

东城区 2019-2020 学年第二学期期末高二年级

英语试卷

听下面 3 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What will the speakers do?

- A. Meet a Chinese friend. B. Have a Chinese meal. C. Take a Chinese class.

2. What can we know about the man?

- A. He's new to the city. B. He likes drawing. C. He's helpful.

3. What will the boy do today?

- A. Take a speaking test. B. Have a rest at home. C. Stay up late.

听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读每道题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4、5 题。

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Classes to choose. B. Instructors to meet. C. Languages to learn.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Professor and student. B. Mother and son. C. Classmates.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. When will the speakers leave on Saturday morning?

- A. At 6:00. B. At 6:30. C. At 7:00.

7. What is the man going to do right now?

- A. Prepare some sandwiches. B. Visit his mother-in-law. C. Keep an appointment.

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?

听第 6 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What are the speaker and her sister good at?

- A. Swimming. B. Teaching. C. Nursing.

10. How is the ICU of Sunflower Children's Hospital now?

- A. Small and old.
B. Serving as a school.
C. Bigger and with more equipment.

11. Why is the speaker giving the speech?

- A. To introduce three world records.
B. To encourage people to donate.
C. To call for new teachers.

听下面一段对话，完成第 12 至 15 四道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 15 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 50 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Reservation	
Name	John <u>12</u>
Phone Number	<u>13</u>
Check-in&Check-out	<u>14</u> 17~20(Friday to Monday)
Room Requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ A <u>15</u> room➤ A queen-size bed

语法填空

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

I have the 1 (great) job in the world. I travel to unusual places and work alongside people from all over the world. Sometimes using 2 (science) equipment and sometimes meeting local people and tourists, I am never 3 (bore). Although my job is occasionally dangerous, I don't mind because danger excites me and makes

me feel alive. However, the most important thing about my job is that I help protect ordinary people 4 one of the most powerful forces on earth—the volcano.

B

Water is a precious resource. Every person needs it 5 (survive), and we use it for cooking, drinking, growing our food and washing. However, it is scarce(缺乏的). Just 1% of water on Earth can 6 (use) by humans. What's more, treating water to make it clean and safe and pumping it to our homes uses up lots of energy. So, what can you do to help save water? One easy way is by 7 (turn) off the tap when you brush your teeth.

C

Robbie Phillips has become the first British person to complete one of the toughest challenges in rock climbing. 8 (know) as the Alpine Trilogy(阿尔卑斯三部曲), the challenge consists of three climbs on mountains in Austria, Germany and Switzerland, 9 Phillips completed in four years. Until now, only four other people 10 (conquer) all three of the extremely difficult climbs.

完形填空

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The spot of a red balloon in a tree was what first caught Randy Heiss's 11 on December 16, 2018. He then walked toward it and found the balloon attached to a piece of 12. "Dayami," it read on one side, in a child's 13. Heiss flipped the paper over. It was a numbered list in Spanish. His Spanish isn't very good, but he could 14 it was a Christmas list.

He was charmed and wondered whether he could 15 the child. About 20 miles to the southwest, just across the border, was the city of Nogales, Mexico. 16 the prevailing wind(常刮的风), he was pretty sure that's where it came from.

Back home, Heiss's wife who is fluent in Spanish 17 the list. Heiss listened carefully: Dayami, 18 a girl, had asked for a doll, a dollhouse, clothes and art supplies. Heiss then posted about his quest on Facebook, 19 photos, hoping someone might know the girl's family.

A few days passed with no leads; Heiss worried that time was running out 20 Christmas. On December 19, he decided to send a private Facebook message to Radio XENY in Nogales. The next morning, when he was still in bed, Heiss 21 a message: The staff had 22 Dayami, who indeed lived in Nogales and would be willing to arrange a get-together at the radio station.

Heiss and his wife rushed to 23 everything on Dayami's list. Then they drove for 45 minutes, 24 the border into Nogales. They finally met the very 25 girl. "Her eyes were wide open with wonder. Like, 'Oh my gosh, this really did work!' It was a beautiful experience," Heiss said. "Quite healing for us."

Heiss,61 , has lived in Bisbee, Arizona for more than three decades. Ten years ago, he and his wife 26 their only child in an accident. They have even no grandchildren. Now they split their time between Nogales and Bisbee.

