



高三英语试题

北京高考在线
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考生注意:

1. 本试卷共100分,考试时间100分钟
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

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,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案涂到答题卡上。

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三个选项中选择出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At the airport.

B. In the hospital.

C. At the department store.

2. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Cancel his trip.

B. Go to bed early.

C. Ask for a wake-up call.

3. What is the woman?

A. An actress.

B. A house agent.

C. An insurance agent.

4. What will the speakers probably do?

A. Go swimming.

B. Climb a mountain.

C. Purchase an umbrella.

5. What does the woman mean?

A. She wants to arrange another meeting.

B. She would like to discuss another item.

C. She wants to discuss the matter again later.

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三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。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,各小题将给出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. How long will the woman stay in the hotel?

A. One night.

B. Two nights.

C. Three nights.

- What kind of room does the woman want?
A. One with one bed and one with no beds.
B. One with two beds and one with no beds.
C. One with one bed and one with two beds.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. When did the woman have a stomachache today?
A. Before breakfast. B. After dinner.
C. After breakfast.

9. What did the man say about the woman?

- A. She ate too late.
B. She ate too much.
C. She took wrong medicine.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What do we know about the man?

- A. He is a doctor.
B. He especially likes planting flowers.
C. He often uses plants to treat diseases.

11. How does the man feel about flowers?

- A. They are sweet. B. They are smelly. C. They are worthless.

12. Which flower does the woman like best?

- A. Cherry. B. Lily. C. Rose.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What table does the man prefer?

- A. A table by the door.
B. A table by the window.
C. A table by the air conditioner.

14. What special dish does the woman recommend?

- A. Fish soup. B. Pork. C. Pepper.

15. Where would the man like the dumplings to be cooked?

- A. In clear water. B. In salty water. C. In tomato juice.

16. Which dish will the man get for free?

- A. Beef. B. Cabbages. C. Noodles.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What does the speaker do?

- A. A teacher. B. A guide. C. A student.

18. What is the speaker concerned about?

- A. Traveling expenses.
B. Tourists' bad behaviours and habits.

- C. The number of plants and animals.
19. What does the speaker think of the present environment there?
A. Better. B. Worse. C. Uncomfortable.
20. What is the speech intended to do?
A. Encourage people to travel.
B. Make tourists protect the environment.
C. Help people realize the importance of tourism.

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)

30 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。

A

Recruitment (招聘) for Two Caretakers

Fancy a fresh start in 2021? Perhaps a new job or a new home? Well, why not both? The remote Irish island of Great Blasket is looking for two people to be caretakers through this spring and summer—and applications are now open.

Just off the rocky coast of County Kerry, the small island is the largest of six along the famous Wild Atlantic Way. The owners of three self-catering cottages and a coffee shop on the island are currently on the hunt for a couple or a pair of friends to become caretakers. The successful applicants' duties would include helping out with the shop and cleaning the cottages between stays. 1,

Though no one has lived permanently on Great Blasket since the 1950s, many visitors still come on boat trips to take in the scenery and explore its ruined cottages. The island spreads out over 1,100 acres of largely mountainous terrain, and has no hot running water or electricity. It is well known in Ireland as the former home of author Peig Sayers, and as the subject of several important studies focusing on the relatively unchanged form of Irish that was once spoken here. 2,

The caretakers will be paid a wage and provided with all food and accommodation (a room above the coffee shop). The job will cover the period from April 1 to October 1.

Fancy a new life? Last year, more than 40,000 people applied—so your chances are pretty slim. But considering the hellscape of 2021, the prospect of such a dreamy escape surely makes it worth a try. Click here to submit your application.

21. What will the caretakers do? **B**
- A. Care for the islanders. B. Serve the tourists.
C. Run a travel agency. D. Preserve the environment.
22. What makes Great Blasket an attraction? **D**
- A. Its scenery and buildings.
B. Its unique cultural traditions.

