

7. Why did the man fail to see the lightning?

- A. He was asleep.
- B. He was reading a science book.
- C. It was far away.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What's wrong with the man?

- A. He has a low fever.
- B. He has a bad cold.
- C. He has a headache.

9. What time will the man see Dr. Carter?

- A. At 4:00 pm, Wednesday.
- B. At 8:00 am, Tuesday.
- C. At 8:15 am, Thursday.

10. Who is probably the woman?

- A. Dr. Carter.
- B. Dr. Carter's secretary.
- C. Dr. Carter's wife.

听第8段材料,回答第11至14题。

11. How are the speakers having the conversation?

- A. Over the phone.
- B. By WeChat.
- C. Face to face.

12. Why does the man want to know the woman's name?

- A. To fill out an application.
- B. To get in touch with her.
- C. To make friends with her.

13. Where is the woman living now?

- A. In 23 Maple Street.
- B. In 17 Pearl Street.
- C. In 70 Pearl Street.

14. What is the woman good at?

- A. Cooking.
- B. Looking after the old.
- C. Raising money.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What was the man's favorite subject?

- A. History.
- B. Math.
- C. Geography.

16. What can help him a lot in the job according to the man?

- A. Logic thinking.
- B. Writing skills.
- C. Computer abilities.

17. What would the man like to work as?

- A. A product designer.
- B. A school teacher.
- C. A computer programmer.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What does the speaker think of many students?

- A. They have basic skill problems.
- B. They get pretty good study habits.
- C. They perform effectively in the classroom.

19. What contributes to many students' anxiety?

- A. The desire for success.
- B. Fear of being laughed at.
- C. The feeling of failure.

20. What is advised to do to control temporary anxiety?

- A. Praise yourself all the time.
- B. Practice relaxation techniques.
- C. Forgive others for mistakes.

70-year-old father, who lives with them.

"When I got home from work, he was eating strawberries and having fun with my dad," Payne said. "It was like a vacation." Payne knew she needed to do more to discipline him. So she handed him a tool and asked him to start cleaning up the yard. When he finished, she told him he'd be volunteering his yard services free of charge for people in need during the spare time of his suspension.

"He didn't believe it," Payne said. "I can be soft on him and baby him sometimes." But Payne was serious. She posted a photo of Jadarien online with the heading, "Yard services—FREE", explaining that he got suspended from school and would do yard services or wash cars for members of the community over the next three days. Some neighbours responded immediately.

Jadarien spent about two hours cleaning up the yards. He ended up hitting at least eight different homes. When he finished, Payne took him to the library, where he spent the rest of the day reading and completing his homework.

"We explained to him that these things weren't to punish, but to teach him about discipline," Payne said. "Whether the teachers are right or wrong, always respect them."

On Tuesday, Jadarien was happy to finally head to school. Payne sat down with Jadarien's teachers to help come up with a plan to keep him on track. However, she's confident Jadarien learned his lesson.

24. Why was Jadarien suspended for three days?

A. He played his cellphone in class.

C. He said something against his teacher.

B. He talked about video games at school.

D. He failed to answer the teacher's question.

25. Who was likely to have made the missed call?

A. Payne's son, Jadarien.

C. An official in Jadarien's school.

B. Payne's 70-year-old father.

D. A classmate of Jadarien's.

26. How did Jadarien feel when he was told to do volunteer work?

A. Anxious.

B. Shocked.

C. Awkward.

D. Worried.

27. What does this passage imply?

A. When one track doesn't work, try another.

B. When you behave worthily, your son will follow suit.

C. It takes three generations to make a gentleman.

D. Lessons learned from the past can guide one in the future.

C

If you're putting together a team for a project, you might tend to pick people with cheerful, optimistic characters and flexible thinking. But a new management study indicates your team might also benefit from people who have the opposite emotions(情感), according to experts from some universities.

The study, co-authored by Jing Zhou, investigates(研究) the effects of "team affective(情感的) diversity" on team creativity. The paper is among the first research to show how, why and under what condition teams' "affective diversity" promotes team creativity.

Team members with what researchers call "negative affect" exhibit critical and continuous thinking that allows them to find problems needing solutions, as well as to search out and critically evaluate relevant information. On the other hand, team members with "positive affect" engage in broad and flexible thinking that expands their range of information and helps them see unusual and creative connections, the researchers say.

