

# 2021 北京顺义高一（上）期末

## 英 语

### 一、语法填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

#### A

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内所给词的正确形式填空。

Pop music is a musical style. Pop music can make people feel 1 (excite) and comfortable. Since the 1980s, pop music has been popular in China. Nowadays, Jay Chou 2 (love) by a large number of fans of all ages. He has sung lots of songs about the world we live in. One of 3 (they) is *Dao Xiang*. It encourages people not to give up even when life is difficult.

#### B

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内所给词的正确形式填空。

Every year thousands of tons of rubbish(废物) are in our oceans, lakes and rivers. 60% of the rubbish 4 lasts for a long time in the water will do great harm(伤害) to sea creatures(生物). For example, many 5 (animal) have been suffering greatly in the water just because of the rubbish in the oceans and rivers, so it's important for us 6 (clean) up our mess(脏乱) because we not only enjoy Mother Nature's gifts but also have to take care of it.

#### C

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内所给词的正确形式填空。

It was a cold and snowy morning after the winter holiday. Actually, it 7 (be) my first day at my new school. I was walking 8 (slow) and worrying about lots of things. A girl 9 was on a bike passed me quickly. She was riding on snowy ice when suddenly she fell off her bike just a few steps in front of me. Without thinking, I went over and 10 (help) her stand up. She said "Thank you!" to me with a smile and then rode away. The words "Thank you!" helped me and this small event (事情) made me less nervous about my new school.

### 二、完形填空（共 16 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 24 分）

阅读短文，掌握其大意，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In spite of our efforts, we seemed to be getting no closer to Mary. She became an autistic(自闭症的) child because of her mother's 11. I wanted this child to live happily 12 she could enjoy the beauty, wonder and fun of living again even though she had to suffer the pain of losing her mother.

On a sunny day in March, I 13 the children how to weave(编织) baskets and how to put paper 14 on them. I placed the beautifully colored paper on Mary's desk and encouraged her to 15. Then I left the children to produce their own 16, and I started to read the newspaper at the back of the room.

Soon after, Kristie hurried to come towards me with her 17 all red. "Come and see Mary's 18," she cried. "It is so pretty! You'll never 19 it!" The moment I watched it, I caught my breath at its 20. "Mary," I said, "this is so beautiful! 21 did you do it?" She looked at me with the shining eyes of any normal(正常的) little girl. "My mother loved flowers," she said simply. "She 22 all of these flowers in our garden."

We fastened her basket in the very center of the border at the front of the room. It remained there until school ended in June. On the last day, Mary held it 23 as she carried it out the door. Then she came running back, pulled a paper crocus(番红花) from her basket and 24 it to me. "This is for you," she said, and she gave me a hug(拥抱).

I've 25 the crocus in my desk ever since—just to remind me of the miracle(奇迹) brought about by 26 and faith(信任).

- |                   |             |            |                 |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. illness    | B. death    | C. divorce | D. unemployment |
| 12. A. as if      | B. in case  | C. due to  | D. so that      |
| 13. A. showed     | B. recorded | C. watched | D. asked        |
| 14. A. bags       | B. sticks   | C. flowers | D. fruits       |
| 15. A. try        | B. leave    | C. draw    | D. paint        |
| 16. A. games      | B. works    | C. crops   | D. food         |
| 17. A. back       | B. arms     | C. hands   | D. face         |
| 18. A. basket     | B. clothes  | C. paper   | D. toy          |
| 19. A. understand | B. find     | C. believe | D. make         |
| 20. A. color      | B. beauty   | C. shape   | D. price        |
| 21. A. Why        | B. Where    | C. When    | D. How          |
| 22. A. sold       | B. made     | C. planted | D. studied      |
| 23. A. carefully  | B. suddenly | C. sharply | D. successfully |
| 24. A. carried    | B. threw    | C. handed  | D. pointed      |
| 25. A. fixed      | B. kept     | C. dropped | D. bought       |
| 26. A. friendship | B. trust    | C. miss    | D. love         |

### 三、阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

第一节 阅读短文，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出符合文章意义的最佳选项。

#### A

Trying to find the perfect present is about as easy as trying to read someone's mind. Few people will actually tell you what they want for a special occasion and most of the time your loved ones will insist that they don't need or want anything! So, what to do? Here are some tips that could help.

#### Start Early

Starting your shopping early can have many advantages. For instance, it gives you enough time to come up with ideas for what you should buy your friends or family members. Moreover, the closer it gets to holidays, the higher the prices go up. So, save your money by being an early bird.

#### Make a List

Here, you can write down everything your friends or family members love. This can include food, hobbies, experiences, and more. Then try to determine how to use this information to find a gift that perfectly suits them. If you are lucky, you should be able to find good ideas in one of these lists.

