

# 高一英语

2023.1

本试卷共16页，共140分。考试时长120分钟。

考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

## 第 I 卷（共 75 分）

### I. 听力理解（共三节，22.5 分）

第一节: (共 4 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)

听下面四段对话，每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. How much will the woman lend the man?

- A. 100 yuan.                      B. 200 yuan.                      C. 300 yuan.

2. Why doesn't the woman eat dessert?

- A. Because she can't get any.  
B. Because she doesn't like it.  
C. Because she has a stomachache.

3. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Workmates.                      B. Relatives.                      C. Classmates.

4. Which club will the man probably join?

- A. The Basketball Club.                      B. The Painting Club.                      C. The Robot Club.

第二节: (共 6 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听下面三段对话，每段对话后有两道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。



Introduction to Ecolife Agricultural Park		
Aim		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to give educational opportunities to the <u>11</u></li> <li>to awaken interest in plant life</li> <li>to provide visitors enjoyment</li> </ul>
Areas	Green Ranch	We <u>12</u> different animals.
	Fish <u>13</u>	Many of the fish are for <u>14</u> .
	Angel Garden	A wide variety of <u>15</u> are grown.

## II. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Nixon, 59 years old, was born and grew up in St. Petersburg. Each morning, he sits on a bench, watches the sunrise, and connects with 16 from all walks of life.

Eight years ago, he decided to begin each day from a bench with an impressive view of the St. Petersburg waterfront (圣彼得堡海滨), because it made him feel calm and 17 before starting his day.

About a year later, a woman stopped to say hello, and she said something that 18 Nixon's view on his daily visit. She said, "Every morning when I see you sitting here, I know everything is going to be OK." That's when Nixon 19 he needed to pay attention to the people walking past.

Instead of staring straight ahead at the waterfront, Nixon started 20 at people and talking to them. And pretty soon, some early risers began 21 him on the bench, sometimes sharing their pressure and asking him for advice about personal problems.

No matter what problem a person wants to 22, Nixon lends an ear. One day, a couple came by to talk about their problems. The husband was always working. It was ruining their 23. Nixon told him, "You have to know what's really

important.” The man admitted he’d put everything he had into his 24 for many years instead of focusing on his family. “He started to cry and agreed that he needed to 25,” Nixon says, “We hugged each other and became friends after that.”

Nixon was always happy to listen, and he listens without 26 and without any kind of return expected. “You have to listen with an open heart, because you never know who’s going to walk up,” Nixon says. He is a loving and loyal 27 to many. For those who walked past the bench, they were always 28 with a smile and asked how they were doing.

No topic is off limits, but some people don’t want to talk. They simply want to sit next to someone and share the 29. Once a woman stopped and just sat with Nixon for an hour; then she said thanks and walked away. She just wanted a moment of peace and to know she wasn’t 30. And at that moment, she truly wasn’t.

- |                  |                  |              |               |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. teenagers | B. relatives     | C. strangers | D. neighbors  |
| 17. A. peaceful  | B. excited       | C. proud     | D. surprised  |
| 18. A. formed    | B. changed       | C. developed | D. supported  |
| 19. A. agreed    | B. realized      | C. imagined  | D. remembered |
| 20. A. pointing  | B. laughing      | C. shouting  | D. smiling    |
| 21. A. joining   | B. noticing      | C. leaving   | D. praising   |
| 22. A. air       | B. face          | C. hear      | D. create     |
| 23. A. fame      | B. success       | C. marriage  | D. privacy    |
| 24. A. health    | B. hobbies       | C. kids      | D. job        |
| 25. A. give up   | B. calm down     | C. speak up  | D. slow down  |
| 26. A. emotion   | B. consideration | C. judgment  | D. interest   |
| 27. A. guide     | B. teacher       | C. friend    | D. workmate   |
| 28. A. hugged    | B. greeted       | C. competed  | D. satisfied  |
| 29. A. secrets   | B. worries       | C. happiness | D. silence    |
| 30. A. sad       | B. alone         | C. stressed  | D. hopeless   |

III. 阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**Recreational Sports Membership**

Ohio State University has some of the best recreation facilities (设施) in the country. Our Recreation and Physical Activity Center (RPAC) has opened in the past 10 years, whose facilities and programs are designed to fit all your needs and schedule.