“Being around children at Christmastime has been 27 in our lives,”Heiss said. “It’s been kind of a gaping hole in our Christmas experience. ”He has since reflected on what a miracle it was that he occasionally 28 the balloon, let alone that he was able to meet Dayami and her family.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 11. A. hands | B. breath | C. attention | D. imagination |
| 12. A. paper | B. glass | C. wood | D. cloth |
| 13. A. steps | B. voice | C. eyes | D. writing |
| 14. A. remember | B. see | C. hope | D. promise |
| 15. A. find | B. adopt | C. teach | D. challenge |
| 16. A. Amazed at | B. Sponsored by | C. Accustomed to | D. Based on |
| 17. A. drafted | B. polished | C. translated | D. finished |
| 18. A. eventually | B. probably | C. ever | D. even |
| 19. A. downloading | B. taking | C. attaching | D. analyzing |
| 20. A. before | B. at | C. after | D. until |
| 21. A. searched for | B. decided on | C. subscribed to | D. awoke to |
| 22. A. saved | B. comforted | C. located | D. appointed |
| 23. A. consume | B. buy | C. produce | D. exchange |
| 24. A. examining | B. closing | C. defending | D. crossing |
| 25. A. frightened | B. excited | C. determined | D. embarrassed |
| 26. A. left | B. stopped | C. lost | D. disabled |
| 27. A. abused | B. abnormal | C. abstract | D. absent |
| 28. A. blew | B. released | C. spotted | D. decorated |

阅读理解

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。

A

Come to build robots!

关注北京高考在线官方微信：[北京高考资讯\(ID:bj-gaokao\)](#)，获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

Robots are fun to play with, but did you know that they are equally fun to build? Don't worry, it's easier than you may think. You don't have to know lots about electronics or be a genius at engineering to have a go at creating your own robot. There are lots of simple kits (配套原件) and resources available that make it easy to build a robot in your own home, and if you don't feel confident enough to have a go at home, there are plenty of clubs that offer courses in robot-building for young people.

◇ Why to build?



Lego makes programmable robots.

“Creating a robot teaches you in great about how it is put together and how it works,” says Steve Hubbard, of Robot Fun, which hosts robotics master classes for teens in Suffolk. “As you build and test a robot, you also learn how to fix it when things go wrong, as they always do.” Building and programming a robot is a practical application of science and engineering and a great way of learning how to solve all sorts of problems. You don't need any special skills. If you can build with Lego or draw a line, you can build and program a robot.

◇ How to start?

Matthew Applegate runs the Creative Computing Club in Ipswich, Suffolk. He says, “The Lego Robots kits are amazing. You can use cardboard, glue sticks and string to make a prototype (雏形).” Some kits can be expensive but there are ways to build your robots using things around the house. You can build an arm with cardboard, straws and string, adding it to a low-cost kit.

Building robots is really great. It isn't easy at first, but when you get better, you will be surprised how much you can do. Come to get your first robot kit and make it whirr into life!

➤ For details on how to build a Raspberry Pi buggy: tinyurl.com/TWJ-robotbuggy

➤ For details on how to join a robot club: tinyurl.com/TWJ-members

➤ For more information on kits and classes: tinyurl.com/TWJ-resources

➤ For more information on robots and their history: tinyurl.com/TWJ-realrobots

29. What's essential to build a robot at home?

A. Good skills at electronics.

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C. Much knowledge on engineering.

D. Rich experience in playing with robots.

30. If you want to know more about different robot kits,you can visit _____.

A. tinyurl.com/TWJ-robotbuggy

B. tinyurl.com/TWJ-realrobots

C. tinyurl.com/TWJ-resources

D. tinyurl.com/TWJ-members

31. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To encourage teens to learn to solve problems by building robots.

B. To explain the advantages of building one's own robots.

C. To analyse the need of teens to build their own robots.

D. To advertise a method of building robots with fun.

B

Free Haircuts on a Red Chair

Last summer, Katie Steller was on her way to work. She stopped at a traffic light, where a man, in his 60s,looking out of luck, was sitting alone. She rolled down her window.

“Hey!” she shouted.“ I’m driving around giving free haircuts. Do you want one right now?”

The man, missing a few teeth, paused and laughed. “Actually,” he said, “I have a funeral(葬礼)to go to this week. I was really hoping to get a haircut.”

Then, Steller unloaded a red chair from the car. The man,named Edward, took a seat.As Steller was cutting his curly graying hair,he told her about growing up in Mississippi,about moving to Minnesota,and how he still talked to his mom over phone every day.

To date,Steller has given 30 or so such haircuts to people around the city.They are all living on the margins,and she is aware of the power of her work.

“It’s more than a haircut,”she says.“I want it to be a gateway,to show value and respect,but also to get to know people.”

Steller knows that a haircut can change a life.One changed hers:As a teen,she suffered from ulcerative colitis(溃瘍性结肠炎)that was so serious,her hair thinned severely.Seeing this,her mother arranged for Steller’s first professional haircut.

“To sit down and have somebody look at me and talk to me like a person and not just an illness, it helped me feel cared about and less alone,”she says.

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After that, Steller knew she wanted to have her own hair salon so she could help people feel the way she'd felt that day. Not long after finishing cosmetology school (美容学校) in 2016, she realized her dream. Two years later, she began what she now calls her Red Chair Project, reaching out to people on the streets.

Steller said, "I can't fix their problems, but maybe I can help them feel less alone for a moment." Steller listens to people's stories of loss, addiction, and struggle to get back on their feet.