#### Think outside the Box

Often, the reason why you get stuck(卡住) for gift ideas is that you only focus on the same kind of presents. If you are still coming up empty, it is time to get creative. You can find something your friends or family members can use every day. When in doubt, you can simply put smaller presents together to make up a larger, more meaningful gift.

#### Gift an Experience

In case you are still feeling a little stuck, go ahead and find something that the two of you can do together. It may be a class, or anything else where you can enjoy each other's company(陪伴). In short, you will be able to give them the gift of friendship.

27. If you want to save money, you should\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. start early
- B. make a list
- C. gift an experience
- D. think outside the box

28. You can write down the followings in your list except\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. food
- B. hobbies
- C. good ideas
- D. experiences

29. We often get stuck for gift ideas because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we don't have enough money to buy gifts
- B. we have a long list of gifts to choose from
- C. we only focus on the same kind of presents
- D. we don't have enough time to come up with good ideas

30. To enjoy each other's company,you can\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. talk to your family members
- B. find something that you can do together
- C. put smaller presents together to make up a larger gift
- D. write down everything your friends or family members love

31. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the advice on shopping
- B. tips on reading someone's mind
- C. the experience during a special occasion

D. the guide to becoming the perfect gift giver

B

I'm a 34-year-old man, married, live in a nice house, and have a successful career as an educational consultant(顾问). But my life was not always so great. My learning disability made my school days very challenging from an early age. I went to a special school where I got plenty of extra help. Still, I suffered the rest of my school days in public schools.

My life improved remarkably when I discovered art. The art world gave me a chance to express myself without words. I went to a workshop and gradually got good at making things with clay(黏土). Here I learned my first important lesson: disabled as I was in language, I could still be smart and well express myself with clay. And my confidence came along.

I got my next lesson from rock climbing. It was a fun thing but I was scared from the start. I soon noticed it wasn't a talent thing; it was practice. So I did it more. After about five years of climbing, I found myself in Yosemite Valley on a big wall. I learned that if you fall in love with something and do it all the time, you will get better at it.

Later I decided to apply my previous experience to learning how to read and write. Every day I practiced reading and writing, which I used to avoid as much as possible. After two hard years, I was literate(有读写能力的).

Having gone through the long process with art, rock climbing, and reading and writing, now I've got to a point in my life where I know I am smart enough to dive into an area that is totally unknown, hard, but interesting.

32. What did the author think of his school days?

- A. Great.
- B. Successful.
- C. Challenging.
- D. Frightening.

33. What gives the author confidence?

- A. Rock climbing.
- B. Reading and writing.
- C. Extra help in a special school.
- D. The art of making things with clay.

34. What did the author learn from rock climbing?

- A. Live and learn.
- B. Practice makes perfect.
- C. Everyone has his own strengths.
- D. A good beginning makes a good ending.

35. How long did it take the author to become literate?

- A. About five years.
- B. Two years.
- C. 34 years.
- D. Unknown.

36. What kind of person is the author?

- A. Determined.
- B. Interesting.
- C. Talented.
- D. Hard.

You spend a third of your life asleep, a certain part of which involves dreaming. But most often, you don't remember any of your dreams.

While the exact reason of why we can hardly recall our dreams is not fully known, scientists have gotten some insight into memory processes during sleep, leading to several ideas that may explain our forgetfulness.

You are awake, but is your hippocampus(海马体) awake? When we fall asleep, not all the brain's regions go offline at the same time. Researchers have found one of the last regions to go to sleep is the hippocampus, a structure in brain that is important for moving information from short-term memory into long-term memory.

"If the hippocampus is the last to go to sleep, it could very well be the last to wake up," said Thomas Andrillon, a neuroscientist at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia. "So, you could have this window where you wake up with a dream in your short-term memory, but since the hippocampus is not fully awake yet, your brain is not able to keep that memory," Andrillon told Live Science.

While this might explain why dream memories are so fleeting, it doesn't mean that your hippocampus has been inactive throughout the night. In fact, this region is quite active during sleep, and appears to be storing and caring for existing memories to strengthen them, instead of listening for incoming new experiences.

Sometimes your dreams are just not memorable? Do you remember what you were thinking about this morning when brushing your teeth? Our minds wander(游离) all the time, but we get rid of most of those thoughts as unimportant information. Dreams, especially ordinary ones, may be just like daydreaming thoughts and believed by the brain to be too useless to remember. But dreams that are more vivid, emotional and coherent(连贯的) seem to be better remembered—perhaps because they cause more awakening, and their organized story makes them easier to store.

If you are interested in improving your dream recall, there are a few tricks to try. One is drinking water before bed, because it will make you wake up at night to use the bathroom. These middle-of-the-night awakenings are frequently accompanied by dream recall. Repeatedly reminding yourself that you want to remember your dreams may increase your chances, and so does keeping a dream journal, some studies have suggested. Upon waking up, hang on to that fragile(脆弱的) dream memory: keep your eyes closed, stay still and replay the dream memory, until your hippocampus catches up and properly stores the memory.