"At any given point of time, some team members may experience positive affect such as joy and inspiration, while others may experience negative affect such as frustration and worry," Zhou said. "Instead of trying to homogenize(使类同) team members' affect, teams should enthusiastically accept affective diversity."

When a team experiences a high level of this "affective diversity", what Zhou describes as "dual-tuning(双

调谐)” leads to greater creativity.

“Our study suggests that teams may be aided in using their affective diversity via involvements that focus on building the team’s memory system, which can be accelerated when team members spend time together, share goals, receive information about member specializations and train on the task together,” Zhou said.

28. What is the new management study about?

- A. Teams benefit more from negative people.
- B. People with cheerful characters make good teams.
- C. Teams only benefit from people with flexible thinking.
- D. People with negative feelings might also benefit teams.

29. How do team members with “negative affect” influence their teams?

- A. By addressing problems more efficiently.
- B. By assessing related materials seriously.
- C. By encouraging broad and complicated thinking.
- D. By investigating unusual and creative connections.

30. How can teams urge the team members’ greater creativity?

- A. By balancing team members’ different emotions.
- B. By inspiring a high level of the affective diversity.
- C. By praising positive affect like joy and inspiration.
- D. By avoiding negative affect like sadness and worry.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Use Your Team’s Emotions to Promote Creativity
- B. Win Great Creativity by Searching for Its Reasons
- C. Create an Excellent Team with Optimistic People
- D. Homogenize Team Members’ Affect Enthusiastically

D

Plastics sustainability(可持续性) has come a long way in recent years in large part thanks to scientific advances. But even as plastics become more and more environmentally friendly, the world continues to be polluted as many industries rely on them for their widely-used products.

The latest research from Dr. Junpeng Wang, assistant professor in UA’s School of Polymer Science and Polymer Engineering, has a method to reduce such waste and clear a scientific pathway to a more sustainable future that can appeal to the rubber, tyre, automobile and electronics industries.

The problem at hand: Synthetic polymers(合成聚合物), including rubber and plastics, are used in nearly every aspect of daily life. The advantage of synthetic polymers lies largely in their excellent stability and various mechanical qualities. However, due to their high durability, waste materials made of these polymers have accumulated in the land and oceans, causing serious concerns for the ecosystem.

A promising method to tackle the challenges in plastics sustainability is to replace current polymers with recyclable ones in order to achieve a circular use of materials.

The key in the design of chemically recyclable polymers is to identify the right monomer(单体). Through careful computational calculation, the researchers identified a targeting monomer. They then prepared the monomer and polymers through chemical synthesis, using abundantly available starting materials.

Wang’s research group, including polymer science graduate students and a postdoctoral scientist, aims to develop polymers that can be broken down into their components. When the element for breaking them down is absent or removed, the polymers will be highly stable and their thermal and mechanical qualities can be tuned to meet the needs of various applications.

“The chemically recyclable polymers we developed show excellent thermal stability and mechanical qualities and can be used to prepare both rubber and plastics,” says Wang. “We expect this material to be an attractive candidate to replace current polymers.”

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The hurricane made my father and me homeless. It was lunchtime. However, we had nowhere to 41. Even worse, we were 42 at the moment. Approaching the door of a small restaurant in poor clothes, we 43 to enter it. We were standing outside, looking inside for a few moments. A diner at the restaurant 44 us and then continued his 45 silently.

After deciding to put the bill to our account, 46 my father and I went in. Our conversation was about the power of a positive mindset, miracles(奇迹), saving for future dreams and just life in general.

The waiter 47 my attention halfway through our meal and pointed towards the 48 saying something to us, but I didn't 49 him at first because he was behind the counter which was a fair 50 away so he walked over to us and asked if we knew the guy walking out.

Feeling embarrassed, I said no and his reply was "Oh, he just 51 your table." Dad and I were completely 52. We tried to 53 who the person was to say thank you but by the time I turned around, he had already 54.

I asked the waiter how it 55 and he said he just asked to put our bill with his, without giving any 56.

