

# 英语试卷

班级：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 学号：\_\_\_\_\_

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 考<br>生<br>须<br>知 | 1. 本试卷有三道大题，共 12 页。考试时长 90 分钟，满分 100 分。<br>2. 考生务必将答案填写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。<br>3. 考试结束后，考生应将答题卡交回。 |
|------------------|---|

## 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

### 第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

#### “I Got Him!”

It was the homecoming parade (游行庆祝) in Rockwall, Texas, and cheerleader Tyra Winters in her uniform, was riding atop one of the school's floats (花车). As it slowly made its way down the street, the 17-year-old enthusiastically 1 at the crowd, all the while absorbed in the music, laughter, and applause.

All of a sudden, a horrible 2 came. Looking down, Winters saw a two-year-old on the sidewalk gasping (喘气) for air, his mother 3 for help in panic. The boy had been sucking (吸食) on a piece of candy when it 4 down the back of his mouth, getting stuck in his throat and blocking his windpipe (气管).

“There was no coughing; there was no 5,” his mother, Nicole cried. No one seemed to know how to help.

Except for Winters. With dreams of becoming a surgeon, she had learned the Heimlich maneuver (海姆利克氏急救法). Knowing that every second 6, she jumped off the moving float and ran to the child.

By the time she got to the boy, his face had turned purple. “I got him!” she yelled

to Nicole as she \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ the boy from her. Winters positioned him against her and gave a good three back slaps (拍打).

Soon, the boy coughed up the piece of \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_, gasped, and began breathing again. Without another word, Winters handed the boy back to his mother and hurried back to her float before it could leave her behind.

It all happened so \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_, Nicole never had time to thank the teen. Winters' heroic actions left Nicole \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_. "I don't really have any words," she said, "'thank you' doesn't seem good enough."

- |                  |               |               |              |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. laughed    | B. waved      | C. shouted    | D. stared    |
| 2. A. noise      | B. ring       | C. whistle    | D. scream    |
| 3. A. begging    | B. applying   | C. waiting    | D. preparing |
| 4. A. ran        | B. slid       | C. fell       | D. jumped    |
| 5. A. gasping    | B. crying     | C. breathing  | D. speaking  |
| 6. A. faded      | B. continued  | C. approached | D. counted   |
| 7. A. grabbed    | B. moved      | C. drew       | D. separated |
| 8. A. nut        | B. blood      | C. candy      | D. biscuit   |
| 9. A. quickly    | B. quietly    | C. gradually  | D. obviously |
| 10. A. doubtless | B. speechless | C. breathless | D. fearless  |

## 第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

### A

Did you ever run off and forget your drink? That's \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ happened to 11-year-old Frank Epperson in 1905. He'd been mixing drink mix with a stick, and \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ (leave) the cup and stick out on the porch all night. And it got cold. In the morning, Frank found a \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ (freeze) block of sweet drink—with a handy stick to hold it. He thought that was pretty cool so he made more. Soon, everyone enjoyed his ice pops. At first Frank called them Epsicles, but later they got a different name—popsicles.

B

The robotic lunar mission ended 14 (successful) early on December 18th. Chang'e 5's reentry capsule, 15 (carry) rocks and soils from the moon, landed on the grassland in northern China. It is reported that Chang'e 5 mission is China's most complicated and challenging space adventure, which 16 (make) China the third nation in the world to bring back lunar samples—right after the U.S. and the former Soviet Union. The mission's results will contribute to deepening mankind's understanding of the origin of the moon and development of the solar system.

C

Pixar is one of the world's most famous and successful film 17 (studio). 18 (it) latest animated film, *Soul*, was released last November. *Soul* tells the story of Joe Gardner, an ambitious jazz musician living in New York. One day, after an accident, Gardner ends up in the Great Before—a place 19 souls must “find their spark” before entering a human body. When Gardner 20 (give) the job of training a soul called 22, he tries to find his way back to Earth.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

If you suddenly find yourself working from home or another remote location, you're going to miss those interactions with other people. Video conferencing can help by allowing you to talk face-to-face, even if it is via a screen. Jitsi is one of those free video conferencing apps you can use to connect.

Jitsi is a set of open-source projects that allows you to easily build and use secure videoconferencing solutions. At the heart of Jitsi are Jitsi Videobridge and Jitsi Meet, which let you have conferences on the internet, while other projects in the community enable other features such as audio (音频), dial-in, recording, and simulcasting (同步

直播).