37. What can we learn about dreams from the passage?

- A. Dreaming means processing memory during sleeping.
- B. Dreams come from your hippocampus.
- C. Dreams are sometimes useless for us to remember.
- D. We need special trainings to recall our dreams.

38. You can remember your dreams when you wake up probably because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you are forgetful and poor in remembering things
- B. your dreams are vivid, emotional and coherent
- C. your hippocampus is active in receiving new information
- D. your brain needs to start up to move dreams into long-term memory

39. What does the underlined word “fleeting” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Inactive.
- B. Short-lived.
- C. Significant.
- D. Slight.

40. Which of the following CANNOT help you to recall a dream?

- A. Improve the ability of your hippocampus to catch up information.
- B. Keep reminding yourself of the need to remember your dreams.
- C. Record what you can remember in your dreams upon awakening.
- D. Think back on the things in your dreams directly after you wake up.

41. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To tell the importance of dreams.
- B. To explain our forgetfulness in dreams.
- C. To present some methods to recall dreams.
- D. To analyze how our brain deal with information.

## 第二节

阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

Why do you feel encouraged when your teacher gives you a smile? How do you know your mother is angry when she frowns(皱眉)? In both cases, the person is telling us something not with words, but with facial expressions.

Facial expressions are one or more movements on a person’s face, such as frowning, raising one’s eyebrows(眉毛), and nose and lip(嘴唇) movements. They express people’s feelings.

Scientists at Oxford University have shown that humans have 80 muscles(肌肉) on their faces. These muscles can create more than 7, 000 facial expressions. However, there are six main kinds of facial expressions that are common in all cultures: happiness, sadness, surprise, fear, anger and disgust(厌恶).

Facial expressions are very important to communication. One study at UCLA, in the US, showed that in most conversations, over 93 percent of the communicating is done without speaking.

If people can read facial expressions, they may be better at knowing what other people are feeling, so they can understand them better. Someone who does not enjoy a certain type of food usually will make a face when he/she sees or tastes it. A frown means worry or anger. Raised eyebrows and open eyes show surprise.

However, there are some taboos(禁忌) for reading people’s facial expressions. For example, it is not a good idea to stare at someone for a long time while reading his or her facial expressions. They may think you are rude.

42. What are facial expressions? (不多于 15 个单词)

43. How many facial expressions can our face muscles create? (不多于 5 个单词)

44. Why are facial expressions important? (不多于 15 个单词)

45. What may a person do when she/he feels surprised? (不多于 10 个单词)

46. What is the passage mainly about? (不多于 5 个单词)

四、选词填空 (共 6 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 6 分)

句意, 选择所给词或词组的适当形式填空, 请将正确形式完整的写在相应题号后的横线上。

选词填空

convenient, graduate from, keep up with, benefit, decorate, laptop

47. Joe is always sitting in front of his \_\_\_\_\_ to play computer games.

48. Last year Zhang Tian \_\_\_\_\_ university and wanted to be a volunteer teacher in a small village.

49. Long-distance running has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

50. The other team just couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ Paul's energy and speed during the basketball match.

51. In China, it is so \_\_\_\_\_ to shop for various things online.

52. Jenny's parents like Chinese culture so they have bought some Chinese knots(中国结) to \_\_\_\_\_ their new house.

五、书面表达 (满分 20 分)

53. 假如你是李华, 你的英国笔友 Eric 发来邮件, 向你询问你和家人是如何欢度春节的。请参考以下提示给 Eric 回复邮件, 并谈谈你对春节的感受。字数 50 个左右。

邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好。

- go to grandparents' house
- attach Fu to the front door
- talk about the past year
- make jiaozi
- watch fireworks
- ...

Dear Eric,

*I am glad that you are interested in Chinese Spring Festival. I will share my experiences during Spring Festival with you.*

*I hope you will come to China someday and experience Spring Festival in person. I am looking forward to your reply.*

Yours,

Li Hua

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## 参考答案

### 一、语法填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

【答案】1. excited 2. is loved 3. them

#### 【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了流行音乐在中国大受欢迎，并介绍流行音乐代表人物周杰伦和他的音乐。

#### 【1 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：流行音乐可以使人感到兴奋和舒适。根据空后“and comfortable”可知，空处需用形容词作表语，本句 宾语是人 people，所以空处需用 ed 形容词 excited 作表语,ing 形容词常修饰物。故填 excited。

#### 【2 题详解】

考查被动语态和主谓一致。句意：如今，周杰伦受到了众多年龄层粉丝的喜爱。由时间状语 nowadays 可知，空处谓语动词需用一般现在时态，因为是被喜欢，所以空处谓语动词需用一般现在时态的被动语态：be done，主语是 Jay Chou，单数概念，所以 be 动词需用 is。故填 is loved。

