

# 英 语

## 考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

## 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有2分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

### 第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是:C。

1. What was the woman doing when her bag was stolen?

A. She was sleeping.

B. She was looking for a seat.

C. She was reading some documents.

2. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a restaurant.

B. At a hotel.

C. At an airport.

3. What do we know about Tommy?

A. He eats very little.

B. He tries to lose weight.

C. He maintains his weight well.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A great book.

B. Presents for friends.

C. Their co-worker.

5. What does the woman want to do?

A. Go to China.

B. Learn a language.

C. Take a break.

### 第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

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三个选项中选出最佳选项。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,各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. Where will the man sit in the theater?

A. In the front.

B. In the middle.

C. In the back.

7. When will the man see the film?

A. At 8:00 p. m.

B. At 7:00 p. m.

C. At 6:00 p. m.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What does the man think of the hotel?

A. Disappointing.

B. Acceptable.

C. Surprising.

9. Why is the woman unhappy?

A. The bathroom is in a mess.

B. The receptionist is unfriendly.

C. The bed is uncomfortable.

10. What does the woman agree to do at last?

A. Ask for another room.

B. Get the money back.

C. Stay in the hotel tonight.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What are the speakers doing?

A. Taking photos.

B. Reading a magazine.

C. Touring around an island.

12. What is the hotel shaped like?

A. A ship.

B. An island.

C. A sail.

13. How long did it actually take to build the hotel?

A. Two years.

B. Three years.

C. Four years.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What are the speakers doing?

A. Discussing a project.

B. Making a shopping list.

C. Planning a trip.

15. Who will be responsible for the local documents?

A. Ben.

B. Sharon.

C. Vivian.

16. What does Ben offer to do?

A. Interview the elderly.

B. Help contact organizations.

C. Decide on a list of interviewees.

17. Where will the speakers go to get the old maps of the town?

A. The public library.

B. Retirement homes.

C. The records office.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Why is the baobab's trunk really fat?

A. It is shaped by people.

B. It stores a large quantity of water.

C. It must be strong enough to support the tree.

19. What is the full height of a baobab?

A. About 12 metres.

B. About 15 metres.

C. About 30 metres.

20. What are baobabs often used as nowadays?

A. Shops.

B. Wildlife habitats.

C. Bus shelters.

第二部分 阅读(共两节;满分50分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

**Hot List: The Best New Restaurants in the World**

**Place des Fêtes—New York City**

This famous wine bar provides a spot with a rare sweet and warm atmosphere. For date night, go to the bar with views of the open kitchen, or fill up the large table in the back with a group and taste the entire 20-item menu. Either way, do not miss the famous mushroom soup.

**Le Doyenné—Saint-Vrain, France**  
Australian chefs James Henry and Shaun Kelly transformed the former stable (马厩) of a 19th-century private estate into a working farm, restaurant, and guesthouse—driven by the principles of regenerative agriculture. More than one hundred varieties of fruits, vegetables, and herbs make their way into Henry's cooking after being carefully nurtured (培育) by Kelly.

**Mi Compa Chava—Mexico City**  
Seafood is a hangover cure in Mexico, and almost everyone eating here is devoted to fixing last night's damage from drunkenness and getting a head start on creating today's. On the sidewalk, crowds of locals and tourists alike line up for fisherman Salvador Orozco's creative takes on Sinaloa and Baja seafood. Anything from the raw half of the menu is a sure bet, though cooked dishes like fish can help fill out a meal.

**Vilas—Bangkok**  
Can a dish inspired by a Spanish recipe using Japanese ingredients (原料) still be considered Thai? For Chef Prin Polsuk, one of Bangkok's most famous Thai chefs, it most certainly can. At his latest restaurant, a small dining room at the base of Bangkok's landmark King Power Mahanakhon Tower, he draws inspiration from King Chulalongkorn's 1897 journey around Europe and the foreign ingredients and cooking techniques he added to the royal cookbooks.

1. What do we know about Le Doyenné?

A. It features seafood.

Its vegetables are grown by themselves.

B. It serves famous mushroom soup.

D. Its dishes are inspired by foreign recipes.

2. Who are more likely to visit Mi Compa Chava?

A. People who enjoy night views.

B. People who prefer vegetables to meat.

C. People who favor a sweet and warm atmosphere.

D. People who want to get a fresh start from drunkenness.

2. In which section of a newspaper can you find this text?

A. Education.

B. Travel.

C. Sports.

D. Food.

B

The local government of Zibo, East China's Shandong Province, has issued two open letters in a short time to all citizens, extending its gratitude for their warmth and hospitality toward visitors who have come to enjoy the city's signature barbecue, which has recently become a hit across the country. Such an unexpected success has shown the city's spirit of unity and tenacity (坚毅), further boosting its tourism and economic development.