There are beautiful souls in the world that spread 57. As my father and I talked, when you 58 miracles, miracles will happen. We 59 to carry the act of kindness on. If we have enough money, we'll help those in need. This way, our world will be a 60 place to live.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. shelter | B. play | C. cook | D. eat |
| 42. A. penniless | B. uncomfortable | C. frightened | D. speechless |
| 43. A. intended | B. hesitated | C. volunteered | D. determined |
| 44. A. hugged | B. joined | C. eyed | D. reminded |
| 45. A. diet | B. service | C. exercise | D. lunch |
| 46. A. apparently | B. finally | C. reluctantly | D. proudly |
| 47. A. appreciated | B. controlled | C. removed | D. caught |
| 48. A. table | B. counter | C. exit | D. menu |
| 49. A. hear | B. notice | C. prohibit | D. disturb |
| 50. A. stage | B. section | C. length | D. distance |
| 51. A. gave away | B. cleared up | C. paid for | D. referred to |
| 52. A. annoyed | B. awkward | C. amused | D. surprised |
| 53. A. report | B. find out | C. point out | D. recall |
| 54. A. gone | B. agreed | C. returned | D. admitted |
| 55. A. worked | B. happened | C. charged | D. improved |
| 56. A. procedure | B. signature | C. explanation | D. prediction |
| 57. A. privilege | B. kindness | C. principle | D. pride |
| 58. A. expect | B. defend | C. surround | D. create |
| 59. A. decided | B. pretended | C. refused | D. learned |
| 60. A. richer | B. fairer | C. quieter | D. nicer |

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

An idiom is a turn of phrase which may seem beyond comprehension to someone who is not familiar 61 the language in which it is spoken. As a general rule, idioms are also very difficult to translate, except in a very

roundabout(迂回的) way. Because idioms are used so 62 (frequent), several companies have made idiom dictionaries 63 list idioms and their proper usage for language learners.

If someone were to look at the words of an idiom alone, they might have 64 (difficult) understanding the meaning of the phrase. In other 65 (situation), an idiom may have something to do with a cultural body of knowledge such as literature, which can be 66 (confuse) to someone who is not absorbed in that culture.

Popular sayings are often idioms, as is the case with "let the cat out of the bag". In this sense, a cat is not actually being let out of the bag, and the listener understands that the speaker is referring to 67 (let) out a secret.

Many idioms are colorful and curious, and 68 (they) origins are impossible to trace(追踪). It 69 (suspect) that William Shakespeare added several hundred to the English language, but countless others are constantly acquired and dropped over time. These features of speech color a language, making it more alive and fun 70 (use).

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

This summer, I stay home instead of going traveling, which also proved meaningful. I had intended to visit to my grandparents in my hometown. Unfortunately, we told that we had better stay where they were in case the virus should spread. So I decided to have the video chat by mobile phone with my grandparents. Seeing their smiles, I felt very satisfying. In the following days, I spent time doing my homeworks, reading my favorite books as well as review my lessons online by myself. Whatever I had questions, I went online to find the answers to them. Now I am readily for the new school term.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

你校将组织主题为“Going Green”的系列活动。请你为校广播站写一篇英语广播稿,内容包括:

1. 活动目的;

2. 活动内容;

3. 希望参加。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 首句和尾句已为你写好。

All the students, attention, please!

That's all. Thank you!

天一大联考
2021—2022 学年高三年级上学期期末考试

英语 · 答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: It's incredible. It's like your paintings display a bit of your thought and life experience.

M: That's my hope. Many of the things I paint communicate concepts and emotions that everyone feels.

Text 2

M: I've been a teacher for twenty-five years.

W: Wow! That's such a long time! Do you ever get tired of teaching?

M: There were a few years. But once I got to my fifth year, I became determined.

Text 3

M: What about London for our vacation? It is close to home. We can drive up in an hour and eat at some good restaurants.

W: We go there once or twice a month anyway! That's not vacation.

Text 4

M: Summer vacation is coming. Shall we take a grand train adventure through the United States?

W: I've taken enough trains while in China. I have no desire to go on another cross-country train trip.

Text 5

M: Have you started your research project for management class?

W: Well, I have decided on a topic, but haven't actually started the research yet.

M: You are late.

W: I know. Actually, I went to the library yesterday, but wasn't sure where to start.

Text 6

M: Did you hear the thunder last night?

