



9. What kind of films is the woman's favorite?

A. Love films.

B. Action films.

C. Art films.

10. Where does the woman usually watch movies?

A. At home.

B. In the cinema.

C. At the Internet bar.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man say about the weather in Florida?

A. Too hot.

B. Really fine.

C. Very wet.

12. With whom did the woman go to Queenstown?

A. Her parents.

B. Her friend.

C. Her husband.

13. What will the woman do for Jack next?

A. Teach him how to dive.

B. Buy him a gift.

C. Show him some pictures.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What can we learn about the last apartment?

A. It doesn't have an elevator.

B. It is cheaper.

C. It is on the 15th floor.

15. What is included in the rent for the apartment?

A. Cable TV and electricity.

B. Heating and water.

C. Water and electricity.

16. How much is the rent for the basement suite?

A. \$1,400.

B. \$1,600.

C. \$2,000.

17. What is the man worried about concerning the studio?

A. The furniture.

B. The price.

C. The noise.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How did Jack Hawken become wealthy?

A. By growing crops.

B. By exporting wool.

C. By developing tourism.

19. Who built the Dawson Conservatory?

A. The British Army.

B. The Yardley family.

C. The Hawken family.

20. How long did the Yardley family own Haybridge Hall?

A. For around 10 years.

B. For around 50 years.

C. For around 200 years.

## 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, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

Artists Christo and Jeanne-Claude were known for temporary artistic creations that involved covering familiar public places with fabric(布料). All their work was shown to the public, free of charge. Here are some of their masterpieces.

#### Wrapped Walk Ways

After the 1969 idea of the two-part project for Japan and the Netherlands was abandoned, they made another attempt to do a larger Wrapped Walk Ways, this time in Ireland. Again, the authorities refused the permit. In 1978, Wrapped Walk Ways was finally realized in the US. 12,500 m<sup>2</sup> yellow fabric was used to cover up the walkways in a park.

#### The Umbrellas

The idea of creating a two-part project became reality in 1991 when they completed The Umbrellas in Japan and the US. The project was completed in two countries at the same time, reflecting the similarities and differences in the ways of life and the use of the land in the two countries. 1,340 blue umbrellas were placed in a valley in Japan. 1,760 yellow umbrellas were placed in a valley in the US.

### The Floating Piers

The Floating Piers was a walkway covered in yellow fabric that stretches almost two miles into Lake Iseo in northern Italy. The project was open to the public from June 18 to July 3, 2016. Visitors were able to experience the work of art by walking on it. It was Christo's first large-scale project since Jeanne-Claude passed away in 2009.

### L'Arc de Triomphe, Wrapped

The idea for covering the L'Arc de Triomphe was born in 1961 when they lived in Paris, and it was approved by the French government in April 2019.

The L'Arc de Triomphe is wrapped in 25,000 m<sup>2</sup> of recyclable light blue fabric, and 3,000 m of red rope was used. It was on view for 16 days from September 18 to October 3, 2021.

21. Which is a two-part project?

A. Wrapped Walk Ways.

B. The Umbrellas.

C. L'Arc de Triomphe, Wrapped.

D. The Floating Piers.

22. When did the artists start planning for L'Arc de Triomphe, Wrapped project?

A. In 1961.

B. In 1969.

C. In 2019.

D. In 2021.

23. What can be learned about the above four projects?

A. They are covered with yellow fabric.

B. They are permanent artistic creations.

C. They are free for the public to visit.

D. The two artists created them together.

### B

In Thailand, *gai yang*—or grilled chicken—might not sound like the most extraordinary dish. Yet the necessity for customers to order it days ahead in Sila Sutharat's food stall(小摊) if they want to try some is a proof that ordinary things done creatively are far more attractive than extraordinary things done ordinarily.

One day, I stopped by a place where a man named Sila Sutharat was grilling chickens in perhaps the most extraordinary way possible. Unlike the coal-fire-licked chickens that are so common in Thailand, Sutharat's was cooked with the extraordinary heat source: the sun.

