

## 2018 北京市东城区高二（上）期末

### 英 语

2018. 1

单选

1. The teacher as well as the students \_\_\_\_\_ the book already.  
A. has read                      B. have read                      C. is reading                      D. are reading
2. It is necessary \_\_\_\_\_ water from the wet south to the dry north.  
A. got                              B. getting                              C. to get                              D. get
3. ---Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?  
---I went to Ningxia and stayed there for one year, \_\_\_\_\_ as a volunteer.  
A. teach                              B. teaching                              C. taught                              D. to teach
4. After we arrived, watching a family of chimps wake up \_\_\_\_\_ our first activity.  
A. is                                      B. was                                      C. are                                      D. were
5. I couldn't do my homework with all that noise \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. went on                              B. goes on                              C. going on                              D. to go on
6. \_\_\_\_\_, I slid into bed and felt fast asleep.  
A. Exhaust                              B. Exhausting                              C. To exhaust                              D. Exhausted
7. She failed to make her opinions \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting, which led to the delay of the project.  
A. understand                              B. to understand                              C. understanding                              D. understood
8. These farming methods have the same goal: to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ the environment or people's health.  
A. to damage                              B. damage                              C. damaging                              D. damaged
9. Yuan Longping became the first agricultural pioneer in the world \_\_\_\_\_ 20% more of the crop in the same field.  
A. to produce                              B. producing                              C. produced                              D. produce
10. For those with family members far away, the personal computer and the phone are important in staying \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to connect                              B. connecting                              C. connect                              D. connected

完形填空

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A

Born into a poor farmer's family in 1930, Dr Yuan graduated from Southwest Agricultural College in 1953. Since then, finding ways to grow more rice has been his life \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_. As a young man, he saw the great need for increasing the rice \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. At that time, hunger was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ problem in many parts of the countryside. Dr Yuan searched for a way to increase rice harvests without \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the area of the fields. In 1950, Chinese farmers could produce only fifty million tons of rice. In a recent harvest, \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_, nearly two hundred million tons of rice was produced. These increased harvests mean that 22% of the world's people are fed \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ just 7% of the farmland in China. Dr Yuan is now \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ his knowledge in India, Vietnam and many other less developed countries to increase their rice harvests. \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ his research, the UN has more tools in the battle to \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ the world of hunger. Using his hybrid rice, farmers are producing harvests twice as \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ as before.

1. A. fantasy                      B. goal                      C. theme                      D. entertainment

- |                  |                |               |                 |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2. A. output     | B. input       | C. delivery   | D. collection   |
| 3. A. terrifying | B. original    | C. unique     | D. disturbing   |
| 4. A. expanding  | B. advancing   | C. dividing   | D. controlling  |
| 5. A. therefore  | B. in addition | C. however    | D. as a result  |
| 6. A. from       | B. within      | C. beyond     | D. along        |
| 7. A. preserving | B. circulating | C. gaining    | D. contributing |
| 8. A. Apart from | B. Thanks to   | C. Ever since | D. Rather than  |
| 9. A. reject     | B. convince    | C. defend     | D. rid          |
| 10. A. heavy     | B. bad         | C. large      | D. poor         |
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B

Six dots. Six bumps (隆起物). Six bumps in different patterns, spreading out over the page. What are they? Numbers, letters, words. Who \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ this code? None other than Louis Braille, a French 12-year-old, who was also blind. And his work changed the world of \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ and writing, forever.

Louis was from a small town called Coupvray, near Paris. Louis became blind by accident, when he was 3 years old. As a result, Louis needed a new \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to learn. He stayed at his old school for two more years, but he couldn't learn everything just by listening. Things were looking up when Louis got a chance to \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ at the Royal Institution for Blind Youth in Paris, when he was 10. But even there, most of the teachers just \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ at the students. The library had 14 huge books with raised letters that were very \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to read. Louis was impatient.