An offshoot of the Red Chair Project is the Steller Kindness Project, in which people who commit acts of kindness are invited for a free makeover (美容) at Steller's salon. In exchange, they tell their stories, which Steller shares on her website. Her hope is that by reading about kind acts, others will be inspired to do their own.

So far, it's working. "You have no idea what people are going to do with the kindness that you give to them," says Steller.

32. Edward agreed to have a haircut by Steller because _____.

- A. he wanted to talk with Steller about his life
- B. he wanted to look good for a special occasion
- C. he was too old to go to a hair salon by himself
- D. he was just waiting for a free haircut on the street

33. In paragraph 5, the underlined words "living on the margins" can probably be replaced by _____.

- A. living with little care and attention
- B. living far from downtown areas
- C. living with serious illnesses
- D. living in untidy conditions

34. What made Steller want to set up her own salon?

- A. Her excellent haircut skills.
- B. Her mother's encouragement.
- C. Her experience of a formal haircut.
- D. Her dream to offer people free haircuts.

35. What's the purpose of Steller Kindness Project?

- A. To make contributions to charity.
- B. To encourage people to spread kindness.

- C. To reward kind people with free makeovers.
- D. To collect moving stories for Steller's website.

C

Olympiads(奥林匹克竞赛)are a kind of competitive exam to tap exceptional students with the best of potential,talent,and IQ.These exams are conducted to challenge and motivate the brightest students from around the world and to urge more and more children to take up a career in pure science.But why do most parents nowadays want their children to participate in Olympiads?

Participating in and winning any kind of competition is one of the best feelings in the world.Competitions award merit(优点),performance,excellence—quite literally,the best in a human being.Thus,it might be understandable that:a lot of pride is associated with a child qualifying at any of the Olympiad levels.Who doesn't want to be the proud parent of a smart,intelligent young child?

It has also been claimed that Olympiads can act as a great morale booster(信心增强剂).Bangalore-based programmer of Olympiad Helper,Vikash Anil says,“Even when students don't win,their confidence grows.”

However,there are a number of serious considerations parents are missing out on,which has impacts on children.They are being burdened with the pressure of performing well in these exams—a pressure that is often too high and unhealthy for their young minds and bodies.They are also being introduced to peer pressure and“competition”in a very negative and ugly light.

What's worse,the age at which children are being forced to take these exams keep dropping with each passing year.Children as young as 5 or 6 years old are being sent away to tuitions(辅导)right after school gets over.Many educationists are condemning this,because the International Science Olympiads is for high school students only.

The claim that Olympiads actually make children“more confident”cannot be readily accepted.While a lot of good outcomes are possible from Olympiads,it is also true that all students will not react positively to“failing”at Olympiads.More students are going to come out feeling miserable for having failed the exam.

Being a parent in today's dynamic,commercial and material world is not easy.It is indeed a pity if parents are chasing“recognition”,rather than“excellence”and“merit”for their children.There is no such thing as a“good”,or a“poor”child.Parents should realize this,embrace this,and empower themselves and their children with this.

As a parting thought I would like to leave this Einstein quote:“Everybody is a genius.But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree,it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid.”

36. Why do most parents want their children to participate in Olympiads?

- A. To prove their children's potential and excellence.
- B. To prepare their children for a pure science career.
- C. To strengthen their children's competitive awareness.

D. To make their children benefit from stress and failures.

37. What is the author's attitude to Vikash Anil's words?

- A. Doubtful. B. Positive. C. Disapproving. D. Uninterested.

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

- A. Olympiads:Are Children Relying on Tuitions Too Much
B. Olympiads:Are Children Starting at a Too Young Age
C. Olympiads:Are Parents Being Driven by Commercials
D. Olympiads:Are Parents Becoming Over-Ambitious

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。

A Controversial Restoration(修复)

Certain masterpieces are recognized worldwide as outstanding achievements in human creativity and imagination. 39 All of these works are hundreds of years old, and like everything that ages, some parts of them need to be restored from time to time. However, not everyone agrees on how and when certain works should be restored.

40 For example, through careful study of the building, experts found that the Taj Mahal was sliding toward the river beside it! Restoration efforts then began to repair cracks in the building and halt(停止) its slide. However, such works as the Sistine Chapel and the statue of David are not under any threat of serious damage or loss. Rather, restorations are planned to clean or touch up the works so that they look better.



the sculpture of *David*

David is a perfect case in point of just such a touch-up project. For the statue's 500th "birthday", the museum in Italy where David stands today planned to restore the statue's appearance. In reality, David was just dirty.

41 For more than 300 years, the statue stood outdoors in a square in Florence. When he carved the sculpture, Michelangelo planned for it to stand outside and naturally accumulate the marks of weathering. Therefore, critics of David's restoration claimed that cleaning the statue would change its intended appearance by the artist.

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_____42_____ After nine months of careful cleaning,the restored David was revealed(展现)to the public.So,how was the statue different?For one thing,David's hair was no longer blackened with thick dirt.Also,the stains on his hands were gone,and the dirty streaks(条痕)on his left leg had been erased.As one art expert remarked,“Only someone with expert knowledge and long as familiarity with the‘skin’of the statue will be aware that certain unattractive irregularities are no longer there.”

