

英 语

一、语音知识（共 10 小题；每小题 0.5 分，共 5 分）

1. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. amazed B. anxious C. donate D. major

2. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. means B. cheat C. sweat D. breathe

3. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. flood B. roof C. typhoon D. noodle

4. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. title B. dialect C. survival D. whistle

5. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. narrow B. however C. power D. crowd

6. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. umbrella B. studio C. ugly D. bus

7. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. recognise B. generation C. gymnastics D. strategy

8. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. creative B. civilization

- C. case D. clue

9. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. expert B. exercise C. exatra D. exist

10. (.5 分) 请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。 ()

- A. architect B. headache C. champion D. character

二、完形填空（共 1 小题，每小题 15 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。

11. （15 分）

My Chinese speaking experience

It's one thing to study and learn a language, but it's quite another when you finally get to use it.

On the (1) _____ from Venice to Paris, a group of girls my age sat around me. I had caught enough of the conversation to know that they were speaking Chinese, but at first I didn't feel (2) _____ starting a conversation with the stranger next to me. If it didn't (3) _____ well, I'd be stuck next to them for the rest of the flight.

As the food cart began to make its way down the aisle (过道) (4) _____ us, I finally found my chance. I (5) _____ to the girl to my left and asked, "Will you be having lunch?" in Chinese. She nodded her head, then realizing the language I had (6) _____, and asked me in English, "You speak Chinese?"

I was a bit surprised. I (7) _____ again in Chinese. "A little bit but not very well." She nodded again and then returned to her magazine, (8) _____ my effort to communicate with her. Perhaps I should have lied and said that I spoke better...

Another time, at a dinner I sat next to a man who I knew spoke Chinese. I told him that I was learning Chinese, but (9) _____ only speak a little and not very well. When (10) _____ me use the language, he suddenly began to speak (11) _____ in Chinese, but all I caught was that he told me that for Chinese people, the ability to speak a little bit is actually a lot. His behaviour was the complete opposite of my earlier (12) _____. I felt somewhat overwhelmed (不知所措). I never quite (13) _____ the chance to continue or make any further efforts because the conversation returned to (14) _____ as other people joined the table.

All in all, my experience has (15) _____ me that I still have a lot of work to do.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| (1) A. subway | B. train | C. plane | D. boat |
| (2) A. satisfied | B. lucky | C. happy | D. comfortable |
| (3) A. go | B. fit | C. feel | D. do |
| (4) A. beyond | B. with | C. off | D. towards |
| (5) A. promised | B. turned | C. led | D. referred |

(6) A. owned B. used C. written D. advised

(7) A. agreed B. stressed C. tried D. delivered

(8) A. ending B. making C. focusing D. increasing

(9) A. should B. must C. need D. could

(10) A. letting B. seeing C. hearing D. helping

(11) A. rapidly B. extremely C. calmly D. seriously

(12) A. class B. experience C. lecture D. attitude

(13) A. got B. missed C. exchanged D. gave

(14) A. Chinese B. French C. English D. Italian

(15) A. requested B. left C. regarded D. taught



food cart

三、阅读理解（共两节，30分）第一节（共3小题；每小题6分，共22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。

12. （6分）

New Zealand Cruise（游轮）& Australian Open Tennis

Includes tickets to the Women's and Men's Finals at the Australian Open

Number of days: 16 days（Leaving: 31 January 2020）

This holiday serves up the perfect experience for any tennis fan with tickets to the Australian Open, hotel stays in Melbourne and Sydney and a cruise around New Zealand's coastline.

Discover your itinerary（日程安排）

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Melbourne is famous for its markets, where you'll find everything from local produce to arts and fashion. During your stay, experience all the excitement of the Australian Open, one of the world's most exciting sports tournaments and 2020's first Grand Slam (大满贯). With tickets to the Men's and Women's Finals, you'll see the best tennis stars in the world compete for glory in game like no other.

Day 5 - 8 Sydney (Hotel stay)

Sydney is far more than the Opera House, Harbor Bridge and inviting beaches. Walk along the coastal paths, with rock pools, where you can watch surfers ride the waves.

Day 9 - 12 At sea

Day 13 Milford Sound (Scenic cruising)

You'll travel through amazing natural beauty in South West New Zealand, where mountain tops are shown in mirror-smooth waters. In this important wildlife habitat, you could see a Little Blue penguin (企鹅) or two, as you travel past the breathtaking sight.

Day 14 Dunedin

Don't miss the gardens at Larnach Castle, including the Serpentine Walk, the Alice Lawn and a native plant path; a true dream for plant lovers.

Day 15 Tauranga

As you sail into Tauranga's scenic harbor, you'll pass Mount Maunganui, a dead volcano crossed with walking paths and dotted with hot saltwater pools.

Day 16 Auckland

(1) In which city can you buy the local produce of Australia?

- A. Melbourne.
- B. Sydney.
- C. Dunedin.
- D. Tauranga.

(2) When will you be able to see the dead volcano?

- A. On Day 8.

