

本试卷共 11 页，本试卷满分 120 分，考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、考生号、试室号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用 2B 铅笔将试卷类型 (B) 填涂在答题卡相应位置上。并在答题卡相应位置上填涂考生号。因笔试不考听力，试卷从第二部分开始，试题序号“21”开始。
2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

One Day University

One Day University was founded by Steven Schragis in 2006. He came up with the idea after he dropped his daughter off at college in upstate New York. The school had about a dozen professors giving short talks about a variety of subjects. All the parents had the same reaction: "I wish I were the one going to college!"

One Day University creates fascinating days of learning designed to inspire your mind. We work with over two hundred professors from the country's top colleges to create events. No matter what you love, you'll find that every One Day U event is filled with exploratory talks that will challenge you as if you were a student in college once again! And just like your college days, you're sure to meet new friends who share the belief that learning is a rewarding lifelong process. At One Day U, there's no homework and no grades. Just learning for the sake of learning!

SATURDAY, JULY 21; 9:30 am – 4:00 pm	
Lisner Auditorium at George Washington University; Washington, DC	
LITERATURE 9:30 am – 10:35 am	The Lost Indian Culture Jeremi Suri / University of Texas Distinguished Teaching Award
SCIENCE 10:50 am – 11:55 am	How the Brain Works John Hall / University of Wisconsin-Madison William H. Kiekhofe Distinguished Teaching Award
MUSIC 12:10 pm – 1:15 pm	The History of Jazz Anna Celenza / George-town University Teacher-Scholar Award
	Lunch break 1:15 pm – 2:30 pm
PSYCHOLOGY 2:30 pm – 4:00 pm	Genius, Creativity and Depression Jessica Payne / University of Notre Dame Bok Center Award for Teaching Excellence

Live Event

Full price: \$ 125

Visit OneDayU.com or call 800 – 300 – 3438.

21. What do we know about One Day U?
- A. It aims to reward college students.
B. It has many award-winning professors.
C. It was founded due to Schragis' s daughter' s study.
D. It helps participants get excellent grades at college.
22. Who will give talks about The History of Jazz?
- A. John Hall. B. Jeremi Suri. C. Anna Celenza. D. Jessica Payne.
23. What' s the main purpose of the text?
- A. To show the history of One Day U.
B. To explain how to learn at One Day U.
C. To advertise One Day U events on July 21.
D. To stress the great influence of One Day U.

B

On a south-facing slope(斜坡) in northern Canada, snow rolls down from an underground disturbance. When the surface finally erupts, the head of a female polar bear comes out. Four months earlier, the bear had given birth to twins. They stayed close to her for warmth and food.

Barle's life could have begun this way. It's thought that she was born and raised on the west bank of Hudson Bay in 1984. Records suggest she may have been sent to Germany in 1986 through the Manitoba Polar Bear Export Program. The program was devoted to relocating orphaned(成为孤儿的) baby bears abroad and guaranteeing them a better life. In Germany, Barle ended up with animal trainer Fredy Gafner for unknown reasons. Shortly after 1990, Gafner took his bear show to the Mexican Suarez Brothers Circus.

For 13 years, Barle and six other polar bears were forced to perform. Barle was denied not only the ability to run, swim, and climb but also the chance to find a mate and raise young. When not performing, Barle and the other bears were kept in a truck divided into seven 64-square-foot metal cages.

Barle would likely never have been rescued had it not been for Ken and Sherri Gigliotti. In 1996, the Canadian couple took a trip to Cozumel, Mexico, where they visited the Suarez Brothers Circus. They were shocked by the polar bears' conditions, so they brought home a circus program and shared it with the Winnipeg Free Press.

Soon after the Free Press story appeared, Debbie Leahy, then director of Captive Animal Rescue, began investigating the Suarez Brothers Circus. She watched the bears perform several times, and once she received a behind-the-scenes tour. During each visit, the bears were dirty. Flies were everywhere.

