

英 语

第一部分 听力理解（共三节，满分 7.5 分）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。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. （1.5 分）What does the woman do in summer?

- A. Play basketball.
- B. Go climbing.
- C. Do sailing.

2. （1.5 分）Where did the man grow up?

- A. In Cornwall.
- B. In London.
- C. In Birmingham.

3. （1.5 分）When will the woman leave for the airport?

- A. At 8 p. m.
- B. At 9 p. m.
- C. At 10 p. m.

4. （1.5 分）What is the man doing?

- A. Sending an invitation.
- B. Expressing his thanks.
- C. Offering his help.

5. （1.5 分）What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Getting Lucy a gift.
- B. Holding a birthday party.

第二节 (共 4 小题; 每题 1.5 分, 满分 15.0 分) 听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后, 每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

6. (3 分) (1) What does the man think of the art course?

- A. Challenging.
- B. Interesting.
- C. Simple.

(2) What do the speakers agree about?

- A. The teacher is amazing.
- B. The class size is reasonable.
- C. The technique is useful.

7. (3 分) (1) What did the woman try on in the department store?

- A. A hat.
- B. A coat.
- C. A sweater.

(2) Where does the woman think she lost the scarf?

- A. On a bus.
- B. In the street.
- C. In a shop.

8. (4.5 分) (1) What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.
- B. Colleagues.
- C. Doctor and patient.

(2) What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Examine her.

B. Send her to hospital.

C. Give her some medicine.

(3) What do we know about the woman?

A. She is worried.

B. She is badly ill.

C. She is bored.

9. (4.5 分) (1) Who is the project run for?

A. Parents.

B. Children.

C. Employers.

(2) What is the main benefit for the speaker as a volunteer?

A. Developing a love of learning.

B. Learning from other volunteers.

C. Having the opportunity to work with children.

(3) What helps the speaker decide to be a social worker?

A. The experience in working with children.

B. The inspiration from this project.

C. The faith in this project.

第三节 (共 1 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

10. (7.5 分) 听下面一段独白, 完成五道小题, 每小题仅填写一个词。听独白前, 你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题, 听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段独白你将听两遍。

A Day Trip	
People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) _____ guide: Thomas Driver: Gary

Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fasten the seat (2考注北京高中科学) ● No food or drinks on the (3)
Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First destination: stay at Stonehenge, a (n) (4) site, for about an hour ● Second destination: visit Bath which is on the River Avon, among the hills of England's (5) _____ countries ● Go back to London at 15: 30

第二部分 完形填空 (共 1 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分) 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

11. (30 分)

Music to My Ears

Robby was 10 for his first piano lesson in my class. Much as he tried, he (1) _____ even the basic rhythm. However, he dutifully reviewed the pieces that I required.

Over the months he tried and tried while I (2) _____ and encouraged him. At the end of each lesson he'd always say, "My mom's going to hear me play some day." (3) _____ it seemed hopeless.

I only knew his mother from a (4) _____ as she waited in her aged car to pick him up. Then one day Robby stopped coming. I was secretly (5) _____ that he stopped because of his lack of ability.

Weeks later I informed the students, including Robby, of the coming recital (独奏). To my (6) _____, Robby asked me if he could be included. I told him he really did not qualify because he had (7) _____ out. He said his mom had been sick and unable to take him to lessons but he was still (8) _____.

"I've just got to play!" he (9) _____. Something inside me let me allow him to.

Then came the recital night. The gym was (10) _____ with parents. I put Robby up (11) _____, thinking that I could save his poor performance through my "curtain closer (谢幕)".

The recital went off smoothly. Then Robby came up on stage. His clothes were wrinkled and his hair was (12) _____. "Why didn't his mother at least make him comb his hair for this special night?" I thought.

Robby pulled out the piano bench and began. I was not (13) _____ for what I heard next. His fingers were (14) _____ on the keys. Never had I heard Mozart played so well by people of his age. After he ended, everyone was (15) _____ their feet in wild applause.

In (16) _____ I ran up on stage and put my arms around Robby. "I've never heard you play like that, Robby! How did you (17) _____ it? "

Robby explained, "Well, Miss Hondorf...remember I told you my mom was sick? ... (18) _____ she had cancer and passed away yesterday. She was born deaf, so tonight she could hear me play in heaven. I wanted to make it special. "

There wasn't a (19) _____ eye in the house. That night I felt he was the teacher and I was the pupil, for it was he who taught me the meaning of perseverance and (20) _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) A. lacked | B. had | C. showed | D. got |
| (2) A. listened | B. learned | C. checked | D. played |
| (3) A. And | B. But | C. So | D. Or |
| (4) A. conversation | B. performance | C. distance | D. picture |
| (5) A. guilty | B. sad | C. anxious | D. glad |
| (6) A. relief | B. surprise | C. pleasure | D. satisfaction |
| (7) A. stepped | B. worn | C. run | D. dropped |
| (8) A. acting | B. performing | C. practicing | D. recording |
| (9) A. insisted | B. suggested | C. complained | D. threatened |
| (10) A. lined | B. packed | C. piled | D. covered |
| (11) A. least | B. most | C. first | D. last |
| (12) A. messy | B. cool | C. neat | D. dull |
| (13) A. eager | B. concerned | C. prepared | D. grateful |
| (14) A. hesitating | B. dancing | C. touching | D. crawling |
| (15) A. over | B. under | C. in | D. on |
| (16) A. chaos | B. tears | C. silence | D. return |
| (17) A. find | B. feel | C. make | D. like |

(18) A. Gradually B. Suddenly C. Frequently D. Actually

(19) A. dry B. curious C. bright D. wet

(20) A. regret B. talent C. love D. courage

第三部分 阅读理解（共 4 小题；每小题 6 分，满分 30 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。

12. （6 分）

Pacific Science Center Guide

● Visit Pacific Science Center's Store

Don't forget to stop by Pacific Science Center's Store while you are here to pick up a wonderful science activity or souvenir to remember your visit. The store is located upstairs in Building 3 right next to the Laser Dome.