W: Yes, I was awake at that time. It was really loud.

M: I didn't see any lightning. I thought that thunder and lightning always occurred together.

W: What makes you believe that?

M: A science book says when lightning quickly beats the air, it will cause thunder.

W: I guess you didn't read the whole article. The book also says if the lightning is very high in the sky, you might not see it.

Text 7

W: Hello, Dr. Carter's office.

M: Hello. I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. Carter. I always have a low fever these days.

W: Is this your first visit?

M: Yes, it is.

W: Could I have your name, please?

M: My name is Ronald Schuler.

W: How about the day after tomorrow on Wednesday at 4:00 pm?

M: Uh, do you happen to have an opening in the morning? I usually pick up my kids from school around that time.

W: How about Tuesday at 8:00 am or Thursday at 8:15 am?

M: Do you have anything earlier, like 7:30?

W: No, I'm sorry.

M: Well, in that case, Thursday would be fine.

Text 8

W: Hi, Teddy! I'm Agatha Blake. We spoke on the phone yesterday about my volunteering here.

M: Oh, yes, of course! Thank you so much for coming in. Well, if you're still interested in volunteering, the next step is to fill out an application. Would you like to do that?

W: Yes, I'd love to! What kind of information do you need?

M: Your name and contact information, please?

W: OK. My name is Agatha Blake. My phone number is 752-3216. My address is 23 Maple Street but now I live in 17 Pearl Street.

M: OK. What kind of volunteer work do you think you're suited for?

W: Well, I am good at cooking, and I think I am quite patient with old people.

M: Great. We need help to take care of elderly homeless people. Anything else?

W: Let me think. Oh, yes—yard sales! I often organize yard sales. Wouldn't that be a good way to raise some money for the Homeless Shelter?

M: Of course. I will present your application at the next office meeting. We look forward to having you work with us.

Text 9

W: Sit down please, Mr. Johnson. Can you tell me more about your schoolwork?

M: OK. My best subject was history, and my second best was geography. However, my favorite subject was math, and the results I got in my math papers were quite good.

W: That's true. Now, can you tell me why you think these subjects will help you in this job?

M: Well, I understand that you produce computers and prepare software. Is that right?

W: Yes.

M: And I've been told that working with computers needs a logical mind rather than great skills in mathematics. That's especially true, when it comes to writing programs. So I think my results show that I have some ability in logic and in math as well.

W: So you would like to write programs for computers?

M: Yes, that's what interests me most.

W: I see. Well, thank you. I've enjoyed our talk. We'll be waiting for you.

Text 10

W: I find that many students have already got pretty good study habits. Unless they have basic skill problems in areas like reading and math, they actually have the ability to take notes effectively, manage their time, and so on. So, what gets in the way of effective performance in the classroom? I believe that "anxiety" is the key factor. Many students put themselves down by believing that they are "stupid" and "ineffective", especially compared with their classmates. These feelings of failure can lead to anxiety that "blocks" successful performance in the classroom—especially on tests. I have personally experienced this upset feeling and kicked myself later for making those serious mistakes when anxiety gets in the way.

To overcome anxiety, I recommend the following. First, gain temporary control of your anxiety by practicing relaxation techniques during especially anxious times. Deep breathing combined with muscular tensing and relaxing can be helpful. Besides, work on feeling better about yourself. Try replacing negative thinking with positive thoughts. Praise yourself once in a while and forgive yourself for mistakes. Of course, reading books, such as David Burns' *Feeling Good*, can also improve your feelings of self-worth. In general, try being your own best friend!

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 ABAAB 6—10 BCACB 11—15 CABAB 16—20 ACBCB

(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇应用文。介绍的是作为家庭成员应教育孩子参与保护地球的几种做法。

21. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段的“Chargers that remain plugged into the wall can suck energy even when the device is turned off.”可知,拔掉插座可以节约电。

22. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据 SAFE SOUVENIRS 部分中的“something made of materials like used cans, or magazine paper”可知,作者提倡购买用用过的易拉罐或者旧杂志做成的东西,也就是使用可以回收利用的材料做成的东西。

23. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据 KID SCIENTISTS 部分中的“Just taking a photo of an animal and uploading it to a site like iNaturalist can help biologists learn how the animal is adapting to a changing world.”可知,只要抓拍一张动物照片,并上传到自然资源学家这样的网站,就能帮助生物学家了解这种动物是如何适应变化的世界的。

