

学校 _____ 班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 考号 _____

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 10 页,共两部分,共 38 题,满分 60 分,考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、班级、姓名和考号。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上,选择题用 2B 铅笔作答,其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束,请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分

本部分共 33 题,共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中,选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空(每题 0.5 分,共 6 分)

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. My sister likes paper cutting, and _____ always spends free time practicing it.
A. I B. you C. he D. she
2. Wang Yaping will give us a speech about space _____ 3:30 p.m. next Monday.
A. at B. on C. in D. for
3. — _____ do you play basketball with your classmates, Tom?
—Three times a week.
A. How long B. How often C. How much D. How soon
4. —Must I study medicine and be a doctor like you, Dad?
—No, you _____, son. You're free to make your own decision.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. can't D. shouldn't
5. This T-shirt is very nice, _____ it doesn't look good on me.
A. but B. so C. and D. or
6. Future classrooms will be _____ than the ones we have today.
A. modern B. more modern C. most modern D. the most modern
7. —Where is Mike?
—He _____ in the art room.
A. paints B. painted C. is painting D. will paint

8. Don't worry. If you follow teachers' advice, you _____ great progress.
A. make B. made C. have made D. will make
9. Amy _____ an email to her friend when her mother came back home.
A. writes B. will write C. is writing D. was writing
10. Paul likes Peking Opera a lot. He _____ it for over two years.
A. learns B. learned C. has learned D. will learn
11. The 19th Asian Games _____ in Hangzhou in September, 2023.
A. held B. will hold C. will be held D. was held
12. —Could you please tell me _____?
—Last Friday.
A. when did you visit the National Museum of China
B. when you visited the National Museum of China
C. why did you visit the National Museum of China
D. why you visited the National Museum of China

二、完形填空(每题1分,共8分)

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

Love in the Bag

It was Molly's job to hand her father his paper lunch bag each morning before he left home to work.

One morning, besides his 13 lunch bag, Molly handed him a second paper bag, which looked a bit old.



“Why two bags?” her father asked. “The other is something else,” Molly answered. “What's in it?” “Just something. Take it with you.”

He put both paper bags into his briefcase (公文包), kissed Molly and rushed off. At noon he opened Molly's bag and took out all the things: a small Teddy bear, two tiny sea shells, five small stones, and twelve coins... The busy father smiled, finished eating, and 14 the desk clean into the wastebasket, Molly's things in the bag included, and then put himself into the afternoon work.

That evening, Molly ran up to him as he was reading the newspaper.

“Where’s my bag?” “What’s bag?” “The one I gave you this morning.”

“I left it at the office. Why?” “I forgot to put this 15 in it,” she said.
“And, besides, Daddy, the things in the bag are the things I really like—I thought you might like to 16 with them. You didn’t lose the bag, did you, Daddy?”

“Oh, no. I just forgot to bring it home.” he 17.

While Molly hugged her father’s neck, he opened the note that read: “I love you, Daddy.” Molly had given him her treasures—all that a 7-year-old girl held.

Love in a paper bag, but he 18 it. He had even thrown it in the wastebasket. So back he went hurriedly to the office. Just before the night cleaner, he found all the things back and carried the bag home 19.

After dinner, he asked Molly to tell him about the things in the bag. It took a long time to tell. Everything had a story or a memory.

The life journey with the people we love is all that really matters. It is such a simple 20 but it is so easily forgotten.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 13. A. usual | B. new | C. spare | D. cold |
| 14. A. set | B. moved | C. swept | D. fixed |
| 15. A. letter | B. message | C. diary | D. note |
| 16. A. play | B. joke | C. agree | D. deal |
| 17. A. described | B. shouted | C. discussed | D. lied |
| 18. A. forgot | B. missed | C. repaired | D. spread |
| 19. A. worriedly | B. actively | C. carefully | D. luckily |
| 20. A. rule | B. truth | C. idea | D. method |

三、阅读理解(每题2分,共26分)

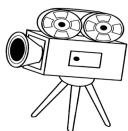
阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

A

School Clubs

The new clubs for this term are on the board. Please help Cherry, Betty and Jack to choose the clubs they can join.

