

2019 北京第二次普通高中学业水平合格性考试

英 语

一、听力理解（共 25 小题，25 分。每小题 1 分）

第一节：听下面十段对话或独白，从各题 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出能回答问题的最佳答案。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 1 段材料，回答第 1 题。

1. What is the man looking for?

- A. An umbrella. B. A teddy bear. C. Two keys.

听第 2 段材料，回答第 2 题。

2. Which one is the man's daughter?



听第 3 段材料，回答第 3 题。

3. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A. At home. B. In the office. C. In the classroom.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4 题。

4. What is the man doing?

- A. Making an apology. B. Making an invitation. C. Making an introduction.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5 题至第 6 题。

5. What will the man buy for his wife?

- A. A handbag. B. A scarf. C. A wallet.

6. How much will the man pay?

- A. £2. B. £8. C. £10.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 题至第 8 题。

7. What does the woman want to drink?

A. Coffee. B. Tea. C. Juice.

8. Why does the woman like the sofa?

A. Because it's big. B. Because it's traditional. C. Because it's soft.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 题至第 11 题。

9. What room does the man want?

A. A single room. B. A double room. C. A quiet room.

10. How many nights will the man stay in the hotel?

A. One night. B. Two nights. C. Three nights.

11. What does the man want to do the next morning?

A. Drink a coffee. B. Run in the gym. C. Have a swim.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 题至第 14 题。

12. How did the man go to the village last weekend?

A. By bike. B. By bus. C. By car.

13. What did the woman do last weekend?

A. Visited her brother.

B. Visited the museum.

C. Visited the village shops.

14. Where do the speakers plan to go the next weekend?

A. The Lake District. B. Sussex. C. London.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 题至第 17 题。

15. What is the woman's project about?

A. Helping poor families.

B. Looking after patients.

C. Encouraging kids to read.

16. What does the man think of the project?

- A. Boring. B. Interesting. C. Strange.

17. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

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

听第 10 段材料. 回答第 18 题至第 20 题。

18. When can Mr. Smith pick up his tea cups?

- A. From 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m. on weekdays.
B. From 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m. on weekends.
C. From 1:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. on weekdays.

19. What should Mr. Smith do when he arrives at the store?

- A. Pay for delivery.
B. Ask for Sally at the office.
C. Find the speaker at the office.

20. Who is making the call?

- A. A policeman.
B. A postman.
C. A salesman.

第二节：听下面一段对话，根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 21 题至第 25 题的关键信息。
此段对话你将听两遍。

Missing Person Form	
Name	Anne <u>21</u>
Age	<u>22</u> years old
Appearance	3 feet 6 inches tall with <u>23</u> hair

Dressing	a brown <u>24</u>
	a <u>25</u> white backpack

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，15 分。每小题 1 分）

阅读下面短文，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

There is no school equal to a decent (体面的) home and no teacher equal to a virtuous (有德行的) parent.

Dad was an English teacher who taught high school students. Mom 1 home and homeschooled their four children. Three of us had no trouble 2 but my sister Catherine still could not 3 by fifth grade, and worse still, did not even know the alphabet (字母表).

My mother did some research and 4 that Catherine had some sort of learning disability. She sent Catherine to a public school to get some help. Catherine made many friends at school and 5 everyone with her gift for telling creative stories in class, 6 she still couldn't master reading. 7 all the testing was done, the school had my parents come in. They were told that based on the test results, they should just take Catherine home.

Tears of 8 ran down my dad's cheeks, but my mom's jaw was set in quiet determination. As they walked back to the car, she turned to him and said, "I know she's not 9."

Soon after, my mom discovered a learning system that focused heavily on lesson repetition and building slowly on the previous exercises. She worked with 10 for four hours every morning while the rest of us studied on our own. It was 11 for both of them, but she often told a crying Catherine, "12 is not an option. You are going to learn to read, or we'll both try! You have to learn to read! You will learn to read."

In time, Catherine 13 it. By the time she graduated from eighth grade, she was reading almost at grade level. She continued 14 and was reading above grade level when she graduated from high school.

Catherine came to love reading and writing. All of this because of a wonderfully devoted mother who was absolutely the best 15 ever—for all four of us.