C. On Day 14.

D. On Day 15.

(3) The tour is mainly designed for_____.

A. sports stars

B. tennis fans

C. surfers

D. climbers



13. (8分)

Elephant Transit Home

In both Africa and Asia elephants are being threatened by changes in their natural habitats. People are moving into the elephants' habitats and endangering their survival. In the country of Sri Lanka, there is one place where elephants are not only protected but also respected. It is called the Elephant Transit Home (ETH).

Set up in 1995, the ETH aims to protect and nurture baby elephants that are found injured or living without their mothers in the wild. Every year about 30 baby elephants in Sri Lanka need help. As many as possible are brought to the ETH. There they are given food, shelter, and medical care. Most importantly, they are given the chance to be with other elephants and become part of a herd (象群).

A day at the ETH begins early in the morning when the baby elephants are given their first feeding of milk. During the day, each baby will drink an average of 13 gallons of milk. Older elephants are fed mostly coconut leaves and other native plants. Then the elephants are allowed to walk around, eating the grass and forming a herd. The cost of caring for the baby elephants is high. The ETH spends about \$ 125, 000 each year on powdered milk for the baby elephants.

At the ETH, workers try to reduce human connection with the elephants. They also try to increase bonds (联系) between the elephants. It usually takes three years for a baby elephant to be set free into its natural habitat. The elephants are sent back to the wild together with other orphans with whom they have bonded. This program helps them return to the wild as members of a herd that will communicate with each other and take care of each other.

The ETH is considered one of the best animal protection sites in the world. Not only are the elephants cared for, they are treated with respect. Most importantly, they go back to live in the wild, where they belong.

(1) What does the underlined word "nurture" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Set free.
- B. Care for.
- C. Focus on.
- D. Relate to.

(2) What do we know about the ETH?

- A. It receives about \$ 125, 000 each year.
- B. It is the largest animal protection site.
- C. It helps to keep baby elephants safe.
- D. It changes elephants' habitats for the better.

(3) The workers reduce human connection with the elephants to _____.

- A. train them to stay away from hunters
- B. provide them with more living space
- C. study them better in a natural environment
- D. help them make it in the wild as a herd

(4) What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To show the ways of wildlife protection.
- B. To explain the threat baby elephants face.
- C. To introduce an animal protection project.

14. (8分) Antiquities are ancient objects and artworks. Many people visit museums to view antiquities. They enjoy seeing these relics of the ancient world as a way of understanding past cultures and sometimes connecting with their own heritage.

Museums get works to show from many different sources. Sometimes they buy them. Other times they receive donations. Today there are strict guidelines forbidding art that has been stolen from other countries. However, antiquities that have been at museums for many years or even centuries may have arrived there by dishonest means. Now, some countries say that museums have a duty to return these antiquities to their original locations.

Should museums return the antiquities? Experts disagree. Malcolm Bell says yes. Bell is a professor of art at the University of Virginia. He says, "Many antiquities and works of art have special cultural value for a particular community or nation. When these works are taken from their original cultural setting, they lose their context and the culture loses a part of its history."

According to Bell, a country's request for the return of an antiquity "usually has a strong legal basis." "It was exported (出口) illegally, probably also dug out illegally, and is now stolen property (财物)." He called the return of antiquities "an expression of justice".

James Cuno says not always. Cuno is the president of the J. Paul Getty Trust, an art museum in Los Angeles. Cuno agrees that museums have a legal duty to return illegally exported antiquities. However, he doesn't support the return of works which were got legally. "Land held today by a given nation - state in the past likely belonged to a different country...even if one wanted to return those stolen works of art, where would one do so? Which among the many countries, cities, and museums that own parts of a work of art should be the home of the returned work?" Cuno believes that museums should collect art from the world's various cultures. This should be done "through buying or long-term loan (长期租借) and working together with museums and nations around the world."

This debate is far from over. As a complex question with no easy answer, the issue requires more study.

(1) What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Museums got antiquities through various means.
- B. Antiquities from other countries are more valuable.
- C. Antiquities are greatly appreciated by foreign visitors.
- D. Museums around the world have lost many antiquities.

(2) Both Bell and Cuno seem to agree that _____.

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B. museums should return illegally - owned antiquities

C. antiquities from other countries may lose its cultural value

D. museums should collect antiquities from different cultures

(3) What is the author's attitude toward the issue?

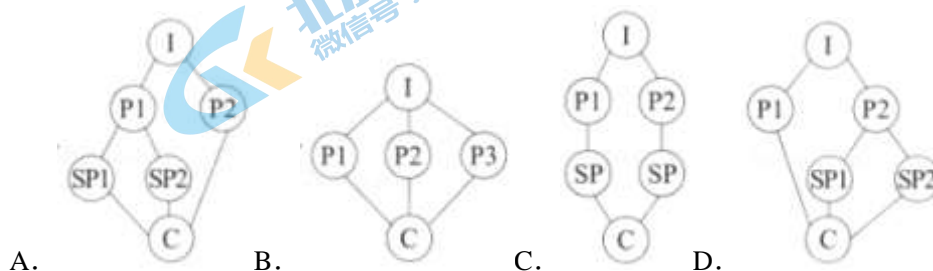
A. Positive.

