

西城区 2019-2020 学年第二学期期末高二年级

英语试卷

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三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. (1.5分) What day does the man finally make the reservation for?

- A. The 21st of June.
- B. The 20th of June.
- C. The 21st of July.

2. (1.5分) What is the weather like now in the man's hometown?

- A. Rainy.
- B. Sunny.
- C. Snowy.

3. (1.5分) Why does the woman ask the man for help?

- A. To sell a product.
- B. To start a channel.
- C. To finish a survey.

4. (1.5分) Why does the woman make the call?

- A. To ask for a leave.
- B. To see a doctor.
- C. To attend a class.

第二节：（共3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三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。

5. (3分) (1) How did the woman get to the special device show?

- A. On foot.

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B. By underground.

C. By bus.

(2) What is the woman's favourite?

A. The Games Hall.

B. The 3D theatre.

C. The Test Space.

6. (3分) (1) How much is the ticket for an eight - year - old child?

A. £4.5.

B. £6.

C. £9.

(2) Where can the woman park the car if she goes there on Saturday?

A. Opposite the cinema.

B. At the back of the library.

C. Next door to the museum.

7. (3分) (1) What will the woman do on the weekend?

A. Take piano lessons.

B. Go out with her family.

C. Finish her science project.

(2) When will the woman see the movie?

A. 5: 15 p. m.

B. 7: 15 p. m.

C. 9: 00 p. m.

第三节：（共 1 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）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。

8. （7.5 分）

The Maritime Museum	
It's a very (1) _____ building, opened in November 1991.	
The Education Centre	It is on the (2) _____ floor and there is a good little library.
The Theatre	It is used to screen videos and also for (3) _____.
The Leisure Gallery	Surfing, (4) _____, and lifesaving clubs are all very much a part of Australian (5) _____.

II. 完形填空阅读下面短文，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。

9. （22.5 分）It is a story every bit as moving and magical as her Harry Potter books. The (1) _____ between J. K. Rowling, the author of Harry Potter, and Catie Hoch, a Harry Potter fan from New York, began in early 2000, some three years after the then six - year - old had developed a fast - growing childhood cancer.

Her mother, Gina Peca, had read the first three Harry Potter to Catie, who was such a fan that she would wear her Harry Potter clothes, complete with big round glasses and a red short coat, as she (2) _____ to hospital from home.

By the end of 1999, Catie had been through several rounds of surgery and chemotherapy (化疗), losing all her hair but none of her spirit. Ms Peca was (3) _____ that there would soon be no more Harry Potter to read.

She sent an email to the book's publishers with a (4) _____ for J. K. Rowling, asking when the fourth book would be (5) _____ and telling of the joy that the books had brought to Catie's life.

A few weeks later, a reply came that had Catie and her mother (6) _____ for joy. It read, "I am working very hard on book four at the moment - on a bit that involves some new creatures Hagrid has brought along for the Care of Magical Creatures classes. This is all Top Secret, so you are (7) _____ to tell only some close friends and your mum, but no one else...With lots of love, J. K. Rowling. "

After Catie replied, Miss Rowling was back in touch: "Do you think people will mind? I seem to have (8) _____ an awful lot of characters along the way..."

Catie's condition began to worsen. Her mother emailed Miss Rowling to tell her that Catie could no longer use her (9) _____. A few days later, the author (10) _____ to read abstracts to Catie from the then (11) _____ book

four.

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So it happened that at home in New York, a little girl with cancer became the first person in the world to (12) _ the latest adventures of Harry Potter, later published as The Goblet of Fire. Catie's mother, father and two brothers sat with her, listening on speaker - phone.

When Miss Rowling came to America for a book tour, she(13)_____to meet her little friend.(14)_____time ran out. On May 18, 2000, Catie died, aged nine.

Hearing the family had started a memorial fund in Catie's name, Miss Rowling sent a letter and a check for \$ 100, 000. "...I consider myself (15) _____ to have had contact with Catie. I am crying so hard as I type. She left footprints on my heart..."

- (1) A. friendship B. agreement C. cooperation D. competition
- (2) A. marched B. fled C. drove D. travelled
- (3) A. shocked B. fearful C. determined D. grateful
- (4) A. comment B. book C. gift D. message
- (5) A. finished B. revised C. recommended D. sold
- (6) A. waving B. screaming C. chatting D. running
- (7) A. encouraged B. forbidden C. allowed D. required
- (8) A. attracted B. met C. discovered D. collected
- (9) A. wheelchair B. phone C. computer D. radio
- (10) A. offered B. demanded C. continued D. needed
- (11) A. unpainted B. unpublished C. undefined D. unreported
- (12) A. watch B. read C. discuss D. hear
- (13) A. failed B. managed C. hoped D. begged
- (14) A. Thus B. But C. And D. So
- (15) A. fortunate B. successful C. strong D. content

II. 阅读理解 (共 4 小题; 每小题 8 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

10. (8分) Whistler Olympic Park, having hosted ski jumping, cross - country skiing and biathlon (冬季两项) for the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, remains an active centre for competitors, the local community and visitors. Located a short drive south of Whistler, the park offers activities and programs all year - round.

- Winter at Whistler Olympic Park

Discover Whistler Olympic Park through cross - country skiing, snowshoeing, biathlon and more.

Find yourself in the park's fantastic landscape and discover its Olympic history.

Take a lesson such as ski jumping in the youth program.

Gather around the outdoor open fire or in the warm Day Lodge restaurant after a day out in the snow.

- Summer at Whistler Olympic Park

Open daily for tours, self - guided activities and sightseeing from 9: 30 a. m. to 4: 30 p. m.

There is a small park access fee (\$ 15/vehicle) . This fee is for the benefit of local, national and international Nordic athletes for summer and winter training. Free park entry for 2020/2021 season pass holders and non - motorized vehicles.

- Tours

Olympic Biathlon Tour

Feel like an Olympian with this hands - on introduction to biathlon! On your walk to the shooting range, learn about the park's sports and history. It also provides the best angle for taking photos of the Olympic monuments.

Take aim and shoot a real gun! In a mini race, including walking and running, get your heart rate up, stay focused and take aim to hit the targets!