1. A. left B. stayed C. came D. went
2. A. learning B. playing C. talking D. walking
3. A. listen B. speak C. read D. write
4. A. pretended B. wished C. advised D. found
5. A. amazed B. hurt C. bored D. praised
6. A. or B. so C. for D. but
7. A. If B. Although C. Unless D. After

8. A. hope B. sadness C. anger D. sickness
9. A. shy B. sorry C. polite D. stupid
10. A. Catherine B. my father C. me D. her friends
11. A. interesting B. fair C. hard D. good
12. A. Kindness B. Failure C. Courage D. Pressure
13. A. changed B. shared C. got D. checked
14. A. forgetting B. improving C. explaining D. noticing
15. A. teacher B. classmate C. researcher D. learner

三、阅读理解（共 20 小题，40 分，每小题 2 分）

第一节:阅读下面短文，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

This month Angelina Horsefield writes about an animal rescue（援救）society in Australia: WIRES

WIRES（Wildlife Information and Rescue Service）began in 1985 when someone found an injured bird in a park in Sydney, Australia. At the time, no one knew how to help this “native” animal. WIRES help animals like snakes, kangaroos and, of course, birds. However, they can only help Australian wildlife, so they can't help other animals like cats or rabbits.

Like other animal rescue groups, WIRES need more people. I believe they are helping the local animals, but they can only continue if others join in. They hold excellent courses, where people can learn what to do when they find an injured animal. They also explain what happens to the animals in their care. Many of the people who help also take care of the animals themselves in their own gardens or on their farms.

I spoke to 15-year-old Guy McKenzie, whose dad helps WIRES in his free time. Guy told me about the work they do. “Dad usually gets a phone call at home and drives immediately to where the animal is, to rescue it. He has special equipment and always wears gloves. The animals are wild, after all.”

Guy also talked about a woman who found a bat in her garden. She thought it might be dead but then she noticed that there was a baby bat too. Guy's dad brought it back to the centre, where it grew into a healthy adult. Then, WIRES returned it to nature. Guy showed me a baby kangaroo that his dad was looking after and told me that one day he'll be doing the same thing. Yes, he will, for sure.

16. WIRES aim at helping _____.

- A. pet animals B. wildlife animals
- C. small animals D. farm animals

17. Guy's dad is an example to show _____.

- A. who started WIRES
- B. how one helps WIRES
- C. why people join WIRES
- D. how WIRES study animals

18. What does Guy hope to do in the future?

- A. Live in nature.
- B. Take care of his dad.
- C. Study bats.
- D. Work for WIRES.

19. The author writes the passage in order to _____.

- A. describe a course on animals
- B. introduce an animal scientist
- C. call on people to join the rescue group
- D. give advice on keeping pets

B

Pizza: the World's Favorite Food

Food, and the way we eat it, is always changing. As society develops, we learn of growing, processing, and cooking food. What we ate 200 years ago was very different from what we eat today. Also, when people travel to live in other countries, they take their knowledge of cooking with them. And food must fit modern lifestyles and local tastes, too. One food that has done this successfully is the pizza.



The pizza we recognize today first appeared in Italy in 1889. A famous baker from Naples made a special pizza for the Italian royal (王室的) family. He was very worried they wouldn't like it but they did. Queen Margherita loved the dish so much, and the baker named it after her. Since then, this simple meal of bread, cheese, and tomato has traveled the world, and it has adapted to local cultures. The pizza began its journey in the 1890s, when many Italians moved to New York in search of a better life. There they continued to make pizzas, and the first pizzeria opened in 1905.

At first it was only popular with Italians, but by the late 1940s, Americans discovered a taste for it. Today, they spend \$37 billion a year on pizzas. That's more than \$100 per American!

The pizza continued its travels around the world, adapting all the time. In Sweden, for example, it is usual to have bananas on pizzas. In Belgium, people eat chocolate pizzas with marshmallows on top. Japan is a nation of seafood lovers, so not surprisingly, they love octopus and squid, as well as roasted seaweed, toppings. Australians sometimes choose kangaroo or crocodile on their pizza.

