

英 语 试 卷

2023. 1

本试卷共 12 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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

As I stood in line waiting to cash out at a store, I studied the customer in front of me. She was young but had a 1 look—as if life had beaten her many times. The items in her cart（手推车）included the cheapest meat and meal.

When the cashier finally told her the 2, the woman's face paled. She opened a worn wallet and began 3 small bills and coins. It was obvious she didn't have enough, and she checked her groceries to see what she could do without.

One by one, she 4 things, but she still came up short. Someone behind me was upset and complained. “Never mind,” I said to the young lady whose face turned red, “take your time.” I waited quietly until my turn came. I moved forward and motioned 5 to the items the woman had taken out, added all my meat and fresh milk, and whispered “6 bags, same bill please” to the cashier. She nodded.

I 7 how I could put the bags with extra things into her cart without being caught. My dear cashier solved the problem by “accidentally” rolling several oranges so hard that they flew past the lady and onto the floor.

“I'll get those,” the woman offered kindly and ran to 8 the runaway fruit. I quickly placed the two extra bags into her cart while she was back with the oranges.

“Thank you so much,” I said.

“Thank you for your 9,” she replied before leaving.

That night, I thought about the young lady who I hoped was enjoying a hearty

dinner with her family, and I sent a silent wish that her life would take a 10 soon.

1. A. tired B. delighted C. confused D. satisfied
2. A. way B. order C. cost D. option
3. A. exchanging B. counting C. borrowing D. searching
4. A. replaced B. sold C. removed D. provided
5. A. unreasonably B. uncomfortably C. unwillingly D. unnoticeably
6. A. Useful B. Separate C. Regular D. Large
7. A. remembered B. explained C. expected D. wondered
8. A. deal with B. clean off C. pick up D. look for
9. A. patience B. generosity C. courage D. honesty
10. A. shortcut B. turn C. chance D. risk

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

When I started teaching science last year, I wasn't very 11 (success). I could tell from my students' behaviour that they found my lesson quite boring. I felt quite a lot of stress but then I realized that I needed to make a change. I decided to use a lot more practical 12 (example) and experiment to help the students see what I 13 (talk) about instead of just listening. I also changed my teaching approach to involving more group work. Fortunately, it worked and now my students tell me they love my classes.

B

A recent study found that extreme environmental change could cause an "extinction domino effect." 14 it may seem unimportant if we lose one rat species, it matters because all species 15 (connect) through their interactions in a web of life. A balanced ecosystem is one in which each species plays an important role and relies on the services provided by other species 16 (survive). Healthy ecosystems are more productive and resistant to disruptions.

C

In the 17th century, people believed more in the church than in facts, and people like Galileo Galilei, 17 proved the idea that “the Earth is not the center of the universe”, were often punished by the church with no one 18 (come) to their defence. The church and many people tended to ignore the facts and didn't want to challenge 19 they had always comfortably believed. It is not surprising that people wanted to believe these primitive ideas as they had been put forward 20 the great philosopher Aristotle.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Surrounding Science

A new Science Museum app explores common objects in the world around you. If you've played the mobile game Pokémon Go, you'll know that its monsters can be found wherever you walk. Now the technology behind that game is being used for a new app from the Science Museum.

It's called Wonderlab AR and is free to download from the app stores on Apple and Android mobile phones. The aim is to encourage people to get outside and learn about the science in our everyday environment—from traffic lights and electric car charging points to cashpoints, telephones and even toilets. Instead of catching monsters, in this game you're looking for “discoveries” (as the app calls them) from different fields of science: including electricity, forces, light, maths and sound. The app uses augmented-reality (AR) technology from a company called Niantic, which is best known as the developer of Pokémon Go.

That's why Wonderlab AR looks quite a lot like that game, showing you a map of the “discoveries” in your current location in the real world. You'll see them on the map but to collect them, you have to walk to their real-world location. Although the Science Museum is in London, the app works anywhere in the country and there are lots of things to discover near you.

Alongside the app, there is also a new website from the Science Museum called Wonderlab + (tinyurl.com/TWJ-Wonderlab). This site is for young people aged seven to 15 years old and is a mixture of fun maths and science hands-on activities, including YouTube videos, online quizzes, questions and games.

