

英语试卷

2022 年 11 月

本试卷共 10 页,共 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,请将答题卡交回。

第一部分:知识运用(共两节,30 分)

第一节 (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。

Brothers Cole and Blake Meyer are aged 10 and 8. They were on their bikes headed to go fishing in June when they saw something 1 down the road from their northern Iowa home.

There were a bunch of dead baby turtles, 2 by cars on the main road between two wetlands, Ventura Marsh (沼泽) and Clear Lake. The two boys felt sad for them, so they climbed off their bikes and began helping other small turtles that were 3 crossing to the other side of the road. Pretty soon, the brothers were joined by three friends and the boys 4 they would spend as much time as they could this summer giving turtles a 5 across the road.

The boys are still at it, spending at least an hour or two a day picking up Western Painted Turtles that 6 between the marsh and the lake. They safely watch for turtles from a nearby bike path and cross the road themselves 7 there's no traffic. But occasionally, they'll hold up their arms to stop a car if there are turtles on the move. The boys estimate they've 8 more than 200, and they don't seem to mind that it's cut into their fishing time.

“What these kids are doing is 9, and I hope their love of 10 stays with them throughout their lives,” fisheries biologist Grummer said.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. common | B. awful | C. confusing | D. desirable |
| 2. A. flattened | B. strengthened | C. brightened | D. weakened |
| 3. A. safely | B. regularly | C. slowly | D. finally |
| 4. A. pretended | B. commented | C. suspected | D. decided |
| 5. A. lift | B. chance | C. name | D. trial |

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. fall | B. choose | C. cross | D. wait |
| 7. A. so that | B. only if | C. even though | D. in case |
| 8. A. collected | B. used | C. trained | D. saved |
| 9. A. wonderful | B. strange | C. embarrassing | D. legal |
| 10. A. adventure | B. freedom | C. conservation | D. observation |

第二节 (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 个恰当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

“Children look at screens for too long every day, and don't exercise and sleep enough, and it's affecting their cognitive (认知的) ability”, researchers have said 11 a new report. Researchers 12 (study) how many children are following recommended screen time, exercise, and sleep guidelines. 13 (publish) on Wednesday in *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health*, the study showed that most U. S. children aren't meeting the recommendations and it could be affecting their cognition.

B

When I was a little boy, I 14 (convince) I wasn't “smart”. However, Ms. Jambard totally changed me. Ms. Jambard, 15 taught me in the fifth grade, took an instant liking to me. Of all the subjects in school, reading was my favorite. She would tell me, “Terry, you keep reading. If you can understand what you're reading, you'll be 16 (smart) than most kids.” I did as she told me to. Soon I couldn't find enough to read, and I started to 17 (true) like school. Because of Ms. Jambard's confidence in me, I went on to have a successful career in engineering and law.

C

The scientists already knew that keeping cubs (幼兽) safe, healthy, and fed is a full-time job for a female tiger. But they weren't exactly sure how mother tigers did it. By 18 (combine) modern technology and traditional tracking, scientists could get a unique look at how Varvara, a momma tiger, managed to get it all 19 (do). With only an estimated 600 Siberian tigers left in the wild, scientists hope that the more they learn about 20 tiger families need, the better humans we'll be able to keep them safe.

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

What are you watching?

I love CBS's *Everybody Loves Raymond*. The characters are so real and the drama, though humorous, deals with serious questions of self-worth and how it plays out in family relationships. I especially love the parents and the older brother, Robert. Even when they're awful, you have to love them!

——Jennifer Quinn

Too Cute airs on Animal Planet. You'll find yourself smiling and laughing at the funny stories of puppies and kittens (小狗和小猫) as they grow. Their interactions with other animals are fun, too. You've been warned!

——Neena Lurvey

I am currently watching the Netflix series *Ozark*, which stars Jason Bateman and is now in its second season. The crime drama is set at Lake of the Ozarks in Missouri. Although the area in Georgia where the show is filmed looks nothing like the hugely popular Missouri tourist area the series portrays (描绘), it's one of the best crime dramas available.