The popularity of the pizza is also related to our changing lifestyles. In today's super-fast society, people often don't have the time or energy to cook. So, they order takeout—and very often, it's a pizza. Sometimes you don't even have to pick it up; it's delivered to your home. If you don't even have time to sit down, buy a single slice and eat it standing up!

The pizza has come a long way. From its beginnings in an Italian city, it has grown to become one of the world's favorite foods.

20. The pizza first appeared as _____.

- A. a homemade white bread
- B. a fast food for travelers
- C. a dish for the royal family
- D. a popular local food

21. When did the pizza arrive in New York?

- A. In 1889.
- B. In the 1890s.
- C. In 1905.
- D. In the 1940s.

22. In which country do people love pizzas with bananas on top?

- A. Japan.
- B. Belgium.
- C. Sweden.
- D. Australia.

23. The passage mainly tells us _____.

- A. how the pizza gets popular
- B. who made the first pizza
- C. how the pizza is made
- D. where the pizza came from

C

Kelly's Book Blog

Blues Point Blues by Sherry Clark (56 pages)

Belle was never very popular, but that all changes when she gets a cool new job in the catering department (餐饮部) for a popular TV programme, a daytime soap opera called Blues Point Blues. Now everyone wants to be her friend. However, as she becomes the center of attention, she begins to have some doubts. Wasn't this what she was dreaming of? Belle discovers she has to make some important decisions.

Leaving Microsoft to Change the World by John Wood (64 pages)

In 1998, John Wood was a successful manager for Microsoft in Australia. Then, while he was hiking in Nepal during a holiday, he visited a school in a mountain village. Shocked to see their empty library, he made up his mind to return with some books. That decision soon led him to leave his job to start a charity called Room to Read, which donates libraries and books to needy schools around the world. This is a true story about an inspiring person.

Billy Elliott by Melvin Burgess (64 pages)

Eleven-year-old Billy Elliott is from a poor family in a small English town. He isn't good at sports and hates the boxing lessons that his father makes him take. One day, Billy discovers a ballet dancing class and decides to give it a try. He immediately realizes that he's finally found something he can do well. Unfortunately, his father and brother have a very different opinion about ballet.

The Incredible Journey by Sheila Burnford (58 pages)

This is the story of three brave pets on a long and dangerous journey together. After they were accidentally left behind in the remote Canadian north while their owners were travelling in Europe, these three very different animals determined to find their way back home. Their friendship and teamwork is heartwarming and wonderful as they help each other survive the trip across hundreds kilometers of wilderness.

24. In the book *Blues Point Blues*, Belle _____.

- A. dreams of becoming an actress
- B. works in a catering department
- C. wishes to be everyone's friend
- D. plays a role in a soap opera

25. What did John Wood do for the needy schools?

- A. He trained school children.
- B. He hiked around the world
- C. He worked hard in Microsoft.
- D. He donated libraries and books.

26. If you are interested in reading stories of animals, which book will you choose?

- A. *Blues Point Blues*.
- B. *Leaving Microsoft to Change the World*
- C. *Billy Elliott*.
- D. *The Incredible Journey*.

27. From Kelly's book blog, we can NOT learn _____.

- A. the prices of the books
- B. the contents of the books
- C. the pages of the books
- D. the writers of the books

D

How good are we at predicting (预测) what people will do? What magazine will they buy, what music will they download, or what shoes will they choose for a party? Probably not nearly as good as we think. When it comes to human behavior, the brain is shown to have two different ways of thinking. So it doesn't matter how old you are or how confident you are feeling. It's all about what mood the brain is in!

A common thought process is the automatic and fast way which helps us to react (反应) quickly in dangerous situations. This is known as system 1 and dates back to the prehistoric times when people lived with a natural awareness of the dangers around them—bad weather, falling rocks and trees, and threatening animals. Nowadays we still have the ability to react so rapidly and naturally to situations that it can feel like you're not thinking at all. Have you ever found yourself giving in to temptation (诱惑) and unable to say "no" to buying that new jacket in the window? This is because system 1 is in control—a human characteristic which the world of advertising likes to make the most of!

System 2 is the opposite. It's a slow thought process that requires us to pay attention and concentrate. This way of thinking helps us to make sensible long-term decisions like choosing which university to study at, or what type of car to buy. The problem is that system 2 often starts to feel boring and so system 1 takes over. How often have you put down your homework or put off doing important jobs to go on Facebook or watch a TV soap?