**RPAC Membership Rights**

A membership is your ticket to take advantage of all the facilities and programs.

**Classes and programs**

Group fitness, sport clubs and outdoor adventure programs are only available to current RPAC members. You can attend unlimited free group fitness classes as part of your membership. An extra payment will be required if you prefer personal training classes.

**Guests and Family Participation**

Members may sponsor up to two guests during a visit. A daily guest pass is required for each guest to enter RPAC, and members must be present at the time of buying a pass. The pass is accepted at all facilities for unlimited re-entries in a one-day period.

RPAC aims to offer a family-friendly environment. Members are able to enjoy quality time with their families free of charge in a variety of family-friendly accommodations, including family changing rooms, the Lounge game room, and Leisure pool.

**Locker and Towel Rental**

RPAC offers full-service men's and women's locker rooms featuring large and medium size lockers, which can be rented either monthly or yearly. RPAC towel service is available in addition to day lockers at various locations throughout the facility.

### RPAC Membership Responsibilities

In an effort to create a welcoming and safe environment for all members, you have the responsibility to follow the following policies:

- Filming and photography in the facilities must be approved in advance.
- Cell phone photography and video are not permitted in locker rooms.
- Fighting and rough play are not permitted in all facilities.
- Shoes are required in all public areas of all indoor facilities, except for locker rooms and swimming pools.
- All equipment checked-out from RPAC must be returned at the required check-in time. You may be charged for the equipment returned late or damaged.

Please contact member services if you have any other questions about your RPAC membership.

31. What can a RPAC member do for free?

- A. Enjoy family time in Leisure pool.
- B. Attend personal training classes.
- C. Use a locker for a whole year.
- D. Take a guest to all facilities.

32. Which is one of the member's responsibilities?

- A. Wearing shoes in all public areas.
- B. No cell phone use in locker rooms.
- C. No filming and photography in all areas.
- D. Returning checked-out equipment on time.

33. The passage is probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a university website
- B. a research paper
- C. a science magazine
- D. a government report

### B

A child science genius(天才) has wowed his professors and classmates by becoming a college graduate at the age of 13. Elliott Tanner recently graduated from the University of Minnesota with a bachelor's (学士) degree in physics, with a minor in mathematics.

Elliott's parents are very proud of the hard work and devotion he showed to get his degree at such a young age and are pleased that he has become an inspiration to lots of people. Elliott's mom said, "He also inspires us to be better people every day."

Elliott's parents first realized their son was gifted at the age 3, when he displayed amazing language and math skills. It became clear that a traditional education experience would not be a good fit for him. Elliott was then homeschooled by his parents. "Elliott ended up learning and using information quicker than we could provide it," his mother added.

By age 9, Elliott had already completed most of the normal high school courses, and his parents were struggling to keep up with him. So they sent him to the local community college, where Elliott really developed his passion (热爱) for physics. "For a long time, I wanted to be a mathematician," Elliott said. "Then I was introduced to a physics class, and that really inspired me to learn more about the secrets of the world."

When he was 11 years old, Elliott moved to the University of Minnesota to start studying physics and math. Although his college experience is a little different from that of his classmates, Elliott still hangs out with his peers in the student lounge, discussing homework, debating physics topics or watching movies. Being with people that are just as passionate about physics as he is has been pleasing enough for him.

One of the biggest challenges Elliott and his family have faced is criticism online from people who make judgments about what his life must be like. Many people believe he can't have many social skills. However, Elliott has always enjoyed interacting with kids his own age. He loves playing with other neighborhood children, and just like the other kids, Elliott goes trick-or-treating on Halloween, but in an academic way: He dresses up as Albert Einstein, his favorite scientist.

Elliott has been accepted into the University of Minnesota's PhD program and will start his study next year. In the future, Elliott aims to be a professor at the University of Minnesota and become an expert in physics. "I can't wait to get started," he said.

