



7. Why does the woman ask about a football player?

- A. She plans to learn football.
- B. She will play a football game.
- C. She is preparing for schoolwork.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What was wrong with the woman's car?

- A. Its battery was flat.
- B. Its petrol was used up.
- C. It was too old to drive.

9. What is the woman going to do?

- A. Buy a new car.
- B. Recharge the battery at home.
- C. Return the battery to the shop.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where will the man be at 11:00 this morning?

- A. At the office.
- B. At the airport.
- C. At the restaurant.

11. What will the man probably be doing at 2:00 this afternoon?

- A. Receiving a guest.
- B. Having a meeting.
- C. Reading a report.

12. When will the woman see the man?

- A. Tomorrow morning.
- B. This afternoon.
- C. This noon.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman probably?

- A. A land agent.
- B. A restaurant owner.
- C. A bank manager.

14. Why does the man talk to the woman?

- A. To borrow some money.
- B. To answer questions.
- C. To save \$40,000.

15. Where does the man intend to set up his business?

- A. In Lincoln Road.
- B. Next to the bank.
- C. In his grandmother's house.

16. What does the woman think is a must for the man to set up his business?

- A. The location.
- B. His future plans.
- C. Enough customers.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What kind of people are "early birds"?

- A. Those who get up at 10:30 am.
- B. Those who go to bed around 9:30 pm.
- C. Those who go to bed around 11:00 pm.

18. When do most teenagers go to bed?

- A. Around 9:00 pm.
- B. Around 10:00 pm.
- C. Around midnight or later.

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19. How many teenagers can sleep enough according to the text?

A. One-fifth.

B. Two-fifths.

C. One-fourth.

20. What do we know about night owls from the text?

A. They get good grades at school.

B. They get worse jobs than early birds.

C. They do better on some intelligence tests.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

Critic Andrew Robinson reviewed some of the best science picks.

#### **Assyria**

Eckart Frahm

Basic Books (2023)

The world's first empire developed and flourished in Assyria in the eighth and seventh centuries BC, and has long been seen as the epitome of barbarism (野蛮的缩影). But, as Assyriologist Eckart Frahm reveals in his deeply informed, challenging history, Assyria produced many techniques of the modern world. Its innovations included long-distance trade and complex communications networks.

#### **Hands of Time**

Rebecca Struthers

Hodder & Stoughton (2023)

Rebecca Struthers, the first professional watchmaker in the United Kingdom to earn a PhD in horology (钟表学), explores a series of key moments in watchmaking from the past 500 years. Mechanical timekeepers, she argues, have influenced human culture as much as the printing press. Imagine trying to catch a train by depending on the sun's position, or to perform an organ transplant without measuring the patient's heart rate precisely.

#### **The Deep Ocean**

Michael Vecchione et al.

Princeton University Press (2023)

"For most people, the deep ocean is out of sight and out of mind," write three zoologists and an oceanographer. The zone starts where dim sunlight can no longer support photosynthesis (光合作用), about 200 metres down. This guidebook removes ignorance with superb colour photographs of astonishing organisms, accompanied by detailed descriptions and brief essays.

#### **Tenacious Beasts**

Christopher J. Preston

MIT Press (2023)

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Humans and domestic animals make up 96% of the mass of the world's mammals. The outlook for wildlife remains terrible, writes philosopher Christopher J. Preston. But he describes signs of hope in his well-travelled, thoughtful study of recoveries. He visits farmland, grassland, rivers, forests and oceans, exploring why only certain species are recovering.

21. What is Assyria?

A. A historian.

B. A modern city.

C. An ancient country.

D. An old emperor.

22. Who studies the reasons why some species are returning to normal?

A. Eckart Frahm.

B. Stoughton.

C. Michael Vecchione.

D. Christopher J. Preston.

23. What do the four books have in common?

A. They are all about modern science.

B. They are published in the same year.

C. They all have influenced human culture.

D. They all deepen our understanding of nature.

### B

Cheerleading squads (啦啦队) are known for their energy and athleticism, and always add fun and excitement to any event. Most cheerleading groups have young members, so this Arizona cheerleading squad certainly stands out. Sun City Poms, which only recruits (招募) members who are over 55, has distinguished itself as a cheerleading squad that brings joy to seniors and audiences of all ages.

