

2020 北京第一次普通高中学业水平合格性考试

英 语

考 生 须 知	1.考生要认真填写考场号和座位序号。 2.本试卷共 10 页，四道大题（共 100 分）。 3.试题所有答案必须填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。选择题必须用 2B 铅笔作答；非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答。 4.考试结束后，考生应将试卷和答题卡按要求放在桌面上，待监考员收回。
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一、听力理解（共 25 小题，25 分。每小题 1 分）

第一节：听下面十段对话或独白，从各题 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出能回答问题的最佳答案。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 1 段材料，回答第 1 题。

1. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
- A. Sunny.

B. Rainy.

C. Cloudy.

听第 2 段材料，回答第 2 题。

2. Who is the tall woman?
- A. Barbara.

B. Alice.

C. Mary.

听第 3 段材料，回答第 3 题。

3. What is the man doing?
- A. Walking in the park.

B. Writing a letter.

C. Waiting for the woman.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4 题。

4. Where did the man find his phone?
- A. In his bag.

B. In his pocket.

C. On the desk.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5 题至第 6 题。

5. Where is the man going?

- A. A hotel. B. A shopping centre. C. A bank.

6. How will the man get there?

- A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By subway.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 题至第 8 题。

7. Why will the speakers have a celebration?

- A. Jack came back from an adventure.
B. Jack's birthday is coming.
C. Jack won a gold medal 金牌.

8. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Play table tennis. B. Go ice-skating. C. See a movie.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 题至第 11 题。

9. Why can the speakers take optional courses option this term?

- A. They got very good grades last term.
B. They don't have too many classes.
C. They are international students.

10. Which optional course will the woman take?

- A. Paper-cutting. B. Beijing Opera. C. Tai Chi.

11. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Strangers. C. Classmates.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 题至第 14 题。

12. Where did the man grow up?

- A. Melbourne. B. Sydney. C. Liverpool.

13. What did the man like in his childhood?

- A. Books. B. Nature. C. Sports.

14. How old was the man when he first travelled abroad?

- A. 5 years old. B. 6 years old. C. 14 years old.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 题至第 17 题。

15. When is the Chinese dancing class?

- A. On Monday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.

16. How many months can you get for free if you join for a year?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Six.

17. What is the speaker doing?

- A. Giving advice. B. Telling a story. C. Making an introduction

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 题至第 20 题。

18. What problem did the woman have?

- A. She lost her train ticket. B. She missed the train. C. She got on the wrong train.

19. What time does the next train to Manchester leave?

- A. At 16:30. B. At 17:30. C. At 18:30.

20. How much will the woman pay to get the new ticket?

- A. £3.50. B. £5.00. C. £7.50.

第二节：听下面一段对话，根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 21 题至第 25 题的关键信息。此段对话你将听两遍。

Telephone message	
From:	Peter Griffin To: Maraia
Details:	attend a ____21____ on Tuesday
	Email the new project ____22____ before this ____23____
	<u>24</u> @email.com
	Call at ____25____

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，15 分。每小题 1 分）

阅读下面短文，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。



For many American 10-year-olds, summer is always a time for goofing around (消磨时光), hanging out with friends, and playing outside until the sun goes down. However, for Liam Hannon, the summer of 2017 was a bit 26. That year, Liam did not want to go to summer camp, so he made a deal with his dad to stay busy and active. He joined a program to give back to the community. Specifically he was given a task to help 27 people.

Liam pointed out to his dad that there were a lot of homeless people just outside their home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. These people were 28 and Liam thought he could do something to 29 their spirits. Liam and his dad began making 30. Together, they made 20 lunches that first week, which they then handed 31 to the homeless people. When the week was over, Liam realized he was not ready to put away his 32 just yet, so Liam's Lunches of Love was born.

"No one should be hungry," Liam writes on his GoFundMe page. He created the online page with his father as a way to help 33 money for Lunches of Love. Donations that were received through GoFundMe have enabled Liam to buy a better cart (手推车) and make thousands of additional 34. Liam also gets help from friends and volunteers to 35 and deliver the lunches. His friends love drawing pictures and writing encouraging messages on the brown paper bags that the lunches and healthy snacks are packed in. "I've seen people who are feeling really 36. But when we hand them a lunch, their 37 just light up," says Liam.

