

英 语

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有2分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是C。

1. What does the woman want to do in 2022?

A. Travel more.

B. Lose weight.

C. Learn a new skill.

2. What does the woman think of sailing on the lake?

A. Exciting.

B. Dangerous.

C. Frightening.

3. Why did the woman fail to come to class?

A. She didn't catch the bus.

B. The class began too early.

C. She was trapped in traffic jams.

4. Where is the hotel?

- A. In the mountains.                      B. Near the ocean.                      C. By a river.

5. How did the man feel about his past job?

- A. Bored.                                      B. Satisfied.                                      C. Stressed.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The bill is not clear enough.  
B. The bill is sent to a wrong address.  
C. Incorrect bills are sent to the woman.

7. Why does the same kind of mistakes occur?

- A. The man is not careful enough.  
B. The new computer is not working properly.  
C. The man did that on purpose.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man complaining about?

- A. Poor health.                              B. Heavy traffic.                              C. Loud music.

9. What's the woman's suggestion for the man?

- A. Seeing the doctor.                      B. Talking to his neighbor.                      C. Calling the police.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who will go shopping?

- A. The woman.                              B. The man.                              C. Both of the speakers.

11. How many oranges does the woman want?

- A. 4.    B. 6.    C. 8.

12. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.                      B. Teacher and student.                      C. Doctor and assistant.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Who is Frank Stone?

- A. A patient of Dr Milton's.
- B. A friend of the woman's.
- C. The secretary to Dr Milton.

14. Why can't Mr. Stone come to the clinic tomorrow?

- A. He can't spare the time.
- B. The clinic will be closed.
- C. Dr Milton won't come to work.

15. When is the clinic open in a week?

- A. From Monday to Friday.
- B. During the whole week.
- C. On weekdays except Thursday.

16. What time has finally been fixed for Mr. Stone to come?

- A. 5:30 p. m. , Wednesday
- B. 6:15 p. m. , Wednesday.
- C. 6:15 p. m. , Thursday.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What did the speaker put inside the box in the experiment?

- A. A picture.
- B. A toy.
- C. A mirror.

18. Which group of children told lies most often during the experiment?

- A. The five-year-olds.
- B. The six-year-olds.
- C. The seven-year-olds.

19. What did the children under seven think of lying?

- A. It was useless.
- B. It would bring them self-respect.
- C. It could help them escape trouble.

20. What can help children stop lying most?

- A. Reasonable explanation.
- B. Encouraging words.
- C. A warning of punishment.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

### 第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

### Maple Sugar Festival

Maple Sugar Festival is a traditional festival in Canada. It usually starts from the end of March to early April each year. The farms which produce maple syrup will have been changed into new, festive places. This year, it will start on Saturday, March 5 & Sunday, March 6.

For more than 60 years, KNC has celebrated the spring arrival of maple sugar season. We are excited to bring back this sweet tradition with safety foremost in mind. Check out the weekend's offerings below.

KNC's annual Maple Sugar Festival is the organization's largest fundraiser. Proceeds(收益) support high-quality, innovative programming offered throughout the year.

#### **New this year!**

Admission options include an all-inclusive Festival Pass with breakfast, treats, and all activities, or an Admission-Only Ticket with à la carte(按菜单点菜) food and activity options. Maple Sugar Tours are included with both ticket options, but pre-registration is required. Tours take place every half hour daily from 9 a. m. - 3 p. m. and are limited to 20 guests per tour. Please purchase admission prior to registering for a tour. Most activities, including the pancake breakfast, will take place outside this year, which is different from the year 2021.