Established in 1979, the team consists of women aged over 55 who live in Sun City, a retirement community in Arizona. This community of active seniors women are passionate about dancing, performing and staying active, and prove that there is no age limit to what you love to do. The team has become increasingly popular, and the members are known for their energetic performances at parades, festivals and events throughout the state.

Despite the demanding schedule, the women remain committed to the team. This cheerleading squad brings joy to seniors by keeping members physically fit, building friendships, and fostering a sense of community. The Sun City Poms currently has 30 members and a handful of trainees, who can join after completing a three-month class, learning two routines, and proving they have what it takes.

On March 25, the group successfully held the "Celebrate the Poms" show, which drew a crowd of over 700 people. It even included a special number from "The Flops", who count the husbands, friends and lovers of the Poms as members.

Zirbel, in her eighties, already has a lot of memories with the group and is ready to make more. She shared that in one event alone. She estimated that she walked about three miles.

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Despite the tiring schedule and off days, Zirbel is not about to leave the team anytime soon.

24. What made the Sun City Poms special?

- A. Its founders.            B. Its members.            C. Its location.            D. Its service.

25. What should an applicant do to join the Sun City Poms?

- A. Get through qualification training.            B. Demonstrate their advantages.  
C. Remain committed to the team.            D. Practice 3 routines in 2 months.

26. Why did Zirbel mention “three miles” in her sharing?

- A. To prove her energetic daily life.  
B. To indicate her tiredness of the work.  
C. To show the effort involved in the event.  
D. To complain about the stress of the training.

27. Which of the following sayings best suits the story?

- A. No young or old learner is a teacher.  
B. When is life enough to be idle and idle?  
C. One year older, one more point of responsibility.  
D. Although the violin is old, it can still play a good tune.

C

The Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, known as “the third pole”, or “the roof of the world”, is one of the most inhospitable environments on Earth. While biological evolution at several genomic loci (基因组位点) enabled early people in Xizang to better adapt to high altitudes, obtaining sufficient food from the resource-poor highlands would have remained a challenge.

Now, a new study of The British Academy reveals that dairy product was a key component of early human diets on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau. The study reports ancient proteins from the dental calculus of 40 human individuals from 15 sites across the inner plateau.

“Our protein evidence shows that dairying was introduced onto the hinterland plateau by at least 3,500 years ago,” states Prof. Hongliang Lu, corresponding author of this study. Ancient protein evidence indicates that dairy products were consumed by diverse populations, including females and males, adults and children, as well as individuals from both upper class and lower class. Additionally, prehistoric Xizang highlanders made use of the dairy products of goats, sheep, and possibly cattle and yak. Early pastoralists (牧民) in western Xizang seemed to have had a preference for goat milk.

“The adoption of pastoralism helped to revolutionize people’s ability to occupy much of the plateau, particularly the vast areas too extreme for crop cultivation,” says Prof. Nicole Boivin, senior author of the study.

Tracing dairying in the deep past has long been a challenge for researchers. Traditionally, archaeologists analyzed the remains of animals and the interiors of food containers for evidence

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of dairying. However, the ability of these sources to provide direct evidence of milk consumption is often limited.

“Palaeoproteomics (古蛋白质组学) is a new and powerful tool that allows us to investigate Xizang diets in unheard-of detail,” says coauthor Dr. Shevan Wilkin. “The analysis of proteins in ancient human dental calculus not only offers direct evidence of dietary intake, but also allows us to identify which species the milk came from.”

28. What made early humans in Xizang adapt to high altitudes?

- A. Sufficient food.
- B. Dairy products.
- C. Their strong will.
- D. Natural selection.

29. What is reflected in ancient proteins about early humans in Xizang?

- A. Their physical age.
- B. Their daily diet.
- C. Their mental health.
- D. Their social status.

