

本试卷共 10 页，100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，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。

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 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，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

While I was in hospital for a heart surgery, something affected me and made me do something meaningful. Before my surgery, my doctor showed me a video, in which there were patients like me and they each had a heart pillow, so I decided I would get one.

Right after my 1, I asked about the heart pillow. Unluckily, I was told they didn't offer it but it could be 2 at the hospital gift shop. So my daughter bought one for me. It was comfortable and became my "security blanket". However I was 3 that many patients couldn't get that comfort. So I took this whole mission upon myself. I called various hospitals to find out what they used for patients after heart surgeries. I also found a site 4 that the cloth pillows were considered dangerous because it might spread bacteria to patients. I 5 understood, but that didn't stop my mission. I continued to call the manufacturers. Finally, a lady called back and told me about the heart pillow that they had produced, which could be 6 and disinfected (消毒).

I did all my 7 so that no one could think of a reason why this wouldn't work. It took me over a month to be able to meet with the hospital authorities to 8 my finding. I'm glad that they agreed and are 9 getting these pillows for patients. I cannot be 10—I actually did something that will help many patients.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. operation | B. experiment | C. search | D. checkup |
| 2. A. examined | B. purchased | C. allowed | D. observed |
| 3. A. satisfied | B. upset | C. scared | D. grateful |
| 4. A. hoping | B. complaining | C. stating | D. promising |
| 5. A. secretly | B. suddenly | C. currently | D. totally |
| 6. A. washed | B. abandoned | C. repaired | D. packed |
| 7. A. essay | B. homework | C. practice | D. magic |
| 8. A. grab | B. trace | C. present | D. return |
| 9. A. depending on | B. carrying on | C. insisting on | D. working on |
| 10. A. happier | B. calmer | C. wiser | D. luckier |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Last week, our class was on duty in the cafeteria for student self-management. On the first day, I was shocked to see so much leftover food wastefully _____ 11 _____ (throw) away by students. Returning to the classroom, my classmates and I _____ 12 _____ (have) a heated discussion on how to solve the problem. Finally, we all agreed to post a wall newspaper calling on students never _____ 13 _____ (waste) food any more. To my great delight, there were changes soon. Food was saved and the dining hall was cleaner. Seeing the changes, I felt relieved and proud of _____ 14 _____ we had done lately.

B

More than 5 million shared bikes on the Chinese mainland are using positioning and navigation services _____ 15 _____ are provided by the country's Beidou Navigation Satellite System. These shared bikes have been equipped _____ 16 _____ domestically developed Beidou-based positioning chips. These chips feature high accuracy and sensitivity, and low power consumption, which allow for an easier management for city authorities. Since June 2020, 59 Beidou satellites, including the first four experimental ones, _____ 17 _____ (lift) on the Long March 3-series rockets from the Xichang Satellite Launch Center in Sichuan province.

C

Some _____ 18 _____ (consume) still tend to focus on labels, feeling proud that they have a product made in Italy without realizing that a growing number of Italian products come from factories that are Chinese owned and staffed. The products marked "Made in China" gave the buyers an impression of low price and low cost, low technology and development. The statement used to be true, _____ 19 _____ now it has changed because "Made in China" is becoming a leading part in the world market. Despite the wages and the cost of doing business in China _____ 20 _____ (rise) day by day, many luxury brands, such as Burberry, Armani and Prada have been producing things here so far, because they are still able to get good workmanship at a relatively low price.

第二部分: 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Welcome To ACCESS' Winter English Language Camp in Toronto! Our camp is the perfect choice for youth and teens aged 8 to 17 who want to improve their English ability, make friends from around the world, visit exciting tourist destinations, and participate in authentic & fun Canadian winter sports.

Classes

Morning English classes on the weekdays are dynamic and fun! Students will learn speaking, listening, reading, writing, grammar, pronunciation & conversation skills. Teachers are experienced and agreeable, and small classes mean lots of personal attention.

A True Canadian Experience

In daily afternoon trips & activities around Toronto, we will head to different tourist destinations or try fun Canadian winter sports activities, such as skiing, snowboarding, snowshoeing, and skating. Every Saturday students will join in exciting trips such as a full-day skiing & snowboarding and a day-trip to Niagara Falls. Every Sunday morning students can take their time to experience authentic Canadian culture and history in museums.