#### 【3 题详解】

考查代词。句意：《稻香》就是其中之一。介词 of 后需接人称代词宾格，they 的宾格是 them。故填 them。

【答案】4. which/that

5. animals 6. to clean

#### 【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了每年有大量的废物垃圾投入海洋，湖泊和河流，这些垃圾危害了海洋生物，呼吁要清理海洋垃圾，保护自然。

#### 【4 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：60%的垃圾在水中长期存在会对海洋生物造成很大的伤害，分析可知，“\_\_\_1\_\_\_ lasts for a long time in the water”为之前名词“60% of the rubbish”的定语从句，先行词在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which/that 引导从句。故填 which。

#### 【5 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：例如，许多动物一直在水中遭受巨大的痛苦，只是因为海洋和河流中的垃圾，所以清理我们的混乱是很重要的，因为我们不仅享受大自然的礼物，也必须照顾它。根据空前限定词“many”可知，所填空应是可数名词复数。故填 animals。

#### 【6 题详解】



考查动词不定式。句意：例如，许多动物一直在水中遭受巨大的痛苦，只是因为海洋和河流中的垃圾，所以清理我们的混乱是很重要的，因为我们不仅享受大自然的礼物，也必须照顾它。“it's+形容词+for sb.+ to do sth...”，固定句式，“对于某人来说，做某事是.....”，it 为形式主语，to do 不定式为真正主语。故填 to clean。

【答案】7. was 8. slowly 9. who/that 10. helped

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了作者去新学校上学的路上帮助了一位骑车摔倒的女孩的故事。

【7题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：事实上，这是我在新学校的第一天。根据前一句谓语动词 was 可知，空处谓语动词需用一般过去时，主语是第三人称单数 it，所以此处 be 动词需用 was。故填 was。

【8题详解】

考查副词。句意：我走得很慢，心里担心很多事情。空处需用副词作状语修饰动词 walk，slow 的副词为 slowly“缓慢地”。故填 slowly。

【9题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：一个骑自行车的女孩很快地超过了我。分析句子结构可知，空处需用关系词引导定语从句，先行词是 a girl，指人，关系词在定语从句中作主语，所以空处需用关系代词 who/that 引导定语从句。故填 who/that。

【10题详解】

二、完形填空（共 16 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 24 分）

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

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了小女孩 Mary 因为母亲去世而患上自闭症。在一次课上，作者教给孩子们如何编织花篮并插上纸花，然后让孩子们自己创作。令大家吃惊的是，Mary 编出了漂亮的花篮和花朵，原来是因为妈妈爱花，喜欢园艺，带着对妈妈的思念，她制作出了漂亮的作品。出于对作者的感谢和信任，她送给作者一朵纸制的番红花。

【11题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：由于母亲的去世，她成了一个自闭症儿童。A. illness 疾病；B. death 死亡；C. divorce 离婚；D. unemployment 失业。根据后文“suffer the pain of losing her mother(承受失去母亲的痛苦)”可知，她的母亲过世了。故选 B 项。

【12题详解】

考查介词短语辨析和从句引导词辨析。句意：我希望这个孩子能快乐地生活，这样她就能享受生活的美丽、好奇和乐趣，即使她不得不承受失去母亲的痛苦。A. as if 就好像；犹如；B. in case 万一；假使；C. due to 由于；

D. so that 以便；以致于。分析前文“I wanted this child to live happily”句意可知，作者希望 Mary 过得开心，如此以致于能体会到生活的美丽，奇迹和乐趣。故选 D 项。

### 【13 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：3 月一个阳光明媚的日子，我教孩子们如何编篮子，以及如何在篮子上插上纸花。A. showed（通过示范）教；解说；演示；B. recorded 记录；记载；C. watched 观看；D. asked 询问。根据后文“how to weave baskets and how to put paper \_\_\_4\_\_\_ on them”可知，作者作为老师，应是在向孩子们示范演示如何编织篮子和插上纸花。故选 A 项。

### 【14 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：3 月一个阳光明媚的日子，我教孩子们如何编篮子，以及如何在篮子上插上纸花。A. bags（尤指商店用的）纸袋；塑料袋；B. sticks 枝条；C. flowers 花；D. fruits 水果。根据后文“Then she came running back, pulled a paper crocus from her basket(然后她跑回来，从篮子里拿出一个纸番红花)”可知，应是在编好的篮子里插上纸花。故选 C 项。

### 【15 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我把颜色漂亮的纸放在 Mary 的桌子上，鼓励她试一试。A. try 努力；尝试；B. leave 离开；C. draw（用铅笔、钢笔或粉笔）画；描绘；D. paint 用颜料画。根据前文“I placed the beautifully colored paper on Mary’s desk and encouraged her to...”可知，作者应是将彩纸放在 Mary 的课桌上，然后鼓励她去尝试编织篮子和插纸花。故选 A 项。