30. What is the restriction of the traditional way of tracing dairying?

- A. Failing to ensure the correctness.
- B. Taking up too much space and time.
- C. Lacking remains of ancient animals.
- D. Demanding too many professional researchers.

31. Where does the text most likely come from?

- A. A government work report.
- B. A local radio program.
- C. A science journal.
- D. A collection of anecdotes.

### D

New research links outdoor air pollution—even at levels considered safe—to an increased risk of diabetes (糖尿病) globally, according to a study from the VA St. Louis Health Care System. The findings raise the possibility that reducing pollution may lead to a drop in diabetes cases in heavily polluted countries such as India and less polluted ones such as the United States.

Diabetes is one of the fastest growing diseases, affecting more than 500 million people worldwide. The main drivers of diabetes include eating an unhealthy diet, having a sedentary lifestyle and obesity, but the new research indicates the extent to which outdoor air pollution plays a role.

“Our research shows a significant link between air pollution and diabetes globally,” said Ziyad Al-Aly, MD, the study’s senior author and an assistant professor of medicine at the University of Washington. “We found an increased risk, even at low levels of air pollution currently considered safe by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO). This is important because many industry lobbying (游说) groups argue that current levels are too stringent and should be relaxed. Evidence shows that current levels are still not sufficiently safe and need to be tightened.”

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While growing evidence has suggested a link between air pollution and diabetes, researchers have not attempted to quantify that burden until now. “Over the past two decades, there have been bits of research about diabetes and pollution,” said Al-Aly. “We wanted to thread together the pieces for a broader, more solid understanding.”

The researchers also found that the overall risk of pollution-related diabetes tilted (倾斜) more toward lower-income countries such as India that lack the resources for environmental mitigation systems and clean-air policies. For instance, poverty-stricken countries facing a higher diabetes-pollution risk include Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea and Guyana, while richer countries such as France, Finland and Iceland experience a lower risk. The US experiences a medium risk of pollution-related diabetes.

32. What does the underlined word “stringent” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Strict.                      B. Slight.                      C. Bright.                      D. Ordinary.

33. What’s the purpose of Al-Aly’s team?

- A. To identify the causes of diabetes.  
B. To make better air pollution control policies.  
C. To lead the study of diabetes and air pollution.  
D. To figure out the link between pollution and diabetes.

34. Which country faces the lowest diabetes-pollution risk?

- A. India.                      B. Finland.                      C. The U.S.                      D. Guyana.

35. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Current pollution control levels need to be tightened  
B. Diabetes is one of the fastest growing diseases globally  
C. Air pollution contributes significantly to diabetes globally  
D. Poverty-stricken countries face a higher diabetes-pollution risk

## 第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的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 healthy and positive mindset is essential for your quality of life. Even if you’re facing major constraints—like your job or your finances—you can change negative thought patterns right away. In this article, we’ll share some ways to cultivate positivity.

Get a positive mood as soon as possible with a fun morning routine. Open up the curtains to let in some sunlight, turn on upbeat music and do some morning stretches. 36 Fun routines brighten your day and help you look forward to waking up.

Surround yourself with positive people to build your optimism. Find friends who focus on what they’re happy about. Build a network of people who approach life with lots of positivity.

have helped someone else and contributed to their well-being. This activity proves you've made a strong impact on your community. 38 Offering assistance to others will help you feel like you have the power to improve people's circumstances.

39 To combat stress, fatigue, or frustrations, set aside moments to unwind. Try out activities that calm you, like reading a book, watching a show, or chatting with a friend. Use mindfulness routines, like yoga or deep breathing, to take care of your body and regulate your mood.

Join a social group to feel valued and included. 40 By being part of the group, you'll see how much you matter to others. Bond with others and chat about common interests—the sense of community will reassure you that you always have people to turn to.

- A. Take time to relax and uplift your mood.
- B. Celebrate life by finding the humor in it.
- C. Spend less time with those who bring you down.
- D. As a result, you'll be positive about what you're capable of.
- E. Belonging to a social group helps build a positive outlook.
- F. You'll transform yourself and your mindset with some simple habits.
- G. Eat a tasty and nutritious breakfast and start a task that makes you smile.