- C. The comfortable accommodation.
 D. The former home of Peig Sayers.
23. What can we infer about Great Basket in winter? ~~D~~ A
- A. There are few visitors there.
 B. Many islanders leave there.
 C. It is crowded by fishermen.
 D. The shop opens as usual.

B

Ida Nelson was enjoying herself in her sister's sauna (桑拿浴室) when she heard the sound of a small airplane circling the nearby airport. It was 11:30 at night in the Alaskan village of Igiugig, population 70, and, any time a plane flies over that late, they will know something is wrong. Nelson and her sister leaped out of the sauna, ran to the window, and saw the problem: The airport's runway lights were out.

Nelson threw on some clothes, jumped into her car, and floored it to the airport, where she found a local pilot trying to turn on the lights manually. Normally, after pushing the button 10 or 15 times, the lights will just light up. Not this time. Meanwhile, she and the pilot learned of the plane's urgent mission: to transport a seriously ill local girl to the nearest hospital, 280 miles away in Anchorage.

Nelson had a plan. Driving her car to the end of the runway, she shone her headlights on the runway for the plane to follow. Great idea, but it wasn't enough. More light was needed, so a neighbor called nearly every home in the village—32 of them. Within 20 minutes, 20 vehicles arrived at the airport, and many of the drivers still in nightclothes. Following directions from the airplane's pilot, the cars lined up on one side of the runway. The airplane made its final approach and, guided by the headlights, landed safely. The young patient was loaded onto the aircraft, and the plane immediately took off again. Her illness was never publicly announced, but she has been allowed to come out of the hospital.

In a world filled with uncertainty, the little community's positive activism was a big deal. Not so much for Nelson. She said coming together was kind of a normal deal in Igiugig.

24. How did Ida Nelson judge there was something wrong? A.

- A. Through the time the plane appeared.
 B. By observing the runway lights.
 C. Through the warning of the airport.
 D. By listening to the sound of the engine.

25. Why did the plane fly to Igiugig? C

- ~~A~~ To repair runway lights.
 B. To send important goods.
 C. To pick up a local patient.
 D. To practice night landings.

- B. To send important goods.
 D. To practice night landings.

26. How did villagers help the airplane? B.

- A. They helped the pilots to control the plane.
 B. They lit up the runway with their cars' headlights.

... might sound like the stuff of nightmares, but swimming in cold water is properly good for you. It helps your mind deal with stress and anxiety and your body fight off various diseases. Swimming outdoors and surrounded by sky and nature, you just feel better than the lights of your local indoor pool.

I still have a long way to match the real cold-water masters. Where I live, in London, there are people who go to swimming ponds year-round. But over this summer I've found it increasingly hard to get near any reasonably clean body of water without wanting to jump in. And as the British weather has got worse towards autumn, I've found myself becoming one of the people I used to roll my eyes at, dashing into the sea when the other people on the beach are wearing winter jackets.

Most people advise that it's easiest to start cold-water swimming in the late summer and keep pushing through as water temperatures plummet throughout the autumn, so your body has a chance to get used to the cold. But you can start in autumn or even winter—just make sure of essential safety.

One good rule is not to stay in for more minutes than the number of degrees of the water. And definitely start by heading to a legal outdoor swimming spot under the nose of lifeguards rather than your nearest river. Then just set your teeth, do a few warm-up exercises and take the dive!

Once you're feeling the cold-water flow, some things are essential. You'll probably need a wetsuit. The serious professionals have gloves, hats and often tow floats: bright orange buoys (浮筒) that you pull along behind you, keeping you afloat and visible and your stuff dry.

28. What caused the author to swim in the sea in winter?

AC

- A. His low level of swimming skills.
- B. The expensive indoor swimming costs.
- C. The awful environment of swimming pools.
- D. The others' laughing and looking down.