Tour Dates: Daily from June 28 - September 1, 2020

Ages: 8 and up (under 19 with an accompanying adult)

Pricing: Adult \$ 55, Youth \$ 45

E - Bike & Biathlon Adventure Tour

The comfortable electric assist mountain bikes have wide wheels for a smooth ride, and an electric motor to help you climb hills with ease.

Visit the Olympic monuments and enjoy breathtaking viewpoints, such as the Top of the World lookout with views of Black Tusk and surrounding mountain ranges.

Test your skills at the biathlon range, shooting at Olympic targets.

Tour Dates: Daily from June 28 - September 1, 2020

Ages: 10 and up (under 19 with an accompanying adult)

Pricing: \$ 95 per person

For more information, please log in from our homepage.

(1) If you want to learn ski jumping, you should probably go to _____.

- A. Olympic Biathlon Tour
- B. Winter at Whistler Olympic Park
- C. Summer at Whistler Olympic Park
- D. E - Bike & Biathlon Adventure Tour

(2) Which group of visitors can enjoy free park entry? _____

- A. Season pass holders.
- B. Children under age 8.
- C. Locals from the community.
- D. Teenagers with parents.

(3) What can you do during the E - bike tour? _____

- A. Ride a bike around the lake.
- B. Gather around the open fire.
- C. Visit the Olympic monuments.
- D. Photograph monuments at the best angle.

(4) What is the passage mainly about? _____

- A. A sports and leisure centre.
- B. Exciting sports adventures.
- C. Year - round training programs.
- D. History of an Olympic Park.

11. (6分) Are you preparing for a standardized English exam? Do you find the listening section particularly

challenging? 关注北京高考在线官方微信: [北京高考资讯\(ID:bj-gaokao\)](#), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

The world of standardized examinations to assess candidates' abilities in the English language has grown rapidly, especially in the last 30 years. Most of these exams include a listening paper, in which a number of micro - skills are tested, such as listening for detailed information, understanding an author's attitude and more. Despite the different types of exams out there, they all share many things. We can call them "skills", as they can be applied while taking the listening test.

You need to exercise your skills to make "educated guesses" although you won't ever have super powers. Most standardized tests give you some time to read ahead. You must use this time wisely, as this is crucial to predicting as much as possible a number of things. You should quickly ask yourself: What is their relationship? Where are they? Why are they talking? What are their tones?

By doing this, you will be able to set the situation and expect specific vocabulary which might be used in the coming listening materials. All this can be done very quickly. If the passage contains gaps that you must fill out, you should try to predict the type of word or expression (noun, adjective, verb, etc.). Do not try to read everything in detail; only focus on the key words. With practice, you will be able to predict with a certain level of precision. Even if you find it difficult, trying to make a prediction will always help you concentrate on the task, thus making it a lot more manageable and understandable.

Becoming a successful candidate takes time and practice. Unless you have had enough practice in English, you won't probably be able to get your desired score. Keep in mind that most standardized exams are more about skills than knowledge.

- (1) The underlined term "educated guesses" in Paragraph 3 can be replaced with_____.
- A. efforts to achieve high scores
 - B. quick decisions about the choice
 - C. better options using the same words
 - D. predictions with a certain level of precision
- (2) What should be stressed more in a standardized listening test according to the passage? _____
- A. Skills.
 - B. Vocabulary.
 - C. Scores.
 - D. Knowledge.
- (3) Who do you think the passage is intended for? _____

A. Teachers.

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- B. Managers.
- C. Speakers.
- D. Candidates.

12. (8分) GENETIC testing cannot tell teachers anything useful about an individual pupil's educational achievement. That is the conclusion of a study that looked at how well so-called polygenic (多基因的) scores for education predict a person's educational achievements, based on a long-term study of thousands of people in the UK. "Some people with a very low genetic score are very high performers at age 16. Some are even in the top 3 percent," says Tim Morris at the University of Bristol, UK.

And while Morris expects the accuracy of polygenic scores for educational achievements to improve, he doesn't think they will ever be good enough to predict how well an individual will do. Even relatively simple qualities such as height are influenced by thousands of genetic variants, each of which may only have a tiny effect. It has been claimed that polygenic scores can be used to make useful predictions, such as a person's likelihood of developing various diseases. One company is even offering embryo screening (screening of an unborn baby in the very stages of development) based on polygenic scores for disease risk.

Some researchers - notably Robert Plomin of King's College London - think that schools should start using polygenic scores for educational achievement. In most cases, the scores may reflect qualities such as persistence as well as intelligence.

To assess the usefulness of polygenic scores in education, Morris and his colleagues calculated them for 8,000 people in Bristol who are part of a long-term study known as the Children of the 90s. The participants' genomes (基因组) have been sequenced and their academic results are available to researchers. Among other things, the team found a correlation of 0.4 between a person's polygenic score and their exam results at age 16. But there would need to be a correlation of at least 0.8 to make useful predictions about individuals, says Morris.

Plomin, however, argues that the results support his opinion. "A correlation of 0.4 makes it the strongest polygenic predictor in the behavioural sciences," says Plomin. "It's so much stronger than a lot of other things we base decisions on. So it's a very big finding."

Morris says schools already have access to other predictors that are more accurate, such as a pupil's earlier test results. Looking at parents' educational achievements is also a better predictor of a pupil's academic results than studying their genome, his results show. Providing teachers with an extra predictor based on genetics would just confuse matters, says Morris, and the cost cannot be justified.

(1) In paragraph 2, Morris talks about "height" in order to tell readers that_____.

A. some qualities are hardly affected by any genetic variants

B. some qualities are influenced by thousands of genetic variants

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- C. genetic scores are useful in predicting one's potential diseases
- D. genetic scores can help children improve their scores at school

(2) How did Morris prove the effect of polygenetic scores in education? _____

- A. By providing opposite examples.
- B. By explaining how the genome works.
- C. By listing findings from another scientist.
- D. By presenting facts and data from research.

(3) According to Plomin, a correlation of 0.4 is reliable because it is _____.

- A. useful in telling you how intelligent and persistent children are
- B. useful in predicting people who might struggle academically
- C. stronger compared to other factors in behavioural sciences
- D. strongly correlated to children's academic achievements

(4) Morris suggested that schools should _____.

