

2021北京高中合格考英语

(第二次)

考 生 须 知	1. 考生要认真填写考场号和座位序号。 2. 本试卷共10 页，四道大题（共100 分）。 3. 试题所有答案必须填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。选择题必须用2B 铅笔作答；非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答。 4. 考试结束后，考生应将试卷和答题卡按要求放在桌面上，待监考员收回。
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一、听力理解（共25小题；每小题1分，共25分）

第一节（共20小题；每小题1 分，共20分）

听下面十段对话或独白，从每题所给的A、B、C 三个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。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 kind of room does the man want?

- A. A double room. B. A single room. C. A family room.

听第2段材料，回答第2题。

2.What are the speakers going to do afterschool?

- A. Play football. B. Go home. C. Go to the hospital.

听第3段材料，回答第3题。

3.What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Friends. B. Strangers. C. Classmates.

听第4段材料，回答第4题。

4.Which dress will the woman buy?



A



B



C

听第5段材料，回答第5题至第6题。

5.What is the woman going to do on Saturday evening?

- A. Do some shopping. B. Attend a concert. C. Go to the library.

6.What time will the speakers meet?

- A. At 7:00 pm. B. At 8:00 pm. C. At 10:00pm.

听第6段材料，回答第7题至第8题。

7.What happened to the woman?

- A. Her bag was lost. B. Her son was hurt. C. She missed her train.

8. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At a bank. B. At a hospital. C. At a railway station.

听第7段材料，回答第9题至第11题。

9. What does the woman do?

- A. She is a professor. B. She is a student. C. She is an artist.

10. Where is the show going to be on next week?

- A. In Paris. B. In Rome. C. In New York.

11. When will the speakers watch the show?

- A. This afternoon. B. Tomorrow morning. C. This Friday.

听第8段材料，回答第12题至第14题。

12. What will the visitors do in the morning?

- A. Pick fruits. B. See animals. C. Enjoy flowers.

13. What can visitors take home?

- A. Some apples. B. Some grapes. C. Some roses.

14. Who is the speaker?

- A. An animal trainer. B. A farm owner. C. A travel guide.

听第9段材料，回答第15题至第17题。

15. What will the man do this weekend?

- A. Go shopping. B. Go camping. C. Go fishing.

16. What does the man need to buy?

- A. Batteries. B. Socks. C. Gloves.

17. What does the man want to have for Peter?

- A. Bread. B. Juice. C. Chocolate.

听第10段材料，回答第18题至第20题。

18. Where is City Hospital?

- A. Opposite Blue Hotel.

- B. At the road corner.

- C. Near the bus stop.

19. How often does a bus come?

- A. Every 10 minutes. B. Every 15 minutes.

- C. Every 30 minutes.

20. How does the woman finally go to City Hospital?

- A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By taxi.

第二节（共5 小题；每小题1 分，共5 分）

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。

Registration (登记) Form	
Personal Information	Name: Eric <u>21</u>
	Age: <u>22</u> Date of birth: June 5th
Details	Course: <u>23</u> class
	Level: Beginner <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Time: 9 am to 10 am, <u>24</u>
Payment	By <u>25</u>

二、完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，共15分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I was born blind in my right eye and with no depth perception (知觉). Because of my 26, I was troubled a lot. Once I hurt myself terribly 27 a wall that I thought was four feet further from me than what it was.

I went to see many doctors, but they 28 to find a way out. They said I could have an operation but it wouldn't allow me to see; it would only make my eye straight and not turn into my nose. So I gave up the 29.

When I was in middle school, I was crazy about 30. My mom and dad showed me that I could still do what I wanted despite my disability. My dad would spend hours 31 me how to find my way around the basketball court (球场). His instruction 32 and I became point guard (控球后卫) of my team with only one eye. I lost sight in one eye, but I 33 respect from my classmates.

Then when I got interested in 34, my blind right eye became a challenge for me to shoot with my dominant (较有力的) right hand. One day, my dad said, “35 it with your left hand.” I told him I couldn't, 36 he said, “Never say you can't.” He made me try and it was so 37 and soon my left hand ached, but he made me keep trying until finally it became natural. Even if I am now right-handed, I shoot with my left hand. It is so 38 for me that I can shoot little bottle caps off bottles.