For a long time, Zibo was an average city in almost all aspects on the Chinese scale. However, since early March, Zibo local barbecue has caused a sensation (轰动) online. The little double-layer stove, small pancakes, green onions and sauce became icons among netizens. "Taking the high-speed train to taste barbecue in Zibo" miraculously became a trending hashtag (话题标签) for this non-traditional tourist city.

But how did Zibo rise to fame? This has not been some random coincidence.

First, it comes down to the city government's ambition, determination and creativity. From July 2022 to February 2023, Zibo organized many trips to the city for university students. Despite reaching peak visitation numbers, there was no sense of panic. Instead, several supportive policies were promptly introduced, such as establishing a "Golden Stove Award", forming a barbecue association, creating a map of Zibo barbecue restaurants, and launching 21 dedicated tourist routes that go beyond just barbecue. It also organized volunteers to guide tourists and appointed personnel to ensure public safety.

Second, Zibo's sudden boom in popularity also resulted from the post-pandemic tourism revival China has experienced. The city aims to recover its tourism industry and ensure sustainable growth. To achieve this goal, it has created a welcoming environment with convenient services for young people, particularly university students. For instance, non-local students can enjoy three free stays per year at youth inns, each lasting two nights. The city has also invited students from distinguished universities to visit Zibo for free, signaling its eagerness to attract talented young individuals.

15. What is the purpose of the two open letters?
- To express the city's gratitude to its citizens.
  - To introduce the city's impressive sights to tourists.
  - To specially promote the city's signature barbecue.
  - To boost the city's tourism and economic development.
16. What mainly contributes to Zibo's rise to fame?
- The city's perfect location on the Chinese scale.
  - The city's reputation as a traditional tourist city.
  - The government's ambition, determination and creativity.
  - People's desire for a taste of barbecue after the pandemic.
17. Why does the city invite students from famous universities to Zibo?
- To offer part-time jobs for those students.
  - To encourage young people to be volunteers.
  - To provide students with chances to get practical knowledge.
  - To attract talented young people to work there after graduation.
18. What is the author's attitude towards this sensation?
- Unconcerned.
  - Supportive.
  - Doubtful.
  - Opposed.

C

According to a new USDA (the U. S. Department of Agriculture) report, U. S. forests could worsen global warming because they are being destroyed by natural disasters and are losing their ability to absorb planet-warming gases as they get older. The report predicts that the ability of forests to absorb carbon will start declining after 2025 and that forests could release up to 100 million metric tons of carbon a year as their emissions from decaying (腐烂) trees go above their carbon absorption. Forests could become a "substantial carbon source" by 2070, the USDA report says.

The loss of carbon absorption is driven in part by natural disasters such as wildfires, tornadoes and hurricanes, which are increasing in frequency and strength as global temperatures rise. The disasters destroy forestland, destroying its ecosystem and decreasing its ability to absorb carbon, according to Lynn Riley, a senior manager of climate science at the American Forest Foundation. Aging forests also contribute. The report found that older, mature trees absorb less carbon than younger trees of the same species, and U. S. forests are rapidly aging.

This trend is likely to continue, as forests come under increasing threat from climate change and exploitation (开采). The typical tropical forest may become a carbon source by the 2060s, according to Simon Lewis, professor in the school of geography at Leeds University. "Humans have been lucky so far, as tropical forests are cleaning up lots of our pollution, but they can't keep doing that indefinitely," he said. "We need to cut down fossil fuel emissions before the global carbon cycle starts working against us."

U. S. forests currently absorb 11 percent of U. S. carbon emissions, or 150 million metric tons of carbon a year, equal to the combined emissions from 40 coal power plants, according to the report. The loss of forests as natural carbon absorbers will require the U. S. to cut emissions more

rapidly to reach net zero. "As we work to decarbonize (碳减排), forests are one of the tools. If we were to lose that tool, it means we will contribute that much more in emissions," they said.

28. What is the main finding of the report?  
A. Forests are suffering from decaying trees.  
B. Forests could contribute to global warming.  
C. Forests are being destroyed by natural disasters.  
D. Forests have become substantial carbon absorbers.

29. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?  
A. The key role of forests in the ecosystem.  
B. The consequences of frequent natural disasters.  
C. The impact of rising global temperatures on forests.  
D. The reasons for forests' declining ability to absorb carbon.