- A. study every pupil's genomes
- B. spend some money on genetic tests
- C. know about parents' educational achievements
- D. provide teachers with students' genetic information

13. (8分) Convincing someone to change their mind is really the process of convincing them to change their tribe (部落). If they abandon their beliefs, they run the risk of losing social ties. You can't expect someone to change their mind if you take away their community too.

The way to change people's minds is to become friends with them, to combine them into your tribe, to bring them into your circle. Now, they can change their beliefs without the risk of being abandoned socially.

The British philosopher Alain de Botton suggests that we simply share meals with those who disagree with us: "Sitting down at a table with a group of strangers has the incomparable and odd benefit of making it a little more difficult to hate them without punishment. Prejudice and conflict between groups of people from different nations or races feed off abstraction. However, during a meal, something about handing dishes around, unfolding napkins (餐巾纸) at the same moment, even asking a stranger to pass the salt makes us less likely to hold the belief that the outsiders who wear unusual clothes and speak in distinctive accents deserve to be sent home or attacked. For all the

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large - scale political solutions which have been proposed to ease racial or cultural conflict, there are few more effective ways to promote tolerance between suspicious neighbours than to force them to eat supper together. "

Perhaps it is not difference, but distance that produces tribalism and unfriendliness. As proximity increases, so does understanding. I am reminded of Abraham Lincoln's quote, "I don't like that man. I must get to know him better. " Facts don't change our minds. Friendship does.

The Japanese writer Haruki Murakami once wrote, "Always remember that to argue, and win, is to break down the reality of the person you are arguing against. It is painful to lose your reality, so be kind, even if you are right."

When we are in the moment, we can easily forget that the goal is to connect with the other side, cooperate with them, befriend them, and integrate them into our tribe. We are so caught up in winning that we forget about connecting. It's easy to spend your energy labeling people rather than working with them.

The word "kind (family and relatives)" originated from the word "kin (old fashion of family and relatives)". When you are kind to someone, it means you are treating them like family. This, I think, is a good method for actually changing someone's mind. Develop a friendship. Share a meal. Gift a book. Be kind first, be right later.

(1) People are likely to change their mind when they_____.

- A. change their beliefs
- B. are made friends with
- C. move to a new community
- D. are given somewhere to go

(2) What does the underlined word "proximity" in paragraph 4 mean? _____

- A. Nearness.
- B. Action.
- C. Communication.
- D. Politeness.

(3) The author quotes from Haruki Murakami to imply that_____.

- A. breaking down one's reality is easy
- B. kindness is more important than right
- C. arguing and winning are not important
- D. losing one's identity is a painful process

(4) According to the passage, sharing meals is effective in building connections because it_____.

- A. pleases people with different beliefs or accents
- B. makes people focus on eating rather than conflicts
- C. brings benefits to the people having dinner together
- D. promotes understanding and tolerance among people

I. 选词填空（共 1 小题；每小题 14 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。

14. （14 分）

approve, permit, tolerate, equip, large, astonish, tend

- (1) His poor health condition won't _____ him to travel.
- (2) I was _____ at the sight of an enormous crowd downtown on New Year's Eve.
- (3) To my delight, the flat I am going to rent is well furnished and _____.
- (4) The different backgrounds we have result in our different values. So we have to be _____.
- (5) The final list of applicants together with their resumes will be sent to the manager for his _____.
- (6) This photograph is too small, so _____ it for me, please.
- (7) Prices of air tickets continue to show an upward _____ with the festival approaching.

II. 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）在下列句子中的空白处填入适当内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

- 15. （1 分）Many leading companies across the world are making efforts to present high - tech products _____ (satisfy) people's need.
- 16. （1 分）If I hadn't been sent off, we _____ (win) the match.
- 17. （1 分）In our life, one of the most important things is to learn from our errors, forgive _____ (we) and move on.
- 18. （1 分）Kids should keep in mind that their parents, in most cases, can relate to what they're going through _____ they were teens once.
- 19. （1 分）China's high - speed train, Fuxing Hao, is now one of the fastest trains in the world, _____ can travel at a speed of 350 km/h.
- 20. （1 分）It is reported that the project conducted by his research team _____ (complete) next month.

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21. (1分) Because the flight was delayed, I _____ (wait) for two hours for my grandparents at the arrival hall yesterday.

22. (1分) When we visited our hometown, memories came _____ (flood) back.

23. (1分) _____ makes this novel stand out is its unique characters.

24. (1分) Music has a healing effect and it cheers you up when you are _____ a bad mood.

III. 完成句子 (共5小题; 共13分) 根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子.

25. (2分) 他努力适应新的环境. (adapt) _____

26. (2分) 我们热烈祝贺他考试取得进步. (congratulate) _____

27. (3分) 考生必须留在座位上, 等所有试卷收好以后方可离去. (remain) _____

28. (3分) 报名参加上周写作比赛的学生年龄在8岁到15岁之间. (range) _____

29. (3分) 从他所说的话来判断, 他已经厌倦了现在的工作. (be fed up with) _____

IV. 阅读表达 (共1小题; 每小题8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.

30. (8分) At the start of nearly every doctor's visit, chances are that you will be asked to get your weight measured for that day's exam record - and you would be hard - pressed to find a person whose physician has not brought up his or her weight at some point, and doctors' recommendations to drop pounds are still extremely common. But many conversations around weight have become a barrier, not a help, in the campaign to make people healthier.

Higher body masses are associated with increased risk for hypertension, diabetes and coronary disease. Many studies have shown that heavier people are at higher risk for these illnesses. But the big picture is not the whole picture. Researchers have identified a smaller group of overweight people considered to be "metabolically (新陈代谢地) healthy" - meaning they do not exhibit high blood pressure or other diseases.

Research over the past two decades has shown that health professionals have negative attitudes toward fat people. Some refuse to see these patients at all, as the South Florida Sun Sentinel reported in 2011. Such practices keep people from regular annual exams and prevent the finding of serious underlying conditions. Not only that but doctors' appointments with fat patients are shorter on average, and they routinely use negative words in their medical histories of such people. And research suggests that the stress of being a heavy person may cause metabolic changes that may lead to more poor health outcomes.