● Hungry?

Our exhibits will feed your mind but what about your body? Our café offers a complete menu of lunch and snack options, in addition to seasonal specials. The café is located upstairs in Building 1 and is open daily until one hour before Pacific Science Center closes.

● Rental Information

Lockers are available to store any belongings during your visit. The lockers are located in Building 1 near the Information Desk and in Building 3. Pushchairs and wheelchairs are available to rent at the Information Desk and Denny Way entrance.

● Support Pacific Science Center

Since 1962 Pacific Science Center has been inspiring a passion for discovery and lifelong learning in science, math and technology. Today Pacific Science Center serves more than 1.3 million people a year and brings science education to classrooms and community events all over Washington State. It's an amazing accomplishment and one we cannot achieve without generous support from individuals, corporations, and other social organizations. Visit pacificsciencecenter.org to find various ways you can support Pacific Science Center.

(1) Where can you buy a souvenir at Pacific Science Center?

A. In Building 1.

B. In Building 3.

D. At the Denny Way entrance.

(2) What does Pacific Science Center do for schools?

- A. Train science teachers.
- B. Distribute science books.
- C. Inspire scientific research.
- D. Take science to the classroom.

(3) What is the purpose of the last part of the text?

- A. To encourage donations.
- B. To advertise coming events.
- C. To introduce special exhibits.
- D. To tell about the Center's history.

13. (8分) When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum called the McNay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian McNay. She had requested the community to turn it into a museum upon her death. On a sunny Saturday, Sally and I drove over to the museum. She asked, "Do you have the address?" "No, but I'll recognize it; there was a picture in the magazine."

"Oh, stop. There it is!"

The museum was free. We entered, excited. A group of people sitting in the hall stopped talking and stared at us.

"May I help you?" a man asked. "No," I said. "We're fine." Tour guides got on my nerves. What if they talked a long time about a painting you weren't that interested in? Sally had gone upstairs. The people in the hall seemed very nosy (爱窥探的), keeping their eyes on me with curiosity. What was their problem? I saw some nice sculptures in one room. Suddenly I sensed a man standing behind me. "Where do you think you are?" he asked. I turned sharply. "The McNay Art Museum!" He smiled, shaking his head. "Sorry, the McNay is on New Braunfels Street." "What's this place?" I asked, still confused. "Well, it's our home." My heart jolted (颤动). I raced to the staircase and called out, "Sally! Come down immediately!"

"There's some really good stuff up there." She stepped down, looking confused. I pushed her toward the front door, waving at the family, saying, "Sorry, please forgive us. You have a really nice place." Outside, when I

told Sally what happened, she covered her mouth, laughing. She couldn't believe how long they let us look around without saying anything.

The real McNay was splendid, but we felt nervous the whole time we were there. Van Gogh, Picasso. This time, we stayed together, in case anything else unusual happened.

Thirty years later, a woman approached me in a public place. "Excuse me, did you ever enter a residence, long ago, thinking it was the McNay Museum?"

"Yes. But how do you know? We never told anyone."

"That was my home. I was a teenager sitting in the hall. Before you came over, I never realized what a beautiful place I lived in. I never felt lucky before. You thought it was a museum. My feelings about my home changed after that. I've always wanted to thank you."

(1) What do we know about Marian McNay?

- A. She passed away.
- B. She worked as a community leader.
- C. She helped in the museum.
- D. She wrote articles for magazines.

(2) Why did the author refuse the help from the man in the house?

- A. She disliked people who were nosy.
- B. She felt nervous when talking to strangers.
- C. She knew more about art than the man.
- D. She mistook him for a tour guide.

(3) How did the author feel about being stared at by the people in the hall?

- A. Puzzled and annoyed.
- B. Concerned and anxious.
- C. Frightened and upset.
- D. Delighted and excited.

(4) What could we learn from the last paragraph?

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A. People should have good taste to enjoy life.

B. People should spend more time with their family.

C. People tend to be blind to the beauty around them.

D. People tend to educate teenagers at a museum.

14. (8分) "When I grow up, I want to be a runner." These words are spoken by thousands of Kenyan children. 50 percent of the Kenyan top runners are members of Kalenjin, one minority race of the country. They make up less than two percent of Kenya's population. This fact has puzzled sports scientists. They have spent considerable time and effort trying to answer one question: What enables the Kalenjin people to run so fast?

Although the question seems simple, finding the answer has proven to be difficult and controversial. A team of Danish sports scientists spent 18 months and discovered the Kalenjins had remarkably slow heart rates even when running long distances. Kalenjins live in high - elevation (高海拔) villages in the Rift Valley in western Kenya. People living at high elevations produce more red blood cells, which aid in the transport of oxygen throughout the body. Because the air is thinner and contains less oxygen at high elevations, the body produces more red blood cells. Scientists believe there is a connection between increased red blood cells and low heart rates and that both may enable high - altitude athletes to outperform those who train at low altitudes. The Danish scientists also studied the bodies of the Kalenjins and compared them to those of the Danes. They found that the Kalenjins have longer "birdlike" legs. The Kalenjins also have lower body mass indexes (a measure of body fat based on weight and height) and shorter bodies than Danish people.

As a result of the Danish study, some scientists made the conclusion that the Kalenjins possess what is called a "speed gene (基因)". However, Kenyan runners were offended by this conclusion. They owed their success to hard work and endless hours of training.