We like to think that we go through life mainly using system 2. However, sometimes it's system 1 that makes the right decision but system 2 that gets it wrong. For example, sports teams put a lot of effort into a game plan, but often it's the unconscious (无意识的) human wish to do something differently that often leads to an unexpected win. This can also lead to the common mistaken idea that your successful decisions show your skill and talent, when in fact they were just luck.

Perhaps one day scientists will be able to predict what decisions people will make by measuring brain activity. In one study, volunteers were monitored with brain-scanning equipment. They were asked to press either a left or a right button whenever they wanted. The researchers found they could predict which button the volunteers would press up to seven seconds before it happened—your brain seems to know what it will do before you do! Some scientists say our brains are just machines and we are not really in control of what's going on. Let's hope they're wrong! It's one thing to be able to tell which of two buttons a person will press, but I don't like the idea that science could one day tell me what decisions I will make in my life before I've even had the chance to make them!

28. System 1 is more likely to be in control when you _____.

- A. choose a university
- B. plan a birthday party
- C. buy a jacket in the window
- D. prepare for a performance

29. The example of sports teams in Paragraph 4 is mentioned to show _____.

- A. people are more willing to use system 1
- B. we go through life mainly using system 2
- C. system 2 usually makes the wrong decision
- D. system 1 sometimes makes the right decision

30. How does the author feel about the idea that scientists can predict people's decisions?

- A. Unhappy.
- B. Uninterested.
- C. Hopeful.
- D. Confident.

31. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Two Systems of Thought
- B. Early Brain Development

C. The Importance of Planning

D. Two Ways of Dealing with Danger

第二节

阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答，答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

Viral Marketing

Companies are always on the lookout for new ways to sell products. We're used to seeing ads in newspapers and on television. In recent years, a new type of ad strategy—viral marketing (病毒性营销)—has become popular. It uses the Internet to spread information about a product or service.

The idea of viral marketing is the “word of mouth” effect, that is, to get people to recommend a product to others. On the Internet, that can be done by email messages. Or, the information may be posted on forums, blogs, and other websites.

Advertisers can't force people to spread their message. So, they must think of creative ways to get people to help out. One good way is to give something away. For example, when somebody sends an email using a Hotmail account, there's an ad on the bottom. It tells others how to get a free account. Other companies give away branded screensavers, wallpaper, and sounds. Whenever they're seen or shared, it advertises the product.

Another way is funny and interesting videos. When someone comes across a great ad for BMW, they may send a link to their friends. They may even add the video to a forum or blog. Companies love the effect. It gets more people to watch their ads, visit their websites, and, hopefully, buy their products.

Unfortunately, it's hard to plan viral marketing activities. There are many ads and websites on the Internet. So, designers and marketers must think up creative new strategies. If something is funny, interesting, or useful enough, people will tell their friends about it. If it includes giving something away, the viral marketing activity may be even more successful.

32. What does viral marketing use to spread information? (不多于两个单词)

33. What is the idea of viral marketing? (不多于五个单词)

34. Write down one of the ways used by viral marketers. (不多于四个单词)

35. Why is it hard to plan viral marketing activities? (不多于十个单词)

四、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 20 分)

36. 根据题目所提出的具体要求，在答题卡写出一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于 60。

假如你是李华，你的英国朋友 Jim 计划暑假来北京进行为期三天的旅行，发邮件请你推荐行程安排。请你参考下面提供的信息给他回邮件，介绍行程安排，并给出推荐理由。

邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

- visit Tian'anmen Square and the Palace Museum
- go to the Great Wall
- see pandas in Beijing Zoo

Dear Jim,

I'm so glad you're coming to Beijing this summer. I'd like to introduce some wonderful places to you.