Leahy devoted herself to the bears' rescue. Later, the Manitoba government passed the Polar Bear Protection Act, which stated that only orphaned baby bears under two years of age were eligible(有资格的) for zoo placement and zoos must satisfy strict standards.

Due to mounting pressure from interest groups, the Suarez Brothers Circus chose to abandon its seven polar bears in Puerto Rico.

24. Why was Barle sent to Germany?

- A. To be trained to perform.
- B. To be better taken care of.
- C. To join the Suarez Brothers Circus.
- D. To meet other orphaned baby bears.

25. What was Barle's life like while working with the Suarez Brothers Circus?

- A. She didn't get on well with other bears.
- B. She was separated from her babies.
- C. She had to perform in a metal cage.
- D. She couldn't develop normally.

26. How did the Canadian couple rescue Barle?
- A. They set up a circus program in Mexico.
 - B. They used the media to put the circus under pressure.
 - C. They persuaded the Manitoba government to renew a law.
 - D. They employed Debbie Leahy to carry out an investigation.

27. What does the author intend to do by writing the passage?
- A. To call on readers to protect polar bears.
 - B. To show the miserable life of circus animals.
 - C. To describe the new life of Barle the polar bear.
 - D. To introduce the dramatic rescue of Barle the polar bear.

C

A famous springboard driver was defeated by his competitor in the finals of a world championship, offering congratulations to the winner and waving a tearful goodbye to the audience.

It is common in the athletic world. Sportsmen spend the best part of their lives on hard training and competitions. When it becomes evident that they are on the decline they still make great efforts to give their best so as to bring a satisfactory end to their career.

Chances to compete for the championship are few and far between. Life is short. Still shorter is the time for an athlete trying to win games. An athletic contestant really feels that there are so few opportunities and time flies. He treasures every minute, makes full use of it and tries to grasp any chance coming his way. He gets as much as he gives, winning honors not only for himself but also for his country.

To participate and to win—that is the Olympic spirit. It finds expression in the weak daring to challenge the strong, and the strong searching forever better performance. Ever better—the ideal always makes a sportsman forward. He will do everything he can for it, never relax, never give up. It is said that none of the competitors can avoid being defeated—even the best is bound to be defeated by someone still stronger. This is the rule of sports—thousands of losers set off one winner who in turn will eventually be replaced by someone on the honor list. However, he is always trying to do the best he can. When the time comes and he knows he can't, he will step down happily to give place to the younger winner, aware contentedly of the fact that he has done his best for the “ever better” records of the Olympic Games. He will say proudly that he has not lived his youth in vain.

28. What is the function of the first paragraph?
- A. To explain a phenomenon.
 - B. To describe a competition.
 - C. To lead in the topic of this passage.
 - D. To express worries about sportsmen.
29. According to the passage, what kind of ideal pushes an athlete forward?
- A. He wants to win people's respect.
 - B. He wants to win honor for his nation.
 - C. He wants to make greater achievements than ever.
 - D. He wants to earn more and more money and fame.
30. What can be learnt from the rule of sports?
- A. Whatever difficulties you have met, never give up.
 - B. Even the strongest athlete will be defeated one day.
 - C. You can't live in the sports field without any effort or progress.
 - D. You are the winner if you are brave enough to challenge the strong.
31. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Sportsmen's spirit.
 - B. Sportsmen's life.
 - C. Sportsmen's honor.
 - D. Sportsmen's pride.

D

After lab-grown meat, are you getting ready for animal-free cow's milk? A San Francisco startup believes it has found a solution.

Through a combination of yeast (酵母), cow DNA and plant nutrients, Perfect Day claims to have created a product identical in taste and nutritional value to cow's milk, but without any cows involved. It will satisfy consumers who love eating dairy (乳制品的) ice-cream, cheese and yoghurt, but loathe factory-style farming and its environmental footprint.