### 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。

Earlier in the year we decided to build a garden in the heart of the village. We 41 a perfect plan showing our ideas. 42, we wondered how we could make it 43. As we didn't have enough 44, a lot would depend on fundraising. But as it 45 out, what happened next was beyond our furthest expectation!

While we were 46, Butterfly Conservation in Scotland offered us enough wildflower seeds to 47 the whole area on our plan. The 48 was that we would have to sow the seed within a week, which 49 that the turf (草皮) would have to be 50 before the sowing!

So, I looked around to 51 a machine, but no neighbor had one. Someone 52 we hire one. I 53 to find a good one online but it cost £300. Not having the money, I wondered how we could get around this.

Last weekend, before we set out to plant our sunflowers, we received an unexpected 54! As I spoke to a man living nearby, a lady approached me and 55 me £40! What a timely help. Seeing that, the man reached his 56 and handed me a donation too! I couldn't 57 getting moved to tears and saying to them, "Thank you."

All problems were 58. We hired the machine on Thursday and set to lift the turf. I

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sent out a call online for Sunday 59. Finally 10 turned up, including a lady 60 of voluntary work. The soil was soon prepared and the seed sown.

We were just about to leave for the day, when my friend came with some daisies (雏菊). What a surprise! These daisies aren't on our plan, but if the garden says that they'll go well there, then who am I to argue?

- |                    |               |                |               |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. boosted     | B. attained   | C. made        | D. assumed    |
| 42. A. Therefore   | B. However    | C. Furthermore | D. Instead    |
| 43. A. take effect | B. come true  | C. go easy     | D. make sense |
| 44. A. seed        | B. space      | C. time        | D. money      |
| 45. A. turned      | B. figured    | C. worked      | D. broke      |
| 46. A. puzzled     | B. delighted  | C. frightened  | D. worried    |
| 47. A. compose     | B. clarify    | C. channel     | D. cover      |
| 48. A. answer      | B. price      | C. problem     | D. core       |
| 49. A. meant       | B. said       | C. hoped       | D. thought    |
| 50. A. beaten      | B. lifted     | C. watered     | D. burned     |
| 51. A. purchase    | B. design     | C. borrow      | D. hire       |
| 52. A. suggested   | B. ordered    | C. required    | D. guaranteed |
| 53. A. fancied     | B. managed    | C. stopped     | D. rejected   |
| 54. A. security    | B. guidance   | C. kindness    | D. treatment  |
| 55. A. charged     | B. donated    | C. lent        | D. awarded    |
| 56. A. potential   | B. goal       | C. conclusion  | D. wallet     |
| 57. A. avoid       | B. involve    | C. help        | D. remember   |
| 58. A. analyzed    | B. resolved   | C. discussed   | D. released   |
| 59. A. relatives   | B. commanders | C. couples     | D. volunteers |
| 60. A. fond        | B. afraid     | C. tired       | D. ashamed    |

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。

As the Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated nationwide, residents making the boats in Fangzhuang Village, Fujian Province, have been working 61 (tireless) for more than a month to meet 62 (order) from across the country. Dragon boats have been made in the village 63 (situate) in Minhou County, for over 700 years.

Fang Shaohuang, 72, proudly 64 (carry) on his family's boat-making techniques as a third-generation inheritor (继承人). He and his five brothers, 65 own a boat-making factory, learned these skills from an early age.

"We stick to the family tradition of 66 (make) these boats to a strict standard. The procedure is complicated, 67 our patient work results in fine products," he said.

Among the family's 68 (four) generation, only his nephew Fang Jianwei has

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inherited the techniques. The 34-year-old is also the youngest such inheritor in the village.

“The work is not particularly 69 (profit), but I’m determined to find dedicated apprentices (学徒) who can carry the profession forward,” said Fang Jianwei. He hopes that in the future the village will act 70 a base to showcase the evolution and history of dragon boats in China.