Then in 1821, a former soldier named Charles Barbier visited the school. Barbier shared his invention called "night writing", a code of 12 raised dots that let soldiers share top-secret \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ on the battlefield without even having to speak. \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_, the code was too hard for the soldiers, but not for 12-year-old Louis! Louis cut Barbier's 12 dots into 6, and finished the system by the time he was 15, then \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ the first-ever braille book in 1829. But did he \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ there? No way! In 1837, he added symbols for math and music. But \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ the public had doubts about it, blind students had to study braille on their own. Even at the Royal Institution, where Louis taught after he graduated, braille wasn't taught until after his death. Braille began to \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide in 1868, when a group of British men, now known as the Royal National Institute for the Blind, took \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ the cause of promoting (推进) braille among the blind.

Now practically every country in the world uses braille. Braille books have double-sided pages, which saves a lot of space. Braille signs help blind people around in \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ places. And, most importantly, blind people can \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ independently. Louis proved that if you have the motivation, you can do amazing things.

- |              |             |                 |             |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. broke  | B. made     | C. used         | D. followed |
| 2. A. acting | B. speaking | C. listening    | D. reading  |
| 3. A. bond   | B. way      | C. organization | D. occasion |
| 4. A. study  | B. train    | C. teach        | D. work     |



布莱叶盲文

- |                   |               |                  |                |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 5. A. talked      | B. gestured   | C. smiled        | D. waved       |
| 6. A. astonishing | B. long       | C. delightful    | D. hard        |
| 7. A. argument    | B. failure    | C. information   | D. campaign    |
| 8. A. Privately   | B. Simply     | C. Unfortunately | D. Politely    |
| 9. A. borrowed    | B. discovered | C. read          | D. published   |
| 10. A. seek       | B. stop       | C. lie           | D. wait        |
| 11. A. since      | B. until      | C. if            | D. although    |
| 12. A. struggle   | B. settle     | C. spread        | D. exist       |
| 13. A. up         | B. over       | C. in            | D. on          |
| 14. A. safe       | B. special    | C. public        | D. previous    |
| 15. A. skim       | B. survive    | C. imagine       | D. communicate |

阅读理解

13

A

Tivoli Gardens amusement park in Copenhagen, Denmark, is a must for all visitors to the city, young and old. Tivoli is located just a few minutes' walk from City Hall, and with the Copenhagen Central Station as its nearest neighbor, it is very easy to get to.

Tivoli Gardens was founded in 1843 and has become a national treasure and an international attraction. Tivoli Gardens' secret is that there is something for everyone. The scenery is beautiful with unusual architecture, historic buildings and beautiful gardens. At night, thousands of colored lights create a fairy tale atmosphere that is completely unique.

> Rides

The rides are all designed to match Tivoli's architecture and gardens. Some rides will remind you of the good old days. Others will match the expectations of those thrill seekers, e. g. the Vertigo which will turn you upside down at 100 km/h and was voted Europe's Best Ride in 2014.

Tivoli's oldest and most popular ride, the wooden Roller Coaster from 1914, is one of the only seven roller coasters worldwide which have a brakeman on board every train.

In 2017, Tivoli got a new VR (virtual reality) experience in the Demon, where the rollercoaster passengers are brought on a journey through a Chinese universe with fire-spitting dragons and exploding fireworks.

> Music

The music program in Tivoli has exciting events to offer every year regardless of your age or preferences. Besides major events such as Friday Rock and Summer Classical, there's live music every single day. Tivoli's Summer Classical offers excellent classical music. They'll serve up everything from James Bond music to Mozart and operetta.

> Dining

When it comes to food, Tivoli is equally diverse. Lots of people will bring a picnic to the garden, but you can also choose from Tivoli's broad selection of restaurants. You'll find everything from traditional Danish cuisine to French bistro or Asian food.

> Opening hours

13/10/2017~05/11/2017	Monday~Thursday, Sunday	11:00~23:00
13/10/2017~05/11/2017	Friday, Saturday	11:00~00:00
18/11/2017~31/12/2017	Monday~Thursday, Sunday	11:00~23:00
18/11/2017~31/12/2017	Friday, Saturday	11'00 ~00:00

> Admission

Adult	Copenhagen Card	Multi-ride ticket	Child (3~7)
120 DKK	Free	230 DKK	50 DKK

(1)What is the main reason for the popularity of Tivoli Gardens amusement park?