About 60 miles from Thailand's capital city Bangkok, Sutharat's solar grill—a huge, adjustable wall of polished mirrors—could be seen standing out from among the trees on a small side road. Depending on the time, you might see Sutharat standing in the back adjusting the chickens that sat at the center of the focused light—estimated to exceed temperatures of 200°C.

He was inspired, by chance, in 1999, when a tour bus with reflective side mirrors drove past while he was walking to his former food stall. Surprised by the heat given off, he was soon exploring ways to use mirrors to grill chickens.

It might seem a basic principle of physics to me, but Sutharat's creation had not always been a smooth sailing. "My wife thought I was stupid. The neighbors said I was crazy," Sutharat said of the early days of trial and error. The first grill was built with 300 mirrors, but it didn't cook the food fast enough and struggled with cloud cover. So Sutharat decided to increase the number of mirrors to 1,000 until a whole *gai yang* could be cooked in 12 to 15 minutes.

Without any of the usual blackened skin, the flavors of the chickens are far more pronounced. Actually, more and more people have noticed the difference. These days, you'll have to order days ahead if you want to try some.

24. What has made Sila Sutharat's food stall so special?

A. The unique kind of heat.

B. The high temperature of the grill.

C. The huge size of the grill.

D. The good position of the food stall.

25. What does the author think of the working principle of Sutharat's grill?  
 A. Stupid. B. Creative. C. Complex. D. Simple.
26. What does the underlined word "pronounced" in the last paragraph mean?  
 A. Disgusting. B. Different. C. Strange. D. Bitter.
27. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?  
 A. To explain how to grill Thai chickens.  
 B. To advertise the delicious grilled chickens.  
 C. To introduce Sila Sutharat's extraordinary *gai yang*.  
 D. To help his friend attract more tourists to his restaurant.

C

The Internet, search engines, virtual worlds. Have you ever got the feeling that you're living in a science fiction?

Well, indeed you are.

For more than a century, inventors have been driven to create what sci-fi writers have imagined long before. Buck Rogers inspired a generation of scientists excited about space exploration. Ray Bradbury predicted home-theater systems. William Gibson dreamed up the Internet while writing *Neuromancer* on a typewriter. Not long after him, Neal Stephenson predicted virtual worlds in his 1991 novel *Snow Crash*. One of his readers was Philip Rosedale, who loved it so much that he wanted to build a virtual world based on it.

By the late 1990s, technology caught up to the novel, and Rosedale built the virtual world Second Life based on the "Metaverse" from the novel. With 1 million active users, Second Life offers virtual shops, bars, houses and even virtual television studios with virtual celebrities(名人) on virtual talk shows.

"I think it is pretty much what I imagined," Stephenson says. "I just shoot for the stars, while he makes great things happen."

But *Snow Crash* is a dark book. The world in the novel is filled with criminals, violence and environmental problems.

"Science fiction not only puts stars in our hands, it also helps us see the meaning of our work," Philip Rosedale admits. "It makes it possible for us to see what all of our efforts could eventually lead to."

In fact, most science fiction authors admit that their work is usually cautionary(警示性的). "While the inventors are rushing ahead and excited about this possibility or that possibility, we're always standing there warning, 'Hang on just a second. Let's think about this a little more,'" author William Gibson says. "But most of them will ignore you because they think they already know all things about any given hot topic of the day. But if you can convince them that you're talking about a planet millions of miles away and hundreds of years in the future or the past, you can actually get them to examine more closely what's going on right now."

28. Who was inspired by Neal Stephenson's work?  
 A. Buck Rogers. B. Ray Bradbury. C. William Gibson. D. Philip Rosedale.
29. What does Neal Stephenson say about Second Life?  
 A. It is a very violent virtual world. B. It is not based on his fiction strictly.  
 C. He is satisfied with the "Metaverse". D. More activities should be added to it.
30. What does William Gibson mean in the last paragraph?  
 A. Sci-fi writers are much wiser than inventors.  
 B. Most inventors do not respect sci-fi writers.  
 C. Sci-fi can help inventors to think more carefully.  
 D. People can easily get excited about the inventions.

31. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

A. Book review.

B. Technology.

C. Economy.

D. Psychology.

D

Nowadays, we are very worried about such COVID-19 variants as Delta and Omicron. To relieve our anxieties, we should have a look at our own cell and the original COVID-19 virus.

First of all, our cell isn't stupid. If any virus wants to enter our cell, it must figure out a way for its spike (触手) to hold tightly to the spike on the cell's surface. You can imagine this connecting as a secret handshake.

At the early stage, the COVID-19 virus figured out a way to connect to a specific spike on the surface of human cell, called ACE2. But the connecting wasn't perfect. However, it was good enough to trick the ACE2 to let it in.

Once the virus was inside the cell, it kept copying itself in order to find more cells to infect. During this time, the immune(免疫) system started making antibodies to fight back. Some of those antibodies acted like little caps that stick to the ends of the virus's spike. Once "capped", the infection couldn't move forward, and the body won!

But every time the virus copies itself inside a cell, it has the chance of changing its spikes slightly. Most of the variations are actually harmful to the virus. So these variants disappear. However, once the virus hits upon a set of variations that actually help the virus to connect more tightly to the cell or more quickly, a person's cell gets infected more easily.

Then what about the antibodies? Aren't they coming to save us again?

Well, yes... and no.

Scientists found that a person who was infected with the earlier version of the virus may not be protected as well against these new variants. He still can be infected, again. However, the antibodies' spikes come in different shapes, too. So even though some antibodies become less useful, others will get the job done—or at least, hold back the infection long enough so the body can make new antibodies that fit perfectly on the changed spike.

32. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. The virus.

B. The cell.

C. The spike.

D. The connection.

33. What is the fifth paragraph mainly about?

A. How a virus enters the human cell.

B. How a virus copies itself inside a cell.

C. Why the immune system can fight back.

D. Why virus variants have different infection rates.

34. What can be learned from the text?

A. COVID-19 variants will become more and more infectious.

B. It is unlikely for COVID-19 patients to get infected again.

C. Old antibodies might be less effective against new variants.

D. It is hopeless to get rid of the COVID-19 in the near future.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Worries About the COVID-19 Variants

B. A Simple Guide to COVID-19 Variants

C. The Danger of the Deadly COVID-19 Virus

D. Ways to Protect Ourselves From COVID-19 Virus

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Today, we will get you started with the basics to help your houseplants live their best life.

**Find your light**

36. Different light levels are described as low, medium and bright. If you're wondering what light level you have in your home, here's a quick test: Hold your hand about a foot above where you want to put your plant. If it casts a shadow with clear lines, you're working with bright light. If the lines of your hand look a little fuzzy(模糊), that's medium light. 37. Overall, most houseplants are going to do well in medium or bright indirect light.

**Pick a pot**

When you bring a new plant home, it is much better to let it settle in the original pot. Over time, you might notice roots growing out of that drainage(排水) holes. 38. When you are upsizing your pot, a good rule is to increase the diameter(半径) by 2 inches each time. In addition, make sure the new container has a drainage hole in the bottom. Proper drainage is important. Otherwise, their roots will rot.

39

Overwatering is one of the most common ways people kill their houseplants. So, how do you know when to give it a drink?

One of the simplest ways is the finger test. Stick your finger a few inches into the soil and feel if it's still wet. Different houseplants have different needs, but a general guideline is to water when the top 2 inches of soil are dry.

Never stick to "Every Sunday I water my plants". 40.

- A. Water your plant properly
- B. Check the roots occasionally
- C. Low light is just enough light for you to read a book
- D. It should be whenever the soil itself needs to be watered
- E. Then it is time to find a bigger pot so its roots can expand
- F. The first thing you need to do is figure out the type of lighting you have
- G. Such measures will invite them to stay longer and help the plants grow better

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、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

On March 25, 2011, Kate and David Ogg were terribly upset because their son was born 14 weeks earlier, weighing just over one kilogram. Doctors had tried to save the boy for 20 minutes but saw no 41. The couple were told that the 42 would have just a few moments to live.