A. Film Club



The club is for students who love movies. Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, we hold a meeting. We can discuss and review a great new movie or a classic film.

B. English Club



We plan to have foreign guests come to our weekly meetings every Wednesday afternoon and we show English language movies that can help you practice your English.

C. Climbing Club



Members meet every Friday afternoon to discuss your climbing trips. We organize trips to different parts for members to go on mountain walks twice a month.

D. Photography Club



We plan to meet every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon from 4 to 5 p.m. You can learn how to take beautiful photos.

21. Cherry wants to join a club that will keep her fit and active. Her favourite sport is climbing. She is free on Friday afternoon. So she can choose _____.
22. Betty is learning taking photos. But she thinks her ability to catch beautiful moments is not strong enough, so she has recently bought a camera to help her practice. She can choose _____.
23. Jack is worried about passing the English test that all students must take at the end of their last year of study. He has to stay at home to help his parents every weekend, so he is only free during weekdays. It's a good idea to choose _____.

B

When I was in Grade 8, I had a heated argument with my classmate, Tony. I have forgotten what the argument was about, but I have never forgotten the lesson I learned that day.



I believed that I was right and he was wrong, and Tony believed that I was wrong and he was right. Our teacher, a kind and smart lady, decided to teach us a lesson. She brought us to the front of the class and placed him on one side of her desk and me on the other. In the middle of her desk was a large and round object. I could clearly see that it was black. The teacher asked us what colour the object was. To my surprise, Tony answered “white”. I couldn’t believe he said the object was white! “Clearly, it was black!” Another argument started between Tony and me, this time about the colour of the object.

The teacher told me to go and stand where Tony was standing and told him to go and stand where I was standing. We changed places, and now she asked me what colour the object was. I had to answer, “White.” It was an object with two differently coloured sides—from his side it was white, while from my side it was black. “Boys, now, what do you say?” The teacher smiled at us.

Tony has been my best friend ever since.

My teacher taught me a very important lesson that day: When you disagree with others, you’d better be in their shoes. That will help you look at the situation through their eyes, and truly understand their ideas and ways of thinking.

24. What did the teacher do at first?

- A. She shouted at the boys.
- B. She called the boys’ parents.
- C. She walked out of the classroom.
- D. She brought the boys to her desk.

25. How did the writer feel when Tony answered “white” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Pleased.
- B. Surprised.
- C. Afraid.
- D. Thankful.

26. From this lesson, the writer has learned that _____.

- A. great minds think the same
- B. burn the candle at both ends
- C. stand in other people’s shoes
- D. many hands make light work

C

Kids are born for science. This idea may surprise you because science seems difficult to learn. Yet it really holds water and science learning is likely to make a great difference in kids' lives.

The basic science is a mixture of thought and experiment called the scientific method. It's where you start with an idea, create a way to explain your idea, and show what you learned based on facts. Learning to follow this process helps you think logically (逻辑地) and carefully. These important thinking skills can be used in many areas of study. To give a child practice with these thinking skills is like giving vitamins (维生素) to a developing mind.

One of the greatest things we can teach our children is to love learning. Learning science is a great way to do so. Children **are intrigued by** science because much of science is hands-on. It attracts most children. Nothing makes a child sit up and take notice like the "WOW!" of a great science showing.

Science opens doors to many subjects at school. Building love for science can be helpful in other areas of study. For example, one cannot love science for very long without becoming good at its language—math! So, science encourages children to study math. An interest in science is an interest in how things were once understood compared to how they are understood now. As a result, studying science lends itself easily to studying history. And after you do an experiment, you need to write a lab report. So, writing becomes an important part of science.

Science is the basic thing for much of our life. The science of farming shows how our food is produced; biomedical (生物医学的) science keeps us healthy; even our beds these days are designed according to scientific facts. We almost eat, sleep and breathe with the help of science! When we prepare the future voters (选民), creators and officials, it is important to make sure they are not only comfortable but also good at science.

27. The expression "**are intrigued by**" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".

- A. are interested in
B. are satisfied with
C. are good at
D. are busy with

28. The writer probably agrees that _____.

- A. children usually consider science boring
- B. science is too difficult for children to understand
- C. learning science can improve children's thinking skills
- D. children who are good at writing can learn science well

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Why kids should learn science.
- B. How kids can make use of science.
- C. Why science is important for officials.
- D. What future voters should learn at school.