I 39 the disadvantages I had and now it is like I don't even have one. I really believe if you have 40 and never say “I can't” and just keep trying, you will succeed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 26. A. classmates | B. parents | C. disability | D. interest |
| 27. A. repairing | B. hitting | C. climbing | D. building |
| 28. A. failed | B. aimed | C. refused | D. decided |
| 29. A. dream | B. school | C. trip | D. operation |
| 30. A. basketball | B. football | C. baseball | D. volleyball |
| 31. A. advising | B. watching | C. teaching | D. asking |
| 32. A. worked | B. appeared | C. changed | D. stopped |
| 33. A. paid | B. sent | C. needed | D. won |
| 34. A. shooting | B. writing | C. fighting | D. painting |
| 35. A. Throw | B. Move | C. Try | D. Drop |
| 36. A. for | B. or | C. so | D. but |

37. A. frightening B. unnecessary C. serious D. uncomfortable
 38. A. painful B. normal C. funny D. dangerous
 39. A. realized B. understood C. overcame D. saw
 40. A. chance B. confidence C. talent D. power

三、阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共16小题；每小题2分，共32分）

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

A

The National Museum of Natural History

Meet Henry



Location: The First Floor

Time: Weekdays

Out 11-ton African elephant was named Henry in 1959. In 2015, Henry's stage was rebuilt, and a new information desk was set to introduce African elephant and their living conditions.

Things To Do

- Feel "voices" that elephants use elephants to communicate over distances.
- watch a film of African elephants.

Location: The Second Floor

Time: Every Monday

African have greatly influenced global culture and history-and continue to do so today. More than 400 object are presented to show ancient community life in Africa.

Things To Do

- Learn about how Africans built ancient buildings.
- Stop by the Freedom Theatre to watch "The Struggle for Freedom".

Africa's People and Cultures



O. Orkin Insect Zoo



Location: The Ground Floor

Time: Weekdays

Come face-to-face with live insects and their many-legged relatives in the oldest operating insect zoo, opened in 1976. Learn about the variety of bees, and other insects.

Things To Do

- Watch how insects hunt for food and complete the observation diary.
- Attend a lecture on the life habits of insects.

Location: The Third Floor

Time: Every day

Q?rius (Pronounced "curious") is an experimental learning space Visitors can use science tools to solve problems, take part in group activities and even meet a scientist.

Things To Do

Explore Your World



- Do scientific experiments.
- Join in a workshop or an event.

41. Where can you find “Meet Henry” in the museum?

- A. On the ground floor. B. On the first floor.
C. On the second floor. D. On the third floor.

42. If you are interested in ancient buildings, you can visit _____.

- A. *Meet Henry* B. *Africa’s People and Cultures*
C. *O. Orkin Insect Zoo* D. *Explore Your World*

43. In Q?rius, visitors can _____.

- A. touch an elephant B. watch a film
C. attend a lecture D. meet a scientist

44. The purpose of this passage is to _____.

- A. give an introduction B. tell stories
C. report findings D. explain rules

B

Tommy Rhomberg was a twelve-year-old young boy in Iowa. Last summer, his home state was destroyed by Great Derecho. He soon came up with a creative idea to raise money for his community by making and selling baseball bats out of wood brought down by the storm.

The idea for the bats originally began as Tommy prepared a birthday gift for his friend. Then many others expressed interest in owning Great Derecho bats of their own. At first, Tommy didn’t take it seriously, but since so many people in the area needed help after the storm, he determined to make a difference to them.

The first bat took Tommy 10 hours to carve and sand(用砂纸打磨)out of a tree branch that had fallen in his yard. With blisters (水泡) on his hands, Tommy had to refuse his brother’s request for making another bat. But as he began receiving more orders, he streamlined the process with a machine with the help of his grandfather. Tommy promised \$20 from each order would go to the local disaster relief fund to rebuild the community.

When asked why he started the “bat business”, Tommy replied, “We got kind of lucky with the storm. We didn’t have much damage, but just driving around town there were people with houses destroyed, and I just wanted to raise money so we could help them rebuild. I feel like it’s really helping people.”

Tommy has made more than 100 bats, raising more than \$2,500 to help out his community, and orders have come in from as far as Arizona and Connecticut. Tommy is not taking additional orders at the moment, but it’s possible that he’ll make more bats in the future, according to his website.