34. What did Elliott's parents do when they realized he was gifted?
- A. They sent him to a normal high school.
  - B. They asked for advice from universities.
  - C. They taught him by themselves at home.
  - D. They helped him fit into traditional education.
35. When Elliott moved to the University of Minnesota, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. discovered his passion for physics
  - B. enjoyed staying with his classmates
  - C. dressed up as Albert Einstein in class
  - D. refused to play with kids his own age
36. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Elliott has few social skills.
  - B. Elliott loves exploring the world.
  - C. Elliott has no talent for language.
  - D. Elliott hopes to be a mathematician.
37. From Elliott's story, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. physics is the most important subject
  - B. children should be educated at home
  - C. geniuses need support just as we do
  - D. the earlier kids start school, the better

### C

If you're tired of your phone, you're not alone. People receive between around 60 and 80 daily notifications (通知) on average, and some of us may get as many as 200. These seemingly endless dings and buzzes can really affect our wellbeing. Research has linked them to depression and anxiety, and they may even cause problems associated with ADHD (多动症).

These outcomes may result from the fact that frequent phone interruptions increase our cognitive load (认知负荷), or the amount of information processed by the working memory. We only have so much mental capacity, and the extra effort it



takes to switch between tasks can make us tired, less focused and disrupt (扰乱) emotional regulation. Additionally, in this state, we even experience a less accurate perception of time—we feel time is passing faster than in reality, which would eventually lead us to overlook results and cause hurried decisions, for example, buying a pricey dress without thinking it through.

With the fact that cell phone notifications can mess with our brains, scientists have sought out ways to counteract these effects. One possible solution: Scheduling notifications into batches (批次) that arrive at certain times of the day with the help of certain apps. For example, you could choose to keep things quiet except for at 7 am, noon and 5 pm to go with waking up, taking a lunch break and heading home from school. In a 2019 study, researchers assigned 237 participants (参与者) into three groups, including those who received all their notifications three times a day, hourly, or none at all. The three-times-a-day group said they felt more productive, attentive, in a better mood and in greater control of their phones than the other two groups, while the notification-free group experienced more anxiety and fear of missing out.

Besides, some researchers have argued that more personalized user design is possible. Developers should pay attention to how people interact with their devices. With the help of a machine learning model, our phone can automatically learn from our past behavior what types of notification we want to receive first, such as messages from relatives. Thus, certain notifications can be delivered at suitable times.

This highly individualized method could be beneficial, but more individuality means more phone monitoring, which introduces yet another problem: In the struggle to free ourselves from tech addiction, it isn't clear whether more monitoring is the solution, or just adding more fuel to the fire.

38. What is the possible result of frequent phone notifications?

- A. The working memory processes less information.
- B. Time passes faster than what we are usually used to.
- C. We tend to have distraction and emotional disruptions.
- D. We weigh the possible results before making decisions.

39. What do we know about the 2019 study?
- A. The study lasted three years.
  - B. The comparative method was used.
  - C. The none-at-all group felt more productive.
  - D. Participants were addicted to their mobile phones.
40. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Depression and anxiety lead us to rely on our phones.
  - B. Adding extra phone monitoring can free us from tech addiction.
  - C. The fewer phone notifications received, the better we control our phones.
  - D. Personalized user design helps phones decide what notifications come first.
41. What is the purpose of writing this passage?
- A. To warn us against the phone overuse.
  - B. To draw our attention to the problems of ADHD.
  - C. To stress the importance of controlling our phones.
  - D. To discuss ways to handle frequent phone notifications.

#### D

Students meet at the university campus for classes during their 20s. This classical model of time, action and place has traditionally produced famous universities, but it is now challenged by the digitalization of society—which allows everybody who is connected to the Internet to access learning—and by the need to acquire skills in step with fast development of technology. Universities must realize that learning in the 20s won't be enough.

By teaching foundational knowledge and up-to-date skills, universities need to provide students with the future-proof skills of lifelong learning, not just get them 'job-ready'. Some universities already play an important role in lifelong learning as they want to keep the value of their diplomas (文凭). This new role comes with a huge set of challenges and needs largely to be invented. One way to start this transformation process could be to go beyond the 'diploma model' to adapt university education to lifelong learning. We call this model the lifelong learning passport.

The Bachelor's degree could be students' passport to lifelong learning. For the first few years, students would 'learn to learn' and get endowed with reasoning skills that remain with them for the rest of their lives. For instance, physics allows students to observe and integrate (融合) observations into models and, sometimes, models into theories or laws that can be used to make predictions. Mathematics is the language used to develop the laws of physics or economy. These two subjects naturally form the basic pillars (支柱) of education in technical universities.