Although the controversy over the "speed gene" remains unsolved, British runner Mo Farah's experience offers an interesting perspective on the subject. In 2005, he realized he wasn't meeting his potential as a runner. A group of Kenyan runners were training in England then. After he accidentally observed the Kenyans' strict training routines and dedication to their sport, Farah said it was like a switch had been turned on in his head. He began eating healthy foods, going to bed early, and training harder than he had ever trained in his life. As a result, Farah's running career exploded. He has won seven world and Olympic titles in the 5000m and regularly beats Kenya's top runners!

Farah's story proves what Kenyans have known all along. Regardless of genetics, their success would not be possible without hard work, dedication, sacrifice, and mental toughness. Their "secret" is simple. Train hard, run fast, and never give up.

(1) What interested the sport scientists?

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- A. Kenyan sport history.
- B. Kanlenjins' running ability.
- C. Kanlenjins' training methods.
- D. Kenyans' enthusiasm for sport.

(2) According to Danish scientists, what leads to Kanlenjins' success?

- A. Physical condition.
- B. Living style.
- C. Hard training.
- D. Strong will.

(3) How did Kenyan runners think about Danish research result?

- A. Convincing.
- B. Unacceptable.
- C. Astonishing.
- D. Important.

(4) Why is Mo Farah's story mentioned in the passage?

- A. To show running methods count.
- B. To encourage British athletes.
- C. To prove effort pays off.
- D. To support gene theory.

15. (8分) By now, we are all aware that social media has had a tremendous influence on our culture, in business, on the world - at - large. Social media websites revolutionized the way people communicate and socialize on the Web. However, aside from seeing your friends' new baby on Facebook, or reading about Justin Bieber's latest conflict with the law on Twitter, what are some of the real influences?

Social networks offer the opportunity for people to re - connect with their old friends and acquaintances, make new friends, share ideas and pictures, and many other activities. Users can keep pace with the latest global and local developments and participate in campaigns and activities of their choice. Professionals use social media sites like

LinkedIn to enhance their career and business development. Students can work together with their peers to improve their academic and communication skills.

Unfortunately, there are a few downsides too to social networking. If you are not careful, immoral people can target you for cyber bullying and disturbance on social sites. School children, young girls, and women can fall victim to online attacks which can create tension and suffering. If you are a victim of cyber bullying, do not take it lying down, but try to take appropriate legal action against the attacker.

Many companies have blocked social networks as addicted employees can distract themselves on such sites, instead of focusing on work. In fact, studies show that British companies have lost billions of dollars per year in productivity because of social media addiction among employees.

Also, what you carelessly post on the Net can come back to trouble you. Revealing (泄露) personal information on social sites can make users vulnerable (易受伤害的) to crimes like identity theft, stalking, etc. Many companies perform a background check on the Web before hiring an employee. If a potential employee has posted something embarrassing on social media, it can greatly affect their chances of getting the job. The same holds true for our relationships too, as our loved ones and friends may get to know if we post something undesirable on social networks.

Social media has its advantages and drawbacks as each coin has two sides. It is up to each user to use social sites wisely to enhance their professional and Social life, and exercise caution to ensure they do not fall victim to online dangers.

(1) Paragraph 2 mainly shows that social networks_____.

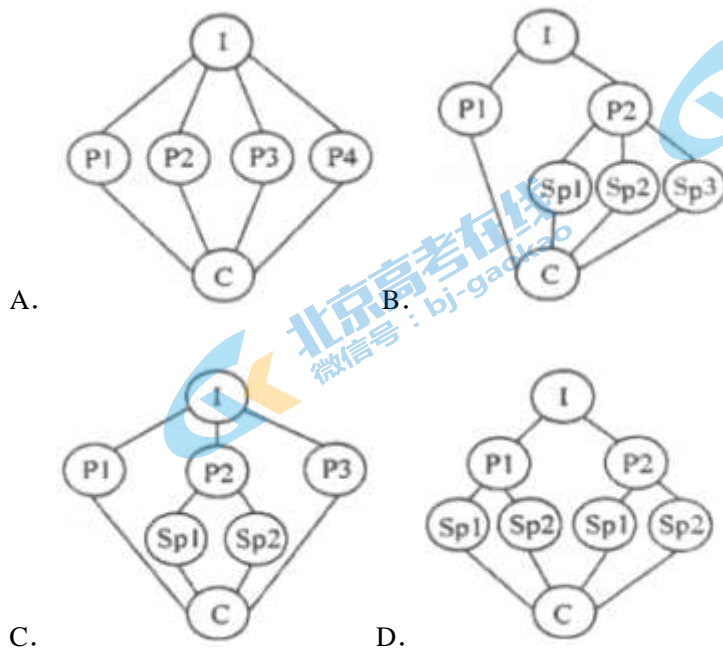
- A. benefit users in various ways
- B. offer professionals good chances
- C. guide users to make right choices
- D. help students finish their homework

(2) Faced with problems caused by social media, some companies_____.

- A. take legal action against the attackers
- B. avoid posting embarrassing information
- C. refuse to hire potential addicted employees
- D. forbid the use of social networks during work time

- A. share experiences in using social media
- B. provide some advice on social problems
- C. raise public awareness of social problems
- D. remind people to wisely use social media

(4) Which of the following shows the development of ideas in this passage?



I: Introduction P: Point Sp: Sub - point (次要点) C: Conclusion

第四部分 阅读信息还原 (满分 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。

16. (10 分) Where did your family eat dinner last night? In the car on the way to sport? At McDonald's? Or at the dinner table? A survey taken a few years ago found that 28% families ate dinner together at home seven nights a week. Another quarter said they ate together three or fewer nights a week.

Once upon a time the situation was different. (1) _____ Plates, forks and spoons would be laid out. As dinner time approached, an increasing number of hungry mouths would begin to appear with the question, "What's for dinner?"