#### 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。

My trip to Malawi, Africa, was the better experience of my life. I knew I would come home with a million stories to tell. But what I was not prepared for was which I would come home as a complete changed person. I learned from more in that one week in Malawi than before. For those seven short days, I travel to five different villages, learning and interact with the people that live there. I learned about program such as Theatre for a Change, Star Circles, SKILLZ, the Graduation Project and Emergency Livelihoods. This gave me the whole new perspective on our world and myself own circumstances.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的交换生同学 Wilson 邀请你本周末和他一同去动物园看大熊猫,但你因事不能陪他前往。请你给他发一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 表示歉意;
2. 说明理由;
3. 另约时间。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已为你写好。

# 2024 届高三英语试题参考答案

## 听力部分录音材料

听力部分。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意：做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

停顿 00'10"

现在是听力试音时间。

M: Hello. International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly. Well, we are a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 50 members at the moment, but we are growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting. I'm British actually, and I came to Washington about three months ago. I'm looking for ways to meet people. Er, what kinds of events do you organize?

M: Well, we have social get-togethers, and sports events, and we also have language evenings.

W: Could you tell me something about the language evenings.

M: Yes. Every day except Thursday we have a language evening. People can come and practice their languages—you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; Wednesday—German; and Friday—French. On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practice my French.

M: OK. Well, if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more information. If you join now, you can have the first month free.

试音到此结束。

停顿 00'05"

听力考试正式开始。

停顿 00'10"

请看听力部分第一节。

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

停顿 00'02"

例如：现在你有 5 秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题。

停顿 00'05"

你将听到以下内容：

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

停顿 00'02"

你将有 5 秒钟的时间将正确答案标在试卷上。

停顿 00'02"

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士，所以你选择 C 项，并将其标在试卷上。

现在，你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

停顿 00'05"

(Text 1)

W: Oh! My pencil is broken! Can I borrow yours, Bill?

M: You're the only person who still uses pencils to take notes in class. Everyone else uses a laptop.

(Text 2)

M: How did your dancing lesson go today?

W: Exciting, but it was hard work. I really need a rest now.

M: Yeah, I can see that. Go and get relaxed.

(Text 3)

M: Susan, when do you leave home for work?

W: I usually leave home at 7:30.

M: But it's already 7:50. Won't you be late?

W: Oh no. My watch is 30 minutes slow.

(Text 4)

W: So what would you like me to prepare for dinner tonight?

M: Never mind cooking anything for me. I will not be home until late.

W: OK. I will just cook for myself and the kids then.

(Text 5)

W: Would you like some more food?

M: Oh, Mrs Black, your cooking is amazing. I definitely could eat more, but if I had one more steak, I would have to run at least 3 miles to burn the extra calories.

第一节到此结束。

第二节

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题

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将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 6)

W: Tom, who is your favorite football player?

M: Mike.

W: What position does he play?

M: He mostly plays left back but sometimes plays right wing, which makes him more efficient. Do you have a favorite football player?

W: No. I hardly ever watch football matches. My English teacher asked us to write about a football player. So, I want to know something about it. Thank you.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 7)

W: My car wouldn't start this morning.

M: It used to have a problem like that. Did you check the battery?

W: Yeah. It was dead again. I had to find someone to check it for me.

M: Well, maybe you should buy a new battery.

W: But I just bought this one three months ago. It's still new!

M: Maybe they were dishonest and gave you an old one.

W: Well, I don't know. Whatever it is, I'm going to return it. It's ridiculous!

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(Text 8)

W: Hello, Mr White. Do you think it's possible for us to talk sometime today?

M: I'd love to, Miss Wilson. But I have got a pretty tight schedule today. I have got to finish reading the yearly financial report by 10:00. Then I have to drive to the airport to pick up an advertiser at 11:00. After that, I will have a meeting with him over lunch.

W: Can I see you after lunch?

M: Well, let me see. After lunch, I have to attend a senior staff meeting, which may last about two hours. Can you come at 3:00? Er, I will have a meeting with my sales team. I think we can talk for an hour before I meet my sales team at 4:00.

W: I'm afraid an hour is too short. We have too many things to discuss. What about tomorrow morning?

M: 9:00 to 11:00 then. I will wait for you at the office.

W: OK, see you then.

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在,你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 9)

W: Come in, sir. Please sit down.