#### **Admission Rates**

##### All-Inclusive Daily Pass:

※ \$7 per Member

※ \$17 per Non-Member

※ \$15 per Non-Member Senior/Child

##### Admission-Only Daily Pass:

※ KNC Members free

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※ \$12 per Non-Member

※ \$10 per Non-Member Senior/Child

21. What's the main purpose of KNC's Maple Sugar Festival?

A. To welcome spring.

B. To collect funds.

C. To preserve traditions.

D. To entertain employees.

22. What's the change to the festival in 2022?

A. It will be celebrated in spring.

B. Guests will enjoy free breakfast.

C. Maple Sugar Tours will be optional.

D. Its activities will take place mostly outdoors.

23. How much will a non-member young couple pay for Admission-Only Daily Pass?

A. \$14.

B. \$24.

C. \$30.

D. \$34.

**B**

TJ Kim can't play lacrosse(曲棍球)—COVID-19 took the sport away. And at age 16, he can't drive alone. But he can fly. And he's turned his flying lessons into missions of mercy, bringing desperately needed supplies to rural hospitals in need. Each week, he carries gloves, masks, gowns and other equipment to small hospitals. When he made his first delivery, on March 27 to a 25-bed hospital in Luray, he was taken aback by the reception. "They kind of conveyed to me that they were really forgotten about. Everyone was wanting to send donations to big city hospitals," he said. "Every hospital is hurting for supplies, but it's the rural hospitals that really feel forgotten."

Like other high school students across the country, Kim was disheartened when school and activities were shut down to slow the spread of the coronavirus. In TJ's case, the shutdown ended his lacrosse season before it ever really got started. Kim, 16, a 10th grade student at Landon School in Bethesda, Maryland, brainstormed with his family in McLean, Virginia, about ways to keep active, and to serve the community while he had the time.

They settled on Operation SOS—Supplies Over Skies. The most recent flight carried 3,000 gloves and 1,000 head covers to Winchester to help supply a hospital in nearby Woodstock. The

goal, he said, is to make deliveries to all seven rural hospitals in Virginia defined as critical access hospitals.

Kim's flight instructor, Dave Powell, said he was blown away when his student first put forward the project, especially since he knew how disappointed TJ had been with the cancellation of lacrosse.

"For TJ, to be more concerned with the needs of others in his melancholy state just reiterated(重申) to me how amazing this young man is," Powell said.

Indeed, his flying is farther along than his driving. His preference for flying over driving is clear.

"It's a lot more free," Kim said. "When you're driving, you have to be in your lane, watch your blind spot and everything."

24. What left Kim a deep impression on March 27?

- A. The difficulty of the rural hospitals.      B. The quantity of the medical supplies.  
C. The cancellation of the lacrosse season.      D. The way the hospitals operated.

25. What does the underlined word "melancholy" mean in paragraph 5?

- A. Cheerful.      B. Satisfied.      C. Unhappy.      D. Regretful.

26. Why does Kim like flying better than driving?

- A. It gives him a broader view.      B. It offers him more freedom.  
C. It makes him different from others.      D. It promises him a brighter future.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Hospitals in Luray badly need medical supplies.  
B. Sport lovers stay active in COVID-19 shutdown.  
C. Operation SOS—a project aimed at rural hospitals.  
D. Young pilot flies medical supplies to rural hospitals.

### C

If you happened to find yourself in 17th-century Naples, you were in for a rough time. The Plague (瘟疫) of 1656 was in full swing. If you were one of the unlucky ones to come down with the disease, a visit from the plague doctor may have been in your future.

The plague doctors' uniform didn't exactly inspire a sense of calm. They wore a head-to-toe leather overcoat paired with leather gloves, boots, and a wide-brimmed hat. The whole outfit was modeled after a soldier's suit of armor(盔甲). Fitting, when you consider that far more people died of plague than combat in the 17th century.

By far the most frightening part of the costume was the long-beaked mask, which marks an important moment in the history of the medical mask. The mask had thick glasses and two small holes in the beak(喙). The beak, stuffed with straw and aromatic herbs, was developed by the French medical doctor Charles de Lorme. It was among the first face coverings designed to reduce the spread of illness. Charles de Lorme developed the beaked mask based upon the theory of miasma(瘴气), an idea dating back to ancient Greece. The theory held that bad smells like that from rotting animal bodies or food, caused disease.