D

Like many writers, I'm a top master at procrastination (拖延症). When I should be working on a task, with the clock ticking towards my deadline, I'll sit there watching meaningless interviews or cat videos on the Internet.



According to the traditional thinking—I, along with my friend procrastinators, have a time management problem. By this view, I haven't fully understood how long my task is going to take and I'm not paying enough attention to how much time I'm actually wasting on videos. With better scheduling (时序安排), I will stop procrastinating and get on with my work.

Increasingly, however, psychologists (心理学家) are realizing this is wrong. Researchers in the UK have showed that procrastination is a matter with managing our emotions, not our time. The task we're putting off is making us feel bad—perhaps it's boring, too difficult or we're worried about failing—and to make ourselves feel better in the moment, we start doing something else, like watching videos.

One research to encourage the emotional view of procrastination was published by researchers at Case Western Reserve University. They first made people feel bad (by asking them to read sad stories) and showed that this increased their repeated habit to procrastinate by playing video games instead of preparing for the test they knew was

coming. Following studies by another team also showed feeling down only makes people procrastinate more if they have fun things to divert (分散) their attention.

This fresh view on procrastination is beginning to open up exciting new methods to reducing the habit. A method, which is based on Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (接纳与承诺疗法), seems especially proper. It argues that ordering choices and actions that help you get closer to get things done can keep you away from the unpleasant feelings. So the next time you're going to procrastinate, make your focus as simple as "What's the next action?" Focusing on this one-step question takes your mind off your feelings and onto easily achievable action. "Our research and lived experience show very clearly that once we get started, usually we're able to keep going. Getting started is "everything".

30. Traditionally, we think procrastinators are those who _____.

- A. are usually responsible people
- B. have difficulty managing time
- C. enjoy watching videos while writing
- D. can get work done with better organization

31. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

- A. Low emotions lead to procrastination.
- B. Procrastination improves your moods.
- C. Test-takers can not escape bad emotions.
- D. Procrastinators prefer games to sad stories.

32. Why does the writer suggest focusing on one simple question?

- A. Because it shortens the process.
- B. Because it may reduce unpleasant feelings.
- C. Because it can fix time management problem.
- D. Because it encourages the wildest imagination.

33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To introduce new studies about procrastination.
- B. To compare different reasons for procrastination.
- C. To discuss what effect procrastination brings about.
- D. To explain how good time management matters in life.

第二部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达(34-36 题，每题 2 分，37 题 4 分，共 10 分)

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

Have you ever paid for educational podcasts (播客) or live videos? Most of you will say yes. “Pay-for-knowledge” has been more and more popular these years. These products are from language learning to gardening or baby-caring. Everything can be found online at this moment, “pay-for-knowledge” is on the rise.

Why is “pay-for-knowledge” industry developing so quickly? First, its development is based on the Internet. With a fast network and a smartphone, anyone who has passed the identity (身份) check can be an online teacher, and anyone with an online account (账户) can buy “pay-for-knowledge” products at an affordable price. Second, people are afraid to miss any information. On one hand, people hope for more useful information. On the other hand, such information is usually at the hands of experts (专家) who serve well-known companies or universities. The need to learn new skills in today’s job market also pushes people to learn on such educational podcasts.

The industry of “pay-for-knowledge” carries three benefits. It promises possibilities of turning information into money. For example, it is good for the development of our country and it can help sellers make money. Besides, buyers can enjoy self-growth from it. What’s more, it shows people’s respect for knowledge.

However, the fast development of “pay-for-knowledge” has a few problems. For one, the market is full of eye-catching words such as “How to Be an Industry’s Expert in 5 Hours” and “15 Classes to Be a Master of Appreciating (欣赏) Classical Music”, which sound like if you pay for it, you are sure to succeed. For another, a large number of customers buy them just for showing off. In fact, those who have really had self-growth after buying online courses may be the kind of people who need them least, because they are those who have the ability to learn by themselves.

In general, the best is the one that fits you most. “Pay-for-knowledge” may be used as a good start for self-growth. Be careful! Or, your dream of success may not come true.