M: Thank you. Thanks very much for fitting me in. I know you must be very busy.

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W: Not at all. We do try to be available as much as possible.

M: Well, as you know, I've come to see if there is any chance of the bank lending me some money to help me set up a small restaurant in the center of town.

W: Well... I need to ask you one or two questions to start with. Do you have any capital of your own?

M: Er, in fact, I've just come into some money. You see, my grandmother recently died and left me \$40,000 which I wanted to use for the business. But I still need more money to start my business.

W: I see. And have you actually picked out a suitable location for the restaurant?

M: Yes, I think so. In Lincoln Road. It's on the ground floor.

W: Fine. And how about future plans? It's a must. Have you brought your business proposal?

M: Sure. I've prepared all for it. Here you are.

W: You're so careful, sir. And we'll inform you about the loan within three days.

M: Thank you. Looking forward to your early reply.

听下面一段独白, 回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在, 你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(*Read 10*)

W: Everyone has a natural sleep routine. We go to bed and wake up at a certain time. But everyone's routine is not the same. Some people, early birds, go to bed early at night (around 9:30 pm). In the morning, they wake up easily and are energetic. Others, night owls, stay awake until midnight or later. For them, it is difficult to wake up early. If they get up early, they will feel tired easily. What do we know about early birds and night owls? Here is what studies show. Teenagers are natural night owls. However, most of them need nine to ten hours' sleep a night. But in many places, they have to get up before 8:00 am. For this reason, only one in five teenagers can sleep enough. More early birds get good grades at school, but night owls do better on some intelligence tests, according to a study of 1,000 Spanish teens. People with high scores on these tests usually get good jobs.

第二节到此结束。

现在, 你有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

听力部分到此结束。

### 试题答案

听力:

1—5 ACACB 6—10 BCACB 11—15 BACAA 16—20 BBCAC

阅读理解:

21—23 CDB

A 篇: 本文是一篇应用文。评论家 Andrew Robinson 挑选了四本科学作品进行评论。

21. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Assyria 的介绍中的第一句可知, 公元前 8 世纪和 7 世纪, 世

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界上第一个帝国在古亚述国的基础上发展并繁荣起来的。由此可知, Assyria 是一个古帝国。

22. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据 *Tenacious Beasts* 的介绍中的最后一句可知, Christopher J. Preston 研究一些物种恢复的问题。

23. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据四本书的介绍可知, 它们都是同一年出版的。

24—27 BACD

B 篇: 本文是一篇记叙文。太阳城啦啦队只招收 55 岁以上的成员, 它以给老年人和各年龄段的观众带来欢乐而闻名。

24. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句和第三句可知, 大多数啦啦队都有年轻的成员, 但太阳城啦啦队只招收 55 岁以上的成员。

25. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句可知, 太阳城啦啦队目前有 30 名成员和一些练习生, 这些练习生在完成一个长达三个月的课程, 学习两组动作并证明自己具备所需条件后方可加入该啦啦队。所以申请者要想加入该啦啦队需要进行资格培训。

26. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段第二句可知, 仅在一次活动中, 她估计自己走了大约一英里(4.83 千米)。说明参与活动是需要付出努力的。

27. D 【解析】推理判断题。本文介绍了一支由一些虽已年过半百, 但依然朝气蓬勃的女士们组成的啦啦队。所以“提琴虽老, 仍可奏出好曲子”符合文义。

28—31 DBAC

C 篇: 本文是一篇说明文。一项与蛋白质相关的研究表明, 至少在 3500 年前, 乳制品就被引入了青藏高原腹地。

28. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段第二句可知, 生物进化让古西藏人适应了青藏高原的高海拔环境。生物进化就是自然选择, 即物竞天择。

29. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句和第三段可知, 从古西藏人的牙石上采集到的蛋白质反映出他们的饮食习惯。

30. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段第二句和第三句可知, 考古学家习惯用分析动物遗骸和食品容器的内部的方法来寻找乳制品存在的证据。然而, 这些提供奶被消耗的直接证据的来源的能力往往是有限的。也就是说研究结果无法保证正确性。