29. What does the underlined word "plummet" in paragraph 3 mean?

BD C

- A. Get intolerable.
- B. Keep constant.
- C. Drop sharply.
- D. Change irregularly.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- C. Swimming without anything except swimming suit.
 - D. Swimming for less minutes than the number of degrees of water.
31. What is the best title for the text? ~~B~~ A
- A. How to Start Cold-water Swimming
 - B. My Way to a Real Cold water Master
 - C. Advise to Improve Swimming Environment
 - D. Introduction for Cold-water Swimming Equipment

D

Couldn't you just scream when you feel angry and frustrated (沮丧的)? Shouting can feel like a huge relief—especially when the issues we face seem so large that we don't know how to begin to fix them.

Why is it that a good yell can take our mood from fieriness (暴躁) to peace in a matter of seconds? It has a lot to do with following through on the emotions we're feeling. Just like crying or laughing can provide a rush of calm in moments of sadness or joy, a good yell can give us temporary relief from anger and frustration. Giving voice to all that pain can be really helpful, especially if you feel like you're about to burst. In those moments when you feel like you might lose your control at a coworker or family member, giving off a little bit of "scream" can allow you to get on with your day without causing a scene. But don't expect your problems to disappear.

Where people get it wrong is that they assume that if they just let it out, they won't have to do anything else. If you don't want to feel like screaming all the time, you need to figure out what issues are giving you those tough emotions and work on finding some healthier methods to solve them. For example, if you're feeling anger and frustration over people ignoring your wishes or failing to listen to you, practicing expressing your feelings in a direct and acceptable way will probably give you better results in the long term than turning over a table. But that doesn't mean turning over a table in the privacy of your own home can't help give you the peace of mind. You are required to focus on the big picture.

Think of screaming as more of a band-aid (创可贴) than a magical cure—it can definitely make you feel better, and that's great, but there's still work to be done once the noise fades. The next time you feel like you're about to boil over, don't be afraid to howl into the wind, but just try not to scare your neighbors. But once you feel a little better, it's time to start doing the actual work.

32. What effect does screaming have on anger? ~~A~~ C
- A. Removing.
 - B. Solving.
 - C. Easing.
 - D. Improving.
33. What is the key to making negative feelings disappear? ~~B~~ A
- A. Finding out the roots of them.
 - B. Replacing them with positive ones.

- C. Letting them out as soon as possible.
- D. Waiting until they disappear themselves.

31. How can we choose the best method of relieving tough feelings? **DAD**

- A. By judging which way is the most comfortable.
- ~~B. By putting our own interest in the first place.~~
- C. By ignoring their negative effects on us.
- D. By considering the overall situation first.

35. What is the main idea of the text? **D**

- A. When we give voice to bad feelings.
- B. What causes us to turn over a table.
- C. Why we are angry and frustrated.
- D. How we can deal with tough feelings.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Sleep Better at Night **D F**

Can't sleep? Neither can anyone else on the planet. 36 **D** So what can you do if those sweet sleeps are escaping you? Here's how to sleep better.

37 **B** You should try and leave the house as much as you're allowed to. Get up and expose yourself to daylight in the morning, which will help regulate your body clock. Getting outside and doing exercise will help, as it lifts your mood and contributes to your feeling physically tired.

Don't work from your bed. When you're working from home, it's super attraction to work from under your quilt—but if you've got the space, don't do it. It's much better to try and create an area of your home that's for work. 38 **C**

Resist the urge to nap (小睡). 39 **E** The attraction to nap can become overwhelming. But if you aren't a lifelong napper, it might be a bad idea to start it. It might have an effect on your ability to fall and stay asleep.

Use technology to your advantage. The blue light from phones, tablets and TVs all can make it harder to sleep. Try and ensure that you have a clear period of at least an hour before bed, where you don't use electronic screens. However, it might be useful to take out the phone if you're struggling to sleep. If you're in bed for 30 minutes and not asleep, then you need to reset your mind. Watch or read something light and easy. 40 **G E**

- A. Stop eating something at night.
- ~~B. Go outside as much as you can.~~
- ~~C. Leave your bed for sleeping, not working.~~
- ~~D. Sometimes we can feel a little sleepy in the day.~~

- E. It allows the mind to wander and your heart rate to drop.
 F. A whole bunch of us are struggling to get our eight hours' sleep.
 G. Keeping a consistent wake up routine will help you fall and stay asleep.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 15 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。

Doug Falter returned home, teary eyed and exhausted. He posted online, "I lost my baby." That "baby" 41 to a surfboard that had been custom made for him. Hours earlier, a big wave had 42 Falter from this prized possession.