34. What is the development of “pay-for-knowledge” industry based on?

35. Who can buy “pay-for-knowledge” products at an affordable price?

36. How many benefits does “pay-for-knowledge” industry have?

37. What do you think of “pay-for-knowledge”? Why do you think so?

五、文段表达(10分)

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题,根据中文和英文提示,完成一篇不少于50词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

假如你是李华,你的加拿大笔友 Martin 计划来北京旅游。他给你发来邮件,询问北京著名的地标景点(Famous Landmarks in Beijing)。请你用英语回复一封邮件,推荐一个你眼中的北京地标景点,对其作简要介绍,并说明推荐理由。

提示词语: locate, impressive, best-loved, play a role, history

提示问题: • What's the famous landmark in Beijing? Please describe it.
• Why do you think it can be a landmark?

Dear Martin,

I'm glad to know that you're coming to visit Beijing. _____

I hope the above is helpful. Please feel free to ask me if you have any questions.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

每个人都是这个世界上独一无二的钻石,散发出独有的璀璨光芒。

某英文报社正在开展以“夸夸我自己”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华,请用英文写一篇短文投稿,谈谈你喜欢自己的哪些方面,对其作简要描述,并解释你喜欢它们的原因。

提示词语: habit, character(性格), listen attentively, outgoing, get on well with

提示问题: • What do you like about yourself?
• Why do you like them?

Everyone is special. So am I. What I like about myself is mainly about _____

第一部分

一、单项填空（每题 0.5 分，共 6 分）

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. C 11. C 12. B

二、完形填空（每题 1 分，共 8 分）

13. A 14. C 15. D 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. B

三、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 26 分）

(A) 21. C 22. D 23. B

(B) 24. D 25. B 26. C

(C) 27. A 28. C 29. A

(D) 30. B 31. A 32. B 33. A

第二部分

四、阅读表达（34-36 题，每题 2 分，37 题 4 分，共 10 分）

34. The Internet.

35. Anyone with an online account.

36. 3. / Three.

37. ① It is useful / helpful / important...

② 能够与第一问中的观点自洽即可。

五、文段表达（10 分）

38. 参考范文：

题目①

Dear Martin,

I'm glad to know that you're coming to visit Beijing. As the capital city of China, Beijing has a large number of ancient and modern landmarks for you to travel around. Let me share one with you and I think you must love it when you travel in Beijing.

Beijing National Stadium, the Bird's Nest, is located in the Olympic Park. It's one of the most impressive buildings to host the 2008 Summer Olympic Games. The Bird's Nest has become a place to hold important sport events such as football. Being the best-loved public space in Beijing, it plays a necessary role in Chinese Olympic history. That's why I think it can be a landmark in Beijing.

I hope the above is helpful. Please feel free to ask me if you have any questions.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

Everyone is special. So am I. What I like about myself is mainly about my healthy life habit as well as good character. For example, I never stay up late so that I can listen attentively in class. Besides, jogging for half an hour every day helps me keep in excellent condition. Finally, it's my character that enables me to live happily. Being an outgoing girl, I can get on well with others.

What I own has brought me lots of benefits and I will keep on working hard to perfect myself.

评分标准

一、选择题答错或不答均不给分。

二、第四大题（阅读表达），34-36 题，内容和结构都正确 2 分；内容正确，结构不正确，给 1 分；内容不正确不给分。37 题第一问 2 分，第二问 2 分。

三、第五大题（文段表达），先根据文章整体内容和语言表达确定档次，然后在该档次内评出分数，共 10 分。

具体评分标准如下：

第一档：（9—10 分）

完全符合题目要求，观点正确，要点齐全。句式多样，词汇丰富。语言准确，语意连贯，表达清楚，具有逻辑性。

第二档：（6—8 分）

基本符合题目要求，观点正确，要点齐全。语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要。语言基本通顺，语意基本连贯，表达基本清楚。虽然有少量语言错误，但不影响整体理解。

第三档：（3—5 分）

部分内容符合题目要求，要点不齐全。语法结构和词汇错误较多，语言不通顺，表达不够清楚，影响整体理解。

第四档：（0—2 分）

与题目有关内容不多，只是简单拼凑词语，所写内容难以理解。

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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