45. What is Great Derecho?

- A. A place. B. A person. C. A storm. D. An idea.

46. Tommy made the first bat because _____.

- A. his brother asked him to make one B. his grandfather suggested producing one
C. he wanted to give his friend a gift D. he was interested in playing baseball

47. What did Tommy do for the community?



- A. He collected the wood. B. He donated money.
C. He rebuilt the school. D. He repaired the machine.

48. What kind of boy is Tommy?

- A. Caring. B. Brave. C. Strict. D. Polite.

C

Spider (蜘蛛) silk, which is very light and flexible, is five times stronger than steel. Because of this, scientists have been searching for ways to make spider silk in huge quantities (数量), and they have finally found the answer: Nubian goats!

Scientists have studied spider silk for years. They tried to raise spiders to collect silk from them but spiders didn't enjoy living close to one another. To make their own space, they may eat their neighbours! But goats are much friendlier. And because they are bigger, a few goats can produce more silk than a roomful of spiders. Nubian goats were finally chosen for this job because they make milk at a younger age. They will make spider silk sooner and for longer periods of time.

But how do Nubian goats actually make the spider silk? Professor Jeffrey Turner noticed that the body parts of spiders that make silk and the parts of goats that make milk are very much alike. So he thought that goats might be able to make spider silk. Eventually, Turner and his fellow scientists found away top lace spider genes(基因) in Nubian goats. The goats then have the genes that tell their bodies how to make spider silk proteins(蛋白质).

Proteins are the body's basic building blocks, which make its hair, skin, and muscles. The goats now have special proteins for making spider silk. When the goats produce milk, the spider silk proteins are in it although it looks just like regular milk. Then scientists will make the spider silk out of the milk. After several processes, it is taken to a spinning machine, which stretches (拉伸) the silk over and over again, just like the way spiders spin their extra strong silk. When the silk threads are finished, they are stronger than steel and as flexible as rubber, but thinner than a human hair.

Just imagine clothing that is as light as a spider web, yet won't tear. Doctors might be able to use spider silk for operation, which could be strong and flexible enough to replace some worn-out parts of the human body. The silk also could be used to build airplanes and bridges, as well as create a tough coating for space stations.

49. What is the advantage of using goats to produce spider silk?

- A. They produce stronger silk. B. They are more productive.
C. They work shorter hours. D. They need less space.

50. The scientists produce spider silk from _____.

- A. Nubian goats' hair B. Nubian goats' skin
C. Nubian goats' milk D. Nubian goats' waste

51. According to the passage, goats and spiders are alike in _____.

- A. some body parts B. genes
C. living conditions D. habits

52. The examples in the last paragraph are used to show _____.

- A. special features of Nubian goats B. some worries of scientists
C. great efforts of doctors D. a bright future of spider silk

D

It's a common experience: You're checking through a social media page, and you see pictures of friends traveling or going to parties. Suddenly you start to wonder why you're not doing those things. Are you missing out on something fun and exciting because you're locked into everyday life? This experience is known as FOMO—the fear of missing out. To some extent, people have always been concerned about missing out on social events. But with the rise of social media, FOMO is becoming much more common.

While wanting to take part in exciting things is completely normal, it can bring about some negative effects. For some people, it leads to an obsession (沉迷) with checking their phones to find out what other people are doing. Even while doing things that are fun or necessary, people can feel

like there's something better going on elsewhere. This strong wish to connect can make them disconnect from the people they are actually with. It stops them from being satisfied with the good things in their lives. It can even be dangerous; some people try to check messages while driving.

So what can we do to overcome FOMO? Firstly, it is important to remember that what people tend to pick and choose to post on social media doesn't necessarily reflect their life overall, so we only know a small part of anyone else's life. It is also important to accept your limitations. You can't be everywhere and do everything that might be interesting, and that's OK. It might even be necessary to turn off your phone or log out of social media for a while. Stay away from the constant reminders of everything that's happening in the world. You can even set particular times in your day to check email and social media. By stepping away for a time, you can view others' lives in a reasonable way. Finally, focus on the things in front of you. Relish them, do them well and let everything else go. When you are fully involved in life, you'll worry less about what you're not doing.