### 【16 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然后我留下孩子们去创作他们自己的作品，我开始在教室后面看报纸。A. games 游戏；B. works 作品；C. crops 农作物；D. food 食物。根据前文“On a sunny day in March, I 3 the children how to weave baskets and how to put paper 4 on them.”可知，作者给孩子们上课内容应是编织篮子和插纸花，是一节手工课，演示给孩子们看如何制作后，留给孩子时间自己创作作品。故选 B 项。

### 【17 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：不一会儿，克里斯蒂满脸通红地匆匆向我走来。A. back 后背；B. arms 胳膊；C. hands 手；D. face 脸庞。根据前文“Kristie hurried to come towards me”可知，Kristi 是匆匆走向作者的，对于孩子来说，匆忙走或跑过之后脸庞会发红。故选 D 项。

### 【18 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“快来看玛丽的篮子，”她叫道。A. basket 篮子；B. clothes 衣服；C. paper 纸；D. toy 玩具。与后文“We fastened her basket in the very center of the border at the front of the room.(我们把她的篮子系在教室前面的正中央。)”中“her basket”相呼应，应是“basket”。故选 A 项。

### 【19 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“它真漂亮！”你绝对不会相信的！”A. understand 理解；B. find 发现；找到；C. believe 相信；认为；D. make 制作；使让。根据前文“In spite of our efforts, we seemed to be getting no closer to Mary. She

became an autistic child because of her mother's \_\_\_1\_\_\_. (尽管我们做了很多努力，我们似乎还是没有接近玛丽。由于母亲的去世，她成了一个自闭症儿童。)"可知，Mary 因为母亲过世而自闭，作者和其他同学都很难与她亲密起来，因此当她创作出很漂亮的作品时，大家应是震惊的，感到难以置信。故选 C 项。

**【20 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我看到它的那一刻，它的美丽让我屏住了呼吸。A. color 颜色；B. beauty 美丽；美好的东西；C. shape 形状；D. price 价格。根据后文作者的话语“this is so beautiful!(这太美了!)"可知，Mary 的作品很漂亮，美丽。故选 B 项。

**【21 题详解】**

考查疑问词词义辨析。句意：“Mary，”我说，“这太美了！你是怎么做到的？”A. Why 为什么；B. Where 在哪里；C. When 何时；D. How 如何；怎样。根据后文 Mary 的话“‘My mother loved flowers,’ she said simply. ‘She \_\_\_12\_\_\_ all of these flowers in our garden.’(“我妈妈喜欢花，”她简单地说。“她在我们的花园里种了所有这些花。)”可知，她在向作者解释如何做出这么美丽的花的。故选 D 项。

**【22 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“她在我们的花园里种了所有这些花。”A. sold 售卖；B. made 制作；使让；C. planted 种植；D. studied 学习；研究。根据后文“all of these flowers in our garden”可推知，Mary 的妈妈将花种在了花园里。故选 C 项。

**【23 题详解】**

考查副词词义辨析。句意：最后一天，Mary 小心翼翼地拿着它出门。A. carefully 小心地；认真地；B. suddenly 突然；C. sharply 急剧地；鲜明地；D. successfully 成功地。结合语境可知，“it”应是指代 Mary 制作的花篮，根据前文“‘My mother loved flowers,’ she said simply. ‘She \_\_\_12\_\_\_ all of these flowers in our garden.’”可知，她带着对妈妈的思念制作了这个花篮，应是格外珍惜，在拿的过程中也是小心翼翼。故选 A 项。

**【24 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后她跑回来，从篮子里拿出一个纸番红花递给我。A. carried 携带；搬运；B. threw 扔；投掷；C. handed 交给；传递；D. pointed 指向。结合语境可知，“it”指代前文提及的番红花，且根据后文“‘This is for you’”可知，Mary 从花篮中拿出纸制的番红花递给了作者表达感谢。故选 C 项。

**【25 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：从那以后，我一直把这朵番红花放在我的书桌里——只是为了提醒自己，由爱和信仰带来的奇迹。A. fixed 使固定；维修；B. kept 保存；保持；C. dropped 掉下；减少；D. bought 购买。根据后文“in my desk(在桌子)”可知，作者将 Mary 送的纸质番红花保存在了桌子作为纪念。故选 B 项。

**【26 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：从那以后，我一直把这朵番红花放在我的书桌里——只是为了提醒自己，由爱和信仰带来的奇迹。A. friendship 友谊；B. trust 信任；信赖；C. miss 错过；未击中；D. love 爱；热爱。结合语境可知，“the miracle”应是指代 Mary 做出的美丽花篮，且根据前文“‘My mother loved flowers,’ she said simply. ‘She

\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_ all of these flowers in our garden.’(“我妈妈喜欢花，”她简单地说。“她在我们的花园里种了所有这些花。”)可知，Mary之所以能过做出如此漂亮的花篮是因为她倾注了对妈妈的思念与爱，因此选项D“love”符合语境。故选D项。