Recent advances in computational methods and data science push us into rethinking science and engineering. Computers increasingly become the most important actors in processing data and formulating questions, which requires completely new ways of reasoning. Therefore, a new subject integrating computer science, programming, statistics and machine learning should be added to the traditional foundational topics of mathematics and physics. These three pillars would allow you to keep learning technical subjects all your life.

According to this new model, the Master of Science (MSc) would become the first stamp in the lifelong learning journey. The new MSc diploma becomes a set of accomplished projects and a list of technical skills. It is open-ended and must be updated throughout life, as technologies and their applications change faster than ever.

Universities have a fundamental role to play in this journey, and higher education is in for a change. The old university model produced talent and value for society. We are not supporting its abolition (废除) but rather calling for the adaptation of its characteristics to meet the needs of today.

42. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?

- A. Technological development challenges the university model.
- B. The classical model serves famous universities well.
- C. Students don't meet at campus due to digitalization.
- D. Universities continue to improve worker skills.

43. What can be learnt from the passage?
- A. The students get a lifelong passport with a Bachelor's degree.  
 B. The three pillars help with continuous learning in technology.  
 C. Physics and mathematics are enough for learning technology.  
 D. MSc programmes are the most important for lifelong learning.
44. What does the underlined phrase "get endowed with" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Be concerned with.                      B. Make room for.  
 C. Be equipped with.                        D. Make preparations for.
45. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. Changes to university projects  
 B. Importance of Lifelong Learning  
 C. Development of Further Education  
 D. Necessity to Adapt University Model

第II卷（共65分）

I. 选词填空（共7小题；每小题2分，共14分）

用方框中单词的适当形式完成下列句子，每个单词只能用一次。

able	care	cheer	annual
challenge	benefit	kind	

46. She told me to be \_\_\_\_\_ and look on the bright side.
47. Growing up in a big city, he found living in the village was \_\_\_\_\_.
48. The music festival is held \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai. I go there to enjoy music every year.
49. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ of doing sports. For example, it can reduce stress.
50. The accident was due to \_\_\_\_\_ driving.
51. Listening to music \_\_\_\_\_ us to feel relaxed.
52. You should not take advantage of his \_\_\_\_\_ by demanding too much.

II. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

在未给提示词的空白处填写 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。

53. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to the village school with an eager heart in 2010.
54. Is it possible that human workers \_\_\_\_\_ (replace) by robots in the near future?
55. As a tradition, all the family members gather together \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) the Mid-Autumn Festival.
56. The park \_\_\_\_\_ is in the center of town has beautiful, big trees.
57. Last year, hundreds of companies \_\_\_\_\_ (attract) to the International Import Expo.
58. This project can offer valuable help to students \_\_\_\_\_ have difficulties in getting certain knowledge.
59. Although they were \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) at the result of the game, they knew the experience was worth more than any prize.
60. If you'd like some inspiration, we have a lot of speakers \_\_\_\_\_ lectures can give you some awesome ideas.
61. Scientists all over the world are seeking a good way \_\_\_\_\_ (prevent) depression.
62. Before moving to London, I thought city life must be \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) and full of surprises.

III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 63、64 题每题 2 分, 第 65、66、67 题每题 3 分, 共 13 分)

根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子。

63. 他们在湖边搭起了一个帐篷。(put up)

\_\_\_\_\_

64. 我将努力准时到达。(make an effort)

\_\_\_\_\_

65. 我们要关注自己身边发生的变化。(focus on)

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66. 一进博物馆，那漂亮的海报就吸引了我的目光。(catch one's eye)

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67. 如果你对这个活动感兴趣，请下周一之前来报名。(sign up)

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#### IV. 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文和问题, 根据短文内容, 在相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚, 结构正确, 书写工整。

I had a great interest in researching the topic of how to improve your sense of direction, because my own sense of direction is absolutely terrible. Take going to the toilet in a restaurant, for example. I can find my way there easily enough because there are signs pointing me in the right direction. But getting back to my table is another story. After all, there are no helpful signs saying, "This is where you were sitting less than five minutes ago".