On the other hand,the restoration of the Sistine Chapel resulted in a dramatic difference in the work's appearance.Through painstaking efforts,the frescoes(壁画)of the Sistine Chapel were beautifully restored by erasing years of dust and dirt from the ceiling and walls. _____43_____ However,most view its restoration as a marvelous success.

- A. That should not have surprised anyone.
- B. A few critics maintain that the artist's work has been ruined.
- C. Ignoring these cries of disapproval,the museum went ahead with the restoration.
- D. The museum wanted to understand how the changes were happening and the best way to restore it.
- E. In some cases,there is a pressing need for something to be done in order to save a historical treasure.
- F. Even critics of the project agreed that the touch-ups to the masterpiece were very moderate(适度的).
- G. Three good examples of such works are the Taj Mahal,the Sistine Chapel, and the sculpture of David.

选词填空

选用方框内的词组，并用其恰当形式完成句子。每个词组仅使用一次。

appeal to	become aware of	in spite of	be occupied with	in other words
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- 44. _____ the danger of being infected with the disease,the doctors and nurses were busy working in the wards(病房).
- 45. Guggenheim Museum owns 5,000 superb modern art works that always _____ those who love Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings.
- 46. To better protect the environment,we need a more sustainable transport system,_____,more buses and trains,and fewer cars.
- 47. When Ruth was young,her mother _____ her office work and had little time for housework.
- 48. When I dived into the sea, the first thing I _____ was all the vivid colours surrounding me.

书面表达

49.假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你的英国笔友 Jim 发邮件询问你这学期居家学习的状况。请给 Jim 回一封邮件，内容包括：1.你居家期间的主要学习活动；2.你对居家学习的感受。

注意：1.词数不少于 50；2.开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。提示词：居家期间 the quarantine period

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua



参考答案

语法填空

【答案】1. greatest

2. scientific

3. bored 4. from

5. to survive

6. be used 7. turning

8. known 9. which

10. have conquered

【解析】

第一篇短文是记叙文，讲述了作者认为自己从事的是世界上最伟大的工作。

第二篇短文是说明文，说明了地球上水资源的宝贵。

第三篇短文是记叙文，讲述了攀岩运动员 Robbie Phillips 攻克阿尔卑斯三部曲的故事。

【1 题详解】

考查形容词最高级形式。句意：我有世界上最伟大的工作。此处比较范围“in the world”，表示多者的同类中“最……”，great 应用最高级形式。故填 greatest。

【2 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：有时使用科学设备，有时会见当地人和游客，我从不感到无聊。修饰名词 equipment，应该用形容词形式；science 是名词，形容词为 scientific。故填 scientific。

【3 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：有时使用科学设备，有时会见当地人和游客，我从不感到无聊。在 be 动词 am 后应接形容词作表语；根据句意，应是形容词 bored，意思为“感到无聊的，感到乏味的”。故填 bored。

【4 题详解】

考查介词。句意：然而，关于我的工作最重要的事情是，我帮助保护普通人不受到地球上最强大的力量之一——火山的伤害。根据句意，此处是短语 protect sb. from，意思为“保护某人免受……。”故填 from。

【5 题详解】

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考查不定式。句意：为了生存，每个人都需要它。根据句意，此处是不定式作目的状语，意思为“为了……”。故填 to survive。

【6 题详解】

考查被动语态。句意：地球上只有 1% 的水可以被人类使用。句子主语 1% of water 和 use 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，应该用被动语态；前面有情态动词 can，后接动词原形；因此是“be+过去分词”形式。故填 be used。

【7 题详解】

考查动名词。句意：一个简单的方法就是当你刷牙的时候关掉水龙头。在介词 by 后应该接动名词作宾语。故填 turning。

【8 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：这种挑战被称为阿尔卑斯三部曲，包括攀登在奥地利、德国和瑞士的三座山峰。句子主语 the challenge 和 know 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，短语 be known as“作为……为人所知，以……著称”，此处应用过去分词作状语；know 是不规则变化动词，过去分词为 known。故填 known。

【9 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：这种挑战被称为阿尔卑斯三部曲，包括攀登在奥地利、德国和瑞士的三座山峰。Phillips 在 4 年内完成了挑战。分析句子结构，“___ Phillips completed in four years”是非限制性定语从句，先行词是“three climbs on mountains in Austria, Germany and Switzerland”，关系词在从句中作 Phillips completed 的宾语，因此用 which 引导非限制性定语从句。故填 which。

【10 题详解】

考查时态。句意：到目前为止，只有另外四个人攻克了这三个难度极高的攀登。根据时间状语 until now 可知，句子应该用现在完成时；句子主语是 four other people，是复数意义，因此谓语动词应该用复数形式。故填 have conquered。