Both the app and website are based on the Wonderlab galleries that people can visit at the Science Museum in London and the National Science and Media Museum in Bradford, England. The app and website allow people who live in other parts of the UK to learn more about the science of everyday objects and experience the exhibitions.

21. With the new app *Wonderlab AR*, you can _____.
- A. learn about science around you
 - B. visit the science museum online
 - C. catch monsters like in *Pokémon Go*
 - D. locate any science museums nearby
22. From the passage, we know that Wonderlab + _____.
- A. is designed for both children and adults
 - B. answers people's questions about science
 - C. shares various resources about science
 - D. provides a chance to experiment in the labs
23. The author writes this passage mainly to _____.
- A. invite people to go to the science museum
 - B. attract children's attention to science learning
 - C. introduce a new science museum app and a website
 - D. compare the differences between the app and the website

B

Alejandro Buxton's candle business started with a headache. The 12-year-old's mom suffers from allergies, and something in their house was causing her head to hurt. After going to the hospital, they discovered the cause of the headache: the candles. His mom had no choice but to get rid of the scented (有香味的) items.

However, he knew his mother really loved candles. To lift her spirits, he

set up a lab in the family's kitchen in the fall of 2019 and made a candle using only natural ingredients, such as soy and coconut waxes (蜡) and essential oils. Chemicals in her old candles were causing the headaches. He named his first product Jurassic Orange, which is similar to the fruit in color and smell. Jurassic Orange was a hit with his mom, whose headaches disappeared. But Alejandro wasn't done experimenting. Within a few months, he had about six scents, including Chunky Sweaters and Cozy Socks, which smells like a fruit drink mixed with a pine forest.

In September 2020, he put his first collection of candles on Etsy, the online marketplace that specializes in handmade goods. He also sold candles at seasonal markets, such as the one in downtown D. C. where the vice president was shopping for holiday gifts last year. He recommended two candles to the vice president. She took some of his advice.

Jesse Benites, general manager of a big shopping mall, said the vice president's visit "skyrocketed" Alejandro's fame. A senior manager contacted Alejandro and invited him to rent one of the 12 retail carts at the mall. On September 1, 2022, Smell of Love Candles opened on the second level of the shopping center. Alejandro is the mall's youngest business owner. Inside the mall, Alejandro turned a large room into his production facility, where he and his staff make 600 to 700 candles a week. There were altogether 25 scents on the shelf. He continued to make new scents and wanted to see all his candles in every single household and love and joy come into the houses.

Alejandro's candle business makes a good profit, but for him, the money he earned is not just for his own college fund but for local charities.

24. Alejandro started his business because he wanted to _____.

- A. solve his mother's problem B. earn some money for the family
C. make more people love candles D. change the way candles are made

25. What do we know about Smell of Love Candles?

- A. It was visited by the vice president.
B. It mainly sells candles on the Internet.
C. It teaches people how to make candles.
D. It will offer new scents of the candles.

26. The money Alejandro made will be used to _____.
- A. open more chain stores
 - B. help more people in need
 - C. invent new scents of the candles
 - D. promote his candles to more families
27. According to the passage, which words can best describe Alejandro?
- A. Organized and loving.
 - B. Smart and outgoing.
 - C. Caring and creative.
 - D. Generous and honest.

C

Scientists are getting a better look at the universe thanks to the new James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) —the largest, most powerful space telescope ever built. It was sent into space on a rocket on Dec. 25, 2021 and is now located about 1.6 million kilometres away from Earth. It moves around the sun, keeping in line with Earth.

Scientists released the first images taken by the telescope in July 2022. One of these images shows the most distant view of the universe ever seen. Other images from the JWST include Jupiter and Mars, as well as two exoplanets (planets not in our own solar system). The telescope has also captured (捕获) images of the Southern Ring Nebula, a cloud of gas surrounding a dying star, as well as the Carina Nebula, where newly forming stars can be seen.

The JWST observes only infrared light. The further away something is in the universe, the longer it takes for its light to reach us on Earth. As light travels through space, it stretches out into longer and longer wavelengths. As it gets longer, it becomes invisible to humans, and is called infrared light.

Because the JWST sees infrared light, it is able to see further away—and further back in time—than other telescopes. It also records more details of the objects it observes. Scientists hope this will help them learn more about the origins of the universe, and better understand things like black holes, or how planets and galaxies are formed.