However, rather than accept the situation of myself frequently walking into cupboards and backtracking down dead ends, I'm determined to give my sense of direction a much-needed improvement.

Nowadays, of course, it's easy to rely on GPS (全球卫星定位系统) to find your way. But if you really want to improve your sense of direction, it's a good idea to count on yourself.

Studying a map and memorizing the way before you set out does have its benefits—not least because the amount of mental energy it requires means it's more likely to stick in your mind. Looking at electronic maps on a big screen—or even studying a paper map—also allows you to get a sense of that all-important bigger picture and how everywhere fits together.

Paying full attention is key, too. It's important to notice what's around you—in

all directions. Instead of staring straight ahead, make sure you look up, down and behind you as well. This will come in particularly useful when you're on the return journey—even if it's just finding your way back from the toilet in a restaurant.

Try to relax when you're on unfamiliar ground. It's all too easy to be anxious and afraid if you imagine you may be lost—but this sudden feeling of anxiety will only prevent you from calmly working out which way to go. Besides, getting lost is one of the best ways to discover new places and add more detail to that ever-growing mental map—both of which will help you become “direction smarter” in the long term.

Finally, your sense of direction is a use-it-or-lose-it skill. If you only stick to the ways you already know, it's never going to get any better. So now's the time to start exploring!

68. Why is the writer interested in the topic of how to improve your sense of direction? (不多于 9 个单词)

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69. When is it particularly useful to notice what's around you? (不多于 6 个单词)

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70. What is the benefit of getting lost? (不多于 12 个单词)

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71. Nowadays people are increasingly relying on GPS to find their way. What do you think of that? (单词数不限)

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#### V. 书面表达 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他们学校的国际文化周要开始了，他们班将要举办一次中国文化展。因此，他向你询求建议，请你给他回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 推荐展示的内容及形式;
2. 陈述推荐理由。

注意: 1.词数不少于 50;  
2.开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

*Dear Jim,*

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*Yours,*  
*Li Hua*



北京市西城区 2022—2023 学年度第一学期期末试卷

高一英语答案及评分参考 2023.1

第 I 卷 (75 分)

I. 听力理解 (共三节, 22.5 分)

第一、二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

1. A    2. C    3. A    4. A    5. B

6. C    7. A    8. B    9. B    10. C

第三节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

11. public    12. raise    13. Farm    14. sale    15. flowers

II. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分)

16. C    17. A    18. B    19. B    20. D

21. A    22. A    23. C    24. D    25. D

26. C    27. C    28. B    29. D    30. B

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

31. A    32. D    33. A    34. C    35. B

36. B    37. C    38. C    39. B    40. D

41. D    42. A    43. B    44. C    45. D

第 II 卷 (65 分)

I. 选词填空 (共 7 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 14 分)

46. cheerful    47. challenging    48. annually    49. benefits

50. careless    51. enables    52. kindness

II. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

53. travelled    54. will be replaced    55. to celebrate    56. which/that

57. were attracted    58. who/that    59. disappointed    60. whose

61. to prevent    62. exciting

III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 63、64 题每题 2 分, 第 65、66、67 题每题 3 分, 共 13 分)

63. They put up a tent by the lake.

64. I will make an effort to arrive on time.

65. We should focus on the changes that are taking place around us.

66. The beautiful poster caught my eye as soon as I entered the museum.

67. If you're interested in this activity, please come to sign up for it before next Monday.

**IV. 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)**

68. Because his/her own sense of direction is absolutely terrible.

69. When you're on the return journey.

70. To discover new places. / To add more detail to that ever-growing mental map.

71. 略。

**V. 书面表达 (20 分)**

**One possible version:**

*Dear Jim,*

It's a great delight to hear that your class is going to promote Chinese Culture! Chinese culture is splendid with many unique elements, and I'm glad to recommend some of them to you.

I think you can hold a small exhibition with both traditional and modern Chinese culture elements on display. For example, different Huawei phones and models of bullet trains can be shown on shelves, while a hands-on area can also be provided, where students can try to make their own paper cuts and dumplings. In this way, the advanced technology of modern China, together with its long-lasting traditional culture, can definitely attract students and meet different needs.