"We resigned ourselves to the fact that we were going to 43 him. But we were not going to 44 easily," Kate recalled five years later. "So I asked to hold my 45 baby. I wanted him to know me. I wanted to make the most of those last, 46 moments."

Kate 47 took the baby, whom the couple had already named Jamie, from his hospital blanket and asked David to take his shirt off and join them in bed. The first-time 48 wanted their son to be as warm as possible and hoped the 49 touch would improve his condition.

They also 50 to him. "We explained his name to him. We promise that he might have a lovely little sister to play with him in a year," Kate added. "We tried our best to beg him to 51."

Then something 52 happened. Jamie started to breathe more and more 53. Finally, the couple's boy has 54 it.

"We're the luckiest couple in the world," David said. Ten years later, Jamie and his sister, Emily, are happy and 55.

- |                     |                 |                 |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. treatment    | B. evidence     | C. improvement  | D. growth         |
| 42. A. newborn      | B. sick         | C. poor         | D. wounded        |
| 43. A. abandon      | B. lose         | C. forgive      | D. blame          |
| 44. A. turn down    | B. come along   | C. check in     | D. give up        |
| 45. A. tiny         | B. strong       | C. energetic    | D. dead           |
| 46. A. long         | B. exciting     | C. precious     | D. relaxing       |
| 47. A. impatiently  | B. gently       | C. awkwardly    | D. generously     |
| 48. A. nurses       | B. visitors     | C. sisters      | D. parents        |
| 49. A. skin-to-skin | B. door-to-door | C. back-to-back | D. mouth-to-mouth |
| 50. A. sang         | B. lied         | C. listened     | D. talked         |
| 51. A. smile        | B. stay         | C. play         | D. stop           |
| 52. A. sad          | B. funny        | C. unexpected   | D. frightening    |
| 53. A. silently     | B. smoothly     | C. weakly       | D. violently      |
| 54. A. made         | B. recognized   | C. heard        | D. missed         |
| 55. A. rich         | B. talented     | C. healthy      | D. troublesome    |

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。

Nissan's piloting intelligent factory is set to run sometime before April next year. At the factory, robots do most of the work. So the workers can focus 56 more skilled work such as analyzing data 57 (collect) by the robots and keeping the equipment in good conditions.

Nissan said the technologies being tested at the intelligent factory will be 58 (gradual) rolled out at 59 (it) other global plants, including French partner Renault's factories.

"It is difficult to estimate exactly how much the intelligent factory will save," Nissan's President said during a tour of the production line for the Ariya sport vehicle at 60 piloting plant Friday. "But Nissan 61 (need) to adapt to labor shortages and to lower carbon emissions 62 (help) fight climate change."

"Up to now, people had to make production 63 (adjust) through experience, but now robots with artificial intelligence are able to do them automatically. The technology has developed to that level," he said.

Actually, all 64 (automaker) are working on robotic technology, 65 will help them to respond quickly to market demand and cut operating costs.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

2021 年 12 月 9 日 15 时 40 分,“天宫课堂”第一课开讲了!三位中国航天员在轨介绍了他们在天宫空间站工作、生活的场景,并演示在微重力(microgravity)环境下物体运动及其他实验。请你给校英语报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 授课的时间及人员;
2. 授课的主要内容;
3. 同学们收看后的反响。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

### A Science Lesson From Tiangong Space Station

#### 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。

As the children of circus performers, my brother and I would spend nine months out of the year traveling around the country with our parents when we were young. While on the road, we lived in a 26-foot-long trailer (拖车), filled with various costumes that our parents wore in their performances.

Even though costumes were an important part of our everyday life, we had never had a Halloween party until we were about six or seven years old.

But our first Halloween was so extraordinary that, decades later, we still clearly remember every detail of it. And each time we look back at it, we still feel as happy as millionaires—in a different way.

