玩新玩具时, Antony 会阅读哥哥的医学教科书来打发时间。
53. C 【解析】考查形容词。参考上一题解析。
54. B 【解析】考查动词。他对阅读的热爱以及哥哥为他树立的榜样激励他努力学习,成为一名医生。
55. D 【解析】考查名词。参考上一题解析。
56. A 【解析】考查副词。他在医院不知疲倦地工作。
57. C 【解析】考查动词短语。他在医院里,就像圣诞老人一样,忠诚地送出最伟大的礼物(指拯救生命)。
58. D 【解析】考查形容词。Antony 教会我们从卑微中崛起。
59. B 【解析】考查名词。他的故事告诉我们,虽然我们在成长过程中可能无法拥有别人所拥有的一切,但只要有正确的动机和努力,就能做出一番非凡的事业。
60. A 【解析】考查形容词。参考上一题解析。
61. has continued 62. released 63. and 64. respectively 65. Located
66. was listed 67. who 68. focusing 69. representative 70. as

语法填空:

61. has continued 【解析】考查时态。根据下文的时间状语 since the establishment of the national park in 2021 可知,此处应该填现在完成时。
62. released 【解析】考查非谓语动词。release 和 report 构成了逻辑上的被动关系,因此此处要用过去分词作定语。
63. and 【解析】考查连词。本空前后句是并列关系,所以此处填 and。
64. respectively 【解析】考查副词。respectively 是 respective 的副词形式,意为“分别,各自”。
65. Located 【解析】考查形容词。located 是 locate 的形容词形式,意为“位于,坐落在”。
66. was listed 【解析】考查时态和语态。list 和主语 the Sanjiangyuan National Park 构成了逻辑上的被动关系,再根据时间状语 In 2021 可知,此处应该填 was listed。
67. who 【解析】考查定语从句。先行词 Losang Tsering 指人,所以要用 who 来引导这个非限制性定语从句。
68. focusing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。focus 和主语 the park 构成了逻辑上的主动关系,所以此处要用 focusing 作伴随状语。
69. representative 【解析】考查名词。根据本空前的 typical 可知,此处要用 represent 的名词形式 representative。
70. as 【解析】考查介词。serve as 是常用短语,意为“可用作”。

短文改错:

Jack set a clear goal to be a lawyer to protecting the fairness and justice of his
motherland. After entering university, he makes a detailed plan. Every summer vacation saw
Jack do various part-time job. He was employing in doing some volunteer work in a local
library. He also acquired with all the certificates connect with his major. With impressive
perform, he was high thought of by all the employers. He finally got an ideal job as
a lawyer in her hometown. In order to become an outstanding lawyer in the future, he is
working hard now.

71. protecting—protect 【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据句意可知,此处应该用动词不定式作目的状语。

72. makes—made 【解析】考查时态。文章讲述的是过去发生的事情,所以此处应该用一般过去时。

73. job—jobs 【解析】考查名词单复数。job 是可数名词,所以此处应该用它的复数形式表示泛指。

74. employing—employed 【解析】考查语态。be employed in doing sth 是常见用法,意为“从事,忙于(做某事)”。

75. 删除 acquired 后面的 with 【解析】考查介词。acquire 是及物动词,后面直接跟宾语,所以此处要删除 with。

76. connect—connected 【解析】考查形容词。此处 connected with his major 是形容词短语作后置定语。

77. perform—performance(s) 【解析】考查名词。impressive 是形容词,通常修饰名词,所以此处要用 performance(s)。

78. high—highly 【解析】考查副词。think highly of 是常见结构,意为“高度评价”。

79. her—his 【解析】考查代词。根据本句的主语 He 可知,此处应该要用 his。

80. 在 outstanding 前面加 an 【解析】考查冠词。因为 outstanding 的第一个音素是元音,所以此处要加上 an,表示“一位杰出的律师”。

书面表达:

参考范文:

The Great Transformations of China

Since reform and opening-up, China has undergone remarkable transformations across various areas, marking a period of tremendous success. New highways, bridges and airports

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have sprung up, revolutionizing our transportation networks and boosting economic development. Technological innovations have become our constant companion, with smartphones and high-speed Internet reshaping the way we communicate and access information.

As an observer, I am filled with a profound sense of amazement at the progress. I am proud that I am Chinese and I will study harder for the development of our country.

Looking forward, my expectations are focused on sustainable development, prioritizing environmental conservation. I also hope for further advancements in education and human development, unlocking the full potential of our society.

(一)评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时应注意的主要内容:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

(二)评分标准:

第五档(21—25 分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,完全达到了预期的写作目的。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(16—20 分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第三档(11—15 分):基本完成了试题规定的任务,整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

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——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6—10分):未恰当完成试题规定的任务,信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1—5分):未完成试题规定的任务,信息未能传达给读者。

——明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

不得分(0分):未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

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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千场，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

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