30. What is Simon Lewis' suggestion on addressing the problem?  
A. Reducing fossil fuel emissions.  
B. Cleaning up decaying trees in time.  
C. Planting trees on a large scale.  
D. Limiting the exploitation of forests.

What does the author intend to do in the last paragraph?  
A. To offer suggestions on forest management.  
B. To stress the significance of forest protection.  
C. To present the efforts made to reach net zero.  
D. To show the carbon emissions from coal power plants.

A lot of manufactured glass today made from sand and sodium carbonate (碳酸钠) can be reused or melted down and recycled into new items, but it doesn't break down in the environment and will sit in landfills for thousands of years. A team of Chinese scientists aimed to deal with this environmental concern by developing an eco-conscious alternative.

In a study published recently in the journal *Science Advances*, a team at the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Process Engineering describe how they engineered biodegradable (可生物降解的) glass made from amino acids (氨基酸). That glass would have a smaller impact on the environment and can break down in a few weeks or in several months.

In a test, glass beads (玻璃珠) made out of amino acids were placed under the skin of mice, and the breakdown of the beads and the skin healing process were observed for 30 days. A diagram from the study showed how the mice's bodies broke down the beads. In that month, the glass implant degraded beneath the skin, the wound site recovered, and fur grew back. "Throughout the experimental period, no mice exhibited any pain-related behavior that may have been caused by the glass implantation, and none of them experienced obvious weight loss," the researchers wrote in their paper.

Although amino acids do degrade over time in the environment, this biodegradable glass is not as durable as traditional glass, because amino acids can break down quickly in high temperature. In order to overcome this hurdle, the researchers chemically improved the amino acids using the heating-cooling procedure applied in glass manufacturing. This is when materials for the glass are heated to become soft and then rapidly cooled so as to make the glass tougher.

"It's important to point out that this biodegradable glass is currently in the lab stage, and far from large-scale commercialization," emphasized Yan Xuehai, a professor involved in the study, in a press release.

2. What is an advantage of the new glass?  
 A. It takes less time to break down.  
 B. It can be recycled at a lower cost.  
 C. It has a wider range of applications.  
 D. It can be produced on a larger scale.
33. Why did researchers implant glass beads inside mice?  
 A. To investigate why amino acids are medically useful.  
 B. To assess whether the glass is biologically harmless.  
 C. To explore how long it takes for the glass to degrade.  
 D. To observe if the glass can be melt down in mice's stomach.
34. What does the underlined word "hurdle" in paragraph 4 refer to?  
 A. The difficulty of selecting materials for the glass.  
 B. The challenge of improving glass manufacturing.  
 C. The instability of amino acids in high temperature.  
 D. The environmental problems caused by amino acids.
35. Which can be the best title for the text?  
 A. Biodegradable Glass: Closer to Sustainability  
 B. Biodegradable Glass: Ready to Hit the Market  
 C. Amino Acids Lower Costs of Glass Manufacturing  
 D. Amino Acids Cast New Light on Glass Application.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

I think of the last time you disagree with another person. Maybe you argued with a sibling(兄弟姐妹) over what to watch on TV. How did your disagreement end? Were you able to see the issue from the other person's viewpoint?  
 3 They are part of life. After all, everyone has different opinions. We all have past experiences that shape how we see the world. Still, not all disagreements are bad. In fact, many people look on them as opportunities to learn. They do so by trying to understand where both sides are coming from.

How can you understand both sides of an issue? Often it is best to start by asking questions. The right questions can also help us learn about other people. In a disagreement, asking for more information can help you learn about a person's viewpoint. It can also lead you to get more facts. This can paint a better picture of the entire issue.

When seeking to understand both sides of the issue, it's important to know the difference between facts and opinions. Remember facts are based on true information. Opinions can change from person to person. Paying attention to facts can stop biases(偏见) from taking over in a disagreement. 39

- Disagreements may be uncomfortable at first. The next time you disagree with another person, try asking questions about their viewpoint. You never know what you might learn.
- A. In many situations, disagreements are unavoidable.  
 B. Questions help us learn about the world around us.  
 C. This can help everyone involved see both sides of the issue.  
 D. After all, don't most people just want to prove that their side is right?  
 E. Maybe you're wondering why it's important to understand both sides of an issue.  
 F. Or perhaps you tried to convince grown-ups that ice cream makes a better dinner than vegetables.  
 G. However, when both sides truly try to understand each other, they often find they have more in common than they thought.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15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。

Most of us are afraid to fail. Our fear of failure isn't 41. From an early age, we were surrounded by people who value 42. Parents tell us to bring home A's. 43 teach us to go for the gold, not the silver or bronze. And on social media, people share only the coolest part of their lives. Usually they keep their 44 to themselves.