On that day, our parents first introduced us to the holiday. By the evening, they stopped our trailer in a field to begin the trick-or-treat festivities. Of course, there were no doors around to knock on. However, the trailer had everything our parents needed to show us what Halloween was all about.

First, our parents dressed up like a young couple when they asked us to go around to knock on the trailer's back door. When my brother and I made our way to the back door, they quickly changed their costumes to become an old couple to greet us there.

All night long, our parents mixed up the costumes that they wore in the performances and pretended to be other people. They wore crazy hats and adopted strange accents to go along with each costume. We thought Dad was a Frenchman when he had the yellow jacket on.

And what treats did we receive? Everything our parents had in the cabinets(柜子)!

We kept playing until our parents ran out of things to give us. They were really unhappy when we finally got to the back door and they had to tell us “to go home because your parents are probably worried”.

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。

So we promised that we would go home as soon as possible. \_\_\_\_\_

After we all got into the trailer, we started taking the treats out onto the floor. \_\_\_\_\_



# 高三英语参考答案、提示及评分细则

## 听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

W: I really loved the music. It sounded so beautiful.

M: Yes. And I really loved the story. It's so romantic.

W: Yes. And the lines were really funny sometimes. Anyway I really enjoyed myself in the cinema.

(Text 2)

M: Hi, Anne. It's Tom here. Are you busy?

W: Not really. I did my homework as soon as I got home and I'm listening to music at the moment to wait for a TV program.

(Text 3)

M: Good morning. Do you know why we can't use our parking lot today?

W: Yeah. They're painting lines for new parking spaces for our building. They'd better not make the spots too small. My husband drives a truck, and it still needs to fit!

(Text 4)

W: The music was lovely, wasn't it? And I liked the flowers, too.

M: I will go to a different restaurant to have a party next year. It is not reasonable that we paid so much for so little food.

(Text 5)

M: Here you go... Tickets for this Friday's basketball game.

W: Oh, no! I thought you said the game was on Saturday. I already bought us the tickets for the baseball game that day.

M: Oops. I thought the baseball game was on Thursday.

(Text 6)

W: Let's see... There are two pairs of pants, one lady's dress, and one man's coat.

M: And this sports shirt, too, all to be cleaned and ironed. When will they be ready?

W: Is Sunday morning soon enough?

M: Well, yes, but I need that coat earlier.

W: We do have a special quick service at an extra charge of 15%.

M: When will it be ready?

W: Tomorrow afternoon, anytime after 4:00. And our store is open until 9:00 pm.

M: OK. Thanks.

(Text 7)

M: What do you like to do in your spare time?

W: Well, sometimes I go to the gym. Sometimes I listen to music. But I spend most of my time watching movies.

M: What a coincidence! I also watch a lot of movies.

W: Oh really? What kind of movies do you like?

M: Actually, I watch thrillers and action movies. How about you?

W: I like thrillers too. But art films are my favorite.

M: How often do you go to the cinema?

W: Once in a while. I prefer going to the cinema. The audio and visual effects attract me most. But it's expensive. So, I usually download movies online and watch them at home.

(Text 8)

W: How was your honeymoon, Jack?

M: We had a great time in Florida. But it was their high season, so we spent hours queuing.

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【高三新高考3月质量检测·英语参考答案 第1页(共6页)】

W: Was the weather fine there?

M: Yes. Florida had great weather while we were there. By the way, you look sunburnt. Where have you traveled?

W: Well, my husband was busy with his work, so I went to Queenstown with my best friend.

M: Wow! The scenery there is fantastic.

W: Yeah. My friend's father owned a resort there so we visited the place free. Pretty lucky. By the way, I bought a gift for you there. Here you are.

M: Oh, thanks. Did you take diving classes while you were there? It should be fun.

W: Sure.

M: Did you take any pictures?

W: Yeah. I've also got quite a few pictures of all different kinds of fishes. I'll show them to you.

(Text 9)

W: This is the last apartment we have in your price range. You can see it has a great view over the city, and it is a good price considering its place. And it's got everything—washing machine, dryer, dishwasher... you name it.