But he didn't 38 there. Liam has another project called Legos (乐高) of Love. People send in their old 39, which are then sorted and given to children who are living at homeless shelters.

One thing is certain: This now 12-year-old knows how to pay it forward (让爱传播出去). His Lunches of Love is an example of how even something as simple as a sandwich can 40 the world.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 26. A. different | B. easy | C. boring | D. long |
| 27. A. business | B. homeless | C. young | D. sick |
| 28. A. cold | B. tired | C. hungry | D. sleepy |
| 29. A. lift | B. break | C. study | D. admire |
| 30. A. sandwiches | B. boxes | C. jokes | D. wishes |
| 31. A. back | B. in | C. on | D. out |
| 32. A. picture books | B. homework | C. clothes | D. bread knife |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 33. A. pay | B. raise | C. borrow | D. leave |
| 34. A. pages | B. tools | C. lunches | D. friends |
| 35. A. share | B. sell | C. order | D. make |
| 36. A. down | B. strange | C. guilty | D. frightened |
| 37. A. streets | B. houses | C. faces | D. candles |
| 38. A. work | B. stop | C. wait | D. go |
| 39. A. TVs | B. cars | C. toys | D. letters |
| 40. A. understand | B. travel | C. explore | D. change |

三、阅读理解（共 20 小题，40 分。每小题 2 分）

第一节：阅读下面短文，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

Four dream holidays

★ See a Penguin

This is a once-in-a-lifetime holiday in the snow and ice of the Antarctic. You can see animals and birds you only see on TV or in zoos. The trip starts in South Africa and finishes in Western Australia. You travel on a Russian ship, *Kapitan Khlebnikov*, and the holiday lasts for just under a month.

★ Go on Safari

This holiday is a trip to see wild animals with a difference. You travel by helicopter(直升飞机) over parts of Kenya, listening to music as you fly, and then you sleep under the African stars in a comfortable bed. There's another trip in a hot-air balloon, which gives you a second chance to see wild animals. The best moment is the Elephant Watch in Samburu, where your experienced guide can tell you all about these amazing animals.

★ Fly High

This is probably the most expensive holiday in the world. You can go on a flight into space and travel around the Earth in a spaceship—if you have the money! The only problem with this holiday is the six-day training course before you take the trip. You travel above the Earth for between 30 and 90 minutes and you get a beautiful view of our green and blue planet.

★ Live like Robinson Crusoe

If you dream of life on a quiet island, then this is the holiday for you. The island of Quilalea is off the coast of Mozambique and you can only see turtles(海龟) and a few tourists there. You may live like Robinson Crusoe: watch the turtles, go fishing, or travel in a boat to another island to have a picnic.

41. Go on Safari gives you a chance to see _____.

- A. Russian ships B. sea fish C. wild animals D. outer space

42. What do you have to do if you take the Fly High holiday?

- A. Book a balloon flight. B. Travel in a small boat.
C. Spend days in the snow. D. Attend a training course.

43. If you prefer a holiday on a quiet island, which would be the best choice?

- A. Fly High. B. Go on Safari.
C. See a Penguin. D. Live like Robinson Crusoe.

44. The author writes the passage to _____.

- A. attract tourists B. introduce different animals
C. explain dreams D. share geography knowledge

B

Grace Rees has recently taken part in *Clean Up Australia Day*. She spent the day picking up rubbish from a beach near her home. Grace has been in this event for about five years now. "I've always done it with my school but this year my friends and I decided to register(注册) as our own group. We think it's good not only to pick up the rubbish but to bring to people's attention the fact that there is a lot of rubbish out there. If you do it with friends and family, then it means you can have fun and do something useful at the same time. It's an important thing to do. We have such a beautiful environment here, but rubbish is spoiling it."

The *Clean Up Day* event began in 1989. It was started by Australian Ian Klernan, who had just sailed(航行) round the world and was shocked at the number of plastic(塑料) bags and other forms of pollution in the world's oceans. So he decided to take action for something he felt strongly about.

The first *Clean Up Day* took place in Sydney and the following year it became *Clean Up Australia Day* with people all round the continent picking up rubbish. Every year more and more people take part. Today it is one of the most successful community events in Australia. In 2000 it became *Clean Up The World* and over 40 million volunteers from more than 120 countries and regions took part. Every year a report of the day is produced containing

a lot of figures, including the top ten rubbish items. Last year they included drink containers, sweet wrappers and small pieces of paper.