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，15 分。每小题 1 分）

【答案】1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. A

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了妈妈用她的智慧、耐心、恒心以及毅力帮助有学习障碍的妹妹学会识字的故事。

【1 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：妈妈待在家教他们的四个孩子。A. left 离开；B. stayed 待着、停留；C. came 来；D. went 去。由 homeschooled their four children 可知妈妈是全职妈妈，待在家里教育孩子。stay home 表示“待在家”。故选 B 项。

【2 题详解】

考查动名词词义辨析。句意：我们三个学习方面没问题，但是我的妹妹凯瑟琳到五年级了还不认字。甚至都不认识字母表。A. learning 学习；B. playing 玩耍；C. talking 说话；D. walking 走路。后半句提到妹妹不认识字母表，是学习方面的问题。句子前后做对比，那前半句应该是说其他三个人学习方面没问题。故选 A 项。

【3 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但是我的妹妹凯瑟琳到五年级了还不认字。甚至都不认识字母表。A. listen 听；B. speak 说话；C. read 识字；D. write 写字。后半句说妹妹不认识字母表而且通过第 6 空 she still couldn't master reading 所在句子可以判断，妹妹是不识字。故选 C 项。

【4 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的妈妈做了一些研究，发现凯瑟琳有学习障碍。A. pretended 假装；B. wished 希望；C. advised 建议；D. found 发现。由下文妈妈把凯瑟琳送到公立学校去寻求帮助可知妈妈研究之后的结果是，发现凯瑟琳有学习障碍。其他选项均不符合语境。故选 D 项。

【5 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：凯瑟琳在学校交了很多朋友，她在课上总是讲一些创意故事给大家听。她的这种天赋让大家赞叹不已。A. amazed 使惊奇；B. hurt 伤害；C. bored 使无聊；D. praised 表扬。amaze sb 表示“使某人惊讶”。结合 her gift for telling creative stories in class, 可知，妹妹尽管不识字但是她却会讲很多创意故事，这一点会让大家感到很惊奇。故选 A 项。

【6题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：她在课上总是讲一些创意故事给大家听。她的这种天赋让大家赞叹不已。但是她还是不识字。A. or 不然；B. so 因此；C. for 因为；D. but 但是。这里分析句意可知，空格前后句子之间是转折关系，会讲创意故事但是不识字。故选 D 项。

【7题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：在做完所有的测试之后，学校把我父母叫来。父母被告知根据测试结果，他们应该带妹妹回家。A. if 如果；B. although 尽管；C. unless 除非；D. after 在……之后。后半句提到基于测试结果，所以前面应该是说给妹妹做了测试，测试做完之后把父母叫来学校。故选 D 项。

【8题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：爸爸流下了伤心的眼泪，但是妈妈下巴紧绷，神情坚毅。A. hope 希望；B. sadness 伤心；C. anger 愤怒；D. sickness 生病。得知女儿被学校劝退，爸爸感到很伤心，流下了眼泪。其他选项均不符合语境。故选 B 项。

【9题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当他们走回车里时，她转过来对爸爸说：“我知道她不笨。”A. shy 害羞；B. sorry 抱歉；C. polite 礼貌的；D. stupid 愚蠢的。妹妹因为不识字被学校劝退，根据语境可知，这里妈妈是不相信自己的女儿智商有问题。她相信女儿并不笨。故选 D 项。

【10题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：每天早上妈妈和凯瑟琳一起学习四个小时。A. Catherine 凯瑟琳；B. my father 我的爸爸；C. me 我；D. her friends 她的朋友。由上下文可知，妈妈找到了一种学习系统来帮助凯瑟琳学习认字。下文提到这对于他们两人来说都很难。所以这里应该是妈妈和凯瑟琳一起学习。故选 A 项。

【11题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这对于他们两人来说都很难。A. interesting 有趣的；B. fair 公平的；C. hard 困难的；D. good 好的。由下文提到凯瑟琳在 crying 可知，这件事情对于他们两个人来讲都是很难的。故选 C 项。

【12题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：绝对不可以失败。你会去学识字，我和你一起尝试。你必须学习识字！你一定会学会的！A. kindness 友善；B. failure 失败；C. courage 勇气；D. pressure 压力。由后面两句话可知妈妈的坚决，妈妈命令凯瑟琳一定要学会认字，不许她失败。其他选项均不符合语境。故选 B 项。

【13题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：最后，凯瑟琳终于学会了。A. changed 改变；B. shared 分享；C. got 明白、掌握；D. checked 检查。由下文可知妹妹的识字水平终于跟上来了。所以这里是说妹妹终于学会了识字方法。get it 表示“明白了，掌握了”。故选 C 项。