To achieve better health outcomes, doctors should focus on behaviors that have proven positive outcomes for health instead of the weight - centric health care practice. And people of all sizes are entitled to evidence - based factors that empower them and keep them healthy. Lifestyle changes, such as eating fruits, vegetables and whole

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grains, along with increased physical activity, can improve blood pressure, levels and sensitivity - often independently of changes in body weight.

- (1) What will you be asked to do when visiting a doctor for the first time? (不多于 4 个单词) _____
- (2) Why does the stress of being a heavy person may lead to more poor health outcomes? (不多于 6 个单词) _____
- (3) What are doctors expected to do to achieve better health outcomes? (不多于 10 个单词) _____
- (4) What is the passage mainly about? (不多于 4 个单词) _____

V. 书面表达

31. (20 分) 假设你是红星中学高二学生李华, 你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对北京正在实行的垃圾分类 (garbage classification) 很感兴趣. 他向你咨询相关信息, 请给他回信. 内容包括:

1. 垃圾分类的益处;
2. 你周边的实施情况;
3. 你的感受.

参考词: recyclables, kitchen waste, harmful waste, other waste

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,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

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三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. 【分析】略

【解答】B

【点评】略

2. 【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

3. 【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

4. 【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

第二节：（共3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三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。

5. 【分析】略

【解答】CB

【点评】略

6. 【分析】略

【解答】7. A 8. B

【点评】略

7. 【分析】略

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【解答】9. B 10. A

【点评】略

第三节：（共1小题；每小题1.5分，共7.5分）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。

8. 【分析】略

【解答】第三节（共5小题；每小题1.5分），共7.5分）

=11. modern 12. top 13. lectures 14. swimming 15. culture

【点评】略

II. 完形填空阅读下面短文，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。

9. 【分析】文章讲述了哈利波特的作者J. K. 罗琳和来自纽约的哈利波特迷凯蒂·霍奇的友谊，小女孩患有癌症，罗琳的来信给她带来了快乐。

【解答】（1）-（5）ADBDA （6）-（10）BCDCA （11）-（15）BDCBA

（1）A. 考查名词及语境理解。A. friendship 友谊；B. agreement 协议；C. cooperation 合作；D. competition 竞争；《哈利波特》的作者J. K. 罗琳和来自纽约的哈利波特迷凯蒂·霍奇的友谊始于2000年初。根据下文 she (13) to meet her little friend 可知是友谊。故选A。

（2）D. 考查动词及语境理解。A. marched 行进；B. fled 逃离；C. drove 驾驶；D. travelled 旅行；当她从家里去医院的时候。故选D。

（3）B. 考查形容词及语境理解。A. shocked 震惊的；B. fearful 害怕的；C. determined 决心的；D. grateful 感激的；佩卡女士担心不久就不会再有《哈利波特》可供阅读了。根据下文 there would soon be no more Harry Potter to read 可知是害怕。故选B。

（4）D. 考查名词及语境理解。A. comment 评论；B. book 书；C. gift 礼物；D. message 消息；她给这本书的出版商发了一封电子邮件，并给J. K. 罗琳写了一封信。故选D。

（5）A. 考查动词及语境理解。A. finished 完成；B. revised 修订；C. recommended 推荐；D. sold 售出；问第四本书什么时候写完，讲述这些书给凯蒂的生活带来的快乐。故选A。

（6）B. 考查动词及语境理解。A. waving 挥手；B. screaming 尖叫；C. chatting 聊天；D. running 跑步；几周后，凯蒂和她妈妈高兴得尖叫起来。故选B。

（7）C. 考查动词及语境理解。A. encouraged 鼓励；B. forbidden 禁止；C. allowed 允许；D. required 要求；这都是最高机密，所以你能只能告诉一些亲密的朋友和你的妈妈，而不能告诉其他人...充满爱，J. K. 罗琳。根据上文 This is all Top Secret 可知是允许。故选C。

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(8) D. 考查动词及语境理解。A. attracted 吸引; B. met 遇见; C. discovered 发现; D. collected 收集; 一路上我好像收集了很多人物。故选 D。

(9) C. 考查名词及语境理解。A. wheelchair 轮椅; B. phone 电话; C. computer 计算机; D. radio 收音机; 她的母亲给罗琳小姐发了电子邮件, 告诉她凯蒂不能再使用她的电脑了。根据上文 Catie's condition began to worsen 可知是不能使用电脑。故选 C。

(10) A. 考查动词及语境理解。A. offered 提供; B. demanded 要求; C. continued 继续; D. needed 需要; 几天后, 作者主动给凯蒂读当时未出版的第四本书的摘要。offer to do sth: 主动做某事。故选 A。

(11) B. 考查形容词及语境理解。A. unpainted 未上漆的; B. unpublished 未出版的; C. undefined 未定义的; D. unreported 未报告的; 几天后, 作者主动给凯蒂读当时未出版的第四本书的摘要。根据上文 I am working very hard on book four at the moment 可知是未发表的。故选 B。

(12) D. 考查动词及语境理解。A. watch 观看; B. read 阅读; C. discuss 讨论; D. hear 听到; 所以在纽约的一个家里, 一个患癌症的小女孩成了世界上第一个听到哈利波特最新冒险故事的人。根据下文 Catie's mother, father and two brothers sat with her, listening on speaker - phone 可知是倾听。故选 D。

(13) C. 考查动词及语境理解。A. failed 失败; B. managed 管理; C. hoped 希望; D. begged 乞求; 当罗琳小姐来美国旅游时, 她希望能见到她的小朋友。故选 C。

(14) B. 考查连词及语境理解。A. Thus 因此; B. But 但是; C. And 以及; D. So 所以; 但是时间不多了。2000年5月18日, 凯蒂去世了, 享年9岁。故选 B。

(15) A. 考查形容词及语境理解。A. fortunate 幸运的; B. successful 成功的; C. strong 强壮的; D. content 满足的; 我觉得自己很幸运能和凯蒂有过联系。故选 A。