45. What does Grace Rees do for *Clean Up Australia Day*?

- A. Go to school.
- B. Pick up the rubbish.
- C. Clean the house.
- D. Walk along the beach.

46. What does the underlined word “spoiling” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Cleaning.
- B. Protecting.
- C. Harming.
- D. Bringing.

47. Ian Klernan started the *Clean Up Day* mainly because _____.

- A. he was worried about food safety
- B. he enjoyed the beauty of the oceans
- C. he wanted to do something about rubbish
- D. he saw some people shocked by his sailing

48. What happened to the *Clean Up Day* event in 2000?

- A. It began to give a daily report.
- B. It became *Clean Up The World*.
- C. It began to help reuse the rubbish.
- D. It became *Clean Up Australia Day*.

C

What time is it?

How do we know the time? Look around. Is there a clock on the wall? Are you wearing a watch? Does your mobile phone show the time? Telling the time is easy these days and necessary if we want to schedule things, but it was not always easy. Many years ago there were no clocks. Over the centuries, people have developed different ways of telling the time.

About 5,500 years ago, the Egyptians invented the sun clock. Its shadow(阴影) marked the movement of the sun. They were able to determine midday and measure time from these shadows.

About 3,500 years ago, the Egyptians made a sundial. The sundial was smaller than the sun clock and could measure time for half a day. After midday, they had to move it 180 degrees to measure the afternoon hours. On cloudy days or at night it was impossible to tell time with a sun clock or sundial.

Water clocks were the first clocks not to use the sun. The Egyptians used water clocks about 3,400 years ago. These clocks were popular in the Middle East but they failed to keep accurate(精确的) time.

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In the 13th century, the mechanical clock was invented. This was more accurate, but was expensive to make. Over the next few centuries the design was developed. For example, springs(发条) were added around 1500. This improved accuracy and allowed clocks to be smaller. Mechanical clocks continued to develop until they had an accuracy of one-hundredth of a second per day.

In 1927, the first quartz(石英) clock was developed. A quartz clock is accurate. Clocks became cheaper to build and own. People began depending on them more and more to run businesses, transportation, and markets.

More recently, in 1956, came the digital clock. There have been a lot of advances in timekeeping but some things never change. Many of us still have trouble getting out of bed on time and not missing appointments.

49. When was the sun clock invented?

A. About 5,500 years ago. B. About 3,500 years ago.

C. In 1927. D. In 1956.

50. Which clock was the first not to use the sun, according to the passage?

A. The water clock. B. The quartz clock.

C. The mechanical clock. D. The digital clock.

51. What can we learn about the mechanical clock from the passage?

A. It was as accurate as other clocks. B. It was invented in the 13th century.

C. It was popular in the Middle East. D. Springs were added to make it bigger.

52. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Why clocks are invented. B. When clocks are used.

C. How clocks have developed. D. Who are making clocks.

D

Winged silence



When I first went looking for great grey owls near my mountain home in Montana, I heard their unique hoo-hooing sound long before I actually saw one. Their flight is silent, so you never know if they are nearby. Over several summers I photographed what became a familiar group of birds hunting and raising their young.

Researchers guess that 20,000 to 100,000 great grey owls live across Canada and the USA, with similar numbers in northern Europe and Asia. Adults can weigh over 1400 grams and their size makes it difficult for them to fly easily among trees. As a result, they hunt more successfully in open spaces in forests. These spaces may have been formed by fire, wind or distance, or in many cases are man-made.

Great grey owls feed on small animals like mice. They have knife-sharp beaks and can locate hidden prey (猎物) with the help of large facial disks which direct sounds towards their ears. They are powerful birds and jump headfirst with such force that they can crash through thick snow surface to catch small animals hidden in the deep snow beneath. They then carry their prey to a safe place for eating before returning to the nest (巢) and their young. This hunting technique gives the great owls a big advantage over other birds.

As I photographed these birds over a period of years, I began to see what loving parents they are. The male hunts for prey which he then delivers to the female and her chicks (幼鸟). She will tear the food into small pieces and drop it into their mouths. If food is hard to find, the female will go hungry, losing nearly a third of her body weight in a single month to make sure the maximum (最大的) possible amount of food can go to her young chicks. The male continues to hunt by sound alone when visibility is poor, as in a snowstorm.