(2) _____ The data seems to point to two main issues: overworked parents and overscheduled children. When mum or dad do get home in the evening, they are soon in the car again to send the children to soccer, music, tutoring, and a host of other events.

This nightly ceremony around the dinner table is both vital and fruitful; it is what keeps a family together. Sure, the conversation is not always significant and children argue. And sometimes the deepest and most meaningful times in a family are not at the table at all. (3) _____ The dinner table is the place where a family builds an identity. Stories are passed down, jokes are exchanged and the wider world is examined through the lens (镜头) of a family's values. Children pick up vocabulary and a sense of how conversation is structured. (4) _____ Dinner time is "family time". Coming back daily to the same place helps gain familiarity.

The significance of dinner time is more than above. Studies show that the more families eat together, the less likely the children are to smoke, drink, get depressed, and develop eating disorders, and the more likely they are to do well in school and learn how to socialize. One professor at Rutgers University in New Jersey stated, " (5) _____ "

So start by planning some stay at home family dinners together. Just family talk.

- A. A meal is a time for parents to civilize their children.
- B. Each night the dining table would be set with a simple cloth.
- C. Why not cut back on a few activities and have dinner with your family?
- D. What accounts for this decline in families eating together today though?
- E. They also learn good table manners, something that will benefit them for life.
- F. It was important for children and parents to sit down together and get to know each other.
- G. However, there is still something unique about the time a family spends around the dinner table.

第五部分 书面表达 (共三节, 满分 5 分) 第一节 选词填空 (共 1 小题; 每小题 5 分, 满分 5 分) 根据句意, 选择适当的词并用其正确的形式填空, 有两个词为多余选项。每空只填一个词。

17. (5 分)

devote beat close vary stick recommend hide

- (1) We want to provide an education where each student has the chance to discover their _____ talents.
- (2) Police officers and firefighters are honored today for their bravery and _____ to their duty.
- (3) Lanterns, usually made of colorful thin paper, come in _____ shapes and sizes.
- (4) Today the average American spends about a week a year getting _____ in traffic jams.
- (5) I've attached my contact information in the _____ letter in case you have further questions.

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第二节 语法填空 (共1小题; 每小题15分, 满分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空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。

18. (15分)

A

The Great Wall of China is more than 6,000 kilometers long. It winds (1) _____ (it) way from west to east, across deserts, over mountains, through valleys and at last it reaches the sea. The Great Wall has a history of over twenty centuries. The first part of it (2) _____ (build) during the Spring and Autumn period. During the Qin Dynasty, to keep the enemy out of his empire, Emperor Qin Shi Huang had all the walls (3) _____ (join) up. Thus, the Great Wall came into being. The Great Wall is wide enough at the top for five horses or ten men to walk side by side. Along the wall are watchtowers, (4) _____ soldiers used to keep watch. Fires were lit on the towers as a warning when the enemy came.

It was (5) _____ (extreme) difficult to build such a wall in the ancient days without any modern machines. All the work was done (6) _____ hand. Thousands of men died and were buried under the wall they built. The Great Wall was made not only of stone and earth, but of the flesh and blood of millions of men.

B

Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese (7) _____ (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners who come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap it can be to eat out. I still remember (8) _____ (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I was shocked when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

While regularly eating out seems to (9) _____ (become) common for many young people in recent years, it's not without a cost. The obvious one is money; (10) _____ (eat) out once or twice a week may be affordable but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even (11) _____ (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in weight problems.

C

Although he is only eleven years old, James helps (12) _____ aged. Every day, he goes to Redhill by train to help three old people with housework and shopping. In this way, he has made their lives much easier. It is through James' hard work that a Neighborhood Care Program has been started. So far, James and his friends (13) _____ (form) a group of young volunteers to seek out the people (14) _____ need help. They do this without funding and without recognition. Their main aim is (15) _____ (make) a difference through personal sacrifice.

第三节 作文 (满分20分)

19. (20分) 要求:

1

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- 1) 请使用括号内所给的全部单词 (gather, reach, prefer, delay, effort) 创作故事, 并在文中划线进行标注;
- 2) 注意故事的逻辑性和合理性;
- 3) 注意答题规范, 表格之外的内容不予考虑.



参考答案

第一部分 听力理解（共三节，满分 7.5 分）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。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

2. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

3. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

4. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

5. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

第二节（共 4 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 15.0 分）听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

6. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BB

【点评】略

7. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】CB

【点评】略

8. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】CAA

【点评】略

9. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BBA

【点评】略

第三节（共 1 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

10. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】Tour 17. belt 18. coach 19. historic 20. western

【点评】略

第二部分 完形填空（共 1 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

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【分析】文章讲述 Robby 虽然缺乏最基本的节奏感，但是为了让得癌症的妈妈听到他优美的演奏，还是坚持不懈的练习，在妈妈去世后，Robby 在舞台上演奏的很出色，这是因为他在给天堂的妈妈演奏。

【解答】(1) A. 考查动词及语境理解。A. lacked 缺乏，B. had 有，C. showed 表示，D. got 得到。虽然他努力了，但是他甚至缺乏基本的节奏感。选 A。

(2) A. 考查动词及语境理解。A. listened 听，B. learned 学习，C. checked 检查，D. played 玩，打。几个月的时间，他一遍又一遍的尝试，我听着鼓励他。选 A。

(3) B. 考查连词及语境理解。A. And 并且，B. But 但是，C. So 因此，D. Or 或者。他说：“我妈妈有一天会来听我演奏，但是这似乎是没有希望的。选 B。

(4) C. 考查名词及语境理解。A. conversation 对话，B. performance 表演，C. distance 距离，D. picture 图画。从下文的 as she waited in her aged car to pick him up. 可知作者只是远距离的看过他的妈妈，选 C。