Sales of milk alternatives such as soy, coconut and more recently pea milk are expected to be on the rise. But until now they have not cut traditional milk and dairy production. "The alternatives for yoghurt, cheese and ice-cream are so bad that people don't even want to try them," says Perfect Day co-founder Ryan Pandya.

The missing ingredient(成分) in plant-based alternatives is cow's milk proteins. To make the animal-free cow's milk, Perfect Day puts cow DNA—which is readily available thanks to decades of research by the dairy industry—into yeast and adds sugar to create cow's milk proteins through fermentation(发酵). These milk proteins are then combined with sugar, fats and nutrients to create the final product.

“We're taking plant nutrients and transforming them into animal proteins the same way that cows do, using the same milk proteins as found in cow's milk, but much more efficiently, because we're using a yeast cell not an animal,” said Pandya.

Although comparisons have been made with lab-grown meat, Pandya said they are not using novel technology. “Many people initially go ‘oh is this like lab or test-tube milk’, but that's wrong. There are no test tubes in our fermentation process. The meat folks are trying to invent technology that doesn't exist today, but our milk is made through techniques that have been in use for more than three decades.”

32. What does the underlined word “loathe” mean in Paragraph 2?

- A. Ignore. B. Hate. C. Doubt. D. Tolerate.

33. Which of the following is a part of Perfect Day's milk-making process?

- A. Mixing cow DNA with yeast and sugar.
B. Adding sugar and fats to plant milk.
C. Mixing plant milk with cow milk.
D. Adding cow DNA to plant milk.

34. How is Perfect Day's milk different from pea milk?

- A. It costs less energy.
B. It is cheaper in price.
C. It has cow's milk proteins.
D. It contains less sugar and fats.

35. What does Pandya think of their product?

- A. It tastes like test-tube milk.
B. It needs to be tested further.
C. It is well-received by green food lovers.
D. It is produced with existing technology.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的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。

It's a long debated topic: Which is more effective, group studying or studying alone?

We've all experienced getting together with classmates to study for an upcoming exam and spending the entire time talking or joking around. 36 So if you are the one who can be so distracting(分心), it's strongly recommended that you should study alone. The following are some benefits of studying alone.

1. Minimum distractions

When you lock yourself away in your room, there tend to be less distractions than when you are studying in a group. 37 There are literally no distractions, unless you're the one who feels the need to clean everything when you study.

2. Personal study environment

38 You may require classical music, a comfortable room, and a cup of tea while you study. Someone else may require complete silence, and no snacks at all. Studying alone allows you to set the perfect study environment so you get the most out of studying. 39 Some students learn best with flashcards, while others learn best when they reread chapters. Find your learning style, and you can get better results.

3. Personalized learning content

40 Only when you study alone, you're able to focus on exactly those topics. It's easy to look over the material you're already familiar with. The hard part of studying is to learn what you don't understand.

- A. You can learn whatever you like.
- B. Nobody is moving around or talking near you.
- C. That is what you can't achieve in group studying.
- D. Everyone is different, which means everyone learns differently.
- E. There may be some topics in class that you really need to work on.
- F. You leave the group without accomplishing anything to get you ready for your exam.
- G. Studying alone also allows you to use the study strategies that are the most effective for your learning style.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Because people dine out often, there are lots of restaurants in Italy. Most of them are Italian, of course. 41, today the European country also has many ethnic(民族风味的) restaurants. Al Borgo Antico in Legnano, a town on the outskirts(城郊) of Milan, is 42. It offers traditional Italian food, but its owners are 43. In 1989, co-owner Francesco Wu moved with his 44 from China to Italy. His parents opened a Chinese 45 near Milan.

“When you move to a different country, you have to 46,” Wu told me during a recent interview. At the beginning, the business was 47 for the brothers. They had to 48 prejudices and the people who said that no one would eat Italian cuisine made by Chinese chefs. “It was 49 when people came in and saw our Chinese 50 and left,” Wu said.