The chicks do not stay in their nest for more than about four weeks because, as their waste gathers, the area around the nest develops a smell. This makes its location dangerously obvious to hunters. So, even though the young owls can not fly, they climb or fall to the ground where their parents continue to feed and protect them through the summer months. Many die of hunger or are killed, but about two thirds survive until they are able to fly at seven to eight weeks old.

53. What makes it difficult for great grey owls to fly easily among trees?

- A. Their size.
- B. Their speed.
- C. Their eyesight.
- D. Their disease.

54. Which of the following gives the great owls an advantage over other birds?

- A. Protection of chicks.
- B. Skill of food-tearing.
- C. Eating habits.
- D. Hunting technique.

55. Why don't the chicks stay in their nest for more than about four weeks?

- A. Because they have to look for food.
- B. Because they may fall to the ground.
- C. Because the wastes can stop them from jumping.

D. Because hunters may find them easily through smell.

56. About two-thirds of chicks can survive, mainly because of _____.

- A. their ability to fly B. their parents' love and care
C. their safe location D. their parents' force and silence

第二节：阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

Tough Man

What is Tough Man?



Tough Man is a race to the limit(极限). Every year, more than 3,000 people take part in it in the UK. They run, swim and climb around the 15 km course. But this is no normal race. These runners have to crawl(爬) through tunnels, run across a field of nettles and jump over fire. What's more, the competition takes place in January, so temperatures are low—sometimes as low as -6°C.

Why do people take part?

The competition is quite dangerous and every year there are accidents. Injuries like broken bones and cuts are quite common. The race is very hard: one-third of the people do not finish it. Runners have to be very fit and healthy and most of them train all year to prepare for the event. There are similar events, but this was the first one in the world. Many people do the competition. Every year the organizers change the event and add new things. This means that the competition stays exciting and challenging, so people go back year after year.

The course

First, the runners run for 1km along a muddy road. Next, they crawl under low nets on the ground. After the nets, the runners jump into a lake and swim for 1km. Then, they reach the field of fire. Here, the runners run across a field and jump over small bonfires.

57. What is Tough Man?

(不多于七个单词)

58. When does Tough Man take place every year?

(不多于两个单词)

59. Why do people go back year after year?

(不多于七个单词)

60. What does the picture show?

(不多于四个单词)

四、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 20 分)

根据题目所提出的具体要求, 在答题卡上写出一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于 60。

假如你是李华, 得知来自英国的交换生 Jack 对京剧感兴趣。请参考下面提供的信息, 写邮件向他介绍你校京剧社团的活动, 并邀请他参加。

邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

- invite Beijing Opera actors to give live performances
- give chances to have face-to-face talks with the actors
- arrange for lectures on the history of Beijing Opera
- ...

Dear Jack,

So glad to learn that you are interested in Beijing Opera. And I'd like to introduce our school's Beijing Opera Club to you.

Best regards,

Li Hua

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参考答案

一、听力理解（共 25 小题，25 分。每小题 1 分）

第一节

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	C	C	B	C	A	B	B	A	B	A
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	C	B	A	C	C	A	C	B	B	A

第二节

21.meeting 22.plan 23.Sunday 24.hyfo/HYFO 25.749218

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，15 分。每小题 1 分）

题号	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
答案	A	B	C	A	A	D	D	B	C	D	A	C	B	C	D

三、阅读理解（共 20 小题，40 分。每小题 2 分）

第一节

题号	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
答案	C	D	D	A	B	C	C	B	A	A	B	C	A	D	D	B

第二节

57.It is a race to the limit

58.In January

59.Because the competition stays exciting and challenging

60.The Tough Man course.

四.书面表达（共 1 小题，20 分）

One possible version:

Dear Jack,

So glad to learn that you are interested in Beijing Opera, And I'd like to introduce our school's Beijing Opera Club to you.

This club offers colorful activities, such as inviting Beijing Opera actors to give live performances. More excitingly, it gives you chances to have face-to-face talks with those actors, helping you to have a closer look at this treasure of Chinese arts. Besides, it arranges for some lectures on the history of Beijing Opera, which is a good way to understand Chinese culture.

So why not come and join us? I'm sure you will have great pleasure here. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask.

Best regards,

Li Hua