【14 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她不断进步，中学毕业的时候她的识字量已经超出了年级平均水平。A. forgetting 忘记；B. improving 改善、提高；C. explaining 解释；D. noticing 注意。由后半句她的识字量超出年级水平可知妹妹在不断努力进步。故选 B 项。

【15 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这一切都是因为我们有一位全心全意为我们付出的妈妈，毋庸置疑，她是我们四个遇到的最好的老师。A. teacher 教师；B. classmate 同学；C. researcher 研究者；D. learner 学者。最后一句话印证了全文首句 There is no school equal to a decent (体面的) home and no teacher equal to a virtuous (有德行的) parent。父母是孩子最好的老师。妈妈尽管是全职妈妈，但是她用自己的恒心毅力帮助妹妹学会了识字，她是我们最好的老师。故选 A 项。

三、阅读理解 (共 20 小题，40 分，每小题 2 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

【答案】16. B 17. B 18. D 19. C

【解析】

本文是记叙文，文章讲述了澳大利亚的动物营救协会 WIRES 的目的，以及 WIRES 为帮助澳大利亚野生动物所做的工作。

【16 题详解】

细节理解题。WIRES 是澳大利亚的动物营救协会。根据第二段中“WIRES help animals like snakes, kangaroos and, of course, birds. However, they can only help Australian wildlife.”可知 WIRES 旨在帮助澳大利亚的野生动物。故选 B 项。

【17 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中“Dad usually gets a phone call at home and drives immediately to where the animal is, to rescue it.(爸爸通常在家里接到一个电话，然后立即开车到动物所在的地方去救援它。)”和第五段中“Guy’s dad brought it back to the centre...Guy showed me a baby kangaroo that his dad was looking after(盖伊的爸爸把它带回了中心……盖伊给我看了一只袋鼠宝宝，他爸爸正在照顾它)”可知，Guy 告诉作者他父亲加入 WIRES 后做的工作是为了阐述人们如何帮助 WIRES 做事的。故选 B 项。

【18 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中“...told me that one day he'll be doing the same thing.”可知，Guy 希望将来他也做同样的事情，像父亲一样参加 WIRES，帮助野生动物。故选 D 项。

【19 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，文章第一、二段提到澳大利亚的动物营救协会 WIRES 的目的是帮助澳大利亚的野生动物；第三段提到“... WIRES need more people. I believe they are helping the local animals, but they can only continue if others join in.”，说明 WIRES 需要更多人的加入；第四、五段以 Guy 的爸爸为例说明加入 WIRES 所做的工作。因此可以推断，文章的目的是号召更多的人加入到 WIRES，以帮助更多的野生动物。故选 C 项。

B

【答案】20. C 21. B 22. C 23. A

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了披萨是如何流行起来的。

【20 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的“A famous baker from Naples made a special pizza for the Italian royal (王室的) family.”可知，一位那不勒斯的著名面包师为意大利皇室制作了一种特别的披萨，由此可知，披萨最初是作为皇室的一道菜肴出现的，故 C 项正确。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The pizza began its journey in the 1890s, when many Italians moved to New York in search of a better life. There they continued to make pizzas, and the first pizzeria opened in 1905.”可知，19 世纪 90 年代披萨开始了它的世界之旅，当时许多意大利人为了追求更好的生活搬到了纽约，在那里，他们继续做披萨，第一家比萨店于 1905 年开业，由此可知，披萨是 19 世纪 90 年代传到纽约的，故 B 项正确。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中的“In Sweden, for example, it is usual to have bananas on pizzas.”可知，例如，瑞典人通常会在披萨上放香蕉（喜欢上面放香蕉的披萨），故 C 项正确。

【23 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，特别是根据文章标题（披萨：世界上最受欢迎的食物）可知，本文主要介绍的是披萨是如何流行起来的，故 A 项正确。