完形填空

【答案】 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. A 21. D 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. B 26. C 27. D 28. C

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Heiss 偶然发现一个小女孩的圣诞清单，在不停的寻找后，终于找到，并且和他的妻子买了清单上的所有东西，穿越边境去见小女孩的故事。

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【11 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：树上挂着红色气球的地方首先吸引了 Heiss 的注意。A. hands 双手；B. breath 呼吸；C. attention 关注；D. imagination 想象。该句中出现固定搭配 catch one's attention 译为“吸引某人的注意”。故选 C 项。

【12 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然后他朝着气球径直走去，发现它系着一张纸。A. paper 纸张；B. glass 玻璃；C. wood 木头；D. cloth 布。根据下文“Heiss flipped the paper over”，可知 Heiss 将纸翻过来，所以气球下面系着一张纸。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在一边上写着“Dayami”，是一个孩子的字迹。A. steps 台阶；B. voice 嗓音；C. eyes 眼睛；D. writing 字迹。根据下文“It was a numbered list in Spanish.”可知纸上是用西班牙语写的数字清单，所以推出纸上有孩子的字迹。故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他的西班牙语不是很好，但是他看得出来这是一个圣诞清单。A. remember 记得；B. see 理解，明白，看见；C. hope 希望；D. promise 允诺。根据前文“Dayami, it read on one side,”可知 Heiss 读出纸条上的 Dayami，所以推出 Heiss 能看明白纸上的内容。故选 B 项。

【15 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他被迷住了，想知道他是否能够找到这个孩子。A. find 找到；B. adopt 适应；C. teach 教；D. challenge 挑战。根据下文“Heiss then posted about his quest on Facebook, 9 photos, hoping someone might know the girl's family.”可知，Heiss 将信息发布在了脸上，希望有人能够知道女孩的家庭，所以 Heiss 想要找到这个孩子。故选 A 项。

【16 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：基于常刮的风向，他相当确定那就是它来的地方。A. Amazed at 惊讶于；B. Sponsored by 由...赞助；C. Accustomed to 习惯于；D. Based on 基于。根据前文“About 20 miles to the southwest”可知，Heiss 是根据数据距离来判断方位。故选 D 项。

【17 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：回到家，Heiss 的妻子精通西班牙语，帮忙翻译这个圣诞清单。A. drafted 草拟；B. polished 磨光；C. translated 翻译；D. finished 完成。根据上文提及“His Spanish isn't very good,”可知 Heiss 请他的妻子帮助翻译这个清单。故选 C。

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【18 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：Dayami, 可能是一个女孩, 想要一个洋娃娃, 一个玩具屋, 衣服和艺术品。A. eventually 最终; B. probably 可能; C. ever 任何时候, 从来; D. even 甚至。根据下文“hoping someone might know the girl’s family”可知, Heiss 对纸条的主人并不了解, 只是一种猜测, 所以 probably 译为“可能”更适合语境。故选 B 项。

【19 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: Heiss 随后将他的需求发布在脸书上, 附上照片, 希望有人能够知道女孩的家。A. downloading 下载; B. taking 携带, 拿着; C. attaching 把...附在; D. analyzing 分析。根据前文“posted about his quest on Facebook”, 可知 Heiss 将相关信息发布在脸书上, 结合日常生活习惯, 在发布信息的时候还会附上照片。故选 C 项。

【20 题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意: Heiss 担心圣诞节前没有时间。A. before 在...之前; B. at 在; C. after 在..之后; D. until 直到。根据前文可知纸条上是圣诞清单, 所以 Heiss 担心在圣诞节前找不到这个孩子。故选 A 项。

【21 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意: 第二天早上, Heiss 还在睡觉的时候, 被短信叫醒。A. searched for 搜索; B. decided on 决定, 选定; C. subscribed to 同意, 赞成; D. awoke to 察觉到, 醒来时看到。根据前文“he was still in bed”可知, Heiss 还没起床, 所以是被短信提示给叫醒的。故选 D 项。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 工作人员准确找到了 Dayami 的位置, 她住在诺加利斯, 工作人员愿意在广播站安排一次聚会。A. saved 挽救; B. comforted 舒适; C. located 准确找到..位置; D. appointed 指出, 认出。根据下文“would be willing to arrange a get-together at the radio station.”可知, 工作人员想要帮忙安排他们见面, 推出他们找到了女孩的确切地址。故选 C 项。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: Heiss 夫妇急忙买了 Dayami 圣诞清单上的所有东西。A. consume 消耗; B. buy 买; C. produce 生产; D. exchange 交换。根据前文可知, Dayami 在圣诞清单上写的是自己的想要的物品, 而 Heiss 夫妇就是为了满足她的愿望买了所有的东西去见她。故选 B 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 然后他们开了 45 分钟车, 穿过边境进入到诺加利斯。A. examining 检查; B. closing 关闭; C. defending 防御; D. crossing 穿过。根据后文“into Nogales.”可知他们开车穿过了边境。故选 D 项。

