

英语笔试试卷

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 10 页，共两部分，共 38 题，满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在答题卡上准确填写学校、班级、姓名和准考证号。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其它试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束后，请将答题卡交回。

第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空 (每题 0.5 分，共 6 分)

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Yao Ming has achieved a lot, and _____ is also known for his charity work.
A. she B. he C. it D. they
2. Shenzhou 15 was successfully launched _____ November 29, 2022.
A. to B. of C. in D. on
3. — Why can we only read da Vinci's diaries with a mirror?
— _____ everything is written backwards.
A. Though B. So C. If D. Because
4. Wang Xuan was one of _____ computer scientists and inventors.
A. famous B. more famous C. most famous D. the most famous
5. — _____ do you prefer, e-books or paper books?
— E-books. They are convenient to carry around.
A. Which B. Why C. When D. Where
6. — _____ I show the bottom of my shoes in the Middle East?
— No, you can't. It's rude.
A. Must B. Need C. Can D. Should
7. Sometimes Kylie's mother wants her _____ with the housework.
A. to help B. help C. helping D. helped

8. Tom _____ the fence when Ben came over with a juicy apple in his hand.
A. is painting B. paints C. was painting D. will paint
9. Steve Jobs was a leader _____ knew how to make teams achieve great results.
A. which B. who C. whose D. whom
10. My English _____ a lot since I tried my English teacher's advice.
A. improve B. will improve C. has improved D. improved
11. The book *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* _____ in 1876.
A. is published B. was published C. publishes D. published
12. — Do you know _____?
— In 2003.
A. when Yang Liwei went into space B. when Yang Liwei will go into space
C. when did Yang Liwei go into space D. when will Yang Liwei go into space

二、完形填空 (每题 1 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

Passing Down

I still remember that learning experience which had a big effect on the way I live my life.

“My wallet! Where is it?” were my first words when I found my wallet was missing. I searched my memory for a few good seconds, then 13 that I had left my precious wallet in the library's public restroom!

Because the library was now 14, I had to wait until the next morning to look for it. When I got there the next day, all I found was a clean restroom. This was the first time I could remember ever 15 to see a clean restroom. As I walked out, I looked at myself in the mirror and shook my head at the forgetful fool in front of me.

I politely approached the librarian at the front desk and asked her if a wallet had been found in the restroom yesterday. “No.” That was that. I walked off with a sense of 16.

I wondered what I would do if I had found a wallet with sixty dollars, a phone

card and other irreplaceable personal things. Finally, I painfully 17 the fact that my wallet was gone.

A week later, I received a package in the mail. It was my wallet! And most 18, nothing was missing! But there was a letter folded up in one of the wallet pocket that had not been there before. I slowly unfolded the letter which 19 something like this:

When we continue to help people around, we will live in a larger and more rewarding world.

This person didn't even leave a return address. So I couldn't thank whoever it was. But from that day on, I promised myself that I will follow this 20 and help others and make them as delighted as I was when I opened that package!

13. A. realized B. imagined C. noticed D. decided
14. A. busy B. crowded C. closed D. empty
15. A. hoping B. hating C. preferring D. refusing
16. A. excitement B. encouragement C. movement D. disappointment
17. A. admired B. changed C. accepted D. discovered
18. A. nervously B. surprisingly C. honestly D. obviously
19. A. read B. printed C. wrote D. explained
20. A. course B. plan C. order D. example

三、阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

A

配对阅读。左栏是对四位学生英语技能情况的描述, 右栏是学校英语教师开发的四个校本课程的简介, 请为左栏的每位学生选择一个合适的课程。

21. Amy is a middle school student. As she is poor in English reading, she hopes to improve her reading ability through training classes. But she is free only on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
22. Listening understanding is the biggest problem for Peter. Now he would like to take a course to develop his listening skills on Fridays.
23. Jack is planning to go to a British university. But he has difficulty in communicating with others in English. He wants to improve his spoken English under the guidance of a British teacher.
24. English is Kate's favorite subject. She does well in listening, speaking and reading, but she is weak at writing. She wants to take some lessons so as to write better.
- A. You can take Mr. Li's course at Room 405 at night from Monday to Friday. It will surely help you improve your listening skills a lot.
- B. In Miss Wang's writing course, you will learn how to write in a proper way. The lessons will be given at Room 307 on Saturdays.
- C. If you are poor in spoken English, why don't you come to the English speaking class given by Mr. Smith from Britain? He will be waiting for you at Room 202 on Wednesday and Friday nights.
- D. Miss Zhang has some suggestions on how to do better in reading. If you want to master necessary reading skills, come to Room 308 on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

B

Robert Ballard was born in 1942. From an early age, he loved the sea. Ballard grew up in Southern California. He spent his free time at the beach near his home. He enjoyed fishing and swimming. He even learned to dive.