C

【答案】24. B 25. D 26. D 27. A

【解析】

本文是一篇应用文。作者以摘要形式向大家介绍了四本书的书名、作者、页数以及每本书的主要内容。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。由第一部分“Belle was never very popular, but that all changes when she gets a cool new job in the catering department (餐饮部) for a popular TV programme”可知, Belle 在餐饮部工作。A、D 项没有提及。由“Now everyone wants to be her friend. However, as she becomes the center of attention, she begins to have some doubts.”可知, 每个人都想成为她的朋友。但是随着自己成为大家的焦点, 她开始有疑惑。C 项排除。故选 B 项。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。由第二部分“That decision soon led him to leave his job to start a charity called Room to Read, which donates libraries and books to needy schools around the world.”可知, John Wood 成立了一个慈善组织来给那些贫困学校捐助图书馆和书籍。故选 D 项。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。由第四部分首句“This is the story of three brave pets on a long and dangerous journey together.”可知, 第四本书是有关三只勇敢的宠物探险的书籍。而其他三本书都是有关人物的书籍。由此判断出如果对动物感兴趣的话, 要选择第四本书。故选 D 项。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。全文由四个部分组成。每个部分小标题我们可以了解到书名、作者以及页数这些信息。每个段落正文在介绍书的主要内容。但是作者并没有提及每本书的价格。故选 A 项。

D

【答案】28. C 29. D 30. A 31. A

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了影响类大脑决策的两种思维系统以及它们在人类生活中所起到的作用。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。由第二段“Have you ever found yourself giving in to temptation (诱惑) and unable to say “no” to buying that new jacket in the window? This is because system 1 is in control—a human characteristic which the world of advertising likes to make the most of!”可知, 当看到橱窗里的新外套的时候, 我们无法抵制诱惑想要把它买下来, 这个时候系统 1 在控制我们的大脑思维。A、B、D 项属于长期的决策行为, 第三段提到这种需要集中注意力的行为是系统 2 在作用的。故选 C 项。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。第四段中提到体育团队花费很多精力来计划比赛，但往往是无意识的背道而驰的做法反而使他们取得了意想不到的胜利。所以这个例子在印证第四段的首句观点，“We like to think that we go through life mainly using system 2. However, sometimes it's system 1 that makes the right decision but system 2 that gets it wrong.”。我们总觉得生活主要是由系统 2 在作用。但是通常情况下系统 1 反而会帮助我们做出正确的决定。故选 D 项。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。由最后一段“Some scientists say our brains are just machines and we are not really in control of what's going on. Let's hope they're wrong! It's one thing to be able to tell which of two buttons a person will press, but I don't like the idea that science could one day tell me what decisions I will make in my life before I've even had the chance to make them!”可知，科学家提出，也许未来某一天，在我们做决策之前科学就可以预测我们的决定，我不喜欢这个观点。我也希望他们的这种观点是错误的。故选 A 项。

【31 题详解】

主旨大意题。纵观全文，作者分别介绍了我们大脑的两种思维模式，即系统 1 和系统 2，以及在生活中两种模式是如何作用于我们的大脑决策的。最后提到了科学家认为我们的决策是可以被预测的。所以整篇文章在围绕着两系统在讲。故选 A 项。

第二节

【答案】32. The Internet.

33. The “word of mouth” effect.

34. Giving something away. / Funny and interesting videos.

35. The activities must be more creative.

【解析】

本文是说明文。文章介绍了病毒式营销的理念、营销的方法等。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“It uses the Internet to spread information about a product or service.”可知，病毒式营销是利用互联网传播信息。小题目后要求回答不多余两个单词，因此应回答为 the Internet。故答案为 the Internet。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“The idea of viral marketing is the ‘word of mouth’ effect”可知，病毒式营销的理念是“口碑”效应。小题目后要求回答不多余五个单词，因此应回答为 the “word of mouth” effect。故答案为 the “word of mouth” effect。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。文章中提到病毒式营销人员营销的方法。第三段中提到“One good way is to give something away.”，第四段首句提到“Another way is funny and interesting videos.”题目要求写出病毒式营销人员的营销方法之一，回答要不多余四个单词。第一种方法可回答为 Giving something away，需用动名词形式；第二种方法可回答为 Funny and interesting videos。故答案为 Giving something away. / Funny and interesting videos.