People in the 18th century understood that breathing in certain airborne particles and dust could be harmful. This eventually led Prussian mining official Alexander von Humboldt to invent a miners' respirator in 1799.

Throughout the 19th century, doctors continued to go without masks while workers in factories were encouraged to use them to help filter(过滤) particle-ridden air. In an Irish flax-spinning factory, workers were said to have worn a "crape mask". But when the British physician and writer Benjamin Ward Richardson visited the factory, he did not see a mask in sight. "Science...is conquered by free will," he wrote, noting that until people "realize its usefulness", the face mask "will have to wait". And so, the face mask waited.

28. What was a plague doctor's uniform like in 17th-century Naples?

- A. Light and casual.
- B. Soft and stylish.
- C. Clumsy and scary.
- D. Lasting and convenient.

29. What gave Charles de Lorme inspiration for his beaked mask?

- A. A medical herb.
- B. An ancient theory.
- C. A soldier's armor.
- D. A Greek philosopher.

30. What can we know about the face mask in the 19th century?

- A. Its value was not fully recognized.
- B. It became popular with the doctors.
- C. It was widely used in mines and factories.
- D. It was not effective due to its poor quality.

31. How is the text mainly developed?

A. By listing examples.

B. By following space order.

C. By following time order.

D. By making comparisons.

D

Named “Ithaca” after the Greek island home of Homer’s King Odysseus, the modern Ithaca is a kind of deep neural network architecture AI. It seeks to assist researchers fill in key gaps in inscriptions(铭文) from Homer’s time, restoring texts as well as finding the time and place they came from at the same time.

And, as *New Atlas* reports, the expectation looks promising. So far Ithaca has shown a 62 percent success rate in restoring damaged texts, and a 71 percent success rate in identifying their original location along with the ability to accurately date the texts to within 30 years of their creation. The use of Ithaca alongside research by historians improved on the success rate of Ithaca alone in restoring damaged texts from 62 percent to 72 percent. Historians working unassisted by Ithaca had a success rate of 25 percent, so its astonishing possibilities have quickly become obvious.

“Just as microscopes and telescopes have enlarged the range of what scientists can do today, Ithaca aims to augment(增加) and expand the capabilities to study one of the most important periods of human history,” said Dr Yannis Assael, a co-author of the work.

The team believe that the model could be tuned to almost any ancient language, from Latin to Mayan to Cuneiform. Further, it could possibly be able to read Greek literary texts written on papyrus.

While scholars are excited at the possibilities the AI opens up, they warn about the need to proceed with extreme caution in using it to interpret the past. Prof. Peter Liddel, an expert in Greek history and epigraphy at the University of Manchester agreed that the AI would certainly add to historians’ toolbox and help understand processes like the development of imperialism or the nature of cult(祭礼) activity. However, like scholars, the AI too has only the available ancient record to go by. “AI is only powerful as a tool to help us ask questions about, and make comparisons to, the existing evidence,” he said, according to the *Guardian*.



32. What does the second paragraph focus on?

A. The market value of Ithaca.

B. The performance of Ithaca.

C. The historians' challenges.

D. The development of Ithaca.

33. What's Dr Yannis Assael's attitude towards the use of Ithaca by historians?

A. Doubtful.

B. Uncaring.

C. Supportive.

D. Cautious.

34. What does Prof. Peter Liddel mean in the last paragraph?

A. AI will help answer most of historians' questions.

B. The nature of cult activity will remain a mystery.

C. Historians can't rely too much on the work of Ithaca.

D. Historians today should not rush to any conclusions.

35. What can we learn about Ithaca from the text?

A. It works as a great assistant to researchers.

B. It was named after an ancient king.

C. It has been programmed to identify all languages.

D. It is mainly used on construction sites.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Delhi is one of the main cities of the country India and you can find museums related to many things here. One such museum is related to our Indian railways and trains. In the city of Delhi, Railway has constructed its Rail Museum. 36. They also have a different kind of railway line installed for visitors to ride.