When Ballard wasn't at the ocean, he loved reading about it. At age 10, he read *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*, a book which describes the undersea adventures of Captain Nemo. Ballard decided he wanted to be like Captain Nemo when he grew up. His parents helped him follow his dream.

Ballard was a hardworking student. He spent many years learning all he could about the ocean. By the age of 28, he was an expert. In 1970, he took a job as a scientist at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts. There he studied underwater mountains of the Atlantic Ocean. He came up with ways to predict volcanoes (火山) under the oceans. Working with other scientists, Ballard also found previously (以前) unknown sea animals. These animals lived far below the ocean's surface, where scientists had believed no animals could live.

By the 1980s, Ballard's interests changed. He developed unmanned vehicles to explore the ocean bottom. His first find, the well-known ship Titanic, made Ballard famous. He was not happy with just one big find, however. He looked for — and found — other well-known ships. One was the German battleship Bismarck. Another was the U. S. S. Yorktown, an aircraft carrier (航空母舰) that sank during World War II.

Today Robert Ballard is still an underwater explorer. He also heads an organization that encourages students to learn about science. Ballard hopes that some of the students will follow in his footsteps. After all, the world's huge oceans are mostly unknown. Who knows what remains to be discovered under the sea?

25. When Ballard was young, his dream was to be _____ .

- A. a science teacher B. an animal expert
C. a famous writer D. an underwater explorer

26. When Ballard worked at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, he _____ .

- A. thought of ideas to predict underwater volcanoes
B. set up an organization to teach students science
C. found some unknown sea animals alone
D. explored the undersea world by ship

27. From the passage we can know that _____ .

- A. human beings have explored more than half of the sea
B. Ballard didn't like fishing and swimming in his childhood
C. Ballard's parents felt disappointed at his undersea adventures
D. Ballard was greatly influenced by *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*

C

Because of a lack of trained lifeguards to watch over swimming pools, a team of scientists from Germany has developed an underwater robot to help lifeguards in rescuing (救援) swimmers in emergencies.



According to scientists, there are some typical postures that you can use to recognize when someone is in danger. The robot has been tested in a variety of settings including indoor pools and open water. If swimmers' movements are

consistent with drowning (溺亡), the information of the drowning person will be sent out, which is stored in a docking station on the pool floor, and it will **be released** by a signal from the monitoring cameras. Once the robot receives the signal and reaches its destination, it will carry the endangered person to the surface. What's more, the robot is designed with a set of moving parts to keep the lifeless person from sliding down as the robot surfaces.

When the robot is tested at lakes and other outdoor settings, drones (无人机) took on the task of the monitoring cameras. For rescues in swimming lakes where the visibility is limited, the underwater vehicle must be equipped with acoustic sensors (声音传感器). Sound wave echoes can be used to determine people's positions so precisely that the robot can autonomously head for the target person and pick them up. When the robot is informed of an emergency (紧急情况), a signal will warn the team immediately.

“The current system is 90 centimeters long, 50 centimeters high, and 50 centimeters wide and looks like an underwater submersible that might be used for exploring ship wrecks. The central innovation (创新) of the system is the side folding wings that fix lifeless people on a stretcher without injuring them. To bring them to the surface of the water, balloons are filled with a total of 15 to 20 kilos of buoyancy (浮力).

The research team are still doing research on the robot, aiming to make future versions smaller, lighter and less expensive. At present, a patent has already been filed for the aquatic robot. In modified versions, it can take on further tasks—such as offshore and dam wall (坝墙) inspections or being used to monitor the health of fish in fish farms.

28. Why did German scientists invent an underwater robot?

- A. To help lifeguards to rescue.
- B. To prevent swimmers practising.
- C. To check if there are emergencies.
- D. To watch over the swimming pools.

29. The expression “**be released**” in Paragraph 2 probably means “_____”.

- A. be sent out
B. be controlled
C. be taken up
D. be delivered

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Robot to Build Dam Walls
B. A Robot to Prevent Drowning
C. A Robot to Protect Lifeguards
D. A Robot to Improve Swimmers' Skills

D

Books offer a fantastic escape from the real world when reality comes to be a little too hard to handle. Children seem to agree on this point, especially during the lockdown due to the pandemic (疫情). A new report on the reading habits of more than 1 million children found that they read longer books, especially during school closures.



The What Kids Are Reading Report by Renaissance Learning found that 1,135,860 UK and Irish students read 23,660,983 books, according to the BBC. The report also found that these same children read more during the lockdown, deciding to read more challenging books.