What's so bad about being afraid to fail? It might seem like a "win at everything" attitude would 45 you to success. In reality, it can 46 hold you back. For example, many people get one bad grade on an algebra(代数) test and 47 they are not smart enough for math.

According to experts, that is a 48 way to think. They say failing is good for you. It teaches you to 49 a task even when it gets hard. The ability to do this is called grit(毅力).

To people with grit, failure is not a reason to give up. It is a chance to 50. There is one place where failure is surely 51: technology companies. Tech leaders often gather for events called FailCons. They learn from ideas that didn't work. "Sometimes things just don't go as 52," says the FailCons website. "But that doesn't mean you should stop trying."

That message 53 to a man named Evan Williams. In 2005 he developed an APP called Odeo. Not many people used it. It was a big 54, but Williams wasn't upset. 55, he learned from his mistakes and kept working hard. A few years later, he helped create one of the biggest social media sites ever: Twitter.

- |                    |                   |               |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. familiar    | B. surprising     | C. meaningful | D. understandable |
| 42. A. perfection  | B. friendship     | C. creativity | D. education      |
| 43. A. Competitors | B. Judges         | C. Coaches    | D. Organizers     |
| 44. A. examples    | B. courses        | C. struggles  | D. secrets        |
| 45. A. invite      | B. attach         | D. compare    | D. lead           |
| 46. A. temporarily | B. barely         | C. narrowly   | D. seriously      |
| 47. A. deny        | B. decide         | C. predict    | D. report         |
| 48. A. wrong       | B. proper         | C. typical    | D. unique         |
| 49. A. stick with  | B. give up        | C. depend on  | D. break down     |
| 50. A. participate | B. connect        | C. improve    | D. share          |
| 51. A. avoided     | B. ignored        | C. valued     | D. measured       |
| 52. A. suggested   | B. offered        | C. ordered    | D. planned        |
| 53. A. related     | B. applied        | C. switched   | D. objected       |
| 54. A. hit         | B. disappointment | C. relief     | D. reminder       |
| 55. A. Instead     | B. Moreover       | C. Meanwhile  | D. Therefore      |

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。

For centuries, globalization was largely shaped by the sea. While Western nations rapidly developed through colonial expansion(殖民扩张), landlocked nations were trapped 56 a cycle of poverty.

Over the past decade, a transformative initiative 57 (launch) to break this cycle and is recovering the economies of inland countries—the Belt and Road Initiative("一带一路"), 58 was established in 2013. This network has brought together the economies of East Asia and developed Europe with the vast hinterland countries, 59 (result) in increased economic and trade exchanges, the growth of booming cities, and the emergence of a new center of global economic growth.

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by tackling infrastructure differences in developing countries, 60. Initiative is helping  
obstacles that have long limited their development. The China I 61  
people long dreamed of—transforming their 62 from a landlocked one into a land-  
center. It has also facilitated the 62 (association) of clean energy in Africa, helping it avoid  
the 63 (association) with Western industrialization.

The Belt and Road Initiative has attracted the participation of more than three-quarters of  
countries. 64 (globally) substantially improving the lives of 30% of the world's population. For  
China, everything these countries gain from 65 (it) help is a gain for the world.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华。你发现许多高三学生由于学习紧张而养成了不健康的生活习惯。此现象向英文报“我们的高三生活”栏目投稿。内容包括:

1. 列举不健康的生活习惯;
2. 提出合理的解决方案。

注意:1. 写作词数应为80个左右;  
2. 请按如下格式在答案卡的相应位置作答

Dear Editor,

Yours sincerely

第二节(满分15分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

When I first met George, I was in my early thirties, trying to find something creative to get away from the boring housework and raising little ones. My children, then aged three and five, were just entering kindergarten and school life.

At 55, George had recently retired and was seeking a rewarding hobby for his golden years. For both of us, painting was “it”, and we met at a local painting class. Thus we began a friendship that was to last for 25 years, until the day he died.

George was a man who lived life to the fullest; he worked hard, played hard and had an opinion about everything. He loved his family and friends, took pride in his fitness and health and walked three kilometers every day. And as the only male in a painting class full of women, George ruled the roost and we were his hens. He looked after everyone with the same attention.

He took to painting with a great passion and commitment, even transforming the spare bedroom of his home into a studio. His painting equipment was comprehensive—an easel (画架), quality paints, brushes, palette, canvases, charcoal pencils, etc. George housed many of these items in a red metal tool box with original shop sticker with the price. Not fancy, but shiny and very red.