Months passed with no 43 of the surfboard. Falter saved money to buy a new one for \$1,500. But Falter never 44 forgot the board, which—six months later and more than 5,000 miles away from where it 45—floated to the southern Philippines. The local fisherman found the board and sold it for \$40 to Giovanne Branzuela, a 46. Branzuela hoped to learn to surf and one day 47 the skill with his students, who regularly 48 him on beach cleanups.

The once-blue board had 49 during its journey, but its distinctive 50 were still there: two elephants, one at either end, under which were the words "Doug Falter Surfboard."

Branzuela had seen Falter's 51. He couldn't believe it on 52 how far the surfboard had traveled. He 53 to Falter. Falter was 54 to learn that his "baby" had drifted (漂流) across the world's largest 55 and survived. He was 56.

But the story was far from 57. Falter wanted to 58 Branzuela with some surfing supplies, but the teacher asked for school 59 instead, such as backpacks for his students and materials to help them learn English. Falter said it 60 him to raise money for the kids. So far, he has collected \$2,500, which he has used to buy and ship maps, puzzles, classroom posters, textbooks, and workbooks.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 41. A. pointed | B. referred | C. appealed | D. exposed |
| 42. A. protected | B. blocked | C. separated | D. benefited |
| 43. A. sign | B. attention | C. doubt | D. problem |
| 44. A. completely | B. naturally | C. temporarily | D. immediately |
| 45. A. <u>sank</u> | B. happened | C. escaped | D. disappeared |
| 46. A. fisherman | B. surfer | C. photographer | D. teacher |
| 47. A. improve | B. change | C. share | D. preserve |
| 48. A. greet | B. accompany | C. challenge | D. interview |
| 49. A. faded | B. strengthened | C. failed | D. <u>torn</u> |
| 50. A. designs | B. shapes | C. markings | D. photos |

51. A. performance B. report C. post D. book
 52. A. deciding B. realizing C. imagining D. remembering
 53. A. looked forward B. reached out C. came up D. set off
 54. A. ashamed B. shocked C. disappointed D. inspired
 55. A. continent B. country C. ocean D. land
 56. A. relieved B. satisfied C. confused D. overjoyed
 57. A. perfect B. home C. here D. over
 58. A. surprise B. help C. encourage D. thank
 59. A. supplies B. subjects C. buildings D. programs
 60. A. fueled B. forced C. allowed D. persuaded

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分) $7 \times 1.5 = 10.5$

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。

This story was told by Tom Bramell, a former fire chief for Livermore Fire Department. The lightbulb (灯泡) 61 *hanging* (hang) in the garage at the fire station in Livermore, California, never dies. When I began working there in 62 *the* early 1970s, we would beat it for luck, but in 1972, a reporter dated it back to the early twentieth century. More than a hundred years since it 63 (make), the lightbulb still shines, but no one knows 64 (exact) how. *was made* *exactly*

The bulb came from a well-known company, 65 *whose* products were famous for being the best around. The designers used a secret way to make filaments (灯丝), the wire inside the vacuum-sealed (真空的) glass that produces light when 66 *electricity* (electric) runs through it. Physicists have identified the material as a substance that becomes pure carbon when 67 *baked* (bake), often reaching the hardness of a diamond. Filaments today are 68 (thin) and burn faster, so perhaps the thickness of old filaments makes them more durable. We also suspect our bulb has a perfect vacuum seal that further protects its inside. *how*

Since the light's particularity became apparent, we have discussed 69 to best protect it. My suggestion has always been to do nothing. It has been batted, hit with small balls, and ignored for 70 *decades* (decade). We'll let it be—it clearly doesn't need our help.