(5) D. 考查形容词及语境理解。A. guilty 有罪的，内疚的，B. sad 悲哀的，C. anxious 焦虑的，D. glad 高兴的。从下文的 that he stopped because of his lack of ability. 可知作者因为 Robby 没有来还很高兴，选 D。

(6) B. 考查名词及语境理解。A. relief 缓解，B. surprise 惊讶，C. pleasure 快乐，D. satisfaction 满意。使我惊讶的是，Robby 问我他可不可以参加。选 B。

(7) D. 考查动词及语境理解。A. stepped 踏上，B. worn 穿，C. run 跑，D. dropped 掉落，drop out 不再参加，退出，脱离。我告诉他他真的不合格，因为他落后了。选 D。

(8) C. 考查动词及语境理解。A. acting 表现，行动，B. performing 表演，表现，C. practicing 练习，D. recording 记录。他说他妈妈生病了，不能带他来上课，但是他还在练习。选 C。

(9) A. 考查动词及语境理解。A. insisted 坚持，B. suggested 建议，C. complained 抱怨，D. threatened 威胁。从前面的句子：“I've just got to play!”可知他坚持要参加表演，选 A。

(10) D. 考查动词及语境理解。A. lined 排列，B. packed 包装，收拾行李，C. piled 堆，D. filled 填满。体育馆挤满了父母，用 be crowded with“挤满了”选 D。

(11) D. 考查形容词及语境理解。A. least 最少，B. most 最多，C. first 第一，D. last 最后。从下文的 thinking that I could save his poor performance through my“curtain closer (谢幕)”。可知作者将 Robby 放在最后一个，选 D。

(12) A. 考查形容词及语境理解。A. messy 混乱的，B. cool 冷静的，C. neat 整洁的，D. dull 枯燥的。从前面的句子：His clothes were wrinkled 可知 Robby 的衣服是皱着的，头发是凌乱的选 A。

(13) C. 考查形容词及语境理解。A. eager 渴望的, B. concerned 关心的, 担心的, C. prepared 准备好的, D. grateful 感激的。从下文的: His fingers were __49__ on the keys. Never had I heard Mozart played so well by people of his age. 可知作者对于下面听见的没有做好准备, 选 C。

(14) B. 考查动词及语境理解。A. hesitating 犹豫, B. dancing 跳舞, C. touching 触摸, D. crawling 爬行。他的手指在键盘上跳舞。选 B。

(15) D. 考查介词及语境理解。A. over 在...上面, B. under 在...下面, C. in 在...里面, D. on 在...上面。他演奏结束了, 每个人都站起来疯狂的鼓掌, be on one's feet 站起来, 选 D。

(16) B. 考查名词及语境理解。A. chaos 混乱, B. tears 泪水, C. silence 沉默, D. return 回来。我含着眼泪跑到舞台上拥抱 Robby。选 B。

(17) C. 考查动词及语境理解。A. find 发现, B. feel 感觉, C. make 制作, D. like 喜欢。你是怎么做到的。Make it 做到, 选 C。

(18) D. 考查副词及语境理解。A. Gradually 逐渐地, B. Suddenly 突然地, C. Frequently 频繁地, D. Actually 实际地。事实上, Robby 的妈妈得了癌症, 昨天去世了。选 D。

(19) A. 考查形容词及语境理解。A. dry 干的, B. curious 好奇的, C. bright 明亮地, D. wet 潮湿的。房间里面没有一个眼睛是干的, 说明每个人都感动的哭了, 选 A。

(20) C. 考查名词及语境理解。A. regret 后悔, 遗憾, B. talent 才能, C. love 爱, D. courage 勇气。那天晚上他是老师, 我是学生, 因为他教会我坚持和爱的含义。选 C。

【点评】本题是完形填空。完形填空注重考查考生整体把握文意的能力, 做题时首先要通读全文, 了解大意, 在此基础上要结合上下文语境以及一些语言和语法知识做出正确的选择。

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 4 小题; 每小题 6 分, 满分 30 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。

12. 【答案】(1) - (3) BDA

【分析】本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍了太平洋科学中心并呼吁人们找到各种各样的方式来支持太平洋科学中心。

【解答】(1) B. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段 "The store is located upstairs in Building 3 right next to the Laser Dome. 该商店位于 3 号楼楼上的激光穹顶旁边。" 可知在太平洋科学中心 3 号楼楼上的激光穹顶旁边可以买到纪念品。故选 B。

(2) D. 细节理解题。根据文章第四段, Today Pacific Science Center serves more than 1.3 million people a year and brings inquiry based science education to classrooms and company events all over Washington State. 如今, 太平

洋科学中心每年为 130 多万人提供服务，并在华盛顿州的教室和公司活动中开展基于调查的科学教育。可知，现在 Pacific Science Center 每年向 130 多万人提供服务，并开始把科学教育带到教室。结合选项，故选 D。

(3) A. 目的意图题。从文章最后两句 It's an amazing accomplishment and one we cannot achieve without generous support from individuals, corporations, and other social organizations. Visit pacificsciencecenter. org to find various ways you can support Pacific Science Center. 这是一项了不起的成就，如果没有个人、公司和其他社会组织的慷慨支持，我们是无法取得这一成就的。访问太平洋科学中心。找到各种方式，你可以支持太平洋科学中心。可知，本文旨在呼吁个人、公司和其他社会组织对太平洋科学中心进行慷慨捐助，提供支持。故选 A。