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了在学校顶撞老师的 Jadarien 被学校停学 3 天。妈妈为了教育 Jadarien,让他免费为邻居修理草坪或者洗车,并且告诉他这不是惩罚,而是教育。

24. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段的“Jadarien was suspended(停课) for three days for talking back to his teacher”可知,由于和老师顶嘴,Jadarien 被停课 3 天。

25. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段的“called back. A school official said”可知, Demetris Payne 回了电话,学校工作人员说她 13 岁的儿子 Jadarien 因为和老师顶嘴被停课三天,因此未接电话应该是学校的工作人员打来的。

26. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段的“He didn't believe it”可知,他对母亲要求他为他人做志愿服务感到震惊。

27. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 文章讲述了在学校顶撞老师的 Jadarien 被学校停课 3 天。妈妈为了教育 Jadarien,让他免费为邻居修理草坪或者洗车,并且告诉他这不是惩罚,而是教育。所以 A 项(一种方法行不通时,就采用另一种方法)符合文意。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。如果你组建一个团队,你可能倾向于选择那些性格开朗、乐观、思维灵活的人。但专家表示,一项新的管理学研究表明,你的团队可能也会从恰恰相反的人那里受益。

28. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段的“But a new management study indicates your team might also benefit from people who have the opposite emotions...”可知,一项新的管理学研究表明,你的团队可能也会从有相反类型情感的人那里受益。关注北京高考在线官方微信:北京高考资讯(微信号:bjgkzx),获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

29. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第三段的“Team members with what researchers call ‘negative affect’ exhibit critical and continuous thinking that allows them to find problems needing solutions, as well as to search out and critically evaluate relevant information.”可知,研究人员称之为“负面情感”的团队成员表现出批判性和持续性的思维,使他们能够识别需要解决的问题,并搜索和批判性地评估相关信息。

30. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据倒数第三段的“Instead of trying to homogenize(使类同) team members’ affect, teams should enthusiastically accept affective diversity.”和倒数第二段“ When a team experiences a high level of this ‘affective diversity’, what Zhou describes as ‘dual-tuning(双调谐)’ leads to greater creativity.”可知,团队应该欣然接受情感的多样性,而不是试图将团队成员的情感同质化。当一个团队体验到这种高水平的“情感多样性”时,周教授所说的“双重调整”会带来更大的创造力。所以激发高水平的情感多样性,就能促进更大的创造力。

31. 答案 A

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 本文主要介绍要提高一个团队的创造力,需要挑选性格不同的人作为队员。因为研究表明,通过专注于建立团队的记忆系统,团队成员可以在利用他们的情感多样性方面得到帮助。

文章大意: 本文是一篇说明文。近年来,塑料的可持续性已经取得了长足的进步,这在很大程度上要归功于科学的进步。但是,即使塑料的环保性能越来越高,环境仍然受到污染,因为许多工业仍然依赖塑料来生产广泛使用的产品。本文介绍了解决塑料可持续性问题的新方法。

32. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段中的“a method to reduce such waste and clear a scientific pathway for a more sustainable future”可知,该项研究是关于一个解决方案的,它可以减少这种浪费,并为更加可持续的未来扫清一条科学的道路。

33. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 在第三段中作者一方面说明了现有合成聚合物的优点:优良的稳定性、各种各样的机械品质。另一方面,由于其高耐久性,由这些聚合物组成的废弃物在陆地和海洋中累积,对生态系统造成了严重的影响。因此可以推断,作者对现有的聚合物持客观的态度。

34. 答案 B

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 语境表示应对塑料可持续性挑战的一个有前途的解决方案是用可回收的聚合物取代目前的聚合物,以实现材料的循环利用。因此 tackle 与 deal with 同义,意为“处理,应对”。