B. Negative.

C. Objective.

D. Uninterested.

(4) Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



I: Introduction P: Point Sp: Sub - point (次要点) C: Conclusion

第二节 (共 1 小题; 每小题 8 分, 共 8 分) 阅读下面短文并按要求完成阅读任务。

15. (8 分) Why play games? Because they are fun, of course, and a lot more besides. Following the rules...planning your next move...acting as a team member...these are all "game" ideas that you will run into throughout your life.

Think about some of the games you played as a young child, such as hopscotch and hide - and - go - seek. These games are more than a hundred years old, and children all over the world play them.

The games of children's cultures are entertaining and fun. But perhaps more importantly, they translate life into exciting dramas that teach children some of the basic rules they will be expected to follow the rest of their lives, such as taking turns and working together.

Many children's games have a practical side. Children around the world play games that prepare them for work they will do as grown - ups. For example, some Saudi Arabian children live in the desert. They play a game called bones, which sharpens the hand - eye coordination (协调) needed in hunting.

Many sports encourage national or local pride. The most famous games of all, the Olympic Games, bring athletes from around the world together to take part in friendly competition. Audience wave flags, knowing that a gold medal is a win for an entire country, not just the athlete who earned it.

Sports are also a unifying event. Football is the most popular sport in the world. People on all continents play the game - some for fun and some for a living. Nicolette Iribarne, a football player from California, has discovered a way to spread hope through football. Iribarne created Futbol 4 Refugees after joining in an international football match. The aim of the group is to provide children living in refugee camps with footballs. Other groups such as Playing for Peace and Right to Play provide opportunities for children who otherwise might never play football or throw a Frisbee.

The next time you play your favorite game or sport, think about why you enjoy it. What skills are needed in your favorite game or sport? Do you think these skills will help you in other aspects of your life? But most importantly, the next time you play, have fun.

- (1) What can games teach children? (不超过 5 个词)
- (2) What is the value of the Olympic Games? (不超过 8 个词)
- (3) According to the author, what is most important when we play games? (不超过 5 个词)
- (4) Please give a title to this passage. (不超过 8 个词)

四、语法填空 (共 1 小题; 每小题 10 分, 共 10 分) 阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空, 并按答案书写在相应位置。

16. (10 分)

A

Jordan says that the secret to his success is learning (1) _____ his failures. "I can accept failure; everyone (2) (fail) at something. But I can't accept not trying. " Losing games taught him to practice harder and never give up. In life, Jordan has learned (3) _____ (share) his success with others. The Boys and Girls Club which he started in Chicago (4) _____ (help) young people since 1996.

B

But hope was not lost. Soon after the quakes, the army sent 150, 000 soldiers to Tangshan to dig out those (5) _____ were trapped and to bury the dead. More than 10, 000 doctors and nurses came to provide medical care. Workers built shelters for survivors (6) _____ homes had been destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of people were

helped. Water and food (7) _____ (bring) into the city by train, truck, and plane. Slowly, the city began to breathe again.

C

There are two especially interesting things to admire about the Inca civilisation. The first is the roads (8) _____ paths which they built to connect their important cities. These Inca roads were made up of two north - south highways and many small roads crossing the mountains east to west. The roads were for Inca soldiers and their officials. Second, the Incas built wonderful cities full of (9) _____ (amaze) architecture - - but there were no markets in these cities. One of the interesting (10) _____ (question) of history is how the Incas lived without shopping!

五、选词填空（共 2 小题；每小题 5 分，共 10 分）A 请用方框中单词或短语完成句子，并将答案书写在相应位置。

17. (5 分)

focus on explore struggle work out unique

- (1) The mental strength that Jordan showed made him_____.
- (2) Soon she made friends and began to_____ the city with them.
- (3) Come and_____ at a gym. Sweat your way to good health!
- (4) Spending too much time online makes it difficult to_____ other things in life.
- (5) When I started studying German, it was a_____. The words felt strange on my tongue.

18. (5 分) 请用方框中单词的正确形式完成句子，并将答案书写在相应位置。

appreciate confident power economy injure

- (1) You need patience and_____ to be a good teacher.
- (2) A_____ earthquake caused a tsunami, killing more than 6, 500 people.
- (3) Two thirds of the people who lived there were dead or_____.
- (4) _____ development is necessary if we want to improve society.
- (5) Learning Chinese calligraphy will increase your_____ of Chinese culture.

六、书面表达（15 分）

19. (15 分) 假设你是红星中学高一学生李华，你的英国朋友 Jim 在邮件中询问你的高中生活。请给他回邮件，

内容包括：1

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1. 你遇到的挑战;

2. 你为此所做的努力.

注意: 1. 词数不少于 50;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数.

Dear Jim.