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。

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。

After ordering my coffee, I was settled into a sofa. I took my smart phone out but lost track of the time. Suddenly, someone tapped me on my shoulder. A stranger bent and whispered in my ear if I could spare some changes for a bowl of soup. In the deepest pocket of my wallet, I had the last bill what was kept for emergencies. This was an emergency of a very special kind. I pulled it out and placed it into the man's hand. He bowed lowly, saying, "Thank you." Before I could speak, he had already founded his place in line at the counter. But I was pleasing I had made a little different in the world.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你校将举办“地理文化节”,其间将组织在校学生参加“国家地理奥林匹克竞赛(National Geography Olympiad)”。请你用英语给在校交换生写一封邀请函,内容包括:

1. 参赛时间:4月10日—6月30日;
2. 比赛分学校、省和国家级别;
3. 竞赛主要内容:地名、地区文化和地理特征。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;
2. 邀请函开头和结尾已为你写好。

Dear friends,

Looking forward to your participation.

Yours,
Li Hua

高三英语试卷参考答案

阅读理解:

1~3 BDA

A篇:本文是一篇应用文。爱尔兰偏远的 Great Blasket 今年春夏两季正在招聘两名看护人,目前已开始接受申请。

1. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句可知,被招聘者将从事经营咖啡店,打扫卫生为游客服务的工作。

2. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句可知,Great Blasket 出名是因为其曾是作家 Peig Sayers 的故居。

3. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段第一句和第四段最后一句可知,Great Blasket 的冬天将空无一人。

4~7 ACBB

B篇:本文是一篇记叙文。一架接送重病号的飞机因跑道灯光损坏而无法降落,当地村民用汽车大灯照亮跑道,引导飞机降落。

4. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句可知,根据飞机飞来的时间,Ida Nelson 知道有问题发生。

5. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句可知,飞机来的目的是要接一位重病号。

6. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第六和第七两句可知,村民利用汽车头灯照亮跑道,引导飞机降落。

7. B 【解析】观点态度题。根据最后一段最后一句可知,Ida Nelson 认为村民们(聚在一起帮助飞机降落)的行动很常见。

8~11 CCDA

C篇:本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了如何开始冬泳。

8. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第三句可知,泳池糟糕的环境导致作者前去海里冬泳。

9. C 【解析】猜测词义题。根据第三段可知,夏天快结束时开始冷水游泳是最容易上手的,然后一直持续到秋天水温急剧下降时。这样你的身体就有机会适应寒冷的冬泳环境。

10. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后两段可知,一个很好的法则是在水中停留的分钟数不要超过水温的数值。

11. A 【解析】标题归纳题。文章介绍了如何开始冬泳。

12~15 CADD

D篇:本文是一篇说明文。大喊有助于平复负面心情。

12. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句可知,尖叫帮助缓解愤怒和沮丧的消极情绪。

13. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第二句可知,让负面情绪消失的关键是要找到它们的根源。

14. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句可知,要找到最佳的克服消极情绪的方法是全盘考虑各种情况。

15. D 【解析】主旨大意题。本文介绍了如何面对消极情绪。

16~20 FBCDE

七选五:本文是一篇说明文。很多人都苦于睡眠不好,那么如何能一觉安睡到天明呢?