【点评】近几年高考试题中的完形填空有新的变化, 试题所涉及的知识面不断拓宽, 综合难度不断提高。做完形填空首先要通读全文, 了解大意。一篇完形填空的文章有许多空格, 所以, 必须先通读一至两遍, 才能大概了解文章的内容。千万不要看一句, 做一句。其次要逐句分析, 前后一致。选择答案时, 要考虑整个句子的内容, 包括搭配、时态、语法等。答案全填完后, 再通读一遍文章, 检查是否通顺流畅了, 用词得当, 意思正确。

II. 阅读理解 (共4小题; 每小题8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

10. **【分析】**这是一篇说明文。文章是一则广告, 主要介绍了一个集运动和休闲为一体的中心——惠斯勒奥林匹克公园。

【解答】(1) B. 细节理解题。根据 Winter at Whistler Olympic Park 部分的 Discover Whistler Olympic Park through cross - country skiing, snowshoeing, biathlon and more. (通过滑雪、雪鞋和冬季两项以及其他更多来了解 Whistler 冬季奥林匹克公园) 可知, 在 Whistler 冬季奥林匹克公园可以学习滑雪。B. Winter at Whistler Olympic Park 符合以上说法, 故选 B 项。

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(2)A. 细节理解题. 根据 Summer at Whistler Olympic Park 部分的 Free park entry for 2020/2021 season pass holders and non - motorized vehicles. 可知 2020/2021 赛季通行证持有者和非机动车可以免费入园. A. Season pass holders. (赛季通行证持有者) 符合以上说法, 故选 A 项.

(3) C. 细节理解题. 根据 E - Bike & Biathlon Adventure Tour 部分的 Visit the Olympic monuments and enjoy breathtaking viewpoints 可知, 参观奥林匹克纪念碑, 欣赏壮观的景色. C. Visit the Olympic monuments. (参观奥林匹克纪念碑) 符合以上说法, 故选 C 项.

(4)A. 主旨大意题. 根据第一段的 Whistler Olympic Park, having hosted ski jumping, cross - country skiing and biathlon (冬季两项) for the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, remains an active centre for competitors, the local community and visitors. (惠斯勒奥林匹克公园为 2010 年的温哥华奥运会和冬季残奥会举行过跳台滑雪、越野滑冰和冬季两项, 现在对于竞争者、当地社区和游客来说依然是一个活跃的中心) 以及下文的提到的 Winter at Whistler Olympic Park (惠斯勒冬季奥林匹克公园), Summer at Whistler Olympic Park (惠斯勒夏季奥林匹克公园) 和 Tours (游览) 可知, 本文主要介绍了一个集运动和休闲于一体的中心 - - 惠斯勒奥林匹克公园. A. A sports and leisure centre. (一个运动和休闲中心) 符合以上说法, 故选 A 项.

【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.

11. **【分析】**这是一篇说明文. 文章主要就如何准备标准化英语考试中的听力部分说明了一些方法, 指出在听力测试中应当更加注重技能, 通过有准确性的预测来设定情境, 并预期在接下来的听力材料中可能用到的特定词汇. 表明大多数标准化考试更多的是关于技能而不是知识.

【解答】(1) D. 词义猜测题. 根据后文 Most standardized tests give you some time to read ahead. You must use this time wisely, as this is crucial to predicting as much as possible a number of things. You should quickly ask yourself: What is their relationship? Where are they? Why are they talking? What are their tones? 大多数标准化考试都会给你一些时间提前阅读. 您必须明智地使用这段时间, 因为这对于预测尽可能多的事情是至关重要的. 你应该马上问自己: 他们是什么关系? 他们在哪儿? 他们为什么要说话? 他们的语气是什么? 由此可知, 后文的问题说明, 你需要练习你的技能来做出"具有一定准确性的预测", 划线短语意思为"具有一定精确度的预测". A. efforts to achieve high scores 努力取得高分. B. quick decisions about the choice 关于选择的快速决策. C. better options using the same words 更好的选择使用相同的词. D. predictions with a certain level of precision 有一定精度的预测. 故选 D.

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(2) A. 细节理解题。根据最后一段中 **Keep in mind that most standardized exams are more about skills than knowledge.** 可知请记住，大多数标准化考试更多的是关于技能而不是知识。由此可知，在标准化的听力测试中，更强调技能。故选 A。

(3) D. 目的意图题。根据第一段 **Are you preparing for a standardized English exam? Do you find the listening section particularly challenging?** 你在准备标准化英语考试吗？你觉得听力部分特别有挑战性吗？以及最后一段第一句 **Becoming a successful candidate takes time and practice.** 成为一个成功的考生需要时间和练习。结合文章主要就如何准备标准化英语考试中的听力部分说明了一些方法，指出在听力测试中应当更加注重技能，通过有准确性的预测来设定情境，并预期在接下来的听力材料中可能用到的特定词汇。表明大多数标准化考试更多的是关于技能而不是知识。由此可推知，这篇文章是写给考生的。故选 D。

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12. **【分析】**这是一篇说明文。一项在对英国数千人进行长期研究的基础上，考察了所谓的多基因教育分数如何预测一个人的教育成就。研究发现基因测试不能告诉老师任何有关单个学生教育成就的有用信息。研究人员希望多基因分数对教育成就的准确性有所提高，但这些分数永远不足以预测一个人的表现。文章主要说明了研究过程，以及人们对研究结论的看法。

【解答】(1) B. 推理判断题。根据第二段中 **And while Morris expects the accuracy of polygenic scores for educational achievements to improve, he doesn't think they will ever be good enough to predict how well an individual will do. Even relatively simple qualities such as height are influenced by thousands of genetic variants, each of which may only have a tiny effect.** 尽管 Morris 希望多基因分数对教育成就的准确性有所提高，但他认为这些分数永远不足以预测一个人的表现。即使是像身高这样相对简单的品质也会受到成千上万种基因变异的影响，每一种变异的影响都很小。由此可推知，在第 2 段中，Morris 谈到“身高”是为了告诉读者一些品质是受成千上万的遗传变异影响的。故选 B。