35. 答案 C

命题透析 主旨大意题。

思路点拨 通读文章可知,本文介绍了解决塑料可持续性问题的新方法。

36—40 FCBEG

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

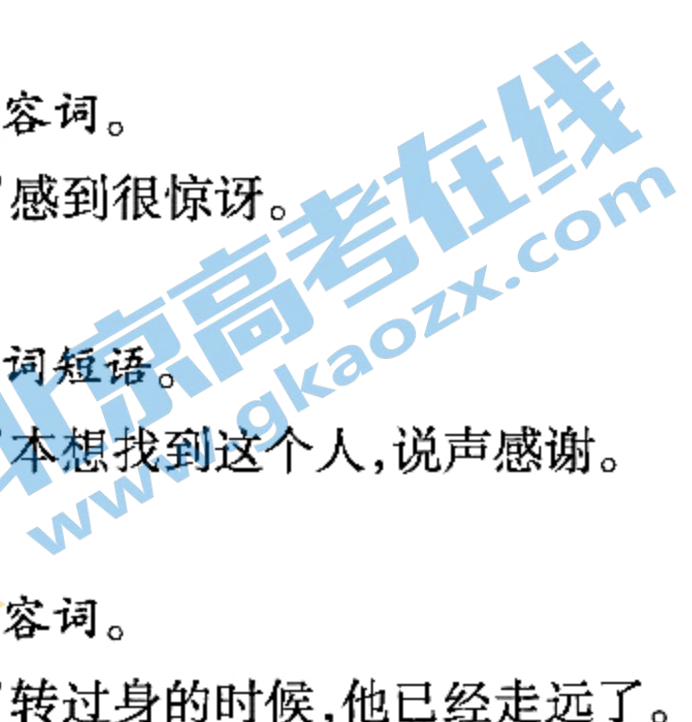
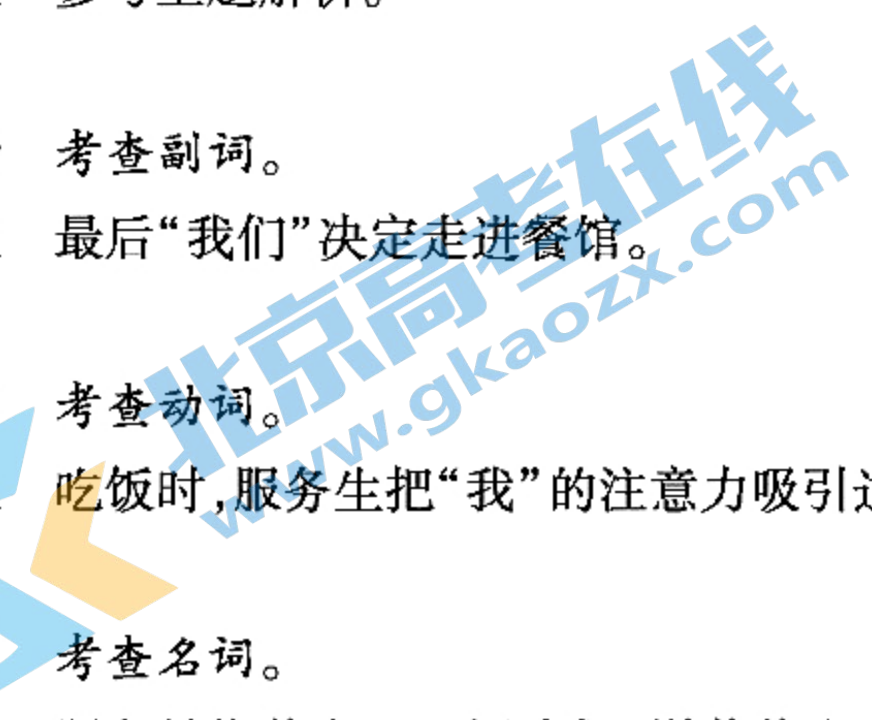
文章大意: 本文是一篇记叙文。作者家里遭受飓风之后身无分文。在午餐时间和父亲一起走进一家餐馆,吃饭期间,服务员告知他们账单已经被刚才结账离开的人付过了。父子俩很感动,决定把善行传递下去。

41. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。官方微信: [北京高考资讯\(微信号:bjgkzx\)](#), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