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

一、语音知识（共 10 小题；每小题 0.5 分，共 5 分）

1. 【答案】B

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.amazed[ə'meɪzd]使惊奇；B.anxious[ˈæŋkʃəs]令人焦虑的；C.donate[dəʊ'neɪt]捐赠；D.major['meɪdʒə(r)]主要的；只有 B 选项的 a 发[æ]，其他选项的发[eɪ]。

故选：B。

【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

2. 【答案】C

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.means[mi:nz]方法；B.cheat[tʃi:t]欺骗；C.sweat[swet]流汗；D.breathe[bri:ð]呼吸；只有 C 选项的 ea 发[e]的音；其他选项的都发[i:]。

故选：C。

【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

3. 【答案】A

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.flood[flʌd]洪水；B.roof[ru:f]屋顶；C.typhoon[taɪ'fu:n]台风；D.noodle['nu:dl]面条；只有 A 项的 oo 发[ʌ]，其他选项的发[u:]。

故选：A。

【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

4. 【答案】D

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.title['taɪtl]标题；B.dialect['daɪəlekt]方言；C.survival[sə'vaɪvl]幸存；D.whistle['wɪsl]哨子；只有 D 选项的 i 发[ɪ]的音，其他选项的发[aɪ]。



【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

5. 【答案】A

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.narrow[ˈnærəʊ]狭窄的；B.however[haʊˈevə(r)]然而；C.power[ˈpaʊə(r)]力量；D.crowd[kraʊd]人群；只有A选项的ow发[əʊ]，其他的单词都发[aʊ]。

故选：A。

【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

6. 【答案】B

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.umbrella[ʌmˈbrelə]雨伞；B.studio[ˈstjuːdiəʊ]录音室；C.ugly[ˈʌgli]丑陋的；D.bus[bʌs]公共汽车；只有B选项的u发[ju:]的音，其他选项的发[ʌ]。

故选：B。

【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

7. 【答案】A

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.recognise[ˈrekəɡnaɪz]辨认；B.generation[ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn]一代人；C.gymnastics[dʒɪmˈnæstɪks]体操；D.strategy[ˈstrætədʒi]策略；只有A选项的g发[g]的音，其他选项的发[dʒ]。

故选：A。

【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

8. 【答案】B

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.creative[kriˈeɪtɪv]有创造力的；B.civilization[ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃn]文明；C.case[keɪs]案例；D.clue[klu:]线索；只有B选项的c发[s]，其他选项的发[k]。

故选：B。

【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.expert[ˈɛkspɜ:t]专家；B.exercise[ˈɛksəsaɪz]活动；C.extra[ˈɛkstrə]额外的；D.exist[ɪgˈzɪst]存在；只有D选项的ex发[ɪgz]的音，其他的选项发[eks]。

故选：D。

【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

10. 【答案】C

【分析】请选出下列各组单词中下划线部分的发音与其他单词不相同的一个单词。

【解答】A.architect[ˈɑ:kɪtekt] 建筑师；B.headache[ˈhedeɪk]头疼；C.champion[ˈtʃæmpiən]冠军；D.character[ˈkærəktə(r)]品质；只有C选项的ch发[tʃ]的音；其他选项的发[k]。

故选：C。

【点评】考查语音，应在平时的学习中注意对各个单词的发音进行掌握。

二、完形填空（共1小题；每小题15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。

11. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】文章讲述了作者作为外国人，试着与中国人交流的经历，作者只会说一点点中文，他希望通过和中国人交流继续学习中文。

【解答】（1）-（5）CDADB （6）-（10）（11）-（15）BCADC （16）-（20）ABACD

（1）C. 考查名词及语境理解。A. subway 地铁；B. train 火车；C. plane 飞机；D. boat 船；在从威尼斯到巴黎的飞机上，一群和我同龄的女孩围坐在我周围。故选C。

（2）D. 考查形容词及语境理解。A. satisfied 满意的；B. lucky 幸运的；C. happy 快乐的；D. comfortable 舒适的；但一开始，我觉得和旁边的陌生人开始交谈并不舒服。故选D。

（3）A. 考查动词及语境理解。A. go 出发；B. fit 适合；C. feel 感觉；D. do 做；如果不顺利的话，在剩下的飞行中我会被困在他们旁边。故选A。

（4）D. 考查介词及语境理解。A. beyond 超越；B. with 与；C. off 关闭；D. towards 走向；当餐车开始沿着过道向我们走来时，我终于找到了机会。故选D。

（5）B. 考查动词及语境理解。A. promised 承诺；B. turned 转向；C. led 通向；导致；D. referred 提及，参考；我转向左边的女孩问：“你要吃午饭吗？”故选B。

(6) B. 考查动词及语境理解. A. owned 拥有; B. used 使用; C. written 写; D. advised 建议; 她点点头, 然后意识到我使用的语言, 用英语问我: "你说中文吗?" 故选 B.

(7) C. 考查动词及语境理解. A. agreed 同意; B. stressed 强调; C. tried 尝试; D. delivered 交付; 我又用中文说了一遍, "会一点但不太好." 故选 C.