Jitsi started life as a way to talk to people over the internet using audio and video. Over the course of a decade, though, it's become so much more. Today, Jitsi is:

**A lively developer community.**

First and foremost, Jitsi is a community of developers that are pushing the envelope of video conferencing quality on the web.

**The foundation of some really amazing products.**

The community members have developed countless projects and products that started with Jitsi code.

**A crazy-good, completely free video conferencing solution that anyone can use.**

Jitsi is a favorite videoconferencing solution for anyone with privacy concerns, journalists, for example. There's a reason so many people use Jitsi Meet as a Skype alternative for video conferencing.

Unlike other videoconferencing technologies, Jitsi Videobridge, the heart of Jitsi, passes everyone's video and audio to all participants, rather than mixing them first. Currently, Jitsi supports a maximum of up to 75 participants per call, although performance may suffer with more than 35. The project is working on "going beyond 100" participants at once. The service supports phone-in audio participants in both the hosted and self-hosted versions. The service supports screen sharing and has mobile apps for iPhone and Android.

Now Jitsi has surpassed 10 million monthly average users. There are no extra payments to Jitsi, and the project remains free thanks to 8x8 (a company), which uses the technology in its own products.

21. The central services of Jitsi lie in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a set of open-source projects      B. world's best video conferences  
C. free features like audio and dial-in      D. Jitsi Videobridge and Jitsi Meet

22. From the passage, we know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Jitsi helps with the privacy problem in videoconferencing  
B. Jitsi mixes everyone's video and audio to all participants

C. Jitsi supports screen sharing in the hosted version

D. Jitsi works on 100 participants at most right now \

23. Jitsi is a completely free app because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it has surpassed 10 million monthly average users

B. 8×8 uses the technology in its own products

C. only paid apps can ensure users' privacy

D. users have limited access to Jitsi

### B

Bertie knew there was something in the wind. His mother had been sad in recent days, not sick, just strangely sad. The lion had just lain down beside him, his head warm on Bertie's feet, when Father cleared his throat and began, "You'll soon be eight, Bertie. A boy needs a proper education. We've found the right place for you, a school near Salisbury in England."

His heart filled with a terrible fear, all Bertie could think of was his white lion. "But the lion," he cried, "What about the lion?"

"I'm afraid there's something else I have to tell you," his father said. Looking across at Bertie's mother, he took a deep breath. Then he told Bertie he had met a circus owner from France, who was over in Africa looking for lions to buy. He would come to their farm in a few days.

"No! You can't send him to a circus!" said Bertie. "People will come to see him. He'll be shut up behind bars. I promised him he never would be. And they will laugh at him. He'd rather die. Any animal would!" But as he looked across the table at them, he knew their minds were quite made up.

Bertie felt completely betrayed (背叛). He waited until he heard his father's deep breathing next door. With his white lion at his heels (脚后跟), he slipped downstairs in his pyjamas, took down his father's rifle (步枪) from the shelf and stepped out into the night. He ran and ran till his legs could run no more. As the sun came up over the grassland, he climbed to the top of a hill and sat down, his arms round the lion's neck. The time had come.

"Be wild now," he whispered. "You've got to be wild. Don't ever come home."

All my life I'll think of you, I promise I will." He buried his head in the lion's neck. Then, Bertie climb down off the hill and walked away.

When he looked back, the lion was still sitting there watching him; but then he stood up, yawned (打哈欠), stretched, and sprang down after him. Bertie shouted at him, but he kept coming. He threw sticks. He threw stones. Nothing worked.

There was only one thing left to do. With tears filling his eyes and his mouth, he lifted the rifle to his shoulder and fired over the lion's head.

24. Bertie's mother was sad probably because she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. had been seriously ill recently
- B. had decided to send Bertie to school
- C. knew selling the lion would upset Bertie
- D. knew Bertie would hate to go to England

25. The underlined word "they" in Para. 4 probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some audience
- B. other animals
- C. Bertie's parents
- D. circus owners

26. In the last paragraph, the boy lifted the rifle at the lion to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kill the lion out of fear
- B. threaten the lion back to the wild
- C. protect himself from the lion
- D. show his anger towards his father

27. The passage intends to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. animal-hunting is popular in Africa
- B. parents are sometimes cruel to their children
- C. animals usually lead a miserable life in circuses
- D. people and animals can be faithful to each other.