【点评】1. 直接信息题：

直接信息题是指能够直接从原文中找到信息，选项在语言表达上与原文基本一致的题目。

2. 间接信息题：

间接信息题是能够从原文中找到信息，但在语言表达上与原文有差异，做题时需要对原文信息进行转换。

3. 综合信息题：

综合信息题是指这类题目所涉及的信息不是原文的某一句话，可能是原文的几句话，或者是散落在文章不同的地方，要求学生把原文所提供的信息综合起来分析，而不能断章取义。

13. 【答案】(1) - - (4) ADAC

【分析】本文主要讲述作者和萨利驱车去参观麦克内伊博物馆的故事。由于博物馆是免费的，她们进去时，大厅里的人们停止了谈话，盯着她们。她们看了很长时间，最后才知道这是一个私人的民宅。

【解答】(1) A. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段，When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum called the Mc Nay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian Mc Nay. She had requested the community to turn it into a museum upon her death. 当我十七岁时，我读到一篇关于麦克内伊博物馆的杂志文章，以前是一位名叫玛丽麦克内伊水彩画家的家，她要求社区在她死后把它变成一个博物馆。可知，Marian Mc Nay 去世了，结合选项，故选 A。

(2) D. 细节理解题。根据文章第四段，"May I help you?" a man asked. "No," I said. "Were fine" Tour guides got on my nerves. What if they talked a long time about a painting you weren't that interested in? "我能帮你什么忙吗？"一个男人问。"不，"我说。"很好"导游让我很紧张。如果他们对一幅你不感兴趣的画谈论很长时间你会怎么办呢？可知，作者认为房子里和她打招呼的是导游，她怕一直给她介绍自己不喜欢的东西，因此拒绝了他的帮助，结合选项，故选 D。

(3) A. 观点态度题。根据文章第四段，The people in the hall seemed very nosy (爱窥探的)，keeping their eyes on me with curiosity. What was their problem? 大厅里的人似乎很爱窥探他人的隐私，他们都非常好奇地盯着我看，他们有什么问题吗？可知，当作者被大厅里的人盯着的时候，感觉非常的困惑，A. Puzzled and

annoyed 困惑的和烦恼的; B. Concerned and anxious 关心的和焦虑的; C. Brightened and upset 害怕的和忐忑不安的; D. Delighted and excited 高兴地和兴奋地. 结合选项, 故选 A.

(4) C. 推理判断题. 根据文章最后一段, Before you came over, I never realized what a beautiful place I lived in. I never felt lucky before. You thought it was a museum. My feelings about my home changed after that. I've always wanted to thank you. 在你来之前, 我从来没有意识到我住过一个多么美丽的地方. 我以前从来没有感到幸运过. 你以为那是一个博物馆. 从那以后, 我对我的家的感觉发生了变化. 我一直想感谢你. 可知, 住在房子里的人从来没有觉得那里有多么的美丽, 自己有多么的幸运, 即人们总是会忽视自己身边的美, 结合选项, 故选 C.

【点评】考查学生的推理判断能力和联系上下文的能力, 在做推理判断题不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实, 要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断. 此类的题目一定要联系上下文, 根据上下文的内容加上自己的理解, 再作出正确的判断

14. 【答案】BACC

【分析】这是一篇议论文. 卡伦津人占肯尼亚人口不到 2%, 但是 50% 左右的肯尼亚的领先赛跑运动员都是卡伦津人, 这让科学家们很疑惑. 丹麦的一队运动科学家通过研究认为卡伦津人生活在高海拔地方, 导致他们体内有更多的红细胞, 使得他们表现比其他人好. 他们还说卡伦津人的体型使得他们占优势. 但是卡伦津人却认为是他们的努力使得他们表现好. 英国一个运动员 Farah, 看到卡伦津人的严格的训练后改变了自己的饮食和作息习惯、加强训练, 取得了比之前更优异的成绩. 这也证明了卡伦津人的观点.

【解答】(1) B. 细节理解题. 由第一段最后一句 "They have spent considerable time and effort trying to answer one question: What enables the Kalenjin people to run so fast? (他们花大量的时间和精力来回答一个问题: 什么使得卡伦津人跑的如此快?)" 可知, 科学家们对卡伦津人的长跑能力很感兴趣. 故选 B.

(2) A. 细节理解题. 第二段讲述了丹麦科学家的发现: 卡伦津人跑的快的原因一是因为他们训练于高海拔地方, 使得他们有更多的红细胞, 所以他们的心率也比较低. 二是因为他们的体型与丹麦其他人相比, 有更长的腿、更低的体重指数与短小的身体. 总结起来就是说丹麦科学家认为卡伦津人运动能力强的原因是他们的体质更适合跑步. A. Physical condition 身体状况; B. Hard training 高强度的训练; C. Living style 生活方式; D. Strong will 坚强的意志. 故选 A.

(3) C. 细节理解题. 由第三段中的 "However, Kenyan runners were offended by this conclusion. They credited their success to hard work and endless hours of training (然而, 卡伦津人对这个结论却很生气. 他们认为他们的成功归功于他们的努力工作与长时间的训练)" 可知, 卡伦津人认为丹麦科学家们的结论是不可接受的. A. Convincing 令人信服的, 有说服力的; B. Astonishing 令人惊讶的; C. Unacceptable 不可接受的; D. Important 重要的. 故选 C.

(4) C. 推理判断题. 由最后一段首句 "Farah's story proves what Kenyans have known all along. " 可知, Farah 的故事证明了卡伦津人一直以来相信的东西. 而由第三段内容可知卡伦津人认为他们的成功归功于他们的努力工作与长时间的训练. 所以 Farah 的故事是为了证明努力能够获得回报. 故选 C.