- A. It is convenient to reach.
- B. It has beautiful gardens.
- C. It enjoys a long history.
- D. It suits everyone.

(2)Which of the following can best describe the rides in the park?

- A. Smooth and relaxing.
- B. Historical and exciting.
- C. Traditional and amusing.
- D. Imaginative and entertaining.

(3)What do we know about Tivoli Gardens amusement park?

- A. The admission is free for children.
- B. Outside food is not allowed in the park.
- C. The opening hours are different in a week.
- D. The music performances are for big events.

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B

Katherine Johnson thinks all of her achievements over the 98 years she's been alive are "ordinary". But to the rest of the world, they're anything but.

Johnson, a physicist, space scientist and mathematician, graduated from high school at 14 years old, attended college the very next year and was the first African-American woman to attend the graduate school at West Virginia University.

She fell in love with math and in college took every math course possible. In 1953, after years of being a teacher, she began working for NASA where she was nicknamed the "human computer". Johnson was able to calculate the trajectory (弹道) for many space missions, including for the space flight of Alan Shepard, the first American in space and the trajectory for the 1969 Apollo 11 flight to the moon.

In spite of her age, Johnson isn't slowing down anytime soon. "I like to learn," she says. "That's an art and a science. I'm always interested in learning something new." As a young girl, she'd stop by the library on her way home in the evening and would pick up a book. "I finally persuaded them to let me look at two books," she recalls. "I could have read more than that in one night if they had let me." Johnson's amazing life served as the basis for a nonfiction book titled Hidden Figures: The American Dream and the Untold Story of the Black Women Mathematicians Who Helped Win the Space Race.

Johnson, who was given the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Barack Obama in 2015, thinks she was able to succeed because she always loved what she did. It is one piece of advice she has for young girls today. "Find out what your dream is," she says, "and work at it because if you like what you're doing, you will do well." Johnson also taught her daughters a few life lessons. "Don't accept failure," says Joylette Goble, who says she has always admired her mother. "If there is a job to be done, you can do it and do it until you finish." She adds, "Be aware of people and help them when you can." Johnson's another daughter, Katherine Goble Moore, says her mother has always been her role model. "I will always

be grateful to her," she says.

(1)What does the underlined sentence in Para. 1 mean?

- A. Most people in the world are ordinary.
- B. Johnson's achievements are extraordinary.
- C. Most people can achieve anything they desire.
- D. Johnson is a role model to the rest of the world.

(2)What do we know about Katherine Johnson?

- A. She is very skillful at calculating.
- B. She has written a nonfiction book.
- C. She was the first female astronaut to take a space flight.
- D. She was the first African-American woman to go to university.

(3)According to Johnson, what has contributed to her success?

- A. Enthusiasm for what she does.
- B. Kindness to the people around her.
- C. Determination to fight against failure.
- D. Wide reading of art and science books.

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C

Did you know that you have been involved in the largest research study in the United States but you never agreed to join in it? That's because since 1996, you—and basically everyone you know—have been eating genetically modified (GM, 转基因) foods.

GM foods are made by forcing a piece of DNA from a totally different species into the DNA of a plant or animal. This method creates a whole new species of plant that would have never existed in nature. Most soybeans, corn and cotton are genetically modified. Products such as oil and sugar are created from these crops and added to processed foods. This explains why nearly 80 percent of processed and most fast foods contain genetically modified organisms(GMOs).

The question is, are GMOs safe for us and the environment? Actually, the answers are not clear. There are no long-term studies showing that GMOs are safe for humans and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not do its own safety testing of GMOs. Instead, the biotech companies that are trying to make money do their own safety testing, which the FDA only reviews. However, there are animal studies with negative findings, including damage in some body parts and immune system changes. It is clear we need more research in this area.

The environment is another problem. What are the results when a genetically modified plant crossbreeds with other plants? Do we really want to change the face of plant life with unknown results for the benefit of a few large companies?