For about six years, George and I studied together until the completion of the course drew us apart. We kept in touch as we lived within a couple of kilometers of each other. I would sometimes see him on his daily work or at local shops; and occasionally we'd chat over afternoon tea.

Last year, George was about 80 years old. He rang one day and asked me to come to his house. While his wife Dorothy served tea and cake, George explained that he was giving up painting and giving away all his stuff.

注意:1. 续写词数应为150个左右;  
2. 请按如下格式在答案卡的相应位置作答。

He said he would give me everything—paints, boards, canvases, completed works and even the precious red tool box.

persuade him and felt quite upset about his decision.



# “天一大联考·皖豫名校联盟”2024 届高中毕业班第二次考试

## 英语·答案

### 听力原文

#### Text 1

W: Sir, someone stole my bag.

M: Where did you leave it?

W: I put it on this chair and I was sitting next to it. I was a little tired and fell asleep. When I woke up, my bag was gone. It contains some important documents.

#### Text 2

M: Hello, excuse me. I have a reservation for a single room for tonight.

W: Under what name?

M: It's David.

W: That's right. Yes.

#### Text 3

M: My friend Tommy eats like a horse but still doesn't gain any weight, despite getting on in years.

W: Lucky guy. I eat like a bird but still have to watch my weight.

#### Text 4

M: Look what Mary gave me! Isn't this a great book?

W: Yeah, it is! Mary is so sweet—she is always giving her friends and co-workers presents. I wish there were more people like her in this world! We're so lucky to work with her.

#### Text 5

W: Dad, I am planning to learn Chinese in this coming semester break. China is a new global leader for innovation and trade. We must learn its language to explore the best.

M: OK, great. Go ahead, Linda.

#### Text 6

M: I'd like six tickets for the film *Moonflash* playing at 7 pm tonight, please, as close to the front as possible, so we can enjoy all those special effects we've heard about!

W: I'm sorry, sir, but we don't have many tickets left for this performance. I can manage two groups of three seats—but one group is in the middle or the back row. I've got a group of six seats together but they're right at the back, too. Is that any good?

M: No. We really want to be close to the action.

W: Well, I can manage six seats together, in the front row, but that's for the next showing, at 8 o'clock.

M: Great.

#### Text 7

W: David, this is the worst hotel we've ever stayed in!

M: It's better than the last hotel in London. At least the bed is comfortable.

W: Well, I'm going to complain to the receptionist! There aren't any towels in the bathroom!

M: We can ask for some towels, Pat.

W: Yes, but the bathroom isn't clean, David—you must be able to see that! It's unbelievable! And the lock on the window's broken! Ask the receptionist if we can change rooms.

M: I remember the receptionist said the hotel was full so we can't ask to change.

W: Well, then I want to go to another hotel now! Tell the receptionist we want all our money returned.

M: I don't think we'll be able to find another hotel now. It's very late, so we'll have to stay here tonight.

W: Well, I'm not staying here tomorrow. We must find another hotel.

#### Text 8

M: Cool magazine!

W: It's my mum's travel magazine. This issue is about famous tourist attractions. Look! Here's one of the most photographed structures in the world.

M: What is it? It looks like a huge sail that's just sitting on the water, doesn't it?

W: Yeah, but it's not a sail. It's a hotel in Dubai—the Burj Al Arab Hotel. And you're right. It says here that the design was inspired by the sails of an Arabian trading ship.

M: Nice! Was it built on an island?

W: Yep. An island was created just for the hotel!

M: Wow! I bet it took longer to construct the island than the hotel, don't you?

W: Yeah, it says that it took three years to fill the sea to make the island. And it took one year less than that to actually build the hotel.

M: I'd love to go there one day.

#### Text 9

W: Ben, we need to plan our project on the history of this town. There is a list of what needs to be done. I thought we could divide the jobs between us.

M: OK, Sharon. I'd like to use the Internet for research. Then there are some local documents in the public library. What do you think?

W: Well, my friend Vivian is a librarian there. So it'll probably be easier if I do it.

M: Good. Then the other type of research is interviewing elderly people who've lived here all their lives. We need to find people willing to be interviewed.

W: I am thinking about contacting local organizations for elderly people, like retirement homes and day centers.

M: Mm. There must be a lot of organizations to contact. Shall I take on half of them?

W: All right. I'll make a list and mark which ones we should each contact.

M: Fine. We'll need to have copies of old maps of the town, won't we?

W: Why not go to the records office? They're bound to have some there.