M: It is nice. But I wonder how I would get my furniture all the way up to the 15th floor, though.

W: There's an elevator for that.

M: OK. What about the bills?

W: Heating, water, and Internet access are included in the rent, although electricity and cable TV are not. Rent is \$3,000 per month.

M: All right. The first place we looked at included everything, correct? The basement suite.

W: Yes, although prices are a little different outside the city. That's why it's \$1,600 cheaper.

M: I see. And the studio? That was \$2,000 a month, right?

W: Yes, but I seem to remember you saying you were worried about the noise at night, due to all the bars close by.

M: True. Well, I have a lot to think about. Thank you for your time.

(Text 10)

W: Welcome to Haybridge Hall. First, we'll introduce the general history of the house. Haybridge Hall was constructed at the end of the 15th century and was originally called Hawken Hall when the first family owned it. Jack Hawken was a local businessman who had become wealthy thanks to success with wool exports. The house changed very little in the last 500 years with the exception of the Dawson Conservatory which can be found behind the ticket office. This was added in 1941 when the British Army was using Haybridge Hall as a head office for the 8th Army. The Hawken family only managed to hold onto this fine property for around a decade before they had to sell up and the name Haybridge was used by the Yardley family who bought it. The Yardley family was not from this area but from the north of England. They owned Haybridge for some 200 years and turned the surrounding area into productive farmland where various crops were grown.

### 参考答案

1~5 BCACA 6~10 CBBCA 11~15 BBCCB 16~20 ACBAC

### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 Christo 及 Jeanne-Claude 夫妇的四个行为艺术作品。

21. B 细节理解题。根据 **The Umbrellas** 一节中“The idea of creating a two-part project became reality in 1991 when they completed The Umbrellas in Japan and the US.”可知答案。

22. A 细节理解题。根据 **L'Arc de Triomphe, Wrapped** 一节中“The idea for covering the L'Arc de Triomphe was born in 1961...”可知,早在 1961 年,Christo 及 Jeanne-Claude 就开始准备包裹凯旋门。

23. C 细节理解题。通读全文,特别是根据第一段“All their work was shown to the public, free of charge.”可知,这些作品对公众都是免费开放的。

### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Sila Sutharat 如何利用太阳能把普普通通的泰国烤鸡炒爆的故事。

关注北京高考在线官方微信: **北京高考资讯(微信号:bjgkzx)**, 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

【高三新高考 3 月质量检测·英语参考答案 第 2 页(共 6 页)】

24. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“Unlike the coal-fire-licked chickens that are so common in Thailand, Sutharat's was cooked with the extraordinary heat source; the sun.”可知, Sila Sutharat 的烧烤店的独特之处在于他所用的热源。
25. D 细节理解题。根据第五段“‘It might seem a basic principle of physics to me, ...’”可知, 作者认为这个烤炉背后的原理其实很简单。
26. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词后“Actually, more and more people have noticed the difference.”可推断, 因为 Sila Sutharat 的烤鸡既没有碳味又没有糊味, 所以口感与众不同。
27. C 写作意图题。通读全文可知, 作者主要介绍了 Sila Sutharat 制作的与众不同的太阳能烤鸡。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了科幻小说对科技进步的推动及警示作用。

28. D 细节理解题。根据第三段“‘One of his readers was Philip Rosedale, who loved it so much that he wanted to build a virtual world based on it.’”可知答案。
29. C 细节理解题。根据第五段“‘I think it is pretty much what I imagined,’ Stephenson says.”可知, Neal Stephenson 认为元宇宙 Second Life 和他的设想很吻合。
30. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段“‘In fact, most science fiction authors admit that their work is usually cautionary(警示性的). ‘... we're always standing there warning, ‘Hang on just a second. Let's think about this a little more,’” author William Gibson says.”可知, William Gibson 认为科幻作品可以帮助科学家更冷静地思考。
31. B 文章出处题。因为本文重在介绍科幻小说与科技进步之间的微妙关系, 因此最可能出现在“科技”版面。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了正在全球肆虐的新冠病毒产生变体的原因及其可能带来的挑战。