37. It is used for most of the traveling related to a long way. The museum was set up in 1977 and it has been open to the public since then. It is constructed over a large area of 10 acres. The maintenance(维修) is done regularly by the authorities. You can observe the history of the railway by looking at various kinds of railway engines.

38, mostly transported here after retirement. The museum walks you through the development of railway engines over the history of more than 160 years. For the people who are keen to know the history and various models of engines, it is a must-visit. From the royal engines to the steam ones, you will find them all. The engines used in the European times are

also placed here for visitors to see. You can spend a couple of hours here and enjoy various activities.

Delhi Rail Museum is well connected with the rest of the city. 39, and kids will love it here. There is a miniature rail track which is connecting various big cities of India, surrounded by glass railings. The track has two mini rail engines as well, traveling between these stations. 40. And spending a few minutes around it clears many questions about the rail operation. If you are visiting with kids, let them observe as it is quite an interesting sight.

- A. It shows how the railway network operates
- B. Railway has been the lifeline of our country
- C. The place is ideal for visitors of every age group
- D. There are around 100 rail engines of real-life size
- E. These activities will bring a smile to the face of kids
- F. People can get a closer look at the railway models here
- G. The rail museum has few railway lines open for visitors

### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

#### 第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

John Ray was born with a rare muscular disease. "When he was born, his 41 was not good. The doctors said they didn't 42 him to live this long," said John's mother.

However, John has proved doctors 43 by living life to the full, so much so that he's able to lend a 44 hand to his father, Donny Ray, who is busy raising livestock and growing produce that is then sold at farmers' markets. Young John used to be brought to a 45 area of the farm to work, but due to his disability he was very 46 in his movements. His regular wheelchair wasn't 47 for farm life, so the family tried their best to adapt to their son's needs.

One day Donny 48 an all-terrain(全地形的) wheelchair, the Action T 49 the chair came with a high price that the family couldn't 50. Thankfully, Donny spotted a second-hand one 51, and the family were 52 able to buy the impressive piece of equipment.

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John wasn't told about the new chair. The family decided to have it repaired and make it 53 properly before they showed it to John. Donny made a few 54 so John could help with the 55 in the barn(畜棚). Over the next two months he was even out in the 56 helping with the planting.

There are obstacles(障碍) that come with 57 on the farm. Luckily the family, and John, have the ability to find solutions to the obstacles that come their 58.

So with the love, support, and 59 of John's family, the youngster's future farming career is definitely looking 60.

- |                       |                  |                  |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. grade          | B. condition     | C. sight         | D. talent        |
| 42. A. expect         | B. intend        | C. force         | D. persuade      |
| 43. A. professional   | B. wrong         | C. reasonable    | D. faithful      |
| 44. A. clean          | B. powerful      | C. skilful       | D. needed        |
| 45. A. play           | B. distant       | C. specific      | D. service       |
| 46. A. flexible       | B. confident     | C. restricted    | D. careless      |
| 47. A. ready          | B. famous        | C. suitable      | D. necessary     |
| 48. A. came across    | B. looked into   | C. picked up     | D. prepared for  |
| 49. A. Generally      | B. Originally    | C. Honestly      | D. Unfortunately |
| 50. A. afford         | B. recognize     | C. reject        | D. miss          |
| 51. A. in order       | B. on purpose    | C. on sale       | D. in advance    |
| 52. A. formally       | B. gradually     | C. regularly     | D. eventually    |
| 53. A. flow           | B. jump          | C. dance         | D. run           |
| 54. A. donations      | B. judgments     | C. adaptations   | D. conclusions   |
| 55. A. feeding        | B. trading       | C. planting      | D. loading       |
| 56. A. street         | B. fields        | C. park          | D. woods         |
| 57. A. responsibility | B. accessibility | C. communication | D. competition   |
| 58. A. way            | B. line          | C. mind          | D. home          |
| 59. A. wealth         | B. tradition     | C. education     | D. determination |
| 60. A. unclear        | B. hopeful       | C. familiar      | D. strange       |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

According to legend, Wan Hu, a Chinese astronaut, was crazy about the stars and had a rather bold(大胆的) plan to get 61 (he) closer to them. He set out to become the world's first astronaut. Picking up on China's then developed technology in rocketry, he took up the task of building a spaceship.