(8) A. 考查动词及语境理解. A. ending 结束; B. making 制作; C. focusing 聚焦; D. increasing 增加; 她再次点头, 然后回到她的杂志上, 结束了我与她的交流. 故选 A.

(9) D. 考查情态动词及语境理解. A. should 应该; B. must 必须; C. need 需要; D. could 能够; 我告诉他我在学中文, 但只能说一点点, 而且说得不太好. 故选 D.

(10) C. 考查动词及语境理解. A. letting 让; B. seeing 看见; C. hearing 听; D. helping 帮助; 当听到我用这种语言时, 他突然开始用汉语说得很快. 故选 C.

(11) A. 考查副词及语境理解. A. rapidly 迅速; B. extremely 非常; C. calmly 冷静地; D. seriously 认真地; 当听到我用这种语言时, 他突然开始用汉语说得很快. 故选 A.

(12) B. 考查名词及语境理解. A. class 班级; 等级; B. experience 经验; C. lecture 讲座; D. attitude 态度; 他的行为与我先前的经历完全相反. 故选 B.

(13) A. 考查动词及语境理解. A. got 得到; B. missed 错过; C. exchanged 交换; D. gave 给予; 我从来没有机会继续或做任何进一步的努力, 因为当其他人加入谈判桌时, 对话又回到了英语. 故选 A.

(14) C. 考查名词及语境理解. A. Chinese 中文; B. French 法语; C. English 英语; D. Italian 意大利语; 我从来没有机会继续或做任何进一步的努力, 因为当其他人加入谈判桌时, 对话又回到了英语. 故选 C.

(15) D. 考查动词及语境理解. A. requested 请求; B. left 离开; C. regarded 看待; D. taught 教; 总之, 我的经验告诉我, 我还有很多工作要做. 故选 D.

【点评】近几年高考试题中的完形填空有新的变化, 试题所涉及的知识面不断拓宽, 综合难度不断提高. 做完形填空首先要通读全文, 了解大意. 一篇完形填空的文章有许多空格, 所以, 必须先通读一至两遍, 才能大概了解文章的内容. 千万不要看一句, 做一句. 其次要逐句分析, 前后一致. 选择答案时, 要考虑整个句子的内容, 包括搭配、时态、语法等. 答案全填完后, 再通读一遍文章, 检查是否通顺流畅了, 用词得当, 意思正确.

三、阅读理解 (共两节, 30 分) 第一节 (共 3 小题; 每小题 6 分, 共 22 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.

12. **【答案】**见试题解答内容

【分析】本文是一篇广告类阅读, 主要介绍了新西兰邮轮与澳大利亚网球公开赛网球迷的度假安排.

【解答】(1) A. 细节理解题。根据 Day1 - 4 Melbourne (Hotel stay & Australian Open) 部分 "Melbourne is

famous for its markets, where you'll find everything from local produce to arts and fashion. 墨尔本以其市场闻名, 在这里你可以找到从本地产品到艺术和时尚的一切。"可知你能在墨尔本城市买到澳大利亚本地的农产品。故选 A。

(2) D. 细节理解题。根据 Day 15 Tauranga 部分 "As you sail into Tauranga's scenic harbor, you'll pass Mount Maunganui, a dead volcano crossed with walking paths and dotted with hot saltwater pools. 当你驶入陶兰加风景优美的港口时, 你会经过一座死火山, 火山口上有步行的小路, 还点缀着热水池。"可知你在第 15 天时能看到死火山。故选 D。

(3) B. 目的意图题。根据 "This holiday serves up the perfect experience for any tennis fan with tickets to the Australian Open, hotel stays in Melbourne and Sydney and a cruise around New Zealand's coastline. 这个假期为任何一位网球迷提供了完美的体验, 包括澳大利亚网球公开赛的门票、墨尔本和悉尼的酒店住宿以及新西兰海岸线的巡游。"可知这次旅行主要是为网球迷设计的。故选 B。

【点评】1. 直接信息题:

直接信息题是指能够直接从原文中找到信息, 选项在语言表达上与原文基本一致的题目。

2. 间接信息题:

间接信息题是能够从原文中找到信息, 但在语言表达上与原文有差异, 做题时需要对原文信息进行转换。

3. 综合信息题:

综合信息题是指这类题目所涉及的信息不是原文的某一句话, 可能是原文的几句话, 或者是散落在文章不同的地方, 要求学生把原文所提供的信息综合起来分析, 而不能断章

13. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了一个名为 "大象中转之家 (ETH)" 的组织, 旨在保护和培育那些在野外受伤或失去母亲的小象。介绍了项目对小象的照顾过程等情况。ETH 被认为是世界上最好的动物保护基地之一。大象不仅受到照顾, 而且受到尊重。最重要的是, 他们回到野外生活, 他们属于那里。

【解答】(1) B. 词义猜测题。根据划线词所在的句子 "Set up in 1995, the ETH aims to protect and nurture baby elephants that are found injured or living without their mothers in the wild. ETH 成立于 1995 年, 旨在保护和培育被发现受伤或在野外没有母亲生活的幼象。"可知那些在野外受伤或失去母亲的小象需要 ETH 组织的保护和照顾, 故划线单词意思为 "照顾"。结合选项: A. Set free 释放。B. Care for 照顾。C. Focus on 关注。D. Relate to 和...相关。故选 B。