Accommodation

Students live in Homestay accommodation with Canadian families. Hosts provide three meals per day which include a packed lunch to take to school. Living in Homestay means that students will have the chance to practice speaking English outside of class time, as well as learn about Canadian culture. Homes are located an average of 25-30 minutes (maximum 55 minutes) by public transportation to the school. All host families have been carefully selected and screened by our Homestay Coordinator to guarantee our students' comfort and safety.

Fees (in Canadian dollars)

	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	additional weeks
Full Package-Camp with Home stay accommodation	\$2175	\$3320	\$4220	\$880
Partial Package-Camp only-no accommodation	\$1750	\$2550	\$3300	\$725

21. What can participants do on Sunday mornings?

- A. Attend classes.
- B. Go snowboarding.
- C. Explore museums.
- D. Visit Niagara Falls.

22. What do we know about the host families?

- A. They are reviewed in advance.
- B. They teach students local culture.
- C. They walk students to the station.
- D. They only provide a packed lunch.

23. How much will a participant pay for a 5-week full package camp?

- A. \$4025.
- B. \$4300.
- C. \$5100.
- D. \$5495.

B

For Amena Elementary's second grade in Patchogue, New York, today is the Speech Day, and right now it's Peter White's turn. The 7-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the kind of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he's a little bit nervous. "I'm here to tell you today why you should...should..." Peter trips on the "-ld", a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Clinton, is next to him, whispering support, "...Vote for...me..." Except for some stumbles, Peter is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Mr. Clinton invites the rest of the class to clap for him warmly.

As a son of immigrants, Peter started learning English a little over three years ago. Thomas recalls how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Peter would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. "It takes a lot for any student," Mr. Clinton explains, "especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, 'I don't know, but I want to know.'"

Mr. Clinton got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Thomas says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast about themselves.

"Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities," Mr. Clinton says, "is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident."

24. What does the underlined word "stumbles" in paragraph two refer to?

- A. Improper pauses.
- B. Bad manners.
- C. Spelling mistakes.
- D. Silly jokes.

25. Why did Peter excuse himself to go to the bathroom at the beginning of the year?

- A. Because he really wanted to go pee.
- B. Because he needed to take a shower.
- C. Because he was afraid to be in front of the public.
- D. Because he felt difficult to learn a new language.

26. Which of the following can be used to best describe Mr. Clinton as a teacher?

- A. Humorous.
- B. Ambitious.
- C. Caring.
- D. Demanding.

C

Imagine that on a Friday afternoon, before leaving work to start your weekend, you are asked to solve two problems that require creative thinking. Do you: 1). Spend the first half of your time attempting the first problem and the second half of your time attempting the second; 2). Alternate between the two problems at a regular, predetermined interval (e.g., switching every five minutes); 3). Switch between the problems at your own discretion (自行决定).

If you are like the hundreds of people to whom we posed this question, you would choose to switch between the two problems at your own discretion. After all, this approach offers maximum autonomy and flexibility, enabling you to change tracks from one problem to the other when you feel stuck.

But if coming up with creative answers is your goal, this approach may not be ideal. Instead, switching between the problems at a regular, predetermined interval will likely yield the best results, according to research we published in the March issue of *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*.

In an experiment, we randomly assigned participants to one of the three approaches. Participants who were instructed to continually switch back and forth between two problems at a fixed interval were significantly more likely to find the correct answer to both problems than participants who switched at their own discretion or halfway through the allotted time. The issue with both other approaches seemed to be that people failed to recognize when **rigid** thinking crept in. Participants who didn't step away from a task at regular intervals were more likely to write "new" ideas that were very similar to the last one they had written. While they might have felt that they were on a roll, the reality was that, without the breaks afforded by continual task switching, their actual progress was limited.

The findings suggest that the hustle and bustle of your daily work life may facilitate your creativity if it leads you to step away from a task and reset your thinking.

So when you're working on tasks that would benefit from creative thinking, consciously insert breaks at regular intervals—use a timer if you have to. When it goes off, switch tasks: Organize your receipts, check your email, or clean your desk, and then return to the original task. If you're hesitant to break away because you feel that you're on a roll, be mindful that it might be a false impression. We tend to generate redundant ideas when we don't take regular breaks; ask yourself whether your latest ideas are qualitatively different. Finally, don't skip your lunch breaks, and don't feel guilty about taking breaks, especially when you are feeling stuck. Doing so may actually be the best use of your time.