The bottom line is that we have a product in our food supply with unknown health and environmental problems. At the very least, we should have these foods labeled (贴标签). However, try as we might, we cannot make that happen in the U. S. Even though 9 out of 10 people want them labeled, the biotech companies and food producers do not. If their products are beneficial and safe, why not label them? Why not be proud of your products? Over 60 countries such as China label GMOs and some countries ban them. Why can't we have transparency in our food supply?

Washington's Initiative 522, a bill suggesting labeling products with GMOs, will help us get the transparency we desire. But companies such as Monsanto, Dupont Pioneer will pay millions to create misleading and incorrect ads insisting that labeling will cost money, hurt farmers, and isn't necessary

because GMOs are safe. The biggest fear of these companies is that once GMOs are labeled, we won't want to eat them anymore.

I don't know about you, but I think if Washington's Initiative 522 passes and genetically modified foods are labeled, it might change the face of American agriculture forever.

(1) What do we know about GM foods from Para. 1 and 2?

- A. They are the source of most fast foods.
- B. They are consumed by almost everyone in the world.
- C. They come from the longest research study in the US
- D. They are produced by changing the DNA of a plant or animal.

(2) What is the author's attitude towards the safety of GMOs?

- A. Objective.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Uninterested.
- D. Positive.

(3) In Para. 5, the underlined words "have transparency in" probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. know about
- B. cut off
- C. depend on
- D. build up

(4) Why does the author write this passage?

- A. To call for more research on GM foods.
- B. To persuade companies to label GM foods.
- C. To gain support for Washington's Initiative 522.
- D. To demand FDA to develop a food testing system.

七选五

16

Where is the future going?

Our work habits have changed a lot over the past thirty years. While our parents may have expected to stay in one job, with one company, for their whole life, we are faced with the possibility of changing jobs and even careers several times. Our understanding of education, work and society is different from that of earlier generations. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Many of today's jobs will either disappear or change in the next ten years or so.

People in the future will still need food, of course, but the way we produce food will not be the same. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ The good news for small farmers is that there will also be opportunities for new kinds of farming, for example farms that grow organic food and environmentally friendly food. What about people who work with computers? Well, things will change for them, too. More advanced computer programs and new technologies will remove the need for computer operators who perform simple actions. Modern search engines can do many of the things that yesterday's computer operators did. Word processing and simple information handling can be done automatically (自动地). \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

A rapidly changing job market also creates new challenges for students, teachers and parents. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ And it is becoming more difficult for parents to understand the kind of world their children are entering. Schools and teachers are also facing difficulties as they try to adapt to the new needs of their student, and the students themselves have to try to deal with all the changes and many questions.

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. There are no easy answers, but we can try to turn challenges into opportunities. As the job market changes, new areas of growth appear. If we become good learners, and if we work together with our parents, friends and teachers, we can find ways to create a future where there is room for all of us to do what we are good at and enjoy.

- A. What life will he like in the future is difficult to predict.
- B. Not only the way we work and view the job has changed.
- C. It is hard to imagine where all these advanced technologies will lead us.
- D. For people with these skills, there will be new jobs as database managers.
- E. Where is the future going and what can we do to find a place for ourselves in it?
- F. Small farms that use old methods will be replaced by large farms with high efficiency.
- G. The difference in values, skills, education and desires between two generations is growing.

任务型阅读

17

When we make a big move that requires us to get used to a new environment, we can go through a roller coaster of feelings. When the new environment is a different country, that roller coaster has a more specific name: culture shock.

Culture shock starts with the excitement of being in a new country. You'll find everything in the new place amazing and you are more likely to recognize cultural similarities and be confused by the differences. But when the "honeymoon stage" phases out, reality sets in. You'll get lost. You'll get mad at the "disorganization" of things. You'll become very busy with all the things you have to get used to. You will feel angry or annoyed. Next comes the gradual understanding stage. You have achieved a balance of feelings. Instead of feeling angry, you understand the differences. You'll start to have a more positive outlook, interest in learning more about your new environment, and make more effort to fit in. Reaching a high level of comfort in your new place is the final stage of culture shock. The order of things makes sense, you can talk to strangers with ease, and you understand small cultural differences. Your everyday life is more natural. Sure, you still miss your friends and family, but your new friends and activities have become part of your daily life.