思路点拨 上文提到“homeless”且下文提到去餐馆吃饭,所以此处应该没有地方做饭。

42. 答案 A
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 更糟的是,“我们”现在身无分文。
43. 答案 B
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 “我们”犹豫了。
44. 答案 C
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 一位食客看到了“我们”,然后继续默默地进餐。
45. 答案 D
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 参考上题解析。
46. 答案 B
命题透析 考查副词。
思路点拨 最后“我们”决定走进餐馆。
47. 答案 D
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 吃饭时,服务生把“我”的注意力吸引过去。
48. 答案 C
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 服务员指着出口,对“我们”说着什么。
49. 答案 A
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 “我”没有听清楚服务员在说什么。
50. 答案 D
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 因为服务员站在柜台后,离“我们”就餐的桌子有一段距离。
51. 答案 C
命题透析 考查动词短语。
思路点拨 他刚才为你们这一桌付了账。
52. 答案 D
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 “我们”感到很惊讶。
53. 答案 B
命题透析 考查动词短语。
思路点拨 “我们”本想找到这个人,说声感谢。
54. 答案 A
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 当“我”转过身的时候,他已经走远了。
55. 答案 B
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 “我”向服务员这是怎么回事,他说这个人只是要求把“我们”的账单和他的一起支付了。
56. 答案 C



命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 这个人没有给出任何解释就为“我们”付了账单。

57. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 由上文陌生人帮助付账的描述以及下文“carry the act of kindness on”可以判断,此处突出的是本文的主题意义——善良。

58. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 正如“我”和父亲谈到的那样,当你盼望奇迹的时候,奇迹就会发生。

59. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 “我们”决定将善行继续下去。

60. 答案 D

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 这样,世界就会成为一个更美好的人间。

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。介绍了习语的使用场合以及如何利用上下文理解习语的含义。

61. 答案 with

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 sb. be familiar with sth. 意为“某人熟悉某物”。

62. 答案 frequently

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 此处修饰动词 used,故用副词形式。

63. 答案 that/which

命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处为限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 idiom dictionaries。关系代词在从句中作主语,故填 that/which。

64. 答案 difficulty

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 have difficulty (in) doing sth. 意为“做某事有困难”。

65. 答案 situations

命题透析 考查名词单复数。

思路点拨 此处 situation 是可数名词,根据前面的“other”可知,此处要用复数形式。

66. 答案 confusing

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 confusing“令人迷惑的”,修饰物。

67. 答案 letting

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 refer to 意为“指的是”,其中 to 是介词,后面接名词或动名词。

68. 答案 their

命题透析 考查代词。官方微信:北京高考资讯(微信号:bjgkzx),获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

思路点拨 此处用形容词性物主代词作名词 origins 的定语。

69. 答案 is suspected

命题透析 考查动词时态及语态。

思路点拨 此处表示“人们怀疑莎士比亚在英语语言中加进了很多习语”，表示一般情况。it is suspected that...“人们怀疑……”。

70. 答案 to use

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 此处 it 是形式宾语, more alive and fun 是宾语补足语。用不定式作形容词 alive and fun 的状语, 用主动形式表被动意义。

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

This summer, I stay home instead of going traveling, which also proved meaningful. I had intended to visit ~~to~~ stayed my grandparents in my hometown. Unfortunately, we \wedge told that we had better stay where they were in case the virus were should spread. So I decided to have the video chat by mobile phone with my grandparents. Seeing their smiles, I felt very satisfying. In the following days, I spent time doing my homeworks, reading my favorite books as well as review my lessons online by myself. Whatever I had questions, I went online to find the answers to them. Now I am readily for the new school term. ready

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

All the students, attention, please!

With the intention of protecting the environment, our school will launch a campaign themed “Going Green” this month.

We are expected to take an active part in it. Planting trees on the hill near our school is available at the weekend, which is apparently a way to make a greener environment. Moreover, it's suggested that we should travel to and from school by public transport or by bike instead of driving, which makes it possible for us to save energy. Of course, we are supposed to save water, paper and electricity in proper ways.

Hope all of us can participate actively. By doing these, not only can we make a greener world, but it can also make our school life more colorful. Please take action right away!

That's all. Thank you!

作文评分标准

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 和多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。关注北京高考在线官方微信:北京高考资讯(微信号:bjgkzx),获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用

法均可接受。

6. 如因书写较差而影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档(很好):(21—25分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好):(16—20分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉1、2个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(适当):(11—15分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(较差):(6—10分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(差):(1—5分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分:(0分)

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

北京高一高二高三期末试题下载

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