——W. S. Blevins

Solaris is one of my favorite movies to watch and rewatch. It is a sci-fi film based on a book by Stanislaw Lem and stars George Clooney. The film is set almost entirely on a space station orbiting the planet Solaris. Clooney's character struggles to work out and understand why mysterious things are happening to the people near Solaris. The film mainly consists of questions, both spoken and implied, none of which are really answered. The endings are many and are what the individual viewer wants them to be.

——Karen Neff

21. Which of the following deals with family relationships?

A. *Ozark*.

B. *Solaris*.

C. *Everybody Loves Raymond*.

D. *Too Cute*.

22. Who is watching a crime drama?

- A. Karen Neff. B. W. S. Blevins. C. Neena Lurvey. D. Jennifer Quinn.

23. What do we know about *Solaris*?

- A. It is an open-ended movie.
B. It is based on a true story.
C. It focuses on people living on Solaris.
D. It answers many questions about space exploration.

B

I always imagined I'd be a good birder one day. But it was not to be. I finally had to acknowledge this the day I met a real birder. Toward evening, a beautiful song erupted from the woods. "Oh! What's that one?" I asked. She looked at me with unbelieving eyes and said, "That's still a cardinal (红雀)."

Nevertheless, after decades, I've gotten pretty good at the 20 or so regular bird visitors to my garden. And now I have a new ambition. I want to be able to tell individual birds apart. You know, my personal birds.

I thought my ability to distinguish our local hummingbirds (蜂鸟) would be limited to telling the females from the males, which is easy, because their feathers look different. But there's way more going on than that. I get a good look because, like many people, I put out a nectar (花蜜) feeder. That's mainly for my benefit, to draw them close. Hummingbirds get plenty of juice from my flowers. But they also eat insects and spiders. Some more than others.

The hummingbird that has dominated (控制) our feeder—Hannibal Nectar—is one round, spider-filled little ball. But then there's Noodle. She visits the feeder any time she senses Hannibal isn't looking. She always picks her place carefully so she can look out for Hannibal. She looks right, left, up, down, and only then lowers and sucks everything she can. Hannibal comes way more often and drinks less at a time, because he knows he's the boss. But he's also the only hummingbird I've seen that makes a regular habit of checking out the nectar feeder from underneath. I know what he's doing: There might be ants.

Poor Noodle. She'll be attacking spider webs for material for her nest one of these days, and I hope she's real comfortable in there, because that's one place Hannibal will not be invited. I'd love to bring her a housewarming gift. Maybe a nice spider pot pie.

24. How did the author probably feel after hearing the real birder's answer?
A. Excited. B. Moved. C. Frightened. D. Embarrassed.
25. For what major purpose did the author set up a nectar feeder?
A. To hunt hummingbirds. B. To train hummingbirds.
C. To observe hummingbirds. D. To give hummingbirds a home.
26. How is Hannibal different from Noodle?
A. He is more battlesome.
B. He eats insects and spiders.
C. He sucks more nectar at a time.
D. He is particular about the material for his nest.
27. What would be the best title for the text?
A. The joy of raising birds
B. Useful advice from a real birder
C. There are birds, and then there's Noodle
D. Hummingbirds bring music to my garden

C

Music has a role in even the most unexciting activities from grocery shopping to commuting or simply doing homework. It's the soundtrack to our lives. But have we lost focus of what initially attracted us to music?

Recently, there has been a rise in the popularity of collecting vinyl records (黑胶唱片) across the world. According to a survey conducted by market research company YouGov last year, one in four 18-24-year-olds bought a vinyl record in the UK. It has reminded some that music is not just background sounds to guide us through our routines, but an art to be appreciated.

Of course, access to music via mp3 players or services and platforms is more convenient, but the appeal of vinyl comes in the authenticity of the sound itself. Older records can have a bit of a "scratchy (带沙沙的杂音的)" sound or have the occasional pop. For some, this makes the music sound more real, particularly if it's from a musician or band from decades ago. This also gives insight (领悟) into the actual history of the music and the record itself, as each pressing may have its own quirks (奇事).