Don't let the fear of missing out cause you to miss out on the good things you have in life. Relax, enjoy what you do and let other people enjoy their lives without envying them.

53. According to the passage, what is FOMO?

- A. It's a social concern. B. It's an unusual experience.
C. It's a physical problem. D. It's a born disadvantage.

54. Experiencing FOMO, people may _____.

- A. like to drive fast B. be addicted to phone games
C. prefer to stay alone D. be unsatisfied with real life

55. What does the underlined word "relish" probably mean?

- A. Balance. B. Change. C. Enjoy. D. Remember.

56. According to the passage, what can help people overcome FOMO?

- A. Standing in others' shoes.
B. Breaking their own limitations.
C. Making friends as many as possible.
D. Checking social media at particular times.

第二节 (共4 小题; 每小题2 分, 共8 分)

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。

Today, our currency (货币) is a mixture of metal coins and paper money, but it wasn't always that way. Before metal coins and paper bills existed, people used a lot of unusual things to buy what they needed. In one part

of the world, for example, people used sharks' teeth for money, while in another place, rare seashells were money.

There are many fantastic facts about the history of money. Bright feathers were the lightest money used by people on a Pacific island. Stones were the heaviest money and some weighed over 500 pounds. Greece used a kind of metal coins which were smaller than apple seeds. They were the smallest money ever used.

No one knows for sure when people started using metal coins for money. Scientists have found coins dating from 600 B. C., so we know they have been around for a long time. At first, people used precious metals, such as gold and silver to make coins. In the 1200s, people in China used iron (铁) coins for their currency. These coins weren't worth very much, so people had to use a lot of them to make their purchases (购买物). Because iron coins were inconvenient, the government started printing paper bills. People took these bills to banks and traded them in for coins. This is the first example we have of paper money.

Today, most countries use a mixture of coins and paper bills for their currency. In some countries, the paper bills are all the same size and color. In many others, the bills come in various sizes and colors. This makes it easier for people to tell the value of their money at a glance.

In 2002, twelve European countries started using a completely new currency. It's called the euro. Many Europeans miss their old currencies, but now it's easier to move money from one country to another.

57.What do people use as money before metal coins and paper bills existed? (不多于两个单词)

58.What was the lightest money ever used? (不多于两个单词)

59.Why did people in China start printing paper bills? (不多于五个单词)

60.What is the main idea of this passage? (不多于四个单词)

四、书面表达（共 1 小题，20 分） 根据题目所提出的具体要求，在答题卡上写出一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于 60。假如你是李华，你们学校将组织学生参观首都博物馆(the Capital Museum)。请参考下面提供的信息，给来自英国的交换生Chris 写一封邮件，告诉他活动安排。

邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Time	July 12
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●listen to a lecture on Chinese history●try on traditional Chinese clothes and do a role-play●learn to make a teapot and take it home● ...

Dear Chris,

How's everything going?

Best regards,

Li Hua

参考答案

一、听力理解（共25小题；每小题1分，共25分）

第一节

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. C | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. C | 14. B | 15. B |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. A | 19. B | 20. C |

第二节

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 21. Howard | 22. 16 / sixteen | 23. Swimming | 24. Sunday | 25. card |
|------------|------------------|--------------|------------|----------|

二、完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，共15分）

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. C | 27. B | 28. A | 29. D | 30. A |
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. D | 34. A | 35. C |
| 36. D | 37. D | 38. B | 39. C | 40. B |

三、阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，共40分）

第一节

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. B | 42. B | 43. D | 44. A | 45. C |
| 46. C | 47. B | 48. A | 49. B | 50. C |
| 51. A | 52. D | 53. A | 54. D | 55. C |
| 56. D | | | | |

第二节

57. Unusual things.
58. Bright feathers.
59. Because iron coins were inconvenient.
60. The history of money.

四、书面表达（共1小题，20分） One possible version:

Dear Chris,

How's everything going?

I'm writing to tell you that our school will organize us to visit the Capital Museum on July 12. There will be many activities. For example, you can listen to a lecture on Chinese history and try on traditional Chinese clothes and do a role-play. You can also learn to make a teapot and take it home. I'm sure you will enjoy Chinese culture and have a great time as well.

Please feel free to ask me if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Li Hua

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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北京高考资讯