【25 题详解】

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考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他们最后见到了这个非常激动的女孩。A. frightened 害怕的；B. excited 激动的；C. determined 决心的；D. embarrassed 窘迫的。根据后文“Her eyes were wide open with wonder”可知，Dayami 对于这件事情是非常惊奇。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：十年前，Heiss 夫妇在一次事故中失去了他们唯一的孩子。A. left 离开；B. stopped 停止；C. lost 丢失；D. disabled 使丧失能力的。根据后文“in an accident.”和“They have even no grandchildren”可知，Heiss 夫妇没有孙女（子），推出他们可能没有自己的孩子。故选 C 项。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在我们的生活中，孩子缺席了我们的生活。A. abused 滥用；B. abnormal 不正常；C. abstract 抽象的；D. absent 缺席。根据上文“16 their only child in an accident”可知，Heiss 夫妇没有子女，所以他们的生活中子女是缺席的。故选 D 项。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：从那以后，他一直在想，他偶然间发现那只气球真是个奇迹。A. blew 吹；B. released 释放；C. spotted 注意，发现；D. decorated 装饰。根据第一段“The spot of a red balloon in a tree was what first caught Randy Heiss’s 1”可知，Heiss 是第一时间被一个红色的气球所吸引，才出现了后续的一系列事情。故选 C 项。

【点睛】完形填空的解题技巧之一就是要根据上下文来学会推敲最佳选项。同学们要遵循上下求索的原则来查找信息。

阅读理解

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。

A

【答案】29. B 30. C 31. D

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇应用文。文章介绍了为什么要自己建造机器人以及如何开始建造机器人，并希望我们能参与到建造机器人的活动中来。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段关键句“You don't have to know lots about electronics or be a genius at engineering to have a go at creating your own robot.”可知，如果你想尝试创造你自己的机器人，你不需要对电子学有太多了解，也不必是一个工程天才。再根据第一段关键句“*There are lots of simple kits (配套原件) and resources available that make it easy to build a robot in your own home.*”可知，如果你想在自已家里创造机器人，有很多配套原件和资源可以使用。综上所述，在家创造机器人必不可少的是组装所需的零件。故选 B 项。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二行句子“*For more information on kits and classes:tinyurl.com/TW J-resources*”可知，如果你想了解更多关于配套原件的信息，你可以访问 *tinyurl.com/TW J-resources*。故选 C 项。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章题目“*Come to build robots!*”和文章内容可知，文章主要是在宣传一种有趣的制造机器人的方法，并希望你可以参与进来。文章最后四行介绍的四个网址，如果你想了解更多的制造机器人的信息，可以访问这几个网站，也可以侧面说明网站起的正是宣传介绍的作用。故选 D 项。

【点睛】推理判断题的解题方法：1. 通过文章陈述的事实进行推断；2. 根据文章所提供的背景，人物的表情，动作和语言进行推断；3. 根据作者的意图和态度进行推断。例如本篇文章中的第三小题，要求判断文章的写作目的，我们可以通过文章陈述的事实进行推断。综合全文及文章题目“*Come to build robots!*”可知，文章主要是在宣传一种有趣的制造机器人的方法，并希望你可以参与进来。文章最后四行介绍的四个网址，也可以侧面说明网站起的正是宣传介绍的作用。故选 D 项。

B

【答案】32. B 33. A 34. C 35. B

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Katie Steller 走上街头为人们免费理发，让他们感觉没有那么孤独。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“I have a funeral(葬礼)to go to this week. I was really hoping to get a haircut.(我这周要去参加一个葬礼。我真的希望理一次发。)”可知，Edward 答应 Steller 提供的免费理发，是因为他想让自己在一个特殊的场合看起来好一点。故选 B 项。

【33 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第一段对 Edward 的描述“was sitting alone”及下一段中 Steller 说的话“I want it to be a gateway, to show value and respect(我想让它成为一个通向展示价值和尊重的入口)”可知，Steller 是为那些缺少关爱和尊重的人免费理发，所以短语“living on the margins”意为“缺乏关爱和关注地生活”，故选 A 项。

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【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章内容可知, Steller 得了溃疡性结肠炎后, 头发稀少, 所以妈妈给她安排了一次专业的理发, 那次理发经历让她感觉到被关爱, 不那么孤独了, 再结合倒数第四段“After that, Steller knew she wanted to have her own hair salon so she could help people feel the way she'd felt that day.(从那之后, Steller 知道她想拥有自己的理发店, 这样就可以帮助人感觉到她那天感受到的)”可知, 是 Steller 自己的一次正式理发经历让她想开自己的理发店。故选 C 项。

【35 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句“Her hope is that by reading about kind acts, others will be inspired to do their own.(她的希望是通过读善良的行为, 别人也会被鼓励自己做善事)”可知, Steller Kindness Project 的目的是鼓励人们传播善意。故选 B 项。