M: Sounds good.

#### Text 10

M: Good morning, everyone. Welcome to our park. The subject of my talk today is this strange-looking tree that you see here in front of you. It is known as the bottle tree in some parts of the world. We prefer to call it by its more common name—the baobab. The baobab survives by storing water inside its trunk. The trunk can swell up enormously, and store up to 120,000 liters of water. You can see in this tree how the trunk is really fat and shaped like a bottle. Baobabs generally can reach heights of about 30 metres, but this one, at 15 metres, is just a baby by comparison. Baobabs were used as shops in the past. Nowadays, however, a baobab is often used as a bus shelter because it provides shade when

it's sunny and protection when it rains! This amazing tree has another name—the Tree of Life, and when you think how it can create a complete ecosystem, supporting the life of many animals, you understand why. Then think of the many ways humans use this tree. Yes, I think this is the best name of all; the Tree of Life. Does anybody have any questions?

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 ABCCB 6—10 AABAC 11—15 BCAAB 16—20 BCBCC

(共 20 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇应用文。主题语境为人与自我。文章介绍了世界上新开的几个餐厅。纽约城充满着浪漫氛围的酒吧、法国圣弗兰由“马厩”改造而成的餐厅、墨西哥城为醉酒者提供治愈的“海鲜餐馆”以及曼谷具有“异国情调”的泰国餐厅,在这里你可以体验到味觉与精神上的双重享受,除了味美还有创意!

21. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文中关于 Le Doyenné 餐厅的介绍,尤其是最后一句“More than one hundred varieties of fruits, vegetables, and herbs make their way into Henry's cooking after being carefully nurtured(培育) by Kelly.”可知答案。

22. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文中关于 Mi Compa Chava 餐厅的介绍,尤其是第一句“Seafood is a hangover cure in Mexico, and almost everyone eating here is devoted to fixing last night's damage from drunkenness and getting a head start on creating today's.”可知答案。

23. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 文章主要介绍了世界上新开的几个餐厅,因此有可能出自报纸的 Food 版块。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。主题语境为人与社会。文章介绍了山东淄博烧烤背后的“流量密码”。

24. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第一段的“The local government of Zibo, East China's Shandong Province, has issued two open letters in a short time to all citizens, extending its gratitude for their warmth and hospitality toward visitors who have come to enjoy the city's signature barbecue, which has recently become a hit across the country.”可知答案。

25. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第四段的“First, it comes down to the city government's ambition, determination and creativity.”可知答案。

26. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章最后一句“The city has also invited students from distinguished universities to visit Zibo for free, signaling its eagerness to attract talented young individuals.”可知答案。

27. 答案 B

命题透析 观点态度题。

思路点拨 通读全文可以看出作者对于这一现象是持赞同的态度的。

关注北京高考在线官方微信: 京考一点通 (微信号:bjgkzx), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。主题语境为人与自然。文章讲述了美国农业部的一份新报告称森林在未来可能会加剧全球变暖,而非缓解全球变暖,到2070年,森林甚至可能会成为主要的碳排放者。

28. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第一句话“According to a new USDA (the U. S. Department of Agriculture) report, U. S. forests could worsen global warming because they are being destroyed by natural disasters and are losing their ability to absorb planet-warming gases as they get older.”可知答案。

29. 答案 D

命题透析 段落大意题。

思路点拨 文章第二段主要列举了几个导致森林吸收碳能力减少的原因,如自然灾害、森林老化等。

30. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第三段最后一句话“We need to cut down fossil fuel emissions before the global carbon cycle starts working against us.”可知答案。

31. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章最后一段话可知,本段主要是在分析森林保护的重要性。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。主题语境为人与社会。文章介绍了中国科学院的专家团队利用氨基酸研制出了一种可降解的环保玻璃。

32. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章的第一句“A lot of manufactured glass today made from sand and sodium carbonate(碳酸钠) can be reused or melted down and recycled into new items, but it doesn't break down in the environment and will sit in landfills for thousands of years.”和第二段最后一句话“That glass would have a smaller impact on the environment and can break down in a few weeks or in several months.”可知答案。

33. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第三段内容“Throughout the experimental period, no mice exhibited any pain-related behavior that may have been caused by the glass implantation, and none of them experienced obvious weight loss...”可知,科学家把氨基酸做成的玻璃珠植入小白鼠皮下是为了观察在玻璃珠溶解的过程中,小白鼠是否会呈现出痛苦的动作或者体重减少等症状。