### 三、阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，共40分）

【答案】27. A 28. C 29. C 30. B 31. D

#### 【解析】

这是一篇应用文。文章主要讲述了几条如何找到完美礼物的建议：提前选购，列清单，跳出固有思维以及把共同经历作为一份礼物。

#### 【27题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章“Start Early”部分内容“Moreover, the closer it gets to holidays, the higher the prices go up. So, save your money by being an early bird.(而且，离假期越近，物价就越高。所以，做一个早做准备的人可以节省你的钱。)”可知，早做准备可以省钱。故选A项。

#### 【28题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章“Make a List”部分内容“Here, you can write down everything your friends or family members love. This can include food, hobbies, experiences, and more.”可知，可以写下朋友或家人所爱的一切，包括食物、爱好、经历等等。选项A“food(食物)”，B“hobbies(爱好)”，D“experiences(经历)”在文章中有提及，选项C“good ideas(好主意)”并未提及。故选C项。

#### 【29题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章“Think outside the Box”部分内容“Often, the reason why you get stuck for gift ideas is that you only focus on the same kind of presents.”可知，通常，被礼物创意卡住的原因是只关注同一种礼物。故选C项。

#### 【30题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章“Gift an Experience”部分内容“In case you are still feeling a little stuck, go ahead and find something that the two of you can do together. It may be a class, or anything else where you can enjoy each other’s company.(如果你仍然感觉有点被困住了，继续找一些你们俩可以一起做的事情。它可能是一门课，或者其他任何你们可以享受彼此陪伴的事情。)”可知，为了享受彼此的陪伴，你可以找一些可以一起做的事情。故选B项。

#### 【31题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章体裁为应用文，文章结构为总分结构，首段内容“Trying to find the perfect present is about as easy as trying to read someone’s mind.(想要找到完美礼物就像读心术一样简单。)”以及“Here are some tips that could help.(这里有一些可以帮助你建议。)”揭示了文章主旨要义，即：文章主要讲述了找到完美礼物的几个建议。D项“the guide to becoming the perfect gift giver(教你如何成为完美的送礼人)”贴合文章主旨要义。故选D项。

【答案】32. C 33. D 34. B 35. B 36. A

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者小的时候有学习障碍，所以学生时代充满艰辛；但是他没有放弃，当他发现艺术可以帮助他表达自己时，他获得了信心；通过攀岩运动，作者知道了要坚持才能做得更好；通过不断地练习，作者终于学会了读书写字。

【32题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段内容“My learning disability made my school days very challenging from an early age.(我的学习障碍使我的学校生活从很小的时候就充满挑战。)”可知，作者的学生时代是充满挑战困难，难熬的。故选 C 项。

【33题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段内容“Here I learned my first important lesson: disabled as I was in language, I could still be smart and well express myself with clay. And my confidence came along.(在这里，我学到了人生的第一堂重要的课：尽管我在语言方面有缺陷，但我仍然可以很聪明，用黏土很好地表达自己。我的信心随之而生。)”可知，作者能用黏土制作的艺术作品表达自己，这使他有了信心。故选 D 项。

【34题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段内容“I learned that if you fall in love with something and do it all the time, you will get better at it.(我学到了，如果你爱上某件事，并一直做下去，你会做得更好。)”可知，作者从攀岩中学到了坚持做一件事，不断练习就会做得更好即熟能生巧。故选 B 项。

【35题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段内容“After two hard years, I was literate.”可知，经过两年的艰苦努力，作者已经能识字了。故选 B 项。

【36题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章末尾内容“Having gone through the long process with art, rock climbing, and reading and writing, now I've got to a point in my life where I know I am smart enough to dive into an area that is totally unknown, hard, but interesting.(在经历了艺术、攀岩、阅读和写作的漫长过程后，现在我知道自己已经足够聪明，可以进入一个完全未知、艰难但有趣的领域。)”可知，作者经历了艺术，攀岩，阅读和写作的漫长过程，这应是一个有毅力的人才能完成和接受的。所以作者是一个有毅力的人。故选 A 项。

【答案】37. C 38. B 39. B 40. A 41. B

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了人们为什么会记不住自己做过的梦或对梦只是存在短期记忆，海马体起着重要的作用。同时对于大脑来说，普通的梦可能就像白日梦一样，被大脑认为是无用的，以至于记不住。文章末尾则提出了能够帮助回忆梦境的方法。

【37题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第六段内容“Dreams, especially ordinary ones, may be just like daydreaming thoughts and believed by the brain to be too useless to remember.”可知，梦，尤其是普通的梦，可能就像白日梦一样，被大脑认为是无用的，以至于记不住。故选 C 项。

#### 【38 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第六段内容“**But dreams that are more vivid, emotional and coherent seem to be better remembered—perhaps because they cause more awakening, and their organized story makes them easier to store.**(但更生动、更有情感、更连贯的梦似乎更容易被记住——也许是因为它们让人更清醒，而且它们有条理的故事更容易存储。)”可知，能够记住梦是因为这个梦是更生动，更有情感和更连贯的。故选 B 项。