It is not easy to overcome culture shock. But there are some tips to help.

- Keep an open mind. Do not automatically recognize something that is different as "wrong" or negative.
- Get out of your comfort zone and make friends. Get to know your classmates by attending as many social events as you can. This helps with getting used to a new environment, especially in the beginning.
- When you come across things you do not like, write them down and then ask yourself: can I change them? If not, then you can find a way of living with them.
- Do not let the culture shock lock you in a state of loneliness, boredom, frustration and negative feelings. Instead, choose to accept change, laugh at your mistakes, and make new friends. You will find yourself learning and enjoying your new life.

(1) How will you probably feel on your arrival in a new country? (不多于 5 个词)

(2) How many stages will you go through to get used to a new environment? (不多于 2 个词)

(3) What will your life be like at the final stage? (不多于 3 个词)

(4) What should you do to fit in the new environment? Please list two suggestions. (每条建议不多于 5 个词)

(5) What is the passage mainly about? (不多于 12 个词)

选词填空

18

curious	convince	comment	refer to	previous
preserve	represent	consist of	plus	instant

- (1) The total cost was \$458, \_\_\_\_\_ 10% service charge.  
 (2) The UK \_\_\_\_\_ four countries.  
 (3) You can see beautiful bald eagles in the world's largest bald eagle \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (4) I bought a second-hand car, whose \_\_\_\_\_ owner took very good care of it.  
 (5) I saw several young people enter the waiting area looking around \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (6) I \_\_\_\_\_ our university's student association to meet the international students yesterday.  
 (7) Chaplin's acting is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it makes you believe that it is one of the best meals he has ever tasted.  
 (8) It is very easy to cook \_\_\_\_\_ noodles, but we must take note of the harm it may cause to our body if we consume too much of it.  
 (9) Although she didn't mention any names, everyone knew who she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (10) He made some \_\_\_\_\_ on my dress and carried on reading his book.

书面表达

19

假设你是红星中学高二(1)班学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序,记录你们班上周五去北京世界公园(Beijing World Park)的参观过程,给校报英文版投稿。

注意:词数不少于60。

参考词汇:微缩景观 miniature landscapes

埃菲尔铁塔 the Eiffel Tower



## 英语试题答案

单选

1 【答案】

A

【解析】

考查主谓一致和现在完成时。句意:老师和学生们已经完成了阅读。already 提示使用现在完成时;“A as well as B”主谓一致时和 A 保持一致, the teacher 是第三人称单数。综合选择 A。

2 【答案】

C

【解析】

考查非谓语动词。句意:很有必要从南方湿润的地方把水调到干燥的北方(南水北调)。It is adj. + 动词不定式。选择 C。

3 【答案】

B

【解析】



## 专注北京高考升学

考查非谓语动词。句意：一好久不见呀！你去哪里啦？一我去了宁夏待了一年，作为志愿者教书。主语 I 和 teach 之间是主谓关系，故而使用现在分词形式作伴随状语。选择 B。

### 4 【答案】

B

#### 【解析】

考查一般过去时和主谓一致。句意：我们抵达之后，观看黑猩猩一家醒来是我们第一个活动。根据 after 时间状语从句的时态，可知主句也需要使用一般过去时；现在分词作主语，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。综合选择 B。

### 5 【答案】

C

#### 【解析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：那么多噪音持续吵闹，我无法做作业。noise 和 go on 之间是主谓关系，且是正在吵闹的噪音而使我无法做作业，故而使用现在分词形式。选择 C。

### 6 【答案】

D

#### 【解析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：精疲力竭，我上床很快入睡。Sb be exhausted, 故而这里直接使用形容词化的过去分词形式。选择 D。

### 7 【答案】

D

#### 【解析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：她没有成功地使自己的意见在会上被大家理解，这导致了项目的推迟。her opinions 和 understand 之间是动宾关系，这里涉及到 make sb done 的搭配，类似于 have my hair cut (理发)，需要使用过去分词形式表达被动含义“被大家理解”。选择 D。