(2) D. 推理判断题。根据第四段 **To assess the usefulness of polygenic scores in education, Morris and his colleagues calculated them for 8,000 people in Bristol who are part of a long-term study known as the Children of the 90s. The participants' genomes have been sequenced and their academic results are available to researchers. Among other things, the team found a correlation of 0.4 between a person's polygenic score and their exam results at age 16. But there would need to be a correlation of at least 0.8 to make useful predictions about individuals, says Morris.** 为了评估多基因分数在教育中的作用，Morris 和他的同事对布里斯托尔的 8000 人进行了多基因分数测试，这些人取名项名为“90”。

年代的孩子"的长期研究的一部分。参与者的基因组已经排列好，他们的学术成果可供研究人员使用。除此之外，研究小组发现，一个人的多基因分数与他们 16 岁时的考试成绩之间的相关性为 0.4。但 Morris 说，相关性至少要达到 0.8 才能对个体做出有用的预测。由此判断出，Morris 是通过展示研究的事实和数据，来证明多基因分数对教育的影响的。故选 D。

(3) C. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中 "A correlation of 0.4 makes it the strongest polygenic predictor in the behavioural sciences," says Plomin. "It's so much stronger than a lot of other things we base decisions on. So it's a very big finding." 0.4 的相关性使其成为行为科学中最强的多基因预测因子，" Plomin 说。"它比我们赖以做决定的其他很多东西都强大得多。所以这是一个很大的发现。"由此可知，0.4 的相关性是可靠的，因为它比行为科学中的其他因素更强。故选 C。

(4) C. 细节理解题。根据最后一段中 Looking at parents' educational achievements is also a better predictor of a pupil's academic results than studying their genome, his results show. Providing teachers with an extra predictor based on genetics would just confuse matters," says Morris, and the cost cannot be justified. 他的研究结果显示，与研究学生的基因组相比，观察父母的教育成就也是预测学生学业成绩的更好手段。Morris 说，为教师提供一个基于遗传学的额外预测器只会使事情变得混乱，而且花费也不合理。由此可知，Morris 建议学校应该了解父母的教育成就。故选 C。

【点评】1. 直接信息题：

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13. 【分析】本文是一篇议论文。改变别人想法并不容易，其方法就是和他们成为朋友。距离产生隔阂，共同进餐更能促进了人们之间的理解和宽容。

【解答】(1) B. 细节理解题。根据文章第二段 "The way to change people's minds is to become friends with them, to combine them into your tribe, to bring them into your circle." (改变别人想法的方法就是和他们成为朋友，把他们融入你的部落，把他们带入你的圈子) 可知，只有成为朋友之后，人们才有可能改变想法。故选 B。

(2) A. 词义猜测题。根据文章第四段 "Perhaps it is not difference, but distance that produces tribalism and unfriendliness." (也许并不是

差异，而是距离造成了部落主义和不友好。) 和 "I am reminded of Abraham Lincoln's quote, I don't like that man. I must get to know him better." (我想起林肯的名言，"我不喜欢那个人。我必须更好地了解他。) 可知，距离造成了隔阂，只有接近增加理解才能增加友谊而猜测 proximity 为"接近"之意。A 项 nearness 意思是"分关系的"。

亲密", B 项 action 意思是"行为, 行动", C 项 communication 意思是"交流", D 项 politeness 意思是"礼貌". A 项符合语境, 故选 A.

(3) B. 推理判断题. 根据文章第二段 The Japanese writer Haruki Murakami once wrote, "Always remember that to argue, and win, is to break down the reality of the person you are arguing against. It is painful to lose your reality, so be kind, even if you are right." (日本作家村上春树曾写道: "永远记住, 要想辩论并取得胜利, 就必须打破你所反对的人的现实. 失去现实是痛苦的, 所以要善良, 即使你是对的.") 可推断, 作者引用了村上春树的话来暗示善良比正确更重要. 故选 B.

(4) D. 推理判断题. 根据文章第三段 "However, during a meal, something about handing dishes around, unfolding napkins (餐巾纸) at the same moment, even asking a stranger to pass the salt makes us less likely to hold the belief that the outsiders who wear unusual clothes and speak in distinctive accents deserve to be sent home or attacked." (然而, 在吃饭时, 分发盘子, 同时打开餐巾纸, 甚至请陌生人递盐的做法, 会让我们不太可能认为, 穿着不寻常的衣服, 说话有独特口音的外人应该被送回家或袭击) 以及最后一段 "This, I think, is a good method for actually changing someone's mind. Develop a friendship. Share a meal. Gift a book. Be kind first, be right later." (我认为, 这是一个真正改变别人想法的好方法. 建立友谊. 分享一顿饭. 赠送一本书. 先善良, 后正确) 可推断, 分享食物对于建立联系是有效的, 因为它促进了人们之间的理解和宽容. 故选 D.

【点评】阅读理解通常都会出现词义猜测题. 设题时, 常会考查生词或短语的词义判断题, 要求考生从上下文理解中概括出生词或短语的词义. 考生作此类题型时, 首先要找到所猜测词所在文章的位置, 然后在理解文章大意的的基础之上, 对此词前后句反复研读, 最后根据前后句猜测出词义.

I. 选词填空 (共 1 小题; 每小题 14 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.

14. 【分析】(1) 他的健康状况不允许他旅行.

(2) 除夕夜在市中心看到一大群人, 我感到很惊讶.

(3) 令我高兴的是, 我要租的公寓家具齐全, 设备齐全.

(4) 我们所处的不同背景导致了我们的不同的价值观, 所以我们必须容忍.

(5) 申请人的最终名单连同他们的简历将送交经理批准.

(6) 这张照片太小了, 请给我放大一点.

(7) 随着节日的临近, 机票价格继续呈上升趋势.

【解答】(1) 答案: permit. 考查谓语动词的时态. 根据上面的句意可知表示"许可", 在助动词 won't 后, 用动词原形, 所以答案是 permit.

(2) 答案: astonished. 考查派生词. 根据上面的句意可知作 I was 的表语, 表示"吃惊的", 所以答案是 astonished.

(3) 答案: equipped. 考查谓语动词的语态. 根据上面的句意可知主语 the flat 和谓语动词 equip 是被动关系, 所以答案是 equipped. 官方微信: 北京高考资讯 (ID:bj-gaokao), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息.