27. The third approach in Paragraph 1 is favored because people believe _____.

- A. it allows much freedom
- B. it improves concentration
- C. it facilitates autonomous learning

D. it encourages independent thinking

28. What does the underlined word “rigid” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. critical B. innovative C. inflexible D. serious

29. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Doing daily chores is key to generating new ideas.
B. Regularly scheduled breaks can refresh people’s thinking.
C. People will automatically take breaks when they feel stuck.
D. People will make great progress when they work continually.

30. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

A. explain why people fail to produce creative ideas
B. compare three methods of creative thinking
C. introduce a new study on work efficiency
D. present a way to boost creative thinking

D

Amid rolling farms and green pasture 150 miles northwest of Sao Paulo, Brazil, two tropical forests bloom as one. The first consists of a single species, row after row of non-native eucalyptus (桉树), planted in perfect lines like carrots. The other is haphazard, an assortment of dozens of varieties of native saplings.

There’s no denying it: This forest looks ridiculous. The gangly (修长的) eucalyptuses shoot like witch fingers high above patches of stubby fig (矮壮的无花果树) and evergreen trees. Yet these jumbled 2.5-acre stands of native trees, ringed by fast-growing exotics, are among many promising efforts to resurrect the planet’s forests.

The eucalyptuses, says Pedro Brancalion, the University of Sao Paulo agronomist who designed this experiment, get big so quickly they can be cut after five years and sold to make paper or fence posts. That covers nearly half or more of the cost of planting the slow-growing native trees, which then naturally reseed ground that has been laid bare by the harvest. And this process doesn’t hamper natural regeneration.

You needn’t look far these days to find organizations trying to save the world by growing trees. Too often, tree-planting groups are so focused on getting credit for each seedling planted that they ignore what matters most: What kind of woodland is created? At what cost? And most importantly: How long will it last? Using the numbers of trees planted as a magic “proxy for everything,” Brancalion says, you “spend more money and get lower levels of benefits.” You can literally miss the forest for the trees.

Tree planting seems like a simple, natural way to counter the overwhelming crises of climate change and biodiversity loss. Trees provide wildlife habitats and slurp carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. No wonder trees

are hailed as the ideal weapon. Yet for every high-profile planting operation, devastating failures have occurred. In Turkey, Sri Lanka, and Mexico, mass plantings have resulted in millions of dead seedlings or have driven farmers to clear more intact forest elsewhere. Trees that have been planted in the wrong places have reduced water yields for farmers, destroyed highly diverse carbon-sucking grassland soils, and allowed for invasive vegetation to spread.

Simply reforesting the planet isn't going to do much if we don't also start cutting down on our emissions from the burning of coal, oil, and natural gas. Tree planting also can't replace old-growth forests. Saving them is even more important than growing new forests.

So, what should we do?

To Brancalion, the answer is obvious: Restore native forests, mostly in the tropics, where trees grow fast and land is cheap. While that may require planting, it may also call for the clearing out of invasive grasses, the rejuvenation (使有活力) of soils, and crop yield improvements so that farmers will need less land for agriculture and more can be allowed to revert back to forests.

The combining of eucalyptus harvests with native plantings is just one more reminder that successful restoration must provide value to local communities. In many cases, if we let nature do the heavy lifting, Brancalion says, "the forest can regrow quite effectively."

31. What can we learn from the first three paragraphs?

- A. The non-native eucalyptuses bring profits that can pay for planting native saplings.
- B. The non-native eucalyptuses compete with native saplings for water, nutrients, and light.
- C. The variety of trees being planted determines whether or not the restoration will succeed.
- D. Planting fast-growing exotics together with local trees does harm to the natural environment.

32. The example of mass plantings in Turkey, Sri Lanka, and Mexico is used to _____.

- A. emphasize the significance of protecting existing forests
- B. explain why tree planting is regarded as the ideal solution
- C. illustrate the serious problems planting campaigns can cause
- D. indicate the most important point tree-planting groups ignore

33. According to the author, we should do all the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. clear more forest to improve crop yields for farmers
- B. combine harvests of fast-growing exotics with native plantings
- C. restore native forests in the tropics and clear out invasive grasses
- D. take into consideration the benefits of reforestation to local communities

34. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Plant trees—and time will tell.
- B. Plant trees—but don't overdo it.
- C. Plant trees—and save the world.
- D. Plant trees—but mind the variety.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Art Builds Understanding

Despite the long history of scholarship on experiences of art, researchers have yet to capture and understand the most meaningful aspects of such experiences, including the thoughts and insights we gain when we visit a museum, the sense of encounter after seeing a meaningful work of art, or the changed thinking after experiences with art. These powerful encounters can be inspiring, uplifting, and contribute to well-being and flourishing.