【点评】阅读理解题测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力，要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释。考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点。

15. 【答案】ADDB

【分析】本文主要讲述了社交网络的优点和缺点，甚至有些公司已经禁止了社交网络。最终提醒人们要正确利用社交网络，趋利避害。

【解答】(1) A. 段落大意题。由第二段内容可知主要讲述了 social media 的优点，且 B, C, D 选项都是细节内容，并不能概括整段，故选 A。

(2) D. 细节理解题。由第四段 Many companies have blocked social networks, 许多公司已经封锁了社交网络。可见 D 选项一些公司禁止在工作时间使用社交网络，故选 D。

(3) D. 主旨大意题。由文末 Social media has its advantages and drawbacks as each coin has two sides. It is up to each user to use social sites wisely, 社交媒体有它的优点和缺点，就像每一个硬币都有两面，每个用户都要明智地使用社交网站。可见这篇文章的主要目的是提醒人们明智地使用社交媒体。故选 D。

(4) B. 结构归纳题。由全文内容可知，第一段介绍了社交网络的影响，第二段说明了社交网络的优点，三，四，五段说明了其缺点，最后一段提醒人们要正确利用社交网络。故选 B。

【点评】阅读理解题测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力，要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释。考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点。

第四部分 阅读信息还原（满分 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。

16. 【答案】(1) - (5) BDGEA

【分析】本文属于说明文阅读，作者通过这篇文章向我们介绍了对于家人一起吃晚饭的研究，以及一起吃的好处，这样孩子们能学到更多的东西。

【解答】(1) - (5) BDGEA

(1) B. 细节理解题，根据后文 Plates, forks and spoons would be laid out. 盘子，叉子和勺子都会摆好，可知此处是餐桌上的摆设，因此为：每晚餐桌都用简单的布料来装饰，故选 B。

(2) D. 细节理解题，根据后文 The data seems to point to two main issues: overworked parents and overscheduled children. 数据似乎指向了两个主要问题：过度劳累的父母和过度安排的孩子，可知，D. 是什么导致今天家庭聚餐数量下降的原因？符合语境。故选 D。

(3) G. 细节理解题, 根据前文 And sometimes the deepest and most meaningful times in a family are not at the table at all. 有时候, 家庭中最深刻、最有意义的时刻根本就不在餐桌上, 此处表示转折. 可知, G. 但是, 一家人在餐桌旁度过的时间仍然有一些独特之处. 符合语境. 故选 G.

(4) E. 细节理解题, 根据前文 Children pick up vocabulary and a sense of how conversation is structured. 孩子们学会词汇并有了对话结构的感觉, 他们还学习良好的餐桌礼仪, 这将有损于他们的生活, 可知, E. 他们还学习良好的餐桌礼仪, 这将使他们终生受益. 符合语境. 故选 E.

(5) A. 细节理解题, 根据前文 One professor at Rutgers University in New Jersey stated, "A meal is about civilizing children." 新泽西罗格斯大学的一位教授说: "吃饭是培养孩子的教养, 是时候教他们成为他们文化的一员. 可知, A. 吃饭是父母教育孩子的时候. 符合语境. 故选 A.

【点评】七选五阅读是完成性阅读, 和完形填空很类似, 不同的是一个选词, 一个选句子. 解题时, 要注意上下文语境, 充分考虑信息词 (选项中和空格前后句子中相同或相近的词), 选出最符合语境的句子.

第五部分 书面表达 (共三节, 满分 5 分) 第一节 选词填空 (共 1 小题; 每小题 5 分, 满分 5 分) 根据句意, 选择适当的词并用其正确的形式填空, 有两个词为多余选项. 每空只填一个词.

17. **【答案】** (1) hidden. (2) devotion. (3) various. (4) stuck. (5) recommendation.

【分析】 (1) 我们希望提供一种教育, 让每个学生都有机会发现他们潜藏的才能.

(2) 警察和消防队员今天因他们的勇敢和忠于职守而受到表彰.

(3) 灯笼通常是用彩色薄纸做的, 有各种形状和大小.

(4) 今天, 美国人平均每年花大约一周的时间被困于交通堵塞中.

(5) 我已经在推荐信中附上了我的联系方式, 以防你有进一步的问题.

【解答】 (1) hidden. 考查形容词. 句意: 我们希望提供一种教育, 让每个学生都有机会发现他们潜藏的才能. 修饰名词 talents, 应该用形容词; hide 是动词, 形容词形式为 hidden, 意思为"隐藏的", 符合句意. 故填 hidden.

(2) devotion. 考查名词. 句意: 警察和消防队员今天因他们的勇敢和忠于职守而受到表彰. and 是并列连词, 连接两个并列成分; bravery 是名词, 因此所填词也应该是名词; devote 是动词, 名词为 devotion; 短语 devotion to ... 意思为"对...的奉献/忠诚", 符合句意. 故填 devotion.

(3) various. 考查形容词. 句意: 灯笼通常是用彩色薄纸做的, 有各种形状和大小. 修饰名词短语 shapes and sizes, 应用形容词; vary 是动词, 形容词形式是 various, 意思为"各种各样的", 符合句意. 故填 various.

(4) stuck. 考查过去分词表被动. 句意: 今天, 美国人平均每年花大约一周的时间被困于交通堵塞中. stick 是不规则变化动词, 过去分词为 stuck; 短语 get stuck in 意思为"陷入..., 被困于...", 符合句意. 故填 stuck.