I myself own records that my parents passed down to me. I can pick one up and see my father's name on the cover that he scrawled when he was a kid. Putting it on my turntable (唱盘), I get to hear what he heard. Because records are tangible objects, it is a unique way for people to pass music on to younger generations and leave a legacy (遗产) of sorts.

Another benefit to listening to vinyl is that it makes the listener focus on the music itself by its medium alone. As opposed to just pressing a button on your phone, those who listen to records have to pick out the album and play it on a turntable. This requires a conscious effort when making a selection — not just hitting the button to play a pre-recorded playlist. As this is not a mobile medium, the focus is more likely to be on the music.

Of course, the popularity of DJs has also helped bring vinyl into the spotlight in recent years. As more young people are getting into this type of music, they are starting to see how DJs use analog equipment. Rather than armed with just a computer, young artists are toting (携带) around bags of vinyl records and setting up turntables to spin for eager youths.

Without a doubt, this medium has given more focus on what we sometimes take for granted: the joy of music.

28. What did the survey of YouGov show?
- A. Music is everywhere in people's daily lives.
 - B. Many young people are buying vinyl records.
 - C. Background noise can also be treated as an art.
 - D. Teenagers were the main buyers of vinyl records.
29. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. Vinyl records improve your taste in music.
 - B. Mp3 players have been replaced by vinyl records.
 - C. Scratchy sounds on vinyl can make the music less enjoyable.
 - D. Vinyl records can give a good sense of the history of the music.
30. Which statement about vinyl records does the author probably agree with?
- A. They can be family treasures.
 - B. Selecting an album is difficult.
 - C. Their collectors are mostly DJs.
 - D. They are too complicated to operate.
31. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?
- A. To express her love for music.
 - B. To recall her memories of vinyl.
 - C. To compare vinyl with digital music.
 - D. To tell why vinyl is gaining popularity.

It seems rather obvious that facial characteristics are determined by our genes. But until recently geneticists (遗传学家) had very little understanding of which parts of our DNA were linked to our facial appearance.

An international team of researchers identified more than 130 chromosomal (染色体的) regions associated with specific aspects of facial shape. This is a critical first step toward understanding how genetics impact our faces, *Live Science* noted.

Researchers scanned the DNA of more than 8,000 people and analyzed dozens of shape measurements from their 3D facial images to look at the statistical relationships between about 7 million genetic markers—known locations in the genetic code where humans vary—and the facial features.

“When we find a statistical relation between a facial feature and one or more genetic markers, it points us to a very precise region of DNA on a chromosome. The genes located around that region then become our prime candidates for facial features like nose or lip shape,” Seth Weinberg, co-author of the study, wrote on *Live Science*.

Researchers discovered some interesting patterns after looking at the implicated (牵涉其中) genes at these DNA regions. Your nose is the part that is most influenced by your genes. Areas like the cheeks, which are highly influenced by lifestyle factors like diet, showed the fewest genetic associations.

There is also a high degree of overlap (重合) between the genes involved in facial and limb development. This provides an important clue as to why many genetic syndromes (综合症) are characterized by both hand and facial malformations (畸形). Some genes involved in facial shape may be involved in cancer, too. It explains why people treated for pediatric (小儿科的) cancer show some distinctive facial features.

So, can someone take your DNA and construct an accurate image of your face? It's unlikely. The 130-plus genetic regions that were identified explain less than 10 percent of the variation in facial shape. But even if we understood all of the genes impacting facial appearance, prediction would still be a big challenge. That's because facial features are affected by other factors as well, such as age, diet, climate and sun exposure.

Still, the knowledge of patients' genetic information can be an invaluable tool in creating personalized treatment plans in fields like orthodontics (畸齿矫正学) or reconstructive surgery.

For example, if someday doctors can use genetics to predict when a child's jaw will hit its growth peak, it will help them decide the best time to intervene.

32. What's the main purpose of the research?

- A. To explain why humans vary based on statistics.
- B. To identify the factors impacting facial appearance.
- C. To discover the link between genes and facial features.
- D. To study the relationship between facial features and genetic markers.