Wan Hu's pioneering spacecraft 62 (build) around a strong chair, two kites and forty-seven of the largest gunpowder-filled rockets. 63 the launch day, Wan Hu strapped(用绳子系) himself in the chair and called upon his forty-seven servants, each armed with a flaming torch, 64 (light) the forty-seven fuses(导火线).

Their job done, the servants speedily ran to a safe 65 (distant) and waited nervously. 66 came next was a loud noise. When the smoke eventually cleared, Wan Hu, the Chinese astronaut, and his chair were nowhere to be seen. Whether Wan Hu 67 (actual) made it or not has never been made clear.

Despite(尽管) the fact 68 the story is considered untrue by some people today, Wan Hu found his place in Chinese popular culture.

At the beginning of the 21st century, China finally launched a man into space and turned Wan Hu's centuries-old dream into 69 (real). In 2003, Yang Liwei was launched aboard Shenzhou 5, 70 (become) the first person sent into space by the Chinese space program.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

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注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Mrs Li was my English teacher at high school. I liked her when I first meet her at school, because she looked so nice or kind. Mrs Li liked to write something inspired in our workbooks. So every time I handed in her homework, I was looking forward to get her response. I remembered one time when I was failed to do well in a test. Mrs Li wrote a note saying that I could make great progress next time. Whenever I was in troubles at school, I would like to talk to her.

I still feel gratefully for her words of encouragement, who have made me go in the right direction.

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校计划成立一个中国传统民乐社团,请你以学生会的名义写一则通知,内容包括:

1. 成立社团的目的;
2. 活动开展方式;
3. 报名方式及截止时间。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Notice

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The Student Union

英语 · 答案

听力原文

Text 1

M: The year 2022 has come. I want to learn a new skill. What about you?

W: I plan to lose weight. You know, I'm overweight by 5 kg according to my doctor.

Text 2

W: Do you like sailing on the lake?

M: Yes. The wind in my hair and the water on my head feel cool.

W: I think I feel the same way.

Text 3

M: Why didn't you come to class yesterday?

W: I missed the bus and by the time I got to the campus, class was already over.

Text 4

M: I need a room for tomorrow night. Do you have any room available?

W: Yes, we have. What kind of room would you like?

M: I'd like a suite with an ocean view, please.

Text 5

W: What kind of job have you ever had?

M: I used to work as a teacher.

W: How did you like your job?

M: Oh, if I hadn't moved here, I would have never thought of changing it.

Text 6

M: Oh, madam. What can I do for you?

W: I'm sorry to say the bill you sent me was incorrect.

M: Incorrect, madam? That's very strange.

W: Yes, I know, and what's more, this isn't the first time.

M: Really, madam? I find it very hard to believe.

W: Look, it's happened five or six times in the past three months.

M: Ah. Well, I must apologize, madam. It's the new computer.

W: Well, don't you think it's about time you got it working properly? It's most inconvenient.

M: I entirely agree. I'm very sorry about it. I promise you it won't happen again.

Text 7

W: Did you stay up last night?

M: No, I went to bed early.

W: But you look sleepy. What happened to you?

M: You know, my new neighbor played music so loudly that I could not fall asleep till late into the night.

W: It's terrible! What do you want to do?

M: I have no idea. Can you give me some advice?

W: You'd better go to talk to him about this, or the same thing would happen again tonight.

M: That's a good idea.

Text 8

W: Could you do me a favor?

M: Sure. What is it?

W: Could you go to the store? We need a few things.

M: All right. What do you want me to get?

W: Well, could you pick up some sugar?

M: Okay. How much?

W: A small bag. I guess we also need a few oranges.

M: How many?

W: Oh, let's see...about six.

M: Anything else?

W: Yes. We're out of milk.