(2) C. 细节理解题。根据第二段中 "Every year about 30 baby elephants in Sri Lanka need help. As many as possible are brought to the ETH. There they are given food, shelter, and medical care. 斯里兰卡每年大约有 30

头小象需要帮助，尽可能多的小象被带到 ETH。在那里它们得到食物、住所和医疗照顾，由此可知，ETH 有助于保护小象的安全。故选 C。

(3) D. 细节理解题。根据第四段中 "This program helps them return to the wild as members of a herd that will communicate with each other and take care of each other." 这个项目帮助它们作为一个群体的成员回到野外，他们将互相交流，互相照顾。"由此可知，工作人员减少了与大象之间的联系，以帮助它们作为一个群体在野外生存。故选 D。

(4) C. 目的意图题。根据第一段中 "In the country of Sri Lanka, there is one place where elephants are not only protected but also respected. It is called the Elephant Transit Home (ETH)." 在斯里兰卡，有一个地方不仅保护大象，而且尊重大象，它被称为大象中转之家 (ETH)。"结合文章主要介绍了一个名为大象中转之家 (ETH) 的组织，旨在保护和培育那些在野外受伤或失去母亲的小象。介绍了项目对小象的照顾过程等情况。ETH 被认为是世界上最好的动物保护基地之一。大象不仅受到照顾，而且受到尊重。最重要的是，他们回到野外生活，他们属于那里。由此可推知，这篇文章的目的是介绍一个动物保护项目。故选 C。

【点评】1. 直接信息题：

直接信息题是指能够直接从原文中找到信息，选项在语言表达上与原文基本一致的题目。

2. 间接信息题：

间接信息题是能够从原文中找到信息，但在语言表达上与原文有差异，做题时需要对原文信息进行转换。

3. 综合信息题：

综合信息题是指这类题目所涉及的信息不是原文的某一句话，可能是原文的几句话，或者是散落在文章不同的地方，要求学生把原文所提供的信息综合起来分析，而不能断章取义。

14. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】这是一篇议论文。文章主要说明了博物馆中一些通过不正当手段得来的文物是否应该归还的问题，一些专家不同意归还，而另一些则认为应该归还，这场辩论远未结束。这是一个复杂的问题，没有简单的答案，需要更多的研究。

【解答】(1) A. 推理判断题。根据第二段中 "Museums get works to show from many different sources. Sometimes they buy them. Other times they receive donations." 博物馆从许多不同的来源获得作品展示。有时他们购买，有时他们接受捐赠。"由此可知，博物馆通过各种方式获得古物。故选 A。

(2) B. 细节理解题。根据第四段中 "According to Bell, a country's request for the return of an antiquity "usually has a strong legal basis. " "It was exported (出口) illegally, probably also dug out illegally, and is now stolen property (财物)." He called the return of antiquities "an expression of justice". 贝尔认为，一个国家要求归还古物"通常有很强的法律依据"，"它是非法出口的，可能也是非法挖出的，现在是被盗的财产。"他称归还古物是"

正义的表达”。可知 Cuno 也认为，博物馆有法律义务归还非法出口的文物。由此可知，Bell 和 Cuno 都同意博物馆应该归还非法拥有的文物。故选 B。

(3) C. 观点态度题。根据最后一段 "This debate is far from over. As a complex question with no easy answer, the issue requires more study. 这场争论还远没有结束，作为一个复杂的问题，这个问题需要更多的研究。" 由此可推知，文中没有提到作者对此的看法，作者对于这个问题的态度是客观的。结合选项：A. Positive 积极的。B. Negative 消极的。C. Objective 客观的。D. Uninterested 不感兴趣的。故选 C。

(4) D. 文章结构题。分析文章结构可知，第一段起总起作用，说明博物馆中有许多艺术品；第二段介绍文章主旨，说明博物馆中艺术品和古物的来源，以及提出博物馆是否应当归还通过不正当手段得来的文物；第三段为第一个次要点，即专家不同意博物馆归还文物；第四、五段为第二个次要点，说明一些人同意博物馆归还文物的做法；最后一段为总结段。故 D 选项最符合文章结构图。故选 D。

【点评】考查学生的细节理解和推理判断能力，做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句，和题干进行比较，再做出正确的选择。在做推理判断题不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。

第二节（共 1 小题；每小题 8 分，共 8 分）阅读下面短文并按要求完成阅读任务。

15. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】本文主要讲述了为什么玩游戏？因为它们不单单是有趣的还会教给你一些人生中需要遵从的规则或是技巧。下次当你在玩你最喜欢的游戏或是运动时，考虑一下为什么你喜欢它，都需要什么技巧，是否这些技巧会在你生活的其他方面帮助你。

【解答】(1) Some basic rules. 细节理解题。根据第三段 "The games of children's cultures are entertaining and fun. But perhaps more importantly, they translate life into exciting dramas that teach children some of the basic rules they will be expected to follow the rest of their lives, such as taking turns and working together. 儿童文化的游戏是娱乐性和趣味性的，但也许更重要的是，它们将生活转化为激动人心的戏剧，教给孩子们一些基本的规则，让他们在以后的生活中遵循这些规则，比如轮流和一起工作。" 可知游戏能教孩子一些基本规则。故填 Some basic rules.