(5) recommendation. 考查名词。句意：我已经在推荐信中附上了我的联系方式，以防你有进一步的问题。根据句意，此处为“推荐信”，因此用 recommend 的名词形式 recommendation。故填 recommendation。

【点评】选词填空题是初中英语的一个重要题型，它集词的用法与搭配、词语辨析、语法、单句理解、语篇理解等考查于一体，既考查了考生的语言知识水平，又检测了考生的分析判断能力和综合运用语言知识的实践能力。

第二节 语法填空（共 1 小题；每小题 15 分，满分 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空 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。

18. 【答案】(1) its (2) was built (3) joined (4) where (5) extremely (6) by (7) dishes (8) visiting (9) have become (10) eating (11) higher (12) the (13) have formed (14) who/that (15) to make

【分析】A：介绍了长城的概况和建造历史。

B：本文讨论了去外面吃饭的缺点。

C：讲述了年轻人从事志愿者服务的情况。

【解答】(1) its. 考查形容词性物主代词。句意：它从西向东蜿蜒而行，穿过沙漠，越过高山，穿过山谷，最后到达大海。wind one's way 意为“曲折蜿蜒”，故这里填 its。

(2) was built. 考查时态和语态。句意：它的第一部分在春秋时期建造。根据语意可知，长城是被建造的，春秋时期是过去，用一般过去时的被动语态，主语为 part，所以谓语用第三人称单数形式，故填 was built。

(3) joined. 考查固定用法。句意：秦始皇命人把所有城墙连接起来，have something done“使……被做”（别人做），所以用过去分词作宾补，故填 joined。

(4) where. 考查定语从句关系词。句意：一路上都是眺望塔，士兵们过去站岗的地方。这里构造非限制性定语从句，用 where 在定语从句中作地点状语。故填 where。

(5) extremely. 考查副词。句意：在古代，没有任何现代化的机器，建造这样的城墙是非常困难的。这里用副词 extremely 修饰形容词 difficult，故填 extremely。

(6) by. 考查介词短语。句意：所有工作都是手工完成。by hand“手工，用手的，亲自的”。故填 by。

(7) dishes. 考查名词。句意：做中餐被认为特别麻烦。根据修饰词 Chinese 可知用可数名词的复数 dishes 泛指，表示“中国菜”。故填 dishes。

(8) visiting. 考查动名词的用法。做 remember 的宾语，用动名词 visiting，表示“记得做过某事”。故填 visiting。

(9) have become. 考查动词不定式。句意：尽管有规律的外出就餐似乎已经成为许多年轻人的习惯，所以作 seems 的宾语，用动词不定式的完成式 to have become，表示“似乎已经成为”。故填 have become。

(10) eating. 考查动名词。句意：一周出去吃一到两次也许可以负担得起，~~作主语~~，所以用动名词，故填 eating。

(11) higher. 考查比较级。句意：你的身体会付出更大的代价，所以本句表示和钱方面的一个比较，所以用比较级，故填 higher。

(12) the. 考查冠词。句意：虽然他只有 11 岁，但詹姆斯帮助老年人。形容词前面加定冠词 the 表示一类人，故填 the。

(13) have formed. 考查时态。句意：到目前为止，詹姆斯和他的朋友们已经组成了一个年轻的志愿者小组来寻找需要帮助的人。主语是名词复数，结合前面的 so far，可知使用现在完成时，故填 have formed。

(14) who/that. 考查定语从句。句意：到目前为止，詹姆斯和他的朋友们已经组成了一个年轻的志愿者小组来寻找需要帮助的人。先行词是 people，在定语从句中做主语，故填关系代词 who/that

(15) to make. 考查不定式。句意：他们的主要目的是通过个人牺牲来改变现状。be to do sth: 将要做某事，故填 to make。

【点评】本题主要考查了用单词的适当形式填空。做本题的关键是在理解短文的基础上，灵活运用所学的基础知识。本类型的题目常考到的知识点有：固定的短语，词类的转换，名词的复数形式，副词以及祈使句的用法等。因此，这就需要在平时的学习中，牢固掌握各语言点及一些语法知识。

第三节 作文（满分 20 分）

19. 【答案】It was a gold autumn. A woman was gathering fruits from the trees, the basket on the ground full of apples. This was the only orchard in the village and the neighbors were allowed to pick whatever fruit they prefer from the trees.

It was so hot at noon that she returned home, exhausted. Noticing the sweat on her face, her oldest boy came up with an idea to help her. Without delay, he asked the neighboring children to go to the orchard. They made great efforts to pick all the ripe fruits from the tree. To get those they couldn't reach, they attempted to climb up the trees. Late in the afternoon, the woman came into the orchard again. What surprised her were baskets of apples under the trees and the naughty boys' dirty hands and their laughter.

【分析】高分句型一：Noticing the sweat on her face, her oldest boy came up with an idea to help her.

译文：注意到她脸上的汗水，她的大儿子想出了一个办法来帮助她。

分析：这句话使用现在分词作状语。

高分句型二：What surprised her were baskets of apples under the trees and the naughty boys' dirty hands and their laughter.

译文：令她吃惊的是树下的一筐苹果，还有那些淘气的男孩脏的手和他们的笑声。

【解答】It was a gold autumn. A woman was gathering fruits from the trees, the basket on the ground full of apples. This was the only orchard in the village and the neighbors were allowed to pick whatever fruit they prefer from the trees. (一个女人从树上摘水果)

It was so hot at noon that she returned home, exhausted. Noticing the sweat on her face, her oldest boy came up with an idea to help her. 【高分句型一】 Without delay, he asked the neighboring children to go to the orchard. They made great efforts to pick all the ripe fruits from the tree. To get those they couldn't reach, they attempted to climb up the trees. Late in the afternoon, the woman came into the orchard again. What surprised her were baskets of apples under the trees and the naughty boys' dirty hands and their laughter. 【高分句型二】 (女人的大儿子帮助妈妈采摘水果)

【点评】开放类作文的特点

1) 文章扣题:

描述有的放矢, 突出主题;

2) 思维活跃:

发散思维空间, 学生从不同的、全新的角度看待分析一个事物或现象.

3) 内容健康充实:

内容要点乐观向上, 以积极的态度进行表达.

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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