31. C 【解析】推理判断题。该文是一篇科普文章, 故它最有可能选自科学杂志。

32—35 ADBC

D 篇: 本文是一篇说明文。新的研究表明, 室外空气污染或与全球糖尿病风险增加存在关联。

32. A 【解析】词义推测题。根据第三段倒数第一句中的关键词 tightened 可知, stringent 与之意义相对应, 意思是“严厉的; 严格的”。画线词所在句句意: 这一点很重要, 因为许多行业的游说团体认为, 目前的标准过于严格, 应该放松。

33. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段最后两句可知, 在过去的二十年里, 有一些关于糖尿病和污染的研究, 而 Al-Aly 的团队想把这些碎片串在一起, 以获得更广泛、更扎实的理解。

34. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段对几个国家和地区与污染有关的糖尿病患病情况介

绍可知,芬兰风险相对较小。

35. C 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,新的研究表明,室外空气污染或与全球糖尿病风险增加存在关联。在全球范围内,空气污染可能是导致患糖尿病的重要因素之一。

36—40 GCDAE

七选五:本文是一篇说明文,介绍了培养积极思维模式的几种方法。

36. G 【解析】根据本段主题句“用一个有趣的早起习惯,尽快获得积极的情绪”可知,G项“吃一顿美味、营养的早餐,开始一项让你微笑的任务”符合语境。

37. C 【解析】根据上句“和那些积极对待生活的人建立人际关系”可知,C项“少花时间和那些让你消沉的人在一起”与之形成对比。

38. D 【解析】根据上句“这个活动证明你对你的社区产生了很大的影响”可知,D项“因此,你会对自己的能力持积极态度”与之构成因果关系。

39. A 【解析】根据本段内容可知,A项“花点时间放松一下,提升心情”是最优主题句。

40. E 【解析】根据主题句“加入一个社会团体,感受被重视和被包容(的氛围)”可知,E项“加入一个社会团体有助于建立一个积极的人生观”说明加入社会团体的好处。

41—45 CBBDA 46—50 DDCAB 51—55 CABCB 56—60 DCBDA

完形填空:本文是一篇记叙文。村民决定在村庄中心建一个花园。在这个过程中作者遇到了许多困难,但在好心人的帮助下,这些困难都被一一解决。

41. C 【解析】考查动词。我们制定了一个完美的计划来展示我们的想法。

42. B 【解析】考查副词。然而,我们在想如何才能使计划成为现实。

43. B 【解析】考查动词短语。参见上一题解析。

44. D 【解析】考查名词。由于我们没有足够的资金,很大程度上要靠筹款(实行计划)。

45. A 【解析】考查动词。但事实证明,接下来发生的事情远远超出了我们的预期。

46. D 【解析】考查形容词。正当我们担心的时候,苏格兰的蝴蝶保护协会给了我们足够的野花种子,我们将其种在计划中的整个区域。

47. D 【解析】考查动词。参见上一题解析。

48. C 【解析】考查名词。问题是我们必须在一个星期内播种,这意味着在播种之前必须把草皮掀开!

49. A 【解析】考查动词。参见上一题解析。

50. B 【解析】考查动词。参见第48题解析。

51. C 【解析】考查动词。于是,我四处寻找,想借一台机器,但邻居都没有。

52. A 【解析】考查动词。有人建议我们租一台机器。

53. B 【解析】考查动词。我在网上找到了一款不错的,但它要300英镑。

54. C 【解析】考查名词。上周末,在我们开始种植向日葵之前,我们收到了一份意想不到的善意。

55. B 【解析】考查动词。当我和住在附近的一个男人说话时,一位女士走过来给了我40英镑!

56. D 【解析】考查名词。看到这里,那个男人拿出他的钱包,也递给了我一笔捐款!

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57. C 【解析】考查动词。我感动到忍不住流泪,并对他们说:“谢谢。”

58. B 【解析】考查动词。所有问题都解决了。

59. D 【解析】考查名词。我在网上征集周日志愿者。

60. A 【解析】考查形容词。最后来了 10 个人,其中包括一位喜欢志愿工作的女士。

61. tirelessly 62. orders 63. situated 64. carries 65. who

66. making 67. but 68. fourth 69. profitable 70. as

语法填空:

61. tirelessly 【解析】考查词性变化。修饰动词要用副词。

62. orders 【解析】考查名词单复数。order 在此处的意思是“订单”,是可数名词,故用其复数形式。

63. situated 【解析】考查非谓语动词。situate 作后置定语要用其过去分词形式。

64. carries 【解析】考查谓语动词。Fang Shaohuang 继承传统技术是客观存在的状况,谓语动词要用一般现在时。

65. who 【解析】考查定语从句。此处是非限制性定语从句。先行词是人,在从句中做主语,用 who 引导从句。

66. making 【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据空前的介词 of 可知,此处要用现在分词形式。

67. but 【解析】考查连词。上下句之间为转折关系,要用 but 连接。

68. fourth 【解析】考查序数词。根据后面的 nephew 可知,此处是指第四代(传承人)。

69. profitable 【解析】考查词性变化。根据前面的 is 可知,此处要用形容词作表语。

70. as 【解析】考查介词。act as 是固定短语,意为“充当;担任”。

短文改错:

My trip to Malawi, Africa, was the better experience of my life. I knew I would come  
home with a million stories to tell. But what I was not prepared for was which I would come  
home as a complete changed person. I learned from more in that one week in Malawi than  
before. For those seven short days, I travel to five different villages, learning and  
interact with the people that live there. I learned about program such as Theatre for a  
Change, Star Circles, SKILLZ, the Graduation Project and Emergency Livelihoods. This  
gave me the whole new perspective on our world and myself own circumstances.

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a my

71. better—best 【解析】考查形容词的最高级。根据句意,此处是指一生中最棒的经历。

72. tell 前加 to 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处是 with 复合结构,要用不定式的主动态表被动。

73. which—that 【解析】考查名词性从句。此处是表语从句。从句意义完整,故用 that。

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74. complete—completely 【解析】考查副词。此处需要副词修饰形容词 changed。

75. 去掉 learned 后的 from 【解析】考查介词。此处 learned 后有宾语 more, 且 learned 是及物动词, 其后不需要接介词。

76. travel—travel(l)ed 【解析】考查时态。此处的旅行发生在过去, 要用一般过去时。

77. interact—interacting 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处 interact 与 learn 一起作伴随状语, 要用现在分词形式。

78. program—programs 【解析】考查名词单复数。根据后面的提到的几个项目可知, 此处要用该名词的复数形式。

79. the—a 【解析】考查冠词。根据句意, 此处是指一个全新的视角, 要用 a。

80. myself—my 【解析】考查物主代词。根据后面的宾语可知, 此处要用形容词性物主代词。

书面表达:

参考范文:

Dear Wilson,

How are you doing? I'm happy to know that you show a strong interest in pandas. There should be no excuse for me to refuse. However, I am sorry that I may disappoint you this weekend due to my personal affairs.

As you may know, I am a volunteer at the local Nursing Home. There happens to be an event of great importance specially held for the elderly in the Nursing Home this weekend. To be honest, I have been earnestly longing for the chance to do something meaningful for the elderly. I must express my authentic apologies to you for the regret I may cause to you.

If it is personally convenient for you next weekend, I'd be eager to accompany you there. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

(一)评分原则:

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 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 评分时应注意的主要内容: 内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

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. 如书写较差以致影响交际, 可将分数降低一个档次。

(二)评分标准:

第五档(21—25 分): 完全完成了试题规定的任务, 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

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——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——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。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(16—20分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——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。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第三档(11—15分):基本完成了试题规定的任务,整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6—10分):未恰当完成试题规定的任务,信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1—5分):未完成试题规定的任务,信息未能传达给读者。

——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。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

不得分(0分):未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

## 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 50W+，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千场，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。

推荐大家关注北京高考在线网站官方微信公众号：[京考一点通](#)，我们会持续为大家整理分享最新的高中升学资讯、政策解读、热门试题答案、招生通知等内容！