(2) They encourage national or local pride. 细节理解题。根据第五段 "Many sports encourage national or local pride. The most famous games of all, the Olympic Games, bring athletes from around the world together to take part in friendly competition. Audience wave flags, knowing that a gold medal is a win for an entire country, not just the athlete who earned it. 许多体育运动鼓励民族或地方的自豪感。最著名的奥运会，奥林匹克运动会，把来自世界各地的运动员聚集在一起，参加友谊赛。观众挥舞旗帜，知道金牌是整个国家的胜利，而不仅仅是赢得金牌的运动员。" 可知奥林匹克运动会的价值是它鼓励民族或地方的自豪感。故填 They encourage national or local pride.

(3) Having fun. 细节理解题。根据最后一段 "But most importantly, the next time you play, have fun. 但最重要的是, 下次你玩的时候, 玩得开心点。" 可知根据作者的说法, 玩游戏时最重要的是玩得开心。故填 Having fun.

(4) Why We Play? 标题归纳题。阅读全文以及根据第一段 "Why play games? Because they are fun, of course, and a lot more besides. Following the rules...planning your next move...acting as a team member...these are all "game" ideas that you will run into throughout your life. 为什么要玩游戏? 当然, 因为它们很有趣, 而且还有很多。遵循规则...计划你的下一步行动...作为一个团队成员...这些都是你一生都会遇到的"游戏"想法。" 可知本文主要讲述了为什么玩游戏? 故填 Why We Play?

【点评】技巧

- ①通读全文, 弄清楚段落大意及文章的中心意思以及作者的基本观点、态度。
- ②根据问题去寻找答案, 避免答非所问。
- ③简练作答, 不要画蛇添足。组织答案时, 注意避免语言错误, 如: 时态、主谓一致、句子结构和拼写等。
- ④认真核查, 逐一检查所填的词是否符合原文主旨和细节, 是否答非所问, 是否仍存在语法、词汇拼写等错误, 如果对字数有要求, 是否符合要求。
- ⑤答案形式要符合提问方式, 如原文中提问方式为 "why", 那么就要用 "because" 引导的从句来回答。

四、语法填空 (共 1 小题; 每小题 10 分, 共 10 分) 阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。并按答案书写在相应位置。

16. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】本文是几个片段:

1. 乔丹说他成功的秘诀是从失败中学习。
2. 地震后的救援情况。
3. 关于印加文明, 有两件特别有趣的事情值得钦佩。第一件事是它们为连接重要城市而修建的道路。第二, 印加人建造了许多奇妙的城市。

【解答】(1) from. 考查介词。learn from 从...中学到, 故填 from.

(2) fails. 考查主谓一致。主语为 everyone, 所以谓语用第三人称单数形式, 故填 fails.

(3) to share. 考查不定式。learn to do sth 学会做某事, 故填 to share.

(4) has helped/has been helping. 考查谓语动词。根据时间状语 since 1996, 可知谓语动词用现在完成进行时, 或现在完成时态, 主语为 The Boys and Girls Club, 谓语动词用董事会形式, 故填 has helped/has been helping.

(5) who. 考查定语从句. 先行词为 those, 指人, 在定语从句中做主语, 故填关系代词 who.

(6) whose. 考查定语从句. 先行词为人. 在定语从句中作定语, 形式名词, 故填关系代词 whose.

(7) were brought. 考查时态语态. 描述过去的事情, 所以用一般过去时态. bring 和句子主语之间是被动关系, 所以用被动语态, 主语为 and 连接的两个不可数名词, 故填 were brought.

(8) and. 考查连词. 根据句意"首先是他们为连接重要城市而修建的道路和小径."可知前后是并列关系, 故填 and 连接.

(9) amazing. 考查形容词. 作定语, 修饰名词, 所以用形容词, 表示"令人吃惊的", 故填 amazing.

(10) questions. 考查名词的数. 前面有 one of, 所以用复数名词, 故填 questions.

【点评】 本题主要考查了用单词的适当形式填空. 做本题的关键是在理解短文的基础上, 灵活运用所学的基础知识. 本类型的题目常考到的知识点有: 固定的短语, 词类的转换, 名词的复数形式, 副词以及祈使句的用法等. 因此, 这就需要在平时的学习中, 牢固掌握各语言点及一些语法知识.

五、选词填空 (共 2 小题; 每小题 5 分, 共 10 分) A 请用方框中单词或短语完成句子, 并将答案书写在相应位置.

17. **【答案】** 见试题解答内容

【分析】 (1) 乔丹的精神力量使他与众不同.