Above are some of my ideas that I hope can be helpful. I wish this activity great success and please let me know how it goes!

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*

北京市西城区 2022—2023 学年度第一学期期末试卷

高一英语听力录音材料 2023.1

**第一节：**听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

M: I need new earphones and these look nice.  
W: So just buy them.  
M: Em... They cost 300 yuan, but all I've got is 200.  
W: It's OK. I'll just lend you 100 yuan and ... problem solved!

M: I see that you aren't having any dessert, Linda. Don't you like it?  
W: I do, but I have a stomachache today, so...  
M: Maybe some water will help. Let me get you some.

W: So, you are new here, right? I'm Julia from the IT department.  
M: Hi, I'm John. I just joined your company last week.  
W: It's now "our company"!  
M: Oh, you're right. Do you work on this floor, too?

W: I'm checking the school website. The Robot Club looks cool. Which club are you interested in, Tony?  
M: I'm not sure. I joined the Painting Club last term, but I've decided to try something new this time.  
W: Anything on your mind?  
M: The Basketball Club is so far the best choice. I need to get more exercise.

**第二节：**听下面 3 段对话。每段对话后有两道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

M: Have you finished the video project about student life?  
W: Yes, I've already emailed it to our professor.  
M: Good for you! I haven't done it yet. It's so hard...  
W: Actually, I've enjoyed this project very much.  
M: Why do you like it?  
W: Well, it is a great chance to get to know other students in our college.  
M: I like that, too. We don't usually have much time to do that.

W: In fact, I've already made a few friends through this project.  
M: Wow, that's great!

听下面一段对话，回答第7至第8小题。

M: Mary, about our speech on reading, what's your idea?  
W: Maybe we can talk about digital reading, audio books and online reading courses.  
M: Well, since it's a short speech, we'd better focus on one thing.  
W: Right. Do you think digital reading is a good topic?  
M: I know lots of books have been digitalized and people can read them on their computers or phones at any time, but ...  
W: You don't like that?  
M: Personally, I still prefer reading real books, you know, the ones I can actually hold in my hands.  
W: Totally agree! I find it hard to concentrate when reading on a screen.  
M: And it always takes longer to read on a screen, too.  
W: I think we have our topic.  
M: The problems with digital reading!  
W: Yes! Let's go with that!

听下面一段对话，回答第9至第10小题。

W: Hi, can I help you?  
M: Is this the Student Service Center? I'd like to learn about the course on Programming.  
W: You certainly have come to the right place! I'm Jessica, the teaching secretary.  
M: Nice to meet you. I'm Anderson Redden.  
W: So, Anderson, have you seen our course introduction yet?  
M: Yes. In fact, I thought the course introduction was really useful, but I still can't decide which course to choose: full-time or part-time.  
W: Well, I think each type has its advantages and disadvantages, so it really depends. Are you busy now?  
M: Yes. I'm working part-time.  
W: Are you planning to finish the course as soon as possible?  
M: I'm in no rush.  
W: Alright. Usually, students like you have two choices: either take the part-time course, which lasts over two years and you don't have to take any time off work--or the full-time course, which means you might have to quit your job.  
M: But I need this job to support myself.  
W: In that case, you can take the part-time course. You can join an evening class and attend lectures twice a week.  
M: This sounds acceptable.

**第三节：**听下面一段独白，根据题目要求在相应的横线上写下第 11 题至第 15 题的关键信息。每小题仅填写一个词。这段独白你将听两遍。

Welcome to Ecolife Agricultural Park. We have many wonderful indoor and outdoor areas open to visitors throughout the year.

Our park aims to give educational opportunities to the public, to awaken interest in plant life and to provide visitors enjoyment. As you can see on our map, we are now at the north gate. On our left is the Green Ranch, which we will visit first. This is the largest area of the park, and we raise different animals like horses, sheep and cattle there. Next, as we leave the Green Ranch, we can spend some time walking around the lake—that's the Fish Farm, where all kinds of fish can be seen. Many of the fish are for sale, so you're also welcome to buy the ones you like. Farther into the south corner is the Angel Garden, where a wide variety of flowers are grown. It's one of the most popular areas in our park because it is an all-season garden—it always feels like spring time!

第三节到此结束。听力理解部分到此结束。

## 关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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