33. What can we learn from the study?

- A. The nose is most influenced by genes.
- B. Facial malformations affect limb development.
- C. The cheeks are most closely associated with age.
- D. Facial shape and cancer are impacted by exactly the same genes.

34. How could the research benefit people?

- A. It could improve orthodontic treatments.
- B. It could be useful for changing facial shapes.
- C. It could help recreate one's jaw at an early age.
- D. It could help predict facial appearance with ease.

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Failure to ask for help can affect students' academic performance, self-esteem (自尊), and potentially their access to learning in the future. 35, but the good news is that there are many strategies that can help them become stronger self-advocates for their learning.

36. This requires honesty and self-awareness — some students don't think they need help even when formal or informal assessments indicate otherwise.

Once students acknowledge that they're struggling, they may feel shame or embarrassment. Many students have told me, "37. I don't need help." They fear that asking for help signals weakness or failure in their character, though adults could tell them that asking for help is instead a sign of maturity and strength.

Teachers can help students understand how they learn best and empower them to be advocates for their own learning by teaching them how to ask for help. Here are two strategies for

improving students' self-advocacy skills.

Strengthen students' metacognition (元认知). 38. After a test, for example, have students answer questions about how they studied, how much time they spent studying, their test grade, and what they'll do differently for the next test.

Help students understand that teachers want to help. Asking students why an adult would choose teaching as a career can be an eye-opening activity. Have students pause and reflect in small groups about why they think Teacher X became a teacher. This is extra fun if Teacher X can visit your classroom to hear the brainstormed ideas. Guide students to the final answer: "39."

- A. I want to try it on my own
- B. Teachers become teachers because they like to help
- C. Students must first recognize that they're struggling
- D. I've used this exercise to show that I care about them
- E. There are several reasons why students struggle to ask for help
- F. Teachers and parents often act as external monitors of student progress
- G. Teachers can encourage students with metacognitive teaching to think about their learning

第三部分：书面表达 (共两节, 32分)

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

阅读下面短文,根据题目要求用英语回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Many scientists believe our love of sugar may actually be an addiction. When we eat or drink sugary foods, the sugar enters our blood and affects parts of our brain that make us feel good. Then the good feeling goes away, leaving us wanting more. All tasty foods do this, but sugar has a particularly strong effect. In this way, it is in fact an addictive drug, one that doctors suggest we all cut down on.

"It seems like every time I study an illness and search for the first cause, I find my way back to sugar," says scientist Richard Johnson. One-third of adults worldwide have high blood pressure, and up to 347 million have diabetes (糖尿病). Why? "Sugar, we believe is one of the culprits, if not the major reason," says Johnson.

Our bodies are designed to survive on very little sugar. Early humans often had very little

food, so our bodies learned to be very efficient in storing sugar as fat. In this way, we had energy stored for when there was no food. But today, most people have more than enough. So the very thing that once saved us may now be killing us.

So what is the solution? It's obvious that we need to eat less sugar. The trouble is, in today's world, it's extremely difficult to avoid. From breakfast cereals (谷物) to after-dinner desserts, our foods are increasingly filled with it.

But there are those who are fighting back against sugar. Many schools are replacing sugary desserts with healthier food like fruit. Other schools are growing their own food in gardens, or building facilities (设施) like walking tracks so students and others in the community can exercise.

40. What is one of the reasons for high blood pressure?

41. Why did our bodies learn to store sugar as fat?

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

— **The sugar enters our blood and affects parts of our brain that make us feel good, so we should eat more in daily life.**

43. In your daily life, how do you fight against sugar? (**In about 40 words**)

第二节 (20分)

假设你是李华,英国的姊妹校 (sister school) 将要来你校进行为期两天的文化交流,你将作为学生代表在欢迎仪式上发言。请用英语写一篇发言稿,内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 介绍日程;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右, 开头和结尾已经给出, 不计入总词数。

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Good morning, everyone! ...

Thank you!

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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