34. 答案 C

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 根据第四段,尤其是该词的前一句话“Although amino acids do degrade over time in the environment, this biodegradable glass is not as durable as traditional glass, because amino acids can break down quickly in high temperature.”可知,这种氨基酸玻璃确实可以随着时间的推移降解在环境中,但是它却不如传统的玻璃那样经久耐用,因为氨基酸在高温条件下很容易快速降解。所以下文中的“hurdle”指的是可降解玻璃的这种不耐久性。

35. 答案 A

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 文章主要讲述中国科学院的专家团队利用氨基酸研制出了一种可降解的环保玻璃,因此“Biodegradable Glass: Closer to Sustainability”符合题意。

关注北京高考在线官方微信(微信号:bjgkzx),获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。主题语境为人与社会。文章阐述了生活中的分歧是不可避免的,要学会理解对方,站在对方的角度考虑问题才能解决分歧。

36. 答案 F

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 根据上句“Maybe you argued with a sibling(兄弟姐妹) over what to watch on TV.”可知,下句也是列举你跟别人发生分歧的情景,因此 F 项“Or perhaps you tried to convince grown-ups that ice cream makes a better dinner than vegetables.”符合语境。

37. 答案 A

命题透析 考查段落主题句。

思路点拨 根据本段内容及下句“They are part of life. After all, everyone has different opinions.”可知上句是说有时候,分歧是不可避免的。因此 A 项“In many situations, disagreements are unavoidable.”符合语境。

38. 答案 B

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 根据上句“Often it is best to start by asking questions.”及下句“The right questions can also...”,所以 B 项“Questions help us learn about the world around us.”符合语境。

39. 答案 C

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 根据上句“Paying attention to facts can stop biases(偏见) from taking over in a disagreement.”(关注事实可以阻止偏见在争吵中占上风),所以 C 项“This can help everyone involved see both sides of the issue.”(这可以帮助每一个卷入这场分歧的人看到事情的两个方面)符合语境。

40. 答案 G

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 根据上句“Disagreements may be uncomfortable at first.”(分歧最初也许会让人感觉不舒服),可知下句是一个表示转折的句子,所以 G 项“However, when both sides truly try to understand each other, they often find they have more in common than they thought.”(但是,当双方都试图去理解对方时,他们经常会发现他们比自己想象的有更多的相同之处)符合语境。

(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。主题语境为人与自我。文章通过举例说明了不要惧怕失败,失败了不要放弃,要从失败中吸取教训并坚持下去才能取得成功。

41. 答案 B

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 根据下文叙述可知,“我们”对失败的恐惧不令人吃惊,因为它在生活中经常遇到。B 项 surprising 符合语境,故选 B。

42. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据本句“From an early age, we were surrounded by people who value 42.”可知,从很小的时候,“我们”的周围就充满了重视完美的人,perfection 符合语境。

43. 答案 C

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据句意,让“我们”夺金牌而不是银牌或铜牌的应该是教练。Coaches 符合语境。

44. 答案 C 北京高考在线官方微信: **京考一点通** (微信号:bjgkzx), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据本句“ And on social media, people share only the coolest part of their lives. Usually they keep their 44 to themselves.”可知,人们在社交媒体上展示的都是自己最酷、最帅的一面,而把纠结或挣扎的一面留给自己。struggles 符合语境。

45. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 根据上下文及本句“ It might seem like a ‘win at everything’ attitude would 45 you to success. In reality, it can 46 hold you back.”可知,似乎“一切都要赢”的态度可以引领你走向成功,但事实上,它却会严重地阻碍你前行。所以 lead 符合语境。

46. 答案 D

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 参考上题解析。

47. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 根据本句“ many people get one bad grade on an algebra(代数) test and 47 they are not smart enough for math”可知,许多人代数得了个不好的分数,就断定自己不够聪明,学不好数学。decide 符合句意。

48. 答案 A

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 根据本句“ According to experts, that is a 48 way to think.”可知,专家们认为这是一种错误的思考方式。wrong 符合句意。

49. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 根据全文及本句“ They say failing is good for you. It teaches you to 49 a task even when it gets hard.”可知,专家们说失败对你而言是一件好事,它教会你在很艰难的时候也坚持(去做)一件事。stick with 符合句意。

50. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 根据“ To people with grit, failure is not a reason to give up. It is a chance to 50 .”可知,对于有毅力的人而言,失败不是放弃的理由,而是提高的机会。improve 符合句意。

51. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 根据本句“ There is one place where failure is surely 51 : technology companies.”可知,在有一个地方失败是被人重视的,那就是科技公司。valued 符合句意。

52. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 根据上文及本句“ Sometimes things just don't go as 52 ”可知,有时候事情并不按照你计划的那样进展。planned 符合句意。

53. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 根据上文及本句“ That message 53 (to a man named Evan Williams.”句意可知,这个信息适用于

一个叫 Evan Williams 的人。

54. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据“Not many people used it. It was a big 54, but Williams wasn't upset. 55, he learned from his mistakes and kept working hard.”可知,他研发的 APP 并不被许多人使用,所以这是一件非常令他失望的事。但是他并不沮丧。相反,他从错误中吸取教训,持续不停地努力。disappointment 符合句意。

55. 答案 A

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 参考上题解析。

(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。主题语境为人与社会。文章介绍了“一带一路”及其带来的影响。

56. 答案 in

命题透析 考查介词

思路点拨 be trapped in “被困于……”,故填 in。

57. 答案 has been launched

命题透析 考查动词时态。

思路点拨 根据本句的时间状语 Over the past decade 可知此处应该用现在完成时,且句子主语与 launch 之间为被动关系。故填 has been launched。

58. 答案 which

命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 根据句子结构可知,此处应该是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 the Belt and Road Initiative。故填 which。

59. 答案 resulting

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 根据句子结构可知,此处应用现在分词作状语,表示结果。故填 resulting。

60. 答案 the

命题透析 考查冠词。

思路点拨 根据句意可知,此处特指“一带一路”倡议。故填定冠词 the。

61. 答案 what

命题透析 考查宾语从句。

思路点拨 根据句子结构可知,此处应引导宾语从句,作 realizes 的宾语,且在从句作 dreamed of 的宾语,故填 what。

62. 答案 adoption

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 根据空前的 the 和空后的 of 可知此处应该填名词。故填 adoption。

63. 答案 associated

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 根据句意可知此处应该为过去分词作后置定语,修饰 pollution。故填 associated。

64. 答案 globally

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 根据句意可知此处应该填副词作状语。故填 globally。

65. 答案 its

命题透析 考查代词。

思路点拨 根据上下文可知,此处应该用形容词性的物主代词,作名词 help 的定语。故填 its。

写作第一节(满分 15 分)

One possible version:

Dear Editor,

It is a common phenomenon that many Senior 3 students are under great pressure, thus developing unhealthy habits, such as staying up late, eating fast food, etc. These habits do great harm to their health.

To meet the challenge of the senior year, it is of great significance that we say no to these unhealthy habits. To begin with, we are supposed to go to bed early so that we can keep refreshed and dynamic in the daytime. Besides, to provide sufficient nutrition for our body, we need to eat more fresh fruit and vegetables. Additionally, it is highly advisable that we do exercise on a regular basis, which is an ideal way to relieve stress.

Nothing matters more than health. It is high time that we made a change and led a healthy life from now on!

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 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 60 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丰富性和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
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,以至影响交际,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:(13—15 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:(10—12 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。官方微信: [京考一点通](#) (微信号:bjgkzx), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。



### 第三档:(7—9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:(4—6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、词汇知识有限。
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:(1—3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、词汇知识有限。
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;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

### 写作第二节(满分25分)

#### One possible version:

*He said he would give me everything—paints, boards, canvases, completed works and even the precious red tool box. “I can’t paint, but I don’t know why I ever thought I could,” he sighed. I was a little annoyed by his words because he had painted some unique and wonderful works. However, George insisted on giving up painting and his determined look showed no one could persuade him. Presenting all his painting equipment to me, George said in a cheerful voice, “You are talented and are mostly likely to use it.”*

*I failed to persuade him and felt quite upset about his decision. I accepted this precious gift on condition that he could reclaim it at any time. He never did, of course, and I still use much of his equipment today. As I paint, I often remember George, his big personality and generous spirit. The most treasured item is the red tool box, still in good shape and red. The original shop sticker is still firmly in place, although the price is worn off. But that’s all right because to my mind some things, like friendship, are beyond price.*

#### 评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分,按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文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130的,从总分中减去2分。
4. 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑: **考一点通** (微信号:bjgkzx), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

- (1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
- (2)内容的丰富性;
- (3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
- (4)上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

#### 【各档次的给分范围和要求】

##### 第五档:(21—25分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。
2. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达。
3. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

##### 第四档:(16—20分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。
2. 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达。
3. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

##### 第三档:(11—15分)

1. 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达。
3. 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

##### 第二档:(6—10分)

1. 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
2. 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达。
3. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

##### 第一档:(1—5分)

1. 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。
2. 语法结构单调,词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达。
3. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

##### 不得分:(0分)

白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

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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。

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