(4) 答案: tolerant. 考查派生词. 根据上面的句意可知 So we have to be 的表语, 用 tolerate 的形容词形式, 表示"忍受", 所以答案是tolerant.

(5) 答案: approval. 考查派生词. 根据上面的句意可知作介词 for 的宾语, 表示"赞同", 用抽象名词 approval, 所以答案是approval.

(6) 答案: enlarge. 考查派生词. 根据上面的句意可知作谓语动词, 表示"扩大", 用动词 enlarge, 所以答案是enlarge.

(7) 答案: tendency. 考查派生词. 根据上面的句意可知做 show 的宾语, 表示"趋势", 用抽象名词 tendency. 所以答案是tendency.

【点评】考查选词填空.

选择合适的单词或者短语主要的依据是句子的含义, 我们往往会根据空格前后的句子, 短语和单词来选出合适的短语; 同时还要注意使用短语的正确形式, 特别是动词短语, 首先要判断是做谓语还是非谓语, 如果是谓语动词要注意时态和语态, 如果是非谓语动词, 要注意判断所做的句子成分, 从而选用正确的非谓语动词的形式.

II. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分) 在下列句子中的空白处填入适当内容或括号内单词的正确形式.

15. 【分析】世界上许多领先的公司都在努力展示高技术产品来满足人们的需要.

【解答】答案: to satisfy. 此处动词不定式表示目的, 作目的状语. 故填 to satisfy.

【点评】考查单词填空, 准确地理解句子、翻译句子, 然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性, 对于动词要注意时态, 名词要注意单复数, 正确写出单词完成句子, 使句意更通顺.

16. 【分析】如果我没有被罚下的话, 我们就能赢得比赛.

【解答】答案: would have won. 根据从句可知, 主句表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气, 谓语动词用 would have done 结构. 故填 would have won.

【点评】考查单词填空, 准确地理解句子、翻译句子, 然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性, 对于动词要注意时态, 名词要注意单复数, 正确写出单词完成句子, 使句意更通顺.

17. 【分析】在我们的生活中, 最重要的事情之一就是从小错误中吸取教训, 原谅自己, 继续前进.

【解答】答案: ourselves. 主语和宾语为同一个人, 用反身代词 ourselves 作宾语. 故填 ourselves.

【点评】考查单词填空, 准确地理解句子、翻译句子, 然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性, 对于动词要注意时态, 名词要注意单复数, 正确写出单词完成句子, 使句意更通顺.

18. 【分析】孩子们应该记得, 在大多数情况下, 父母能够了解你正在经历的事情, 因为他们也是从青少年时代过来的.

【解答】答案: because. 前后两个分句之间是因果关系, 用连词 because. 故填 because.

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【点评】考查单词填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，对于动词要注意时态，名词要注意单复数，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

19. 【分析】中国的高速列车“复兴号”现在是世界上最快的火车之一，它能达到时速每小时 350 公里。

【解答】答案：which. 先行词 trains 在定语从句中作主语，用关系代词 which. 故填 which.

【点评】考查单词填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，对于动词要注意时态，名词要注意单复数，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

20. 【分析】据报道，他的研究小组进行的项目将于下个月完成。

【解答】答案：will be completed. team 与 complete 之间是动宾关系，根据时间状语 next month 要用一般将来时的被动语态. 故填 will be completed.

【点评】考查单词填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，对于动词要注意时态，名词要注意单复数，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

21. 【分析】因为航班延误，昨天我在到达大厅等了我爷爷奶奶两个小时。

【解答】答案：waited. 根据前文中的 was delayed, 要用一般过去时. 故填 waited.

【点评】考查单词填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，对于动词要注意时态，名词要注意单复数，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

22. 【分析】当我们回到家乡时，往事涌上心头。

【解答】答案：flooding. memories 与 flood 之间是主谓关系，用现在分词作伴随状语. 故填 flooding.

【点评】考查单词填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，对于动词要注意时态，名词要注意单复数，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

23. 【分析】使这部小说与众不同的是小说特有的人物形象。

【解答】答案：What. 句中缺少主语，what 作主语，同时引导主语从句. 故填 What.

【点评】考查单词填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，对于动词要注意时态，名词要注意单复数，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

24. 【分析】音乐有治愈的作用，当你心情不好时，它会让你振作起来。

【解答】答案：in. in a bad mood 心情不好，是固定搭配. 故填 in.

【点评】考查单词填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，对于动词要注意时态，名词要注意单复数，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

III. 完成句子（共 5 小题；共 13 分）根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子。

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25. 【分析】他努力适应新的环境.

【解答】答案: He tried hard to adapt to the new environment. 本句为简单句. 努力去做 try hard to do sth., 用一般过去时陈述过去的事情; 适应 adapt to, to 是介词, 后面接名词作宾语, 新的环境 the new environment. 故答案为 He tried hard to adapt to the new environment.

【点评】汉译英是基础题, 需要学生根据句意、时态和固定搭配等, 来选择合适的单词、短语或句式, 按照适当的语序来翻译.

26. 【分析】我们热烈祝贺他考试取得进步.

【解答】答案: We warmly congratulated him on the progress he had made in the exam. 本句为复合句, 陈述过去的事情, 用一般过去时. 表示"为某事祝贺某人", 英语表达是 congratulated sb. on sth., 热烈 warmly, 修饰动词 congratulate, 进步 the progress, 后面加定语从句修饰; 从句中连接词指代名词 progress 作动词 make 的宾语, 用关系代词 that 或 which 引导定语从句, 也可以省略关系词; 谓语动词 make 这一动作发生在主句动作之前, 应用过去完成时 had made, 在考试中 in the exam. 故答案为 We warmly congratulated him on the progress he had made in the exam.

【点评】汉译英是基础题, 需要学生根据句意、时态和固定搭配等, 来选择合适的单词、短语或句式, 按照适当的语序来翻译.

27. 【分析】考生必须留在座位上, 等所有试卷收好以后方可离去.

【解答】答案: Candidates shall remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected. 本句为复合句, 表示规定, 主句中用情态动词 shall. 考生 Candidates, 留在座位上 remain in their seats; 从句部分是以 until 引导的时间状语从句, 所有试卷 all the papers, 收集 collect, 与主语之间为被动关系, 且表示已经完成的状态, 用现在完成时的被动语态 have been collected. 故答案为 Candidates shall remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.