The brothers 51 it despite all of the doubts, “52, the restaurant became one of the best-known in the area,” Wu said, smiling.

In 2012, eight years after opening his restaurant, Wu 53 a business organization for Chinese immigrants(移民). “We 54 that something like this was missing, and that it could be 55 for both the Italian and Chinese community.” Wu said.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Instead | D. Otherwise |
| 42. A. cheap | B. unique | C. convenient | D. comfortable |
| 43. A. Japanese | B. German | C. French | D. Chinese |
| 44. A. friends | B. neighbors | C. family | D. team |
| 45. A. restaurant | B. firm | C. school | D. store |
| 46. A. fight | B. adjust | C. try | D. stand |
| 47. A. profitable | B. tough | C. boring | D. pleasant |

48. A. miss B. affect C. ignore D. criticize
49. A. depressing B. surprising C. amusing D. confusing
50. A. faces B. menus C. waiters D. decorations
51. A. offered B. closed C. refused D. made
52. A. Suddenly B. Actually C. Hopefully D. Eventually
53. A. founded B. heard of C. joined D. depended on
54. A. predicted B. realized C. regretted D. reported
55. A. enough B. demanding C. useful D. available

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

China has the world's largest number of world natural heritage sites, according to the National Forestry and Grassland Administration. The country is now home 56 14 world natural heritage sites and four mixed sites, 57 are noted for both cultural and natural features, both leading the world in terms of quantity, the administration said. These heritage sites 58 (effective) protected China's representative geological relics, mountains, forests and lakes, along with the rare and 59 (endanger) animal and plant species, the administration said Friday at 60 news conference regarding cultural and natural heritage day, which 61 (fall) on June 8. In the past few years, the country 62 (enhance) legal, and technological support of the protection of its world natural heritage, establishing a management system with Chinese characteristics. China's world heritage has contributed to the country's socioeconomic development 63 presented its image to the world. These areas have also played an important role in the protection of cultural relics, intangible cultural heritage and historic cities, towns and villages, 64 (bring) in over 14 billion yuan in average annual tourism income for 65 (local).

第四部分 写作(共两节;满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是学生会主席李华,你校将举办一场校服设计大赛,你打算邀请外教 Peter 做评委,请根据以下提示写一封邀请信:

1. 时间、地点;
2. 校服设计大赛相关介绍。

注意: 1. 词数80左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

I'm Li Hua, chairman of the Student Union.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

On a snowy day Steve sat down on the usual seat in the Union Square. Every Thanksgiving for nine years he had sat down there at one in the afternoon. Every time, a wonderful thing happened to him, which made his heart feel full of joy.

On those other Thanksgiving Days, Steve usually had been hungry. But today Steve was not hungry. He had come from a dinner so big that he had almost no power to move. His body had suddenly become too big for his clothes; it seemed ready to break out of them. They were torn. You could see his skin through a hole in the front of his shirt. But the cold wind, with snow in it, felt pleasantly cool to him.

The dinner had not been expected. He had been passing a large house near the beginning of that great broad street called Fifth Avenue, where lived two ladies of an old family who had a

deep love of tradition that on Thanksgiving Day food will be offered to the first hungry person to walk by. Today Steve happened to be the one to pass by on his way to the park.

Steve sat in the park, appearing to be waiting for somebody, but appearing not to expect something to happen. Suddenly his eyes grew wider and his breath stopped. For the old gentleman was coming across Fourth Avenue toward Steve's seat.

Every Thanksgiving Day for nine years the old gentleman had come there to find Steve on his seat. Then he had led Steve to a restaurant and watched him eat a big dinner, which had been a part of Thanksgiving Day. The old gentleman was thin and tall and sixty. His hair was whiter and thinner than it had been last year. His legs shook, seeming not as strong as they were the year before.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

As this kind old gentleman came toward him, Steve began to shake and his breath was shorter.

With these words, the old man looked into Steve's eyes, expecting Steve to accept the dinner.

关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