32. A 代词指代题。根据句意“任何病毒要想进入我们的细胞, 它得设法把自己的触手紧紧地联结到细胞表面的触手上”可知, it 指代的是病毒。
33. D 段落大意题。根据第五段“‘However, once the virus hits upon a set of variations that actually help the virus to connect more tightly to the cell or more quickly, a person's cell gets infected more easily.’”可知, 本段的重点是在解释不同的病毒变体为什么具有不同的传播能力。
34. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段“‘Scientists found that a person who was infected with the earlier version of the virus may not be protected as well against these new variants.’”可知, 旧抗体对新病毒变体的作用可能会减弱。
35. B 标题判断题。通读全文可知, 本文主要是简单介绍了新冠病毒产生变体的原因及其可能带来的挑战。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了室内养花时需要注意的地方。

36. F 根据本节的标题 **Find your light** 及空后“Different light levels are described as low, medium and bright.”可知, F 项“首先, 你应该清楚自家室内的光照类型”符合。
37. C 空前谈到室内光线分三类, 而且空前已经谈了两类。接下来一定是谈弱光照的判断, 故 C 项符合。
38. E 空前谈到, 刚买来的花不要急着换花盆。等到花根从排水孔钻出来后再换, 因此 E 项“这样花根可以舒展”符合。
39. A 本小节主要是谈浇花, 故 A 项“给花适当浇水”适合作小标题。
40. D 空前谈到浇水时间不要太刻板, 比如必须到星期天才浇水, 故 D 项“什么时候需要浇水就浇水”符合。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。Kate 和 David Ogg 夫妇的儿子早产了十四周。医生认定孩子保不住了。绝望中的 Kate 却用自己的母爱创造了生命的奇迹。

41. C Kate 和 David Ogg 夫妇的儿子早产了十四周, 体重刚过一公斤。医生抢救了 20 分钟, 还是不见进展(improvement)。
42. A 这对夫妇被告知新生儿(newborn)已经处于弥留之际了。
43. B 这对夫妇也开始接受将要失去(lose)孩子的事实了。
44. D 但是 Kate 却不想轻易放弃(give up)。
45. A 于是, 她要求抱抱那弱小的(tiny)孩子。
46. C 她希望孩子能感知她, 并和她一起度过最珍贵的(precious)最后时光。
47. B 她轻轻地(gently)把孩子从毯子中抱了出来, 然后要丈夫脱去上衣也一起挤到床上。

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

48. D 这对父母(parents)希望这种肌肤之间的(skin-to-skin)接触能给孩子送去温暖。

49. A 见上题解析。

50. D 根据空后的内容可知,这里只能填说话(talked)。

51. B 他们这样做的目的只有一个:希望能把孩子挽留得(stay)更久一些。

52. C 意料之外的(unexpected)事情发生了。

53. B 孩子的呼吸变得越来越流畅(smoothly)了。

54. A 最终,孩子度过了危险期。made it 意为“最终做到了……”。

55. C 转眼间十年过去了,那个早产的婴儿已经成长为一个健康(healthy)阳光的大孩子了。

### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇新闻报道。为了降低成本、减少碳排放及应对劳动力短缺等挑战,日产汽车正在测试一家智能工厂。

56. on/upon 考查介词。focus on/upon 意为“集中于……”,为固定短语。

57. collected 考查非谓语动词。分析该句成分可知,所填词在此处作后置定语,修饰 data。而且 collect 与 data 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,故用过去分词 collected。

58. gradually 考查词形转换。分析该句成分可知,所填词在此处修饰动词短语 rolled out, 作状语,故用所给形容词的副词形式 gradually。

59. its 考查代词。此处用形容词性物主代词修饰后面的名词短语 other global plants。

60. the 考查冠词。此处的 piloting plant 特指前文提到的试验性智能化工厂,故与定冠词 the 连用。

61. needs 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。分析该句成分可知,所填词的主语 Nissan 是第三人称单数,又该句叙述的是当下及未来的情况,故用所给动词的第三人称单数形式 needs。