### 8 【答案】

C

#### 【解析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这些耕作方式有一个共同的目标：避免破坏环境或者影响人的身体健康。固定搭配 avoid doing sth. 选择 C。

### 9 【答案】

A

#### 【解析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：袁隆平成为世界上第一个同一片土地水稻增产 20% 的农业领域先行者。sb. /sth. be the first/last to do sth., 句中的不定式作后置定语，修饰其前面的名词短语 (agricultural pioneer)。选择 A。

### 10 【答案】

D

#### 【解析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：对于那些家人在远方的人，电脑和电话在和家人保持联系方面是很重要的。stay/get 后面经常接过去分词转换的形容词，如 get paid 获得报酬，get burnt 被烫伤；本句中的 stay connected 保持联系。选择 D。

完形填空

### 11 【答案】

BADAC ABBDC

#### 【解析】

1. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：此后，寻找产出更多水稻的方式成为袁隆平一生的目标 (goal)。选择 B。

2. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：作为年轻人，他看见了对于水稻产量 (output) 与日俱增的需求。选择 A。
3. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在那个时候，饥饿是很多农村令人不安的 (disturbing) 问题。选择 D。
4. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：袁隆平在寻求不扩大 (expand) 种植面积的情况下增加水稻收成的方法。选择 A。
5. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：1950 年中国农民只能生产五千万吨的稻谷。最近却 (however) 生产了将近两亿吨的稻谷。选择 C。
6. 考查介词辨析。句意：这一粮食产量的增加意味着中国从 (from) 仅仅 7% 的耕地养活了世界 22% 的人口。选择 A。
7. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：袁隆平博士现在正在印度，越南和其他欠发达国家推广 (circulate) 他的增加水稻产量的方法。选择 B。
8. 考查介词短语辨析。句意：多亏了 (thanks to) 他的研究，联合国在消除 (rid) 饥饿的斗争中有了更多的方式。选择 B。
9. 考查动词词义辨析。句意见上。选择 D。
10. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：使用他的杂交水稻技术，农民得到的粮食收成多了一倍 (twice as large as before)。选择 C。

12 【答案】

BDBAA DCCDB ACACD

【解析】

1. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：是谁制定 (make) 了这个编码系统。选择 B。
2. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：她的工作永远地改变了阅读 (read) 和写作的世界。选择 D。
3. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：因此，路易斯需要一种新的学习方式 (way)。选择 B。
4. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：当他获得巴黎皇家青年盲人学院学习 (study) 的机会，事情有所改变。选择 A。
5. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：但即使在那里，大多数老师还只是和学生谈话 (talk)。选择 A。
6. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：图书馆十四本有凸起字母的大书很难 (hard) 阅读，路易斯变得很没有耐心。选择 D。
7. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：在战场上分享高级机密的信息 (information)，而不需要说出来。选择 C。
8. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：遗憾的是 (Unfortunately 不幸的是)，对于军人来说很难学，但是，对于十二岁的路易斯不是这样的！选择 C。
9. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：在 1829 年，出版了 (publish) 第一本布莱叶盲文书。选择 D。
10. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：是否他就止步于此 (stop there) 呢？选择 B。
11. 考查从属连词辨析。句意：但是因为 (since) 公众怀疑，盲人学生不得不自学。选择 A。
12. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：1868 年，布莱叶盲文在世界范围内传播 (spread)。选择 C。
13. 考查介词辨析。句意：从事 (take up) 在盲人中推广布莱叶盲文的事业。选择 A。
14. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：布莱叶盲文标识帮助盲人可以在公众场所 (public places) 行走。选择 C。
15. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：但更为重要的是，盲人可以独立自主的进行交流 (communicate)。选择 D。

阅读理解

13 【答案】

(1)D (2)D (3)C

【解析】

- (1)  
事实细节题。根据第二段中的 "Tivoli Gardens' secret is that there is something for everyone." 可知蒂沃利公园蒂沃利公园出名的主要原因在于它适合所有人游玩。选择 D。
- (2)  
事实细节题。根据第二段中的 "The scenery is beautiful with unusual architecture, historic buildings and beautiful gardens. At night, thousands of colored lights create a fairy tale atmosphere that is completely unique." 可知蒂沃利公园是富于想象力和娱乐精神而令人愉快的。选择 D。
- (3)