16. F 【解析】承接句。F项“我们很多人都在为8小时的睡眠而奋斗”上下衔接。

17. B 【解析】主题句。B项“尽可能多出去走走”概括该段主题。

18. C 【解析】总结句。C项“让你的床用来睡觉,而不是用来工作”与主题句相呼应。

19. D 【解析】承接句。D项“有时我们会在白天感到有点困”前后衔接。

20. E 【解析】承接句。E项“这可以让大脑漫游及心率下降”承接上一句“看看或者读读一些轻松和简单的东西”。

21~25 BCAAD 26~30 DCBAC 31~35 CBBBC 36~40 DDDAA

完形填空:本文是一篇记叙文。一块冲浪板因意外离开它的主人一路漂流到数千公里之外,从而引出一段

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佳话。

21. B 【解析】考查动词。Doug Falter 回到家, 泪眼婆娑, 疲惫不堪。他在网上发帖说: “我失去了我的宝贝”。那个“宝贝”指的是他的定制冲浪板。
22. C 【解析】考查动词。几个小时前, 一股大浪把他和这个珍贵的“财产”分隔开来。
23. A 【解析】考查名词。几个月过去了, 冲浪板还是不见踪影。
24. A 【解析】考查副词。Falter 攒了钱, 花 1500 美元买了一块新的冲浪板。但 Falter 从未完全忘记那块冲浪板。
25. D 【解析】考查动词。六个月后, 它漂到了菲律宾南部, 距离它消失的地方超过 5000 英里。
26. D 【解析】考查名词。根据下文中“with his students”和“but the teacher asked for school 59 instead”可知, 当地渔民发现了这块木板, 并以 40 美元的价格卖给了教师 Giovanna Branzuela。
27. C 【解析】考查动词。Branzuela 希望学习冲浪, 并有一天与他的学生们分享这项技能。
28. B 【解析】考查动词。他的学生们定期陪他一起清理海滩。
29. A 【解析】考查动词。这块曾经是蓝色的冲浪板在旅途中褪色了。
30. C 【解析】考查名词。但它独特的标记依然存在: 两头大象, 两边各有一头, 下面写着“Doug Falter Surf-board”。
31. C 【解析】考查名词。Branzuela 看过 Falter 的帖子。
32. B 【解析】考查动词。当 Falter 意识到冲浪板漂流了这么远时, 他简直不敢相信。
33. B 【解析】考查动词短语。Branzuela 联系了 Falter。
34. B 【解析】考查形容词。当 Falter 得知他的“宝贝”漂流过世界上最大的海洋并幸存下来, 他感到非常震惊。
35. C 【解析】考查名词。参见上一解析。
36. D 【解析】考查形容词。心爱的东西失而复得, Falter 喜出望外。
37. D 【解析】考查形容词。但故事远未结束。
38. D 【解析】考查动词。Falter 本想送给 Branzuela 一些冲浪用品来感谢他。
39. A 【解析】考查名词。但那位老师却要了一些学习用品, 比如给学生的背包和帮助他们学习英语的材料。
40. A 【解析】考查动词。Falter 说, 这激励了他为孩子们筹集资金。到目前为止, 他已经筹集了 2500 美元, 他用这些钱购买并运送地图、拼图、教室海报、课本和练习册。

41. hanging 42. the 43. was made 44. exactly 45. whose
46. electricity 47. baked 48. thinner 49. how 50. decades

语法填空:

41. hanging 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处 hang 意为“悬挂”, 作定语修饰其逻辑主语 lightbulb 并与其构成主动关系, 故用现在分词。本句意为“悬挂在加州 Livermore 消防站车库里的灯泡永远不会熄灭。”
42. the 【解析】考查冠词。in the early 1970s 意为“二十世纪七十年代早期”。当我 70 年代初开始在那里工作时, 我们会为了运气而击打它, 但在 1972 年, 一位记者认为它可以追溯到 20 世纪初。
43. was made 【解析】考查动词时态和语态。根据“More than a hundred years”可知, 此处应用一般过去时。自从它被制造出来一百多年以来, 灯泡仍然在发光, 但没有人确切知道它是如何做到的。
44. exactly 【解析】考查副词。此处应用副词做状语。
45. whose 【解析】考查定语从句。此处 whose 指 the company's。这只灯泡来自一家著名的公司, 该公司的产品因其产品是周围最好的而闻名。
46. electricity 【解析】考查词性转换。此处应用名词作主语。设计师们使用了一种秘密的方法来制作灯丝, 即真空密封玻璃内的金属丝, 当电流通过它时就会产生光。
47. baked 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处 bake 与逻辑主语是被动关系, 故用过去分词形式。物理学家已经确认这种材料是一种经过烘烤就会变成纯碳的物质, 其硬度通常达到钻石的水平。
48. thinner 【解析】考查形容词比较级。现在的灯丝更细, 燃烧更快, 所以也许旧灯丝的厚度使它们更耐用。
49. how 【解析】考查连词。由于这个灯的特殊性变得明显, 我们已经讨论了如何最好地保护它。