_____ 35 _____ It contributes to facilitating a better understanding of ourselves, the human condition, and moral and spiritual concepts. The question is how that happens—what are the attributes of meaningful experiences of art?

According to the mirror model of art developed by Pablo P. L. Tinio, aesthetic reception corresponds to artistic creation in a mirror-reversed fashion. Artists aim to express ideas and messages about the human condition or the world at large. _____ 36 _____ This results in the build-up of layers of materials—from initial studies and sketches to the final, refined piece. A viewer's initial interaction with an artwork starts where the artist has left off. Their interaction first involves the processing surface features, such as color, texture, and the finishing touches applied by the artist during the final stages of the creative process. _____ 37 _____

In addition, art making and art viewing are connected by creative thinking. Research in a lab at Yale University shows that an educational program that uses art appreciation activities builds creative thinking skills. It showed that the more time visitors spent engaging with art and the more they reflected on it, the greater the correspondence with the artists' intentions and ideas. _____ 38 _____

Correspondence in feeling and thinking suggests a transfer—between creator and viewer—of ideas, concepts, and emotions contained in the works of art. Art has the potential to communicate across space and time. _____ 39 _____ What it takes for this to happen is active engagement with art in contexts that facilitate this engagement, especially museums.

- A. The viewers gain a new perspective on the story.
- B. The theory of aesthetic cognitivism describes the value of art.
- C. This helps to create connections and insights that otherwise would not happen.

- D. To do so, they explore key ideas and continually expand them as they develop their work.
- E. After spending more time with the work, the viewer begins to access the ideas of the artist.
- F. For example, in one activity, people are asked to view a work of art from different perspectives.
- G. Participants were more original in their thinking when compared to those who did not take part in the program.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节 阅读表达（共4小题；第40、41小题各2分，第42小题3分，第43小题5分，共12分）

It's 5 p.m., and you've just realized that report you've been putting off is due tomorrow. It's time to buckle down and open your computer. Actually, you should probably make dinner first. You usually like cooking, though it's hard to enjoy with this work hanging over your head, and oh—it's actually pretty late! Maybe you should just try again in the morning. This is the cycle of procrastination, and I promise you, we have all been there.

Procrastination is when we avoid a task we said we would do, for no good reason, despite expecting our behavior to bring negative consequences. Obviously, it's irrational to do something you expect to harm you. But ironically, procrastination is the result of our bodies trying to protect us, specifically by avoiding a task we see as threatening.

We're most likely to procrastinate tasks that evoke negative feelings, such as dread, incompetence, and insecurity. Because procrastination is motivated by our negative feelings, some individuals are more susceptible (易受影响的) to it than others. People who have difficulty regulating their emotions and those who struggle with low self-esteem are much more likely to procrastinate. However, it's a common misconception that all procrastinators are lazy. When you're feeling lazy, you're more likely to sit around doing nothing than distract yourself with unimportant tasks. In fact, many people procrastinate because they care too much. Procrastinators often report a high fear of failure, putting things off because they're afraid their work won't live up to their high standards.

Whatever the reason for procrastination, the results are often the same. Procrastinators are likely to suffer from anxiety and depression, ongoing feelings of shame and physical ailments (轻病) associated with high stress.

So, how can we break the cycle of procrastination?

Traditionally, people thought procrastinators needed to cultivate discipline and practice strict time management. But today, many researchers feel the exact opposite. Being too hard on yourself can layer additional bad emotions onto a task. What we really need to do is to address and reduce these negative emotions.

40. What is procrastination?

41. What kinds of people are more likely to procrastinate?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➤ *Procrastinators are affected by negative emotions, are all lazy and are likely to suffer from physical ailments associated with high stress.*

43. What strategies can you use to break the cycle of procrastination in your daily life? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。今年是学校英文校刊创办十周年，为了更好地迎合读者的需求，校刊决定增加一个新栏目。现向全校同学征集意见。你作为一名忠实读者，请写一封邮件给校刊主编 Jim，内容包括：

1. 对创刊十周年表示祝贺；
2. 建议新增栏目的名称、内容和推荐理由。

注意： 1. 词数100左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题纸指定区域内)

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。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯

官方微信公众号: bjgkzx

官方网站: www.gaokzx.com

咨询热线: 010-5751 5980

微信客服: gaokzx2018