M: Okay. How much do you want me to get? A gallon?

W: No. I think a half gallon will be enough.

M: Is that all?

W: I think so. Have you got all that?

M: Yes. That's a small bag of sugar, six oranges, and a half gallon of milk.

W: Do you have enough money?

M: I think so.

W: Thanks very much. I appreciate it.

Text 9

W: Clinic. Can I help you?

M: Good afternoon. This is Frank Stone. I want to make an appointment with Dr Milton, please.

W: Yes, of course, Mr. Stone. We have you on our records. Can you manage this afternoon?

M: I'm afraid not. I can manage tomorrow.

W: I'm afraid Dr. Milton's not on duty tomorrow. He'll be here the day after tomorrow. That's Thursday, March 27th.

M: Fine.

W: Will 5:30 p. m. be all right?

M: Well, yes. But what time is the clinic closed?

W: We start from 9:00 a. m. and close at 7:00 p. m. on weekdays. We don't work at the weekend.

M: I'd prefer a later time so that I can come along after work.

W: Then what about 6:15 p. m. ?

M: Well, that's fine.

Text 10

W: My research with young children aimed to find out at what age children start to tell lies, and why.

In one experiment I gave the children aged five to seven a large box, with colourful pictures. Inside the box was a toy car. I told the children they were allowed to hold the box but not open it, and then left them alone in a room. The children were watched secretly through a two-way mirror. All the children, unsurprisingly, opened the box and took a

look inside the box.

I noted that the five-year-olds lied frequently and told lies that could easily be found out. The six-year-olds lied less often, but their lies were cleverer than the lies of the younger children. I also found that, the children under seven saw lying as something useful that could keep them out of trouble. By seven, on the other hand, they knew that telling lies was wrong. At that age, most children are much more truthful.

To encourage children to be honest, kindergarten teachers were asked to try two different methods. Children were given a warning such as "If you're lying about this, you won't be allowed out to play." and words, for example, "If you tell the truth, I will be very proud of you." The second method was a much more effective one. I believe it is because that is connected to their self-respect.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BAABB 6—10 CBCBB 11—15 BAACA 16—20 CBACB

(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

21—25 BDBAC 26—30 BDCBA 31—35 CBCCA 36—40 FBDCA

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

41—45 BABDC 46—50 CCADA 51—55 CDDCA 56—60 BBADB

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

61. himself	62. was built	63. On	64. to light	65. distance
66. What	67. actually	68. that	69. reality	70. becoming

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

Mrs Li was my English teacher at high school. I liked her when I first meet her at school, because she looked so nice met  
or kind. Mrs Li liked to write something inspired in our workbooks. So every time I handed in her homework, I was and inspiring my/the  
looking forward to get her response. I remembered one time when I was failed to do well in a test. Mrs Li wrote a getting  
note saying that I could make great progress ^ next time. Whenever I was in troubles at school, I would like to talk the trouble  
to her.

I still feel gratefully for her words of encouragement, who have made me go in the right direction. grateful which

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

### Notice

In order to make us students learn more about traditional Chinese folk music, our school is about to set up a society which focuses on the learning and training of Chinese traditional musical instruments, such as *erhu* and *guzheng*, which have become very popular with both the young and old in recent years.

The members of the society will learn to play the musical instruments under the guidance of our music teachers at weekends. And we will give performances on some important occasions in our school whenever it's possible.

Those who are interested, please submit your application to the Student Union before May 25, 2022.

The Student Union

作文评分标准

1. 本题总分为 25 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 80 和多于 120 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数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
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. 如因书写较差而影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

#### 【各档次的给分范围和要求】

##### 第五档(很好):(21—25 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 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。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

##### 第四档(好):(16—20 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 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语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

##### 第三档(适当):(11—15 分)

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

##### 第二档(较差):(6—10 分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

##### 第一档(差):(1—5 分)

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

##### 不得分:(0 分)

未能传达给读者任何信息,内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

## 关于我们

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

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

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

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

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



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