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中“**There are many ads and websites on the Internet. So, designers and marketers must think up creative new strategies.**（在互联网上有许多广告和网站。因此，设计师和营销人员必须想出创造性的新策略。）”由此判断出，筹划病毒式营销活动很困难是因为活动必须要更有创意，人们才会告诉朋友。小节后要求回答不多余十个单词，可回答为 The activities must be more creative。故答案为 The activities must be more creative.

四、书面表达（共 1 小题，20 分）

36.

【答案】Dear Jim,

I'm so glad that you're coming to Beijing this summer. I'd like to introduce some wonderful places to you.

You can start your trip with Tian'anmen Square, one of the largest squares in the world. Then, I advise the Palace Museum, where the emperors of the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty used to live. I am sure you will be amazed at its magnificence. The Great Wall should be strongly recommended as it is a must-see for most of the foreign visitors. If you don't have a tight schedule, Beijing Zoo is a good choice for you will see lovely pandas, which are typical of China.

I hope my recommendations are helpful to you. Feel free to ask me if you have any questions.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】

本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求回一封邮件。

【详解】第一步：

审题：邮件 推荐游览北京的行程安排

人称：第二人称

时态：一般将来时

结构：总分法，分三部分，第一部分表示很高兴 Jim 来北京，愿意推荐游玩的景点，第二部分推荐的行程安排，第三部分希望你的推荐对 Jim 有帮助。

要点:

1. 表示很高兴 Jim 来北京, 愿意推荐游玩的景点
2. 推荐的行程安排
 - ①从游览天安门开始, 然后游览故宫
 - ②长城是必去之地
 - ③行程不是很紧的话, 推荐去北京动物园看熊猫
3. 希望你的推荐对 Jim 有帮助

第二步: 列提纲(重点词汇、短语)

introduce sth. to sb.; start with; advise; be amazed at; recommend; a must-see; have a tight schedule; a good choice; be typical of; be helpful to

第三步: 连词成句

- (1) I'm so glad that you're coming to Beijing this summer.
- (2) I'd like to introduce some wonderful places to you.
- (3) You can start your trip with Tian'anmen Square.
- (4) Tian'anmen Square is one of the largest squares in the world.
- (5) I advise the Palace Museum.
- (6) The emperors of the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty used to live in the Palace Museum.
- (7) You will be amazed at its magnificence.
- (8) I strongly recommend the Great Wall
- (9) It is a must-see for most of the foreign visitors.
- (10) If you don't have a tight schedule, Beijing Zoo is a good choice.
- (11) You will see lovely pandas.
- (12) Pandas are typical of China.
- (12) I hope my suggestions are helpful to you. Feel free to ask me if you have any questions.

根据提示和关键词进行遣词造句, 适当地运用句型, 注意时态和主谓一致问题。

第四步: 连句成篇(衔接词、亮点词汇)

将第 2 个句子作同位语,连接下面两个句子

(3) You can start your trip with Tian'anmen Square.

(4) Tian'anmen Square is one of the largest squares in the world.

→You can start your trip with Tian'anmen Square, one of the largest squares in the world.

将第 2 个句子作定语从句, 连接下面两个句子

(5) I advise the Palace Museum.

(6) The emperors of the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty used to live in the Palace Museum.

→I advise the Palace Museum, where the emperors of the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty used to live.

为避免句式重复单调, 用被动语态改写下面的句子

(8) I strongly recommend the Great Wall.

→The Great Wall should be strongly recommended.

将第 2 个句子作定语从句, 连接下面两个句子

(11) You will see lovely pandas.

(12) Pandas are typical of China.

→You will see lovely pandas, which are typical of China.

适当地运用高级词汇、复杂句式提升文章的档次, 增加文章的可读性。

【点睛】 范文要点全面, 结构清晰, 层次分明, 上下文连贯, 在表达时用到了很多高级词汇, 如 introduce sth. to sb.; start with; be amazed at; recommend; a must-see; have a tight schedule; be typical of; be helpful to 等; 复杂句式的运用提升了文章层次, 如定语从句的运用 Then, I advise the Palace Museum, where the emperors of the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty used to live.; 省略 that 的宾语从句 I am sure you will be amazed at its magnificence. 被动语态的运用, 使句式多变 The Great Wall should be strongly recommended; if 条件状语从句的运用 If you don't have a tight schedule...等。

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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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