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50. decades 【解析】考查名词复数。几十年来,它被拍打,被小球击打,被忽视。我们顺其自然吧——它显然不需要我们的帮助。

短文改错:

After ordering my coffee, I ~~was~~ settled into a sofa. I took my smart phone out ~~but~~ lost track of the time. ~~and~~ Suddenly, someone tapped me on my shoulder. A stranger bent and whispered in my ear if I could spare some ~~the~~ changes for a bowl of soup. In the deepest pocket of my wallet, I had the last bill ~~what~~ was kept for emergen- ~~change~~ ~~that~~ cies. This was an emergency of a very special kind. I pulled it out and placed ~~it~~ into the man's hand. He bowed ~~lowly~~, saying, "Thank you." Before I could speak, he had already ~~founded~~ his place in line at the counter. But ~~low~~ ~~found~~ I was ~~pleasing~~ I had made a little ~~different~~ in the world. ~~pleased~~ ~~difference~~

51. 去掉 settled 前的 was 【解析】考查语态。settle 在此处是不及物动词,was 多余。

52. but—and 【解析】考查连词。根据句意,前后是顺承关系,故用 and。

53. my the 【解析】考查冠词。前面出现了 me,后面就用 the。

54. changes—change 【解析】考查名词单复数。此处 change 意为“零钱”,是不可数名词。

55. ~~what~~ that 【解析】考查定语从句。此处是定语从句,先行词指物,该定语从句关系词用 that。

56. placed 后加 it 【解析】考查代词。place 在此处是及物动词,要接宾语。

57. ~~lowly~~—low 【解析】考查副词。修饰动词 bow,应使用副词形式,而 lowly 却是形容词,反而 low 具有副词和形容词双词性。

58. ~~founded~~—found 【解析】考查过去分词。根据句意,此处 found 应该是“寻找,找到”之意,故用 found。

59. ~~pleasing~~—pleased 【解析】考查非谓语动词。非谓语动词演变而成的形容词中,表情绪类的通常都是过去分词修饰人,现在分词修饰物。

60. ~~different~~—difference 【解析】考查词性运用。此处要用名词形式与前面的冠词搭配,构成固定短语 make a difference。

书面表达:

命题立意:本题要求学生给在校交换生写一封邀请函,内容包括:1. 参赛时间:4月10日—6月30日;2. 比赛分学校、省和国家级别;3. 竞赛内容主要为地名、地区文化和地理特征。该题的情境设置合理,符合中学生的认知水平。

参考范文:

Dear friends,

This year, as an important part of the Geographic Culture Festival, all the students in our school will have the opportunity to participate in the National Geography Olympiad, between March 1 and June 30. This is a nationwide contest for schools in China. There are three levels of the competition: school, province, and national. The winner at school must take a written, multiple choice "Qualification Test", in order to compete for advancement to the province level. The first place winner at the province level will proceed to the national level. Questions will require a good knowledge of place names, regional cultures and geographical characteristics.

Looking forward to your participation.

Yours,

Li Hua

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

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: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. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

(二) 评分标准:

第五档(21~25 分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,完全达到了预期的写作目的。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了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。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(16~20 分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点,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语法结构或词汇所致。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第三档(11~15 分):基本完成了试题规定的任务,整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

——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。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6~10 分):未恰当完成试题规定的任务,信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

——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,词汇知识有限。

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。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1~5 分):未完成试题规定的任务,信息未能传达给读者。

——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。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,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。

不得分(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。

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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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