#### 【39 题详解】

词句猜测题。分析可知，划线单词所在句“**While this might explain why dream memories are so fleeting**”句中的“this”应是指代前文内容“**So, you could have this window where you wake up with a dream in your short-term memory, but since the hippocampus is not fully awake yet, your brain is not able to keep that memory**(所以，你可能会 有这样一个窗口，你在短期记忆中醒来时梦到了一个梦，但由于海马体还没有完全清醒，你的大脑无法保持这段记忆。)”根据前文内容可知，前文内容解释了为什么有关于梦的记忆，但无法保持的原因，也就是梦的记忆很短暂的原因，即“**why dream memories are so fleeting**”，由此可推知，划线单词“**fleeting**”应是“短暂的”含义。故选 B 项。

#### 【40 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章末尾段内容提出的建议“**These middle-of-the-night awakenings are frequently accompanied by dream recall. Repeatedly reminding yourself that you want to remember your dreams may increase your chances, and so does keeping a dream journal, some studies have suggested. Upon waking up, hang on to that fragile dream memory: keep your eyes closed, stay still and replay the dream memory, until your hippocampus catches up and properly stores the memory.**(这些半夜醒来经常伴随着梦的回忆。一些研究表明，反复提醒自己想要记住自己的梦可能会增加你成功的机会，记梦日记也有同样的效果。醒来后，抓住脆弱的梦境记忆：闭上眼睛，一动不动地重复梦境记忆，直到你的海马体跟上并正确存储这些记忆。)”可知，选项 B“**Keep reminding yourself of the need to remember your dreams.**(不断提醒自己要记住自己的梦。)”；C“**Record what you can remember in your dreams upon awakening.**(在你醒来的时候记录下你在梦里能记住的东西。)”；D“**Think back on the things in your dreams directly after you wake up.**(在你醒来后直接回想你梦里的事情。)”为文章中提及的建议，选项 A“**Improve the ability of your hippocampus to catch up information.**(提高海马体捕捉信息的能力。)”并未提及。故选 A 项。

#### 【41 题详解】

推理判断题。通过阅读文章可知，文章第二段揭示了文章主题“**While the exact reason of why we can hardly recall our dreams is not fully known, scientists have gotten some insight into memory processes during sleep, leading to several ideas that may explain our forgetfulness.**(虽然我们几乎记不起梦境的确切原因还不完全清楚，但科学家们已经对睡眠期间的记忆过程有了一些了解，从而得出一些可能解释我们健忘的观点。)”可知，文章主要围绕“对梦的健忘”这一话题进行讲述，分析原因，并在末尾段落提出了能够帮助回忆梦境的方法，由此可推知，作者的目的是为了解释对梦健忘的原因。故选 B 项。

【答案】42. Facial expressions are one or more movements on a person's face, which express people's feelings.

43. More than 7, 000.

44. Over 93 percent of the communicating is done without speaking in most conversations.

45. When feeling surprised, one can raise eyebrows or open eyes.

46. Facial Expression

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了面部表情的相关知识。

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段中“Facial expressions are one or more movements on a person's face, such as frowning, raising one's eyebrows(眉毛), and nose and lip(嘴唇) movements. They express people's feelings. (面部表情是一个人的一个或多个动作, 如皱眉、扬起眉毛、鼻子和嘴唇的动作。它们表达人们的感情。)”可知, 面部表情是一个人的一个或多个动作, 可以表达人们的感情。故答案为 Facial expressions are one or more movements on a person's face, which express people's feelings.。

【43 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段中““These muscles can create more than 7, 000 facial expressions. (这些肌肉可以产生 7000 多种面部表情。)”可知, 我们的面部肌肉能做出超过 7000 种面部表情。故答案为 More than 7, 000。”

【44 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第四段中““One study at UCLA, in the US, showed that in most conversations, over 93 percent of the communicating is done without speaking. (美国加州大学洛杉矶分校的一项研究表明, 在大多数对话中, 超过 93% 的交流是在不说话的情况下进行的。)”可知, 在大多数对话中, 超过 93% 的交流是在不用说话的情况下完成的, 所以面部表情很重要。故答案为 Over 93 percent of the communicating is done without speaking in most conversations。”

【45 题详解】

考查推理判断。根据倒数第二段中““Raised eyebrows and open eyes show surprise. (扬起眉毛和瞪大眼睛表示惊讶。)”可知, 当一个人感到惊讶时, 他可能会扬起眉毛或瞪大眼睛。故答案为 When feeling surprised, one can raise eyebrows or open eyes。”