【点评】汉译英是基础题, 需要学生根据句意、时态和固定搭配等, 来选择合适的单词、短语或句式, 按照适当的语序来翻译.

28. 【分析】报名参加上周写作比赛的学生年龄在 8 岁到 15 岁之间.

【解答】答案: The ages of students who signed up for last week's writing competition ranged from 8 to 15. 本句为复合句, 叙述过去的事情, 用一般过去时. 学生年龄 The ages of students, 后面定语从句修饰先行词 students, 连接词在从句中作主语, 应用关系代词 who, 报名参加 signed up for, 上周的写作比赛 last week's writing competition, 在...之间 ranged from, 8 岁到 15 岁 8 to 15. 故答案为 The ages of students who signed up for last week's writing competition ranged from 8 to 15.

【点评】汉译英是基础题, 需要学生根据句意、时态和固定搭配等, 来选择合适的单词、短语或句式, 按照适当的语序来翻译.

29. 【分析】从他所说的话来判断, 他已经厌倦了现在的工作.

29. 【分析】从他所说的话来判断, 他已经厌倦了现在的工作. 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息.

【解答】答案: Judging from what he said, he has been fed up with his present job. 本句为简单句. 从...来判断 Judging from, 用作独立结构, 他所说的话 what he said, 厌倦 be fed up with, 用现在完成时表示对现在造成的影响或结果, 他现在的工作 his present job. 故答案为 Judging from what he said, he has been fed up with his present job.

【点评】汉译英是基础题, 需要学生根据句意、时态和固定搭配等, 来选择合适的单词、短语或句式, 按照适当的语序来翻译.

IV. 阅读表达 (共 1 小题; 每小题 8 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.

30. 【分析】本文是一篇阅读表达. 主要讲述了医生应该关注对健康有积极影响的行为来获得更好的健康结果, 而只关注体重是不够的.

【解答】(1) Get the weight measured. 细节理解题. 根据第一段 "At the start of nearly every doctor's visit, chances are that you will be asked to get your weight measured for that day's exam record" 在几乎每一次医生就诊的开始, 你都会被要求为当天的检查记录量体重, "可知当你第一次去看医生时, 你会被要求测量体重. 故填 Get the weight measured.

(2) Because it may cause metabolic changes. 细节理解题. 根据第三段 "And research suggests that the stress of being a heavy person may cause metabolic changes that may lead to more poor health outcomes. 研究表明, 作为一个肥胖者的压力可能会导致代谢变化, 从而导致更糟糕的健康结果. "可知体重过重的压力会导致更糟糕的健康结果是因为它可能会引起新陈代谢的改变. 故填 Because it may cause metabolic changes.

(3) Focus on behaviors that have proven positive outcomes for health. 细节理解题. 根据最后一段 "To achieve better health outcomes, doctors should focus on behaviors that have proven positive outcomes for health instead of the weight - centric health care practice. 为了获得更好的健康结果, 医生应该关注那些对健康有积极影响的行为, 而不是以体重为中心的健康护理实践. "可知医生应该关注对健康有积极影响的行为来获得更好的健康结果. 故填 Focus on behaviors that have proven positive outcomes for health.

(4) Weight is not enough. / Weight doesn't count only. 主旨大意题. 阅读全文以及根据最后一段 "To achieve better health outcomes, doctors should focus on behaviors that have proven positive outcomes for health instead of the weight - centric health care practice. 为了获得更好的健康结果, 医生应该关注那些对健康有积极影响的行为, 而不是以体重为中心的健康护理实践. "可知本文主要讲述了医生应该关注对健康有积极影响的行为来获得更好的健康结果, 而只关注体重是不够的. 故填 Weight is not enough. / Weight doesn't count only.

【点评】①通读全文, 弄清楚段落大意及文章的中心意思以及作者的基本观点、态度.

②根据问题去寻找答案, 避免答非所问.

③简练作答, 不要画蛇添足. 组织答案时, 注意避免语言错误, 如: 时态、主谓一致、句子结构和拼写等.

④认真核查, 逐一检查所填的词是否符合原文主旨和细节, 是否答非所问, 是否仍存在语法、词汇拼写等错误, 如果对字数有要求, 是否符合要求.

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⑤答案形式要符合提问方式，如原文中提问方式为"why"，那么就要用"because"引导的从句来回答。

V. 书面表达

31. 【分析】高分句型一：For that, Beijing has enforced a policy on mandatory garbage classification, which is warmly welcomed.

译文：为此，北京实施了强制垃圾分类政策，受到热烈欢迎。

分析：这句话使用 which 引导非限制性定语从句。

高分句型二：If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me.

译文：如果您有任何问题或疑虑，请与我联系。

分析：if 引导条件状语从句。

【解答】Dear Jim,

I'm glad to hear that you're interested in garbage classification in Beijing. I would like to introduce it to you. (写信目的)

Garbage classification is related to people's living environment and the economical use of resources. Some dangerous waste can even poison people and animals, and can cause a fire, explosion, air pollution etc. Instead, recycling it can reduce the damage. (垃圾分类的益处)

For that, Beijing has enforced a policy on mandatory garbage classification, which is warmly welcomed. 【高分句型一】Most families in our community purchase garbage cans based on the four main categories: recyclables, kitchen waste, harmful waste and other waste, and sort them carefully before taking them outside. And volunteers stand by the garbage area to help residents put the different kinds of garbage into the right cans. (你周边的实施情况)

As the members of the global village, we should love and protect our environment. I will continue learning to make my hometown a better place. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me. 【高分句型二】(你的感受)

Best wishes. (祝愿)

Yours,

Li Hua

【点评】这是一篇提纲类作文，需要写的内容已经给出，但是写作时不要仅仅对要点进行生硬的翻译，而是要添加些内容，使文章看起来更充实，要组成一篇通顺连贯的短文，一定要谈谈自己的看法。需要注意紧扣文章主题，给出的要点都需要包括，缺一不可。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，不能出现文章脱节问题。尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次，同时注意要求的字数，不要太多也不要太少。

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