“During the lockdown overall, pupils were tending to read longer books of greater difficulty and with greater comprehension,” said University of Dundee professor Keith Topping, the author of the report. “Having more time to read gave children the chance to immerse (使沉浸) themselves in literature. Schools should encourage more reading time now that they are open again.”

So what books have children been reading while staying at home? One in seven children turned to a book they had read before. Obviously, many popular books and novels became more popular than ever. For example, J. K. Rowling's books came up a staggering (惊人的) 36 times, as more children picked up the *Harry Potter* series. Apart from popular books, 46 percent of children started to read new books. Jill

Murphy, author of *The Worst Witch* and *the Large Family* picture books, was a new entrant (新成员) on this year's Favourite Books lists too.

New data from the National Literacy Trust (NLT) found that 60 percent of children said reading made them feel better during the lockdown, while 32 percent said reading helped them feel better about not seeing friends or family, according to The Guardian.

“Half of the children agreed that... reading improved their psychological wellbeing (幸福) and encouraged them to dream about the future, offering a source of calm, escapism (逃避现实) and relaxation,” Christina Clark from the NLT told the BBC.

“Having more time to read and the increased autonomy (自主权) of book choice, along with the opportunity to read for its own interest,” Clark added, “were key reasons why more young people are enjoying being immersed in stories”.

31. One of the reasons students read more during the pandemic may be _____ .

- A. the encouragement from teachers
- B. the pressure from their parents
- C. having more free time at home
- D. helping them meet friends

32. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

- A. Students' favorite books.
- B. The book lists of classics.
- C. New kinds of children's books.
- D. Popular writers among students.

33. The writer probably agrees that reading during the lockdown can _____ .

- A. improve children's psychological wellbeing
- B. show children the dark side of escapism
- C. bring children closer to their friends
- D. increase children's taste for books

第二部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达 (34 至 36 每题 2 分，37 题 4 分，共 10 分)

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

Internet history was made on September 19, 1982, when professor Scott Fahlman at Carnegie Mellon University, US, posted “: -)” on the school’s online bulletin board (电子布告栏). Guinness World Records called this smiley face the “first digital emoticon (数字表情符号)”.



In the 40 years since, emoticons, and later emojis, have become central to our conversations online. GIFs and memes (表情包) also appeared. Now there are 3,600 emojis available for us to show our feelings, according to CNN.

“They offer things that words aren’t saying. They said that when you say ‘okay,’ what kind of okay is that?” Jennifer Daniel, head of the Emoji Subcommittee for the Unicode Consortium, an organization in charge of choosing official emojis, told CNN. She said emojis are like our “body language” online. A 2017 study even found that the use of emojis helps us get the same satisfaction from talking online that we get from communicating in person.

Just as language develops, so do emojis. The Unicode Consortium brings out new emojis every year. And it cares about race, gender (性别) and other aspects in emoji sets. In 2015, it released different skin tones (肤色). In 2016, different jobs were added, such as teacher and firefighter—along with female versions (版本) of these jobs. In 2019, emojis of disabled people were added, including emojis of blind people and people in wheelchairs.

Some argue that we may depend on emojis too much. As people understand an emoji in different ways, misunderstandings often happen. The University of Valencia once studied the “thumbs-up” emoji. It found that when we use it alone, it serves many meanings: acceptance, liking, or closing the discussion.

So what is the future of emojis? Will the emoji develop to become an international language? Or will emojis go the way of the emoticon and fade (消失) after the next big thing comes along? It is hard to predict—even technology and language experts are divided on the topic. What do you think?

34. What has become central to our conversations online in the 40 years since?

35. What can we know from the study in 2017?

36. Why do misunderstandings often happen when people use emojis?

37. Do you like using emojis when having conversations online? Why or why not?

五、文段表达 (10 分)

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

2022 年 12 月 4 日, 我国神州十四号宇宙飞船在太空与神州十五号实现首次在轨轮换后成功返回。为了庆祝这个伟大时刻, 你校英语社团正在开展以“致敬航天英雄”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华, 请你用英语写一篇短文投稿。谈谈你心中的航天英雄以及他/她对你的影响。

提示词语: astronaut, admire, overcome (克服), successful, be proud of

提示问题: • Who is your space hero?

- What have you learned from him/her?

Everyone may have a space hero. _____

题目②

某英文网站正在开展以“My Favorite Book”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华, 请你用英语写一篇短文投稿。介绍你最喜欢的一本书及喜欢的理由。

提示词语: writer, interesting, learn, helpful

提示问题: • What's your favorite book?

- Why do you like it?
- What benefits have you got from it?

Reading can make our life colorful. _____

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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