The images the telescope sends back to Earth do not look like the photographs we see from scientists. Because the JWST records only infrared light, the images

it sends back appear black to a human eye. However, they actually contain many different shades of grey that represent different wavelengths of infrared light.

Scientists working with the images use filters (过滤器) to separate the different wavelengths. Then they give each wavelength a different colour so it can be seen by a human eye. When all of these filtered layers (层) of colour are combined, they create the colourful pictures that scientists send out. Adding colour to the images not only makes them more interesting for people to look at. It also helps scientists see more details in the images, which will help them better understand what they are looking at.

28. According to Paragraph 3, the infrared light _____.

- A. is the light from nearby stars
- B. cannot be seen by human eyes
- C. reaches the earth earlier than other lights
- D. travels in space with shorter wavelength

29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The pictures sent back by JWST are beautiful.
- B. JWST goes around in the same way as the sun does.
- C. The formation of the black holes was recorded by JWST.
- D. JWST has shown the farthest view of the universe by now.

30. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. How scientists use JWST to take photos.
- B. Why JWST is better than other telescopes.
- C. What scientists discovers in space with JWST.
- D. How JWST helps scientists explore the space.

D

Slow schools and slow education can refer to different aspects of education. Some people use the term slow schools to refer to schools that are attempting to bring slow food to the cafeteria or dining room. For others it has far more implications and includes aspects of connection to knowledge, tradition, moral purpose and all that is important in life. In this sense it refers to the curriculum (课程), the way it is delivered, the process of learning, management of the school, and even if school is the best vehicle through which to educate our

children. So in this sense, it refers to bringing the slow movement into education.

In many Western countries that have Anglo-Saxon origins, governments and schools have strict control structures in place and schools are driven by standardised curricula with tests and targets to ensure uniform outcomes. The emphasis is on the outcome not on the process. The process is about things like how ideas are conceptualised, how can we support learning and the knowing of how to learn, as well as the love of learning and investigating.

Slow education is also about connection to knowledge and to learning – real learning. It is about doing no harm and having respect for all living and non-living things. Slow education is a concept of ‘ecological literacy’. Michael Stone and Zenobia Barlow have put together a collection of authors in *Ecological Literacy: Educating our Children for a Sustainable World* to give us ways to adapt to the way we live on Earth and the way we can educate our children to their highest capacities. This book is recommended to parents and educators who are engaged in creative efforts to develop new curricula and improve children’s ecological understanding. Slow education is about supporting our children to develop values and ethics (道德规范) that will enable them to live a joyous life in the slow lane.

The similarities of debate about Fast Food vs Slow Food and the debate about Fast Schools vs Slow Schools are self-evident upon reflection. Fast schools like fast food are not concerned with the process, preparation and connection. They are concerned with the standardised end product which in the case of schools is the results from standardised tests and targets, and in the case of food is the standardised hamburger or fried chicken etc., that look like all others the outlet produce quickly.

The process of education is not about supplying students with lumps of information to be repeated on demand. It is about enabling students to learn how to learn. It is also about giving them opportunities to hear what others have learnt (knowledge) and to then discuss, argue, and reflect on this knowledge to gain a greater understanding of its truth for them and of how this knowledge will be of use to them.

31. What does the underlined phrase “uniform outcome” in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. The same results.
 - B. The unique courses.
 - C. The positive effects.
 - D. The special clothes.
32. Why does the writer mention Michael Stone and Zenobia Barlow’s book?
- A. To present the purpose of slow education.
 - B. To encourage people to develop new courses.
 - C. To prove slow education is popular among parents.
 - D. To offer materials to learn about ecological literacy.
33. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Education is a mirror reflecting the world.
 - B. People should rethink what to teach in schools.
 - C. We should reflect on ourselves on a daily basis.
 - D. Better reading skills should be attained in school.
34. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. Slow Schools—connecting children to life.
 - B. Slow Food—turning schools into a new style.
 - C. Slow Education—helping students get better grades.
 - D. Slow Movement—being different from the fast world.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Ecoducts: The Safe Way to Cross the Road

How does an animal cross a road safely? The short answer is: it often doesn’t! Every year around the world, thousands of animals are killed or injured by cars, trucks, and trains on our busy roads and railway systems.