(2) 不久, 她交了朋友, 开始和他们一起探索这座城市.

(3) 来健身房锻炼, 为健康干杯!

(4) 在网上花太多时间, 很难把注意力集中在生活中的其他事情上.

(5) 当我开始学习德语的时候, 这是很艰难的. 这些话使我感到奇怪.

【解答】 (1) unique. 考查句意. 根据句意"乔丹的精神力量使他与众不同.", 可知要填的词为"unique 独一无二的", 形容词作宾补, 故填 unique.

(2) explore. 考查句意. 根据句意"不久, 她交了朋友, 开始和他们一起探索这座城市", 可知要填的词为"explore 探索", begin to do sth 开始做某事, 故填 explore.

(3) work out. 考查句意. 根据句意"来健身房锻炼, 为健康干杯!", 可知要填的词为"work out 锻炼", and 连接两个动词, 构成祈使句, 故填 work out.

(4) focus on. 考查句意. 根据句意"在网上花太多时间, 很难把注意力集中在生活中的其他事情上.", 可知要填的词为"focus on 专注于", 不定式做真正主语, 故填 focus on.

(5) struggle. 考查句意. 根据句意"当我开始学习德语的时候, 这是很艰难的, 这些话使我感到奇怪.", 可知要填的词为"struggle 挣扎、努力", 前面有不定冠词, 故填 struggle.

【点评】如何做选词填空 1. 根据语法, 判断词性

一般的空缺都可以通过其所在的句式结构和句法成分来判断其词性, 从而正确的选词, 进一步缩小词的选择范围.

2. 利用语境, 确定词形

当确定了一个单词的词性后, 可通过上下文来帮助判断其形式, 如动词的人称数, 时态, 语态, 固定短语; 名词的数和所有格, 形容词, 副词的比较级等.

18. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】(1) 做一个好老师需要耐心和信心.

(2) 一场强烈地震引发海啸, 造成 6500 多人死亡.

(3) 住在那里的人中有三分之二是死伤的.

(4) 如果我们想改善社会, 经济发展是必要的.

(5) 学习中国书法会增加你对中国文化的鉴赏力.

【解答】(1) confidence. 考查句意. 根据句意"做一个好老师需要耐心和信心."可知要填的词为"confidence 自信", 做宾语, 所以用名词, 表示抽象概念, 为不可数名词, 故填 confidence.

(2) powerful. 考查句意. 根据句意"一场强烈地震引发海啸, 造成 6500 多人死亡."可知要填的词为"powerful 强大的", 形容词作定语修饰名词, 故填 powerful.

(3) injured. 考查句意. 根据句意"住在那里的人中有三分之二是死伤的."可知要填的词为"injured 受伤的", 形容词作表语, 故填 injured.

(4) Economic. 考查句意. 根据句意"如果我们想改善社会, 经济发展是必要的."可知要填的词为"economic 经济的", 形容词作定语修饰名词, 故填 Economic.

(5) appreciation. 考查句意. 根据句意"学习中国书法会增加你对中国文化的鉴赏力."可知要填的词为"appreciation 鉴赏力", 做宾语, 所以用名词, 表示抽象概念, 为不可数名词, 故填 appreciation.

【点评】如何做选词填空

1. 根据语法, 判断词性

一般的空缺都可以通过其所在的句式结构和句法成分来判断其词性, 从而正确的选词, 进一步缩小词的选择范围.

当确定了一个单词的词性后，可通过上下文来帮助判断其形式，如动词的人称数，时态，语态，固定短语；名词的数和所有格，形容词，副词的比较级等。

六、书面表达（15 分）

19. 【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】高分句型一

Going from junior high school to senior high school is a really big challenge.

翻译：从初中到高中是一个很大的挑战。

分析：句子里，动名词 Going from junior high school to senior high school 做主语。

高分句型二

She suggested that I should join one or two clubs suitable for me and make a workable schedule.

翻译：她建议我加入一两个适合我的俱乐部，制定一个可行的时间表。

分析：句子里，that 引导宾语从句 I should join one or two clubs suitable for me and make a workable schedule.

【解答】Dear Jim,

It is great to hear from you. You asked me about my life in high school. Here is my experience. (点明书信主题)

Going from junior high school to senior high school is a really big challenge. 【高分句型一】 The biggest one is finding time for both studies and extra - curricular activities. There are so many clubs in my new school. To make more friends, I joined some. But soon I found the club activities took too much of my time and I had little time for my study. I felt anxious so I asked my teacher for help. (遇到的挑战) She suggested that I should join one or two clubs suitable for me and make a workable schedule. 【高分句型二】 I took her advice and now I have no trouble keeping up with my classmates. Now I feel great about myself. (为此所做的努力)

How is your school life? Write to me. (询问对方的情况)

Yours,

Li Hua

【点评】写作中，要注意抓住提示的信息，并注意进行适当发挥。表达中要注意确定句子的时态与语态，注意句式结构的正确和变化多样，适当运用短语、并列句、复合句、介词短语和副词等，以使文章饱满。

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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