62. to help 考查非谓语动词。分析该句成分可知, to help 在此处作目的状语。

63. adjustments 考查词形转换。分析该句成分可知,所填词在此处作 make 的宾语,故用所给动词的名词形式。另外,根据空后“... but now robots with artificial intelligence are able to do them automatically.”中的 them 可知,adjustment 只能用复数。

64. automakers 考查名词复数。automaker 为可数名词,根据空后的谓语动词 are 可知,此处用所给名词的复数。

65. which 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,该句是一个非限制性定语从句,从句中缺少主语,且先行词为 technology,故用关系代词 which。

### 第一节

One possible version:

#### A Science Lesson From Tiangong Space Station

At 15:40 on December 9, 2021, we were organized to watch three Chinese astronauts deliver a science lesson from Tiangong space station. The topics of the lecture focused on their life and work aboard the new space station, astronauts' movements in microgravity, and other various experiments.

We were deeply impressed with their performances during the lecture. But what amazed us most was that such simple activities as turning around in the microgravity environment could be so difficult. Many students wish that they could pay a visit to the station one day and do the wonderful experiments there in person.

### 第二节

One possible version:

So we promised that we would go home as soon as possible. Having said goodbye to them, we went back to the front door, where our parents were waiting there very anxiously. When they saw us, they seemed relieved and very excited as if they had not seen us for a long time! They hugged us for a while. Then they helped us to carry in the two heavy gift bags.

After we all got into the trailer, we started taking the treats out onto the floor. As our parents were putting the things in the cabinets, they pointed to the empty cabinets and told us excitedly that they were just what they needed. Their performance made the first Halloween a really magical experience for us. Decades later, we still can remember every detail of the party and it seems they are just standing before us, though they have left us long ago.

第一节 (满分 15 分)

(一)评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 或多于 100 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 若书写较差以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

(二)各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13~15 分)

- 完全完成试题规定的任务。
- 覆盖所有内容要点。
- 应用较多的语法结构和词汇。
- 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。
- 有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
- 完全达到预期的写作目的。

第四档(10~12 分)

- 完全完成试题规定的任务。
- 虽漏掉 1~2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂的语法结构或词汇所致。
- 使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
- 达到预期的写作目的。

第三档(7~9 分)

- 基本完成试题规定的任务。
- 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
- 使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
- 整体而言,基本达到预期的写作目的。

第二档(4~6 分)

- 未适当完成试题规定的任务。
- 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
- 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,且影响对写作内容的理解。
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺乏连贯性。
- 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(1~3 分)

- 未完成试题规定的任务。
- 明显漏掉主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题的要求。
- 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。
- 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,且影响对写作内容的理解。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
- 信息未能传达给读者。

0 分

- 未能传达给读者任何信息:内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。
- 关注北京高考在线官方微信:北京高考资讯(微信号:bjgkzx), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

## 第二节 (满分 25 分)

### (一)评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 130 的或多于 170 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑:
  - (1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
  - (2)内容的丰富性和关键信息的利用情况;
  - (3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
  - (4)上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 若书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

### (二)各档次的给分范围和要求

#### 第五档(21~25 分)

- 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接合理。
- 内容丰富,利用了文中的关键信息。
- 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达。
- 有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

#### 第四档(16~20 分)

- 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接较为合理。
- 内容比较丰富,基本利用了文中的关键信息。
- 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达。
- 比较有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使所续写的短文结构紧凑。

#### 第三档(11~15 分)

- 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
- 写出了若干有关内容,部分利用了文中的关键信息。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达。
- 使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

#### 第二档(6~10 分)

- 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
- 写出了一些有关内容,较少利用文中的关键信息。
- 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限,有语法结构和词汇方面的错误,且影响了意义的表达。
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

#### 第一档(1~5 分)

- 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。
- 写出的内容较少,很少利用文中的关键信息。
- 语法结构单调,词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

#### 0 分

白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

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