C

【答案】36. A 37. C 38. D

【解析】

这是一篇议论文。很多家长让孩子在很小的年纪就参加奥林匹克竞赛, 证明孩子的优秀, 文章分析了这对孩子的不好的影响, 认为孩子没有“好坏”之分, 家长应该认识到这一点。

【36 题详解】

细节理解题。第一段最后一句提出问题“为什么大部分家长想要孩子参加奥林匹克竞赛”, 根据第二段最后两句“Thus, it might be understandable that: a lot of pride is associated with a child qualifying at any of the Olympiad levels. Who doesn't want to be the proud parent of a smart, intelligent young child?(因此, 它可能是可以理解的: 与一个有资格参加任何奥林匹克竞赛的孩子相关的是很多自豪。谁不想成为这个自豪的家长, 有一个聪明且年幼的孩子?)”可知, 大部分家长让孩子参加奥林匹克竞赛是为了证明他们的孩子的潜力和优秀。故选 A 项。

【37 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句 Vikash Anil says, “Even when students don't win, their confidence grows.”可知, Vikash Anil 认为参加奥林匹克竞赛即使失败了, 学生也能增长信心; 再由倒数第三段中 The claim that Olympiads actually make children “more confident” cannot be readily accepted.... it is also true that all students will not react positively to “failing” at Olympiads (宣称奥林匹克竞赛实际上使孩子更自信不能被欣然接受.....所有学生不会对奥林匹克竞赛中的失败作出积极的反应, 这也是真的)可知, 作者认为在奥林匹克竞赛中失败不会让学生增加信心, 所以对 Vikash Anil 的话持反对态度。故选 C 项。

【38 题详解】

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主旨大意题。通读文章可知，文章主要讲述很多家长让孩子参加奥林匹克竞赛，想证明孩子的潜力和优秀，但这给孩子带来很大的压力，作者认为家长不应该追逐被认可，而是应该看到自己孩子独特的优点，所以 D 项“奥林匹克竞赛：父母变得野心太大了吗？”适合作为文章标题。故选 D 项。

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。

【答案】39. G 40. E 41. A 42. C 43. B

【解析】

本文是议论文。文章讲述了艺术杰作泰姬陵、大卫的雕塑和西斯廷教堂进行的修复工作以及由此一起的一些争议。

【39 题详解】

此题线索是代词指代和词汇复现。选项 G 意思为：这类作品的三个很好的例子是泰姬陵、西斯廷教堂和大卫的雕塑。空前一句提到“certain masterpieces（某些杰作）”；空后一句中“all of these works”指代选项 G 中“three good examples of such works”；“masterpieces”和“works”是词汇复现。故选 G 项。

【40 题详解】

选项 E 意思为：在某些情况下，迫切需要做些什么来拯救一个历史宝藏。下文提到“专家们发现，泰姬陵正滑向旁边的河！”，是对选项 E 中“in some cases”的举例说明。故选 E 项。

【41 题详解】

空前一句提到“事实上，大卫雕像只是很脏”。选项 A 意思为：这应该不会让任何人感到惊讶。下文解释了大卫雕像脏的原因“300 多年来，这座雕像就耸立在佛罗伦萨的一个广场上。”空后一句是顺承选项 A 的话题。故选 A 项。

【42 题详解】

上一段结尾句提到“修复大卫雕像的批评者们声称，清理雕像会改变艺术家原本想要的外观。”选项 C 意思为：博物馆不顾这些反对的呼声，继续进行修复工作。选项 C 中“disapproval”与上一段结尾句中“critics”语义相关。故选 C 项。

【43 题详解】

此题线索是逻辑。选项 B 意思为：少数批评者们坚持认为这位艺术家的作品被毁了。空后一句提到“然而，大多数人都认为它的修复是一个了不起的成功。”空后一句中 however 表示转折关系，其中“most”与选项 B 中“a few critics”相对，“a marvelous success”与“has been ruined”相对。故选 B 项。

选词填空

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【答案】44. In spite of

45. appeal to

46. in other words

47. was occupied with

48. became aware of

【解析】

【分析】

选用方框内的词组，并用其恰当形式完成句子。

【44 题详解】

考查短语辨析。句意：尽管有感染这种疾病的危险，医生和护士都忙着在病房工作。分析句意可知，尽管有风险，医生和护士都忙于工作，此处应用 in spite of + 宾语作让步状语，表示“不顾，尽管，虽然”之意。故填 In spite of。

【45 题详解】

考查短语辨析和时态。句意：古根海姆博物馆拥有 5000 件一流的现代艺术作品，总是吸引着那些喜欢印象派和后印象派绘画的人。分析句意可知，现代艺术作品，总是吸引着那些喜欢印象派和后印象派绘画的人，可以推断此处应用 appeal to，意为“对……有吸引力”；此句描述的是客观情况，应用一般现在时；且定语从句的主语为“5,000 superb modern art works”，谓语动词应用复数形式。故填 appeal to。