C

Hundreds of scientists, writers and academics sounded a warning to humanity in an open letter published last December: Policymakers and the rest of us must engage openly with the risk of global collapse. Researchers in many areas have projected the widespread collapse as "a credible scenario (情景) this century".

A survey of scientists found that extreme weather events, food insecurity, and freshwater shortages might create global collapse. Of course, if you are a non-human

species, collapse is well underway.

The call for public engagement with the unthinkable is especially germane in this moment of still-uncontrolled pandemic and economic crises in the world's most technologically advanced nations. Not very long ago, it was also unthinkable that a virus would shut down nations and that safety nets would be proven so disastrously lacking in flexibility.

The international scholars' warning letter doesn't say exactly what collapse will look like or when it might happen. Collapseology, the study of collapse, is more concerned with identifying trends and with them the dangers of everyday civilization. Among the signatories (签署者) of the warning was Bob Johnson, the originator of the "ecological footprint" concept, which measures the total amount of environmental input needed to maintain a given lifestyle. With the current footprint of humanity, "it seems that global collapse is certain to happen in some form, possibly within a decade, certainly within this century," Johnson said in an email.

Only if we discuss the consequences of our biophysical limits, the December warning letter says, can we have the hope to reduce their "speed, severity and harm". And yet messengers of the coming disturbance are likely to be ignored. We all want to hope things will turn out fine. As a poet wrote,

*Man is a victim of dope (麻醉品)*

*In the incurable form of hope.*

The hundreds of scholars who signed the letter are intent (执着) on quieting hope that ignores preparedness. "Let's look directly into the issue of collapse," they say, "and deal with the terrible possibilities of what we see there to make the best of a troubling future."

28. What does the underlined word "germane" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Scientific.                      B. Credible.  
C. Original.                         D. Relevant.

29. As for the public awareness of global collapse, the author is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. worried                            B. puzzled  
C. surprised                         D. scared

30. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. The signatories may change the biophysical limits.
- B. The author agrees with the message of the poem.
- C. The issue of collapse is being prioritized.
- D. The global collapse is well underway.

D

Early fifth-century philosopher St. Augustine famously wrote that he knew what time was unless someone asked him. Albert Einstein added another wrinkle when he theorized that time varies depending on where you measure it. Today's state-of-the-art atomic (原子的) clocks have proven Einstein right. Even advanced physics can't decisively tell us what time is, because the answer depends on the question you're asking.

Forget about time as an absolute. What if, instead of considering time in terms of astronomy, we related time to ecology? What if we allowed environmental conditions to set the tempo (节奏) of human life? We're increasingly aware of the fact that we can't control Earth systems with engineering alone, and realizing that we need to moderate (调节) our actions if we hope to live in balance. What if our definition of time reflected that?

Recently, I conceptualized a new approach to timekeeping that's connected to circumstances on our planet, conditions that might change as a result of global warming. We're now building a clock at the Anchorage Museum that reflects the total flow of several major Alaskan rivers, which are sensitive to local and global environmental changes. We've programmed it to match an atomic clock if the waterways continue to flow at their present rate. If the rivers run faster in the future on average, the clock will get ahead of standard time. If they run slower, you'll see the opposite effect.

The clock registers both short-term irregularities and long-term trends in river dynamics. It's a sort of observatory that reveals how the rivers are behaving from their own temporal frame (时间框架), and allows us to witness those changes on our smartwatches or phones. Anyone who opts to go on Alaska Mean River Time will live



in harmony with the planet. Anyone who considers river time in relation to atomic time will encounter a major imbalance and may be motivated to counteract it by consuming less fuel or supporting greener policies.

Even if this method of timekeeping is novel in its particulars, early agricultural societies also connected time to natural phenomena. In pre-Classical Greece, for instance, people “corrected” official calendars by shifting dates forward or backward to reflect the change of season. Temporal connection to the environment was vital to their survival. Likewise, river time and other timekeeping systems we’re developing may encourage environmental awareness.

When St. Augustine admitted his inability to define time, he highlighted one of time’s most noticeable qualities: Time becomes meaningful only in a defined context. Any timekeeping system is valid, and each is as praiseworthy as its purpose.

31. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?
- A. Timekeeping is increasingly related to nature.
  - B. Everyone can define time on their own terms.
  - C. The qualities of time vary with how you measure it.
  - D. Time is a major concern of philosophers and scientists.
32. The author raises three questions in Paragraph 2 mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. present an assumption
  - B. evaluate an argument
  - C. highlight an experiment
  - D. introduce an approach
33. What can we learn from this passage?
- A. Those who do not go on river time will live an imbalanced life.
  - B. New ways of measuring time can help to control Earth systems.
  - C. Atomic time will get ahead of river time if the rivers run slower.
  - D. Modern technology may help to shape the rivers’ temporal frame.
34. What can we infer from this passage?
- A. It is crucial to improve the definition of time.
  - B. A fixed frame will make time meaningless.
  - C. We should live in harmony with nature.
  - D. History is a mirror reflecting reality.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### There's a Symphony Just Below the Surface—Can You Hear It?

Imagine it's your birthday, and your friends and family pool their money to get you the best gift you can imagine: tickets for fabulous seats to see your favorite musical act. 35 You'd broken your knees, say, or you learned of a failure of exam. Even while facing the prospect of extreme difficulty in your life, you are so thrilled to see your favorite group that for a couple of hours, you can put all of that behind you.

As humans, we have been given a wonderful gift. 36 In the example of the concert, we know that when the music ends, we may go back to our concerns, but while it's playing, there is nothing we can do about them, so we might as well just give in.

Life always has its music, and we don't need to be front-row center at a concert to hear it. Throughout our lives, no matter what else is going on, a melody is present. 37 The noise of our worry ~~drowns out~~ all the other things we might otherwise hear and enjoy.

38 And let's face it, this is something we were born to do, so the skill is there, waiting for us to employ it. We can tap into the music, and when we do find ourselves distracted from it, we can use consciousness to bring us right back. It is as simple as saying, "OK, I'm distracted again; I am going to start listening again." Soon, we will find that we have to redirect ourselves less and less, and we hear the music more and more.

Life is always playing music, but we have to listen, and we listen by being present. We can do this. We just need to realize and engage with the music of life that is always playing. 39

- A. We can become magnificent listeners to life, with enough practice.
- B. This may work for a few minutes, and it may even last several hours.
- C. In summary, listening to the music of life requires wisdom and a good taste.

- D. That is the ability to suspend our fears and worries and focus on what we love.  
E. When we do this, we'll discover that the symphony inside of us is magnificent.  
F. But we are often so focused on the present moment that we fail to hear the melody.  
G. But what if you got to the venue and something terrible had just happened to you?

### 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节 阅读表达（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，根据题目要求回答问题。

Teenagers are learning new communication skills every day. It is important for them to have opportunities to network, or to meet and get to know new people. Online networking, which is very popular with teens today, makes short, superficial connections. But offline networking better encourages meaningful connections that will increase hope, develop skills, and open avenues to career opportunity. Teens need to practice more offline networking. It will prepare them to be confident face-to-face communicators in the real world.

A survey of almost 7,000 teens was conducted in 2019 by three Swiss researchers, and they found that teens were spending too much time on social networking sites. So, they suggested that teens should spend more time with others in real life. It not only contributes to a stronger sense of identity and a happier mood, but also gives us the chance to share happiness with other people. In other words, offline networking seems to actually benefit a teen's emotional health.

Face-to-face communication also gives teens an opportunity to learn to read people. Everyone communicates in person differently than communicating over the phone, through texting, or in online posts. Being face-to-face requires a person to think and respond more quickly—without the safety net of a delete key.

And much of our communication is nonverbal anyway. Facial expressions, gestures, and vocal tones are just a few examples. Teens need to have face-to-face interactions so they can learn to read these nonverbal cues(暗示), which are sometimes even more important than the words a person is saying. A time will come

when the teen will need to enter the job market, and this usually means a face-to-face interaction, including interacting naturally with customers, hearing and understanding their words as well as their nonverbal cues in many different kinds of businesses.

Offline networking is important because it can improve a teenager's well-being and help prepare him for the future. That's why every teen should spend time practicing real-world interactions.

40. What is the disadvantage of online networking?

41. What was the researchers' suggestion to teens?

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

***Hearing and understanding what a person is saying is necessarily involved in communication, so people get less from nonverbal expressions.***

43. In addition to the benefits mentioned in the passage, what do you think are some other benefits of face-to-face communication? (about 40 words)

## 第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。为迎接北京2022年冬奥会，你们学校下个月将要举办“迎冬奥 做贡献”主题活动。请你给交换生 Jim 写一封邮件，邀请他参加此次活动，内容包括：

1. 活动目的；
2. 具体安排；
3. 发出邀请。

**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,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题纸指定区域内)

## 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。

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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

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