France was the first country to build wildlife crossings to help animals get across roads safely. The French designed these structures to protect animals from the busy traffic. Since then, many other countries have also built wildlife crossings. 35

Ecoducts, also called “green bridges”, are structures that engineers build over big roads and highways. 36 Cars, vans, and trucks go under the ecoducts, through a tunnel, and the animals walk over the ecoduct, above the road or highway.

At Banff National Park, in Alberta, Canada, park employees have labored hard to make more than 40 ecoducts. Some of the ecoducts in Banff are bridges that cross over the highway. 37 Others are called underpasses. These are tunnels that go under a road. Most ecoducts have soil and plants on them which provide a good environment for wildlife and encourage animals to use the structures. Some ecoducts, including many in Canada and in Florida, are made extremely big so that black bears, deer, and the Florida panther will use them.

38 Perhaps you're distrustful about this idea. You shouldn't be, because animals do use them! At first animals can be a little unsettled of the crossings. Experts say that some bears can take as long as five years to start using them. When animals realize that the ecoducts are safe, they use them a lot! So far, since Banff National Park began to make notes about the ecoducts in 1997, eleven different species of mammals have used the overpasses and underpasses more than 200,000 times!

Ecoducts are a great way to protect wildlife from traffic. 39 But for now even snakes can get itself across a road safely thanks to ecoducts!

- A. Were endangered animals saved from dying out?
- B. But do animals really use these man-made bridges?
- C. These are called overpasses because they go over a road.
- D. They allow many different types of animals to cross safely to the other side.
- E. In the Netherlands there are over 600 special bridges and tunnels, called ecoducts.
- F. Countries will be building many more of these structures around the world in the future.
- G. France used to be known for its dangerous car crashes with animals until the roads were upgraded.

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 40、41 题各 2 分, 第 42 题 3 分, 第 43 题 5 分, 共 12 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Are you a bookworm? Is your head permanently stuck in a book? If so, that's a good thing. There are many benefits to reading. Getting into a good novel improves our literacy. But who or what encourages us to pick up a book and start reading?

Of course, when we are young, our parents and teachers inspire us by introducing us to characters that we love or love to hate. And there are the authors—the people who invent and write about these characters. Good writing can really capture our imagination. As a child, I loved books written by Roald Dahl, such as *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* and *The Twits*. These fictional stories were funny, mysterious, and slightly adventurous. These books are popular with children even today, despite competition from contemporary authors.

One modern-day children's author is J. K. Rowling, who's known for her books about the wizard, Harry Potter. Last year she was named as a “literacy hero” for her part in improving people's love of reading. The UK's National Literacy Trust awarded her the title for “turning a generation of children into readers”.

The Trust also honoured schoolchildren, a librarian and teachers for their effort in trying to get people to read. The actor, Henry Winkler, who has dyslexia, was also named for the books he has written about a boy with learning difficulties.

Reading books is more than an enjoyable pastime; it can also help people in difficult circumstances. The author Pat Winslow worked as a writer in prisons and found reading and discussing stories helped prisoners reflect on their patterns of behaviour. She says, “Very often we would have discussions about the moral compass of a character, what was the motivation of somebody, why did they behave that way?”

Today I tend to read factual books such as biographies, where you get an

insight into the lives of important and well-known people. I also enjoy looking at travel books and learning about journeys and new destinations. It's a good substitute if you can't visit in person.

But the main benefit of reading is to improve our literacy. The more we do it, the better we get and who knows—one day you may become the next Tolstoy, Jackie Collins or even William Shakespeare.

40. How are we encouraged to read when we are young?

41. Why was J. K. Rowling awarded by the UK's National Literacy Trust?

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

In the face of the competition from contemporary authors, the stories the author read when he was young are not so widely enjoyed by young readers as they used to be.

43. Besides the ones mentioned in the passage, what else do you think can reading benefit us? (In about 40 words)

第二节 书面表达 (20 分)

假设你是学生会主席李华, 学生会打算召开一次主题为“成功的秘诀”的线上英文演讲活动, 请你写信给你的英国外教 Jim, 邀请他来参加你们的活动并做主题发言。

内容包括: 1. 演讲活动举办的时间和内容;
2. 建议发言的具体内容及其原因。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