【46 题详解】

考查短语辨析。句意：为了更好地保护环境，我们需要一个更可持续的交通系统，换句话说，增加公共汽车和火车，减少私家车。分析句意可知，后句是对前句“更可持续的交通系统”的解释说明，可以推断此处应用 in other words，意为“换句话说”。故填 in other words。

【47 题详解】

考查短语辨析和时态。句意：当露丝还小的时候，她的母亲忙于办公室工作，很少有时间做家务。根据很少做家务，可以推断，此处应用 be occupied with，意为“忙于做……”；根据“was”和“had”可知，此句应用一般过去时；且主语为“her mother”，谓语动词应用单数形式。故填 was occupied with。

【48 题详解】

考查短语辨析和时态。句意：当我一头扎进海里，我意识到的第一件事就是我周围鲜艳的色彩。根据句意可知，此处应用 become aware of，意为“知道，发觉”。根据“dived”和“was”可知，此句应用一般过去时。故填 became aware of。

【点睛】主谓一致即谓语动词在人称和数上要 and 主语保持一致，主谓一致包括语法一致、意义一致和就近一致，语法一致即谓语动词在单复数形式上要 and 主语保持一致，意义一致就是谓语动词要和主语意义上的单复数保持一致，就近一致就是谓语动词要和靠近它的主语部分保持一致。

书面表达

49. 【答案】 Dear Jim,

I'm very glad to hear from you. It's my pleasure to tell you something about my learning activities in the quarantine period.

Because of the COVID-2019, our school arranged for us to study online. During the quarantine period, I studied online on school days. Online learning is not boring but interesting, which is about what we will learn at school. What's more, I also made a learning plan that is suitable for myself. It's beneficial for me to make full use of time. In the quarantine period, it may be more comfortable to study at home. But like a coin has two sides, there is a negative aspect to study at home. Students are so confronted with the computers or cellphones all day that the more problems of short-sighted probably arise.

You're welcome to send e-mails if you have any questions.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】

本篇书面表达属于提纲类作文，要求考生写一封电子邮件，向朋友介绍居家期间的主要学习活动和对居家学习的感受。

【详解】第一步：审题

体裁：应用文

时态：根据提示，时态应为一般现在时和一般过去时。

结构：三段式：第一段写出邮件的目的，引出主题；第二段写出邮件具体内容；第三段再次强调愿意回答笔友问题。

要求：1. 介绍你居家期间的主要学习活动

关注北京高考在线官方微信：[北京高考资讯\(ID:bj-gaokao\)](#)，获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

2. 介绍你对居家学习的感受

第二步:列提纲 (重点单词及词组)

be glad to do (很高兴做某事); It's my pleasure to (我很乐意做某事); because of (因为); arrange for sb. to do (安排某人去做某事); not...but... (不是.....而是.....); be suitable for..... (适合.....); It's beneficial for sb. to...(多某人来说做.....是有益的); make full use of (充分利用); be confronted with...(面对.....); short-sighted (近视的);

第三步: 连词成句

1. I'm very glad to hear from you.
2. It's my pleasure to tell you something about my learning activities in the quarantine period.
3. Because of the COVID-2019, our school arranged for us to study online.
4. Online learning is not boring but interesting.
5. I also made a learning plan that is suitable for myself.
6. It's beneficial for me to make full use of time.
7. Students are so confronted with the computers or cellphones all day.
8. The more problems of short-sighted probably arise.

根据提示及关键词(组)进行遣词造句,注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第四步: 连句成篇(衔接词)

1. 表文章结构顺序: first of all; to begin with; firstly/first; secondly/second...; and then; finally; in the end; at last
2. 表并列补充关系: **What's more**(本篇文章使用过); besides; moreover; furthermore; in addition; additionally; not only... but also...; as well as; both...and...
3. 表转折对比关系: but; however; on the contrary; instead; although; in spite of; on the one hand..., on the other hand...; some..., while others...
4. 表因果关系: because; **because of**(本篇文章使用过); for; so; since; thus; therefore; as a result; why
5. 表总结: in short; in a word; in conclusion; in summary; all in all; generally speaking

连句成文,注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡,书写一定要规范清晰。

第五步: 润色修改

根据写作内容需要,加入高级句式,如名词性从句,定语从句,状语从句等。

Online learning is not boring but interesting. 本句用来说明在线学习的特点，可以使用定语从句对在线学习的内容进行介绍，让句子更加饱满。润色修改为：Online learning is not boring but interesting, which is about what we will learn at school.

【点睛】范文内容完整，要点全面，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系。作者在范文中合理使用了复合句，如：Online learning is not boring but interesting, which is about what we will learn at school.”，这句话为 which 引导的定语从句；其次，使用了一些固定句型，如：be glad to do; It's my pleasure to; arrange for sb. to do 等，使语言更加丰富；同时使用了一些高级词汇及短语，如 beneficial; suitable; short-sighted; make full use of 等，让语言更加地道。全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外，文章思路清晰、层次分明，上下句转换自然，为文章增色添彩。



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