【46 题详解】

考查主旨大意题。根据第一段中““In both cases, the person is telling us something not with words, but with facial expressions. (在这两种情况下, 这个人都不是用语言, 而是用面部表情告诉我们一些事情。)”以及下文对面部表情的描述和介绍, 可知, 这篇文章主要讲了关于面部表情的相关知识。故答案为 Facial Expression。”

四、选词填空 (共 6 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 6 分)

【答案】47. laptop

48. graduated from

49. benefit

50. keep up with

51. convenient

52. decorate

**【解析】**

本题考查词汇和短语的语境语法应用能力。

**【47 题详解】**

考查名词。句意：乔总是坐在他的笔记本电脑前玩电脑游戏。根据空前“his”为形容词性物主代词可知，所选词应是名词，结合空后“to play computer games”可知，应是用电脑打游戏。“laptop”，名词，意为“笔记本电脑”，符合句意。故填 laptop。

**【48 题详解】**

考查动词短语和时态。句意：去年，张田从大学毕业，想去一个小村庄支教。分析可知，所选词应是动词或动词短语在句中作谓语，时态为一般过去时，结合后文“wanted to be a volunteer teacher”可知，应是大学毕业后想要成为志愿者教师。“graduate from”，“毕业于”，符合语境。故填 graduated from。

**【49 题详解】**

考查名词。句意：长跑有很多好处。根据空前“a lot of”可知，所填空应是名词。结合句意“Long-distance running”可知，句意应是表达“长跑有很多好处”。“benefit”，不可数名词，意为“益处”，符合句意。故填 benefit。

**【50 题详解】**

考查动词短语。句意：在篮球赛中，另一个队就是跟不上保罗的精力和速度。空前“couldn't”为情态动词，所选词应是动词或动词短语，用原形。结合后文“Paul's energy and speed during the basketball match”可知，应是表达在篮球比赛中跟不上球员的精力和速度。“keep up with”，“赶得上”，符合句意。故填 keep up with。

**【51 题详解】**

考查形容词。句意：在中国，在网上买各种东西是很方便的。空前“is”为系动词，所选词应是形容词作表语。结合后文“to shop for various things online”可知，应是表达网上购物的便利。“convenient”，形容词，“方便的；便利的”，符合句意。故填 convenient。

**【52 题详解】**

考查动词。句意：珍妮的父母喜欢中国文化，所以他们买了一些中国结来装饰他们的新房子。根据空前“to”为不定式符号可知，所选词应是动词原形，动词不定式作目的状语。结合前文“they have bought some Chinese knots”可知，中国结是用来装饰的。“decorate”，动词，“装饰”，符合句意。故填 decorate。

五、书面表达（满分 20 分）

53. **【答案】** Dear Eric,



I am glad that you are interested in Chinese Spring Festival. I will share my experiences during Spring Festival with you.

Spring Festival is a great time for family reunions. This year, my parents and I went to grandparents' house, enjoying the festival together. On that eve, we stayed at home to make jiaozi, after which we went outside to watch fireworks. Then we talked about the past year while watching the Spring Festival Gala. On the morning of the New Year's Day, we all got up very early to attach Fu to the front door, on which all good wishes are presented.

I hope you will come to China someday and experience Spring Festival in person. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

### 【解析】

### 【分析】

本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给英国笔友 Eric 回复一份邮件，告诉他你和家人是如何欢度春节的，并谈谈你对春节的感受。

### 【详解】第一步：审题

体裁：应用文

时态：根据提示，时态主要为一般现在时和一般过去时。

结构：总-分-总法

要点：

1. 描述你和家人是如何欢度春节的；
2. 谈谈你对春节的感受。

第二步：列提纲（重点词组）

be interested in; the Spring Festival; family reunions; stay at home; watch fireworks; talk about; the Spring Festival Gala; get up; good wishes; look forward to;

第三步：连词成句

1. I am glad that you are interested in Chinese Spring Festival.
2. I will share my experiences during Spring Festival with you.
3. Spring Festival is a great time for family reunions.
4. This year, my parents and I went to grandparents' house, enjoying the festival together.
5. On that eve, we stayed at home to make jiaozi, after which we went outside to watch fireworks.
6. Then we talked about the past year while watching the Spring Festival Gala.

7. On the morning of the New Year's Day, we all got up very early to attach Fu to the front door, on which all good wishes are presented.

8. I hope you will come to China someday and experience Spring Festival in person.

9. I am looking forward to your reply.

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：Then; after;

2.表并列补充关系：and; What is more, Besides, Moreover（供参考）

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。

**【点睛】**[高分句型 1] This year, my parents and I went to grandparents' house, enjoying the festival together.（使用了现在分词作状语）

[高分句型 2] On that eve, we stayed at home to make jiaozi, after which we went outside to watch fireworks.（使用了由介词+which 引导的非限制性定语从句）

[高分句型 3] On the morning of the New Year's Day, we all got up very early to attach Fu to the front door, on which all good wishes are presented.（使用了由介词+which 引导的非限制性定语从句）

## 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。

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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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