事实细节题。根据“Opening hours”部分可知一周中“Monday~Thursday, Sunday”和“Friday, Saturday”开放的时间是不一样的。选择C。

14【答案】

- (1)B (2)A (3)A

【解析】

(1)

推理判断题。Katherine Johnson认为98岁生活在世的成果都是“普普通通”的，但是对于其他人而言，她的成就是非凡的（不是普通的）。选择B。

(2)

事实细节题。根据第三段中的“Johnson was able to calculate the trajectory (弹道) for many space missions...”可知Katherine Johnson被誉为“人似机器 (human computer)”非常擅长于计算。根据第二段中的“...the first African-American woman to attend the graduate school at West Virginia University.”可知D选项的大学 (university) 和原文中的研究所 (graduate school) 不符。选择A。

(3)

事实细节题。根据最后一段第一句话“Johnson...thinks she was able to succeed because she always loved what she did.”可知她认为自己的成功源于对她所从事的事业的热爱。选择A。

15【答案】

- (1)D (2)B (3)A (4) C

【解析】

(1)

事实细节题。根据第二段第一句话“GM foods are made by forcing a piece of DNA from a totally different species into the DNA of a plant or animal.”可知转基因食品是通过改变动植物的DNA而来。选择D。

(2)

写作态度题。根据第五段中的“The bottom line is that we have a product in our food supply with unknown health and environmental problems.”可知作者对转基因食品的是持怀疑态度的，这一点也可以从他对转基因食品需要贴上标签的论证中可以看出。选择B。

(3)

词义猜测题。“transparency”意为“透明”。这里意为我们需要清楚知道我们购买的食物是否是转基因食品，即转基因食品需要贴上标签。选择A。

(4)

主旨大意题。根据最后一段中的“I don't know about you, but I think if Washington's Initiative 522 passes and genetically modified foods are labeled, it might change the face of American agriculture forever.”可知“Washington's Initiative 522”还未通过 (if 条件状语从句)，作者是为了成功通过这个倡议而吸引更多人的支持。选择C。

七选五

16【答案】

1. B 2. F 3. C 4. G 5. E

【解析】

1. 不仅我们工作的方式和观点变化了，许多今天的职业在接下来的十年左右要么消失要么改变。选择B。

2. 生产食物的方式会不同，使用旧方式的小农场会被高效率的大农村替代。选择F。

3. 很难想象，这些先进的科学技术会把我引向何方。选择C。

4. 两代人之间的价值观、技术、教育层次和愿望越来越不同，家长越来越难理解自己的孩子所要进入的世界。选择G。

5. 未来会迈向何处，我们怎样才能找到容身之所？没有简单的答案。选择E。

## 专注北京高考升学

任务型阅读

### 17 【答案】

- (1) A roller coaster of feelings.
- (2) Three stages.
- (3) More natural.
- (4) Keep an open mind.

Choose to accept change.

- (5) The passage is mainly about culture shock.

### 【解析】

(1)

事实细节题。参考第一段中“...we can go through a roller coaster of feelings. When the new environment is a different country, that roller coaster has a more specific name: culture shock.”。

(2)

事实细节题。根据第三段中的“‘But when the “honeymoon stage” phases out, reality sets in. You’ll get lost. You’ll get mad at the “disorganization” of things. You’ll become very busy with all the things you have to get used to. You will feel angry or annoyed. Next comes the gradual understanding stage.”可知有蜜月期、迷失期和理解期三个阶段。

(3)

事实细节题。参考第二段中的“Your everyday life is more natural.”。

(4)

事实细节题。参考最后四条建议，注意每条建议不多于5个词。

(5)

主旨大意题。本文主要讲述的是处于一种异域文化时候产生的“文化震荡/震撼”的演变阶段及其应对策略。

选词填空

### 18 【答案】

- (1) plus
- (2) consists of
- (3) preservation
- (4) previous
- (5) curiously
- (6) represented
- (7) convincing
- (8) instant
- (9) referred to
- (10) comments

书面表达

### 19 【答案】

略

### 【解析】

略

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